National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2022



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Portici

Manassas National Battlefield Park

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Introduction

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archaeological 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 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, Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because 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 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.

General Information

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name	***Portici***
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number	***600192***
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name	***Manassas National Battlefield Park***
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number	***600181***
Park Name	***Manassas National Battlefield Park***
Park Alpha Code	***MANA***
Park Org Code	***3840***
Property Level	***Component Landscape***

Landscape/Component Landscape Description

Adapted from the Boundary Description, Chronology, and National Register Documentation Narrative below: The approximately 307.13-acre Portici cultural landscape is both a historic vernacular landscape and a historic site located within the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) in Prince William County, Virginia (Figure 1). Portici is situated in the southeastern corner of the park, bordered by I-66/Vandor Lane to the south/southeast, by MANA's boundary to the west/southwest, by the northernmost boundary of Tract 01-174 to the north/northwest, and by the centerline of the Bull Run to the east/northeast. The Portici cultural landscape is significant as an example of Virginia Piedmont agricultural production both prior to and after the Civil War, for the role it played in the Battles of Manassas and during Confederate occupation of the area, and as part of the larger commemorative landscape preserved by MANA.

The Portici cultural landscape rests between 150 feet and 248 feet above sea level in elevation. The existing geology, hydrology, topography, and vegetation all serve to make these layers of the site's history legible. The site displays two prominent topographic ridges, surrounded by low-lying agricultural fields crossed by both the Bull Run to the east/northeast and its tributary Holkums Branch at the northwestern corner of the site. The Rock Road, Ball Family Cemetery, views from the Portici I site, and remnants of the earthen rifle pits constructed by the Confederate 19th Virginia Regiment are notable extant features within the cultural landscape.

Part of the Lower Bull Run Tract, a portion of the Northern Neck Proprietary held by the Carter family beginning in 1724, the Portici cultural landscape was settled and cultivated by a tenant farmer beginning in about 1733 CE (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 42, 47). Elizabeth "Betty" Landon Carter Ball and Spencer Ball established the Pohoke plantation on this acreage by 1802, exploiting the labor of enslaved Black people to cultivate the land. In 1820, the Balls established the Portici plantation, building a new Georgian-style dwelling and absorbing the infrastructure of the earlier plantation into the larger Portici plantation complex (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15, 16, 58). The Portici plantation main house served as Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861, which lasted about 12 hours (Schaible 2013: 14). The main house and its dependencies served as a Confederate field hospital where Confederate troops and captured US wounded were treated following the First Battle of Manassas (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20, 21). The Portici plantation also hosted a winter encampment occupied by a regiment from Confederate Brigadier General Cadmus Wilcox's Brigade from December 1861 to March 1862 (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 1). During the Second Battle of Manassas on the evening of August 30, 1862, the Union cavalry fought off the Confederate cavalry on a ridge of the Portici plantation in order to allow Union troops to evacuate via the Lewis Ford (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). Following the Civil War, Frank Lewis and his heirs continued to farm the property. In 1936, the National Park Service (NPS) purchased a 114.27-acre tract from Lewis heir Fannie Lee Henry for inclusion in the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). This land was absorbed into MANA when Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes designated the national battlefield park on May 10, 1940, to commemorate the First and Second Battles of Manassas fought during the Civil War.

Elements of the Portici cultural landscape including the Pohoke site, Portici I site, Portici II and III site, and the Ball Family Cemetery are contributing resources within the Manassas Battlefield Historic District (NR# 05001546), signed by the Keeper of the National Register on January 18, 2006. MANA was first administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 15, 1966, and draft documentation was completed on August 22, 1972. The 1972 draft nomination form did not mention the Portici property as most of the historic plantation was not yet within the legislated boundaries of the park. The 1980 expansion to the legislated park

boundaries included the entire Portici cultural landscape north of I-66/Vandor Lane and a NRHP nomination form signed by the Keeper of the National Register on May 19, 1981 (NR# 66000039), called out Portici as contributing to the significance of MANA.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Adapted from the Statement of Significance below: The Portici cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and D at the national and local levels of significance. Portici has three periods of significance with some overlap spanning from 1733 CE to 1944 CE. Under Criterion A at the national level, Portici is significant for being part of the battlefield for both the First and Second Battles of Manassas in 1861 and 1862 respectively, as well as serving as a Confederate field hospital and a Confederate winter encampment following the First Battle of Manassas (period of significance 1861 CE to 1865 CE). It is also nationally significant under Criterion A for its inclusion in the commemoration and memorialization of these battles, initially as part of the Bull Run RDA in 1936 and later as part of MANA beginning in 1940 (period of significance 1936 CE – 1944 CE). Portici is also eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A as an example of a pre-Civil War plantation and a post-Civil War farm in the Virginia Piedmont that was continuously operated by descendants of the Carter family for more than two centuries (period of significance 1733 CE – 1936 CE). The property is also nationally and locally significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield archeological data including information pertaining to Piedmont agriculture in the 18th through the early 20th centuries, and specific to the two Civil War battles and subsequent military occupation of the district. The Portici landscape retains integrity for all areas of significance. (Refer to the full statement of significance for additional details regarding criteria for evaluation).

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

Adapted from the Analysis and Evaluation Summary and the Condition Assessment below: The Portici cultural landscape contains features within multiple landscape characteristics that contribute to the historic character of the property, specifically natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and archeological sites. Aboveground features, such as Rock Road, the Ball Family

Cemetery, and views from the Portici I site are character defining features of the cultural landscape. Furthermore, there are multiple features that are significant under Criterion D, including the Balls Ford, Lewis Ford, and the earthen rifle pits along the Bull Run. The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, thereby exhibiting six of the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the NRHP. As of February 2022, the Portici cultural landscape is in fair condition and notable impacts to the resource include deterioration of the Ball Family Cemetery's wall and headstones; encroaching development south of the park, especially along I-66; and erosion to the remnant earthen rifle pits, Rock Road, and along the Bull Run and Holkums Branch.

Landscape Hierarchy Description

The Portici cultural landscape is a component landscape of the MANA parent landscape.

Landscape Type

Historic Vernacular Landscape

Historic Site

Site Plan

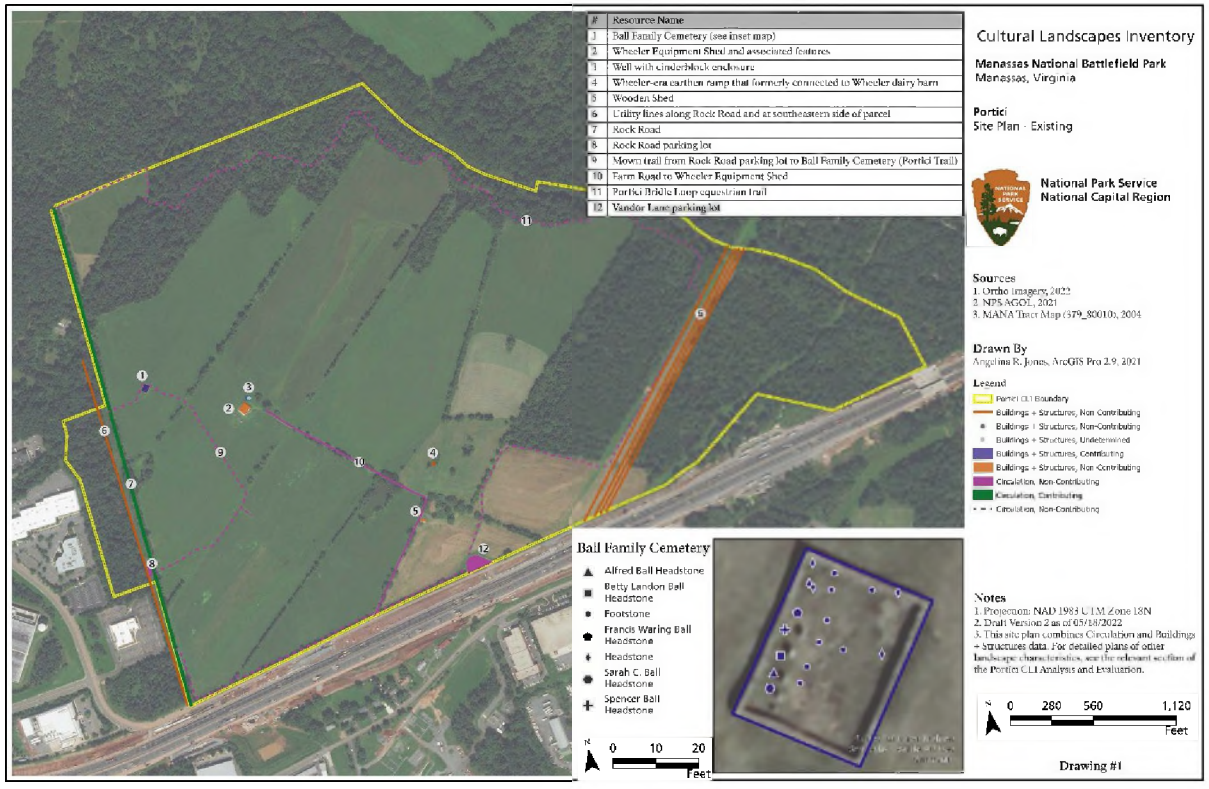


Figure 1: Site Plan - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).

Other Names

Name	Type
Northern Neck Proprietary	Historic
Lower Bull Run Tract	Historic
Pohoke	Historic
Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA)	Historic
Fannie Lee Henry House	Historic
Lewis/Wheeler House	Historic

Concurrence Information

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Yes

Park Superintendent Concurrence Date

09/08/2022

United States Department of the Interior

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L.B. (NCR-RESS)

September 8, 2022

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Acting Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Portici

I, Raquel Montez, Acting Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, concur with the findings of the Portici Cultural Landscapes Inventory, including the following specific components:

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:	The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity to the following periods of significance: 1861-1865, 1936-1944, and 1733-1936.
INTEGRITY:	The landscape displays six of the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) as defined by the National Register of Historic Places.
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	Must be Preserved and Maintained
CONDITION ASSESSMENT:	Fair

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Portici is hereby approved and accepted.

Raquel Montez
Acting Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

9/8/2022
Date

INTERIOR REGION 1 • NORTH ATLANTIC-APPALACHIAN
CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS,
NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT,
VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA

SHPO Concurrence

Yes

SHPO Concurrence Date

09/16/2022

Statement of Concurrence
Portici Cultural Landscapes Inventory

The preparation of this Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Portici is part of the National Park Service's efforts to update cultural resource inventories, as required by Section 110 (a) (1) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

- The VA State Historic Preservation Office (VA SHPO) concurs with the findings of the Portici Cultural Landscapes Inventory. The VA SHPO further concurs that the cultural landscape resources of Portici, as enumerated, retain integrity to the site's periods of significance (1861-1865, 1936-1944, and 1733-1936) and contribute to its historic character.

Julie Langan — Date: 9-16-2022

Julie Langan
Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

Please email signed PDF copy to Cortney Gjesfjeld, National Capital Region Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator at cortney_c_gjesfjeld@nps.gov.

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Angelina Ribeiro Jones, Cultural Landscape Architect of the National Capital Region (NCR) of the NPS, researched and wrote this CLI. NCR and Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) staff conducted a series of visits to the Portici cultural landscape to support creation of this CLI in July and December of 2021. NCR staff surveyed Portici to record extant aboveground features and make field observations, using a Trimble Geo 7X to record spatial data and a Canon EOS 6D Mark II DSLR camera to take GPS-referenced photographs. In addition, staff took measurements for associated features when applicable. NCR Architectural Conservator Courtney Magill conducted an architectural condition assessment of the Ball Family Cemetery in July 2021, and her report is included with this CLI in the Supplemental Information section. Field data is

supplemented by existing archival sources and GIS data to create a comprehensive inventory of the property's landscape characteristics. This inventory relies on GIS data collected in the field by NCR staff, as well as data sourced from reliable public databases. All GIS data used to conduct the Analysis and Evaluation for this CLI is packaged in a geodatabase with metadata.

This CLI relies on archival resources from both the NPS and local repositories and includes both primary and secondary sources, all detailed in the bibliography. NCR staff conducted in-person research at the MANA park archives, Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC), and National Archives and Records Administration Federal Records Center (NARA). Additionally, NCR staff consulted the digital collections of the Library of Congress (including the files of the Heritage Documentation Programs), Prince William County (PWC) Circuit Court, NCR Land Resources Program Center, NPS Denver Service Center (DSC), Library of Virginia (LVA), and Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

Research and editorial assistance were provided by Julie McGilvray, Preservation Services Program Manager, NCR; Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld, CLI Coordinator, NCR; Andrew Bentley, Cultural Resource Specialist, MANA; Jim Bailey, Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, MANA; Courtney Magill, Architectural Conservator, NCR; Emily Button Kambic, Regional Historian, NCR; and Sabrina Romain, Civil Rights Historian, NCR. Further research assistance was provided by Sophia Kelly, Memorials Program Manager, NCR; Nicolaus C. Craig, Supervisory Realty Specialist, NCR; Melissa R. Mooza, Chief of Lands, NCR; Carol King, Realty Specialist, NCR; Karen Orrence, Regional CRIS Coordinator for Archeology, NCR; Jason G. Theuer, Acting Supervisory Manager History & Culture, NCR; Aleksandra Voznitza, IPMT Liaison, NCR; Diane S. Pavek, Research and T&E Coordinator, NCR; Megan Nortrup, Information Sharing Specialist for Natural and Cultural Resources, NCR; Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist, MANA; Bryan Gorsira, Biologist, MANA; Allison Hay, Biologist, MANA; Catherine Kisluk, Archives Specialist, DSC; Ivy Noon, Archives Specialist, DSC; Mary McPartland, Collections Manager, NPS Heritage Documentation Programs; Bill Creech, Archivist, NARA; Gene Morris, Archivist, NARA; Tom McAnear, Archivist, NARA; Don Wilson, Librarian, RELIC; Darlene Hunter, Library Technician, RELIC; Darrin R. White, Digital Archivist, PWC Circuit

Court; Mitzi Turner, Records Manager, PWC Circuit Court; William Bynum, Archivist, LVA; Alan Arellano, Archivist, LVA; Dana Puga, Prints and Photographs Collection Specialist, LVA; Quatro Hubbard, Archivist, VDHR; and Randall Jones, Public Information Officer, VDHR. Madeline Laub, GIS Specialist, NCR, provided support in spatial data collection and geodatabase management for this project.

Geographic Information

Area (Acres)

307.13 acres (approx.)

Land Tract Number(s)

01-174

02-101 (note legacy Tract 01-173 absorbed into Tract 02-101 – refer to Boundary Description)

02-102

Boundary Description

The Portici cultural landscape is located within the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) at the southeasternmost edge of the park boundary on land that the National Park Service (NPS) owns in fee simple. The boundaries of the Portici cultural landscape are defined by I-66/Vandor Lane to the south/southeast, by MANA's boundary adjacent to the office park development west of Rock Road to the west/southwest, by the northernmost boundary of Tract 01-174 adjacent to the VanPelt, Robinson, and Henry properties to the north/northwest, and by the centerline of the Bull Run to the east/northeast. The deeds for Tracts 01-174, 02-101, and 02-102 include the Bull Run watercourse to its centerline, which corresponds with the boundary between Prince William and Fairfax Counties (Craig 2022: personal communication; Mooza 2022: personal communication). The NPS therefore holds in fee simple the portion of the Bull Run on these three tracts that is situated in Prince William County. However, the water coursing through Bull Run is considered a public resource and is not owned by NPS (Craig 2022: personal communication). Historic development is distributed throughout the site, but extant aboveground features are concentrated on Tract 02-101 and include the Ball Family Cemetery and Rock Road. Approximately 117 acres of the Portici cultural landscape are currently under an agricultural lease for hay cultivation.

The following paragraph summarizes the chronology of land transactions that fall within the Portici cultural landscape boundary. The NPS acquired Tracts 01-173 and 01-174 from Fannie Lee Henry in 1936 (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). In 1960, the

NPS transferred 70 acres (Tract 01-173) with William Wheeler as part of a land swap (Prince William County Circuit Court 1960: DB 263, p. 619; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). The NPS purchased the 203.66-acre Wheeler Tract (which included legacy Tract 01-173) from the National Park Foundation in 1985 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). This corresponds with current Tract 02-101. In 1986, NPS acquired the O'Neill Tract (Tract 02-102) form a trust held by Carol H. Aldrich O'Neill (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI).

Latitude/Longitude

Geometry	Latitude	Longitude	GeoDatum	Elevation (Meters)	Position Source	Position Accuracy
Point	38.803774	-77.507524	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.806060	-77.508417	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.805761	-77.509397	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.808258	-77.510629	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.808978	-77.510713	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.809298	-77.509712	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.812868	-77.511135	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.815378	-77.503858	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.813477	-77.499683	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m

Point	38.813020	-77.496076	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.812524	-77.494965	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.811965	-77.492612	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.811316	-77.490975	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.810426	-77.490327	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.809568	-77.492489	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.809832	-77.494305	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m
Point	38.808102	-77.496403	1983 NAD	N/A	GIS	0.1 m

Regional Landscape Contexts and Narratives

Physiographic

The land comprising MANA is within the Triassic-age Culpeper Basin in the eastern portion of the Piedmont physiographic zone. It was originally a rift valley where intruding magma cooled, leaving layers of igneous rock, namely diabase and basalt (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 3). The Culpeper Basin, also called the Triassic Lowlands, stretches south of the Bull Run Mountain. The Bull Run Mountain reaches an elevation of 1,311 feet above sea level and is a hogback ridge characterized by steeply tilted quartzite about 15 miles northwest of the Portici cultural landscape (Cromwell and McIver 1985: 19). The red soil and sandstone that is characteristic of the MANA landscape and building materials of this region derived from sediment from the Appalachian Mountains to the west of MANA filling the basin and forming siltstone and sandstone (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 3; Parsons 1996: 4-6). The underlying geology of the eastern

Piedmont also consists of a variety of metamorphosed rock — gneiss, slate, phyllite, schist, marble, serpentine, granite, and gabbro — which erode at different rates leading to the formation of the distinctive ridges and valleys of MANA's landscape (Parsons 1996: 4-9).

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

A rapid regional cooling commenced 12,900 calibrated years before present (BP) ending a 1,700-year warming trend in the Mid-Atlantic and ushering in the beginning of an interval called the Younger Dryas that lasted until 11,590 BP (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 4). This was followed by the beginning of the Holocene epoch, which lasted about 11,000 years, and a corresponding rise in global temperatures. During this time, deciduous woodland vegetation established throughout the Mid-Atlantic. At the beginning of the Holocene, vegetation in the Triassic Basin was a mix of conifers and deciduous tree species, including eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), tamarack (*Larix laricina*), jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), pine (*Pinus spp.*), spruce (*Picea sp.*), juniper/cedar (*Juniperus spp./Cedrus spp.*), American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), hickory (*Carya spp.*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), alder (*Alnus spp.*), ash (*Fraxinus spp.*), birch (*Betula spp.*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elm (*Ulmus americana*), and willow (*Salix spp.*). As the earliest millennia of the Holocene were the warmest, it can be surmised that the thermophilic vegetation expanded most rapidly during this time (11,500 to 8,500 BP) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 4).

Deciduous trees in the Mid-Atlantic, such as oak and alder, increased about 7,000 BP corresponding with an abrupt decrease in conifers in the region, namely hemlock and pine. By around 4,000 BP, the region was characterized by an oak-hickory dominated forest, which persisted until European contact. This period saw a decline in pine trees and the appearance of

sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), as well as an increase of herbaceous plants and blueberry shrubs (*Vaccinium spp.*) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5).

Cultural

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes designated MANA a national battlefield park on May 10, 1940, to commemorate the First and Second Battles of Manassas fought during the Civil War (National Park Service [NPS] 2014: 3). Ickes employed Secretarial Order 5 F.R. 1824 to create the park, using authority conveyed by the 1935 Historic Sites Act (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Although private citizens began to commemorate the events of the First Battle of Manassas on the battlefield by September 1861, a long and often contentious process preceded the federal government's formal commemoration of this site (Elder and Weldon 2019: 21). MANA's designation as a national battlefield park came after 40 years of lobbying and negotiating, resulting in a site that incorporated 1,476 acres of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and 128-acres of the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Congress subsequently expanded the park's acreage through legislated boundary adjustments in 1954, 1980, 1985, and 1988 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 1). The present-day legislated boundary of the park encompasses approximately 5,073.10 acres (Trieschmann 2006: 7-1).

The stated mission of MANA in the park's Foundation Document is based on enabling legislation and the legislative history of the park. This mission is summarized by the park's purpose statement:

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

The First Battle of Manassas (July 21, 1861) was the first major land battle of the Civil War, and the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862) was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862 and led the way to Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign (NPS 2014: 6). MANA interprets these aspects of the Battles of Manassas, their aftermath, and subsequent

memorialization while also providing visitors, "an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas" (NPS 2014: 6). Furthermore, the park embodies the evolution of how Americans memorialized the Civil War over the course of the 20th and early 21st centuries. Memorialization at MANA has progressed from origins in Reconciliationist and Lost Cause rhetoric to the current multifaceted approach that confronts the site's contested history and reflects, "the evolving values regarding the legacy of the battles and the preservation of the battlefield as a place of shared remembrance" (NPS 2014: 11). (Refer to the Physical History section of this report for additional contextual information relating to the park's founding).

Political

MANA is located in Prince William County, Virginia near the Bull Run, north of the independent city of Manassas (formerly Manassas Junction) and about 25 miles southwest of Washington, DC (Figure 2). Prince William County covers a land area 336.4 square miles, and the park is situated in the northeastern portion with its legislated boundary constituting approximately 7.92 square miles within the county (US Census Bureau 2020). As of 2020, the County's total population equaled 482,204, which amounted to an increase of more than 80,000 since 2010 (US Census Bureau 2020). The majority of the county's residents reported as White alone (not Hispanic or Latino) during the 2020 census with a total of 41.5%, followed by 24.5% who identified as Hispanic or Latino, 22.2% who reported as Black or African American alone, and 9.4% who reported as Asian alone. A total of 4.7% of respondents identified as two or more races. The most recent US Census Bureau estimate of the county's foreign-born population equals 24.5% and dates to 2019. Prince William County's median household income in 2019 dollars equals $107,132 and 4.9% of the county's population are living in poverty as of 2020 (US Census Bureau 2020). Zoning around the battlefield park is a mix of agricultural (A-1) primarily to the north and a mix of business and industrial concentrated south of the battlefield (M-1, M-2, M/T, B-1, PBD). Immediately surrounding the Portici cultural landscape at MANA's southeastern border parcels are zoned for a mix of agricultural, business, and industrial (A-1, PBD, M-1, M-2, and B-1) (Prince William County Government 2022b).

Location Map Graphic Information

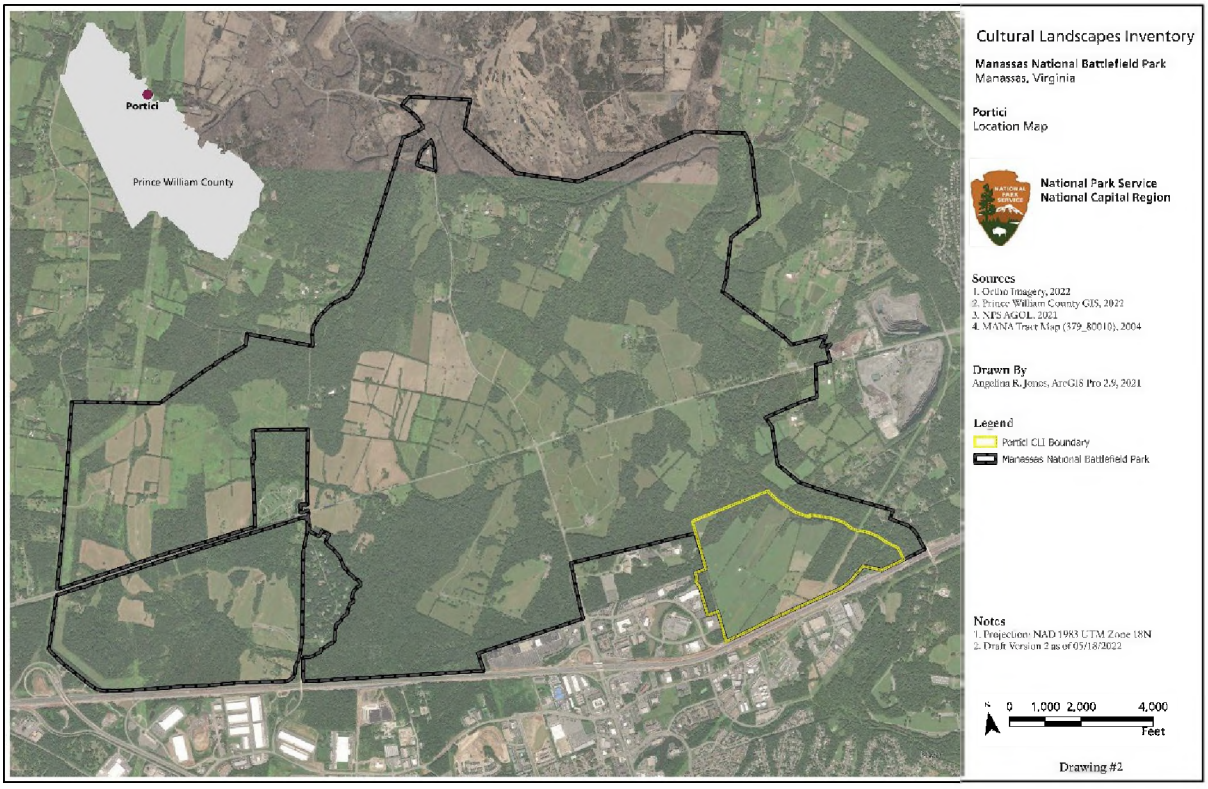


Figure 2: Location Map - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).

State and County

State

Virginia

County

Prince William County

Management Information

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date

09/08/2022

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

The Portici cultural landscape meets the criteria for Management Category A – Must be Preserved and Maintained as its parent landscape Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as nationally significant. Also, MANA is a historical unit (national battlefield), a special designation within the NPS, and therefore its management is further guided by Section 5.2 of the National Park Service *Management Policies* (2006), which states (emphasis added):

> *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).*

The Management Category Date is the date this CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

Management Agreements

Management Agreement	Other Management Agreement	Management Agreement Expiration Date	Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative
Lease	N/A	2031	MANA established a ten-year agricultural lease for hay cultivation in 2021 to manage approximately 117

			acres of the Portici cultural landscape as cropland.
Memorandum of Agreement	N/A	June 30, 2023	In 2014, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) opened Section 106 consultation as the lead federal agency for a project initiated by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) intended to increase the capacity of the I-66 corridor in Fairfax and Prince William Counties. To address the Adverse Effect on the Portici cultural landscape, the FHWA executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with consulting parties in 2018. VDOT is required to install screening vegetation adjacent to the Vandor Lane parking lot and along the southwestern border of the Portici cultural landscape boundary. The MOA provided funding for the development of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Portici cultural landscape and the purchase of additional conservation easements or fee simple land acquisition within the APE for viewshed protection. The noted agreement expiration date specifically applies to the funding for the CLR.

Legal Interests

Legal Interest Type	Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date	Other Organization/Agency	Legal Interest Narrative
Fee Simple	N/A	None	The National Park Service owns and manages the Portici cultural landscape as part of the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA).

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes – Adjacent lands do contribute

Narrative

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

Sudley Mill Road (contemporary names Sudley Road and Virginia Route 234) developed by 1780 and ran outside of Portici's CLI boundary to the west (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parsons 1996: 4-22; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3). The Carter family built and maintained the road to connect to a small commercial area John Carter (a grandson of King Carter) established around 1760 at the same time he built the Sudley mansion (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28, 29; Schaible 2013: 11). The commercial area, located south of the Bull Run and Catharpin Run confluence, included the Sudley Mill (a large flour mill), a sawmill, blacksmith's shop, and a general store (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29). Sudley Mill Road connected the flour mill to the southern market center in Dumfries and was open for use by the public (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parsons 1996: 4-22). The completed roadway spanned more than 20 miles from the mountains around Ashby northwest of the study area to Dumfries, running north/south through the Sudley area and east/west south of it (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Schaible 2013: 36). This road bisects the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) in the present day. However, the roadway is owned and managed by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT).

The Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike (alternative historical name Warrenton Turnpike; contemporary names US Route 29 or Lee Highway) Company formed in 1808 and George Britton won the contract to construct the 28 ½ mile road in 1812 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 25; Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Parsons 1996: 3-4; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 18). This roadway constructed north of the study area outside of Portici's cultural landscape boundary, was fully operational by 1828 and ran east/west between Warrenton from Alexandria through the Sudley area (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 26; Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Parsons 1996: 3-4 Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 18). The road was improved between 1823 and 1824 and the Stone Bridge over Bull Run was constructed at this time (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 25; Trieschmann 2006: 7-4). Like

Sudley Mill Road, this historic roadway is owned and managed by VDOT in the present day, including the portion that bisects MANA.

Additionally, the Bull Run Regional Park immediately southeast of MANA, a 1,500-acre park managed by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority (NOVA Parks), contributes to the historic character and feeling of the Portici cultural landscape. This park preserves Blackburn's Ford, where Union troops attempted to cross the Bull Run, leading to a skirmish with Confederate troops on July 18, 1861. This action is part of the Manassas Campaign and occurred just days prior to the First Battle of Manassas. Furthermore, the portion of the Bull Run outside of federal ownership and the land immediately to the east of the watercourse also contribute to the Portici cultural landscape's historic character (Figure 3). The following tracts lie within the legislated boundary of the park east of the Bull Run in Fairfax County and contribute to Portici's setting but are not owned or managed by NPS: 02-103, 02-104, 02-105, 02-106, 02-107, and 02-108 (Figure 4).



Figure 3: Land immediately east of the Bull Run adjacent to the Portici cultural landscape (typ.). (NPS/Jones 2021)

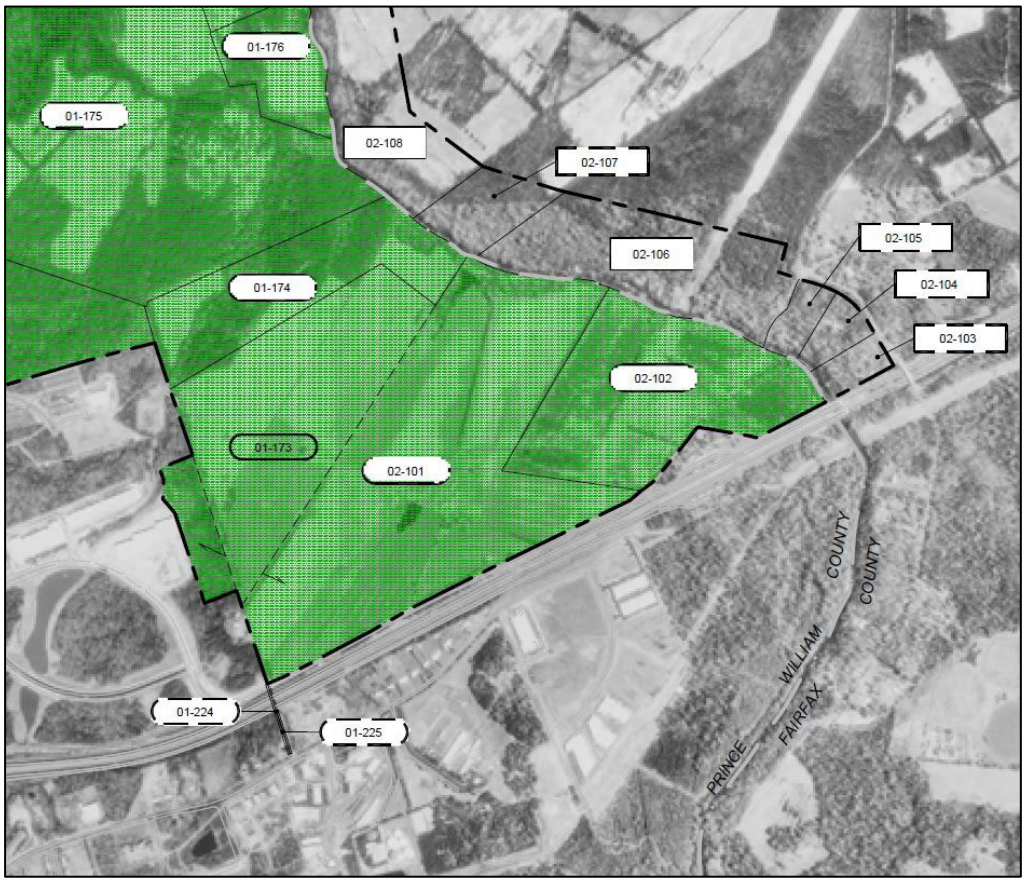


Figure 4: Detail of a 2004 MANA land segment map showing the tracts east of the Bull Run that are within the park's legislated boundary but are not owned by NPS. "Manassas National Battlefield Park Segment Map Index," 2004. NPS TractsNet (http://landsnet.nps.gov/tractsnet/documents/, accessed 2022).

Located in managed wilderness?

No

Uses Information

Functions and Uses

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic Use	Current Use	Primary Use
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)		Yes	No	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field		Yes	Yes	No
Education	Interpretive Landscape		Yes	Yes	Yes
Funerary	Grave/Burial		Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian Related	Horse/Bridle Trail	No	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian Related	Interpretive Trail	No	Yes	No

Public Access

Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative

The NPS website for MANA states that the park is open to the public daily from dawn until dusk year-round.

Associated Ethnographic Groups

Ethnographic Study Status

No survey conducted

Ethnographic Narrative

N/A

Ethnographic Groups

Ethnographic Group	Type
N/A	N/A

National Register Information

Documentation Status

Entered – Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description

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

NPS National Capital Region (NCR) historian Barry Mackintosh prepared an expanded nomination for MANA, which was signed by the Keeper of the National Register on May 19, 1981 (NR# 66000039). The 1980 expansion to the legislated park boundaries included the entire Portici cultural landscape north of I-66/Vandor Lane. Mackintosh called out Portici in this nomination as contributing to the significance of MANA, discussing the appearance of the main house at the time of the First Battle of Manassas, its use as Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's headquarters during that battle, and its use as a Confederate field hospital immediately following the battle. This document also described the Ball Family Cemetery, the Portici II and Portici III site, and the Fannie Lee Henry House site as contributing features in the southeast quadrant. This nomination did not specify the applicable NRHP criteria, but it noted that MANA possessed significance in the areas of archeology (historic) and military history during the period range of 1800-1899 (Mackintosh 1981).

On January 18, 2006, the Keeper of the National Register signed an update to the MANA NRHP nomination (NR# 05001546) prepared by Laura Virginia Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian with EHT Traceries. Trieschmann specified that MANA, referred to in the 2006 update as the Manassas Battlefield Historic District, was significant under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Archeology, Architecture, Military, and Commemoration and that Criteria Considerations A, C, D, and F applied to the district. This documentation listed the Portici I site as contributing with a date range of 1820-1863. It also called out multiple pre-contact and historic archeological sites as contributing to the historic district, including the Lewis House [Portici III] 1870-1876, Ball Cemetery 1831-1875, Pohoke [and associated enslaved laborers' quarters] 1780-1863, enslaved laborers' quarters 1820-1863, Winter Encampment [and likely enslaved laborers' quarters] 1820-1865, rifle pits 1861-1862, Lewis Ford mid-19th century, Balls Ford mid-19th century, and the Fanny Lee Henry House 1890-1940 (Trieschmann 2006).

Additional existing Section 110 documentation completed for the Portici cultural landscape includes a 1996 Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Southern Portion of Manassas completed by Mia Parsons, Archeologist at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and a 1990 report detailing a four-year archeological investigation that included an NRHP Eligibility narrative, prepared by University of Maryland archeologists Kathleen A. Parker and Jacqueline L. Hernigle. Parson's CLI did not contain a National Register Information section, but it did provide an inventory of many of the Portici cultural landscape's features organized by landscape characteristic (Parsons 1996). Parker and Hernigle detailed that the Portici I and Pohoke sites were both eligible under Criterion D. They also noted that the Lewis House [Portici III], which was still extant, could potentially provide a great deal of archeological information about Portici II and Portici III (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 269).

Concurrence Eligibility

Status

Eligible — SHPO Consensus Determination

Date

09/16/2022

Narrative

This CLI received consensus concurrence from the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office on 09/16/2022.

National Register Significance Level

National

National Register Significance -- Contributing/Individual

Individual

National Register Classification

District

Statement of Significance

The Portici plantation/farm cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and D at the national and local levels of significance. Under Criterion A at the national level, Portici is significant for being part of the battlefield for both the First and Second Battles of Manassas in 1861 and 1862 respectively, as well as serving as a Confederate field hospital and a Confederate winter encampment following the First Battle of Manassas. It is also nationally significant under Criterion A for its inclusion in the commemoration and memorialization of these battles, initially as part of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) with NPS's acquisition of the 114.27-acre Fannie Lee Henry Tract in 1936. This land was later included in the formation of MANA in 1940 and enabled the subsequent restoration of this portion of the battlefield landscape through the removal of the buildings and structures associated with the post-Civil War Fannie Lee Henry House farmstead initiated in 1944. Portici is also eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A as an example of a pre-Civil War plantation and a post-Civil War farm in the Virginia Piedmont that was continuously operated by descendants of the Carter family for more than two centuries. It embodies various aspects of Piedmont agricultural and social history including European colonization of indigenous lands, the enslavement of Black people, tobacco cultivation, and grain cultivation. The property is also nationally and locally significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield archeological data including information pertaining to Piedmont agriculture in the 18th through the early 20th

centuries, and specific to the two Civil War battles and subsequent military occupation of the district. The Portici landscape retains integrity for all areas of significance.
Although the Manassas Battlefield Historic District NRHP documentation demonstrates that the larger district is significant under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Archeology, Architecture, Military, and Commemoration and that Criteria Considerations A, C, D, and F apply to the district, not all of the same Criteria apply to the Portici component landscape. For the Manassas Battlefield Historic District Criterion B relates to Confederate Brigadier General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and Confederate General Robert E. Lee's association with the battlefield and neither person is strongly associated with the events that took place on the Portici plantation during the Civil War. Criterion C for the larger district is focused on buildings and monuments as architectural features and Portici has no extant buildings from its periods of significance and does not have any monuments.

Furthermore, the Criteria Considerations that apply to the Manassas Battlefield Historic District do not apply to the Portici cultural landscape. The Portici property is not owned by a religious institution, and it is not the birth or grave site of a particularly significant person, therefore Criteria Considerations A and C do not apply. While the Ball Family Cemetery is situated within the Portici cultural landscape and is a contributing feature, the burial ground is not a primary function of the site, but rather a land use associated with the agrarian and social history of the cultural landscape. Likewise, while the landscape is part of MANA and was included in the Bull Run RDA and therefore part of the larger pattern of commemoration of the battlefield, the Portici cultural landscape does not derive its primary significance from its commemorative use. Its primary significance is tied to its role in events of the Civil War and its more than 200 years of use for agricultural production in Virginia's Northern Piedmont. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997) stipulates that for Criteria Considerations D and F to apply to a property, that the site must derive its primary significance from these respective uses. Criteria considerations D and F therefore do not apply to the Portici cultural landscape since its primary significance is not as a cemetery or as a commemorative property.

CRITERION A — NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Shaping the Political Landscape — The Civil War — Battles in the North and South:

The Portici cultural landscape is a component of the MANA NPS unit and its primary significance falls under Criterion A for its military use during the Civil War. The period of significance spans from 1861 to 1865. The first two years of this period encompass the First and Second Battles of Manassas, each involving the Portici plantation, as well as the Confederate use of the site as a Confederate field hospital and winter encampment following the First Battle of Manassas. This period of significance ends in 1865 at the close of the Civil War, the same year the Lewis family returned to Portici and resumed agricultural use of the land (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26).

Prior to the first battle, civilians in the Sudley area expected a confrontation between United States and Confederate forces as United States (US) troops advanced towards the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. In anticipation of an attack by US Brigadier General Irvin McDowell's army, Confederate General Pierre Gustave Toutant (P.G.T.) Beauregard positioned his forces in a line along the Bull Run to defend the Stone Bridge and other strategic crossings. This series of defensive positions included a line of earthen rifle pits near the Lewis Ford on the Portici Property, constructed by the 19th Virginia Regiment (Parsons 1996: 3-9). Fighting broke out on July 21, 1861, after Union forces had assembled east of the Bull Run and began crossing at Sudley Ford and a second unnamed farm ford north of the Stone Bridge. The most intense fighting of the morning was focused on the Matthews and Henry farms. Confederate Brigadier General Jackson's troops arrived on the battlefield from the south via a farm road that ran through the Portici plantation (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 92). Confederate General Johnston arrived on the battlefield at 11 am and shortly after made the Portici plantation's main house his headquarters for the duration of the battle. The plantation's owners, Frank and Fannie Lewis, evacuated prior to the battle with their children, leaving the 11 people they enslaved and a free Black laborer to manage the property in their absence (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 275; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 86). The main house sat on a high ridge that afforded Johnston a view of the

fighting at Henry Hill, as well as the Bull Run, the Stone Bridge, and his troops assembled at Manassas Junction. From this vantage, Johnston deployed reinforcements to Beauregard in the field (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20). After about 12 hours of fighting, the First Battle of Manassas ended in a Confederate victory and resulted in approximately 900 deaths (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21; Schaible 2013: 2, 14). This was the first major land battle of the Civil War and its outcome made it clear that the conflict would not be resolved quickly (Schaible 2013: 2).

Immediately after the end of the battle, the Portici main house served as a Confederate field hospital under the direction of Dr. John Thompson Darby, the chief-surgeon with Hampton's Legion. Darby treated Confederate wounded as well as US prisoners, using the main house and its dependencies to house patients, staging operations in the kitchen and hallways (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21, 245; Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14). Confederate forces maintained control of the Sudley area into the fall, and in December 1861, one of the regiments of Confederate Brigadier General Cadmus Wilcox's Brigade set up a winter encampment on the Portici property near Holkums Branch (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 1; Parsons 1996: 3-14; Schaible 2013: 15; Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). These forces received orders to break down their camp by March 8, 1862, marching south in response to an imminent attack on the Confederate capital by Union forces (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 15).

During the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862), the majority of the fighting occurred north and west of the Portici plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). However, on August 30, 1862, as the battle waned and Union troops retreated across the Bull Run, the Portici plantation witnessed a cavalry engagement on a terrace south of Portici's main house (Portici I). During this encounter, the Union cavalry led by John Buford successfully fought off the Confederate cavalry from pursuing the Union troops evacuating the battlefield via the Lewis Ford (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34). This Confederate victory signaled the beginning of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's 1862 Maryland Campaign, but did not debilitate the US Army to the extent that the Confederate leaders had hoped it would (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34; Schaible 2013: 2).

Transforming the Environment — Historic Preservation — The Federal Government Enters the Movement:

The Portici property also possesses a national level of significance under Criterion A for its role in commemorating and memorializing the First and Second Battles of Manassas with a period of significance ranging from 1936 to 1944. Commemoration activities at the Manassas battlefield began with the erection of the first Bartow Monument in 1861, six weeks following the First Battle of Manassas, and continued through various events into the early 1900s as summarized below. However, the first action the federal government took to preserve a portion of the historic Portici property did not occur until 1936, when they purchased 114.27 acres of the former plantation from Fannie Lee Henry as part of the creation of the Bull Run RDA, which Secretary Ickes subsequently included in the land that constituted MANA when it was first designated a national battlefield park. Prior to creation of the RDA, there had been multiple attempts by members of Congress and the public to recognize and preserve the Manassas battlefield at a federal level, starting with Representative Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia who introduced Congressional bill H.R. 7837 in 1900 to create a "national battle park" at Manassas (Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). This and other attempts to incorporate the battlefield into a federally owned park in the first two decades of the 1900s failed. However, private citizens and Confederate interest groups staged multiple Reconciliationist events centered around the Henry Farm property during this period. Reconciliationists from the north and south endeavored to ease political tensions between the US and the former Confederate states by downplaying or ignoring slavery as the primary cause of the Civil War and instead focusing on the sacrifices of the common soldier during the conflict (Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial [ARHO] 2021). The 1911 Manassas National Jubilee of Peace attended by more than 1,000 veterans and 9,000 spectators on the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas is the most notable of these commemorative activities (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 27; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). (See the Regional Context and Physical History sections of this report for more information). While it is unlikely that the Portici property was not in some way considered during these early commemoration activities, the exact use or recognition of the former plantation's role in the Civil War during these events is unknown. When the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) formed the Manassas Battlefield Corporation and

partnered with the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) to create the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in 1921, they did so with a focus on the Henry Farm where heavy fighting occurred during both battles (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).

It was not until 1936 with the purchase of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract for inclusion in the Bull Run RDA that a portion of the Portici cultural landscape was specifically included in these commemoration and memorialization efforts. The NPS designated 1,476 acres of the battlefield as the Bull Run RDA in 1935. Implemented as part of the 1933 Industrial Recovery Act, RDAs were designed to allow the federal government to acquire "submarginal" agricultural lands for a variety of public uses including recreation, while paying to resettle owners on more productive lands elsewhere (Elder and Weldon 2019: 52, 55). While plans for the Bull Run RDA were focused on battlefield preservation, they also included battlefield tours and scenic drives (Elder and Weldon 2019: 56). Creation of the RDA coincided with the 75th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas and the NPS used funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to hire labor to complete projects in advance of a commemorative reenactment held by the NPS on July 21, 1936 (Morris 2021: personal communication; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31). Like the 1911 jubilee, this was a Reconciliationist event centered around unifying the north and south by valorizing the common soldier rather than confronting the difficult history of the Civil War and the legacy of slavery that shaped the Manassas landscape (ARHO 2021). Between 1936 and 1937, shortly after the anniversary event, the NPS paved the farm road (present-day Rock Road) through the Portici property that had been used for moving troops during the Civil War, in order to provide visitors with easy vehicular access through this portion of the battlefield and interpret battle movements (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596A, NPS; Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS).

In the years immediately following the authorization of MANA, the park debated what should be done with the buildings and structures associated with the Fannie Lee Henry House farmstead. In 1944, the park moved forward with plans to remove these features, deemed non-historic as they post-dated the Civil War (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C, NPS).

This act of battlefield landscape restoration was part of the park's larger purpose to commemorate and interpret the events of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. MANA did not acquire the additional acreage that comprises the remaining portion of the present-day Portici cultural landscape until the 1980s, following passage of Public Law 96-442, which expanded the park boundaries south to Vandor Lane and the I-66.

CRITERION A — LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

Developing the American Economy — Agriculture — Plantation Agriculture:

The Portici cultural landscape is significant at the local level under Criterion A as an example of a Virginia Piedmont plantation prior to the Civil War and as a farm following the end of that conflict. As such, the site embodies the social history of the racial hierarchy imposed through the plantation system and the relationship between enslavers and the enslaved, as well as the agricultural history of crop cultivation and animal husbandry practiced on the property. The related period of significance spans from about 1733, when a tenant farmer likely built a vernacular frame dwelling later dubbed "Pohoke," to 1936, the year that Fannie Lee Henry sold 114.27 acres of the historic Portici plantation to the NPS for inclusion in the Bull Run RDA. Although portions of the Portici landscape continued to be farmed after 1936, the transition of Portici from an agrarian landscape to a commemorative one began with the 1936 purchase. The NPS RDA designation conferred "submarginal" status to the agricultural lands it acquired and reframed them as a commemorative battlefield. The trajectory set by the inclusion of the Fannie Lee Henry property in the RDA ultimately led to the remaining Portici acreage north of Vandor Lane/I-66's integration into the MANA commemorative landscape in the 1980s.

The land that constituted the historic Portici plantation was included in the 6,030-acre Lower Bull Run Tract acquired by Robert "King" Carter as a Northern Neck land grant in 1724 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-2; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 3; Schaible 2013: 11). The early vernacular frame dwelling from about 1733 was likely built by a tenant of the Carter family cultivating tobacco on the property, which was the primary agricultural crop in the Piedmont until its cultivation declined in the mid-1700s and was slowly supplanted by grain as a cash crop (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15). It is unknown whether the Carter

family tenants of the 1700s in the study area relied on indentured and/or enslaved labor to cultivate their crops.

Elizabeth "Betty" Landon Carter Ball and her husband, Spencer Ball, established the Pohoke plantation by 1802, purchasing the 762-acre property in 1811 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15; Parsons 1996: 3-7). In 1820, the Balls built the Georgian style dwelling that would later become known as Portici (I) lending its name to the plantation. The plantation complex followed a linear arrangement that separated the functions of the main house from the agrarian functions of the plantation. The number of people the Balls enslaved during their tenure at Portici varied between 20 and 50, making it a mid-size plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 227). Enslaved workers who maintained the main house lived in its cellar, while there were as many as four additional quarters for enslaved workers throughout the plantation that housed skilled craftspeople and agricultural laborers (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). Betty and Spencer Ball's cash crop production would have centered around grain cultivation, such as wheat and corn, as these were the primary agricultural products of the Virginia Piedmont by this period (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15).

Two subsequent owners of the Portici plantation, Alfred Ball and Frank Lewis, continued to cultivate grains and maintain livestock on the property with the use of enslaved labor until the advent of the Civil War. Frank Lewis and his family returned to Portici in 1865 and continued agricultural production on a smaller scale (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129). During the decades following the war, Frank Lewis grew wheat, corn, and oats and maintained a variety of livestock (Parsons 1996: 3-19, 3-21). Frank Lewis slowly deeded away and sold off portions of the 769 acres that had constituted the Portici plantation prior to the Civil War, including acreage that would later be sold to the NPS by his granddaughter Fannie Lee Henry in 1936. Following Frank Lewis's death in 1913, several Lewis family members inherited the remaining Portici farm acreage, further atomizing ownership of the historic property (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). (Refer to the Physical History section of this report for additional information).

CRITERION D — NATIONAL AND LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

Archeology —Historic (Non-Aboriginal):

The Portici cultural landscape is significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield archeological data pertaining to Virginia Northern Piedmont agricultural practices and social history and the Civil War. There are multiple previously recorded sites on the property that can reveal important aspects of Piedmont agriculture, plantation systems, and enslavement, including the Pohoke and Portici I sites, as well as sites identified by archeologists Parker and Hernigle that may have served as enslaved laborers' quarters, but require further research to confirm. Parker and Hernigle noted that Portici has the potential to yield information pertinent to the property's agricultural and social history (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 269).

Additionally, other domestic sites that post-date the Civil War, namely Portici II and III, Tadpole Flats, and the Fannie Lee Henry House, may offer information illuminating Piedmont farming after the abolition of slavery. Furthermore, the Portici plantation was involved in both the First and Second Battles of Manassas and served as a Confederate field hospital and winter encampment following the First Battle of Manassas, offering multiple sources of information potential about military occupation of this landscape during the Civil War. Archeologists investigating the Confederate winter encampment at Portici in 2001 noted that the preservation of this site was "… a significant addition to the nation's Civil War heritage," contributing to a broader understanding of Civil War camps (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 49). Given the information potential that Portici has demonstrated as described above, the property is significant under Criterion D.

National Register Significance Criteria

Criterion A: Event

Criterion D: Information Potential

National Register Criteria Considerations

N/A

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes)

Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet
1861 CE – 1865 CE	Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles in the North and South
1936 CE – 1944 CE	Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters the Movement
1733 CE – 1936 CE	Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Plantation Agriculture

National Register Areas of Significance

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

National Historic Landmark

Status

No

World Heritage Site

Status

No

National Natural Landmark

Status

No

NRIS Information (with Other Certifications)

NRIS Name

Manassas National Battlefield Park

NRIS ID

66000039

Other Name

N/A

Primary Certification Date

05/19/1981

Other Certification

Manassas National Battlefield Park (Administratively Listed October 15, 1966)

Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Amended and Boundary Expansion) (05001546)

Other Certification Date

01/18/2006

State Register Documentation

Identification Number

076-0271

Name

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Listed Date

01/16/1973, 10/06/2004 (amended)

Chronology & Physical History

Chronology

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
11,000	BCE	9500	BCE	Inhabited	Paleoindian hunters are the earliest known human inhabitants of the area around Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) with an estimated 250 to 500 people within the entire present-day area of Virginia. In addition to hunting, peoples of this period supplemented their diets with fish and fruit (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 6, 7).
9500	BCE	7500	BCE	Inhabited	The Early Archaic period occurred between 9500 and 7500 BCE, which in the Mid-Atlantic was characterized by a larger human population than the preceding period. Human occupation during the Early Archaic Period was concentrated on large river terraces and in upland areas (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 9).
7500	BCE	3800	BCE	Inhabited	The human population in the Mid-Atlantic grew during the Middle Archaic period, inhabiting new regions such as upland swamps and interior ridges, although their base camps continued to be concentrated in floodplains (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 11).
3800	BCE	1450	BCE	Inhabited	There was unprecedented human population density during the Late Archaic period, corresponding with the development of a series of distinctive cultures including the Halifax culture, which was most dominant within present day northern Virginia (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 12).
2200	BCE	1450	BCE	Inhabited	The Terminal Archaic or Transitional period (the end of the Late Archaic period) in Virginia's eastern Piedmont was characterized by dense human settlement concentrated along rivers, likely by a single band or microbands (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 15).
1450	BCE	400	BCE	Inhabited	Peoples of the Early Woodland period were less mobile than earlier cultures and they established villages in clusters of circular or

					oval-shaped structures (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 15, 16).
400	BCE	1000	CE	Inhabited	Regional networks of trade developed during the Middle Woodland period, supporting increased sedentary settlement. However, the peoples in the northern Virginia Piedmont remained relatively mobile concentrating on using resources within riverine environments (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 17; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 258).
1000	CE	1600	CE	Farmed/Harvested	The Late Woodland period is notable due to multiple Mid-Atlantic indigenous groups' adoption of agriculture together with periodic controlled burnings of oak-hickory forests to create clearings to plant crops. Mid-Atlantic peoples developed ranked societies during this period as they established permanent villages primarily in the floodplains (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5, 17).
1588	CE	1608	CE	Explored	Spanish colonizers looking for English settlements in the Virginia Piedmont were probably the first Europeans to explore the region in 1588. English Captain John Smith later led an expedition up the Potomac in June of 1608 and during this trip, he encountered indigenous people of Algonquian speaking groups, including in the area of present-day MANA (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 18; Schaible 2013: 11; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2).
1600	CE	1646	CE	Inhabited	The Doeg (Dogue, Doag, Dogney, Toag, Taux, Tauxenents) Native American tribe inhabited land within present-day Prince William County during the first half of the 1600s until about 1646 CE (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20).
1646	CE	1680	CE	Colonized	Following the end of the Second Powhatan War, English colonizers seized the Doeg's land without compensation including in the area around the present-day location of MANA, forcing the Doeg tribe to move into present day Maryland or to join the Susquehannocks to the northwest. The Doeg still hunted in the Virginia Piedmont through about 1680, however, conflict with the English led to a reduced Doeg population and the remaining members of the tribe may have assimilated

					with other indigenous groups in the area (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2).
1649	CE	1660	CE	Land Transfer	King Charles II granted the Northern Neck Proprietary to seven loyalists while he was in exile in 1649 after King Charles I was beheaded. However, the grants were not honored by the Long Parliament (1640-1660 CE). King Charles II regained the English throne in 1660 and reinstated the Northern Neck Proprietary grants (Elder and Weldon 2019: 27; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 9; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2).
1670	CE	1786	CE	Colonized	Proprietors of the Northern Neck appointed agents that saw to land sales and collected quit-rents from grantees. The European immigrants to the Virginia Piedmont during this time were primarily merchant-planters who relied mainly on the labor of enslaved people of African descent to cultivate their tobacco crops (Elder and Weldon 2019: 19; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 9).
1672	CE	1672	CE	Platted	King Charles II granted all of the land in the Virginia territory to Lord Culpeper and Lord Arlington in conflict with the 1649 Northern Neck Proprietary (Elder and Weldon 2019: 19, 27; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 9).
1688	CE	1689	CE	Land Transfer	By 1688, the discrepancies between the 1649 and 1672 land grants were resolved and Lord Thomas Culpeper became the sole proprietor of the Northern Neck. Thomas, Fifth Lord of Fairfax and his wife, Catherine, became the proprietors of the Northern Neck following Lord Culpeper's death in 1689 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 27; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 9; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2).
1719	CE	1719	CE	Land Transfer	Thomas the Sixth Lord of Fairfax assumed the role of Lord Proprietor of the Northern Neck (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 9).
1724	CE	1729	CE	Land Transfer	Robert "King" Carter- prominent Virginia planter, enslaver, and politician- acquired the

					Great Bull Run and Lower Bull Run Tracts in 1724 and the Middle Bull Run Tract in 1729. These tracts were all part of the Northern Neck Proprietary and a portion of the land from each of these tracts make up present day MANA. The Portici cultural landscape is entirely within the boundaries of the Lower Bull Run Tract (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-2; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 3; Schaible 2013: 11).
1724	CE	1724	CE	Land Transfer	King Carter granted his son, Robert Carter II, the 6,030-acre Lower Bull Run Tract in 1724, shortly after acquiring the property. Robert Carter II acquired an additional 700 acres adjacent to the Lower Bull Run Tract at this time and these combined properties included the future site of the Portici plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 9, 28; Parsons 1996: 4-76).
1731	CE	1744	CE	Established	Prince William County was founded in 1731 and Dettingen Parish was established within the county in 1744, in an area closely aligned with the boundaries of present-day Prince William County (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22).
1732	CE	1732	CE	Land Transfer	Robert "Councillor" Carter III acquired the Lower Bull Run Tract as part of an approximately 40,000-acre inheritance from his father Robert Carter II (Elder and Weldon 2019: 20; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 10).
1733	CE	1733	CE	Built	A tenant farmer built the vernacular frame dwelling later known as Pohoke in the second quarter of the 1700s, in about 1733 CE (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 42, 47).
1751	CE	1785	CE	Maintained	Councillor Carter took over the management of his land holdings in 1751. He maintained approximately 63 percent of the Lower Bull Run Tract as leased parcels averaging 180 acres in size (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 10, 11).
1780	CE	1870	CE	Inhabited	A cluster of buildings and/or structures was built and inhabited between about 1780 and about 1870 northeast of the highest ridge within the Portici cultural landscape. This site

					may have included enslaved laborers' quarters and/or a dairy (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58, 322).
1793	CE	1804	CE	Land Transfer	In 1793, Councillor Carter divided his agricultural lands into ten approximately equal lots to distribute among his children who chose their own shares in 1798 afterwards paying rent on their selected properties to their father until his death in 1804. George Carter, sole surviving son of Priscilla and Councillor Carter, acquired the portion of the Lower Bull Run Tract that included the present-day Portici cultural landscape (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12; Parsons 1996: 3-4).
1799	CE	1799	CE	Inhabited	In April 1799, George Carter leased 350 acres of land from the Lower Bull Run Tract to Aminidab Seekright for a ten-year period. That same year, Elizabeth "Betty" Landon Carter Ball (George Carter's sister) and her husband, Spencer Ball, moved to Prince William County and leased land from George Carter that they later developed into the Portici plantation. This included the land already occupied by Seekright and George Carter forcibly evicted him in order to allow his sister and brother-in-law to develop the property (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12, 14; Parsons 1996: 3-4).
1800	CE	1800	CE	Built	Balls Ford, established about 1800 downstream of the Stone Bridge crossing, spanned the Bull Run on Councillor Carter's property and is within the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary. This ford connected to the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (present-day Balls Ford Road) after it was established in 1815 (Parsons 1996: 3-2, 4-22; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3).
1802	CE	1802	CE	Established	Betty and Spencer Ball established the Pohoke plantation by 1802 on the acreage they were leasing from George Carter (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15).
1802	CE	1842	CE	Farmed/Harvested	By 1802, Spencer and Betty Ball farmed the land within the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary using enslaved labor and

					continued to manage agricultural operations on the property until their respective deaths (Spencer Ball in 1832 and Betty Ball in 1842). However, the specifics of their agricultural output are unknown (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15, 16, 54).
1811	CE	1811	CE	Land Transfer	In 1811, Spencer Ball bought the 762-acre property constituting Pohoke plantation from George Carter, although the transaction was not reflected in Prince William County's land records until 1818 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15; Parsons 1996: 3-7).
1820	CE	1820	CE	Built	The Balls built a new Georgian-style dwelling in 1820, which later became known as Portici. The Balls absorbed the existing Pohoke plantation infrastructure into the Portici plantation complex (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16, 58; Parsons 1996: 4-35).
1820	CE	1823	CE	Built	The Ball family likely constructed a new building to serve as an enslaved laborers' quarters at Pohoke between about 1820 and about 1823, possibly salvaging materials from Pohoke plantation's former main house after building Portici I (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 47).
1820	CE	1850	CE	Built	The Lewis Ford was built in the mid-1800s sometime after 1820 as part of the Portici plantation's circulation network to provide a shortcut to the Warrenton Turnpike and the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (also known as Balls Ford Road) (Parsons 1996: 4-6, 4-22; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3).
1832	CE	1832	CE	Land Transfer	Betty Ball took over the ownership and management of the Portici plantation following her husband Spencer Ball's death in 1832 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16).
1832	CE	1832	CE	Established	It is likely that the family established their burial ground, commonly referred to as the "Ball Family Cemetery," in 1832 following the death of Spencer Ball (Parsons 1996: 4-76).

1836	CE	1836	CE	Built	Betty Ball built an exterior addition to the main house that possibly served as a side entrance in about 1836 CE (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 54).
1842	CE	1842	CE	Land Transfer	Alfred Ball inherited the Portici plantation following his mother Betty Ball's death in 1842 (Parsons 1996: 3-7).
1842	CE	1853	CE	Farmed/Harvested	Between 1842 and 1853 on the Portici plantation, Alfred Ball cultivated grains, tended livestock, and managed a number of cottage industries with the labor of the people he enslaved (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 229; Parsons 1996: 3-8, 4-71).
1845	CE	1845	CE	Built	Alfred Ball built a detached dependency south of the main house that likely served as a detached winter kitchen in about 1845 CE. During this same period, he also built an enclosed walkway that connected the detached winter kitchen to the southwest corner of the main house (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 57; Parsons 1996: 4-36).
1847	CE	1849	CE	Expanded	Alfred Ball purchased additional land around the Portici plantation between 1847 and 1849, increasing the total size of the property to 1,022 acres (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16; Parsons 1996: 3-7).
1853	CE	1853	CE	Land Transfer	Alfred Ball died in 1853 without children and the Portici plantation was divided among his wife, Sally Ball, and his four sisters. Sally Ball's 350-acre share of the plantation included the main house (Portici I) and the Ball Family Cemetery (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16, 18; Parsons 1996: 3-7).
1855	CE	1859	CE	Land Transfer	Frank Lewis acquired 769 acres of the Portici plantation from his mother and aunts in multiple transactions between 1855 and 1859. This acreage included 146 acres owned by Alfred Ball's widow, Sally Ball, including the main house (Portici I) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 19, 20; Parsons 1996: 3-7; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129).

1855	CE	1861	CE	Farmed/Harvested	Frank Lewis produced grains and maintained livestock on 467 cultivated acres of the Portici plantation prior to the outbreak of the Civil War relying on the labor of workers he enslaved (Parsons 1996: 3-9).
1861	CE	1861	CE	Military Operation	The First Battle of Manassas took place on July 21, 1861, and lasted about 12 hours. Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston used Portici I as his headquarters, monitoring the progress of the battle and deploying reinforcements from this position (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20, 21; Schaible 2013: 14).
1861	CE	1861	CE	Built	The Confederate 19th Virginia Regiment constructed rifle pits prior to the First Battle of Manassas on the Portici plantation to protect Lewis Ford against an attack by Union forces (Parsons 1996: 3-9).
1861	CE	1861	CE	Military Operation	Portici I served as a Confederate field hospital under the direction of Dr. John Thompson Darby. Both Confederate and captured US wounded were treated at the main house and sheltered both at the main house and in nearby dependencies (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21, 245; Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14).
1861	CE	1862	CE	Military Operation	The Portici plantation hosted a Confederate winter encampment consisting of huts with stone chimneys from December 1861 to March 1862. This encampment housed a regiment from Confederate Brigadier General Cadmus Wilcox's Brigade (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 1; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 24, 58; Parsons 1996: 3-14; Schaible 2013: 15; Trieschmann 2006: 8-54).
1862	CE	1862	CE	Military Operation	The Second Battle of Manassas occurred between August 28-30, 1862. A cavalry engagement occurred on the Portici plantation south of the present-day MANA park boundary the evening of August 30, 1862, as Union forces retreated. The Union cavalry fought off the Confederate cavalry in order to allow Union troops to evacuate via the Lewis Ford (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235).

1862	CE	1863	CE	Destroyed	Portici I burned down in 1862 or 1863, although the exact year is unknown (Schaible 2013: 21; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 109).
1865	CE	1869	CE	Built	The Lewises returned to the Portici property following the end of the Civil War. Frank Lewis built a new house (Portici II) on a ridge to the east of the former location of Portici I between 1865 and 1869 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18, 4-36; Trieschmann 2006: 7-8).
1865	CE	1869	CE	Destroyed	Portici II burned down shortly after its construction between 1865 and 1869. The precise date it burned is unknown, but it was prior to 1870 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18, 4-36; Trieschmann 2006: 7-8).
1865	CE	1870	CE	Farmed/Harvested	Frank Lewis began farming again at Portici following the end of the Civil War on a smaller scale than previously. He maintained 100 acres of improved land, raised livestock, and grew a combination of cash and subsistence crops including various grains, potatoes, and hay (Parsons 1996: 3-19).
1870	CE	1876	CE	Built	Frank Lewis built Portici III between 1870 and 1876 on the former site of Portici II. This building is alternatively called the Lewis/Wheeler House (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Trieschmann 2006: 7-8, 7-37).
1878	CE	1879	CE	Altered	Between about 1878 and 1879, Frank Lewis sold off 176 acres of the Portici farm, claiming only 307 acres (80 acres improved) in total on the 1880 agricultural census (Parsons 1996: 3-21).
1886	CE	1887	CE	Land Transfer	Frank and Fannie Lewis deeded approximately 110 acres to their daughter Fannie Tasker Lewis Lee as a wedding gift in 1886. The deed was recorded in 1887 (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28).
1890	CE	1899	CE	Built	Warner Lewis, son of Frank and Fannie Lewis, built a dwelling dubbed "Tadpole Flats" in

					about 1890 CE. The family also built a second dwelling, likely in the 1890s, in the northern part of their property, later dubbed the "Fannie Lee Henry House" (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 4-36; Trieschmann 2006: 7-37).
1896	CE	1896	CE	Altered	Frank Lewis sold 396 acres of the Portici farm in total by 1896, which represented about half of his pre-Civil War acreage (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129).
1900	CE	1936	CE	Altered	In 1936, an area farmer wrote to the NPS to let the agency know that he had found the remains of 16 Civil War soldiers in the early 1900s and reburied them within the walls of the Ball Family Cemetery. The exact date of reburial is unknown, but it likely occurred "well before the letter date of 1936" (Strutt 1991: 26).
1904	CE	1904	CE	Military Operation	The US Army conducted peacetime maneuvers within a 65,000-acre area spanning the Bull Run to the Thoroughfare Gap to address logistical issues first identified during the Spanish-American War. The Maneuvers lasted from August 28-September 9, 1904, and the Portici farm was surveyed as part of this exercise (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 26; USACE 1904a).
1911	CE	1911	CE	Memorialized	Civil War veterans observed the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas with a Reconciliationist event demonstrating unity between the United States and Confederate veterans named the "Manassas National Jubilee of Peace." It is unknown if any of these events occurred within the Portici cultural landscape boundary (ARHO 2021; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 27; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1).
1913	CE	1913	CE	Land Transfer	In 1913, following Frank Lewis's death, several Lewis family members inherited acreage from the Portici farm. Robert Lee Lewis, Sr. received 75 acres, including the Portici III dwelling, and purchased an additional 50 acres from the heirs of his aunt Mary Stuart Lewis Pugh. Frank and Fannie Lewis' other surviving

					children and their heirs divided the remaining acreage between themselves (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1).
1920	CE	1921	CE	Established	The United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) collaborated to fundraise to establish the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park following the UDC securing rights to purchase 128 acres of the Henry Farm in 1920. The SCV created the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC), allowing the SCV and UDC to fundraise to purchase and maintain the property. Although the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park did not include any land from the Portici farm, it constituted the first iteration of present-day MANA, which would go on to absorb a large portion of the pre-Civil War Portici plantation acreage (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).
1935	CE	1935	CE	Established	In 1935, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration designated 1,476 acres of the battlefield at Manassas the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and began to identify parcels to acquire (Elder and Weldon 2019: 56; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 30; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).
1935	CE	1935	CE	Planned	Preliminary plans for the Bull Run RDA proposed rerouting Lee Highway (the historic Warrenton Turnpike, renamed in 1922 as a memorial to the Confederate general) south partially following the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road and cutting through the Portici farm. This plan was never executed, but was similar to later plans that led to the construction of the I-66 in the 1960s (NPS 1935b).
1936	CE	1936	CE	Land Transfer	The National Park Service (NPS) purchased a 114.27-acre tract from Fannie Lee Henry, daughter of Fannie Tasker Lewis Lee, for inclusion in the Bull Run RDA for $6,500. This parcel constituted the northernmost portion of

					the Portici plantation prior to the Civil War and bordered the Van Pelt and Robinson properties. The property included the 1890s dwelling dubbed the "Fannie Lee Henry House" as well as three outbuildings (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI).
1936	CE	1936	CE	Memorialized	The NPS used WPA funding to hire labor to prepare for a 75th anniversary event commemorating the First Battle of Manassas, which included a reenactment of the battle that was attended by 31,000 people. It is uncertain if any activities related to this event occurred within the Portici cultural landscape (Morris 2021: personal communication; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31; Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS).
1936	CE	1937	CE	Paved	Between 1936 and 1937, the NPS used boulders to pave a farm road used as a route to Henry Hill by Confederate General Jackson during the First Battle of Manassas. This work included the portion of the farm road traversing Portici, known in the present day as "Rock Road" (NPS 1937; Parsons 1996: 3-30, 4-22; Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 92).
1936	CE	1959	CE	Altered	Between the 1930s and the 1950s, the NPS deconstructed and rebuilt the wall around the Ball Family Cemetery creating a smaller footprint and turned the headstones to face out of the cemetery for ease of reading from outside of the wall (Bentley 2021b: personal communication; Parsons 1996: 4-76, 4-77; Strutt 1991: 126).
1937	CE	1937	CE	Built	Janie Lewis MacCall and her husband Harold Morris MacCall built a farmstead on an eight-acre parcel located at the junction of present-day Rock and Balls Ford Roads by 1937. Only a portion of this parcel is within the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Fairfax County Government 1937; NPS 1941a).

1938	CE	1939	CE	Land Transfer	Robert Lee Lewis died in 1938, leaving approximately 178 acres of the Portici farm to his children Janie Lewis MacCall and Robert Lee Lewis, Jr., who partitioned the property on April 8, 1939. Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. acquired the portion of the property with Portici III (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18).
1939	CE	1939	CE	Military Operation	In the summer of 1939, the US Army staged peacetime maneuvers at the Bull Run RDA, stationing approximately 25,000 regulars and National Guardsmen there for a two-week period to perform exercises to test the effectiveness of mobile infantry and new defensive technologies. While it is uncertain how these exercises corresponded with land within the present-day Portici cultural landscape, Fannie Lee Henry's 114.27-acre parcel constituting the northern boundary of the pre-Civil War Portici plantation was already incorporated into the Bull Run RDA at this time (Elder and Weldon 2019: 58; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31).
1940	CE	1940	CE	Established	Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes authorized creation of MANA using a Secretarial Order (5 F.R. 1824) under authority granted by the 1935 Historic Sites Act on May 10, 1940. The new park comprised 1,476 acres of the Bull Run RDA (including the Fannie Lee Henry portion of the Portici property) and 128-acres of the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).
1941	CE	1943	CE	Planned	A 1941 architectural assessment of the Fannie Lee Henry House recommended it for use as a temporary superintendent's residence, which is reflected on plan sets through 1943. Planning documents from this period also show rehabilitation of a road trace north of the Fannie Lee Henry House running between present-day Rock Road and the Lewis Ford. This roadway was never constructed and there is no evidence that the Fannie Lee Henry House was ever used for park housing

					(National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C; NPS 1941b; NPS 1943).
1944	CE	1950	CE	Removed	In 1944, the NPS and Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. entered a contract that allowed Lewis to remove the Fannie Lee Henry House and auxiliary buildings from MANA. It is unknown whether Lewis incorporated the buildings or salvaged materials from the Fannie Lee Henry Tract into the Portici III complex, but it is known that these features were no longer extant within park boundaries by 1950 (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C, NPS; NPS 1950).
1947	CE	1947	CE	Land Transfer	Fannie Lee Henry sold her three remaining parcels of the Portici farm to Carol Homola Aldrich (later O'Neill) and Kenneth Roosevelt Aldrich in 1947. 59.20 acres of this land was within the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (Prince William County Circuit Court 1947b: DB 124, p. 117).
1949	CE	1950	CE	Land Transfer	The Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation executed easements with the Aldrichs in 1949 and William Wheeler in 1950 to install gas lines through the southeastern portion the present-day Portici cultural landscape (Prince William County Circuit Court 1949: DB 142, p. 94; Prince William County Circuit Court 1950: DB 145, p. 193).
1950	CE	1950	CE	Land Transfer	In 1950, Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. and his wife, Marion M. Lewis, sold their 178.45-acre portion of the Portici farm, which included Portici III, to William Wheeler (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18).
1950	CE	1973	CE	Farmed/Harvested	William Wheeler and his business partner, Thomas Pearson, operated a dairy farm on approximately 200 acres including the portion of the Portici farm that Wheeler acquired from Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. Just prior to closing their operations in 1973, the two farmers maintained a herd of 100 that included 55 dairy cows (Heck 1973).
1953	CE	1953	CE	Demolished	The Tadpole Flats dwelling and most of its associated buildings and structures were

					removed from the Portici cultural landscape by 1953. It is likely that either Robert Lewis, Jr. or William Wheeler were responsible for removing these features during one of their tenures as owner of the property. However, the exact date of demolition of Tadpole Flats is unknown (Fairfax County Government 1953; Prince William County Circuit Court 1947a: DB 124, p. 115).
1953	CE	1966	CE	Demolished	The MacCall farmstead, only a portion of which rested within the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary, was demolished between 1953 and 1966. The majority of the farmstead was in the I-66 corridor and the building cluster associated with this farmstead may have been demolished as part of the interstate's construction. It is also possible that William Wheeler demolished these buildings prior to development of the I-66 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Elder and Weldon 2019: 63; Fairfax County Government 1953; NPS 1941a; Trieschmann 2006: 10-89).
1960	CE	1960	CE	Land Transfer	William Wheeler traded 19.313 acres (legacy Tract 52) with the NPS to expand his dairy farm operations by acquiring a 70-acre portion of the land that the NPS purchased in 1936 from Fannie Lee Henry (legacy Tract 21), including the Ball Family Cemetery (King 2021: personal communication; Prince William County Circuit Court 1960: DB 263, p. 619; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI).
1960	CE	1971	CE	Built	William Wheeler constructed the extant equipment shed on the former Fannie Lee Henry property between 1960 and 1971. By 1971, the Portici III building cluster included two barns, two silos, and multiple sheds in addition to the Portici III farmhouse (Real Estate Data 1971: sheet 12; VDHR 1987; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI).
1961	CE	1966	CE	Built	The Virginia Department of Highways constructed the Interstate 66 (I-66) directly south of the present-day park boundary to the north of the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (Balls Ford Road). The new highway took 26 acres from the Wheeler dairy

					farm and cut through the historic Portici plantation where the cavalry engagement took place during the Second Battle of Manassas. I-66 and the coeval Vandor Lane are both outside of the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34; Elder and Weldon 2019: 63; Heck 1973; NPS 1966: Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235; Trieschmann 2006: 10-89).
1971	CE	1997	CE	Built	The smaller extant Wheeler-era shed was built by 1971. This shed may have been reconstructed in 1997 by a MANA friends group (Bentley 2019c; MANA 2019: 4; Real Estate Data 1971: sheet 12).
1976	CE	1976	CE	Land Transfer	The National Park Foundation (NPF) purchased 203.66 acres of land from William and Marion Wheeler on December 30, 1976, including Portici III and the portion of the Fannie Lee Henry property that William Wheeler acquired in 1960. The NPF did this with the assumption that Congress would expand MANA's boundaries and the NPS would eventually buy the land for inclusion in the park (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28).
1980	CE	1980	CE	Expanded	On October 13, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-442, which expanded MANA's boundaries to include an additional 1,493 acres and included the northern portion of the historic Portici plantation. This action allowed for the eventual acquisition of the Wheeler (02-101) and O'Neill (02-102) Tracts by the NPS (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: ch. 8).
1983	CE	1983	CE	Planned	In anticipation of acquiring the Wheeler Tract, MANA's 1983 General Management Plan (GMP) proposed relocating the park's picnic area and associated facilities to this parcel once the park purchased the property (NPS 1983; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 4).
1985	CE	1985	CE	Land Transfer	The NPS bought the 203.66-acre Wheeler Tract for $900,000 from the NPF in 1985, which included Portici III and part of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract the park had deeded William

					Wheeler in 1960 as part of a land exchange (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI).
1985	CE	1985	CE	Excavated	Researchers from James Madison University conducted a two-day archeological survey and found multiple potentially significant sites within the area the GMP proposed installing MANA's new picnic facilities (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 4).
1985	CE	1989	CE	Military Operation	The US Secret Service used Portici III as an anti-terrorist training facility in the mid-1980s. The NPS held an interagency agreement with the Secret Service for this use until at least 1989 (Parsons 1996: 4-76; Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA).
1985	CE	1996	CE	Farmed/Harvested	The Wheeler Tract was subject to a lease agreement with Smith Turf Farm when the NPS acquired the property from the NPF in 1985 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). By 1996, the park ceased allowing farmers to harvest sod on the property (Parsons 1996: 4-71).
1986	CE	1986	CE	Land Transfer	The NPS acquired the 59.20-acre O'Neill Tract in 1986, expanding MANA's ownership of the Portici farm to the southeast. The new boundary stretched to the Bull Run to the east and to Vandor Lane and the I-66 to the south. Carol H. Aldrich O'Neill put this property in trust in 1979, potentially because she anticipated that the NPS would wish to acquire the property once MANA's boundaries were expanded (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI).
1986	CE	1988	CE	Planned	The Director of the National Capital Region (NCR) of NPS, Manus "Jack" Fish, Jr., proposed to expand the region's horse program by renovating the Wheeler Dairy Barn for use as a stable in 1986. In March 1988, amidst concern internally from NPS cultural resource staff, NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr. abandoned the project (Zenzen 1998: ch. 11).

1986	CE	1990	CE	Excavated	Kathleen A. Parker and Jacqueline L. Hernigle led a four-year archeological investigation beginning in May 1986, during which they confirmed the locations of Portici I, II, and III, as well as the Pohoke planation's main house and an enslaved laborers' quarters (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 29).
1987	CE	1987	CE	Demolished	The NPS demolished one of the Wheeler barns and a silo in 1987, but left the earthen ramp that led to these structures in situ (Parsons 1996: 3-33; Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA).
1987	CE	1991	CE	Excavated	Michael Strutt conducted an archeological investigation of the Ball Family Cemetery that he completed in 1991. The investigation reflects the condition of the Ball Family Cemetery from 1987 through 1989 (Strutt 1991).
1994	CE	1994	CE	Demolished	In 1994, MANA demolished Portici III and six other outbuildings within the Portici cultural landscape that post-dated the Civil War (Parsons 1996: 3-33, 4-36; VDHR 1992; VDHR 2014).
1994	CE	2002	CE	Built	As early as 1994 and certainly by 2002, MANA formalized visitor circulation to the Portici I site and the Ball Family Cemetery by installing the Rock Road parking lot and establishing the mown pedestrian route later dubbed the "Portici Trail" (USGS 1994; USGS 2002).
1994	CE	2003	CE	Built	The park established the Portici Bridle Loop sometime between about 1994 and 2003 (USGS 1994; USGS 2003). This trail encircles the Portici cultural landscape and connects to MANA's interior trail network as well as the Bull Run Regional Park (Elliott 2010: 5, 6; USGS 2003).
2000	CE	2001	CE	Excavated	In 2000, the Louis Berger Group, Inc. (now part of WSP USA, Inc.) conducted a survey of the Confederate winter encampment within the Portici cultural landscape. In their 2001 project report, researchers identified additional information about which regiments may have been stationed at the camp, the

					design of huts, and configuration of the encampment (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 48, 49).
2000	CE	2002	CE	Built	MANA installed the Vandor Lane Parking lot for equestrian trailers between 2000 and 2002 (Fairfax County Government 2002; Prince William County Government 2000).
2014	CE	2022	CE	Planned	In 2014, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) initiated a project to increase the capacity of the I-66 corridor in Fairfax and Prince William Counties, which will include installing new elevated access ramps (EARs) adjacent to the Portici cultural landscape (FHWA 2018: 1). As part of this project, VDOT will install screening vegetation east of the Vandor Lane parking lot and along the southwestern border of the Portici cultural landscape boundary to mitigate the adverse effect to this historic property (FHWA 2018: 5). The EARs are under construction and no plantings have been installed as of January 2022.
2019	CE	2022	CE	Planned	MANA plans to rehabilitate the Ball Family Cemetery, which will include reconstructing the cemetery wall following its 19th century configuration and stabilizing the burial ground's soil (NPS PEPC 89072; NPS PEPC 100991; NPS PEPC 103809; NPS PMIS 305008).
2021	CE	2021	CE	Farmed/Harvested	MANA established a ten-year agricultural lease for hay cultivation in 2021 to manage approximately 117 acres of the Portici cultural landscape as cropland. For an unknown period of time prior to 2021, the park issued five-year leases to a farmer under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), also to grow hay (Gorsira 2021: personal communication).

Physical History

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

The physical history for this Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is heavily informed by the work presented in Kathleen A. Parker and Jacqueline L. Hernigle's archeological report entitled *Portici: Portrait of a Middling Plantation in Piedmont Virginia* (1990), particularly for information pertinent to European settlement, farming practices, and enslavement at Portici and in Prince William County. Social history, including the history of enslavement, was further elucidated by the report *Coming to Manassas: Peace, War, and the Making of a Virginia Communit*y (2003) by Linda Sargent Wood and Richard Rabinowitz. For pre-contact history, this CLI relies on work presented in *Archeological Overview and Assessment Manassas National Battlefield Pre-Draft* (2018) prepared by John Bedell and Kisa Hooks.

Please note that throughout this report, the term "Portici plantation" is used to reference the property prior to and during the Civil War, reflecting the period when the owners enslaved people of African descent to perform labor there. The term "Portici farm" applies to the property after the end of the Civil War when owners no longer used enslaved labor. "Portici I" is the name given throughout this CLI to the main house at the Portici plantation, which burned during the Civil War. "Portici II" is the name given to the replacement dwelling at Portici farm that also burned before 1870 and "Portici III" is the name of the final replacement dwelling at the property, built between 1870 and 1876. Both Portici II and Portici III were built on the ridge east of where Portici I previously stood.

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

Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) is situated about 25 miles southwest of Washington, DC in Prince William County, Virginia and has a legislated boundary of approximately 5,073.10 acres (Trieschmann 2006: 7-1). The park lies within the eastern portion of the Piedmont physiographic zone, an area characterized by low hills and ridges and steep ravines crisscrossing

the land (Parsons 1996: 4-9; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1). (Refer to the Physiographic section of the Regional Landscape Contexts and Narratives for additional information). The Piedmont offered ideal qualities suited to human settlement including open ranges, forests supporting large fauna hunting, and multiple sources of water (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 261; Parsons 1996: 4-6). Archeological investigations of both the Pohoke (Portici's pre-cursor) and Portici plantations revealed evidence of interior, pre-contact settlement (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 261). Paleoindian hunters are the earliest known human inhabitants of the area, with occupation spanning from around 11,000 BCE to 9500 BCE. These peoples' northern bands hunted caribou and other cervids, suggesting that deer was a common staple in the diets of the southern bands. Paleoindians supplemented their hunting with fish, as well as berries and other fruit. It is estimated that there were between 250 to 500 people in the entire present-day area of Virginia during this period and that occupations were clustered in the southeastern part of the present-day commonwealth. This area corresponds with the northernmost edge of the oak-hickory forest at the end of the Pleistocene and provided access to stone for toolmaking including jasper, chalcedony, and chert (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 6).

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

The Middle Archaic period (7500 to 3800 BCE) is marked by rising temperatures, a decrease in precipitation, and development of seasonal variations, which were hallmarks of the coeval Hypsithermal climatic episode. The beginning of this period corresponds with some of the warmest temperatures of the Holocene epoch and the forest structure in the Mid-Atlantic was dominated by oak, hickory, and hemlock with deer being the most populous large, game mammal. The human population grew during this period and these peoples inhabited new

regions such as upland swamps and interior ridges. However, they continued to build their base camps within the floodplains. Peoples of the Middle Archaic developed new tools that they used to manipulate wood, grind seeds, and crack nuts. They fashioned their tools primarily from locally available stone, which could indicate that the movement of bands of peoples through neighboring territories was restricted due to the increased population density filling the habitable areas of the Mid-Atlantic (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 10). There is evidence of occupation from this period in present-day Prince William and neighboring counties (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 11).

The Late Archaic period (3800 to 1450 BCE) witnessed the development of a series of cultures seemingly with a well-developed knowledge of using resources of the forest environment based on the unprecedented population density of this period. While there were many competing cultures during this time, the Halifax culture is the most dominant within present-day northern Virginia. The Halifax people were highly mobile and relied on quartz for tool making, ostensibly because it was easily available and did not require them to visit quarries to restock their raw materials for toolmaking. Within the Virginia Piedmont, occupation of this period was concentrated at the foot of mountains along streams and rivers. The forests of this time were dominated by oaks, hickories, and chestnuts, all of which provided the contemporary peoples with a plentiful source for edible nuts that could be stored for long periods. In addition to nut masts, peoples of the Late Archaic relied on deer and turkey as food sources (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 12). Forest burning increased during this period and this may have been the result of human activity, spread either accidently from fires at sites of settlement or intentionally set to drive game into the open for hunting (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 13).

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

Plain. They likely represented settlement by a single band or small microbands as opposed to the macroband encampments of the latter regions (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 15).

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

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

The advent of agriculture is a hallmark of the Late Woodland period (1000 to 1600 CE). Multiple Mid-Atlantic indigenous groups adopted agriculture around the beginning of this period, accompanied with periodic burnings to clear oak-hickory forests to plant primarily maize (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5, 17). Different groups varied on their reliance to maize and indigenous diets of the time also consisted of fish, game, and wild plants. Peoples of the Late Woodland period established small, permanent villages primarily in floodplains near fertile soil. Ranked societies developed during this time, which formed the basis of the system of tribes and chiefdoms of the late 1600s and early 1700s. Mid-Atlantic peoples of this period began to fortify their settlements between 1200 and 1300 CE corresponding with evidence of increased population displacement

and indicating increased conflict between competing groups. By the end of the Late Woodland period, the Fall Line in central and southern Virginia served as a geographic boundary between the competing Coastal Algonquian and Piedmont Siouan speaking peoples (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 17).

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

The first European colonizers to explore the Virginia Piedmont were likely Spanish conducting scouting expeditions to locate English settlements in 1588. Captain John Smith led the first English colonizers through the Piedmont as part of his expedition sailing up the Potomac River from the banks of the lower Potomac to the head of navigation at the falls in June 1608 (Schaible 2013: 11; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2). During this excursion, Smith encountered indigenous people of Algonquian speaking groups, including the Nanticoke (Schaible 2013: 11). Smith mapped five indigenous villages on the western bank of Virginia, including the village of Tauxenent near the mouth of the Occoquan River on its northern bank and the village of Pamacocack to the north between Quantico and Chopawamsic (Chapawamsic, Chapawansic) creeks (Figure 5). The present-day location of MANA is situated between these two villages. Algonquian speakers of Virginia moved seasonally, and Smith only observed their summer camps and so could not provide any information about their winter camps. His observations were also concentrated along major streams and so it is unknown to what extent indigenous people occupied interior lands of the Piedmont at this time (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 18).



Figure 5: Detail of John Smith's 1608 voyage on the Potomac River from Jamestown, VA. Approximate present-day location of MANA indicated by the blue arrow. "Virginia," 1624. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/99446115, accessed 2021).

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

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

For the first half of the 1600s, the Doegs' territory was beyond the extent of English settlement concentrated along the James and York Rivers. However, the English population in Virginia grew through the 1620s and 1630s leading to displacement of indigenous populations and the Powhatans retaliated with an attack leading to a conflict later termed the Second Powhatan War by the English. This conflict ended in 1646 with an English victory and as a result, the colonizers expanded their settlements into the Doegs' territory along the upper Potomac (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20). English colonizers perceived the Doegs to be hostile and seized their lands without negotiation or compensation (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2). In response, the Doegs moved into present-day Maryland or joined the Susquehannocks, an Iroquois group settled to the northwest (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20). The Doegs still hunted in the Virginia Piedmont through the 1670s, but following prolonged conflict with the English, the Doegs and Susquehannock populations were drastically reduced. Remaining members of these Native American tribes may have assimilated with other groups, such as the Piscataway (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 21). Another Native American group in the area, the Manahoac (Mahock), a small group of Siouan-language speakers, seasonally occupied the highlands along the Bull Run to the north of the Doegs. However, they were forced to leave the Virginia Piedmont in 1669 by Iroquois and English aggressors (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1).

The Northern Neck Proprietary originally consisted of 5,282,000 acres of land spanning between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers and into the Allegheny Mountain Range (Elder and Weldon 2019: 27; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2). King Charles II (1630-1685) granted the

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

Lord Culpeper used a "head-rights" system to control land in the Northern Neck. By this system, a male grantee would receive acreage based on the number of people that he brought to Virginia to cultivate the property. This system encouraged settlement as grantees were required to adequately develop their allotted parcels within three years, otherwise their rights to the property were subject to forfeiture (Elder and Weldon 2019: 27; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2).

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

The European immigrants buying patents in the Virginia Piedmont in the late 1600s and early 1700s were generally merchant-planters reliant on the economic structure of tobacco farming and the labor of enslaved people, and to a lesser extent of indentured servants (discussed in detail below) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 21; Elder and Weldon 2019: 19; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 5). Their crops could be dried and sold in the colonies and in Europe (Schaible 2013: 29). Rather than encouraging settlement, the quit-rent system supported tobacco-based agriculture, which depleted soil nutrients. Planters would move their crops to new tracts as the soil of their old tracts was depleted (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2). Tobacco cultivation began in the tidewater, but slowly migrated west to the Virginia Piedmont as growers sought fertile lands (Schaible 2013: 29). Since the quit-rent system did not require grantees to develop their land, it led to large tracts of land being held without being immediately developed within present-day Prince William County (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2).

TOBACCO FARMING IN THE 1700S AND ENSLAVED LABOR (1720-1750)

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

As detailed above, the Virginia economy of the 1700s was dependent on tobacco cultivation, which required large tracts of land typically cultivated by indentured and enslaved labor. Farmers rotated their fields as the soil was depleted, generally every three years. The soil would then need to lie fallow for about 20 years before it could be successfully planted again (Parker

and Hernigle 1990: 7). These early settlers grew tobacco as their primary cash crop, but also grew corn, wheat, oats, and rye to sell (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Schaible 2013: 29). Their subsistence cultivation included vegetables and tubers grown in kitchen gardens, as well as fruit grown in orchards (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28). These farmers also engaged in animal husbandry and their livestock included horses, donkeys, mules, cows, oxen, sheep, chickens, swine, and sheep (Schaible 2013: 29, 31). Livestock was free ranging and farmers used fences to protect their crops. Although the design of the fences of this time are unknown, it can be assumed that farmers built them with wood from their woodlots, which would typically include red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), white oak, pine, chestnut, and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28).

The agricultural landscape of the 1700s was a mix of fields and woodlots. Settlers maintained woodlots in areas where the topography was too steep and the soil too rocky or shallow to grow crops, typically along streams like the Bull Run (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-5; Schaible 2013: 32). Woodlots produced a variety of wood types and typical uses were determined by the wood's material qualities such as hard wood for fuel, soft-smooth wood for lumber, and rot-resistant wood for fences (Schaible 2013: 32). All three types of wood were used for the construction of temporary buildings and structures. Farmers could also sell the wood from their woodlots to supplement their earnings (Schaible 2013: 11, 31). They kept the understory of their woodlots clear by removing shrubs and downed timber and grazing their animals in the lots (Schaible 2013: 32).

In the early 1700s, the Overwharton Parish encompassed all of northern Virginia, including present-day Prince William County. In 1724, 650 families lived in the parish and there were 1,554 "tithables" in the area. A "tithable" was a person who could be engaged in tobacco production and all males over the age of 15 and all enslaved adult women were included in this category. The entire population of northern Virginia at this time was around 4,300 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22).

Prince William County was founded in 1731 and in 1744 the Dettingen Parish was established within boundaries that closely match the area of present-day Prince William County. Dettingen's population grew steadily in the following decades, from an estimated 2,780 in 1745 to an estimated 5,710 in 1775, but stagnated during the Revolutionary War period (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22). Following the Revolutionary War, Virginia enslavers worked to maintain their interests within the framework of the new republic, interests founded in an agrarian-based culture and economy supported by enslaved labor (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 24).

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

> *Subagents [of trade companies], or recruiters, would also stoop to persuading, or even kidnapping, young or intoxicated victims in order to turn a profit by selling them into indentures once in the colonies. This practice was known as "spiriting" and those who had been "spirited" were indentured according to the "custom of the country" which was a method of expediency in these matters… Involuntary servants had fewer rights than the voluntary indentured servants and many of them were prone to running away, for which there were a variety of punishments prescribed by the different colonies (Snyder 2007: 66, 67).*

Indentured servants were forced to perform the physically demanding labor associated with early agriculture in the Virginia colony. As Wood and Rabinowitz noted in their 2003 social history of Manassas:

> *If they survived the harsh frontier conditions… [indentured servants] lived a life of almost unending toil in isolated areas. After a time of service, indentured servants obtained their freedom. Some of these worked as tenants. Others acquired land, often in small tracts of two hundred to five hundred acres, and settled on it. As elsewhere in Virginia, these*

> *tenants and small landholders found the political system undemocratic and their control of taxes and revenue limited. (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 5).*

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

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

> *They acquired property, cultivated their own tobacco, engaged in commerce, married ([W]hites as well as [B]lacks), joined churches, baptized their children, paid taxes, bore firearms, and even held other slaves. They became members of the civil community, enjoyed the rights of other free men, and used the courts to protect their business interests and defend their social actions… Hence, slavery for the first fifty years in the colony was but one labor system of several, and race was but one marker - and not always the deciding one- in the social order (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 6).*

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

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

THE CARTER FAMILY AND THE BULL RUN TRACTS (1724-1804)

The present-day boundaries of MANA encompass land from three different Northern Neck Proprietary land grants along the Bull Run: the “Great Bull Run” (41,660 acres), “Middle Bull Run

Tract" (2,823 acres), and the "Lower Bull Run Tract" (6,030 acres). Licking Branch (present-day Young's Branch) acted as the dividing line between the Middle and Great Bull Run Tracts to the north and the Lower Bull Run Tract to the south (Figure 6) (Parsons 1996: 3-4; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 4). Most of the southern portion of Manassas consists of land that was in the Lower Bull Run Tract with a small amount that was in Middle Bull Run and the Portici cultural landscape is entirely within the boundaries of the Lower Bull Run Tract. Robert "King" Carter (1662-1732) - a prominent Virginia planter, enslaver, and politician - acquired these tracts in 1724 (Great Bull Run and Lower Bull Run) and 1729 (Middle Bull Run) (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-2; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 3; Schaible 2013: 11).

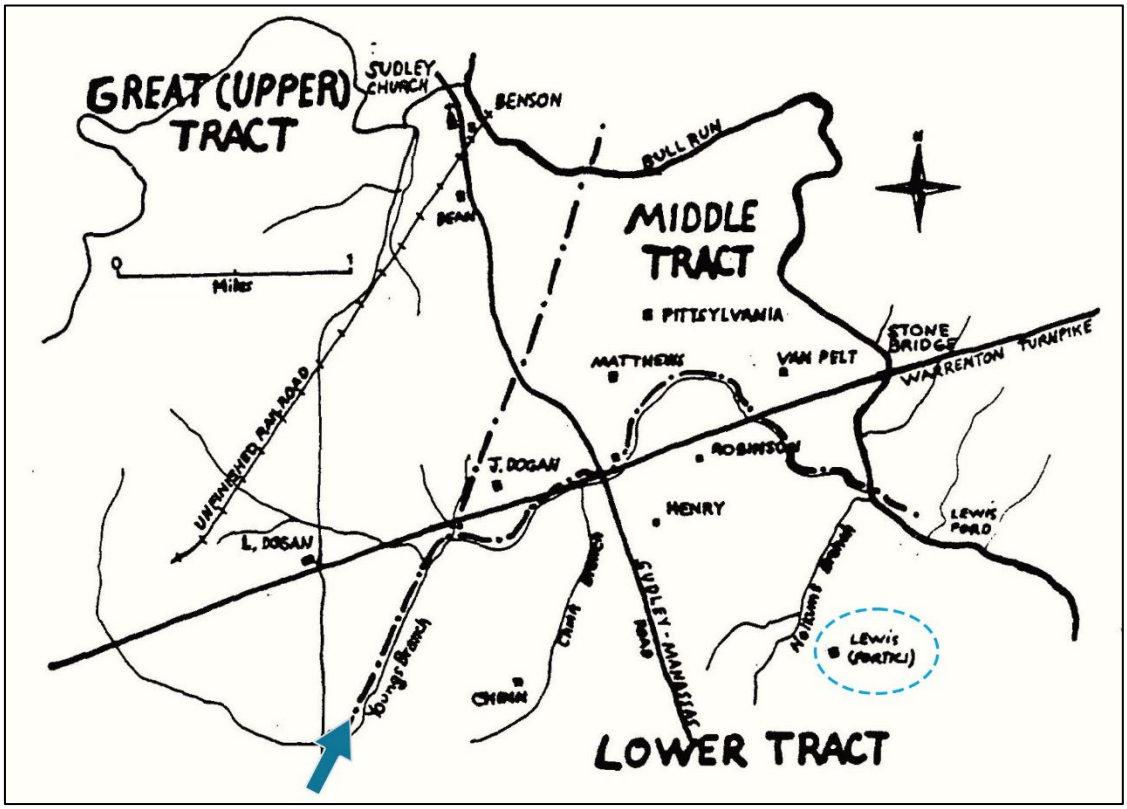


Figure 6: Map depicting King Carter's Bull Run Tracts about 1729 as the boundaries crossed through present-day MANA. Present-day Youngs Branch served as the northern boundary of the Lower Tract and is called out by the blue arrow. The location of the Portici property is encircled by the blue, dashed line. Figure from: McGarry, "Manassas Historic Sites Survey: Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia," 1982. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

The son of John Carter (1613-1669), who arrived in the Virginia colony from England around 1650, and Sarah Ludlow Carter (1635-1668), King Carter inherited 1,000 acres of land from his father (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 21; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 7; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 1). John Carter established the family's first plantation, "Corotoman," around 1653 in Lancaster County to grow tobacco (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22). King Carter continued in this line as a planter, cultivating his crops through the forced labor of enslaved people. At the time of his death, King Carter enslaved about 1,000 people (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2). Most of the people King Carter enslaved were abducted from the interior of the African continent and

arrived in the colonies with diverse and enduring links to their African heritage (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 8). King Carter took deliberate measures to forcibly assimilate those he enslaved, renaming them to erase their tribal and geographic identities, he treated them as intellectually inferior and wrote about those he enslaved using dehumanizing language (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 8). King Carter also employed extreme physical punishment to torment and control enslaved Black people on his plantations including beatings and whippings. It ceased to be a felony for an enslaver to kill an enslaved person in the Virginia colony after 1669 and the courts gave enslavers complete control over punishing the enslaved. In 1707, King Carter sought permission from county officials to cut off the toes of two people he enslaved named Barbara Harry and Dinah. The officials approved King Carter's request in keeping with Virginia's slave code passed in 1705 (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 9).

King Carter was a successful politician who used his political acumen to grow his landholdings and by the end of 1724, King had acquired 89,937 acres of land in Virginia's Northern Neck and Piedmont (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 7, 9). He held various titles including Speaker of the House of Burgess, commander-in-chief of Lancaster and Northumberland Counties, member and president to the governor's advisory council, treasurer of the colony, rector of the College of William and Mary, and naval officer of the Rappahannock River and in 1726 he became the acting governor of Virginia (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 1).

King Carter served as agent to the Northern Neck Proprietor during two periods, 1703-1712 and 1722-1728, and it was in this capacity that he was able to amass more than 333,000 acres of land in Virginia (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 21; Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 7, 8). As agent to the proprietor, King Carter could grant land to himself and his family members (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 8). He and his wife Judith Armistead Carter (1665-1699), who married in 1680, had four adult sons - John of "Corotoman," Robert II of "Nomini Hall," Charles of "Cleve," and Landon, Sr. of "Sabine Hall" (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 3). King Carter created numerous tracts in the names of his family members, including 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) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 21; Elder and Weldon

2019: 28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2). By 1729 King Carter had patented about 90,000 acres to his relatives in Fairfax, Fauquier, and Prince William Counties (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2).

King Carter granted his son, Robert Carter II (1704-1732), the 6,030-acre Lower Bull Run Tract in 1724 shortly after acquiring it. Robert Carter II also acquired an additional 700 adjacent acres at this time that was occupied by John Russel and Samuel Rust (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 9). The Lower Bull Run Tract and this additional acreage included the future site of the Portici plantation (Parsons 1996: 3-2, 3-4).

Robert Carter II attended school in England and lived at Corotoman plantation upon his return to Virginia (year unknown). During this time, he was appointed naval officer of Rappahannock River and Receiver of Virginia Duties in "Corotoman" plantation's district. Robert Carter II married Priscilla Churchill (1705-1757) in 1728 and settled in the "Nomini Hall" plantation in Lancaster County with their two children, Elizabeth and Robert Carter III (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 10).

Robert Carter II managed the Bull Run properties from Nomini Hall, primarily through leases to tenant farmers. Large landholders dominated agriculture in the area around present-day MANA beginning in the early 1700s and continuing to the mid-1800s (Schaible 2013: 11). During this time, the area became known as Sudley. Leasing land to tenant farmers was one method that the Carter family used to manage their vast landholdings in the area. Under this system, a tenant would be leased a parcel generally consisting of less than 200 acres and leases were typically for less than five years, but were sometimes granted for as many as 21 years (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Schaible 2013: 11). The Carters generally required their tenants to improve the land and their tenants produced primarily tobacco and grains as cash crops. Grant holders such as the Carters were responsible for paying the quit-rents on their leased acreage (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28).

The second method the Carters employed to manage their property was to establish a system of plantations that they directly managed. Under this method, plantations were established on tracts of about 1,000 acres in size and would produce a single cash crop. Plantations of this size

were typically worked by ten or more enslaved people and generally had a primary, Georgian dwelling surrounded by dependencies, paired fields for tobacco cultivation, and a tobacco house for drying and packing crops after harvesting (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Schaible 2013: 11). While Robert Carter II chose to manage his Bull Run property through tenant farming, other members of the Carter family did establish plantations in the Sudley area in the 1700s including Pittsylvania (1765), Sudley (1760-1770), and Rosefield (c. 1790) (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28).

Robert Carter II and King Carter both died in 1732. Priscilla Carter remarried John Lewis of "Warner Hall" that same year following her husband's death. Robert "Councillor" Carter III (1728-1804) inherited approximately 40,000 acres, including the Lower Bull Run Tract, from his father, Robert Carter II, and 30,000 acres from his grandfather, King Carter. Councillor Carter was a child at the time of his father's death. His uncles — John, Charles, and Landon Carter — held his property in trust during his minority and they managed his land through overseers and agents. Councillor Carter lived in London, England for two years after reaching his majority and during this time he entrusted the management of his Virginia property to his stepfather John Lewis. When he returned to Virginia in 1751, Councillor Carter took over the management of his holdings, which at that time amounted to approximately 70,000 acres of land. At this time, Councillor Carter enslaved more than 100 people (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 10; Parsons 1996: 3-2; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 4). Both Councillor Carter and his Uncle Landon Carter purposefully underfed their enslaved workers to use the promise of extra meat to reward those who were the most productive (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 29).

Councillor Carter married Frances Anne Tasker (1738-1787) of Baltimore in 1754. The couple lived at the Nomini Hall plantation and had thirteen daughters and four sons, only ten of whom lived to adulthood. Frances Carter died in 1787 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12). Councillor Carter managed Nomini Hall and its 32 dependencies with the labor of 100 enslaved people (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11).

Like his father, Councillor Carter managed most of his land as tenancies, renting out property without conveying title. He granted leases for periods of varying lengths, some spanning several

lifetimes, which differed from the relatively short-term leases granted by Robert Carter II (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 10). Councillor Carter's longest leases, known as a "three-life-lease," were valid for the lives of the [male] head-of-house, his wife, and his eldest son. The lessee could not pass the land on to his descendants and the lessee had to pay a yearly rent to Councillor Carter (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 4). Furthermore, Councillor Carter retained the right to build roads and paths through his leased properties and retained rights to any mineral deposits, mines, or quarries on his properties (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 4). Although Councillor Carter rented out most of his land, he still did not own it outright and paid quit-rents to the proprietors. The Fairfax family held the Northern Neck Proprietary until 1784, when the proprietary system in Virginia ended with the advent of the American Revolution (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11).

Under Councillor Carter's stewardship, approximately 63 percent of the Lower Bull Run Tract was divided into lots averaging 180 acres in size (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 10). Carter granted leases between 1755 and 1785 that required lessees to build a house, plant apple and peach trees, and erect a fence within three years (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 10; Parsons 1996: 3-2; Schaible 2013: 32). Typical language for these leases stated that the tenant was responsible for building:

> *... 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 and assigns ..." (quoted in Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11).*

These leases specified the total number of enslaved people tenants could retain to work the property based on its acreage. Tenant farmers could maintain up to four enslaved laborers on properties less than 200 acres in size. For larger properties, tenants could use eight or more enslaved people to work the land (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29).

In addition to leasing his land, Councillor Carter also maintained a network of 16 plantations of about 1,000 acres each. These plantations typically had 15 dependencies and housed an average of 23 enslaved laborers (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11). Councillor

Carter had interests in a number of industrial ventures in Baltimore, Maryland, including iron works, textile and grain mills, bakeries, and salt manufacture. He relied on this both to supplement his income and to feed enslaved laborers within his plantation network (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11).

Councillor Carter grew a diversity of cash crops such as rye, oats, wheat, and corn at his plantations, in addition to tobacco (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 10). In the mid-1700s, Councillor Carter's tobacco and corn producing plantations were centered in lands nearest the Chesapeake Bay (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11). However, due to soil depletion, he migrated almost all his tobacco production to the Piedmont, including within the Lower Bull Run Tract, by the 1790s (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11). Councillor Carter increasingly focused his agricultural output on grain production rather than tobacco production over the second half of the 1700s, mirroring larger trends away from tobacco cultivation in Virginia during this period (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 10).

Tobacco cultivation was in decline by the mid-1700s due to multiple factors: soil nutrients were depleted in many existing fields and there was limited fertile lands still available; yields were down, likely due to microbial infections stressing the tobacco plants; and demand for the product had decreased in Europe, driving down prices for the crop (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15; Schaible 2013: 29; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 10). Piedmont farmers increasingly turned to wheat cultivation and export as well as other grain cultivation and after 1750 grain production was about half of the cash crop revenue for large plantations (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 11). As farmers planted new crops of wheat, oats, timothy-grass, corn, and rye, they also turned to new methods of cultivation such as plowing their fields, which led to increased soil erosion. Following the American Revolution, farmers also adopted methods such as continuous cultivation and clean tilling causing further erosion of the topsoil (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5). There was a commensurate growth in grain processing facilities during this time and by the end of the 1700s, Prince William County boasted over 50 water-powered mills, including gristmills used for processing wheat. Grain was the main agricultural output of Prince William County and the rest of Virginia by the close of the 1700s and the tobacco industry ceased

completely by the first decade of the 1800s (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Schaible 2013: 11, 29). At this time corn rivaled wheat cultivation because it was easier to grow and produced a greater yield (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31).

Carter began to leave management of his properties to his children between 1787 and 1793 prior to moving to Baltimore in 1793. He also planned the gradual manumission of around 500 people whom he enslaved (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12). He began this process in 1791 by filing a "Deed of Gift" with the county courts, but the entire process was not completed until after his death. This act constituted the largest number of enslaved people manumitted by an individual in the United States and led to a relatively large community of free African Americans in northern Virginia (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 24). To illustrate this point, about four percent of the total Black population in Virginia were free in 1790 and this number had nearly tripled to one in ten Black Virginians immediately before the Civil War, with the highest proportion of free African Americans concentrated in the northern part of the commonwealth (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 13). Councillor Carter divided his lands into ten approximately equal lots to distribute to living heirs in 1793. His children chose their own shares in 1798 and paid rent to their father until his death in 1804 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12; Parsons 1996: 3-4).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE POHOKE PLANTATION (1804-1820)

George Carter (1777-1846), the only surviving son of Priscilla and Councillor Carter, took full possession of 1,000 acres of the Lower Bull Run Tract following his father's death, as well as 330 acres of land in Fairfax County and 3,400 acres in Loudon County (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12). George Carter's portion of the Lower Bull Run Tract included the land south of Young's Branch, a portion of which corresponds with the Portici cultural landscape (Parsons 1996: 3-4). George Carter lived on his acreage in Loudon County where he established his "Oatlands" plantation. He leased out his Bull Run property for an annual rent of $100 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12). In 1799, Elizabeth "Betty" Landon Carter Ball (George Carter's sister) (1768-1842) and her husband Spencer Ball (1762-1832) moved to Prince William County and established residence on the land that would become Portici

plantation (Elder and Weldon 2019: 30; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12; Parsons 1996: 3-4). George Carter had leased 350 acres of this land to a farmer named Aminidab Seekright for a period of ten years on April 1, 1799. Spencer Ball hired a man named Ferdinando Dreadnought to forcibly remove Seekright from the land where the Balls wanted to build their plantation. Following his eviction, Seekright sought legal redress against George Carter and Dreadnought through the Dumfries District Court. Spencer Ball testified that he had hired Dreadnought to evict Seekright. After multiple delays, the court sided with Seekright in May 1805 and awarded him the remaining term of his lease plus damages (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 14).

The portion of the Lower Bull Run Tract selected by the Balls presented easy access to the robust road network that had developed in the Sudley area by the close of the 1700s and this likely was a contributing factor in their selection of the property. Over the course of the 1700s the roads were developed and maintained by residents and generally outlined fields and followed fence lines (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons 1996: 4-22). The earliest iterations of these were known as "rolling roads" as haulers would roll hogheads of tobacco along the trails (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 23). Rural development in the Piedmont was a distance from large waterways used for transport and so planters needed to develop a road network to access nearby wharves and markets (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 23; Elder and Weldon 2019: 28). Settlers of the Bull Run Tracts relied on these roads to reach the markets and port at Alexandria, about 28 miles to the southeast, or Dumfries (selected as the county seat in 1762), about 24 miles south (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Parsons 1996: 3-2). In addition to roadways, farmers on the Bull Run Tracts also established fords beginning in the 1700s to bypass the waterway and move agricultural produce to markets (Elder and Weldon 2019: 29; Schaible 2013: 11; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 17). Balls Ford, which spanned the Bull Run on Councillor Carters property, is one such ford established around 1800 downstream of the Stone Bridge crossing (Parsons 1996: 3-2; 4-22). This ford and the Lewis Ford are both within the Portici CLI boundary. The Lewis Ford was built after 1820 and will be discussed in more detail in the following section (Parsons 1996: 4-6; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3).

By the second half of the 1700s, more formal postal roads and carriage roads existed in the Sudley area (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 23, 25). Some of the improvements in the road network were driven

by grain cultivation as wheat and other cereal crops required transport to local area mills for processing (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15). European settlers relied on Native American trails for the basis of this network, including in the development of two of the most prominent roadways during this period: the Sudley Mill Road (ca. 1780) and Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike (ca. 1828), which intersected at the center of present-day MANA (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 25; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 17). (Refer to the Adjacent Lands section of this report for additional information).

The land selected by Betty and Spencer Ball was situated east of the Sudley Mill Road promising the Balls ready access to the Dumfries market for their plantation produce, access that was later enhanced by the completion of the Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike providing a route to the Alexandria market, as well. Betty Ball was the fifth daughter of Councillor and Priscilla Carter and had been raised within the context of Virginia plantation culture and agricultural production. When she married Spencer Ball in 1788, her dowry included ten enslaved people in addition to 500 acres of land in Maryland and £1,000 worth of livestock, all signaling her connection to Virginia's agrarian economy (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 14, 15). Spencer Ball was a second cousin twice removed of the first US president George Washington (1732-1799). This connection between the two men came through Washington's mother, Mary Ball Washington's (1708-1789) side of the family (Mackenzie and Rhoads 1995: 39-44). Spencer Ball attended the University of New Jersey, serving afterwards as a Justice of the Peace in Westmoreland and Prince William counties. He handled the Carter family's legal cases, and this is likely how he and Betty Ball first became acquainted (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 14). After moving to the Sudley area, Spencer Ball became a prominent citizen and was one of the founders of the Centreville Academy, a boarding school that taught White, male students classics, grammar, arithmetic, and reading (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 21).

The Ball family's plantation was dubbed "Pohoke" by 1802 and it is likely that the Ball's lived in an 18th century dwelling of the same name during the first two decades of their occupancy of the estate (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 84; Parsons 1996: 3-4, 4-74; Strutt 1991: 20). The origins of the name Pohoke are unknown. Spencer Ball purchased the 762-acre Pohoke plantation from George Carter

in 1811, although the transaction was not recorded in the Prince William County land records until 1818 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15; Parsons 1996: 3-7). The Balls enslaved an average of 20 laborers over the course of their 33-year occupation of this property (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15).

Pohoke is the oldest known European American dwelling within the present-day boundaries of MANA and was built by a tenant farmer around 1733 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 42, 47; Parsons 1996: 4-74). The frame building, likely of a vernacular hall and parlor style with a pitched side gable roof and exterior end brick chimney, was constructed on a sandstone foundation and sited on a ridge surrounded by agricultural fields in the northwestern portion of the Portici cultural landscape (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 45; Parsons 1996: 4-3, 4-35; Trieschmann 2006: 8-46, 8-47). Measuring approximately 16 feet by 20 feet, the dwelling was similar to Pear Valley in Northampton County (Figure 7) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 45). There was an orchard 500 feet northwest of Pohoke, planted with apples and pears in accordance with Councillor Carter's lease stipulation (this orchard survived until at least 1861) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 43). There were dependencies surrounding Pohoke, likely including the tobacco house also stipulated in Councillor Carter's leases and a schoolhouse dating to 1802 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15, 43).

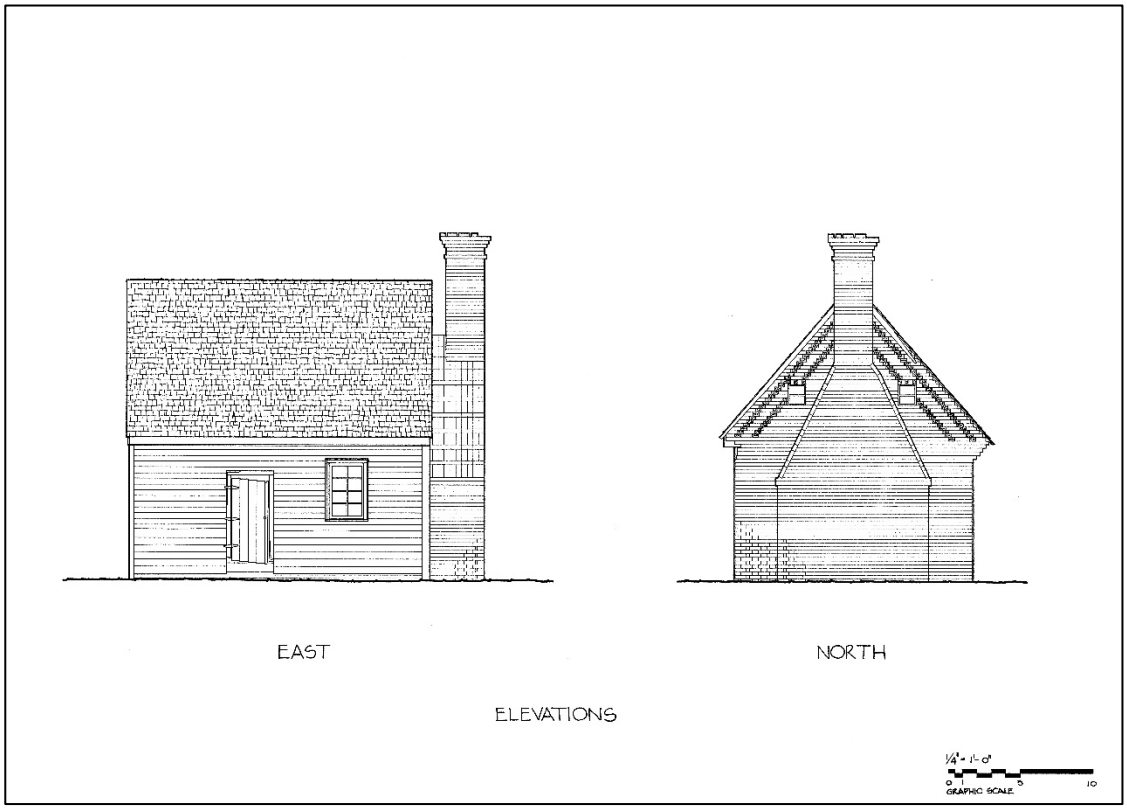


Figure 7: Detail of elevations of Pear Valley in Northampton County, Virginia. Researchers Parker and Hernigle posited that the first dwelling at Pohoke built around 1733 probably had a similar plan and design as this structure, also built in the 1700s. "East and north elevations - Pear Valley, State Route 628 vicinity, Shadyside, Northampton County, VA (sheet 3 of 5)" Documentation compiled after 1933. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, HABS VA0804 (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.va0804/sheet.00003a, accessed 2021).

The atomization of ownership in the Lower Bull Run Tract exemplified by George Carter selling a large portion of the tract to his brother-in-law is illustrative of larger trends of ownership in the Sudley area during the early decades of the 1800s as Carter family heirs sold tracts resulting in smaller farms throughout the Bull Run Tracts (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 12). Enslaved workers were also inherited by family members and forced to move as the land was divided among the heirs of their enslavers. This led to many enslaved people having family members on neighboring properties, which likely created connectivity between the Black communities on plantations and farms in the Sudley area (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 28; Bedell and Raszick 2020: 4). Enslaved people

created a robust economy by using this network to trade and sell goods to enslavers and the enslaved on neighboring properties. They generated additional income by engaging in barter or cash exchanges with merchants and selling goods at the Sudley areas Sunday markets (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 29). This activity often circumvented the economy of White merchants and enslavers completely (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 29).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PORTICI PLANTATION (1820-1842)

In 1820, Spencer Ball built a new dwelling on the property that became known as "Portici" after the building was damaged by a series of fires and subsequently repaired. The name references a small village at the base of Mount Vesuvius in Italy, which was destroyed and afterward rebuilt when the volcano erupted in 1631 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16; Parsons 1996: 3-7). Pohoke and its dependencies were absorbed into the Portici plantation complex, and it is likely that the Balls reused building materials from Pohoke to construct a new dwelling to house some of the workers they enslaved (discussed in more detail below) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16; Parsons 1996: 4-35). Portici I like Pohoke, was built within an easy distance to the farm road known today as "Rock Road" (Parsons 1996: 4-3). The Balls built the Portici plantation house in the Georgian style, which had become common in the United States in the late 18th century and its vernacular forms dotted the Virginia Piedmont (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 49). There were many new dwellings built in the Sudley area on properties neighboring Portici during the first quarter of the 19th century, including Peach Grove, Meadowville, Spring Hill Farm, Hazel Plain, Rosefield, and Bachelor's Hall (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Schaible 2013: 11).

Georgian plantations centered the primary dwelling on high ground, surrounded by the outbuildings closely associated with running the main house, such as kitchens and housing for enslaved staff supporting the main house (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58; Parsons 1996: 4-3; Schaible 2013: 12). Builders carefully curated the views from this elevated aspect and Portici I overlooked a terraced garden (Parsons 1996: 4-16; 4-71). Mid-Atlantic planters began situating their houses amidst formal gardens by the 1720s as leisurely outdoor spaces that intentionally contrasted with the agricultural production of the plantation's fields (Leone, Harmon, and Neuwirth 2005: 138). The elevated garden and main house deliberately created a

centerpiece that was meant to visually reinforce the hierarchical relationship between the enslaver and the enslaved (Leone, Harmon, and Neuwirth 2005: 139). The primary dwellings of Portici's closest neighbors were similarly built on high ground, namely the Spring Hill Farm (Henry House), Hazel Plain (Chinn House), and Avon (Van Pelt House) (Oeschger 2019: 78). Enslaved laborers' quarters were generally close to the area where the people living there worked and far from the main house, especially regarding housing for enslaved field laborers (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 28; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). Such quarters were typically arranged as a cluster of huts often with adjacent gardens where enslaved laborers grew food for themselves in their limited free time (Figure 8) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 28). Enslaved workers relied on the food they grew in these gardens to supplement the rations provided by their enslavers, which were usually inadequate for people performing manual labor and typically consisted of corn, wheat flour, and salted pork (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 29).



Figure 8: An example of an enslaved laborers' cabin in the Virginia Piedmont drawn by Edwin Forbes in 1863. This cabin stood in Warrenton, Virginia in Fauquier County, which neighbors Prince William County to the west. It is included as a general example of enslaved laborer housing and is not particular to the Portici plantation. An extant enslaved laborers' quarters dating to ca. 1832 stands at the Ben Lomand site and is constructed of stone blocks in a random ashlar configuration. This serves as another example of housing for enslaved people in the area contemporaneous to the Portici plantation. "Slave cabin near Warrenton, Va.," August 5, 1863. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2004661591, accessed 2021); see also "Ben Lomond Historic Site,"2022a. Prince William County Government (https://www.pwcva.gov/department/historic-preservation/ben-lomond-historic-site, accessed 2022).

In addition to housing for enslaved laborers, the outer ring of the plantation housed myriad productive functions including orchards, vegetable gardens, livestock, agricultural crops, pastures, and family burial grounds (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Schaible 2013: 12). Fences defined property boundaries at the borders of plantations and also separated different uses within the plantation complex such as differentiating crops from pasture and enclosing burial

grounds (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31). Planters used various styles of fencing to differentiate land use, most typically split-rail in either the worm or post-and-rail styles constructed of chestnut, oak, or cedar sourced from their woodlots (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Schaible 2013: 12). The Portici plantation relied on Balls Ford, likely constructed around 1800 (discussed above) and the Lewis Ford, constructed after 1820, to transport produce beyond the plantation's property boundary to markets outside the Sudley area (Parsons 1996: 4-6; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3). These fords across the Bull Run provided shortcuts to the Warrenton Turnpike and the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (present-day Balls Ford Road) to the Ball family (Parsons 1996: 4-22).

The Portici main house reflected the adherence to bilateral symmetry that is a hallmark of Georgian architecture, both in plan and in the organization of its façade. The two-story, frame dwelling with side gable roof stood on Triassic sandstone foundations and was flanked by parapeted, twin wall chimneys on the north and south walls. The hand-pressed bricks of the chimneys were laid in common bond and were likely made on the plantation by enslaved workers (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 51). The ground floor had a central hall that separated two sets of two rooms covering an area of approximately 1,369 square feet. It is likely that the two southern rooms were used as a hall and dining room. The English cellar was also separated into four rooms, matching the organization of the ground floor (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 51). The façade or east elevation featured a central doorway and paired windows organized evenly on either side of the entrance and a central second story window positioned above the door. This side of the building was covered by a shed roof supported by wooden posts covering a full-width porch. The windows had 12 glass panes in an unknown configuration and double-hung wooden sashes (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 82; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 34, 49, 51; Trieschmann 2006: 8-47). The framing of the house was primarily chestnut and the exterior was covered in wooden shingles of an unknown genus. The exterior sandstone walls of the basement were parged (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 51). The main house and dependencies were enhanced with decorative trim of an unknown design (Figure 9) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 152).



Figure 9: This 1862 drawing by Edwin Forbes depicts Portici I and its full-width porch across the façade and one of its dependencies in the background. "Headquarters of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, during the battle of the 1st Bull Run," April 16, 1862. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2004661488, accessed 2021).

The Portici plantation, like other plantations of the period, functioned as a self-contained and interconnected system. Most of the food consumed at Portici was produced there and horse-drawn wagons were used to transport produce and supplies throughout the property (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 174). During this period, plantations were primarily organized around enslaved labor:

> *Slaves built, maintained, and defined the New World plantation systems. The sizes of plantations were, in fact, traditionally based on the number of slaves and not the acreage involved. Plantations with 100 or more slaves were considered large. Twenty to 100 slaves formed a mid-sized or middling plantation. Small plantations retained less than 20 slaves (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 227).*

From 1799 to 1853, the number of enslaved persons that the Ball family maintained ranged between 20 to 50 people. This would be considered a medium-sized ("middling") plantation. During this period, enslaved laborers worked in one of three spheres within the plantation system at Portici: main house, skilled crafts, or agricultural production (Parker and Hernigle

1990: 227). Not many specifics are recorded about the individuals enslaved by the Balls. Prince William County Court Records from 1813 detail a case against a man enslaved by Spencer Ball, referred to as "Negro Page" in the court's summary. He was imprisoned and tried after being accused of breaking and entering at Mathew Lee's property. The man was initially found guilty and sentenced to hang. This conviction was subsequently overturned, and the court specified in its ruling that the man would remain in jail until Spencer Ball came to collect him (Peters 1996: 15, 16). While this record does not provide any context for the imprisonment of the man enslaved by Ball, it does demonstrate the liminal nature of the legal personhood enslaved Black people had during this time. The court does not record his name, identifying him primarily through his association to Spencer Ball, his enslaver. Furthermore, the lack of a legal name implies that this person was only of interest to the government as an individual when accused of a crime, since his existence cannot be cross referenced with any other official records. In 1823, Spencer Ball brought a case in the appellate court in Fredericksburg against several defendants, including his daughter Frances Tasker Lewis, to recover a number of enslaved people from their custody (City of Fredericksburg Government 2002; Wilson 2021: personal communication). In court records from this lawsuit, Spencer Ball is recorded as the owner of several enslaved individuals who are listed by name: Juno, Robbin, Roger, Lewis, Bob, Molly and her son Lewis, Scipio, Harry, Billy, Mary, Jerry, and Fanny (City of Fredericksburg Government 2002).

Portici's main house and dependencies followed a linear organizational pattern arranged in two clusters that reflect these separated spheres. The first cluster consisted of the main house (where the family lived with enslaved workers serving the main house likely occupying a room in the cellar) and five dependencies servicing the main house (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58, 266). The second cluster, northeast of the first cluster, featured buildings and structures associated with the plantation's agricultural production, which may have included a dairy and/or enslaved laborers' quarters. At the northeastern end of this linear arrangement, there was likely a second enslaved laborers' quarters adjacent to the Bull Run. The enslaved laborers' quarters at or near Pohoke, the Ball Family Cemetery (discussed below), and a fourth likely enslaved laborers' quarters west of the main house on Holkums Branch, all lay outside of the predominate linear pattern of Portici plantation's spatial organization (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58).

The enslaved laborers' quarters at the Pohoke site were likely built between about 1820 and about 1823 possibly from materials salvaged from Pohoke plantation's main dwelling (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 47). The frame structure was set on piers measuring approximately 144 square feet with a chimney on the east wall. These dimensions match those of enslaved laborers' quarters in the tidewater, but the construction differed in some of the details. For example, the quarters at Portici had a raised wooden floor and glazed windows (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 48). The building was occupied for about 40 years and may have housed an enslaved craftsman, Henry Grimes (birth and death dates unknown), during a portion of this period (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 47, 173). Henry Grimes was a trained carpenter known to have worked on the Portici plantation until at least 1853. There is also evidence that a skilled seamstress, likely a woman, lived in the dwelling (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 204). The residents of this dwelling likely preserved fruit from the adjacent orchard, although it is unknown if this was done solely for personal use or to generate income through the trade system created by enslaved workers on this and neighboring plantations (discussed above in detail) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 140). The inhabitants made their meals in a cast iron kettle suspended in the hearth of the building's fireplace, which they ate off of Colonoware, unglazed earthenware, that may have been manufactured by enslaved workers at Portici or a neighboring plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 232).

Archeologists Parker and Hernigle observed that the permanence of the main house contrasted with the relative impermanence of the enslaved laborers' quarters at the Pohoke site is an example of hierarchical patterning, whereby differences between the relative status of enslavers, overseers, and the enslaved are indicated in architecture as well as other vestiges of material culture (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 266). A comparison of the number of rooms in the main house and the enslaved laborers' quarters further demonstrates hierarchical patterning between the enslavers and the enslaved. The main house had at least twelve individual rooms, an attic and two passages. Most of these rooms were occupied by White enslavers, while one to four rooms of the cellar were occupied by enslaved house workers. In comparison, the enslaved laborers' quarters had a single room and possibly a second, lofted space (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 266).

During the time that Betty and Spencer Ball established the Portici plantation, there was overall a downturn in the population of the Sudley area. The population in eastern Virginia peaked in 1800 and then began to decline, with Prince William County losing about a quarter of its total population over the ensuing three decades, with a total population of 9,206 in 1830. The area would not regain a commensurate population until after 1900 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 24). Tenant farmers began moving further west at this time into the Piedmont, the Shenandoah Valley, or out of the commonwealth primarily due to increasingly poor yields from the depleted soils of the Sudley area (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Schaible 2013: 12, 29). The financial panic of 1837 negatively impacted the price of agricultural produce, which also contributed to the exodus (Schaible 2013: 12). The migrating White farmers frequently brought Black people whom they enslaved with them when they moved (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 24). The attrition of both White and Black residents during this period is reflected in Virginia's population relative to the other states in the Union dropping from the most populace state in 1820 to the fifth most populace by 1860 (Schaible 2013: 12; 29).

Another reason for the drop in population at this time and continuing to the outbreak of the Civil War, was movement of enslaved Black people as part of the domestic slave trade. The legal international importation of enslaved people stopped in 1808, which spurred the economy of buying and selling domestic enslaved workers. White enslavers "exploited the opportunity to profit from the increase in children born to slaves by selling 'excess' slaves to planters in newly developing lands" in the Gulf states (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 24). The proportion of enslaved workers of the total population in the Commonwealth of Virginia dropped from 40 percent in 1800 to thirty percent in 1860. In Prince William County this loss was even more significant due to enslavers selling the people they enslaved to states further south at relatively higher rates. There were 5,416 enslaved people in Prince William County in 1800, representing 43 percent of the total population. This number was reduced to 2,356 or 28 percent of the total population by 1860 (Figure 10) (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 12). The commonwealth experienced increased racial tension following Nat Turner's rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia in 1831. As a result, the General Assembly passed a series of laws further suppressing the rights of both free and enslaved Black residents (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 28). The high rate of enslaved Black

workers sold to properties outside of the commonwealth may also have been a response to White enslavers' fears of another uprising. The sale of enslaved people to enslavers outside of the immediate Sudley area separated family members from each other and meant that it was very difficult if not impossible for the enslaved to maintain extended kinship networks (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 12).

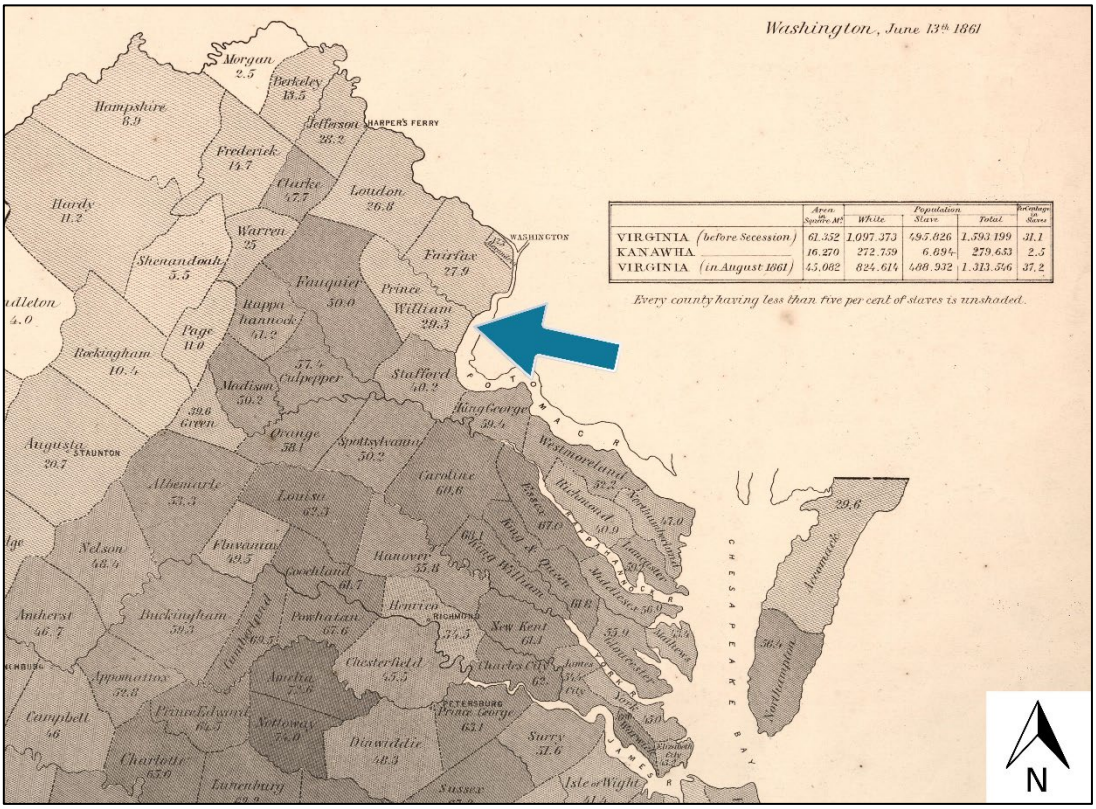


Figure 10: Detail of an 1861 map by H.S. Graham and E. Hergesheimer showing the percentage of the population of each county in Virginia that was enslaved according to the 1860 census. The shading gradient depicts counties with fewer enslaved people as lighter and more enslaved people as darker. Prince William County is denoted with the blue arrow. Note that the percentage given in this graphic for Prince William County is 29.3, which is slightly higher than the total of 28 percent derived by researchers in 2003 (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 12). "Map of Virginia: Showing the Distribution of its Slave Population from the Census of 1860," 1861. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2010586922, accessed 2021).

Spencer Ball died in 1832, 12 years after the initial construction of Portici plantation's main house (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 54; Spencer Ball, Find a Grave Index 2021). Betty Ball took ownership of the property following her husband's death and all their shared property with the exception of

several enslaved people whom Spencer Ball divided among his six surviving children in his will (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16; Prince William County Circuit Court 1832: WB N, p. 426). Spencer Ball's will listed the names of some of these people: Robert "son of Aggy," Armistead, Sukey "daughter of Chloe" and her child, Maria "Sally's daughter" and her child, and Polly and her children (Prince William County Circuit Court 1832: WB N, p. 426). (Refer to the Supplemental Information section for a facsimile of Spencer Ball's will). The Ball family likely established their burial ground, commonly referred to as the "Ball Family Cemetery," at the time of Spencer Ball's death as this is the earliest marked burial. This burial ground contains five marked graves of members of the Ball family enclosed by a sandstone wall: Spencer Ball, Francis Waring Ball (child of Spencer and Betty) (1795 – 1835), Elizabeth (Betty) Landon Carter Ball, Alfred Ball (child of Spencer and Betty), and Sarah (Sally) Ball (Alfred's wife) (Parsons 1996: 4-76).

Betty Ball managed Portici for the next ten years and around 1836 she added a small addition measuring 96 square feet to the northwest exterior of the main house. The design of this addition may have been created by Spencer Ball prior to his death. The exact function of the addition is unknown, but it may have been a side entrance to the main house (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 54). Following Betty Ball's death in 1842, her son Alfred Ball (1793-1853), inherited the Portici plantation (Parsons 1996: 3-7). The people whom Betty Ball enslaved were divided between Alfred and his four sisters (Strutt 1991: 21).

GROWTH OF PORTICI PLANTATION UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF ALFRED BALL (1842-1853)

Alfred Ball, the only surviving son of Betty and Spencer Ball, oversaw the expansion of Portici's acreage, physical infrastructure, and productive capacity during his management of the property between 1842 and 1853. Alfred Ball and Sarah "Sally" Caroline Carter Ball (1801-1875) had been married for 14 years when he assumed management of the property (Virginia Government 2021). Around 1845, Alfred Ball added a dependency immediately south of the main house that was likely used as a detached winter kitchen. Investigators Parker and Hernigle explain that the close proximity of the detached winter kitchen to the main dwelling was unusual and "…more closely resembles the attached kitchens found among urban dwellings of the period, where land was at a

premium…" (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 57). Measuring approximately 192 square feet in area, the peak-roofed, frame building contained one room and possibly a loft. The entrance stood at the northwest corner; a glazed, shuttered window adorned the east elevation; and a large chimney spanned ten feet along the southern wall. The enslaved cook may have lived in this building in the lofted space (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 57; Parsons 1996: 4-36). There was likely also a detached summer kitchen similarly located south of the main house, but farther away than the winter kitchen (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 57).

Alfred Ball also built an enclosed frame walkway around 1845 that connected the detached winter kitchen to the southwest corner of the main house, likely to provide direct access to the dining room for enslaved workers serving meals at the main house (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 57). The walkway and detached kitchen south of the house mirrors the layout of the northern addition the Betty Ball implemented around 1836, thereby restoring axial symmetry to the floor plan. The walkway also obscured the kitchen entrance from the formal entrance to the house along its eastern façade, screening the domestic functions from this portion of the house (Figure 11) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58).

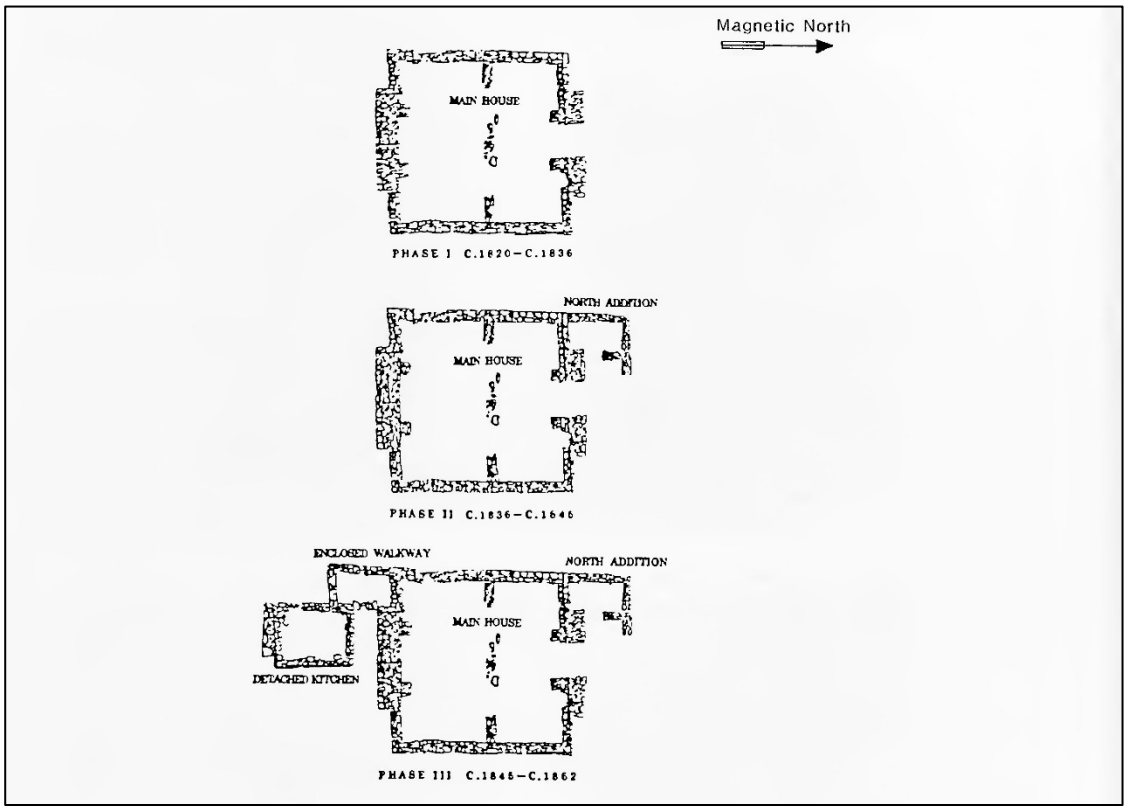


Figure 11: Diagram showing the expansion of the building footprint of Portici I between about 1820 to about 1845. Figure from: Parker and Hernigle, "Portici: Portrait of a Middling Plantation in Piedmont Virginia," 1990. NPS Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) (https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2265611, accessed 2021).

Between 1847 and 1849, Alfred Ball increased the size of the Portici plantation to 1,022 acres (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16; Parsons 1996: 3-7). In addition to Portici, he maintained three plantations in Fairfax County containing a total of 3,043 acres and owned several thousand additional acres in Loudon and Fauquier counties. Alfred Ball also leased additional plantations and farms in these neighboring counties (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16, 57).

Not all the land that Alfred Ball owned or managed is reflected in the 1850 agricultural census, which records that he owned 1,150 acres of land valued at $11,000. At this time Portici plantation maintained 12 horses, 15 dairy cows, four oxen, 39 cattle (in addition to the dairy cows), 280 sheep, and 50 swine. Although Alfred Ball enslaved 50 people around this time, he only claimed

25 in his 1852 taxes (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16). Alfred Ball also employed one free Black person, whose name is unknown, on the Portici plantation starting in 1852 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 275). The 1850 agricultural census did not record subsistence crops grown at the Portici plantation, but it does note a large and diverse number of cash crops, specifically 700 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of flint corn, 300 bushels of oats, and 1 ton of hay (Parsons 1996: 3-8, 4-71). Alfred Ball's 1854 plantation inventory includes 30 bags of guano, which suggests he was using the material as a fertilizer as it is high in nitrates (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 229).

Alfred Ball's agricultural methods and output mirrors larger trends in the Northern Piedmont in the mid-1840s. Tenant farmers abandoned their leased property in great numbers in the first decades of the 1800s (discussed above in detail) and northern farmers, including Quakers, began purchasing abandoned agricultural lands by the 1840s, some of whom endeavored to demonstrate profitable cultivation of land without the use of enslaved labor (Schaible 2013: 29). The northern transplants introduced new farming techniques, including crop rotation and diversification, plowing, and fertilization (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5, 28; Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Schaible 2013: 29; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 11). Alfred Ball's neighbors to the north, the Van Pelts, were one such family that moved to Virginia from the north (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 28).

Southern planters, such as Alfred Ball, adopted some of these fertilization and crop diversification methods in the 1840s and 1850s, including deep plowing, crop rotation, and the use of fertilizers like the guano Alfred Ball used at Portici (Schaible 2013: 12, 29). Alfred Ball was also typical in his cash crop output, with farmers in Prince William and neighboring counties commonly planting corn, oats, and hay for their income (Parsons 1996: 3-7). Piedmont farmers of this time raised comparably more livestock for dairy, meat, and wool than earlier generations. They also planted orchards and established apiaries (Schaible 2013: 12). The woodlots during this time were smaller on average than those of previous decades, typically around 15 acres in size. The reduced size of woodlots at this time is likely due in part to farmers adopting wood stoves in their dwellings, which burned fuel faster than fireplaces (Schaible 2013: 24).

Grain production required fewer laborers year around than tobacco had and enslaved workers learned skills to employ during the seasons they did not tend agricultural crops (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 11). Enslavers, including Alfred Ball, also leased out some of the people they enslaved to neighboring properties (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 228, 234). Enslavers expected the people they enslaved to practice specialized skills to maximize their productivity outside of the planting and harvest seasons. This included tasks directly tied to agricultural production such as milling grains, tending draft animals, and planting orchards (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 29; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 11, 42). Enslaved workers also manufactured goods for use on the plantation such as tanning and smithing to produce horseshoes, harnesses, and saddles, as well as processing wool, making textiles, and constructing outbuildings and fences (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 11, 42). Alfred Ball was no exception, and he used the people he enslaved to run various industries on the Portici plantation. Enslaved women at Portici spun wool and flax, produced fabric, and made garments for members of the Ball family and for other enslaved laborers (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 228). Researchers Wood and Rabinowitz note that:

> *Inventories taken in 1853 and 1854 indicated that [Alfred] Ball raised seven hundred head of sheep and owned a flax wheel, two spinning wheels, and carding tools. Making woolen and linen fabrics and garments proved taxing and time-consuming, and perhaps, some of the assignments fell to unmarried [female family members]... Slaves, however, surely did the brunt of the work at Portici (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 42).*

Records indicate that James Robinson, a free Black man who owned the farm northwest of Portici, sent his daughter, Mima, to work with Sally Carter at Portici when Alfred Ball was the proprietor and so it is possible that she was engaged in textile and garment production during that time (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 30; Martin, Parsons, and Shackel 1997: 166). James Robinson was born free in 1799 and was likely a biological member of the Carter family (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 25). Researchers Wood and Rabinowitz note that free Black landowners and laborers such as James Robinson and his family lived in the antebellum period in, "…an atmosphere of relentless persecution, suspicion, and danger, observing:

> *While Robinson achieved notable success during his life, freedom for him and other [B]lacks did not mean the same as it did for [W]hites. In every sphere of Virginia life — economically, politically, and socially — [B]lacks faced enormous obstacles. County courts often sent poor, illegitimate, or orphaned African American children, or even freeborn children of African American women, to be apprenticed in a craft-based trade until they*

> *reached twenty-one years of age. Parents sometimes bound out their children too (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 14).*

During this period, enslaved craftsmen at Portici tanned sheep and calf skins for leather goods and also practiced carpentry and blacksmithing. Enslaved workers maintained an apiary of six stands to extract honey and honeycombs, in addition to wax for making candles (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 229). Although Parker and Hernigle assert that enslaved people at Portici may have been making gunpowder under Alfred Ball's direction, this is highly unlikely to have been one of the activities they performed (Burgess 2021: personal communication; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 42).

There is some evidence that suggests that enslaved Black people at Portici in the mid-1800s maintained material links to their African heritage, including playing the game called "mancala" or "mankala," which originated in Egypt and was later adopted in other parts of the continent (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 50). Artifacts similarly linked to African cultural traditions have been recovered throughout the Mid-Atlantic region and the Caribbean in places like Drax Hall in Jamaica, Monticello, Garrison Plantation on Montserrat, at Galways Plantation, at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, and at MANA's Brownsville and Robinson House (Martin Seibert 2001: 75). There is little recorded evidence of what significance enslaved and free Black people placed on these objects, but they indicate "…a vital, evolving, and dynamic [African American] culture," prior to the Civil War (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 50).

Alfred Ball died in 1853 without children, his will divided his property between his wife, Sally Ball, and his four sisters (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16). The names of the people that Alfred Ball enslaved and the names of the people he willed these enslaved people to following his death are included in the Supplemental Information section of this report. Sally Ball received 350 acres of the Portici plantation including both the main house and the burial ground. The remaining acreage was divided in the following manner: Fanny Lewis received 146 acres, Elizabeth Lucy Carter 250 acres, Louisa Weir 31 acres, and Adeline Best 280 acres (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16, 18; Parsons 1996: 3-7). Parker and Hernigle acknowledged that there was a discrepancy between the 1,060 acres distributed following Alfred Ball's death, although Prince William County land

records demonstrate that the Portici plantation under his management consisted only of 1,022 acres (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 18).

FRANK LEWIS'S MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTICI PLANTATION PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR (1855-1862)

Francis "Frank" Waring Lewis (1822-1913), Alfred Ball's nephew and son of Frances "Fanny" Tasker Lewis, worked to reassemble the Portici plantation acreage in the remaining years leading up to the Civil War. Fanny Tasker Ball married the Reverend John Talliaferro Lewis of the "Stepney" plantation in 1810. Frank Lewis was their youngest child and he had four older siblings. Frank Lewis traveled to California during the goldrush in 1849, managing a team of transport mules. He returned to the family home at Stepney in 1851 with the money he earned in California and in 1853 he married Frances "Fannie" Adeline Stuart (ca. 1828-1899) from the "Snow Hill" plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 19). In 1855, Fanny Lewis sold Frank Lewis the 146 acres of Portici she had inherited from her brother for $100. Frank Lewis also purchased a quarter of Sally Ball's inheritance from Alfred Ball, including the portion of the property with the main house (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 19). By 1859, Frank Lewis had successfully reassembled 769 acres of the Portici plantation (Figure 12) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20; Parsons 1996: 3-7; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129).



Figure 12: Photograph of the south side of Portici I and a dependency taken during the Civil War about 1861. "Battlefield of Bull Run, Lewis' house," 1861-1865. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2014646179, accessed 2021).

During the intervening years between Alfred Ball's death and Frank Lewis taking ownership of Portici, new railroad lines developed that offered more expedient alternatives to transporting the plantation's produce than the old county road network. The Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company was chartered in 1848 and the line connecting Alexandria to Richmond via the Virginia Central Railroad at Gordonsville was completed in 1853 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3). The Manassas Gap Railroad Company was also chartered during this period in 1850 and was completed by 1854. This railroad created a connection with the Orange & Alexandria Railroad through the Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountains and Manassas Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3, 8-48). Construction on a third railway, the Manassas Gap Independent Line, was started in 1854 but never completed (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31). This line was intended to bypass the Orange & Alexandria Railroad and connect Gainesville to Jones Point (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 27). The

backers went bankrupt after 35-miles of the railroad embankment was complete and the project was abandoned in 1858 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 27; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3). A portion of this unfinished railroad is within the present-day boundaries of MANA and played a critical role in the Second Battle of Manassas (discussed in detail below).

The 1860 agricultural census records that Frank Lewis maintained 467 acres of the Portici plantation as "improved land," which included land used for agricultural production and the plantation had a value of $12,000 (Parsons 1996: 3-9). During the years leading up to the Civil War, Frank Lewis enslaved an average of 12 people at Portici and also employed one free Black laborer, whose name is unknown. It is also unknown if this was the same free worker that Alfred Ball employed previously (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20, 275).

Livestock at Portici during this period was valued at $1,883, which included $260 worth of slaughtered animals. The 1860 agricultural census provides a tally of the animals maintained at Portici, specifically eight horses, seven dairy cows (produced 25 pounds of butter), four oxen, 25 cattle (in addition to the dairy cows), 34 sheep (produced 112 pounds of wool), and 21 swine. The fields of portici produced 35 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of rye, 825 bushels of flint corn, 650 bushels of oats, and 25 tons of hay that year. The value of the Portici plantation and its produce in 1860 was greater than any of the neighboring properties (Parsons 1996: 3-9). In 1860, Frank Lewis's immediate neighbors were the Van Pelts at Avon to the north, the Robinson farm to the northwest, and the Henry farm to the west (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 86).

Frank Lewis's focus on corn production as his primary cash crop mirrors Alfred Ball's cash crop priorities at Portici and reflects agricultural trends at the time for growing this high yielding, resilient crop. By the mid-1850s, jointworm was attacking wheat fields throughout Virginia, which provided additional incentive for focusing on corn production (Schaible 2013: 29). Just prior to the Civil War, Frank Lewis maintained his corn fields at the eastern portion of the property along the Bull Run. The land west of the farm road referred to in the present day as "Rock Road" was forested and the orchard still stood near the Pohoke site (Parsons 1996: 4-31, 4-71). Three farm roads radiated from the main cluster of buildings at the Portici plantation

(including the main house), although Civil War-era sources depict their configuration slightly differently. An 1861 Confederate map of the Manassas battlefield depicts a farm road traveling northwest to present-day Rock Road from the main house cluster, a second connected this cluster to the Lewis Ford to the northeast, and a third joined the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road to the southeast (Figure 13) (Parsons 1996: 4-69, 4-73). The 1862 Atkinson map shows a single farm road traveling from the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road past the Portici main house cluster and connecting north of the cluster with present-day Rock Road. At this junction, a second road traveled east from present-day Rock Road to Lewis Ford across the Bull Run. A third farm road east of the main house cluster traversed agricultural fields to connect the farm road to Lewis Ford with the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (Figure 14) (Atkinson 1862). While it is uncertain which of these maps most accurately shows the Portici plantation's farm road network, it is clear that the Lewis Ford, the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road, and present-day Rock Road were this system's main points of connection. Despite continual road improvements during the first half of the 1800s, road conditions remained hazardous through the Civil War and into the early 1900s (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 17).

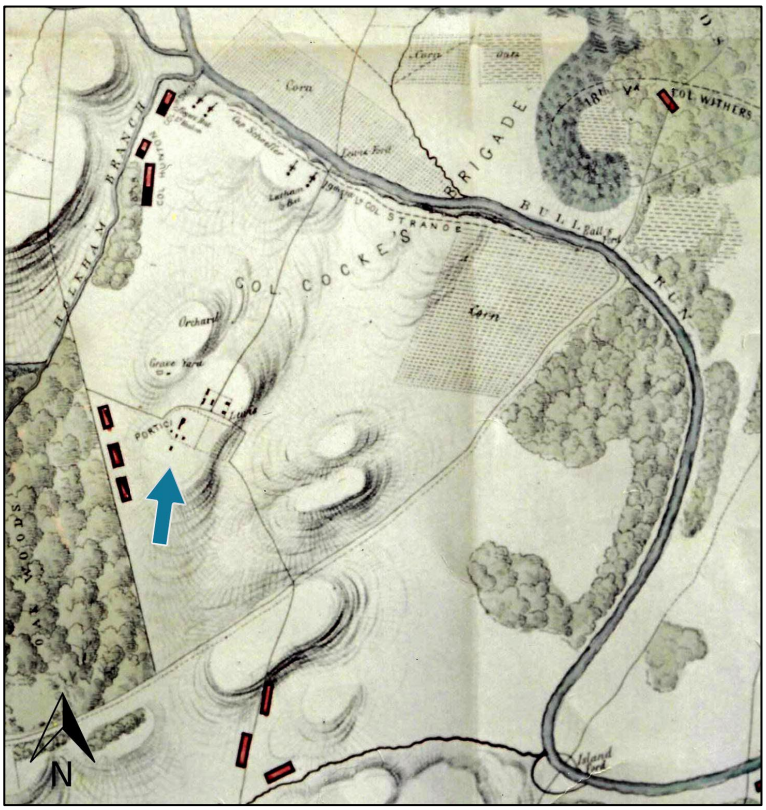


Figure 13: Detail of an 1861 map showing one of two possible configurations of the farm roads at the Portici plantation during the Civil War. The Portici main house cluster is denoted with the blue arrow. "Map of the Battle Ground of Manassas from Actual Surveys by an Officer of General Beauregard's Staff Showing the Exact Position Occupied by Federal & Rebel Forces in the Battle of 21st July 1861," 1861. MANA Archives, NPS.



Figure 14: Detail of the 1862 Atkinson map showing one of two possible configurations of the farm roads on the Portici plantation during the First Battle of Manassas. The blue arrow points to the location of Portici I. "Map of the battle fields of Manassas and the surrounding region: showing the various actions of the 21st July, between the armies of the Confederate States and the United States," 1862. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2006626052, accessed 2021).

THE CIVIL WAR AND THE PORTICI PLANTATION (1861-1865)

Between 1861 and 1862, the Portici plantation would witness two battles and host a Confederate winter encampment. The surrounding landscape including the agricultural character of the Sudley area greatly influenced how the conflict unfolded in the two Civil War battles that took place within the present-day boundaries of MANA. Schaible observes:

> *During the battles of First and Second Manassas, the agricultural landscape composed of gently rolling fields, pasture, fencing, riparian corridors, and woodlots played a significant role in how the battles were fought and which battlefield strategies were employed. Ridges and hills provided high ground on which artillery position, reconnaissance, and battle lines could be established. Agricultural fences, drainages, and woodlots provided defendable obstacles that would prevent or divert the movement of military forces. These same features could be used to provide cover from enemy fire and*

> *concealment from enemy observation. The agricultural landscape also provided a ready source of nourishment for the troops at a substantial cost to the local farmers. Following the war, many farmers submitted claims for reparations from the tremendous damage that was inflicted on farms by the transitory armies (Schaible 2013: 30).*

The following section describes how both the First and Second Battles of Manassas unfolded on and around Portici, with a description of events outside of the Portici cultural landscape boundaries for context. Note that this report uses the names First and Second Battles of Manassas, however, these battles are alternatively referred to as the First and Second Battles of Bull Run. The Confederates generally named battles after the nearest town, while the US typically named them in reference to prominent geographical features. Since the Confederate forces won both battles, this report follows the convention of referring to the battles by the name given to them by the victors (hence "Manassas" rather than "Bull Run"). This is consistent with naming at MANA and in the National Park Service (NPS) in general (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1).

First Battle of Manassas – July 21, 1861:

The first battle of the Civil War was fought in April of 1861 at Fort Sumter, South Carolina and it ended in a Confederate victory. In the intervening month leading to the First Battle of Manassas in July, many Americans expected the conflict would be short and that the Union would be preserved (Schaible 2013: 12). After the Battle of First Manassas (July 21, 1861), the first major land battle of the Civil War, it became clear that the war would not be so easily resolved (Schaible 2013: 2). The battle lasted only about 12 hours, but it resulted in approximately 900 deaths (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21; Schaible 2013: 2, 14).

Immediately prior to the battle, it was obvious to the civilians of the Sudley area that conflict between United States and Confederate forces was imminent. There were 22,000 Confederate soldiers encamped near Manassas Junction and reports that the US was marching towards the junction. Residents had to decide if they would evacuate or stay and weather any potential engagements (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 86). The Lewis family left Portici prior to July 21, 1861, after receiving notification from Confederate officials that a battle was looming and that the Portici plantation was vulnerable (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20). The Carters of Pittsylvania and the Chinn family of Hazel Plain also left prior to the battle (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 86). The

Lewises left the 11 people they enslaved and one free Black laborer to continue to tend the crops in their absence and fled with most of their household goods to Fannie Lewis's former residence Snow Hill (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 275; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 86). The Lewises left some of their heavier items of furniture at Portici, boarded up in a small room and reportedly entrusted care of their valuable silverware to their neighbor, James Robinson (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 86). Fannie Lewis was far into a pregnancy that July and went into labor en route to Snow Hill (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20).

During the battle that ensued, the Portici plantation's main house served as Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's (1807-1891) headquarters. His vantage from the plantation provided views to Henry Hill, the Bull Run, approaches to the Stone Bridge, and his troops assembled at Manassas Junction. As discussed in detail below, it was from this position that Johnston deployed reinforcements to Confederate General Pierre Gustave Toutant (P.G.T.) Beauregard (1818-1893) over the course of the First Battle of Manassas (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20).

Both the US and Confederates assembled two armies in northern Virginia prior to the battle. United States (US) Brigadier General Irvin McDowell (1818-1885) had 35,000 Union troops encamped just south of Washington, DC and US Major General Robert Patterson (1792-1881) had 18,000 men gathered in the Shenandoah Valley. Beauregard's Confederate troops, numbering 22,000, were assembled in Manassas as stated above and Johnston commanded 11,000 additional Confederate troops in the Shenandoah (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 30). McDowell's forces were the largest field army amassed for a conflict in North America to that point (Elder and Weldon 2019: 34; Parsons 1996: 3-9; Schaible 2013: 12). Under US President Abraham Lincoln's (1809-1865) direction and amidst pressure from Republicans in Congress, McDowell set off with his troops towards the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia on July 16, 1861. McDowell expressed his concerns to the president that his troops were not yet prepared for battle to no avail (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 30).

Beauregard's forces were assembled at Manassas to protect the railroad junction from US attack or seizure (Elder and Weldon 2019: 34; Parsons 1996: 3-9; Schaible 2013: 12). The Confederates

relied heavily on this railroad line to move troops and distribute their limited supplies and could not afford to lose this line of transportation (Schaible 2013: 12). Informed of McDowell's forces marching towards his position by Confederate scouts, Beauregard wired Johnston on July 18 to request reinforcements and Johnston quickly sent all his infantry to Manassas via train. Four of his brigades arrived in Manassas, "…before fighting got under way in earnest, and they were crucial in the battle" (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 30, 31).

In preparation for an attack by Union forces, the Confederates also positioned troops at the Stone Bridge and other Bull Run crossings such as the Lewis and Balls Fords within the Portici cultural landscape (Elder and Weldon 2019: 34; Parsons 1996: 3-9). Beauregard knew that Federal forces would have to cross the Bull Run to attack, which led him to position forces at numerous fords west of the waterway (Schaible 2013: 12; Townsend and Burgess 2011: 6; Trieschmann 2006: 10-89). The high banks of the Bull Run acted as cover for the Confederate forces, however, the multiple crossings along the stream made it very difficult to defend (Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 12). To mitigate this threat, the Confederates set up a line of artillery supported by infantry between the Stone Bridge and Lewis Ford to prevent Union forces from crossing the run (Parsons 1996: 3-9, 4-10). As part of this system, the 19th Virginia Regiment constructed earthworks near Portici to defend Lewis Ford for use by infantry and artillery, which included two 6-pounder field guns of the Lynchburg Artillery (Figure 15) (Parsons 1996: 3-9).

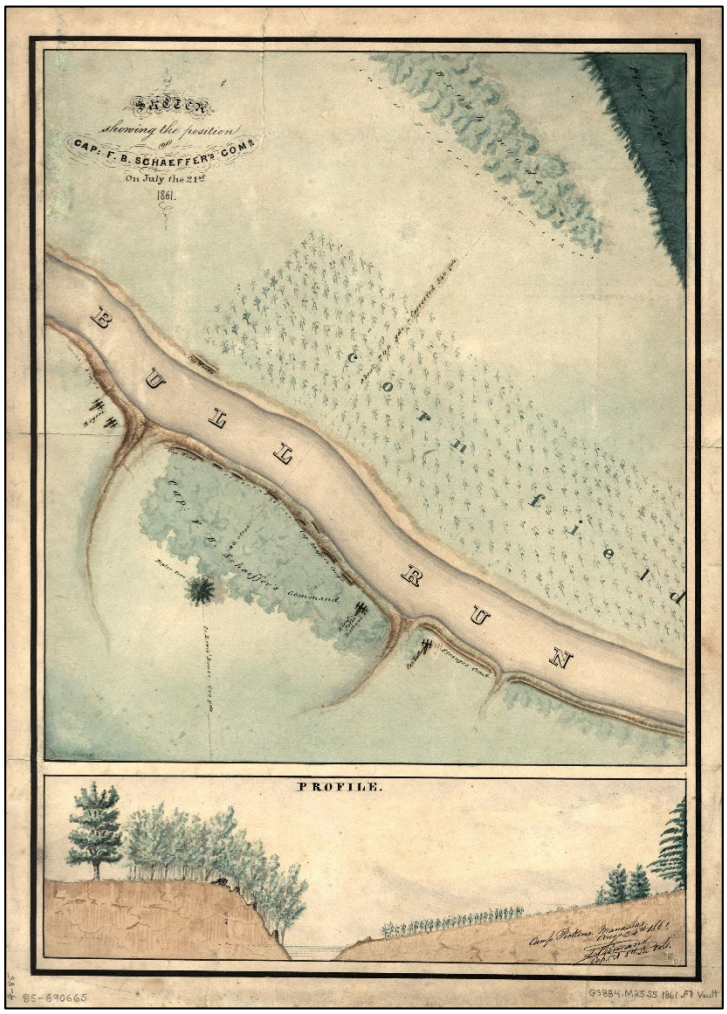


Figure 15: An 1861 illustration showing the array of Confederate earthworks along the Bull Run on the Portici property in plan and section. The drawing specifies that the Lewis House (Portici I) stood about 600 feet south of this position. "Sketch showing the position of Cap. F.B. Schaeffer's comd. on July the 21st, 1861," 1861. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/85690665, accessed 2022).

Confederate Colonel Nathan Evans occupied the main house at Avon, owned by Unionist Abraham Van Pelt, and set up his headquarters there as it provided a good position to defend the Stone Bridge (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 89). Evans's troops removed trees to open views for artillery southeast of Avon (Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 12). The forest on the battlefield during the Civil War comprised primarily oak and hickory stands interspersed with pockets of Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) (Parsons 1996: 4-26). The Confederates created an abatis with the

felled trees and positioned skirmishers behind concealed by the tree line (Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 12).

McDowell's forces arrived in Centreville on July 18, 1861, and the general began to strategize his attack (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 31). McDowell decided to cross the Bull Run at two points: Sudley Ford and the Stone Bridge. The forces at Stone Bridge were intended as a diversionary tactic and would be relatively small allowing the larger body of troops to cross unimpeded at Sudley Ford and attack the Confederate's left flank (Elder and Weldon 2019: 34; Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 12). The US Army got in position on the east side of the Bull run about a half mile from Stone Bridge sheltered in part by a hollow and covered by a ridge (Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 13). From this position, the US Army fired a 30-pounder Parrott rifle across the Bull Run on July 21, 1861, the first cannon fire of the battle (Elder and Weldon 2019: 34; Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 13). The Union forces to the north began crossing at Sudley Ford at this time. Once across the ford, they marched along Sudley Mill Road to form a line at the Matthews Farmstead in a Valley (Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 13). In his narrative detailing the military operations of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, Augustus Woodbury recounts:

> *The march was necessarily slow, and it was not till 9 o'clock [in the morning], that the head of the column emerged from the woods, and came out upon a comparatively good farm road, along which were scattered a few comfortable-looking houses, about a mile from Sudley Ford. The inhabitants were out, dressed in their Sunday clothes, apparently preparing to go to church… The division passed the ford slowly, for the day had become very warm, and the horses and men were thirsty. General McDowell and his staff came riding up in haste, saying, as he passed Colonel [Ambrose] Burnside, 'The enemy is moving heavy columns from Manassas.' The men at once quickened their steps… rounded a small piece of forest that concealed the crest of the hill above the Warrenton turnpike, and came out upon an open field beyond. Upon the left of this open space was a small house, with outbuildings, belonging to a man named Mathews [sic]. Sloping down to a piece of woods in front was a large corn-field. The plateau upon which the column emerged was an admirable position, and commanded a wide and pleasant prospect (Woodbury 1875: 31, 32).*

Beauregard's signal officer, Captain E.P. Alexander, alerted Evans via flag signal that the Confederate left was almost entirely flanked by Union forces. In response, Evans moved the majority of his troops to Matthews Hill, where they were concealed by a small stand of oak and hickory trees, to meet the advancing Union troops (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 30; Elder and Weldon

2019: 35; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 90). Evans left four companies at Stone Bridge to hold the crossing (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35). Due in part to the perceived strong defensive position of the Confederates at the Stone Bridge, additional Union troops crossed further north via a farm ford. These support troops assembled a line in front of Pittsylvania about one half mile from the line at the Matthews property (Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 13).

This is how the field was arranged when the fighting began between the approaching Union troops and the concealed Confederate forces at Matthews Farm (Figure 16) (Schaible 2013: 13). After an engagement of almost two hours between the Federal and Confederate forces on the Matthews property, the smaller Confederate force retreated south across Youngs Branch and the Warrenton Turnpike to Henry Hill to regroup. The Federal forces pursued the Confederates taking a route through the Matthews' woodlot before taking up position on Matthews Hill. The retreating Confederates joined five Virginia regiments, led by Confederate Brigadier General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863) and positioned below the crest of Henry Hill (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 282). Jackson and his forces had arrived earlier via the farm road through the Portici plantation known today as Rock Road (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 92). Once assembled at the Henry farmstead, the Confederates set up artillery on a ridge sheltered by a small hill about 150 yards north of the Henry House. At this point in the battle, the Confederate troops in reserve at Stone Bridge advanced to Henry Hill to provide reinforcements (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35; Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 14).

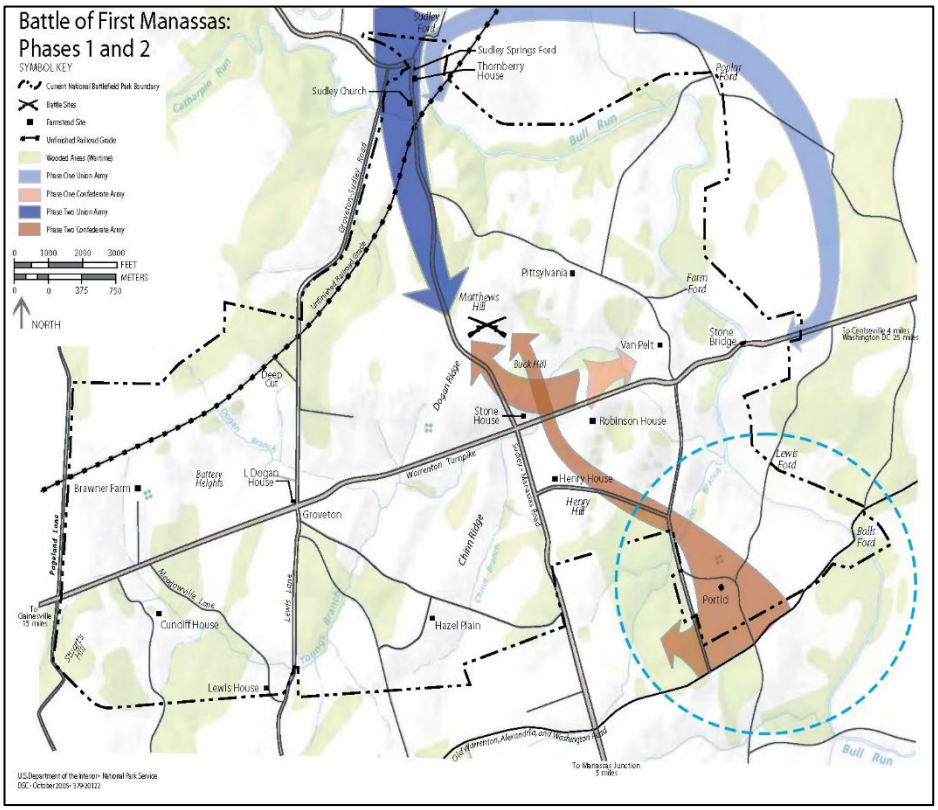


Figure 16: Troop movement map showing phases one and two of the First Battle of Manassas. Portici plantation is encircled by the blue, dashed line. Figure from: NPS, "Draft General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement," 2005. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

Johnston and Beauregard arrived at Henry Farm shortly after 11 am in time to rally the broken troops from Matthews Hill and organize the new defensive line on Henry farm. Afterwards, Johnston went to establish headquarters at Portici and to deploy reinforcements (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35; Parsons 1996: 3-11, 3-16; Schaible 2013: 14). From this strategic location, Johnston could view the field of engagement and easily direct troops entering Portici via a farm the road that connected the plantation to Manassas Junction (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35; Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14). During the course of the battle, cavalry, infantry, and artillery were deployed and active within Portici's cultural landscape (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). Confederate Captain A.L. Rogers set up a battery near the Portici orchard and Ball Family Cemetery to fire shells at Union troops for part of the day:

> *Confederate artillery stationed on the hills near the Henry house, Portici and along the banks of Bull Run, was effective in damaging the Federal lines. Controlling the high ground of this gently rolling terrain proved advantageous to the artillerists. Artillery was deployed by Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from his headquarters at the Lewis house. They took a position on the adjacent crest near the plantations' [sic] orchard and the Ball family cemetery. This location provided an unobstructed view of Bull Run and the Stone Bridge. Throughout the day many sections of artillery fired from this strategic point. Among these were the "Culpeper", [sic] "Loudoun" and "Wise" Artillery from Virginia and the "Washington Artillery" from New Orleans, Louisiana. The "Purcell Artillery" arrived late on the battlefield but fired on the retreating Union army with its 10-pounder rifled Parrotts (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 296).*

Around noon, Hampton's Legion from South Carolina took position around the Robinson House and the 7th Georgia Regiment occupied ground halfway between the Robinson House and the Warrenton Turnpike. Both positions were exposed to Union artillery and both regiments formed a new line east of the Robinson's gate, soon joined by the 8th Georgia Regiment. The assembled Confederate forces attempted to stop the Federal advance, but forces from the 2nd Maine and 3rd Connecticut regiments successfully pushed the line back to Robinson's Yard (Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14).

The US took control of Stone Bridge following the Confederates' retreat. As the Union troops advanced from the east towards Henry Hill, they removed obstructions left by the Confederates on the bridge and Warrenton Turnpike (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35; Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14). The Union troops made several charges at the Confederate line on Henry Hill but did not succeed in breaking it (Schaible 2013: 14).

During the final phase of the battle, forces engaged on Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill, where the Union right flank was located under command of US General Oliver O. Howard (Figure 17) (1830-1909). Confederate forces, including Confederate General Jubal Early's (1816-1894) brigade, broke Howard's position. Late in the afternoon, as their right disintegrated, the Union troops retreated to form a line on Buck and Matthews Hills. The Confederates launched an offensive causing the US to retreat north via Sudley Mill Road. This signaled the end of the battle and a Confederate victory. Shortly after the battle, Confederate President Jefferson Davis traveled on present-day Rock Road across Holkums Branch to meet with Confederate generals on the

battlefield at Henry Hill (Bentley and Burgess 2021: personal communication). The Confederates claimed US equipment and artillery that remained on the battlefield (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35; Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14). The losses for both sides (including killed, wounded, or missing) totaled 4,700. Approximately 60,000 men fought in the First Battle of Manassas (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35; Parsons 1996: 3-12; Schaible 2013: 15). Some of the Confederate survivors from the battle camped around the Portici property. They did not have access to tents, so they used caisson covers captured from the US as it rained the entire night following the battle (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 22).

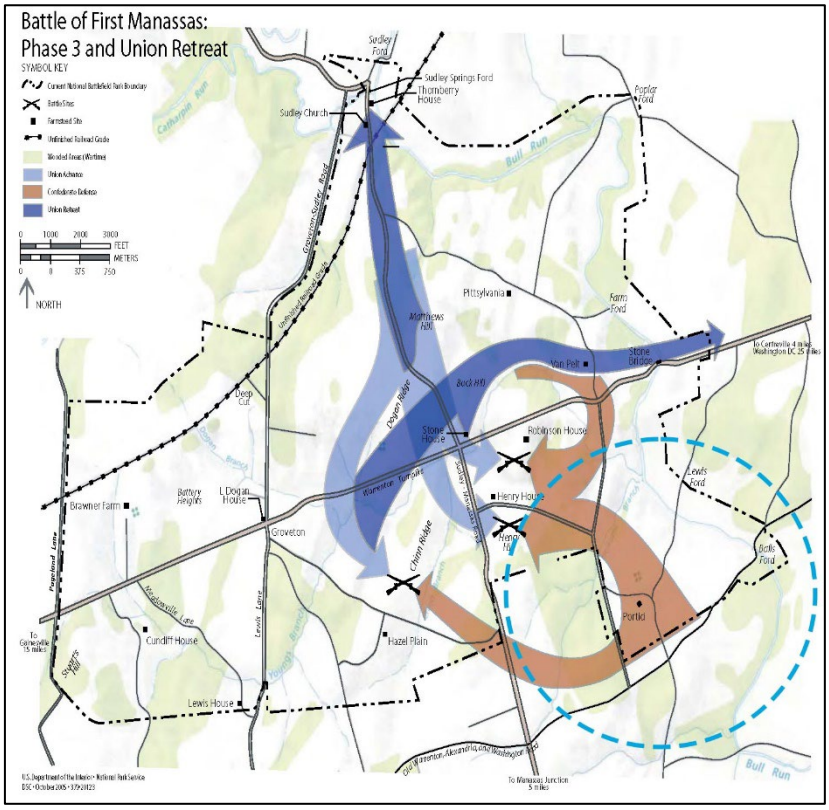


Figure 17: Troop movement map showing phase three of the First Battle of Manassas and the Union troops' route of retreat. Portici plantation is encircled by the blue, dashed line. Figure from: NPS, "Draft General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement," 2005. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

Portici, Hazel Plain, the Stone House (Matthews' residence), and Sudley Church were all used as field hospitals, with Sudley Church acting as the primary US hospital (Schaible 2013: 14). Portici

served as a Confederate field hospital although director Dr. John Thompson Darby treated both Confederate and captured US wounded there (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21; Parsons 1996: 3-11; Schaible 2013: 14). Darby was the chief-surgeon attached to Hampton's Legion. The main house and dependencies sheltered the wounded, while surgeons staged operations in the kitchen and hallways (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 21, 245). John Opie of the Fifth Virginia Infantry described a field hospital that was likely Portici. An excerpt from his recollections is quoted by Parker and Hernigle:

> *...There were two piles of legs, feet, hands and arms, all thrown together, and at a distance, resembled piles of corn at a corn-shucking. Many of the feet still retained the boot or shoe. Wounded men were lying on tables and surgeons, some of whom at the time were very unskillful, were carving away, like farmers in butchering season, while the poor devils under the knife yelled with pain. Many limbs were lost that should have been saved, and many lives were lost in trying to save limbs that should have been amputated. We found, in going over the field, dead men in every conceivable position, mangled, dismembered, disemboweled -- some torn literally to pieces. Some in their death struggles, had torn up the ground around where they fell. Others had pulled up every weed or blade of grass that was in their reach… (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 22).*

Opie's recollections are corroborated by a member of the Lewis family who remembered watching surgeons dispose of limbs on Portici's porch and that he would periodically dump the accumulated body parts in a ditch as the piles grew (Beasley 2000: 97; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 98).

Each Confederate company had to collect their own wounded and transport them to the nearest field hospital as the Ambulance Corps would not be organized until over a year later. Federal prisoner, Dr. Charles Carroll Gray, carried wounded from the fields to the Lewis house following the battle and was forced to stop at nightfall although there were still wounded in the fields around the plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 22). Judith Henry, who was elderly and bedridden, was fatally wounded by artillery fire during the battle and some accounts assert that she was brought to Portici for treatment (Elder and Weldon 2019: 36; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 14).

All the wounded were removed from the fields by July 23, 1861, however, there were still dead and wounded in the brush. US Artillery Captain James Brewerton Ricketts (1817 – 1887) was one of the wounded taken to Portici for treatment. His wife, Frances "Fanny" Ricketts (ca.1828-1900), traveled from Washington, DC and met him there on July 26, 1861 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 23). She kept a diary during her time at Portici and described the chaos of the field hospital on her first morning there:

> *On nothing, no words – and they are limited in this little diary – can describe the horrors around me. Two men dead and covered with blood were carried down the stairs as I waited to let them pass. On a table in the open hall a man was undergoing amputation of the leg. At the foot of the stairs two bloody legs lay and through all I went to my husband. Outside the next door was a severed arm, and my clothes brushed by blood, cloths, splints, &c. I found my dear husband lying on a hospital stretcher still covered with blood! (Ricketts 1861: 2)*

Fanny Ricketts remained at Portici for eight days nursing her husband and other patients. Afterwards she accompanied Captain Ricketts when he was transferred to a make-shift general hospital in Richmond, remaining with him there until he was released as part of a prisoner exchange in December 1861 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 24).

Confederate Winter Encampment and Federal Use of Portici between the Battles (1861-1862): Confederate Brigadier General Cadmus Wilcox's (1824-1890) Brigade under the Divisional Command of Confederate Major General G.W. (Gustavus Woodson) Smith (1821-1896) occupied a portion of the Portici plantation in the winter of 1861/1862, although it is uncertain which regiment resided there. It is possible that the Confederate troops from the 38th Virginia Infantry Regiment, which was part of Wilcox's Brigade and who referred to their camp during this period as "Camp Smith," may have camped in the woods near Portici between December 1861 and March 1862 (Parsons 1996: 3-14; Schaible 2013: 15; Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). It is also possible that the troops stationed there were from another of the regiments of Wilcox's Brigade, specifically the 9th, 10th, or 11th Alabama Infantry (Bedell, Auchter, and Hooks 2019: 145; Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 1). A fifth regiment of the brigade, the 19th Mississippi Infantry, was also in the area, but likely did not camp at the Confederate site at Portici (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 1). The Confederate Winter Camp sheltered more than 622 men in December (Figure 18). It is likely that

the suspected enslaved laborers' quarters near Holkums Branch was incorporated into this camp (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). Over the following months, this total fluctuated both due to furloughs and illness (Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). The Confederate Winter Camp comprised a series of log huts with stone chimneys arranged along Holkums Branch. The Portici plantation house was likely unoccupied during this period, although other houses in the area were inhabited by Confederate officers, such as Pageland and Avon (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 24; Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). However, it has also been suggested that Portici I served as the headquarters of Wilcox's Brigade during Confederate occupation of the winter encampment (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 16).



Figure 18: A photograph of the Confederate winter encampment near Manassas, VA taken by Timothy H. O'Sullivan in 1862. The landscape is mostly denuded of vegetation in this image. "Manassas, Va. Confederate winter quarters.," July 1862. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2018666131, accessed 2021).

The Confederate army received orders to break down the Confederate Winter Camp by March 8, 1862, and to march south to stave off a US advance on the Confederate capital (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 15). US General George B. McClellan (1826-1885) led his troops in this advance after

first gaining control of Centreville, Virginia. At this point, the Army of the Potomac moved from Northern Virginia using boats to sail down the Potomac through the Chesapeake Bay to Fort Monroe on the Peninsula located less than 100 miles from Richmond (Williams and Austin 2018: 2-21). The Confederate troops destroyed the Stone Bridge north of the Portici cultural landscape boundary as they evacuated in March 1862 to prevent easy passage by enemy forces, however, they left the stone abutments, and a timber bridge was soon built in place of the original (Parsons 1996: 3-14; Schaible 2013: 15; Williams and Austin 2018: 2-21).

Following the Confederate evacuation of their winter encampment, the Portici house periodically served as temporary officers' quarters for the United States. US Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Gates (1825-1911) leading the 20th New York State Militia, stayed overnight on March 14, 1862. He was visiting the battlefield for a tour guided by US Captain John R. Tappen (1831-1875) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 24). His troops, approximately 300 men, stayed in the abandoned Confederate winter huts (Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). Gates's account of his visit to Portici is the last known record of occupation of Portici I preceding to the building burning at an unknown time prior to the close of the Civil War. Gates described the Portici house and the encampment in his history of the militia:

> *When the detachment arrived, the evening had become very dark and a steady rain was falling. The men were told to seek shelter in the rebel huts about the locality, and the officers were invited to accept headquarters' hospitality in the Lewis House [Portici I]. The [unnamed] negro family referred to in Chapter XI. [sic] had been engaged to furnish supper for the occasion, and with bacon, hoecake and coffee, we felt our lot was, for that night at least, cast in a pleasant place. The Lewis House, which had long been deserted by its owners and occupied as rebel headquarters by Beauregard and Johnson, was a spacious building, with large rooms above and below, and vast fireplaces; into these were piled cartloads of wood, and roaring fires, regardless of insurance, soon gave us warmth and light, while our savory supper smoked upon the improvised table. The boisterous March winds beat like ocean billows against the great barn-like house, while the rain-drops dashed themselves into spray against the window-panes. But all within was cheery and content -- the sounds of the elemental strife without enhancing the sense of comfort of our little party, basking in the glow of our generous fire (Gates 1879: 184-185).*

Gates did not have a chance to take the anticipated tour of the Manassas battlefield as the militia was unexpectedly called back in the early hours of the morning. He instead marched his men east

back to their temporary camp east of Centreville to prepare for a new campaign (Gates 1879: 185-186).

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

In August 1862, the Manassas area hosted a second battle between the opposing forces, this time between seasoned troops and for a duration of three days. Prior to this conflict, Confederate General Robert E. Lee (1807-1870) won a series of victories in the Peninsula Campaign. This campaign was the result of efforts by Union forces to take Richmond by advancing from the Lower Neck of Virginia and lasted between March and July 1862. Lee's victories successfully blocked the US from taking control of the Confederate capital and the campaign concluded with McClellan's withdrawal at Malvern Hill and the end of the Seven Days' Battles (Elder and Weldon 2019: 37, 38; Schaible 2013: 16).

Fearing a Confederate attack of Washington, DC during McClellan's withdrawal, President Lincoln appointed US General John Pope (1822-1892) commander of the newly formed Army of Virginia tasked with defending the capital (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 32). Pope marched the Army of Virginia south from Washington, DC to cut off supplies to Richmond, reinforce existing Union forces, and to revive efforts to capture the Confederate capital (Elder and Weldon 2019: 38). Pope planned to disrupt the Confederate supply lines by striking the Virginia Central Railroad (Schaible 2013: 16).

Lee sent Jackson commanding three divisions to break Pope's line along the Rapidan River and a battle ensued at Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862. Pope pulled his line back to the Rappahannock River, but his forces remained strong (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 33). Lee aimed to destroy Pope's forces before United States reinforcements could arrive and sent Jackson around Pope's right flank via the Thoroughfare Gap (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 33; Schaible 2013: 16). Jackson successfully attacked the Orange & Alexandria Railroad from this position and destroyed the Federal Army supply depot at Manassas Junction. Afterwards, Jackson waited at Stony Ridge, positioning his troops in the woods and fields to await support from Confederate Major General James Longstreet (1821-1904), in command of four divisions (Elder and Weldon 2019: 38;

Schaible 2013: 16). Meanwhile, Pope marched his army northward, intending to trap Jackson before Confederate reinforcements could arrive (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 33).

Day One - August 28, 1862

When the Second Battle of Manassas commenced on August 28, 1862, it was in fields that area farmers had replanted following the first battle that would be ready for harvest at the end of August (Parsons 1996: 3-15; Schaible 2013: 16). During the ensuing battle, the fighting occurred primarily north and west of the Portici plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). As Pope's troops advanced north, the Union forces were unaware of Jackson's position north of the Warrenton Turnpike (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 33; Elder and Weldon 2019: 38; Schaible 2013: 16). Stony Ridge's woodlot and the cut of the Unfinished Railroad successfully obscured Jackson's men from view and although US General John Gibbon (1827-1896) surveyed the area from William Dogan's farm, he did not see the Confederate forces lying in wait (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 33; Schaible 2013: 16).

It was nearly evening when Jackson's artillery ambushed Gibbon's forces, firing on them (Figure 19). In response, Gibbon's brigade extended a line with the Brawner farm to the Union left. The Confederate lines advanced from the woods near the Unfinished Railroad and took position behind a fence 80 yards from the Union line. Intense musket fire ensued with troops on both sides either having only farm fencing, likely in a worm configuration, for cover or in many cases having no cover at all. The fighting stopped at nightfall ending in a stalemate (Schaible 2013: 17).

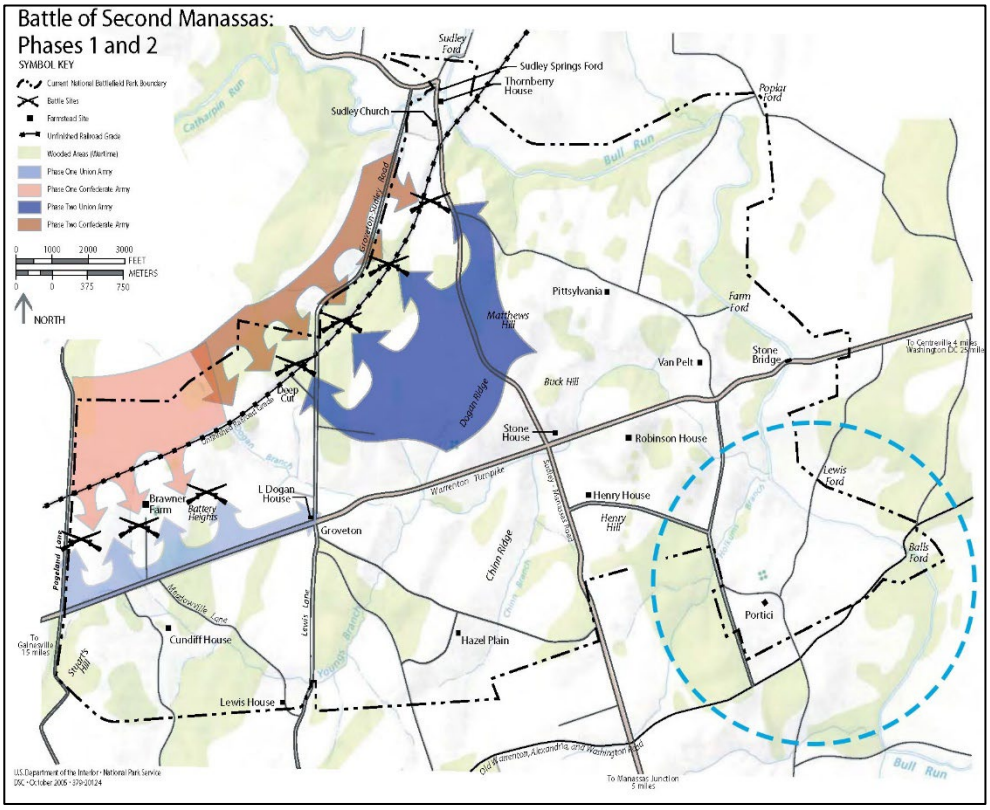


Figure 19: Troop movement map showing phases one and two of the Second Battle of Manassas. Portici plantation is encircled by the blue, dashed line. Figure from: NPS, "Draft General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement," 2005. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

Day Two - August 29, 1862

On the dawn of August 29, 1862, Federal forces had cannons positioned near the ruined remains of the Henry house. Jackson assembled his Confederate troops along the Unfinished Railroad, with his left flank positions on the rocky terrain of the Cushing farm and his right flank near the Lucinda Dogan farm. The middle of Jackson's line stood in a woodlot. Over the course of the morning, there were several skirmishes as the US advanced on Jackson's line, but did not succeed in breaking it. Longstreet arrived at noon with Confederate reinforcements and extended the line south across the Warrenton Turnpike to the Manassas Gap Railroad. As fighting intensified, the Confederates charged and broke the Federal line, however, they were forced to retreat under US cannon fire. The two sides exchanged fire for several hours, but neither side gained ground (Schaible 2013: 17).

During the early afternoon, the US successfully broke the Confederate line in two separate advances but were forced to fall back both times when no reinforcements arrived. At 4 o'clock, John Pope ordered one of his brigades to clear the sharp shooters from Catherine Dogan's woodlot and an engagement ensued with Confederates positioned in the railroad cut. After maneuvering to an open field on the John D. Dogan farm, the Federals successfully claimed a rocky knoll on the Cushing Farm occupied by the Confederate left flank. However, the Union forces had to withdraw due again to lack of reinforcements. Fighting erupted later that evening as a Federal division followed Confederates travelling along the Warrenton Turnpike. A Confederate brigade attacked the advancing Union troops from Lucinda Dogan's land north of the roadway. US Captain Jacob Roemer's (1818-1896) battery retreated to Rosefield on the John D. Dogan property where Federal cannons were already positioned along the ridge. The battery opened fire and the Confederate forces withdrew to the cover of a woodlot (Schaible 2013: 18).

Day Three - August 30, 1862

Pope anticipated a Confederate retreat on August 30, 1862, however, the Confederates held their line and reinforced it with a battalion of 18 guns commanded by Confederate Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee (1833 - 1908) arrayed across the Brawner property northeast of the Brawner farmhouse. Confederate Major Lindsay M. Shumaker directed a second battalion of artillery holding the high ground northeast of the Brawner Farm right of Jackson's line. Skirmishing ensued through the morning and into the afternoon. A Federal division assembled on Chinn Ridge, which provided a good vantage of the area north of Hazel Plain. US General Fitz John Porter (1822 -1901) formed a line in the Dogan woodlot opposite Jackson's center (Schaible 2013: 18). The field adjacent to Dogan's woodlot offered no cover apart from a shallow stream in the middle of the field. Union artillery lined a ridge southeast of Groveton in anticipation of Porter's advance (Schaible 2013: 19).

At 3 o'clock that afternoon, Porter's men flooded the open field and Confederate cannons opened fire. Two Confederate infantry lines formed as Porter's men advanced, one along the Unfinished Railroad and the other 200 yards behind this cut. Smoke from the artillery disoriented the troops and led to a confusing engagement for both sides. The Union troops slowly retreated to John D.

Dogan's Rosefield plantation house. Once Union forces had successfully evacuated the field, Federal guns opened fire to prevent the Confederate troops from following. Meanwhile, Longstreet's forces broke the Federal line south of Groveton and the Union troops south of Warrenton Turnpike retreated to the Henry farm (Schaible 2013: 19).

A Confederate brigade advanced southeast of Youngs Branch, capturing a Union brigade positioned on high ground. Union forces defended Chinn Ridge from the advancing Confederates for an hour and a half before retreating. This exchange cost hundreds of lives and proved to be the deadliest action of the entire battle (Schaible 2013: 19). Pope assembled a defensive line on Henry Hill as the Confederates advanced from the west. Jackson's line remained behind the Unfinished Railroad grade and as his forces began to advance, the Union troops withdrew. Pope retreated at sunset, signaling the end of the battle, his forces invading several houses as they withdrew to gather food and other supplies (Schaible 2013: 20). The Union troops retreated across the Bull Run toward Centreville via the timber bridge erected on the abutments of the destroyed Stone Bridge, as well as other fords in the area (Figure 20) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34; Parsons 1996: 3-17; Schaible 2013: 20).

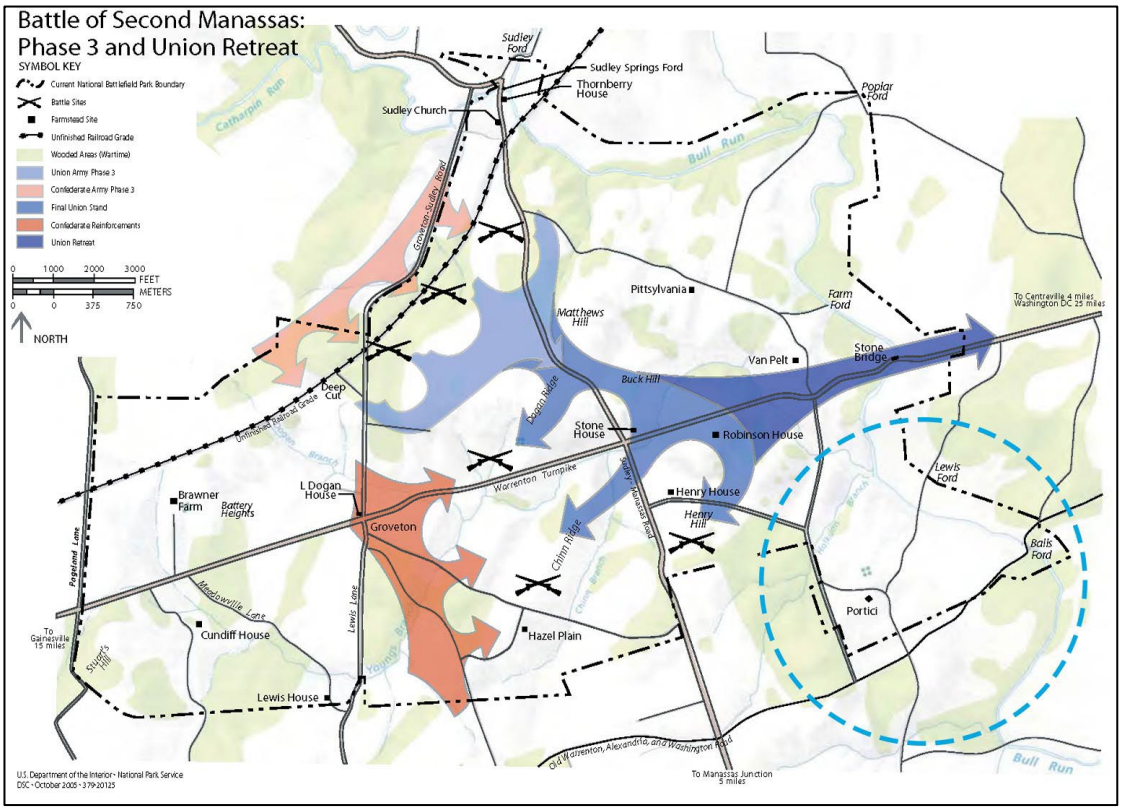


Figure 20: Troop movement map showing phase three of the Second Battle of Manassas and the Union troops' route of retreat. The Portici plantation is encircled by the blue, dashed line. Figure from: NPS, "Draft General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement," 2005. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

The Portici property witnessed a cavalry encounter around 7 o'clock in the evening as the Union forces retreated. The action took place on a terrace south of the present-day boundary of MANA on land currently occupied by Route 66 (Figure 21) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). The Union cavalry led by John Buford (1826 – 1863) successfully staved off the Confederate cavalry, shielding the Union troops using the Lewis Ford to cross the Bull Run (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34).

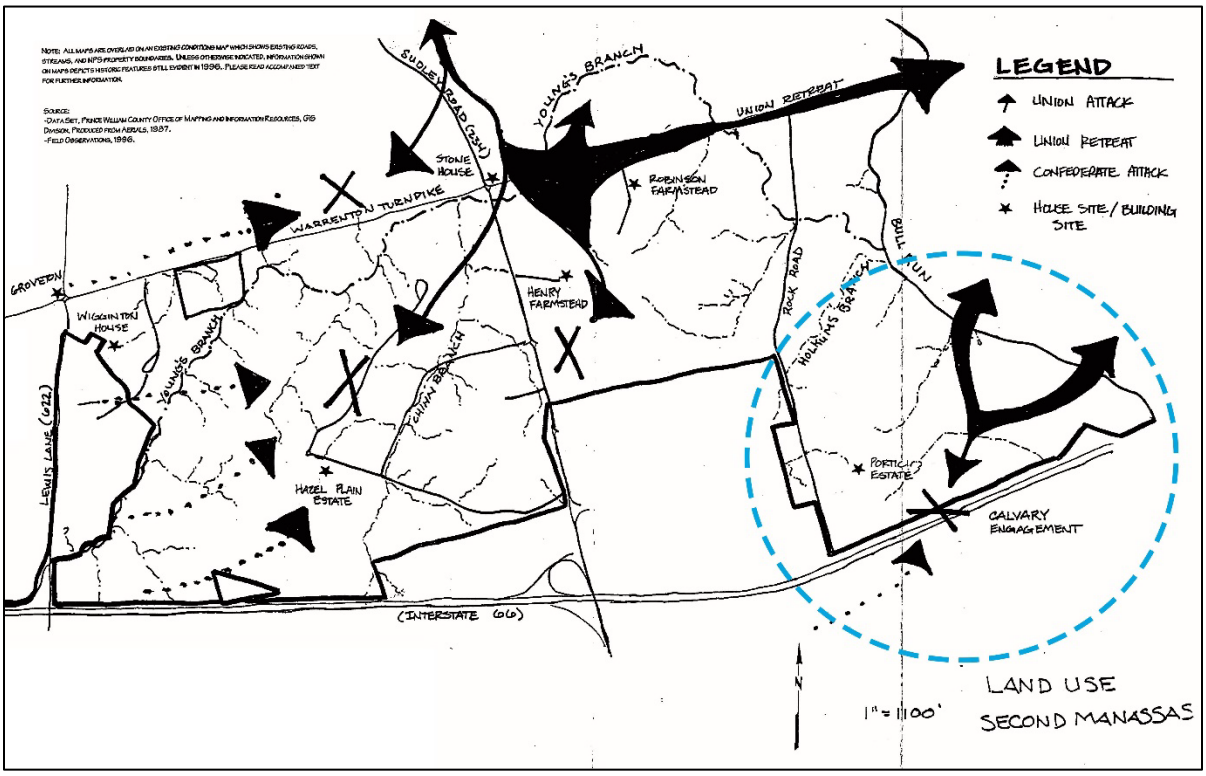


Figure 21: Map showing the movements of troops during the Second Battle of Manassas including the cavalry engagement at the Portici plantation, encircled by the blue, dashed line. Figure from: Parsons, "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Southern Portion, Manassas," 1996. NPS Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) (https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2279443, accessed 2021).

Pope's Army of Virginia suffered significant losses during the Second Battle of Manassas and this Confederate victory began Lee's 1862 Maryland Campaign (Schaible 2013: 2). However, the battle did not hobble the US Army as Lee and Jackson hoped it would (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34). There were 1,700 US soldiers killed during this battle, 8,400 wounded, and 4,200 missing or captured. The Confederate side's losses totaled 1,500 dead, 7,800 wounded, and 100 missing or captured (Schaible 2013: 20).

The First and Second Battles of Manassas both had an enduring impact on the landscape. During the battles, soldiers felled trees in the woodlots, destroyed fences, confiscated stored farm crops, and damaged crops still growing in the fields (Parsons 1996: 4-6). Troops cleared woods to open sight lines for artillery and used the wood for fuel or to build temporary structures (Parsons 1996:

4-26). Soldiers used fences for cover and also burned them for fuel (Schaible 2013: 21). Property owners had to cut down remaining stands of trees to replace the destroyed fences and the timber shortage lasted into the 1900s in Manassas (Parsons 1996: 4-27; Schaible 2013: 32). The agricultural fields of the Sudley area were badly damaged after both battles as were many of the dwellings and farms, which were subjected to pillaging by both sides before and after battle (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 35; Elder and Weldon 2019: 38; Parsons 1996: 3-17; Schaible 2013: 20).

MANASSAS RECONSTRUCTION AND ERECTION OF PORTICI II AND III (1865-1899)

The exact date that Portici I burned is unknown. The Lewis family oral tradition held that the house was burned down by the Pennsylvania Bucktails volunteer infantry regiment following the Second Battle of Manassas in August of 1862 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 25). However, Parker and Hernigle also assert that, "…the house was still standing in mid-October 1863. It was apparently used as a makeshift field hospital by the 9th Virginia Cavalry following a series of skirmishes after the battle at Bristoe Station" (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 25). This is disputed as contemporary sources state that the Lewis house was used as a field hospital in October 1863, but there were two other houses in addition to Portici that had owners with the surname "Lewis" (Burgess 2021: personal communication). It is certain that Portici I burned prior to 1864, as did the mansions at Pittsylvania, Sudley, and Rosefield (Schaible 2013: 21; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 109).

Fannie Lewis and the Lewis children spent the intervening years between the First Battle of Manassas and the end of the war in a rented house in Loudon County called "Carter's Green" (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 25; Parsons 1996: 3-18). Between May and November 1861, Frank Lewis enlisted in the Confederate Army with Company B (Piedmont Rifles), 8th Virginia Infantry from Fauquier County and served under Confederate Colonel Eppa Hunton (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 25; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 81, 103). An estimated 500 men from Prince William County joined the Confederate military, with up to 300 of those coming from the northern part of the county, like Frank Lewis did (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 81). Frank Lewis served in Manassas and helped to organize supply shipments from Manassas Junction, supervising mule trains packed with grain and general supplies before being sent to Bacon Race

(Parker and Hernigle 1990: 25; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 104). He had enlisted for one year and there are no records confirming that he served after this term expired, however, Lewis family oral history asserted that he also served with Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 25).

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

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

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

The Lewises returned to Portici in 1865 at the close of the Civil War to rebuild and to continue agricultural production at a smaller scale (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129). Before 1870, the Lewis family built Portici II on a ridge east of

where the Portici I had stood using some salvaged materials from the ruined plantation house. Unfortunately, this vernacular, frame farmhouse burned soon after its construction (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18, 4-36; Trieschmann 2006: 7-8).

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

Frank Lewis built Portici III (also known as the Lewis/Wheeler House) between 1870 and 1876 during this building and population boom. The vernacular, two-story frame dwelling stood on the same site he previously built Portici II (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Trieschmann 2006: 7-8, 7-37). The Pittsylvania and Rosefield dwellings and the Henry House were also rebuilt during this time, while the Robinson, Chinn, and Thornberry Houses were enlarged (Elder and Weldon 2019: 41).

The 1870 agricultural census shows that many White, rural families planted less labor-intensive crops, such as fruits and vegetables, since the freedom granted to enslaved Black people through the trials of the Civil War meant there was no longer an enslaved workforce to exploit. Prince William County Agricultural Censuses for 1870 and 1880 show that wheat and corn continued to be cultivated in addition to apples, peaches, and hay (Elder and Weldon 2019: 40). It is possible that Frank Lewis hired one or more Black laborers during this period whom he had enslaved prior to the Civil War, although further research is needed to verify this assertion (Bedell, Auchter, and Hooks 2019: 149).

In 1870, the agricultural census values Frank Lewis's farm at $14,000 and his farm equipment was valued at $50 (Parsons 1996: 3-19; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 145). He maintained 100 improved acres (down from 467 acres prior to the Civil War), 70 acres of woodland, and 313 acres of unimproved land. Frank Lewis's livestock consisted of two horses, four dairy cows (produced 400 pounds of butter), two oxen, three cattle (in addition to the dairy cows), and 13 swine all with a combined value of $633. Slaughtered animals at Portici that year had a total value of $100. The total value of agricultural production equaled $1,157 and comprised 85 bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of flint corn, and 360 bushels of oats as cash crops. The farm also produced 40 bushels of Irish potatoes and ten tons of hay. These yields were likely a combination of cash and subsistence crops (Parsons 1996: 3-19). While Portici produced 50 more bushels of wheat in 1870 than it had in 1860, cultivation of all other recorded crops declined since before the Civil War.

By the time the 1880 agricultural census was recorded (between 1878 and 1879), Frank Lewis had sold off a portion of Portici and claimed only 307 acres total and the value of the farm had decreased to $5,805, although he still maintained $50 of farming implements (Parsons 1996: 3-21; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 145). He sold off both improved and unimproved acreage claiming 80 acres of improved land (down from 100 in 1870), 70 acres of woodland, and 160 acres of unimproved land (down from 313 in 1870) (Parsons 1996: 3-21).

During the intervening period since the 1870 census, Frank Lewis had decreased his grain production and increased the diversity of his livestock (although the aggregate value of his animals dropped a small amount during this period to $625) (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 145). Livestock listed in the 1880 agricultural census includes six other cattle (separate from dairy cows), one calf, seven cattle purchased, and seven cattle sold, 31 lambs (born), 20 lambs (bought), seven lambs (sold), three lambs (died), 150 swine, and 50 chickens. Frank Lewis's animals produced 150 pounds of butter (indicating that there were dairy cows not claimed in the census), 48 fleeces, and 250 dozen eggs (Parsons 1996: 3-21). Portici's agricultural output was value at $500 in the agricultural census and Frank Lewis spent a total of $95 on fertilizer. He produced eight acres of hay, 30 acres of flint corn (575 bushels), five acres of oats (50 bushels), 15 acres of wheat (100 bushels) (Parsons 1996: 3-21).

By 1896, Frank Lewis had sold 396 acres of Portici in total, which amounted to about half of his pre-war holdings (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129). Bladen Robinson, James Robinson's son, inherited approximately 44 acres from his father that had once been part of Portici in an 1881 deed. However, further research is needed to ascertain when James Robinson acquired this property (Parsons 1996: 3-18).

After Fannie Lewis died in 1899, three of the Lewis children remained on the farm to help Frank Lewis manage the property: Rose Bell (also recorded as Rosa Belle) (1869-1927), their youngest daughter, Francis Warner (1866-1943) (who went by "Warner"), and Robert Lee (1864-1938), who was likely named in honor of the Confederate general (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18). Rose Bell Lewis, Robert Lee Lewis, Sr. as well as Robert's two children Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. (1893-1983) and Janie Lewis (later MacCall) (1891-1977) all lived at Portici III with Frank Lewis during this time. Warner Lewis built a dwelling about which very little is known called "Tadpole Flats" in a field neighboring Portici III around 1890 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 4-36; Trieschmann 2006: 7-37).

EARLY EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE BATTLEFIELD AT MANASSAS (1900-1913)

In 1900, Representative Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia introduced Congressional Bill H.R. 7837 to establish a "national battle park" to commemorate the two Civil War battles fought in Manassas along the Bull Run. The bill did not stipulate specifics in terms of acreage to be acquired or propose how the park would be administered. Congress did not act on the bill. George Carr Round petitioned Congress on December 1, 1901, to revive interest in preserving the battlefield site at Manassas. Round was born in the Wyoming Valley of eastern Pennsylvania and raised in upstate New York. During the Civil War, he served in the US Army in the Army Signal Corps. He received his law degree in 1868 and later settled in Manassas where he opened a law office working with real estate (Elder and Weldon 2019: 46; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). Representative John F. Rixey of Culpeper County, Virginia introduced H.R. 277 on December 2, 1901, to establish a nationally owned military park at Manassas. The bill focused on protecting portions of the battlefield outside of the Portici cultural landscape boundary, including the Henry Farm and several commemorative monuments erected in the 19th century, including the Bull Run

Monument (Elder and Weldon 2019: 46; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). Round worked to garner support from the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a group composed of veterans who served in the US military during the Civil War, in the hopes that a resolution of support from the group would persuade Congress to preserve the Manassas battlefield. Following several years of interest in the idea and subsequent debate, the GAR formally expressed their support for establishing a federal park at Manassas in 1906 by passing a resolution at their Minneapolis convention stating that the United States should acquire land associated with the battlefield (Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). Ultimately, Congress failed to pass H.R. 277 or any of its later iterations that were proposed between 1901 and 1913. Some scholars speculate that the battlefield's connection to two Confederate victories was partially responsible for Congress failing to create the commemorative park at this time (Parsons 1996: 3-25; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). However, historian Michael Burns argues that this perspective is contradicted by the prominent place Confederate history came to play in MANA's creation, observing: "…the most influential years in the park's creation – 1910 to 1940 – generated a history that elevated and celebrated Confederate memory" (Burns 2013: 46).

Many travel narratives of Civil War battlefields were published around the turn of the century, such as Highways and Byways of the South by Clifton Johnson, demonstrating public interest in visiting these sites during this time (Parsons 1996: 3-26). Published in 1904, Johnson's book related his travels to southern battlefields, illustrated with photographs. In it he provides a description of Manassas from this period stating:

> *The country round about dipped and rose in slight ravines and low hills, with open fields and patches of woodland following each other interminably. Houses were few and far between. Most of them were set well back from the highway, at the end of a lane to which you gained entrance from the main road by a big wooden gate. The lane was sometimes bordered by trees, but was seldom fenced. It led more or less directly through a great field that was perhaps under cultivation, yet oftenest was a pasture for horses and cattle. Barns were small and unsubstantial, and frequently a few makeshift hovels sufficed instead. Many farmers kept their cows and horses in long, rude sheds, eight or ten feet high with sides of rails and poles, and the top piled over with straw. There was no pretense that the roof was rain-proof, and the structures looked as if they had been contrived by some primitive race of savages (Johnson 1904: 229).*

Johnson describes the Sudley area as desolate and struggling to rebuild. However, the turn of the new century saw Prince William County's population rise to its highest number since 1810.

Agriculture continued to be an important industry and there were several advances in agricultural cultivation during the first decades of the century that farmers in Prince William County adopted, such as gasoline-powered tractors, trucks, and automobiles (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 37).

The same year that Johnson published his recollections of his tour of the Manassas Battlefield, the US Army staged peacetime maneuvers there using a 65,000-acre zone stretching from the Bull Run to the Thoroughfare Gap, that included the Portici farm (Figure 22, Figure 23, Figure 24, Figure 25, Figure 26, and Figure 27). The Army intended the maneuvers to help address problems in the logistics and supplies division first identified during the Spanish-American War. The exercises lasted from August 28 to September 9, 1904, during which time 5,000 regulars and 12,000 National Guardsmen bivouacked in the area. These men were separated into two groups, the "blue army" and the "brown army" for the duration of the exercise. General Frederick D. Grant (1850 -1912), son of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), commanded the blue army encamped along the Bull Run near the Henry House and Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell directed the brown army (Sarles 1955: 12). The Army intended to test different methods of troop deployment and battle tactics using automatic weapons and motorized vehicles during the maneuvers. The two groups spent a week drilling and performing field movements and conducting field exercises informed by the events of the two Civil War battles fought at Manassas. Following these trainings, the assembled men staged two days of mock battles using blank ammunition. During the mock-warfare, the blue army successfully defended the Stone Bridge against the invading brown army (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 26).

In addition to providing an opportunity to run logistical exercises, the 1904 maneuvers were also commemorative. Round was instrumental in the US Army's selection of the site and units were a mix of troops from southern and northern states (Como 2010: 2, 11; Sarles 1955: 8). Commemorative brochures and postcards were printed, some promoting the intermingling of northerners with Manassas residents (Como 2010: 9, 15). However, the attempt to erase the sectarian tensions between participants in these exercises and members of the town yielded

mixed results. Manassas residents largely perceived the "blue army" as dressed in Union uniforms (Como 2010: 11). Historian Frank B. Sarles recounts that:

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

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

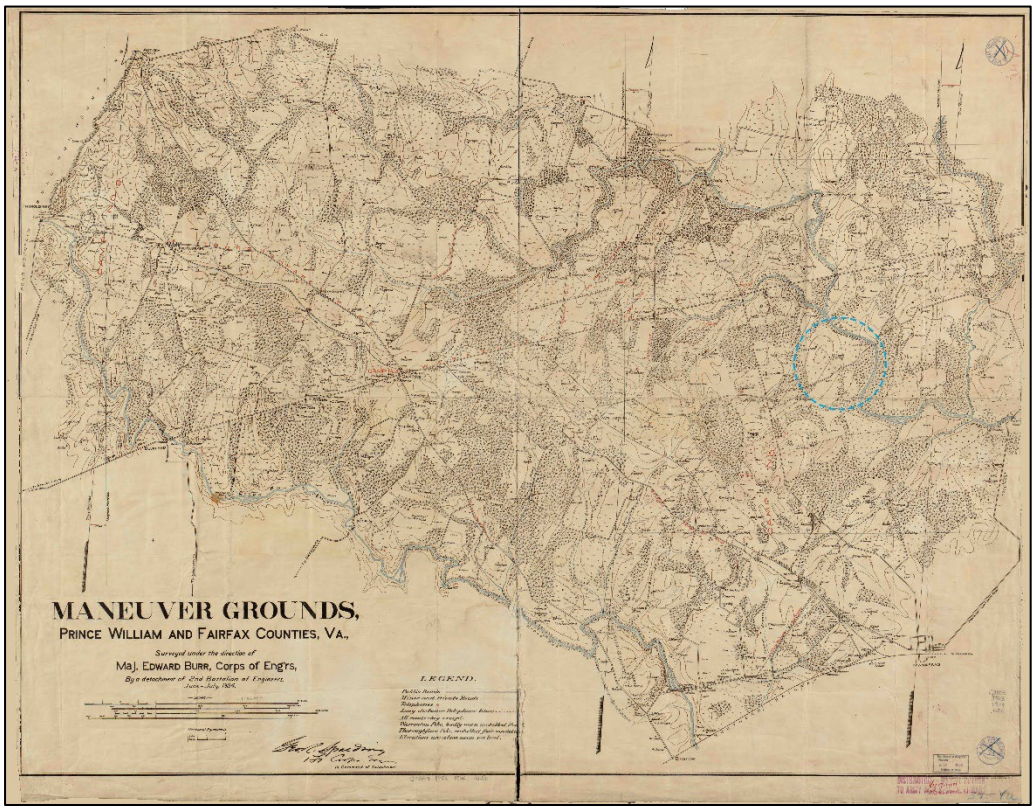


Figure 22: A topographic map of the 1904 US Army maneuver grounds comprising 65,000 acres. The location of Portici farm is encircled by the blue, dashed line. "Maneuver Grounds, Prince William and Fairfax Counties, VA," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2007627520, accessed 2021; see also https://eservice.pwcgov.org/library/digitalLibrary/Map-1904/index.html).



Figure 23: Detail of the topographic map above of the 1904 US Army maneuver grounds showing the location of the Portici farm just north of Camp No. 1. The location of Portici farm is encircled by the blue, dashed line. "Maneuver Grounds, Prince William and Fairfax Counties, VA," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2007627520, accessed 2021).



Figure 24: Photograph of a bridge built by US Army engineers over the Bull Run at Balls Ford east of the Portici farm taken as part of the 1904 maneuvers (photograph taken looking north). The photograph shows the edge condition along the Bull Run on the Portici farm in 1904 on the left-hand side of the image. "Photographs taken at the maneuvers near Manassas, Va., September 1904," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2005687979, accessed 2021).



Figure 25: Photograph of the Portici farm taken as part of the 1904 maneuvers facing northeast looking towards Warner Lewis's Tadpole Flats. The house in the middle ground is noted as empty in the US Army caption for the photograph and is potentially the dwelling at Tadpole Flats. "Photographs taken at the maneuvers near Manassas, Va., September 1904," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2005687979, accessed 2021).



Figure 26: Photograph taken as part of the 1904 maneuvers looking northeast across the Portici farm fields on Frank Lewis's land. "Photographs taken at the maneuvers near Manassas, Va., September 1904," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2005687979, accessed 2021).



Figure 27: Photograph taken north of the Ball Family Cemetery facing northeast looking over a cornfield on Portici farm. "Photographs taken at the maneuvers near Manassas, Va., September 1904," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2005687979, accessed 2021).

Round also organized an observance of the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas as part of his efforts to preserve the battlefield. The event, dubbed the "Manassas National Jubilee of Peace" took place between July 16 and July 21, 1911, and was attended by over 1,000 veterans and 9,000 spectators (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 27). The Baltimore Sun described preparations for the event, stating:

> *Manassas is in gala attire as a result of the decorator's efforts and her main thoroughfares are hung with the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars, which are kissing each other in the breeze, as a fitting token of the joyful occasion which was ushered in last night when Rev. H.N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House of Representatives, preached the opening jubilee sermon at the Courthouse to over 1,000 people… Here in the Courthouse yard, at the intersection of Lee and Grant avenues, a huge platform has been erected and lavishly decorated… (Baltimore Sun 1911: 11).*

Virginia Governor William Hodges Mann gave the first speech and reviewed the veterans participating in the ceremony who then marched towards each other and shook hands, "in token of the fact that all former enmity [was] forgotten in a great pact of national brotherhood" (Baltimore Sun 1911: 11). President William Howard Taft gave the keynote address from the platform in the courthouse yard. The United Daughters of the Confederacy's (UDC) Bull Run and Manassas chapters arranged a lunch for guests following the ceremony (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 27; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). This event bears the hallmarks of Reconciliationist observances staged at the beginning of the century by prominent White male citizens from northern and southern states. Many Reconciliationists sought to heal the rift between the states that was the cause of political tension and the loss of economic opportunities, "…by ignoring the causes of conflict and instead memorializing the valor of the common soldier" (ARHO 2021). Celebratory events such as the Jubilee of Peace at Manassas where Blue-Grey reunions were staged marking battle anniversaries are exemplary of the Reconciliationist focus on unity at the cost of confronting the difficult history the battlefield sites represented (ARHO 2021).

During the same time that Round and other Reconciliationists sought to unify the country through celebrating the heroism of Civil War veterans, there was a precipitous deterioration of the hard-won civil rights that African Americans had gained in the years following the Civil War. While White residents in Virginia prospered finding new jobs in industries such as mining and forestry, institutionalized racism barred Black Virginians from these opportunities (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 37). The Reconstruction-era Underwood constitution had guaranteed equal rights to Black men, but this was never realized in practice before the commonwealth adopted its new constitution in 1902:

> *The Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901–1902 created the Virginia Constitution of 1902 and is an important example of post-Reconstruction efforts to restore [W]hite supremacy in the American South by disenfranchising large numbers of [B]lacks and working-class [W]hites. Remaining in effect until July 1, 1971, the constitution did much to shape Virginia politics in the twentieth century—a politics dominated by a conservative Democratic Party that fiercely resisted the New Deal, the New Frontier, the Great Society, the civil rights movement, and, with special fervor, federally mandated public school desegregation (Susan Breitzer quoted in Bedell and Hooks 2018: 37).*

The resulting inequities and violence suffered by people of color in Virginia shaped a racially segregated landscape throughout the commonwealth and provides important context for commemoration efforts and the formation of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park.

Thanks in part to continued lobbying efforts of George Carr Round, Congress passed a bill (Public Law 412) enabling the purchase of a portion of the Manassas battlefield that the president signed on March 3, 1913 (Parsons 1996: 3-25; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). This bill was first introduced as H.R. 1330 in April 1912 by Representative Charles C. Carlin of Alexandria, Virginia and allowed the War Department to survey the battlefield, conduct landowner interviews, and prepare cost estimates for land purchase (Elder and Weldon 2019: 47; Parsons 1996: 3-25). In December 1913, the War Department recommended that the federal government purchase land from the Henry and Dogan farms and preserve the Bull Run and Groveton monuments. The department's recommendations did not specify purchase of any of the lands within the Portici CLI boundary. Congress did not act on this recommendation and the preservation effort lost momentum in the wake of World War I (Elder and Weldon 2019: 47; Parsons 1996: 3-26; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1).

FRANK W. LEWIS'S DEATH AND DIVISION OF THE PORTICI FARM (1913)

Following Frank Lewis's death in 1913, the Portici farm was divided among several family members in accordance with his will dated August 25, 1905 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, National Capital Region [NCR]; Prince William County Circuit Court 1905: WB X, p. 386). Robert Lee Lewis, Sr. received 75 acres that included Portici III and he farmed this acreage until his death in 1938 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parsons 1996: 3-18). Frank Lewis left 50 acres or $500 to the children of his deceased sister Mary Stuart Lewis Pugh. The stipulations of the will allowed for Frank Lewis's sons to retain the acreage and pay the stated amount. Robert Lee Lewis, Sr. chose to retain the acreage (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28). Frank Lewis's remaining property was divided between Warner and Rose Bell Lewis (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18). Frank and Fannie Lewis had already deeded their daughter Fannie Tasker Lewis Lee (1856-1896) and her husband William Fairfax Lee (1852-1931) around 110 acres as a wedding gift in a deed dated July 17, 1886, and recorded February 7, 1887 (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; US

Bureau of the Census 1880). Frank Lewis's will specified that his daughter Fannie Tasker Lewis Lee receive ten additional acres of the Portici property after his death (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18). (Refer to Figure 39, Figure 40, and Figure 41 below for further information about the atomization of the Portici farm's ownership).

MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD CONFEDERATE PARK (1920-1930)

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

With this option secured, Ewing set up the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) in May 1921 under Virginia's nonstock laws by submitting a charter to the Virginia State Corporation Commission (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). The corporation allowed the SCV and UDC to collect funds to purchase and maintain the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park on the Henry property (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). MBC and its associated Confederate groups presented the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park as a monument to both Union and Confederate forces. This seems to indicate that the group intended the park to serve a Reconciliationist purpose ideologically by commemorating the shared strife of

soldiers from both the north and the south (Burns 2013: 56). However, language in the Confederate park's foundational documents and interpretation at Manassas ultimately promoted ideas associated with the Lost Cause narrative, such as stating that the protection of states' rights was the primary motivation behind Southern secession rather than slavery (Burns 2013: 57, 58). While the Confederate park did not include any land from the pre-Civil War Portici plantation, its establishment laid the foundation for the present-day MANA, which includes a large portion of the former plantation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE BULL RUN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA, THE FANNIE LEE HENRY TRACT, AND CREATION OF MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK (1933-1940)

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred all national military parks, battlefield sites, and national monuments formerly held by the War Department and Department of Agriculture to the NPS (Elder and Weldon 2019: 52; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 30). Edmond Wiles, the chairman of the MBC at the time, approached the NPS in 1933 to ask for financial support to build a museum at the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park. NPS Director Horace Albright told Wiles that the NPS could not give financial aid to a private organization and inquired whether the MBC would be interested in transferring the property to the park service. Wiles responded that he, "…thought Albright's idea possible, in light of the current financial difficulties [of the MBC] and past discussions held on this topic at SCV conventions" (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).

During the same year that MBC opened discussions with the NPS, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration was developing Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA) as one of its New Deal programs designed to encourage economic recovery during the Great Depression. The National Industrial Recovery Act, signed by President Roosevelt on June 16, 1933, established RDAs and mandated that the NPS would manage the program (Elder and Weldon 2019: 52). Conrad Wirth, the Assistant Director of the NPS, attended a Land Planning Committee meeting in 1934 that led

to the establishment of the Land Program. The Land Program's purpose was to identify underproductive or "sub-marginal" agricultural lands that the federal government could convert to other uses, including recreational (Elder and Weldon 2019: 55). The Land Program, and after 1935 the Resettlement Administration, became the organizational tool for implementing RDA projects (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). One type of RDA development resettled farmers on more fertile, rural properties allowing the federal government to develop vacation opportunities and recreational uses on these lands, which were intentionally located near urban centers. In addition to increasing public land holdings, the program provided work to unemployed laborers paid for by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (Elder and Weldon 2019: 55).

As part of this effort, the NPS designated the 1,476-acre Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area in 1935 using the vacation and recreation RDA type model and began to acquire the associated acreage (Elder and Weldon 2019: 56; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 30; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). While the primary focus of the park was preservation of the battlefield, plans for the RDA included battlefield tours, scenic drives, and hiking trails along the Bull Run (Elder and Weldon 2019: 56). Northern Virginia representative, Howard V. Smith, was instrumental in garnering NPS interest in the RDA's creation. In communications with Wirth, Smith stressed the benefits of choosing the Manassas battlefield as an RDA site, specifically, "preservation of a significant historic site, provision of recreational facilities for area residents, and availability of submarginal land that could be put to more productive use as a military park" (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Smith also assisted in identifying tracts for the Bull Run RDA and negotiating offers to buy the land (Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).

Acting Director of the NPS at the time, Arthur E. Demaray, managed the acquisition negotiations for lands associated not only with the Henry House, but also the Stone Bridge, the Chinn House (Hazel Plain), the Van Pelt House (Avon), and Sudley Mill (Elder and Weldon 2019: 57; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Many of these properties at the center of the battlefield were bisected by Lee Highway (the historic Warrenton Turnpike, renamed in 1922 as a memorial to the Confederate general). Preliminary transportation plans for the Bull Run RDA proposed rerouting Lee Highway to the south through the Portici farm's landscape partially following the Old

Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (NPS 1935b). This relocation would have redirected high speed vehicular traffic away from the core of the park. In contrast, the Portici property was not a high priority for the NPS in its Manassas battlefield preservation efforts. While never executed, the proposed rerouting of Lee Highway demonstrates this point as it would have bisected the historic plantation (Figure 28).

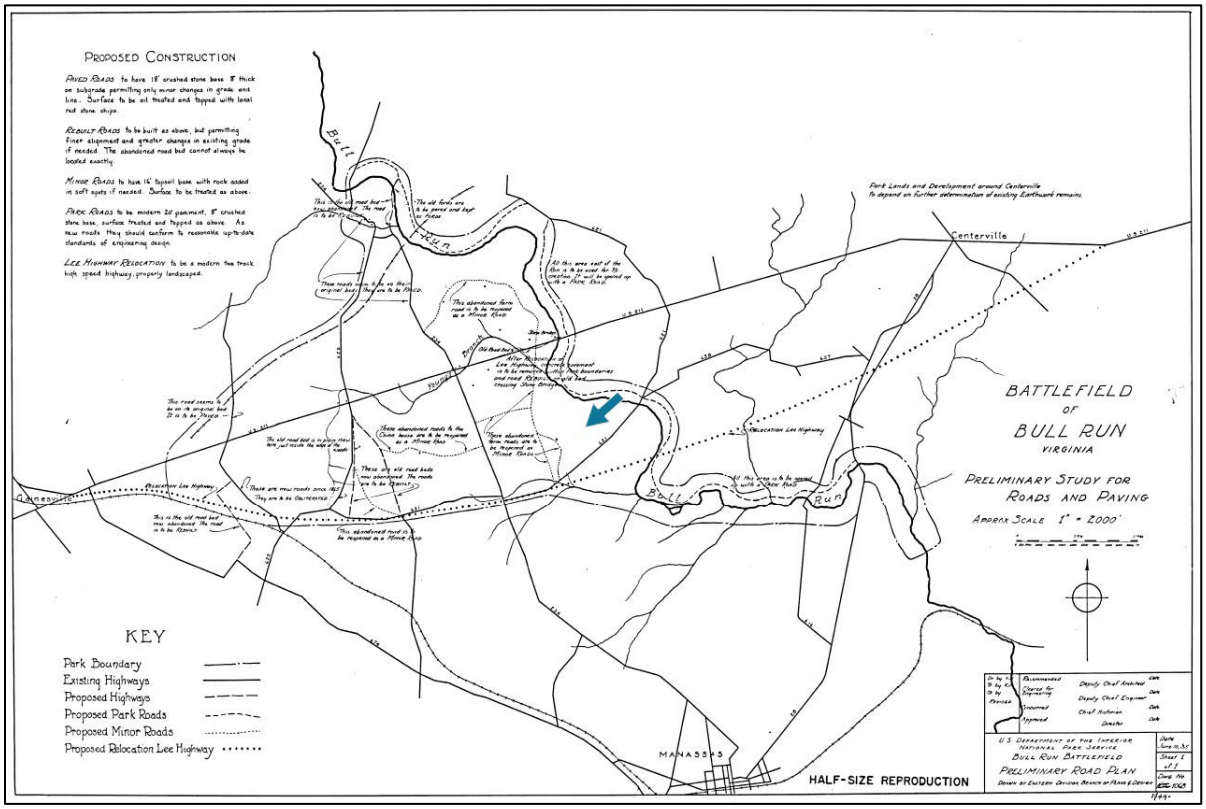


Figure 28: Preliminary transportation study for the Bull Run RDA prepared in 1935 that proposed rerouting Lee Highway through the Portici farm. Portici's location is called out by the blue arrow. "Preliminary Road Plan," 1935. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

However, the Bull Run RDA did include land from the historic Portici plantation. Fannie Lee Henry (1880-1958), Frank Lewis's granddaughter, owned this part of the Portici farm with her husband, William Alexander Henry (1877-1960). Fannie Lee Henry inherited the land the Lewises gave to Fannie Tasker Lee in 1886 (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). Holkums Branch flowed through this 114.27-acre tract located during the Civil War on the Portici plantation bordered by the Van Pelt and Robinson properties to the north (Figure 29). The NPS executed a

deed of sale with Fannie Lee Henry and William A. Henry on May 19, 1936 (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). The park acquired the property along with a dwelling and three outbuildings at a cost of $6,500. The 1981 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) parkwide nomination for MANA describes the Fannie Lee Henry House as, "a two-story frame dwelling with sandstone and brick end chimneys, a two-story lean-to addition on the east, a one-story lean-to kitchen addition on the north, and a full-width front porch with hip roof supported on four columns" (Mackintosh 1981: 7-7). The house likely dated to the 1890s and Fannie Lee Henry lived there up until the time of NPS acquisition (Figure 30 and Figure 31) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 324).

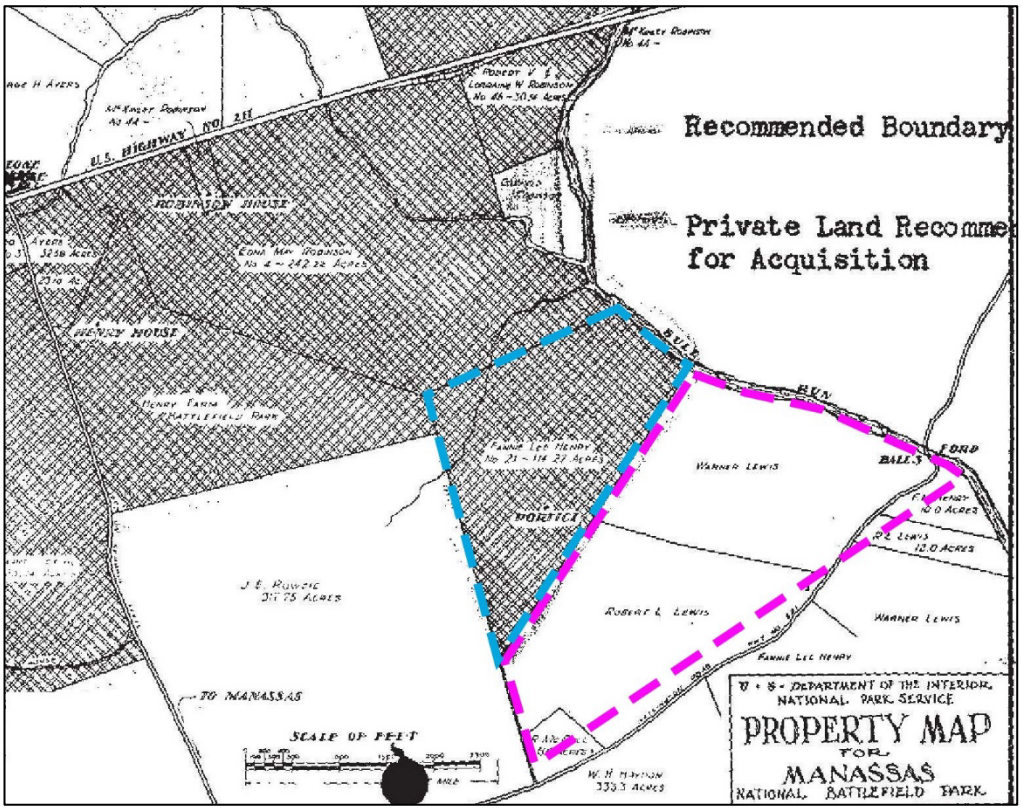


Figure 29: Detail of a property map showing the 114.27-acre parcel purchased from Fannie Lee Henry in 1936 within MANA's park boundaries. The hatched areas denote lands owned by the NPS as of 1962. The blue dashed line calls out the boundaries of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract and the pink dashed line corresponds roughly to the acreage that comprises the remaining portion of the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary. Figure from: NPS, "Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Manassas National Battlefield Park: Mission 66 Edition," 1962. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).



Figure 30: View of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract including the dwelling and outbuildings purchased by the NPS in 1936, facing northeast. "Fannie Lee Henry House MNBP," 1941. MANA Archives, NPS.



Figure 31: Photograph of the Fannie Lee Henry House showing the full-width porch on the south elevation and the two-story addition on the east elevation. "Fannie Lee Henry House MNBP," 1941. MANA Archives, NPS.

Money from the WPA was used for projects at the Bull Run RDA (and later MANA) between November 25, 1935, and June 30, 1941 (Sarles 1955: 12). Several projects were completed at the battlefield in 1936 following creation of the RDA. Zenzen notes in her administrative history for MANA that the projects served the, "…important function of using unemployed local labor to assist the [National] Park Service in implementing its development plans…" (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). She further describes the work performed at the Bull Run RDA, stating:

> *Viewed as an ideal work relief program, this project employed residents of Prince William and adjoining counties to clear grounds and restore the landscape using proper natural resource conservation techniques. Stabilization of historic structures and control of erosion were largely done by relief workers. The 'demonstrated' concept was that the 'ennobling inspiration' and valuable instruction gained from the preservation and development of the battlefields would be heightened by the fact that local laborers in need of work immediately benefited from the establishment of the park (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).*

The NPS used funding from the WPA to hire laborers to complete projects in the months leading up to the 75th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1936 (Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS). Although Parsons and Ravenhorst (2002) record that Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor was used for this work, no primary sources could be found at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) or within the MANA park archives to support this claim (Creech 2021: personal communication; Morris 2021: personal communication). Furthermore, a report filed by the Bull Run RDA Assistant Project Manager, Walter D. Goodale on March 31, 1936, specified that no CCC men were employed on the project and that workers for the project were transported in government trucks (Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS). These laborers were likely local to the Manassas area and hired off the relief rolls using WPA funding (Morris 2021: personal communication). Work at the Bull Run RDA included building access roads, mending fences, and making other improvements to the battlefield landscape. The NPS invited the public to observe the work the RDA was doing and to view a reenactment of the battle staged by 2,500 Marine Corps and Army troops. The NPS installed stands to accommodate 5,000 visitors, but 31,000 people attended (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31).

Work on the Bull Run RDA infrastructure continued after this event, including on the farm road through the Fannie Lee Henry Tract that runs along the western portion of the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (Parsons 1996: 3-30). The farm road (now known as Rock Road) was an existing route used during the Civil War, most notably by Confederate General Jackson to reach Henry Hill during the first battle (Parsons 1996: 4-22; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 92). Photographs depicting installation of the rock paving in 1936 show laborers grading the roadway with hand tools using soil transported by trucks and arranging boulders in preparation of installing the paving material (Figure 32 and Figure 33). Paving began on the Fannie Lee Henry Tract in November of 1936 and was completed to the north of Holkums Branch spanning beyond the Portici cultural landscape boundary in the spring or early summer of 1937 (Figure 34 and Figure 35) (NPS 1937; Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS).



Figure 32: View looking south towards the Portici farm. Its fields appear devoid of trees and it is likely that laborers cleared some of the woody vegetation from the Fannie Lee Henry Tract as part of this effort. "Bull Run RDA Photographs," 1936. MANA Archives, NPS.



Figure 33: Photograph looking north in the vicinity of the present-day Rock Road parking lot. The clump of vegetation seen in the background at the right of the image may be the Ball Family Cemetery. "Bull Run RDA Photographs," 1936. MANA Archives, NPS.

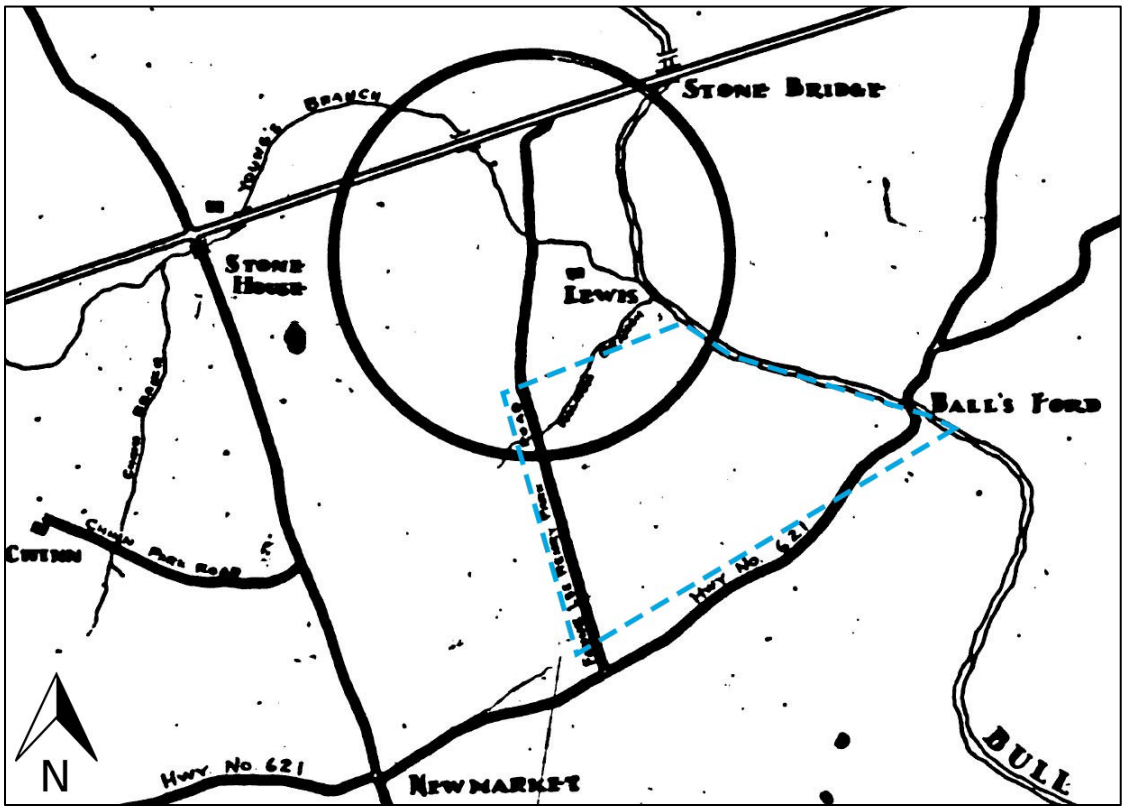


Figure 34: Detail from 1937 plans to extend the paving along present-day Rock Road, which was referred to as the "Fannie Lee Henry Park Road" at that time. The dashed blue line roughly corresponds with the present-day boundaries of the Portici cultural landscape. "Fannie Lee Henry Park Road Extension," 1937. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

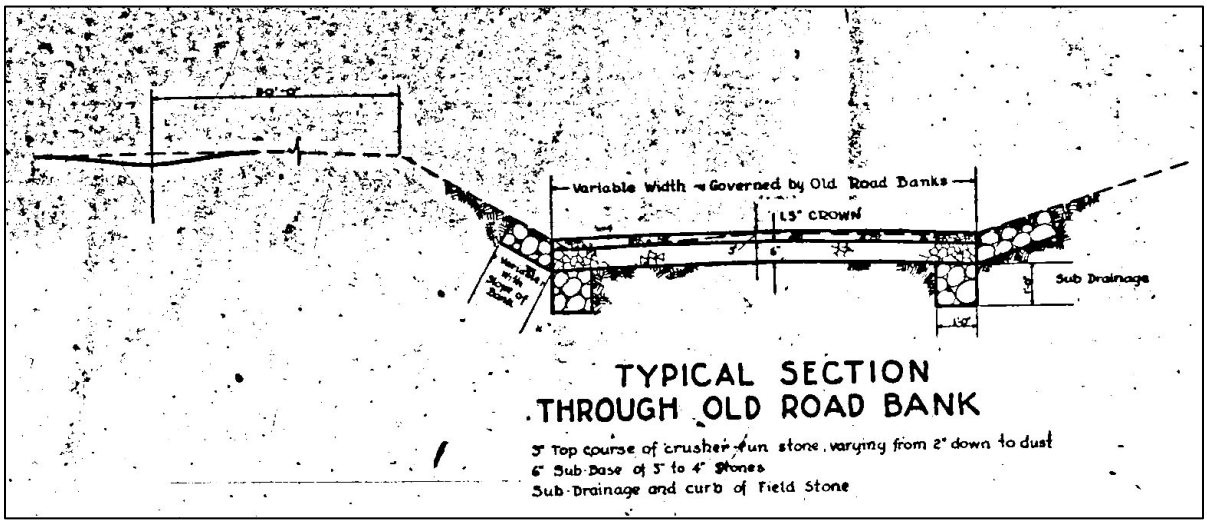


Figure 35: A typical section from 1937 plans to extend the paving along present-day Rock Road that specifies a sub-drainage course of field stone, a stone sub-base, and a top course of crusher-run stone. "Fannie Lee Henry Park Road Extension," 1937. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

The WPA may have also funded work on the Ball Family Cemetery's wall and headstones, even though secondary sources indicate that this work was done in the 1950s (Bentley 2021b: personal communication; Parsons 1996: 4-77; Strutt 1991: 126). A local farmer sent a letter to the NPS in 1936 to let the agency know that the farmer had found the remains of 16 Civil War soldiers in the early 1900s and reburied them within the walls of the Ball Family Cemetery (Parsons 1996: 4-76; Strutt 1991: 26). The rehabilitation work included rebuilding the cemetery walls and reorienting the marble headstones to face out to allow visitors to view them easily from outside the wall's enclosure. There was likely a gate at the northwest corner of the cemetery wall that the NPS removed during this rehabilitation project (Bentley 2021b: personal communication). The rebuilt wall covered a smaller area and the mass burial disclosed by the farmer in 1936 is no longer contained within the cemetery walls (Bentley 2021b: personal communication; Parsons 1996: 4-77; Strutt 1991: 126). The farmer's 1936 letter detailed that the northern wall of the cemetery was mostly collapsed, which explains why the NPS needed to rebuild it (Strutt 1991: 126).

Susan R. Morton, a researcher working for the Virginia WPA Historical Inventory Project sponsored by the Virginia Conservation Commission, interviewed Robert Lee Lewis about the

farm in 1937 (it is uncertain if this interview was conducted with the Senior or Junior Robert Lee Lewis) (Morton 1937: 1, 2; Parsons 1996: 4-71, 4-77). This report records that:

> *The house [Portici I] stood on the highest point of ground in the vicinity, and was used as a signal station during the war. From the lines of the old foundation one can see that it was on the generous proportions of the day for that type of house. The ground in front of the house was terraced, and several of the old terraces remain, and a few flowers come up every year from the once spacious garden. There are some cedars left, that were there long before the war ravaged the beauties of the place and a few storm-torn pear trees that continue to flower each year and bear some fruit, one having distinguished itself by bearing two crops of fruit in one year, flowering while the first fruit was ripening, and the second crop of good size when taken by the frost. Mr. Lewis can show where many of the old out buildings stood, a cabin here, slave quarters there, ice house, all the various buildings that were common on the old plantations… The very old cemetery on the place is surrounded by a substantial stone wall and overgrown with lilac and other shrubs, besides the shade of the trees that surround it, so that even in the sunlight, it has an air of twilight. Many of the stones are so lichen covered, that it is impossible to read the various epitaphs that are in small letters. Several of the stones have no inscriptions… [The cemetery is on] part of the land [that] has quite recently been bought by the United States Government and included in the tract known as Bull Run Battlefield Park (Morton 1937: 1, 2).*

The pear trees noted in the report may be remnants of the orchard first planted on the property in the 1700s. The description of the Ball Family Cemetery indicates that the Lewis family had not maintained the site and it can be inferred that the Lewis family did not actively visit the burial ground as a site of family memory.

In the summer of 1939, the US Army once again used the site to perform peacetime maneuvers. The acreage of the RDA hosted a two-week exercise to assess the effectiveness of mobile infantry and nascent technology such as anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, and artillery (Elder and Weldon 2019: 58; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31). These were the largest peacetime maneuvers that the US Army had performed to that date and consisted of approximately 25,000 regulars and National Guardsmen. 9,000 members of the National Guard encamped on the Manassas battlefield where they participated in drills and staged battles along the Bull Run and at Henry Hill (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31). It is uncertain how much of this activity took place on property that historically comprised the Portici plantation, but Fannie Lee Henry's Tract along Holkums Branch was already incorporated into the RDA at this time.

The RDA did not initially include the Henry Hill Tract held by the MBC as the SCV was resistant to the federal government owning the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park land (Parsons 1996: 3-28). Colonel Walter L. Hopkins led the SCV in opposing federal acquisition, asserting that the MBC had been errant in initiating discussions with the NPS in 1933 without seeking approval of the SCV and "…he also held some reservations about having the federal government take control of a park that southern money and dedication had created" (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Branch Spalding, coordinating superintendent at Fredericksburg, represented the NPS in ongoing negotiations with the MBC and SCV to acquire the property. On June 11, 1936, Spalding's efforts negotiating terms for transferring the property resulted in the SCV voting to donate their piece of the Manassas battlefield to the NPS (01-172 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). The Board of Directors of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park, Inc. passed a resolution to transfer the property on February 8, 1938, and the MBC and the NPS executed a deed dated March 19, 1938 (01-172 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The language in the deed stated the MBC and SCV's expectations that the property would continue to serve as a Confederate memorial once it was transferred to the NPS. The deed stipulated (emphasis added):

> *That the strictest accuracy and fairness be observed in the erection of markers and monuments on this property,* ***and that there be no development, markers, monuments or inscriptions on this property which will detract in any way from the glory due the Confederate heroes…*** *That the purpose of this conveyance is to establish a National Memorial Park and to preserve this Battlefield for posterity, and this land is donated to the United States of America believing that it will care for and preserve this sacred Battlefield without prejudice to either the North or the South and make of it a real memorial to the heroes who fought so bravely upon its soil. All the foregoing conditions and restrictions are covenants which shall run with the land (01-172 Tract File, Land Records, NCR).*

Although the deed was executed in 1938, the NPS did not accept the transfer for another two years. In contrast to the SCV's initial objection to turning over "southern" land to the US government, this delay was not caused by the NPS objecting to the deed's requirements to honor the Confederacy at the park. Rather, the delay was caused because the deed required the NPS to construct a museum on the parcel and the solicitor general would not accept the property with this provision unless Congress appropriated the funding for the museum prior to transfer. The

deed also stipulated that the NPS erect "a monument to Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson on the spot on which he won his immortal name" (01-172 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). However, the Virginia General Assembly appropriated $25,000 in 1938 for this purpose, so the NPS did not need to locate funding to meet this requirement. Congress allocated the necessary funding to build the museum in May 1939 and the NPS finalized transference of the Henry Hill property on February 12, 1940 (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes created MANA from the combined acreage of the Bull Run RDA and the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park using a Secretarial Order (5 F.R. 1824) under authority granted by the 1935 Historic Sites Act (Figure 36) (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). The Fannie Lee Henry Tract was incorporated into MANA at this time, although the rest of the historic Portici plantation/farm remained privately held during this transition.

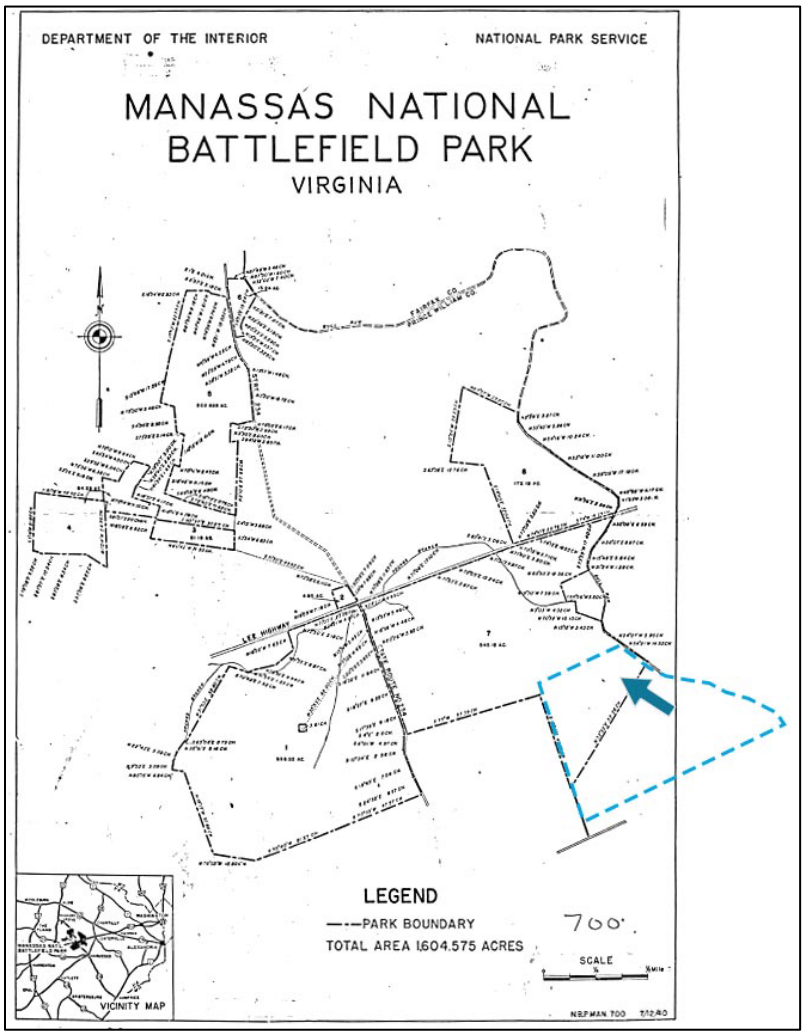


Figure 36: A boundary map showing the extents of MANA in 1940 shortly after its designation. The blue arrow points to the Fannie Lee Henry Tract formerly of the Portici farm. The present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary is denoted by the blue dashed line. "Boundary Map," 1940. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

In 1940, the commonwealth vociferously adhered to racial segregation enabled by and codified in Virginia's 1902 constitution as discussed above in detail. While particulars pertaining to racial segregation at MANA are not detailed in its legislation or related planning documents, during this time the NPS upheld Virginia's segregationist policies within its parks in the commonwealth:

> *As a US Senator, former governor Harry Byrd later maintained that his administration reached a "gentleman's agreement" with officials from the NPS to abide by Virginia practice and law. Aside from Byrd's assertion that this was the case, there is no*

> *documentary record that directly supports this claim. However, it is certain that NPS officials in Washington, as well as park planners, landscape architects, superintendents and rangers throughout the state enforced a formal policy of racial segregation throughout the 1930s and 1940s (Krutko Devlin 2018: 6).*

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

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

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

EQUESTRIAN USE OF PORTICI AND THE FANNIE LEE HENRY HOUSE (1938-1950)

Horseback riding was a popular recreational use within the park since its formation in 1940 (Zenzen 1998: ch. 11). Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. was an avid member of the Bull Run Hunt Club in the late 1930s and early 1940s. He and his wife, Marion Mars Lewis (1897-1992), hosted an annual thanksgiving lunch at Portici III following a morning hunt on horseback. The Portici farm served as the Bull Run Hunt Club's Thanksgiving hunt reception location from at least 1938 to 1944 and given the farm's proximity to MANA, it is probable that the equestrian hunt cut through park (The Washington Evening Star [TWES] November 20, 1938: 58; TWES November 19, 1944: 39).

The Fannie Lee Henry House and associated outbuildings still stood within the park's boundaries when Secretary Ickes established MANA in 1940 (Fannie Lee Henry House MNBP, MANA). In 1941, architect Frederic H. Fairweather prepared an architectural investigation of the Fanny Lee Henry House for the NPS, which determined the building had no "architectural value" and recommended that it either be used as a temporary superintendent's residence or be demolished (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C). The report argued that the NPS would need to repair the building's foundation to make it inhabitable for use as the temporary superintendent's residence, but that the building could be used for employee housing once the permanent superintendent's residence was constructed. It also recommended that the NPS demolish the associated outbuildings whether or not the agency retained the house (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C). A 1941 transportation plan for MANA labels the Fannie Lee Henry House as "Superintendent's Residence" and depicts a new road modeled after a historic trace (Schenk Road/Historic Road #15) running east from a junction at Rock Road past the house and over the Bull Run via Lewis Ford (Figure 37) (NPS 1941b). This road was never constructed and there is no evidence that the Fannie Lee Henry House was ever used as the superintendent's residence. However, this label continued to be used on plans as late as 1943 (NPS 1943).

In February 1944, MANA received the support of Oliver E. Taylor, Regional Director, to move forward with the "obliteration" of the Fannie Lee Henry House, deemed a "non-historic structure" (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C, NPS). The park received

permission to remove the house from Conrad Wirth on March 7, 1944, who was the Acting Director of NPS at that time. In April of 1944, the NPS and Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. entered a legal agreement that allowed Lewis to move the house and associated outbuildings off NPS lands (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C, NPS). It is unknown whether the buildings or salvaged materials from the Fannie Lee Henry Tract were incorporated into the Portici III complex, but it is known that these features were no longer extant within MANA boundaries by 1950 (Figure 38) (NPS 1950). MANA's actions to remove the post-Civil War building and associated outbuildings from the site should be viewed as an act of battlefield landscape restoration and part of the park's larger mission to commemorate and interpret the events of the First and Second Battles of Manassas.

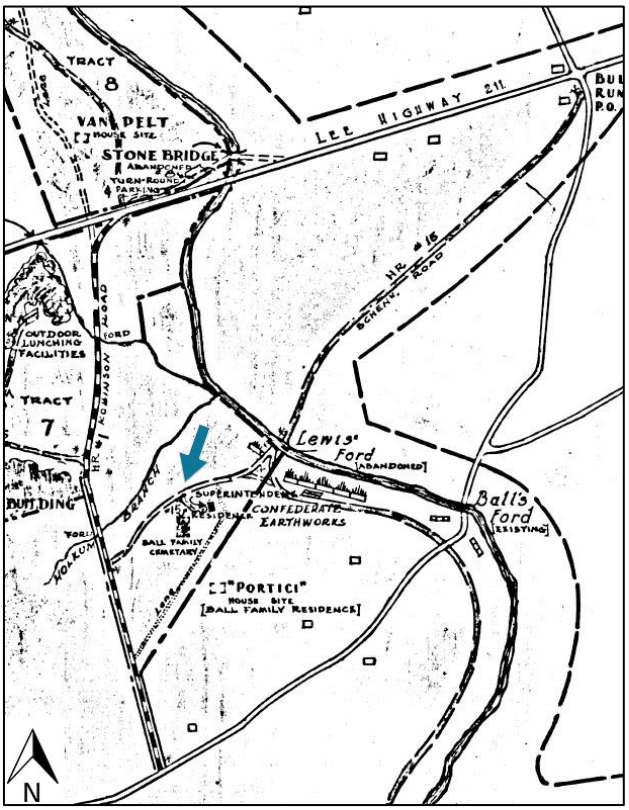


Figure 37: Detail of a 1941 plan that labels the Fannie Lee Henry House as "Superintendent's Residence" and shows a proposed road north of the house (Schenk Road/Historic Road #15). The blue arrow points to the Fannie Lee Henry House. "Roads and Trails Plan: Part of the Master Plan Manassas National Battlefield Park," 1941. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

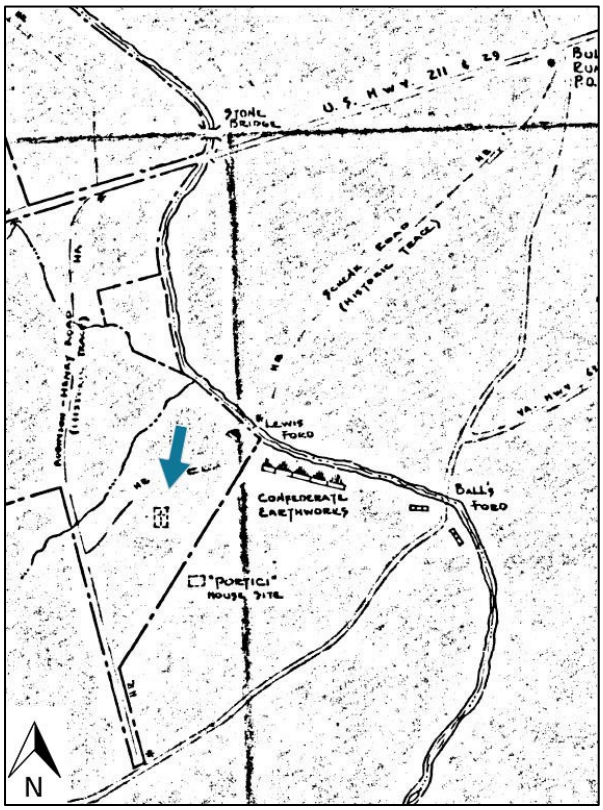


Figure 38: Detail of a 1950 transportation plan for MANA without the Fannie Lee Henry House, demonstrating that the house was no longer extant by this date. The proposed Schenk Road/Historic Road #15 is still depicted on the plan. However, this road was never built. The blue arrow points to the former site of the Fannie Lee Henry House. "Roads and Trails Plan: Part of the Master Plan Manassas National Battlefield Park," 1950. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

ACQUISITION OF THE PORTICI FARM BY WILLIAM WHEELER (1938-1950)

Robert Lee Lewis, Sr. died on August 13, 1938, and at this time, he owned approximately 178 acres of the Portici farm. In addition to the 70 acres he inherited from his father Frank Lewis and the 50 acres he purchased back from his cousins, he also bought a portion of his brother Warner Lewis's share of the property (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28). Prior to his death, Robert Lee Lewis, Sr. deeded eight acres of the Portici farm to his daughter Janie Lewis MacCall and her husband Harold Morris MacCall (1894-1954) (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). They built a farmstead on this parcel located at the junction of present-day Rock and Balls Ford Roads by 1937 (Fairfax County Government 1937). Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. and Janie MacCall formally partitioned their father's property on April 8, 1939, with Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. acquiring Portici III (02-101

Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18). On September 12, 1939, Warner Lewis, Fannie Lee Henry, Robert Lee Lewis, Jr., and Janie MacCall filed a deed and property map to legally record where property boundaries stood (Figure 39, Figure 40, Figure 41) (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR).

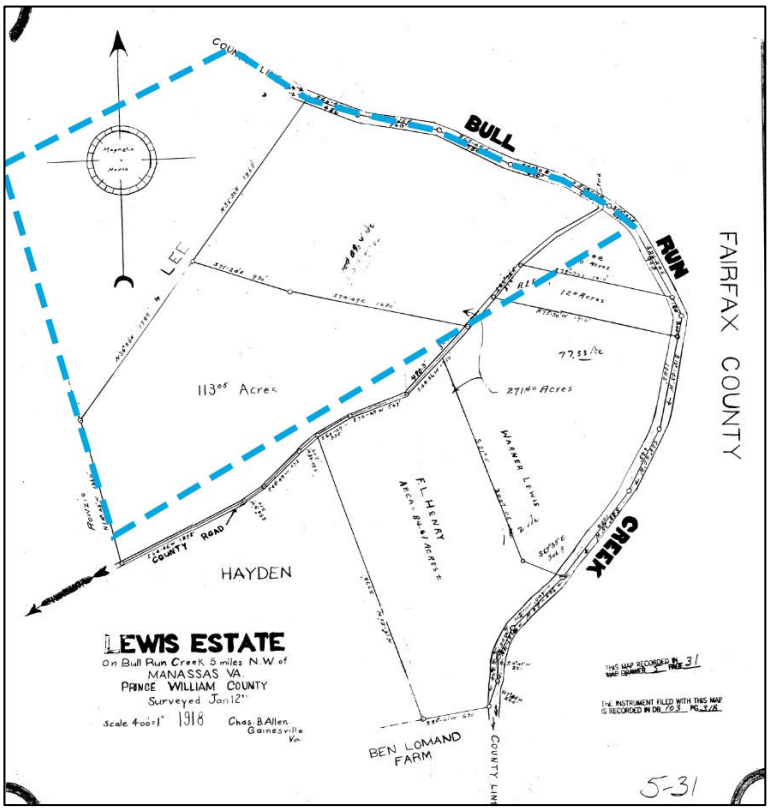


Figure 39: Plat originally surveyed in 1918 to illustrate the division of the Portici farm following Frank Lewis's death in 1913 and subsequently updated in 1939 to clarify lands held by Frank Lewis's remaining heirs. The blue dashed line corresponds roughly to the acreage that comprises the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary. "Lewis Estate on Bull Run Creek," 1939. Prince William County Circuit Court (Map Book 5, Page 31).

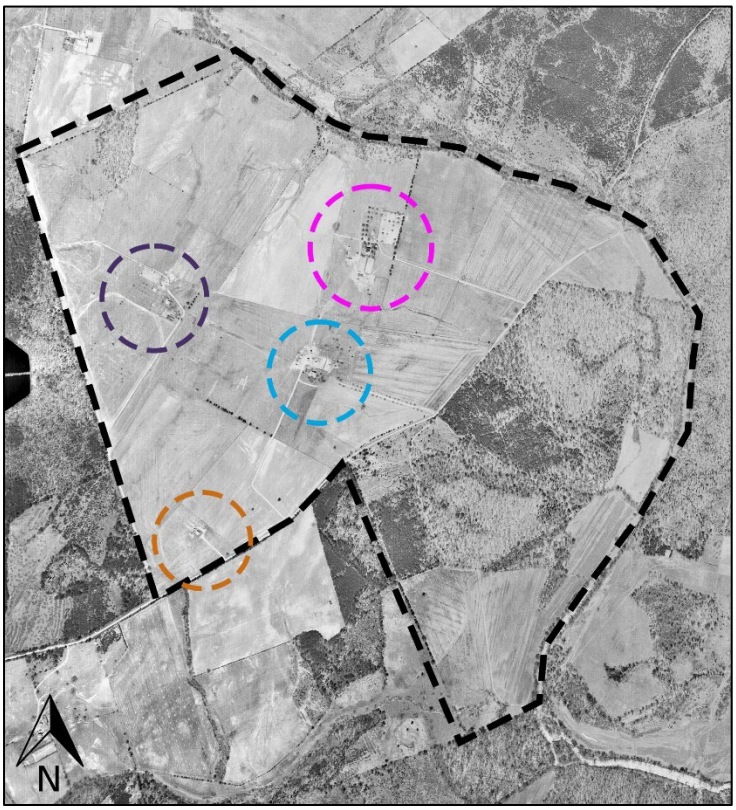


Figure 40: 1937 aerial of Portici farm. The black dashed line shows the Portici farm boundary as it was surveyed in 1918 and recorded in 1939. The blue dashed line encircles the Portici III cluster, the pink dashed line encircles the Tadpole Flats cluster, the orange dashed line encircles the MacCall farmstead, and the purple dashed line encircles the Fannie Lee Henry farmstead (purchased by the NPS in 1936). "Aerial Photography," 1937. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).

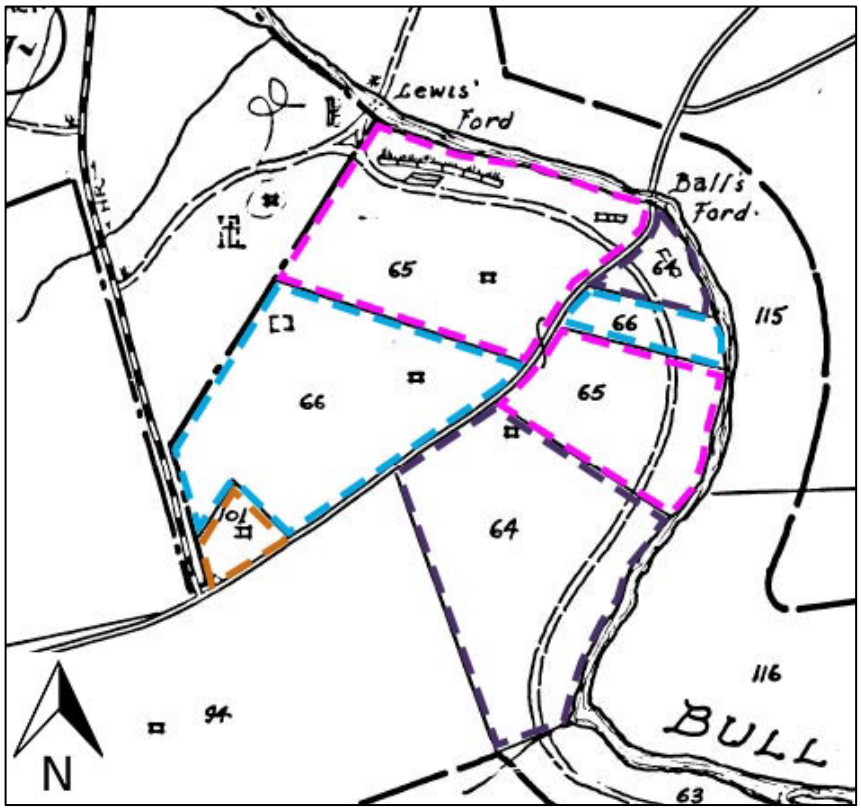


Figure 41: Detail of a 1941 land status map prepared as part of the MANA master plan showing parcels of the Portici farm that were not owned by the NPS at that time. The blue dashed line denotes property held by Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. (owner 66), the pink dashed line is land held by Warner Lewis (owner 65), the purple dashed line acreage retained by Fannie Lee Henry (owner 64), and the orange dashed line the property held by Janie MacCall (owner 101). Only a portion of the property north of present-day Balls Ford Road is in the Portici cultural landscape boundary. (Refer to Figure 39 for the approximate cultural landscape boundary). "Land Status Plan: Part of the Master Plan Manassas National Battlefield Park," 1941. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

Following Warner Lewis's death in 1943, Robert Lee Lewis, Jr., Janie MacCall, and Fannie Lee Henry partitioned his portion of the Portici property (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Prince William County Circuit Court 1947a: DB 124, p. 115). Fannie Lee Henry received about half of her uncle's property, which amounted to 53.2 acres and comprised nearly all the acreage in present-day NPS Tract 02-102 (Figure 42) (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). Fannie Lee Henry sold her three remaining parcels of the Portici farm, including this partitioned tract, to Carol Homola Aldrich (later O'Neill) (1914-2007) and Kenneth Roosevelt Aldrich (1908-1967) in 1947 (Prince William County Circuit Court 1947b: DB 124, p. 117). The Aldrichs used the acreage for agricultural production.

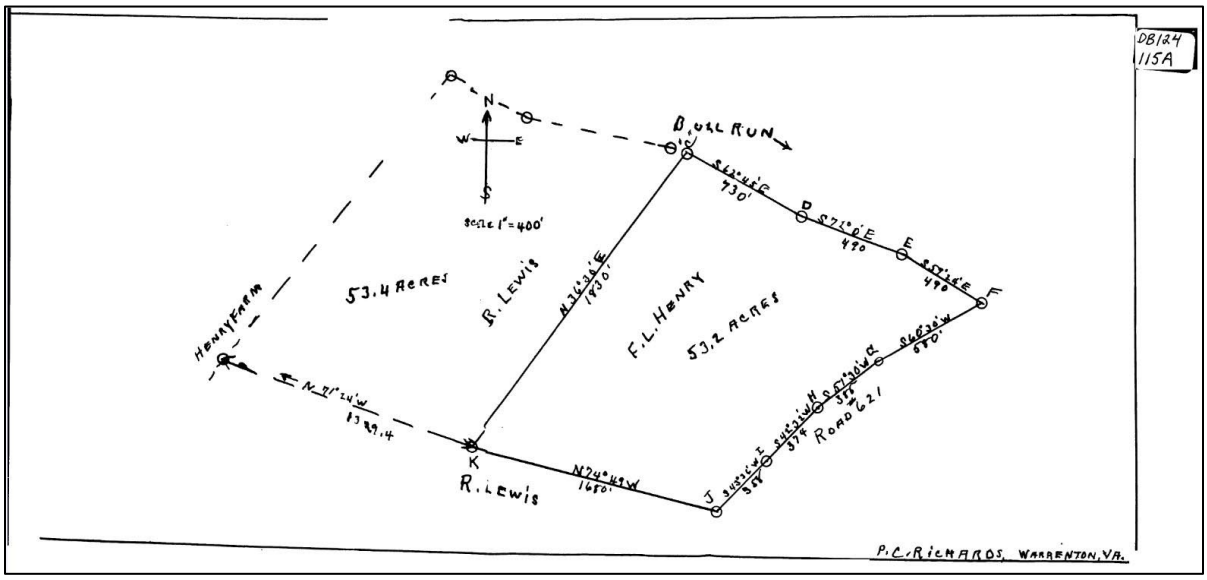


Figure 42: A 1947 Plat recorded with the deed of partition defining the boundaries of the land inherited by Fannie Lee Henry from her uncle (right parcel). Fannie Lee Henry's share of the property was bordered on the east by the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road/Balls Ford Road and on the north by the Bull Run. "Deed of Partition: Robert L. Lewis, Jr., et al. to William A. Henry and Fannie Lee Henry," 1947. Prince William County Circuit Court (Deed Book 124, Page 115).

In 1950, Robert Lee Lewis, Jr., and his wife Marion sold their portion of the Portici farm consisting of 178.45 acres to their neighbor and fellow Bull Run Hunt Club member William Henry Wheeler (1911-1980) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18). This included the acreage formerly held by Janie MacCall, which her brother purchased from her at an unknown date (Strutt 1991: 23). It also included the portion of Warner Lewis's land where Tadpole Flats stood (Prince William County Circuit Court 1947a: DB 124, p. 115). It is therefore likely that either Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. or William Wheeler is responsible for removing the dwelling and most of the associated outbuildings by 1953 (Fairfax County Government 1953). Parker and Hernigle state in *Portici: Portrait of a Middling Plantation in Piedmont Virginia* (1990) that William Wheeler was the first owner of the Portici property in 226 years who was not a descendant of King Carter (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28). However, this is only true if the understanding of the Portici farm is narrowly defined as the location of the main dwellings on the property (called Portici I, II, and III in this report). As demonstrated above, the acreage of the Portici plantation under Alfred Ball and Frank Lewis fluctuated during the 1800s, both before and after the Civil War. Furthermore,

Fannie Lee Henry sold 114.27 acres of the Portici property to the federal government in 1936 and additional Portici farmland to the Aldrichs in 1947. Still, this sale is notable for being the first time that the site of Portici I, which was central to the Portici plantation and significant as Confederate General Johnston's headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas, was sold to a person who was not a member of the Carter family.

WILLIAM WHEELER'S DAIRY FARM AND I-66 (1950-1973)

Wheeler and his business partner, Thomas Pearson, were dairy farmers. When William Wheeler bought Robert Lee, Jr.'s portion of the Portici farm in 1950, the dairy business in Prince William County was booming. There were more than 130 dairies in operation in the early 1950s in the county and about 14 operated within the four-mile radius around Wheeler's property. Wheeler first executed an easement with the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation to run a gas line along the southern edge of the present-day park boundary in 1950 with amendments recorded in 1962 and 1971 to allow for the installation of additional lines (Prince William County Circuit Court 1950: DB 145, p. 193; Prince William County Circuit Court 1962a: DB 284, p. 73; Prince William County Circuit Court 1962b: DB 288, p. 398; Prince William County Circuit Court 1971: DB 580, p. 525). Transcontinental ran this same gas line through the O'Neill Tract (named for Carol O'Neill, formerly Carol Aldrich) with an easement first put on the property by the Aldrichs in 1949 and amended in 1969 (Prince William County Circuit Court 1949: DB 142, p. 94; Prince William County Circuit Court 1969a: DB 508, p. 476; Prince William County Circuit Court 1969b: DB 510, p. 601). (Refer to the Buildings and Structures section of the Analysis and Evaluation for a complete summary of utility easements on the property).

Wheeler and Pearson's dairy operation, the Aldrich farm (corresponding with the O'Neill Tract), and at least five other farms in the area were disrupted by the construction of Interstate 66 (I-66) north of the historic county road, referred to in the present day as Balls Ford Road and known historically as the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (Figure 43) (Poole 1959: 19). The roadway, established in 1815, was used by both Federal and Confederate commanders to move their troops during the two Manassas battles (Trieschmann 2006: 10-89). In 1957, then Superintendent Francis Wilshin first learned of the Virginia Department of Highways proposal to

create a new interstate route along Lee Highway (formerly the Warrenton Turnpike). The road bisects the core of the battlefield and Wilshin feared that increased traffic along this route would have a detrimental impact on the park. In response, he orchestrated a letter writing campaign reaching out to Civil War Round Table groups across the country and as far as England and asked for their support in opposing the new interstate highway. Due in part to this vigorous public opposition, the commonwealth proposed taking the interstate further south generally following the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road/Balls Ford Road route (Zenzen 1998: ch. 5). This plan echoed the 1935 NPS proposal to reroute Lee Highway along this corridor as part of the creation of the Bull Run RDA (NPS 1935b).

This proposed route would bisect Wheeler's farm and he appealed to the Prince William County Board of Supervisors to oppose the proposal. The board was initially sympathetic to Wheeler's request and proposed that Virginia reconsider Lee Highway for the interstate route in 1958. NPS Director Conrad Wirth, Wilshin, and other NPS staff partnered with Virginia Department of Highways official and Prince William County staff to lobby the support of Representative Howard V. Smith to pursue the southern route. Smith had initially supported widening Lee Highway to accommodate the new interstate, but Smith also had a well demonstrated interest in preserving the Manassas battlefield as he had been instrumental in the NPS acquiring the lands to create the Bull Run RDA. Wirth passionately presented the park's position, arguing:

> *… strenuously against the highway change, saying that he could 'never live with it' or the idea of letting down the Round Tables and other groups who had come to the park's defense. Using troop position maps to show that the proposed area included the sites of some of the heaviest fighting in both Manassas battles, the Park Service convinced Smith to stay with the southern route (Zenzen 1998: ch. 5).*

The Sunday Star quoted Wheeler's reaction to the decision to route the I-66 through his property: "We recognize the need for the new super-highway… But there was a better route proposed that wouldn't have hurt anybody. And we can't figure out why they didn't put the road there. We're a little bitter about that. But it's all past history now" (Poole 1959: 19). The "better route" Wheeler referred to was the one following the Lee Highway through MANA.



Figure 43: A 1953 aerial showing the Portici farm. The blue arrow points to the present-day Balls Ford Road, known historically as the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road. The Wheeler dairy farm and Aldrich farm were located north of this roadway. The buildings associated with the MacCall farmstead are still standing near the intersection of Balls Ford Road and Rock Road. "Aerial Photography," 1953. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).

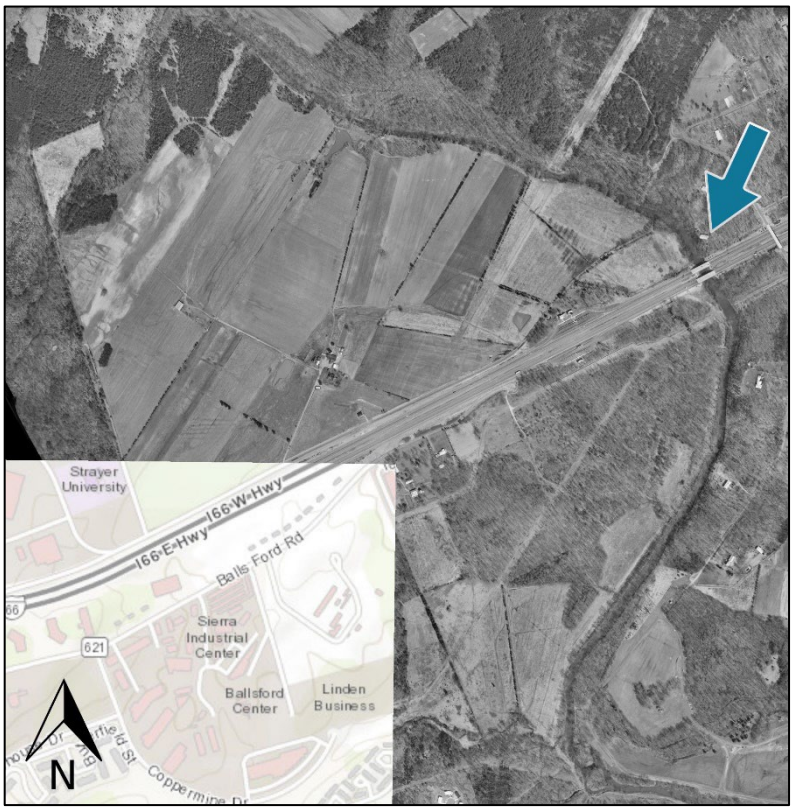


Figure 44: A 1972 aerial showing the Portici farm. The blue arrow points to the I-66, constructed between 1961 and 1966. The interstate bisected the Wheeler dairy farm and Aldrich farm located to the north. "Aerial Photography," 1972. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).

Construction on the I-66 began in 1961 and the portion south of MANA was completed in 1966 (Figure 44) (Elder and Weldon 2019: 63; Trieschmann 2006: 10-89). Vandor Lane and the associated Virginia rest stop were constructed at same time (NPS 1966). While the southern route preserved the core of the battlefield, the new highway bisected the Portici property and cut through the portion of the historic plantation where the cavalry action occurred during the Second Battle of Manassas (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). The interstate corridor took 26 acres of Wheeler's dairy farm and effectively cut him off from an additional ten acres on the southern side of I-66. A large portion of this acreage included the former MacCall farmstead. Wheeler acquired this with the rest of his Portici acreage in 1950 and the buildings are still visible in the 1953 Fairfax County aerial (Fairfax County Government 1953; Strutt 1991: 23). Construction of the I-66 may have necessitated the demolition of the MacCall farmstead building cluster or it is possible that Wheeler removed them prior to the highway's

development. Wheeler built houses on the southern ten-acre parcel to recoup some of the expenses associated with reconfiguring his dairy operation (Heck 1973).

On November 17, 1960, Wheeler traded 19.313 acres of land he owned (legacy Tract 52) to acquire 70 acres of the land the NPS purchased in 1936 from Fannie Lee Henry (legacy Tract 21), including the Ball Family Cemetery and a portion of Rock Road (Figure 45 and Figure 46) (King 2021: personal communication; Prince William County Circuit Court 1960: DB 263, p. 619; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). The 70 acres rested outside of the park's legislated boundaries as they existed in the 1960s (Figure 47) (King 2021: personal communication; NPS 1963). The NPS retained the Lewis Ford in this transaction, but Wheeler took ownership of the Ball Family Cemetery (NPS 1968). It is unlikely that Wheeler did rehabilitation work to the burial ground, and it is therefore most probable that the changes to the wall and the headstones were made between 1936 and 1959 under NPS ownership. Wheeler and Pearson used this additional land to reorganize their dairy operation in response to construction of the I-66. By the early 1970s, the farmers managed a herd of 100 including 55 dairy cows and produced about 2,200 pounds of milk a day on average, which they sold to the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producer's Association (Heck 1973).



Figure 45: A detail of a 1959 boundary map of MANA showing the Fannie Lee Henry Tract at the southeastern boundary of the park (called out by the blue arrow). "Boundary & Land Status," 1959. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

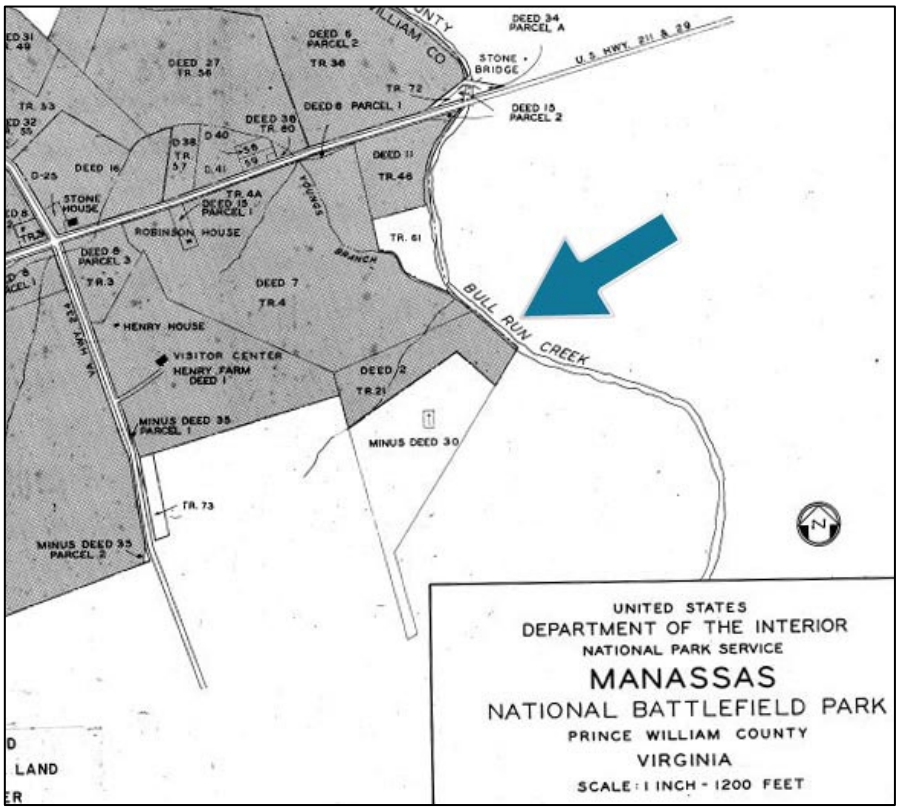


Figure 46: A detail of a 1968 tract map of MANA showing the revised NPS parcel boundary after the 1960 land exchange with William Wheeler. Wheeler acquired most of the land from the Fannie Lee Henry Tract, including the Ball Family Cemetery, during this transaction. "Land Tract Map," 1968. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

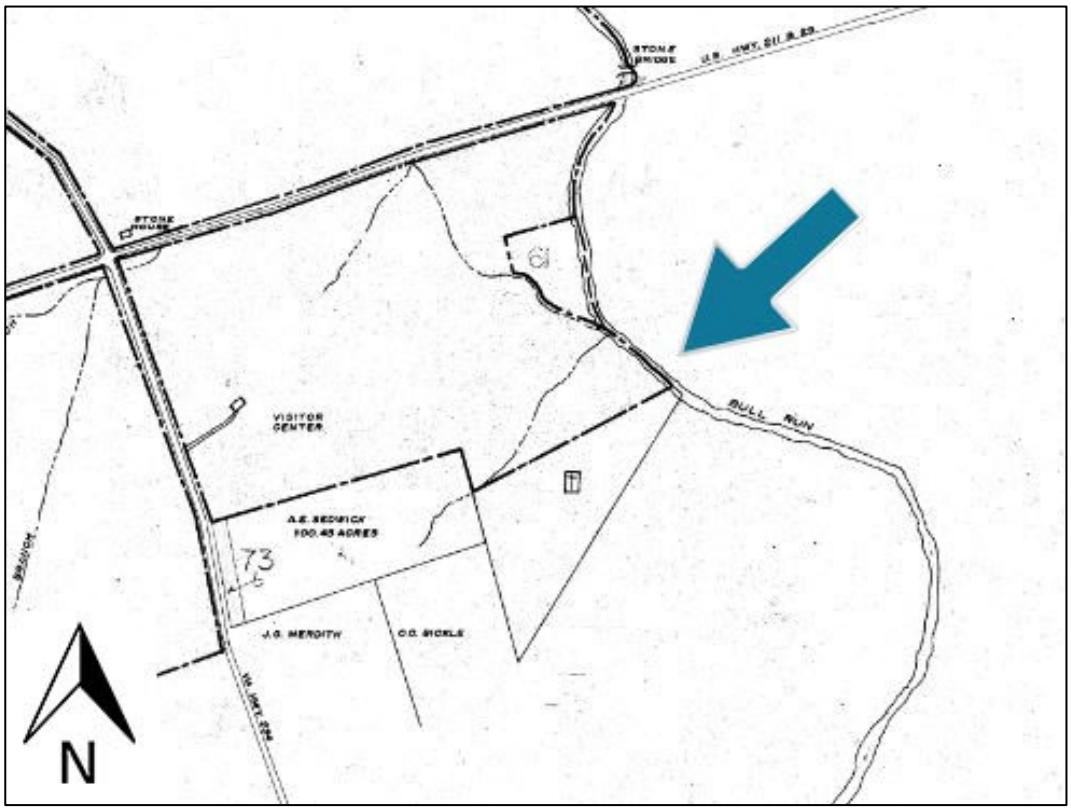


Figure 47: A detail of a 1963 boundary map of MANA showing that a portion of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract rested outside of the legislated park boundaries as they were drawn at the time. "Boundary & Land Status," 1963. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

MANA BOUNDARY EXPANSION AND THE NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION'S (NPF) PURCHASE OF THE WHEELER TRACT (1970-1980)

Longtime residents of Manassas Annie Snyder and Gilbert LeKander, concerned by the considerable development pressure the I-66 introduced to the Manassas community and the negative impact it was having on the character of rural Prince William County, began to explore options for expanding the MANA park boundaries with Superintendent Richard Hoffman in the early 1970s. In 1975, after their initial proposals met with opposition from the Prince William County Board of Supervisors, Snyder and LeKander approached their congressman, Herbert E. Harris II, to enlist his support in expanding MANA's boundaries south to I-66. Harris introduced legislation in June of that year to authorize the NPS to purchase additional lands for MANA equaling a total of 1,500 acres. The bill would extend the park boundary to the northern edge of the I-66 and included the northern portion of the historic Portici plantation. The bill was stalled

by opposition from Senator William Scott, as well as the Prince William Board of Supervisors. Over the next five years, Harris made several adjustments to the bill in an attempt to expand the park boundaries (Zenzen 1998: ch. 8).

In 1977, Harris introduced H.R. 2437, which included the same boundaries as his earlier bill, but made two major modifications. First, it added an 800-foot scenic easement as a buffer zone along the eastern side of the Bull Run in Fairfax County. Second, it excluded property bordering Portici to the west where Virginia had built a new Northern Virginia Community College campus since he proposed the original expansion bill in 1975. Despite these changes, the bill was still sufficiently controversial to prevent its passage, due in part to continuing obstruction by Senator Scott (Zenzen 1998: ch. 8).

In 1979, Senator Scott retired and John William Warner was elected to fill his seat. Harris presented his proposed boundary expansion (H.R. 5048) to Warner, who reviewed Harris's proposal and sought input from Prince William County residents and Civil War historians. Warner's expansion legislation, S. 1857, addressed some of the longstanding concerns of the Prince William Board of Supervisors. This version of the legislation excluded land key to county projects from federal acquisition. In response to these concessions, the board of supervisors voted unanimously in 1979 and 1980 to support S. 1857 and with this support the senate passed the legislation (Zenzen 1998: ch. 8). President Jimmy Carter signed the bill into law on October 13, 1980 (Public Law 96-442) (Figure 48). The final law revised the boundary to include an additional 1,493 acres, making the total area limit for the park 4,525 acres (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR). This increased the size of MANA by about one-third (Zenzen 1998: ch. 8). The act authorized appropriation of no more than $8,700,000 for land acquisition and specified that the acquisitions should be completed within two complete fiscal years (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR).

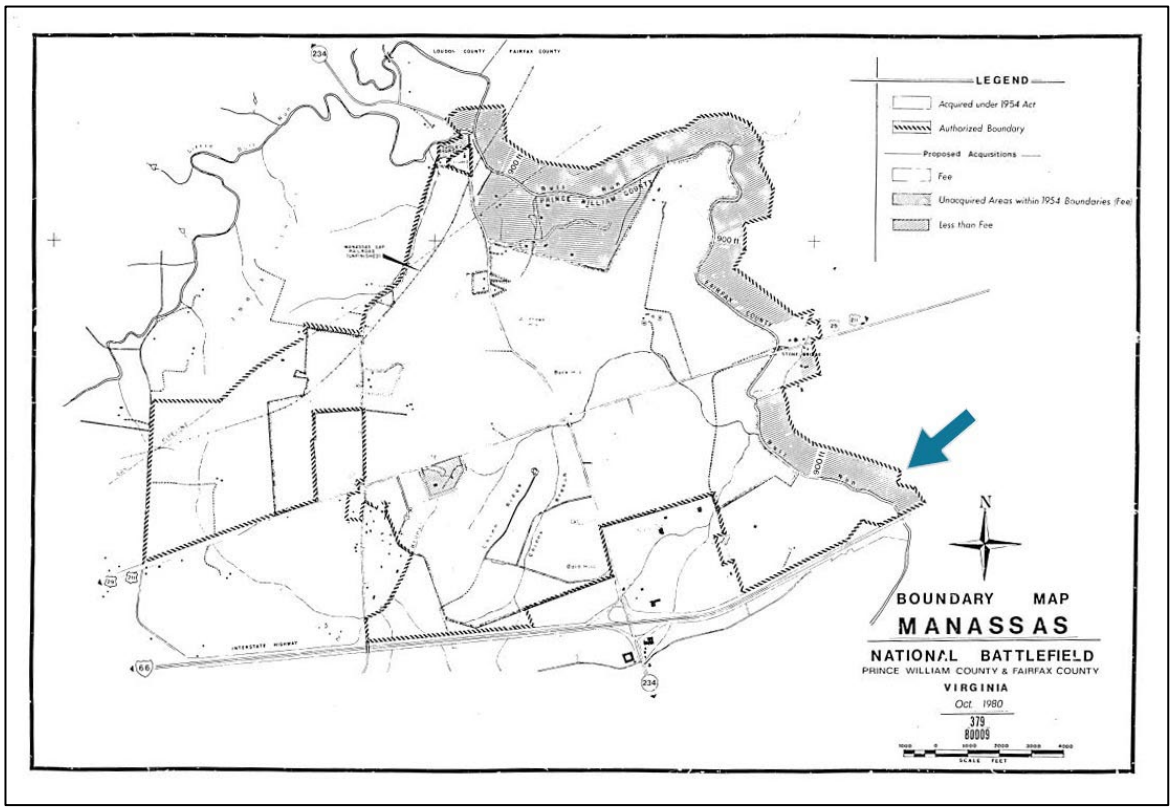


Figure 48: 1980 Boundary map depicting MANA expanded boundaries authorized by Public Law 96-442. The blue arrow points to the northern tracts of Portici farm. "Boundary Map Manassas National Battlefield Park," 1980a. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

The Wheeler property was one of the tracts slated for purchase with this new legislation, which called out a total of 72 parcels for fee simple acquisition or scenic easements (Zenzen 1998: ch. 8). William and Marion Frances Caesar Wheeler (1913-2003) sold the 203.66 acres of their property north of Vandor Lane/the I-66 to the National Park Foundation (NPF) on December 30, 1976 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The couple were married in 1967 and Marion Wheeler was included on subsequent land transactions associated with William Wheeler's property (Virginia Government 2015b). By this time, William Wheeler had not been actively engaged in dairy farming for several years. Wheeler and Pearson shut down their dairy farm and sold their herd of cattle at public auction in 1973, in part because the taxes on the property had become too high (Heck 1973). The NPF purchased the tract in the midst of the political maneuvering to pass the MANA boundary expansion, but the NPF purchased the property to preserve it until the NPS

was in the position to purchase it (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28). A local resident recalled visiting the Portici plantation around the time that the NPF acquired it, stating:

> *Back in the 70s and early 80s I do recall, quite vividly, the physical appearance of the property. It appeared as just an abandoned and overgrown field without any signage or makings [sic] of any kind and to access the property you had to drive-up the old dirt farm road (which runs parallel to the property and was the road that Gen'l [sic] Jackson marched up on his way to Henry Hill) and you had to park next to a beaten down post and wire fence, which you have to travers [sic] to enter the field. I think that there was a house at the end of that road but the whole area was just rundown. After crossing the fence and into the field you would walk towards the direction of the Bull Run and would advance up, about mid-field, a small hill where you would then discover the ground just littered with bricks. A lot of them. These, of course, where the remains of Portici's massive chammy's [sic] that the structure was so noted for (Stocking 2021: personal communication).*

At the time of the NPF acquisition, the property's improvements included one dwelling (Portici III), a 34-foot by 150-foot barn, a 24-foot by 40-foot barn, two silos, five sheds, and two stables (Figure 49, Figure 50, Figure 51, and Figure 52) (Portici 076-0205, RELIC). The Ball Family Cemetery was overgrown with vegetation during Wheeler's tenure (Figure 53). The property was also encumbered with utility easements including an easement granted to the Piedmont Telephone Company recorded in 1949 and the gas line easement discussed above that William Wheeler put on the property in 1950 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). (Refer to the Buildings and Structures section of the Analysis and Evaluation for a complete summary of utility easements on the property).

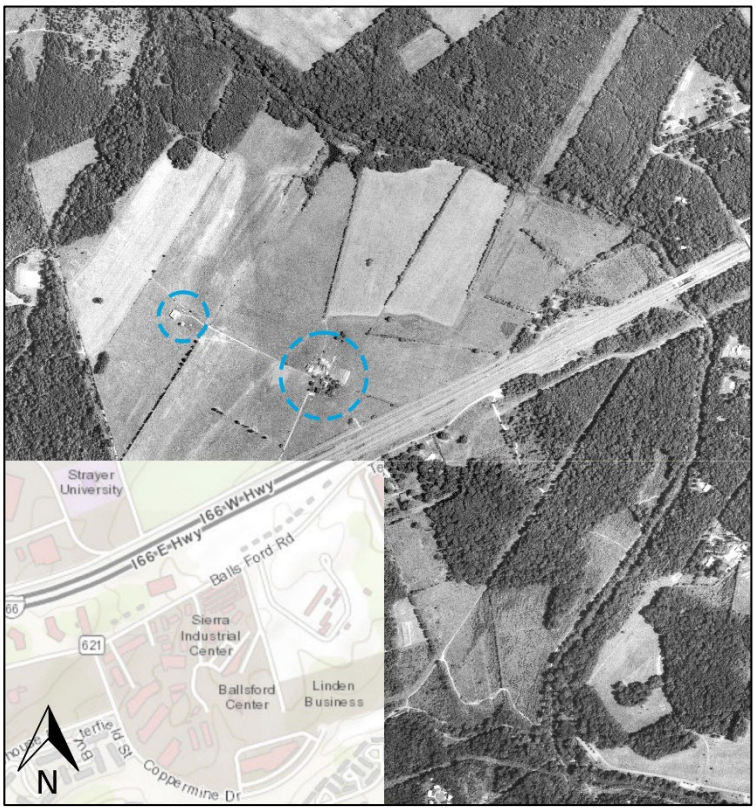


Figure 49: A 1980 aerial showing the Portici farm. The blue dashed lines encircle the buildings and Structures associated with the Wheeler dairy barn, which included Portici III. "Aerial Photography," 1980. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).

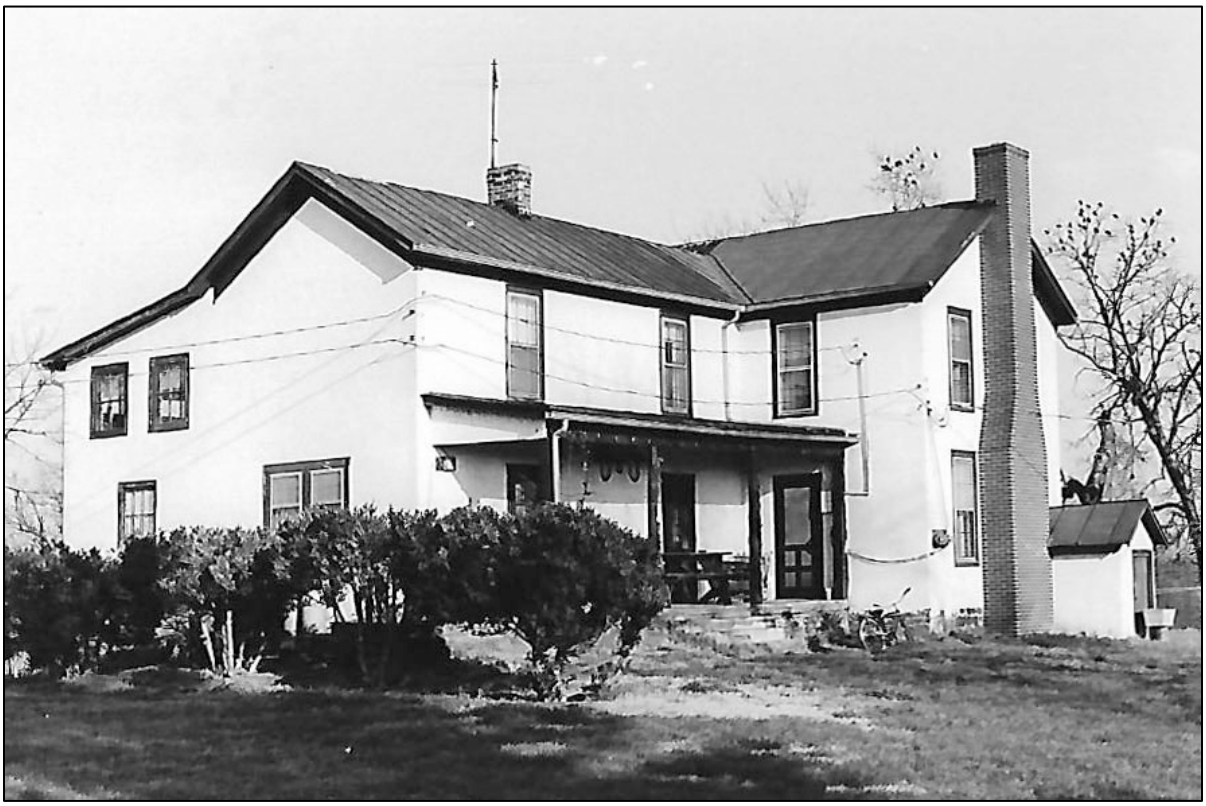


Figure 50: Photograph of Portici III taken in 1971, facing northeast. "Portici 08-06-172," 1971. Courtesy of the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC).



Figure 51: Photograph of the Portici III building cluster taken in 1971, facing southwest. "Portici 08-06-173," 1971. Courtesy of the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC).



Figure 52: Photograph of a barn associated with the Portici III building cluster taken in 1971, facing north. "Portici 08-06-174," 1971. Courtesy of the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC).



Figure 53: Photograph of the Ball Family Cemetery taken by William Edmund Barrett in 1971, facing just north of east. "Portici 08-01-14," 1971. Courtesy of the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC).

NPS ACQUISITION OF THE WHEELER AND O'NEILL TRACTS AND RELATED PARK PLANNING (1980-1988)

Rolland Swain became MANA's superintendent in September 1980 and intended to start land acquisition without delay following the passage of Public Law 96-442 in October of that year. However, Ronald Reagan's election in November and his subsequent appointment of James Watt as Secretary of the Interior in 1981 temporarily halted the acquisitions stipulated in the 1980 MANA boundary expansion. Swain responded by creating a plan that minimized the need for federal fee-simple acquisition. As part of this plan, most of the Wheeler Tract (02-101) and all of the O'Neill Tract (02-102; named for Carol O'Neill, formerly Carol Aldrich), which had been called out for fee simple purchase in Public Law 96-442, were recommended for "easement purchase and sale with covenants, or continued occupancy" (Figure 54) (Zenzen 1998: ch. 8). This temporarily delayed the purchase of the Wheeler Tract, but the NPS purchased the entire 203.66-

acre parcel from the NPF in 1985, along with Portici III (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 4, 269; Parsons 1996: 3-33). The NPS paid $900,000 for the acreage (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). When the NPS processed the acreage, the agency absorbed the legacy 01-173 tract associated with the 1936 Fannie Lee Henry land transaction under the Wheeler Tracts number 02-101 (Figure 55 and Figure 56). At the time of acquisition, the property was subject to a lease agreement with Smith Turf Farm. The NPF signed the lease over to the NPS and the tenant began paying rent to the federal agency on May 15, 1985 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The park had ceased allowing the harvesting of sod on the property by 1996, for fear that it might damage cultural resources (Parsons 1996: 4-71).

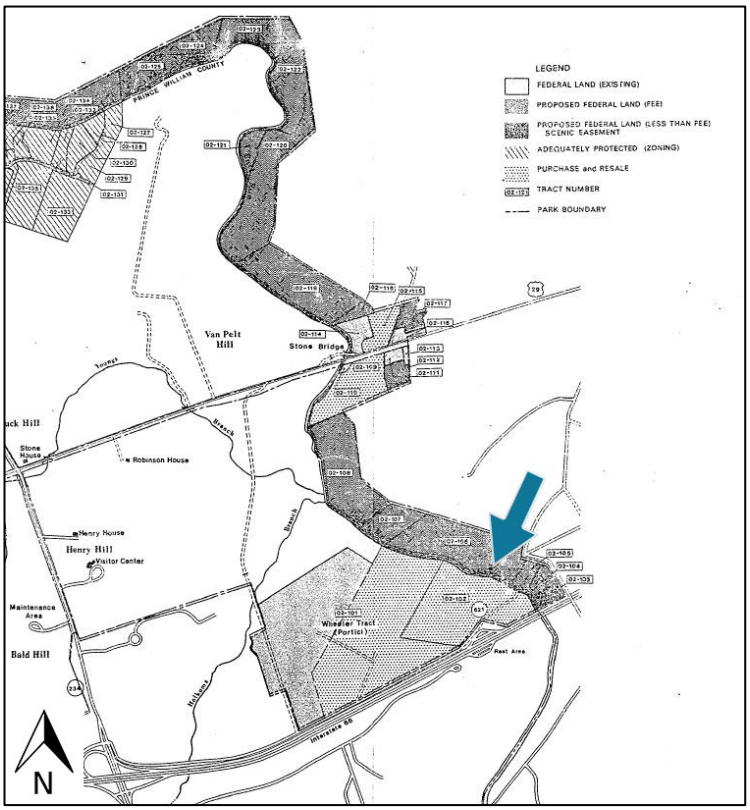


Figure 54: A tract map showing MANA land acquisition priorities and levels of protection created following the 1980 boundary expansion. The blue arrow points to the Wheeler (02-101) and O'Neill (02-102) Tracts, both included land proposed for purchase and resale with preservation easements. "Tract Map - Land Protection Plan," 1980b. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

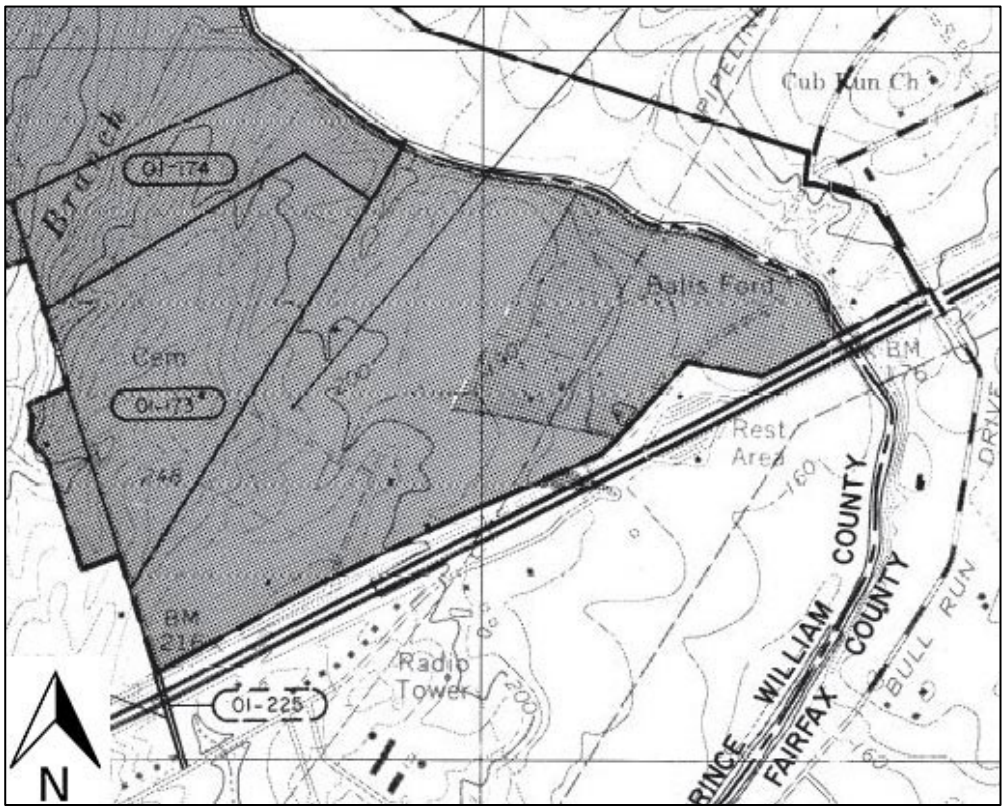


Figure 55: Detail of a 1989 MANA land segment map showing the two tracts associated with the 1936 Fannie Lee Henry land transaction (01-174 and 01-173). The NPS deeded Tract 01-173 to William Wheeler in 1960 as part of a land exchange with the farmer. "Land Segments Manassas National Battlefield Park [Segment 01]," 1989. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

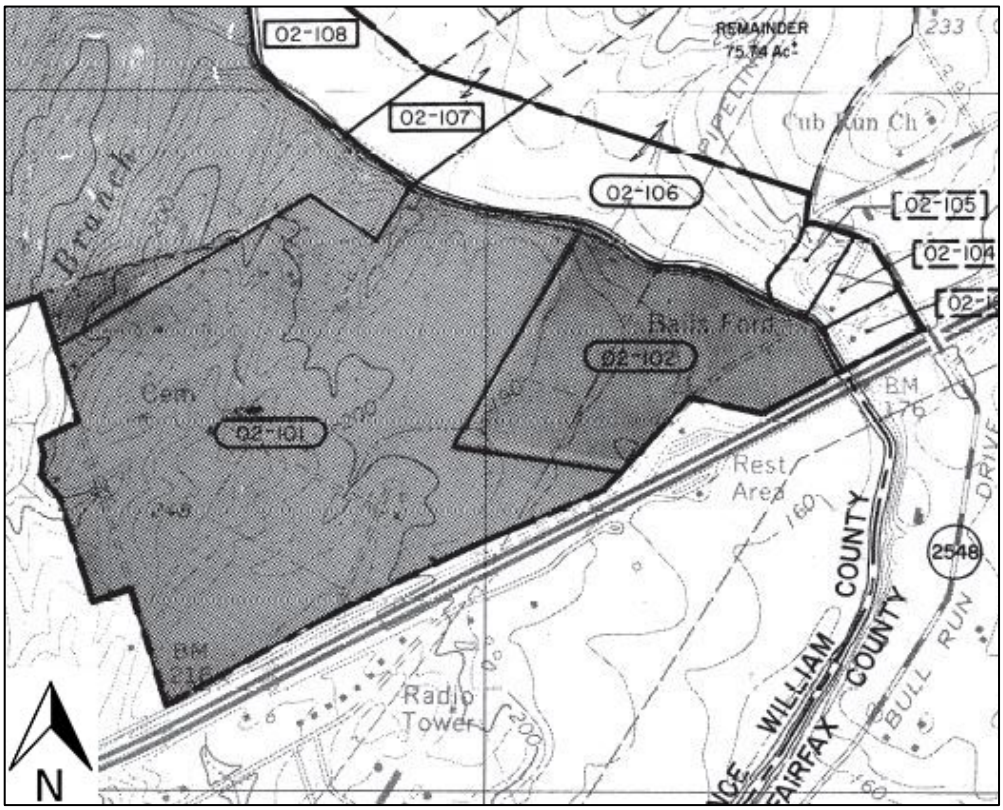


Figure 56: Detail of a 1989 MANA land segment map showing the Wheeler (02-101) and O'Neill (02-102) Tracts. The NPS absorbed the land from legacy Tract 01-173 into Tract 02-101. "Land Segments Manassas National Battlefield Park [Segment 02]," 1989. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

In 1986, the NPS acquired the O'Neill Tract (02-102), for $201,000 dollars paid in four installments without interest of $50,250 over three years (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). This 59.20-acre parcel situated at the southeasternmost corner of the park comprised a portion of the land that Carol and Kenneth Aldrich purchased from Fannie Lee Henry in 1947. Kenneth Aldrich died in 1967 and Carol re-married Thomas William O'Neill in 1973, taking his last name (Virginia Government 2015a). Carol O'Neill first put this property in trust in 1979, which may have been related with plans to sell the property to the NPS once the boundary extension was finalized. The land was free of improvements when the NPS acquired it. Like the Wheeler Tract, the O'Neill Tract was encumbered with multiple utility easements (02-

102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). (Refer to the Buildings and Structures section of the Analysis and Evaluation for a complete summary of utility easements on the property).

Prior to NPS acquisition of the Wheeler and O'Neill Tracts, MANA's 1983 General Management Plan (GMP) identified the Wheeler Tract as a site for the relocation of the park's picnic area and related facilities (Figure 57) (NPS 1983: 20, 29; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 4). It also included plans for an equestrian parking area adjacent to the Wheeler Tract and a wayside exhibit discussing the Portici plantation's role in the Civil War (NPS 1983: 20). Amid concerns that the proposed development would damage archeological resources, including the site of Portici I, MANA initiated a two-day archeological survey with researchers from James Madison University in May 1985, which identified multiple potentially significant sites within the proposed picnic area (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 4). A four-year archeological investigation commenced in May 1986, led by Kathleen A. Parker and Jacqueline L. Hernigle, that confirmed that Portici I and Pohoke were both within the bounds of the Wheeler Tract and also discussed the subsequent construction of the Portici II and Portici III buildings on a ridge to the east of the Portici I site. Based on the results of this investigation, a 1994 interpretive plan for MANA recommended identifying alternative locations for the picnic facility (NPS 1994).

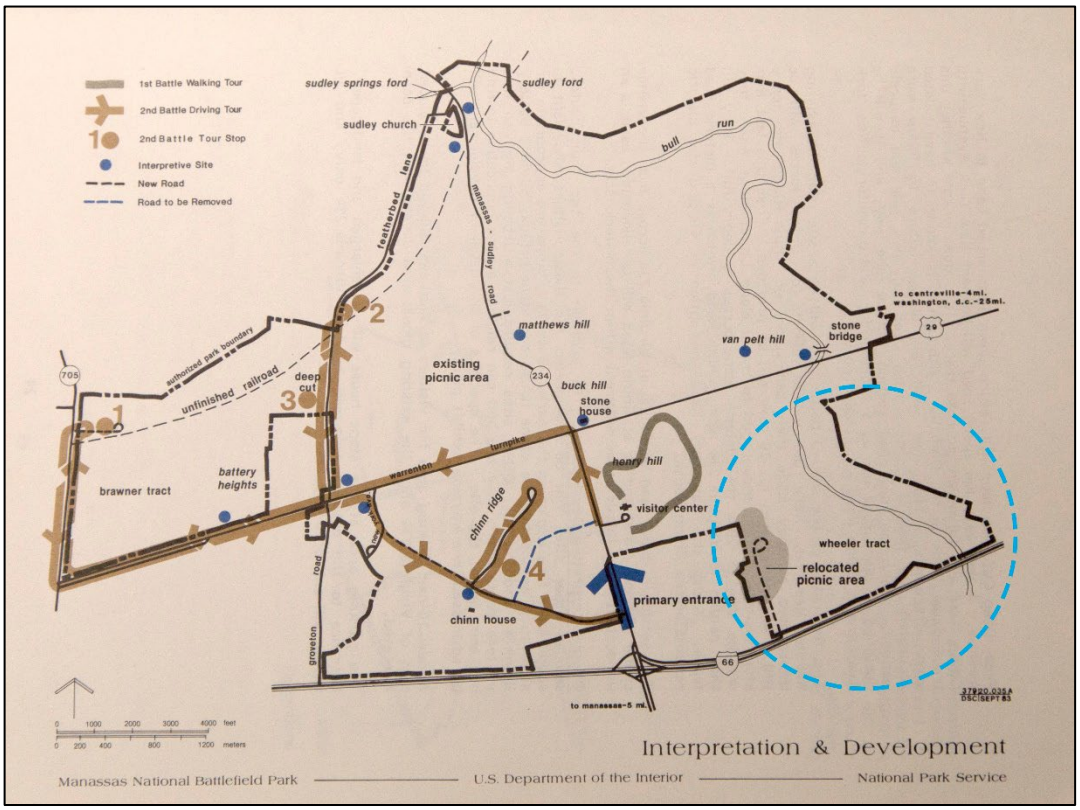


Figure 57: Illustration from MANA's 1983 General Management Plan proposing relocating the park's picnic area to the Wheeler Tract near Rock Road. The Wheeler Tract/Portici farm is encircled by the blue dashed line. Figure from: "General Management Plan Manassas National Battlefield Park," 1983. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

The picnic facility was not the only proposed project at this time that threatened the integrity of the Portici cultural landscape. As discussed above, equestrians rode through the park since it was established in 1940 and continued to be popular for horse riding in the 1980s. Additionally, the National Capital Region (NCR) stabled and trained horses for NPS work at MANA beginning in the early 1970s. After they were trained, the horses were assigned to other parks. Horses were also used by MANA's law enforcement to patrol the park. In 1986, Director of the NCR, Manus "Jack" Fish, Jr. wanted to expand the region's horse program and initially identified the dairy barn on the Wheeler Tract for renovation as a stable (Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA). Under this plan, the parcel at the southeast corner of MANA would serve as an equestrian training facility for park rangers and volunteers and as a place to

stable horses donated to the United States Park Police. William Wheeler died in 1980 and his widow, Marion Wheeler was supportive of the idea. She donated $50,000 for the project in honor of her husband (Zenzen 1998: ch. 11).

By 1987, plans for the training center had progressed to erecting a new fourteen-stall barn that included an office, classroom space, tack room, and showers. The projected cost for the new facility was $120,000. To make room for the new stables, the NPS razed the Wheeler barn and silo in October of 1987 but maintained an earthen ramp that led to the barn (Parsons 1996: 3-33; Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA). John Hennessy, who served as temporary park historian between 1981 and 1985, led preservationist opposition to the project and was subsequently joined by Bruce Craig from the National Parks and Conservation Association. Internally, Ed Bearss, NPS chief historian, and Jerry Rogers, cultural resources director, and others expressed concerns that the project would have an adverse effect on the battlefield (Zenzen 1998: ch. 11). This opposition paired with evidence from the ongoing archeological investigations on the Wheeler Tract made for a strong argument against the development. NPS director, William Penn Mott, Jr., announced that he was halting the project in March 1988 and the NPS soon thereafter returned Marion Wheeler's donation (Zenzen 1998: ch. 11).

REHABILITATION, AGRICULTURAL USE, AND OTHER RECENT HISTORY (1987-PRESENT)

Michael Strutt conducted an archeological investigation of the Ball Family Cemetery as part of a master's program at the College of William and Mary that he completed in 1991. His thesis reflects the condition of the Ball Family Cemetery from 1987 through 1989. He recorded that the wall around the burial ground measured 30 feet by 40 feet in area and stood three feet in height (Strutt 1991: 24). Strutt noted that the NPS reoriented the five inscribed headstones encircled by the wall but does not give a date as to when this occurred. During this time, a large hackberry (*Celtis sp.*) tree grew in the northeast corner of the enclosed burial ground and a second tree grew near Francis Waring Ball's headstone, penetrating the grave shaft below. The investigation also recorded damage from groundhog burrows throughout the area (Strutt 1991: 25, 121). Strutt

confirmed the mass burial of 16 Civil War soldiers reported to the NPS by a farmer in 1936. He identified the remains using remote sensing, noting that they were not contained within the existing footprint of the wall (Strutt 1991: 121, 126). The park removed all woody vegetation growing within the Ball Family Cemetery walls between 1990 and 1994 (Figure 58 and Figure 59).

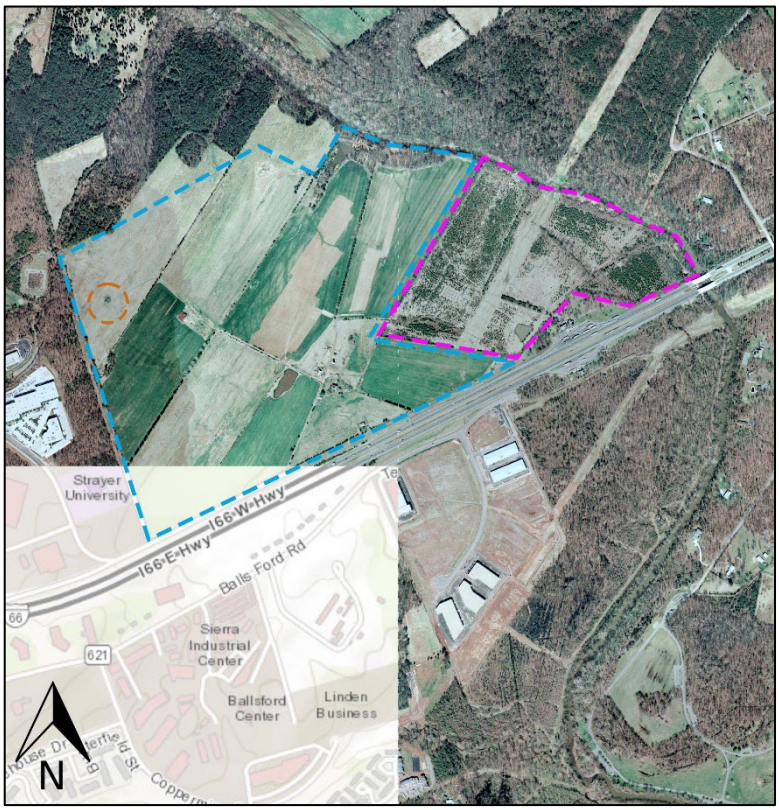


Figure 58: A 1990 aerial showing the Portici farm. The orange dashed line encircles the Ball Family Cemetery where the hackberry tree can be seen growing within the walls. The blue dashed line denotes the Wheeler Tract, where most of the outbuildings and structures associated with Portici III are still standing. The pink dashed line calls out the O'Neill Tract, where the beginnings of successional forest growth can be seen in contrast with the crops growing on the Wheeler Tract. "Aerial Photography," 1990. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).



Figure 59: Photograph of the Ball Family Cemetery taken about 1994, facing northeast. The NPS had removed large woody vegetation from the burial ground by this time. The wall's mortar was deteriorating, causing displacement of the masonry. "Portici 16-01-087," ca. 1994. Courtesy of the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC).

Sometime after the NPS purchased the Wheeler Tract in 1985, they established an interagency agreement with the US Secret Service. The latter agency used Portici III as an anti-terrorist training facility until at least 1989 (Parsons 1996: 4-76; Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA). In 1985, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) determined that the Portici III building complex was ineligible for listing on the NRHP or Virginia Landmarks Register (Parsons 1996: 3-33; VDHR 2014). This evaluation assumed that the primary significance of the property was its association with the events of the Civil War and Portici III post-dated this period of significance (Parsons 1996: 3-33, 4-76). Some MANA staff pushed to remove buildings that post-dated the Civil War from the Wheeler Tract during this period, as well (Parsons 1996: 3-33). However, the ineligibility finding is inconsistent with the National Register Eligibility narrative included in Parker and Hernigle's 1990 report in

which they assert: "While not of remarkable design or great architectural significance, Portici III culminated the 226-year life cycle of one family and the land they owned. The Lewis House is the last link in an agricultural and social chain that began with Pohoke" (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 269). An internal NPS memorandum dated November 10, 1989, from MANA's archeologist to the regional archeologist makes even more specific recommendations pertaining to the eligibility Portici III:

> *Although a detailed study is essential, preliminary historical and archeological work suggests… [the Portici II and III site] is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on a Local Level. In this instance, "Local," refers to the geographical and cultural area of Virginia known as the Northern Piedmont. This property helps document the agricultural and social history of the area by depicting the evolution of lifeways and patterns of development in a frontier community… (Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA).*

These examples of eligibility discussions that run counter to VDHR's 1985 determination serve to illustrate that there was not consensus around Portici III's NRHP eligibility and that VDHR's determination should not be construed as a demonstration that Portici III and its associated outbuildings lacked integrity.

In 1987, VDHR recorded the following architectural description for the Portici III building complex (Figure 60 and Figure 61):

> *[The Portici III dwelling] is a 2 story, symmetrical 3 bay, stucco-over-frame-dwelling resting on a coursed stone foundation. The symmetrical east facade is fronted by a porch with rustic posts and has a Victorian door with 3/3 lights over 2 horizontal panels. A similar rustic porch with a replaced flagstone floor is located to the south. The south end chimney is a recent replacement as is the north block flu adjacent to the earlier brick flu. The west central brick flu appears to be original. The windows are primarily 6/6 sashes except in the north lean-to which has horizontal openings now boarded over. The 2 story north lean-to addition changed the buildings [sic] configuration from a T-shaped plan to an L-shaped plan. The stone cellar has 2 panel casements on the east side.*
>
> *Outbuildings include a gambrel roofed barn, a block barn, [two] silos, and numerous sheds including one west of the house with hand hewn timbers, a batten door with strap hinges, and circular sawn vertical siding.*
>
> *To the west of the house in the fields is the site of an earlier Ball house and the Ball family cemetery with a 3' high stone wall and headstones with willow/reliefs (VDHR 1987).*

That same year, the NPS demolished a Wheeler-era barn and silo as discussed in the previous section (Parsons 1996: 3-33; Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA). This left eight outbuildings standing in the Portici III cluster in addition to the dwelling, including a barn, a silo, chicken house, and corncrib (Figure 62 and Figure 63) (VDHR 1992). As part of plans to rehabilitate the Portici landscape to its Civil War-era appearance, the NPS demolished Portici III and most of the other outbuildings that post-dated the Civil War after going through Section 106 compliance in 1994 (Figure 64) (Parsons 1996: 3-33, 4-36). The NPS left only two post-Civil War structures on the landscape. One of these was a large wooden shed referred to throughout this report as the "Wheeler Equipment Shed" built between about 1960 and 1971. The second was a smaller shed that was on the landscape by 1971 but may have been reconstructed in 1997 by a friends group that staged Civil War reenactments at the site (Bentley 2019c; MANA 2019: 4). Some of the aboveground features associated with Portici III remained in situ as late as 2014, including portions of the stone foundation, stone steps, and the masonry of the chimney (VDHR 2014). An internal memorandum drafted in 2019 recommended the removal of the smaller shed and further assessment of the Wheeler Equipment Shed to determine if that structure should also be removed from the Portici cultural landscape (MANA 2019: 4).

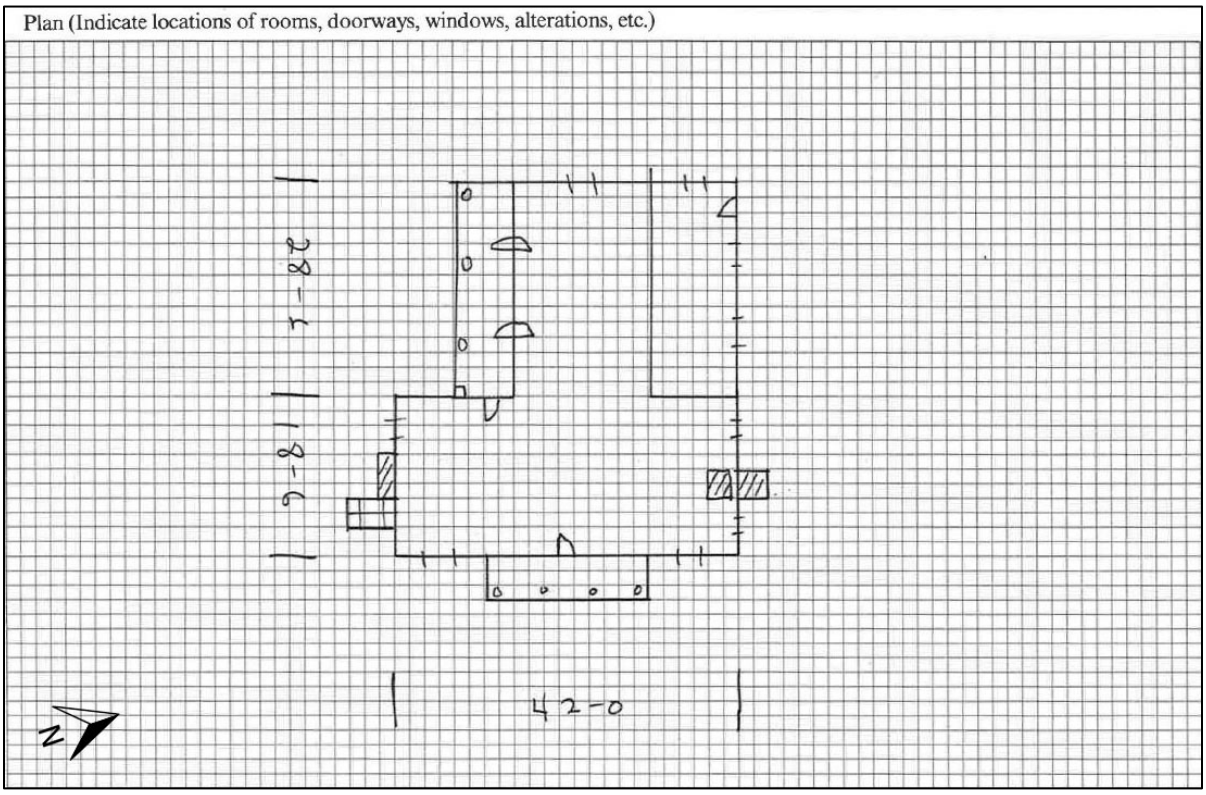


Figure 60: Plan with rough dimensions of Portici III recorded in a 1987 architectural survey for the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. "Survey Form: Portici," 1987. Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).



Figure 61: Oblique photograph showing the southern elevation of Portici III taken by Bill Polhill, facing northeast. "Survey Form: Portici," 1987. Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

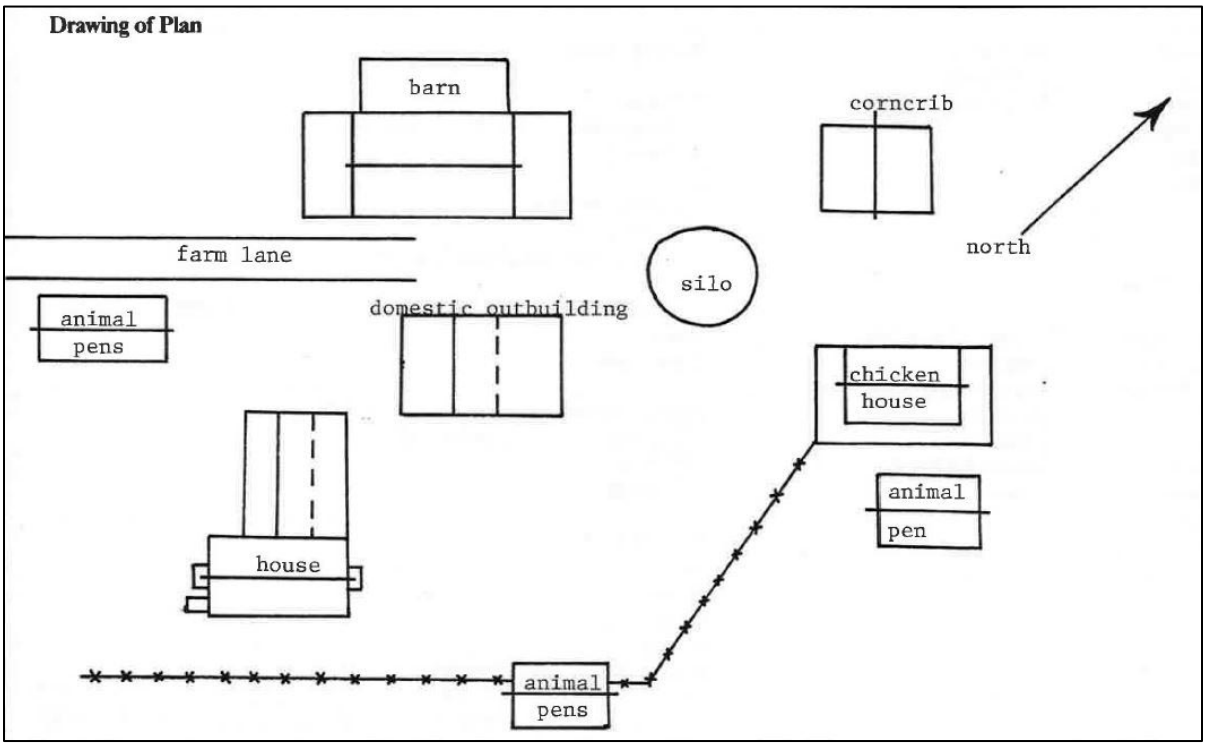


Figure 62: Plan of Portici III and its outbuildings recorded in a 1992 architectural survey for the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. "Historic District/Brief Survey Form," 1992. Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

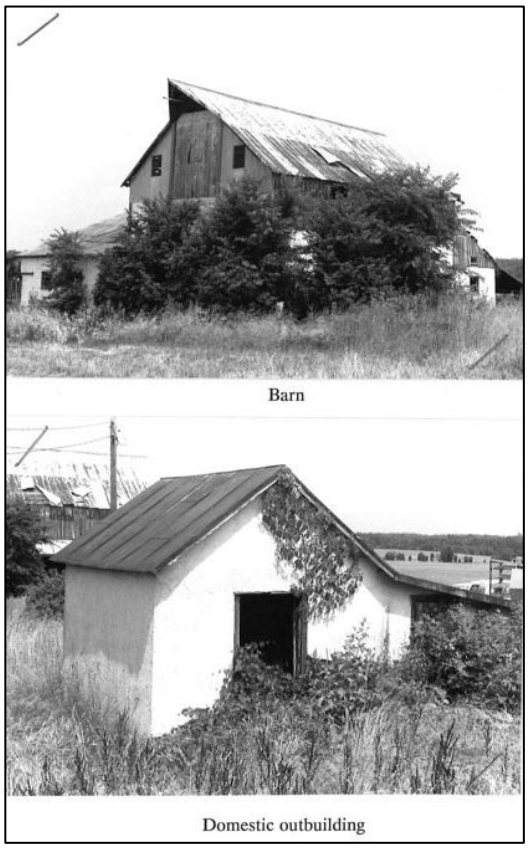


Figure 63: Photographs of two of the Portici III outbuildings taken as part of the 1992 architectural survey for the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. The photograph of the barn was taken facing north and the domestic outbuilding facing northwest. "Historic District/Brief Survey Form," 1992. Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).



Figure 64: A 2002 aerial showing the Portici farm. The blue arrow points to the Portici III building cluster site, the blue dashed line encircles the Wheeler Equipment Shed and the pink line encircles the second, smaller shed. "Aerial Photography," 2002. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).

The historic Portici plantation was included in a 1996 CLI for the southern portion of Manassas that was prepared to aid MANA's efforts to update its GMP (Parsons 1996: 1-2). The 1996 CLI drew heavily on findings from Parker and Hernigle's 1990 archeological report for information about the Portici landscape. The document did not define a period of significance for the site but focused heavily on its Civil War-era conditions to assess the integrity of landscape features. In describing the existing conditions, this report noted that the landscape's vegetation was primarily herbaceous cropland, but that woodlands on the northern and northwestern borders of the property obscured historic views of the battlefield (Parsons 1996: 4-16, 4-33). It also recorded that Civil War-era fencing was no longer extant on site, but that some of this was replaced by wire fencing and in some areas cedar trees grew along the historic fence lines and farm road traces

(Parsons 1996: 4-53; 4-71). In December 2000, researchers from the Louis Berger Group, Inc. (now part of WSP USA, Inc.) conducted a survey of the Confederate winter encampment within the Portici cultural landscape. During this investigation completed in 2001, researchers located information about which regiments may have been stationed at the camp in addition to details about its configuration and design of the huts (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 48, 49).

Between 2000 and 2010, MANA took measures to formalize visitor circulation through the Portici landscape and create connections to the wider park trail system. By 2002, the park established a formal parking lot on Rock Road to provide visitor access to the Portici I site and the Ball Family Cemetery, but this feature may have been present at least informally as early as 1994 (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1994; USGS 2002). During this same period, MANA began mowing a pedestrian trail from the parking lot to these sites and formalized it as the "Portici Trail" by 2010 (Elliott 2010: 5, 6). The 1983 GMP included recommendations to add an equestrian parking lot on the Wheeler Tract and the park installed this feature off Vandor Lane between 2000 and 2002 (Fairfax County Government 2002; NPS 1983: 20; Prince William County Government 2000). The park established the Portici Bridle Loop, a combination equestrian and hiking trail that encircles the Portici cultural landscape, sometime between about 1994 and 2003 (USGS 1994; USGS 2003). This trail created connections to MANA's interior trail network as well as the Bull Run Regional Park (Elliott 2010: 5, 6; USGS 2003).

When the park acquired the Wheeler Tract from the NPF, there was an agricultural lease on the property (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The NPS continued to lease the land for agricultural use following acquisition (Parsons 1996: 4-71). Prior to 2021, MANA issued five-year leases under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and the lessee grew a hay crop of warm season grasses (Gorsira 2021: personal communication). Starting in 2021, the park established a ten-year lease for the first time to manage approximately 117 acres of the Portici landscape as cropland, still for hay cultivation (Gorsira 2021: personal communication). The O'Neill Tract did not have an existing agricultural lease when the NPS acquired the property and by 1989, a successional forest developed on the tract beyond the gas line easement running through the property (USGS 1989).

In 2014, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) opened Section 106 consultation as the lead federal agency for a project initiated by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) intended to increase the capacity of the I-66 corridor in Fairfax and Prince William Counties (VDOT Project No. 0066-96A-297) (FHWA 2018: 1). Although the Portici cultural landscape was located outside of the defined Area of Potential Effects (APE), VDOT considered the impacts of the project from multiple vantage points within the site in consultation with MANA staff (FHWA 2018: 2). After the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) was complete, VDOT proposed adding at speed flyover ramps south of Portici (FHWA 2018: 2, 3; Williams and Austin 2018: 4-6). These elevated access ramps (EARs) will rise at least 22 feet off the ground and consulting parties to the Section 106 process agreed in 2018 that the placement of the westbound EAR would result in an Adverse Effect to the Portici cultural landscape (FHWA 2018: 3; Williams and Austin 2018: 4-6). In addition to the westbound EAR, there were also concerns about the negative impact increased vehicular traffic and light pollution will have on the site (Williams and Austin 2018: 4-6).

To address the Adverse Effect on the Portici cultural landscape, the FHWA executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with consulting parties in 2018. The MOA specified that the design will, "…incorporate aesthetic treatments to the westbound EAR, including use of a color compatible with that of the eastern red cedar hedge along Vandor Lane to reduce the visibility of the proposed westbound EAR" (FHWA 2018: 4). In addition, VDOT is required to install screening vegetation "east of and surrounding" the Vandor Lane parking lot and along the southwestern border of the Portici cultural landscape boundary (Figure 65) (FHWA 2018: 5). The MOA provided funding for the development of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Portici cultural landscape and the purchase of additional conservation easements or fee simple land acquisition within the APE for viewshed protection (FHWA 2018: 6). As of January 2022, the westbound EAR is under construction and no plantings have been installed.



Figure 65: Map showing the potential planting areas for the new vegetative screen detailed in the 2018 MOA associated with VDOT's expansion of the I-66 corridor's capacity. Figure from: Federal Highway Administration, "Memorandum of Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, The Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Virginia Department of Transportation Regarding I-66 Improvements, Fairfax And Prince William Counties, Virginia," 2018. MANA, NPS.

In 2019, MANA cultural resource staff conducted a condition assessment of the Ball Family Cemetery. The report noted lichen growth, biological growth, and staining on both the wall and headstones. The mortar of the wall was deteriorating and of inconsistent composition and the headstones showed signs of sugaring and mechanical damage. Notably, the northeast wall was bowing out and beginning to collapse (Bentley 2019a: 1). The report also noted possible groundhog damage within the burial ground's walls (Bentley 2019a: 2). Based on this assessment, park staff initiated planning in 2019 for a two-phase rehabilitation project that will include rebuilding and repointing the wall, as well as stabilizing the burial ground's soil and mitigating further erosion (NPS PEPC 89072; NPS PMIS 305008). As part of this initiative, the park installed a "no mow" grass mix within the interior of the burial ground's walls in the spring of 2021, but

the groundcover failed to establish (Bentley 2021b: personal communication; NPS PEPC 100991). In August 2021, MANA further refined their plans, proposing to reconstruct the wall to match its 19th century configuration and ensure that the mass burial of 16 Civil War soldiers is entirely enclosed by the wall (NPS PEPC 103809). The project has a target start date of summer 2022. (Refer to the Supplemental Information section for a full condition assessment of the Ball Family Cemetery conducted in July 2021 as part of this CLI effort).

In the winter of 2022, MANA staff erected a temporary reconstruction of a Confederate winter encampment hut northeast of the Rock Road parking lot (Figure 66). The hut covers a ten-foot square area and is part of the park's 160th Civil War Anniversary commemorative programming. Park staff use this building to interpret the Confederate camp and its subsequent use by the 20th New York State Militia. MANA staff will remove this temporary interpretive exhibit from the cultural landscape no later than the end of FY24 (NPS PEPC 105367).



Figure 66: Temporary interpretive exhibit of a Confederate winter encampment hut. "Temporary Winter Quarters Exhibit," 2022. MANA, NPS.

Analysis & Evaluation

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

The following section analyzes the Portici cultural landscape and presents an evaluation of its physical integrity. Portici is a component landscape of the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA), a unit within the National Park Service (NPS) system. The analysis considers landscape characteristics and features that existed during Portici's periods of significance and compares these historic conditions against the landscape's current condition. Portici is nationally and locally significant under NRHP Criteria A and D. Portici has three periods of significance with some overlap spanning 1733 to 1944 and encompassing the agricultural use of the plantation/farm (1733-1936), the Civil War and its impacts (1861-1865), and the preservation of the landscape to commemorate and memorialize the two Battles of Manassas (1936-1944) (see the National Register Information section of this report for details). As landscape characteristics and their associated features convey a property's historic significance, this comparative analysis can determine the overall integrity of the Portici cultural landscape. As part of the comparison, features in the landscape will be assigned a status of contributing, non-contributing, or undetermined based on the feature's relationship to Portici's historic significance.

Those elements of the landscape that are considered contributing comprise the character defining features. For a landscape feature to be contributing, it needs to have been present during one or more of the property's periods of significance. If a feature is non-contributing, it either was not present during the historic period or it lacks the integrity to convey historic significance. Non-contributing features are considered "compatible" if they do not detract from the property's historic significance or otherwise compromise its integrity, and "incompatible" if they diminish the historic character of the property thereby compromising its ability to convey its significance. Features are categorized as "undetermined" when further primary research is needed beyond the scope of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) to ascertain the origin date of the feature and its relationship to the property's significance. In some cases, features that post-date a site's period of significance support aspects of a historic site's integrity or are otherwise related to the property's significance and are given the status "managed as a cultural resource" (Page 2009: 7-5).

The Portici landscape contains features within the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, constructed water features, small-scale features, and archeological sites. It should be noted that landscape features may fit under several landscape characteristics. Hence some landscape features are discussed in the narratives of multiple landscape characteristics. However, each feature is inventoried only once under its primary landscape characteristic.

Natural Systems and Features: The geomorphology, underlying geology, and hydrology of the site have remained consistent since the historic period. The geomorphology and underlying geology of the Culpeper Basin, Holkums Branch, and the NPS owned portion of the Bull Run are contributing features under this landscape characteristic. The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of natural systems and features.

Spatial Organization: A key feature of the spatial organization of the Portici cultural landscape over the course of its periods of significance is change through construction, demolition, and reconstruction. Therefore, despite the loss of historic building clusters, the Portici cultural landscape still conveys this history of change as a character defining element of the historical spatial organization. Furthermore, the topographical legibility of the Portici I site, prominence of the Rock Road, and absence of the Fannie Lee Henry House in the present-day landscape speak to important aspects of the site's spatial organization throughout its periods of significance. For these reasons, the Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of spatial organization for all three periods of significance under both Criteria A and D.

Land Use: The Portici cultural landscape continues to be farmed in the present day under a lease, continuing the agricultural use of the site that began in about 1733 CE. The landscape's inclusion within the MANA boundaries preserves the Civil War-era battlefield associated with both the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of both agricultural and commemorative land use.

Topography: Despite erosion along the Bull Run and Holkums Branch, the Portici cultural landscape retains the distinctive ridges, valley, flats, and steep topography along watercourses that characterize its condition during its periods of significance. The two ridges associated with Portici I, II, and III are intact as is the valley between them and the floodplain adjacent to the bend in the Bull Run. Portici demonstrates integrity of topography.

Vegetation: Current vegetation patterns within the Portici cultural landscape boundary are largely consistent with its periods of significance. Overall, the property comprises more forested land than was present between 1861 and 1937 as indicated by available archival sources (Fairfax County Government 1937; Harris 1861). The fields cultivated under the current agricultural lease are consistent with historic croplands for the site and contribute to the property's character. The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of vegetation.

Circulation: Rock Road is the only feature of the present-day circulation on site that contributes to the character of the Portici cultural landscape. The other historic farm roads are either no longer extant aboveground or lack historic integrity. However, Rock Road is an important character defining feature for all three of the site's periods of significance Under Criterion A. Furthermore, there are several circulation features that are significant under Criterion D such as Balls Ford, Lewis Ford, and the farm road to the Lewis Ford. The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of circulation under Criteria A and D.

Buildings and Structures: The Ball Family Cemetery is a contributing structure for all three periods of significance for the Portici cultural landscape under Criterion A. All the other buildings and most of the structures dating to the historic period are no longer extant as aboveground features. However, due to the significance of the Ball Family Cemetery, the Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of buildings and structures under Criterion A.

Views and Vistas: The views towards Henry Hill to the north have been negatively impacted by successional vegetation and the immediate views south were destroyed by development outside

the MANA boundary. However, interior views of the prominent ridges on the site and views towards the Bull Run and along Rock Road better convey the historic character of the property. The Portici cultural landscape exhibits integrity of this landscape characteristic.

Constructed Water Features: All the agricultural ponds on site postdate the Portici cultural landscape's periods of significance and therefore do not contribute to the integrity of the Portici cultural landscape.

Small-Scale Features: There are no extant small-scale features within the Portici cultural landscape that date to the site's periods of significance. Nor is there an indication that there are any small-scale features that are significant under Criterion D. Therefore, the Portici cultural landscape does not retain integrity of small-scale features.

Archeological Sites: The Portici cultural landscape contains archeological data related to the site's historic agricultural and related social history, as well as its military uses. The property retains a high degree of integrity of archeological sites.

INTEGRITY

This section follows National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria to determine the integrity of the Portici cultural landscape. The NRHP defines historic integrity as "… the ability of a property to convey its significance…" through the extant physical characteristics and cultural associations that express the character of the property during its period(s) of significance (NPS 1997: 44). To qualify for listing in the NRHP, a property must meet one or more of the NRHP criteria for significance, but also must retain integrity from its period(s) of significance. The NRHP identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For a site to retain historic integrity, it must exhibit several or all these aspects of integrity. The following summary details the Portici cultural landscape's retention of the seven aspects of integrity. The definitions for the seven aspects of integrity detailed below are adapted from *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997).

Location: *The place where a historic property was constructed, or a feature was introduced during the historic period.* The Portici plantation occupies its historic location, although many of the built features from its period of significance are no longer extant or only are extant as subsurface archeological features. The historic Portici plantation's location in relationship to historic farm roads; the neighboring Henry, Robinson, and Van Pelt properties; and natural systems such as the Bull Run and Holkums Branch remain consistent with the property's period of significance. Furthermore, the property's agricultural lands, woodland areas, and family burial ground (the Ball Family Cemetery) remain consistent with their historic locations and therefore convey the historic patterns of land use and spatial organization of the property. The Portici cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location.

Design: *The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a historic property.* Portici is a vernacular landscape and its design emerged over the course of its historic period (1733 to 1944) in response to agricultural practices, multi-generational land ownership, military occupation, and preservation efforts centered around commemorating the Battles of Manassas. Although many of the built historic features are no longer visible on the Portici landscape, it retains integrity of design under Criterion A through retention of historic circulation patterns, structures, and land use patterns associated with agriculture, as well as under Criterion D for its potential to yield information related to Portici's historic design.

Setting: *The character of the physical environment of a historic property.* Portici has experienced substantial changes that have altered the setting since its periods of significance including the loss of all historic buildings as aboveground features, construction of post-historic farm sheds, the addition of Vandor Lane and the Interstate 66 (I-66) that bisects the historic plantation and disrupts views to the south, and the growth of successional forest in the northwest that obscure views to the Henry Farm. Due to these changes, Portici does not retain integrity of setting.

Materials: *The physical elements of a particular period in a particular pattern or configuration and include construction materials, paving, plants, and other features of a historic property.* Most of the

buildings and structures that date to the property's periods of significance are no longer extant as aboveground resources. Fences have been replaced with materials that post-date the historic period. The paving material of the historic farm road at the western boundary of the property, currently known as "Rock Road," dates to the commemorative period of significance for the property (1936-1944). The materials of the Ball Family Cemetery are historic, although the current configuration of the wall may post-date the site's periods of significance. Given the extent of changes to the landscape's materials described above, Portici does not retain integrity of materials under Criterion A. It does, however, retain integrity of materials under Criterion D.

Workmanship: *The physical evidence of the crafts, design, and/or construction techniques of a historic period.* Although many of the built features are no longer extant aboveground at Portici, previous archeological investigations have shown that there is substantial data pertaining to the construction of buildings and structures during Portici's long history of agricultural use and its military occupation during the Civil War. Given the information that Portici has already yielded regarding the workmanship of Pohoke, Portici I, and the Confederate winter encampment, as well as its potential to yield additional information about the design and construction of other historic buildings, structures, and features, the Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of workmanship under Criterion D.

Feeling: *A property's expression of the historic sense of a particular period.* Portici's integrity of feeling is negatively impacted by the visual and aural disruption of the I-66 and the development immediately south and west of the property. However, the continued agricultural use of the Portici property, its relationship to the Bull Run to the east, and neighboring agricultural properties to the north help to convey the feeling of the historic periods associated with Virginia Piedmont agriculture, the battles and military occupation of the Civil War, and the park's early preservation efforts during the formation of the Bull Run RDA. Therefore, Portici retains integrity of feeling for all three periods of significance despite incompatible development outside of the park boundary.

Association: *The direct link between an important historic event, pattern, or person and a historic property.* The Portici cultural landscape maintains a strong association to the Carter family and the system of plantations established and maintained prior to the Civil War by Carter family descendants (the Balls and Lewises). Furthermore, the property retains a close association with Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston as his headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas, with Civil War military occupation as a field hospital and Confederate winter encampment following that first battle, and as the location of a cavalry clash in the final hours of the Second Battle of Manassas. Given these multiple layers of historic connections, Portici retains a high degree of integrity of association.

The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, thereby exhibiting six of the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the NRHP.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

The following analysis details the historic and existing condition of Portici's landscape characteristics and associated features and provides an inventory of these features. This inventory specifies whether each feature is contributing to Portici's NRHP eligibility meaning that it dates to one or more period of significance and conveys the historic character of the cultural landscape. Features that do not contribute to Portici's eligibility are given a status of noncontributing and may be determined do be either compatible or incompatible as needed. In limited instances, features have been categorized as having an undetermined status, due to a lack of definitive evidence to determine a date of origin for those features or substantial changes made to them. This inventory also incorporates a Facility Management Software System (FMSS) crosswalk to identify features with existing corresponding locations and/or assets in the FMSS. The inventory also includes corresponding Cultural Resources Inventory System – Historic Structures (CRIS-HS) numbers as applicable.

Natural Systems and Features

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

Historic Condition:

The Portici cultural landscape sits within the eastern portion of the Virginia Piedmont in the Triassic-age Culpeper Basin, which consists of layers of Jurassic igneous rocks, primarily diabase and basalt and is bounded on the west by the Bull Run fault running parallel to Bull Run Mountain (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 3; Cromwell and McIver 1985: 19). During Portici's periods of significance, the soil of the basin could support agriculture but was shallow in some areas due to shale outcroppings (Sarles 1955: 1). Silty and sandy soils were prevalent during the historic period, with the bedrock, primarily shales and siltstones, lying between two to six feet below the soil (Cromwell and McIver 1985: 19).

The underlying geology of the eastern Piedmont formed this area's distinctive topography, characterized by a myriad of metamorphosed rock including gneiss, slate, phyllite, schist, marble, serpentine, granite, and gabbro. These formations eroded at different rates over time leading to a combination of ridges and valley traversed by ravines (Parsons 1996: 4-9; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1). These ridges and valleys informed the way that troops moved through the landscape during the First and Second Battles of Manassas, with low-lying areas providing protective cover and ridges and hills providing vantage points for artillery batteries (Parsons 1996: 4-9; Schaible 2013: 12). Within the Portici cultural landscape boundary, such areas include the banks of the Bull Run near Lewis Ford and the ridge where Portici I stood. (Refer to the Topography section of the Analysis and Evaluation for additional information).

The Bull Run is a tributary of the Occoquan River, which in turn drains into the Potomac River Basin about 25 miles south of Washington, DC, and it constitutes the eastern boundary of the Portici cultural landscape. The source of the Bull Run is the Cool Springs Gap in the Bull Run Mountains and the stream flows through three physiographic regions: the Bull Run Mountains,

Culpeper Basin, and Piedmont Uplands (Cromwell and McIver 1985: 21; Trieschmann 2006: 7-2; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1). The Bull Run presented an obstacle during both the First and Second Battles of Manassas and its high banks provided cover to troops during the battles (Figure 67) (Parsons 1996: 3-10; Schaible 2013: 12, 20).



Figure 67: Photograph taken in 1863 of the Bull Run at an unknown location by Andrew J. Russell. The image conveys a sense of the watercourse's character during the Civil War. "View on Bull Run, May, 1863," 1863. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2012647819, accessed 2022).

The Portici cultural landscape is nestled within a bend in the Bull Run and is crisscrossed by ravines that flow across the land toward the stream. Portici I stood at the highest point of the plantation and therefore the driest area on the property. This vantage point also provided the dwelling with air circulation from breezes flowing through the buildings open windows in warm weather. The most notable ravine during the historic period was Holkums Branch, which ran through the northwestern portion of the cultural landscape and had its confluence with the Bull

Run north of the study area. There was a second notable ravine that flows to the southeast of Holkums Branch and was labeled "Tributary Creek" in a map from 1877, although this is likely a general term rather than a common name for the tributary (Figure 68) (United States Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] 1877). These ravines through the landscape would have been useful to water crops and livestock throughout the site's history of agricultural production. Holkums Branch also provided a source of running water to the Confederate troops stationed at the plantation during the winter of 1861/1862.

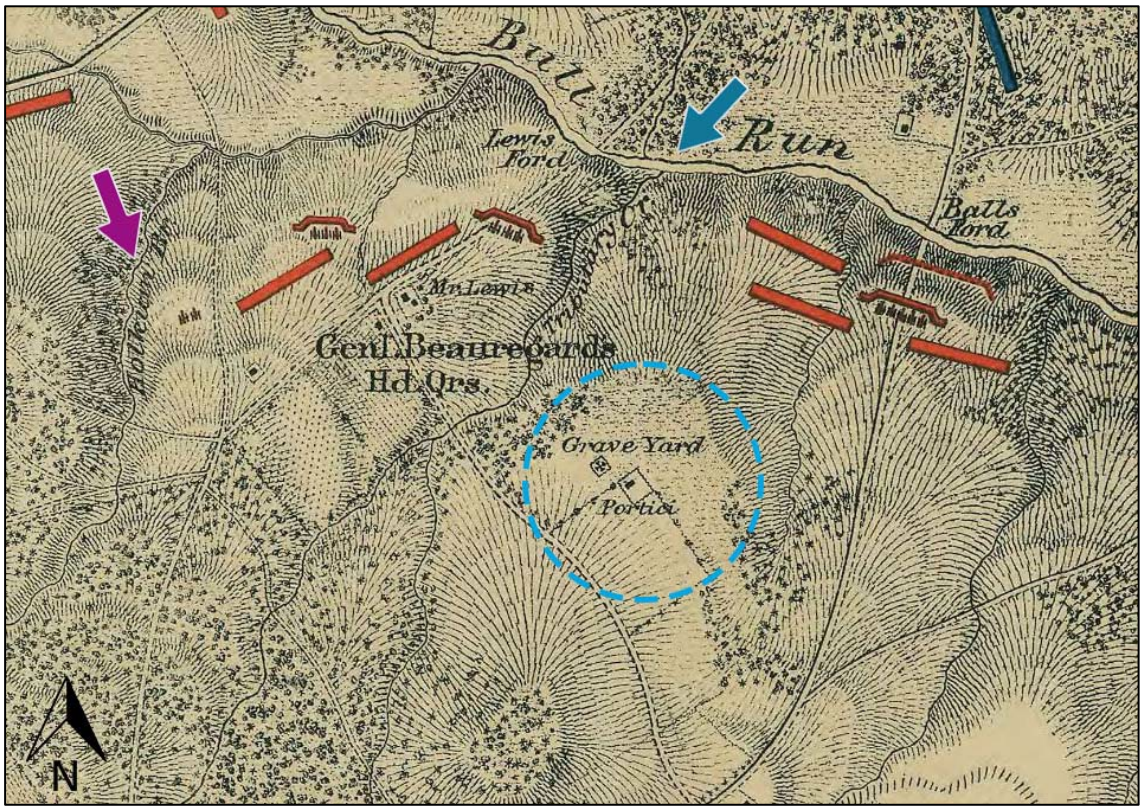


Figure 68: Detail of a map showing the physical conditions of the Manassas battlefield and troop positions during the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. The pink arrow points to Holkums Branch, the blue arrow denotes the unknown tributary, and the blue dashed line encircles the Portici plantation's main house and the Ball Family Cemetery. "Map of the battlefield of Bull Run, Virginia. Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell commanding the U.S. forces, Gen. G. [i.e. P.] T. Beauregard commanding the Confederate forces, July 21st, 1861," 1877. Library of Congress (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/glva01.lva00211, accessed 2022).

Existing Conditions:

The underlying geology and dominant soils of the Portici cultural landscape have not changed since the property's periods of significance. The underlying bedrock of the site is the Chatham Group, Groveton Member of the Bull Run Formation, consisting of, "thick red shales, siltstones and some sandstones, interbedded with thin gray shales" (Thornberry-Ehrlich 2008: 8). The eastern portion of the site has a concentration of terrace deposits characterized by cobbles and pebbles, while a band of alluvial deposits of sand, silt, and clay runs parallel to the Bull Run (Figure 69) (Thornberry-Ehrlich 2008: 19). The majority of the parent material for the soils in the park derive from the siltstone found in the underlying bedrock, which generally results in acidic and well drained loams (Thomas et al. 2011: 6). The soils within the cultural landscape boundary form a complex patchwork of silt loams, including Aden, Albano, Arcola, Dulles, Manassas and Panorama. Arcola-Nestoria complex comprises about 18% of the soil within the study area, which is a mix of silt loam, gravelly silt loam, and bedrock (US Department of Agriculture 2021). (Refer to the Physiographic section of the Regional Landscape Contexts and Narratives for additional information).

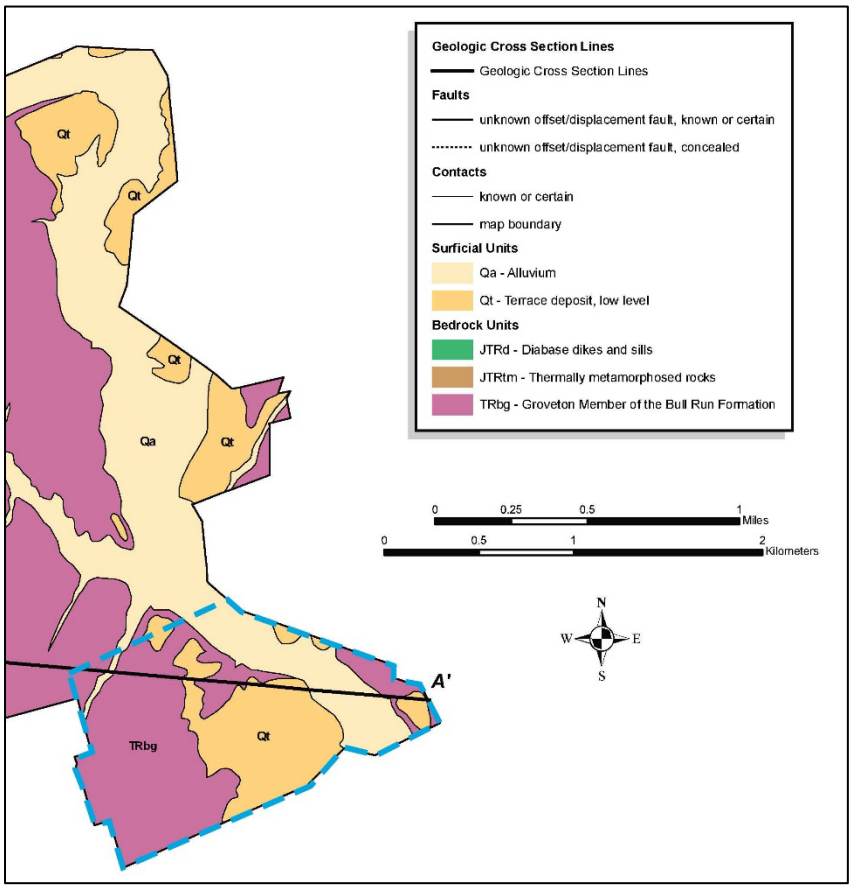


Figure 69: Detail of a geological map of MANA illustrating the distribution of the underlying geology of the park. The blue dashed line encircles the Portici cultural landscape. Figure from: Thornberry-Ehrlich, "Manassas National Battlefield Park: Geologic Resource Evaluation Report," 2008. NPS Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) (https://pubs.etic.nps.gov/, accessed 2021).

Similarly, the hydrology on site continues to function much as it did during Portici's periods of significance. The Bull Run continues coursing to the east of the study area. The border between Fairfax and Prince William Counties is the centerline of the Bull Run (Craig 2022: personal communication; Mooza 2022: personal communication). The NPS owns the portion of the unnavigable watercourse adjacent to Portici that lies within the boundaries of Prince William County, meaning to the middle of the Bull Run. The remaining portion of the run is included within the legislated boundary of the park, but NPS does not hold legal interest over that portion of this feature. (Refer to the Boundary Description section for additional information). The western bank of the Bull Run is more densely forested than it was during the historic period,

although it maintains the topographic variations created by the underlying geology that provided areas of protective cover to troops during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The Bull Run bends at the southeastern corner of the Portici cultural landscape and this area corresponds with the 100-year floodplain (area with a 1% probability of flooding every year) (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2021).

Holkums Branch flows through the northwestern portion of the cultural landscape boundary and this watercourse's current configuration roughly matches depictions of the battlefield made in the 1860s and 1870s. The branch intersects with the historic farm road known today as "Rock Road" within the Portici cultural landscape boundary. Holkums Branch is experiencing erosion exacerbated by the impervious coverage on the adjacent property to the southwest of the MANA park boundary (Bentley 2021b: personal communication). The tributary southeast of Holkums Branch was dammed sometime between 1937 and 1953 to create an agricultural pond, post-dating the site's agricultural period of significance. The pond persists to this day as a vernal waterbody but is not a contributing feature to the Portici cultural landscape. (Refer to the Constructed Water Features section for additional information on this and other ponds within the cultural landscape boundary).

Analysis:

Several natural systems present during Portici's historic period persist in the present day and contribute to the significance of this landscape, specifically the geomorphology, underlying geology, and hydrology of the site (Figure 70). The geomorphology of the Culpeper Basin gives the Portici landscape its characteristic patchwork of valleys and ridges. The underlying geology also contributes to the form of the landscape as well as the composition of the soil, which impacts the plant communities throughout the site and available agricultural soils historically and in the present day (Figure 71). Tributaries crisscross the flat croplands of Portici in the present day flowing towards the Bull Run, continuing the hydrological conditions that made this area attractive for agricultural production during the historic period. Holkums Branch directs water through the site as it feeds the Bull Run and both are contributing features to the cultural

landscape (Figure 72). The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of natural systems and features.

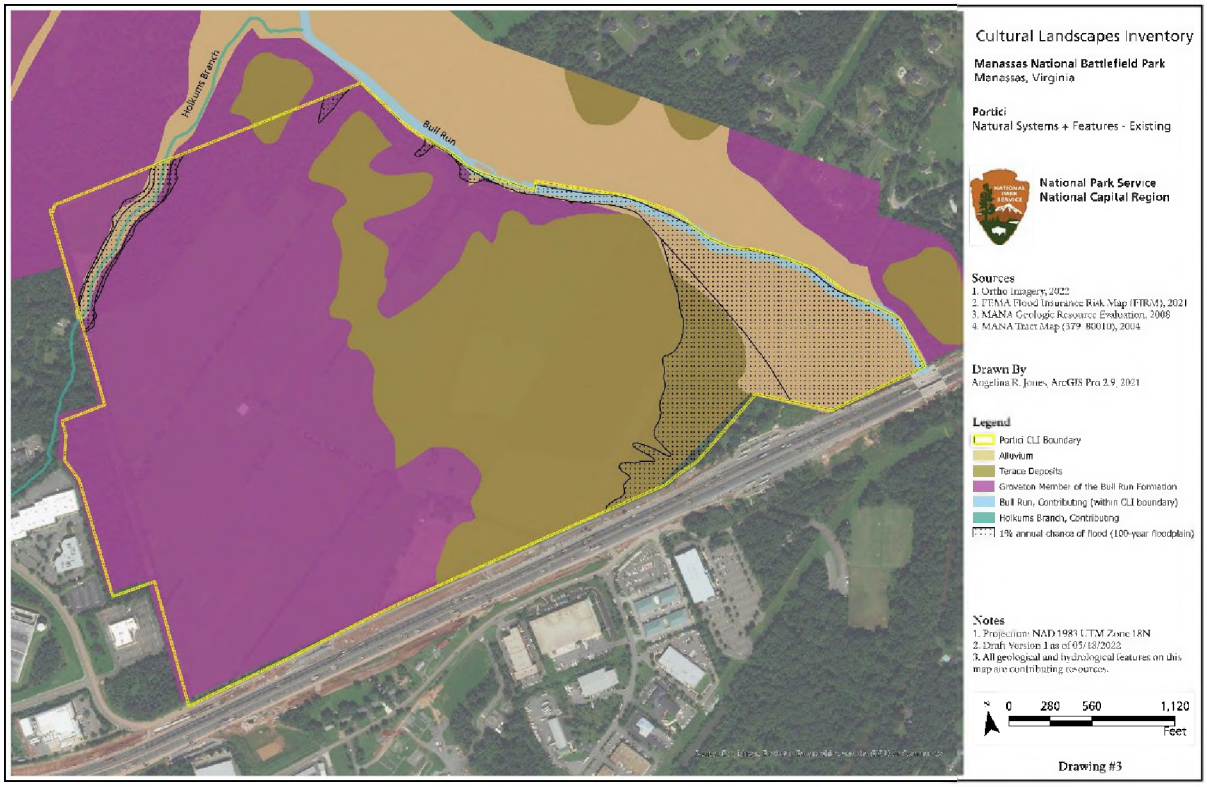


Figure 70: Natural Systems and Features Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 71: View of Holkums Branch north of the Portici cultural landscape boundary, facing northwest (typ.). This image illustrates the red soil and sandstone that characterizes much of the surficial deposits and alluvium of MANA, including within the Portici cultural landscape. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 72: Holkums Branch near the northern edge of Portici's cultural landscape boundary, facing north. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Geomorphology and underlying geology of the Culpeper Basin	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Holkums Branch	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bull Run (NPS fee portion only)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Spatial Organization

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

Historic Condition:

In about 1733, a tenant farmer in the Northern Neck proprietary on Robert "King" Carter's Lower Bull Run Tract built a vernacular frame dwelling on an unknown number of acres of land (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 47). The early frame building likely formed the basis for Elizabeth "Betty" Landon Carter Ball and her husband Spencer Ball's 1802 Pohoke plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15). This location for a farm dwelling was likely motivated in the 1700s by the easy access to water for agricultural production afforded by the Bull Run, which surrounded the property to the east and south and Holkums Branch that framed the property to the north. Topography and hydrology provided an organizational framework for the tenants of this property and would have informed the placement of agricultural fields, pastures, woodlots, and dependencies.

In 1820, the Balls constructed Portici I on a ridge roughly south of the former location of the Pohoke dwelling and the earlier plantation's infrastructure was absorbed into Portici's agricultural complex (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16; Parsons 1996: 4-35). Portici I was the main house sited on high ground looking over 762-acres of agricultural fields, pasture, and woodlands (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15; Parsons 1996: 3-7). The Portici plantation was a mostly self-contained system organized around enslaved labor and was a medium-sized plantation based on the average number of people enslaved there between 1799 and 1853 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 227). The plantation's form followed an armature with two distinctive clusters of buildings that reflected the separate and hierarchical functions of the plantation system: the main house and the agricultural production, which likely included an enslaved laborers' quarters (Figure 73) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 53, 227). The linear configuration continued northeast to the Bull Run, where another suspected enslaved laborers' quarters was located. There were at least three nodes outside of this linear arrangement: the enslaved laborers' quarters at the former site of the Pohoke dwelling, the Ball Family Cemetery,

and a potential enslaved laborers' quarters along Holkums Branch (further research and archeological investigation are needed to confirm definitively that this portion of the property housed enslaved people) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). A system of farm roads traversed the property and provided access to the farm road referred to today as Rock Road, the Lewis Ford, or the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (present-day Balls Ford Road bisected by the I-66). Although Alfred Ball increased the overall acreage to 1,022 acres between 1847 and 1849, the overall spatial organization of the plantation remained the same during this period and continued through Frank Lewis's ownership of the property although the total acreage of the plantation was reduced to 769 by 1859 (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 83; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16, 19, 20; Parsons 1996: 3-7; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129).

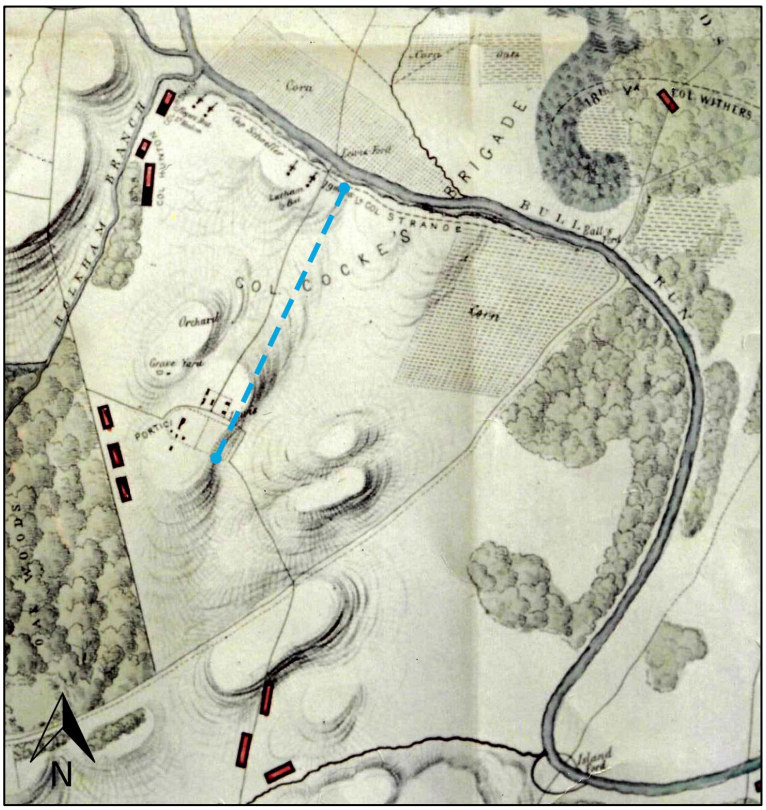


Figure 73: Detail of an 1861 map that illustrates the spatial organization of the Portici plantation during the Civil War. The linear organizational armature of the plantation is called out by the blue dashed line. "Map of the Battle Ground of Manassas from Actual Surveys by an Officer of General Beauregard's Staff Showing the Exact Position Occupied by Federal & Rebel Forces in the Battle of 21st July 1861," 1861. MANA Archives, NPS.

The spatial organization that connected the Portici plantation to larger road networks, ready sources of water, and elevated views of the surrounding landscape shaped the military use and occupation of this cultural landscape between 1861 and 1862. Confederate General Johnston selected Portici I for his headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas due in part to the elevated views afforded by the high elevation of Portici I and its connectivity to the Sudley area's larger road network (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20). This accessibility paired with the proximity of dependencies to the main house also made Portici I a valuable asset as a Confederate field hospital following the first battle. The Confederate Winter Camp was organized along the Holkums Branch and likely absorbed an enslaved laborers' quarters that was part of the Portici complex (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). These various aspects of Civil War-era use reflect a

tactical adaptation of the spatial organization that existed on the Portici plantation prior to the Civil War.

The boundaries of the Portici plantation changed after the Lewises returned to resume farming following the end of the Civil War. In the 1870s, Portici III became the central node of a much smaller farming complex, with ancillary structures built clustered around it in close proximity. The Lewises deeded away or sold off portions of the property in the decades following the Civil War so that the entire farm comprised only about 373 acres by 1896 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 129). Following Frank Lewis's death in 1913, the property's ownership was atomized, with land divided among his family. By this time, there were two farmsteads in addition to Portici III on the Portici farm that completely reconfigured the spatial organization from the pre-Civil War layout, namely the Fannie Lee Henry House (ca. 1890) and Tadpole Flats (ca. 1890) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 4-36; Trieschmann 2006: 7-37). Frank Lewis's granddaughter, Janie Lewis MacCall, also built a farmstead on the property by 1937 (Fairfax County Government 1937). This atomization of ownership led to new clusters of dwellings and agricultural buildings and structures with new circulation systems that connected to the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road and the farm road now known as Rock Road (Figure 74). After purchasing the Fannie Lee Henry Tract in 1936 for inclusion in the Bull Run RDA, the NPS paved this farm road (1936-1937) with boulders, which is the reason for the contemporary name of "Rock Road" (NPS 1950; Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS). The agency also contracted Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. to remove the Fannie Lee Henry House and its outbuildings in 1944 (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C, NPS). These two interventions associated with the site's commemorative significance both impacted Portici's spatial organization.

The spatial organization of the Portici farm continued to morph following the site's periods of significance. Carol H. Aldrich (later O'Neill) and Kenneth R. Aldrich purchased a portion of the Portici farm held by Fannie Lee Henry in 1947 that included most of the land in present-day NPS Tract 02-102 (Prince William County Circuit Court 1947b: DB 124, p. 117). Most of the buildings associated with Tadpole Flats were demolished by 1953, likely by either Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. or

William Wheeler (Fairfax County Government 1953; Prince William County Circuit Court 1947a: DB 124, p. 115). William Wheeler's purchase of Robert Lee Lewis's property in 1950 and his subsequent acquisition of a portion of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract in 1960 led to additional changes to the spatial organization of the property. This included the construction of a large equipment shed on the former Fannie Lee Henry House site and the construction of additional outbuildings in the Portici III building cluster (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). Except for the property retained by the NPS, the land within the Portici cultural landscape remained under agricultural cultivation during this period (Figure 74) (Fairfax County Government 1953).

The I-66, constructed between 1961 and 1966, bisected the historic Portici property, dividing the northern section from the southern section north of the historic Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road, irreversibly changing the spatial organization of the cultural landscape. The interstate paved over a large portion of the ridge where the cavalry engagement occurred during the Second Battle of Manassas and absorbed most of the former MacCall farmstead site. The NPS was able to reassemble the northern parcels of the historic Portici property following the passage of the boundary expansion in 1980 (Public Law 96-442), which subsequently led to MANA's incorporation of the Wheeler Tract in 1985 and the O'Neill Tract (owned by Carol O'Neill, formerly Carol Aldrich) in 1986 (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, National Capital Region [NCR]; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). The NPS managed most of the Wheeler Tract as cropland through agricultural leases, while leaving the O'Neill Tract to reforest. MANA demolished all the buildings and structures related to Wheeler's dairy farm between 1987 and 1994 except for an equipment shed and a second smaller shed (Parsons 1996: 3-33). The park also demolished Portici III in 1994 following consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) (Parsons 1996: 3-33, 4-36). The loss of Portici III and its outbuildings is consistent with the pattern of construction and demolition evidenced throughout the property's periods of significance (Figure 74). This legacy of change to Portici's spatial organization is demonstrated during the property's agricultural use, the Civil War, and under NPS ownership and should be viewed as a character defining feature of the site's spatial organization. (Refer to the Physical History for additional figures illustrating the changes to the property's spatial organization).

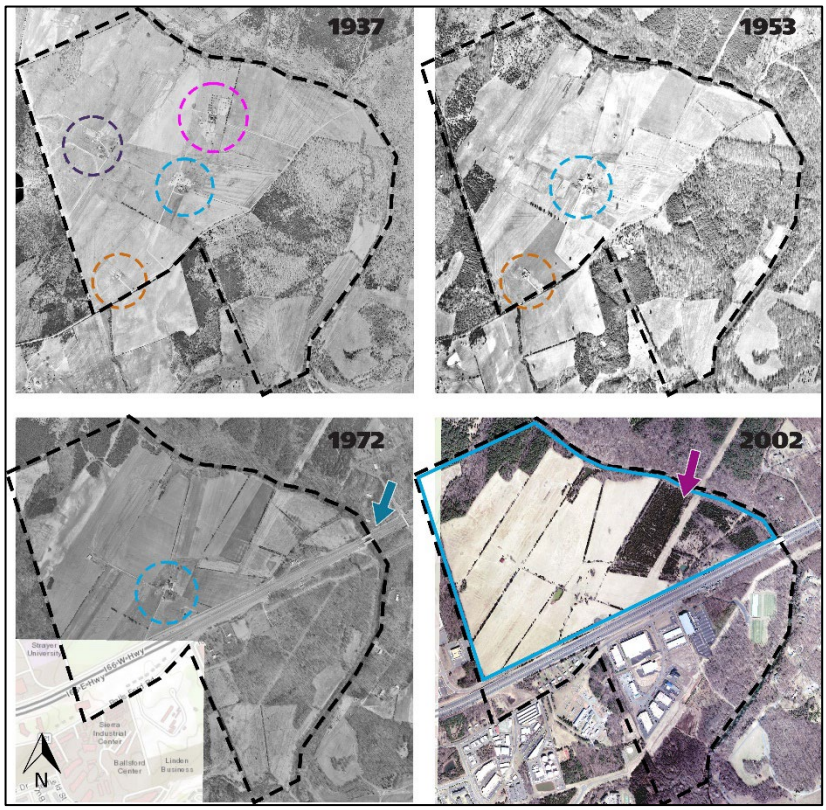


Figure 74: This composite image shows aerials of the Portici farm dating between 1937 and 2002. The black dashed line shows the Portici farm boundary as it was surveyed in 1918 and recorded in 1939. The blue dashed line encircles the Portici III cluster, the pink dashed line encircles the Tadpole Flats cluster, the orange dashed line encircles the MacCall farmstead, and the purple dashed line encircles the Fannie Lee Henry farmstead (purchased by the NPS in 1936). The blue arrow calls out the I-66 and the pink arrow shows the reforestation of the O'Neill Tract (02-102). The solid blue line shows the Portici cultural landscape boundary. "Aerial Photography," Various. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).

Existing Conditions:

In the present day, there are no aboveground features directly associated with the Pohoke plantation that can aid in the understand of the site's spatial organization at the time. In addition, the only built features that remain to signal Portici I and Portici III's spatial organizations are present-day Rock Road, the Ball Family Cemetery, and the Lewis and Balls Fords. However, the prominent ridge where Portici I was sited is a notable elevated feature in the landscape and gives some indication of the former plantation's main house cluster as it still looks over crops maintained by the park through an agricultural lease. This same elevated position provides understanding of the spatial orientation during the First Battle of Manassas from Johnston's

headquarters. The existing Rock Road was a major component of the property's spatial organization during development of the Bull Run RDA. Furthermore, the extant remnant lines of trees following a former fence line near the road trace leading to Lewis Ford depicts the spatial division between the Fannie Lee Henry Tract and the rest of the Portici Farm that existed in 1936 during the formation of the Bull Run RDA and MANA. (Refer to the Existing Vegetation map in the Vegetation section for a depiction of extant tree lines).

Analysis:

A primary aspect of the spatial organization of the Portici cultural landscape over the course of its periods of significance is change through construction, demolition, and reconstruction (Figure 75). This is particularly evident in relation to its agricultural history and corresponding period of significance (1733-1936) as illustrated by the multiple iterations of primary dwellings on the site, namely Pohoke, Portici I, Portici II, and Portici III. Therefore, despite the loss of the building clusters as aboveground features and bisection by I-66, the Portici cultural landscape still conveys a holistic understanding of this facet of the historical spatial organization. Furthermore, the topographical legibility of the Portici I site and its connection to the Bull Run, Lewis Ford, and the present-day Rock Road provide spatial orientation useful to interpreting the organization encountered by troops during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. (Refer to the Existing Topography map in the Topography section for a depiction of topographic areas of the site). The prominence of the Rock Road in the present-day landscape and absence of the Fannie Lee Henry House speak to key interventions in the development of the Bull Run RDA and MANA that defined the spatial organization of this portion of the commemorative landscape. For these reasons, the Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of spatial organization for all three periods of significance under both Criteria A and D.

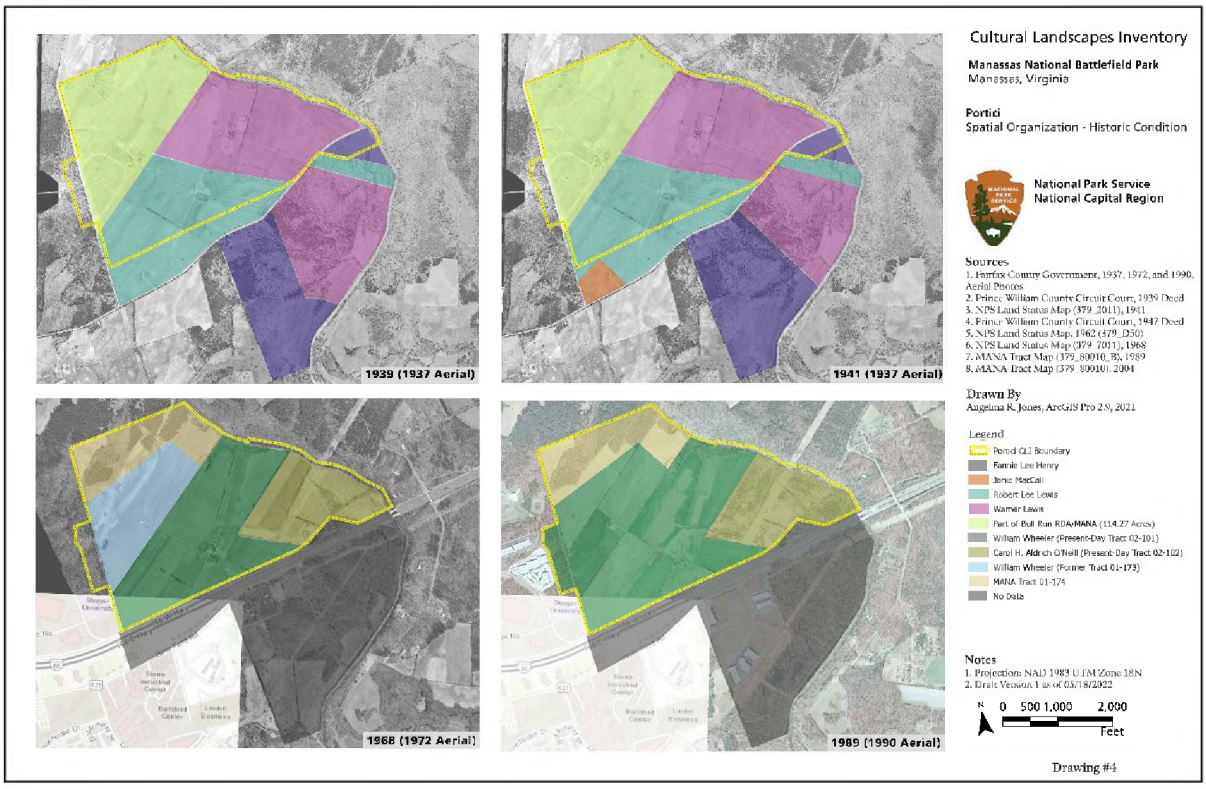


Figure 75: Spatial Organization Historic Condition - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Spatial organization related to the First Battle of Manassas and Confederate field hospital	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spatial organization related to the formation of the Bull Run RDA and MANA	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Spatial organization related to the site's agricultural and social history	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Land Use

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

Historic Condition:

Agricultural Land Use

The Portici property has a long history of agricultural production beginning around 1733. The Carter family initially leased out the property for farming until it was sold to the Balls in 1811 and acquired by the Lewis line in the 1850s (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 22; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12, 15, 19). Both the Balls and the Lewises were descended from the Carter family, and they managed the Portici plantation with the labor of enslaved people. During this period, agricultural production on the property shifted from primarily tobacco to grain, but crops and livestock were a consistent component of the property's land use (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 10). The Ball Family Cemetery, likely established in 1832 following the death of Spencer Ball, is connected to this agricultural land use. It was typical for plantations and farms in the Virginia Piedmont to include a burial ground in outlying areas away from the main house (Schaible 2013: 12). The Portici plantation's agricultural production was interrupted during the Civil War, but the Lewises began farming the property again in 1865 on a smaller scale than prior to the war (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20, 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18). A portion of the historic Portici plantation was cultivated by private owners at least until 1973, but possibly as late as 1986 when the NPS acquired the O'Neill Tract (Heck 1973; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). The National Park Foundation (NPF) and the NPS both maintained agricultural production through leases after acquiring the Wheeler Tract (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Gorsira 2021: personal

communication). (Refer to the Spatial Organization section for a summary of the atomization of land ownership in the 1900s).

Military Land Use

Between 1861 and 1865, the Portici landscape was shaped by the events of the Civil War. Portici I served as the Confederate headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas, chosen in part for its topography and proximity to the larger circulation network in the area. In preparation for this battle, the 19th Virginia Regiment constructed rifle pits to guard the Lewis Ford across the Bull Run (Parsons 1996: 3-9). Portici I was used as a Confederate field hospital following the First Battle of Manassas and the surrounding land became a repository for the limbs of the wounded amputated by the surgeons working in the house (Beasley 2000: 97; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 98). Confederate troops, stationed on the Portici property between December 1861 and March 1862, constructed a winter encampment near Holkums Branch likely absorbing one of the plantation's quarters for enslaved laborers into the camp (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). United States (US) troops occupied the abandoned camp for an overnight on March 14, 1862, repurposing the huts left by the retreating Confederate forces (Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). During the Second Battle of Manassas, the Portici plantation saw a cavalry clash between Federal and Confederate forces, as Union troops evacuated the battlefield via the Lewis Ford (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 34). The Lewis family did not occupy the Portici property between 1861 and 1865 and during this period agricultural production ceased and Portici I burned to the ground.

Military land use of the Portici farm continued in the 1900s, first with the 1904 US Army maneuvers where Army Regulars and National Guardsmen performed drills informed by the events of both Manassas Civil War battles (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 26). The US Army Corps of Engineers included the Portici farm in a 1904 survey they conducted of the maneuver grounds led by Major Edward Burr (USACE 1904a; Prince William County Government 1904). The US Army staged training maneuvers on the Manassas battlefield again in 1939, this time within the Bull Run RDA (Elder and Weldon 2019: 58; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31). It is uncertain how this two-week exercise overlapped with the Portici cultural landscape. However, the 114.27-acre Fannie Lee Henry Tract was already incorporated into the Bull Run RDA at this

time. Portici III housed a US Secret Service training facility in the mid-1980s following NPS acquisition, which was a quasi-military use of the site (Parsons 1996: 4-76).

Commemorative Land Use

Early commemoration and preservation efforts at the Manassas Battlefield, such as the National Jubilee of Peace in 1911 and the formation of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in 1921, did not include the Portici property. However, these efforts laid the groundwork for later preservation and commemoration efforts of the Manassas Battlefield that did include the northern portion of the pre-Civil War Portici plantation. In 1935, the NPS established the Bull Run RDA for commemorative and recreational use. The Bull Run RDA was designed to preserve the Manassas battlefield while also commemorating the Civil War battles through tours and providing recreational opportunities via scenic drives and trails (Elder and Weldon 2019: 56; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). On May 19, 1936, the NPS purchased the Fannie Lee Henry Tract, constituting 114.27 acres and the northernmost section of the historic Portici property for inclusion in the RDA (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). This parcel included a large portion of the present-day Rock Road, the Ball Family Cemetery, and Lewis Ford. Shortly after this acquisition, the NPS celebrated the 75th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1936, with an event attended by 31,000 people that included a reenactment (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31). Annual events organized around the battle anniversaries were a hallmark of commemoration efforts of this period at the Manassas battlefield.

A primary focus of the Bull Run RDA's early preservation efforts on the Fannie Lee Henry Tract centered around the present-day Rock Road, both for its historic importance to the events of the First Battle of Manassas and as useful park infrastructure. Although the road is now referred to as Rock Road, it was initially called the "Fannie Lee Henry Park Road" in RDA-era plans (NPS 1937). The Fannie Lee Henry Tract's inclusion in the Bull Run RDA made it part of the larger commemorative landscape that the Bull Run RDA and later MANA represented. However, it was not until the Wheeler and O'Neill Tracts were purchased in the 1980s that the NPS considered the

full interpretive potential of the Portici cultural landscape and the value of its preservation as an important component of the larger battlefield.

Recreational Land Use

In addition to scenic drives and trails mentioned above, horse riding was a facet of the recreational land use of MANA since its founding in 1940 and one that is closely connected to the Portici cultural landscape (Zenzen 1998: ch. 11). Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. and William Wheeler were both active members of the Bull Run Hunt Club in the late 1930s and early 1940s and co-hosted equestrian hunts on their properties adjacent to the Bull Run RDA/MANA. Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. and his wife Marion M. Lewis hosted an annual thanksgiving lunch at Portici III following a morning hunt at least between 1938 and 1944, if not for a longer span of time. The proximity of Portici III to the park makes it very likely that federal lands were part of the area traversed during these annual hunts (The Washington Evening Star [TWES] November 20, 1938: 58; TWES November 19, 1944: 39). Francis Wilshin, MANA Superintendent from 1955 to 1969, allowed fox hunting to continue in the park during his tenure (Elder and Weldon 2019: 63; Zenzen 1998: ch. 11). The superintendent who succeeded Wilshin, Russell Berry, introduced formal equestrian trails to the park between 1969 and 1973 (Zenzen 1998: ch. 11).

Existing Conditions:

The continuing cultivation of the Portici cultural landscape for hay production in the present day maintains a connection to the historical agricultural land use. Although the loss of pastureland and grazing livestock diminishes the extent of the historical activity. The Wheeler equipment shed and reconfigured farm road post-date the period of significance (1733-1936) related to Piedmont agriculture on the site, but still convey this continuing land use. There are fewer fields in cultivation on the Portici property now than there were historically, but those that are cultivated today are consistent with the end of the period of significance (Fairfax County Government 1937). The Portici landscape no longer serves a military land use. The Civil War earthworks along the Bull Run are particularly important to the interpretation of the built aspects of military land use of the site during the First Battle of Manassas, while the sites topography continues to convey its strategic importance as the Confederate headquarters during this battle.

The interpretive signage and the NPS's treatment of the Portici landscape as a cultural resource are consistent with earlier preservation efforts initiated by the Bull Run RDA. The Portici Equestrian Loop trail and associated Vandor Lane parking lot for horse trailers continue the equestrian recreational connection established during the formation of the Bull Run RDA and designation of MANA.

Analysis:

The continued agricultural use of the Portici cultural landscape is integral to the legibility of this historical land use of the property and its connection to the history of Virginia Piedmont land cultivation (Figure 76). (Refer to the Existing Vegetation map in the Vegetation section for a depiction of the current agricultural fields). Interpretive elements in the landscape post-date Portici's periods of significance but are consistent with the landscape's connection to the preservation and commemoration of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. These recent interpretive features also serve to interpret the military land use of the Portici plantation during the Civil War, although this is a land use that is no long present within the current Portici landscape. The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of both agricultural and commemorative land use.



Figure 76: The Wheeler-era equipment shed and adjacent hayfields, facing north. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Agricultural land use	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commemorative/ Preservation land use	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Topography

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

Historic Condition:

The topography of the Portici cultural landscape was shaped by the underlying geology of the Culpeper Basin with the distinctive ridges, valleys dotted with wetlands, and ravines typical of this part of the Virginia Piedmont. (Refer to the Natural Systems and Features and the Regional Landscapes Context and Narratives sections for additional information). The most prominent ridge within the historic Portici plantation landscape spanned the western portion of the property adjacent to present-day Rock Road and framed to the northwest by the slopes of Holkums Branch. Both Pohoke and Portici I sat on this ridge during the property's historic period. Pohoke (built ca. 1733), was situated at a present-day elevation of approximately 234 feet above sea level and Portici I (built 1820) at approximately 244 feet, close to the highest point on the plantation of 248 feet (Prince William County GIS 2018; Virginia Cultural Resources Information System). The former site of Pohoke became an enslaved laborers' quarters after 1820 and a second possible enslaved laborers' quarters sat on this ridge, northeast of Portici I. The Ball Family Cemetery and orchard were also located on this ridge northwest of Portici I. A second ridge rested at a lower elevation southeast of this first ridge. This is the terrace where first Portici II and then Portici III sat at a present-day elevation of approximately 208 feet above sea level. Following the Civil War, likely in the 1890s, the Fannie Lee Henry House was built on the main ridge southeast of the Ball Family Cemetery at a present-day elevation of 240 feet (Prince William County GIS 2018; Virginia Cultural Resources Information System). Warner Lewis built Tadpole flats around this time in the valley between the two ridges, hence the name. However, the house was still situated at a relatively high point of Portici farm at approximately 194 feet in the present day. Janie MacCall's farmstead, constructed prior to 1937, sat in the southwestern corner of the property, near the present-day 212 feet elevation point (Prince William County GIS 2018). The distribution of dwellings on the site shows a consistent preference for situating houses in topographically high areas between the 1700s and 1900s. These areas ensured the building foundations would remain dry and provided prospect over low-lying areas of the property.

The eastern portion of the property gradually declined in elevation, sloping in a southeasterly direction towards the Bull Run. This part of the site was a flat area well suited to agricultural production. It should be noted that during the historic period for Portici, much of the property

was cleared of trees and served as pasture or cropland, even in the steeper areas along Holkums Branch and the Bull Run. (Refer to the Vegetation section for additional information). The lowest lying land area within the Portici cultural landscape boundary, ranging between 168-160 feet above sea level in the present day, was planted with corn in 1861 (Parsons 1996: 4-73). This area corresponds roughly with the rocky terrace deposits and alluvium described in the Natural Systems and Features section, while the ridges discussed above correspond with the underlying Chatham Group bedrock.

The prominent ridge of Portici I offered key views to Confederate General Johnston during the first battle of Manassas (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20; Parsons 1996: 3-11). An 1862 map demonstrates the relative elevation of the Portici ridge to the height of Henry Hill, using Young's Branch as the datum (Figure 77) (Bowen et al. 1862). Although Portici was about 22 feet lower in elevation, the views to Henry Hill were good and unobstructed. Artillery was positioned on this same ridge near the Ball Family Cemetery and orchard during the First Battle of Manassas and multiple sections of artillery fired from this high point over the course of the battle (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 296). (Refer to the Views and Vistas section for additional information). The rifle pits that the 19th Virginia Regiment constructed during the First Battle of Manassas altered some of the topography along the Bull Run near Lewis Ford at the northeastern portion of the property. The Confederate troops likely designed these earthworks to enhance the existing topography of the very steeply sloping banks of the Bull Run, which offered some protection against advancing troops from the topographically lower eastern bank of the Bull Run (Figure 78). Remnants of these fortifications persist to the present day. (Refer to the Buildings and Structures section for additional information). The Cavalry engagement during the final hours of the Second Battle of Manassas took place along the same ridge where the Lewises would build Portici III after the Civil War (Figure 79) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235).

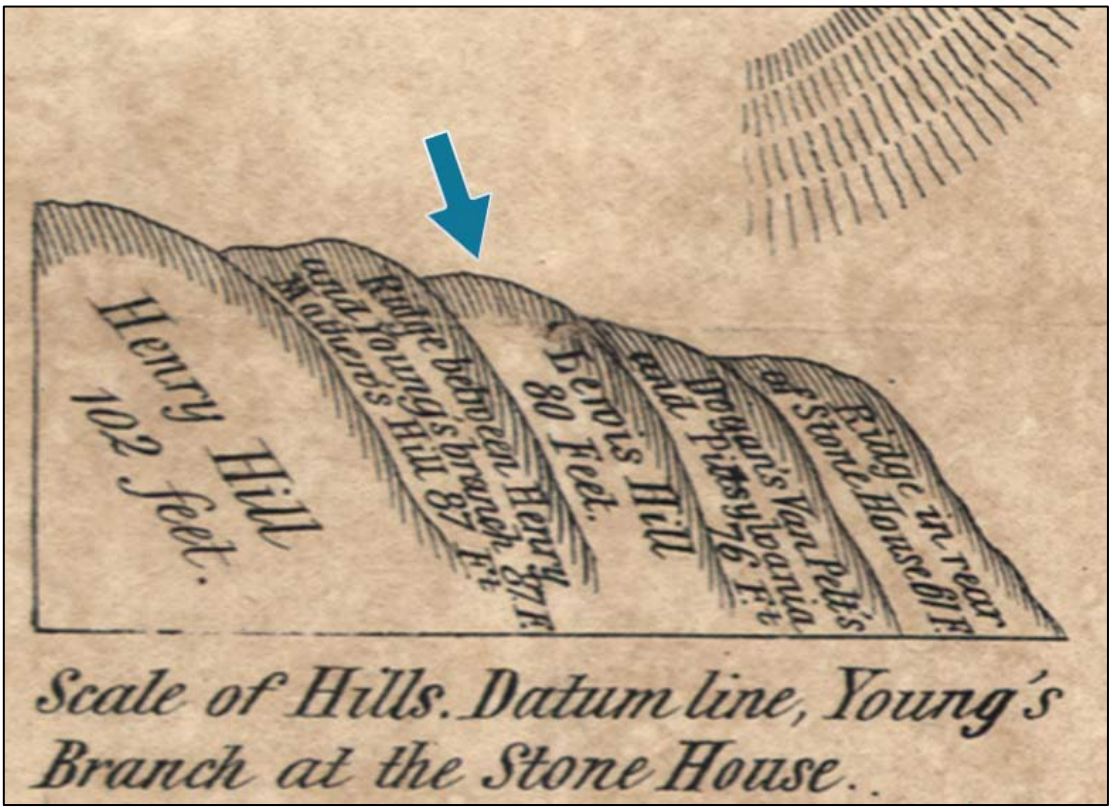


Figure 77: Detail of an 1862 map depicting the First Battle of Manassas. The infographic in this detail shows the relative elevation of the Portici ridge (Lewis Hill, indicated by the blue arrow) to the height of Henry Hill, using Young's Branch as the datum. "Battle Field [sic] of Young's Branch or Manassa [sic] Plains, battle fought July 21, 1861," 1862. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/89692757, accessed 2022).

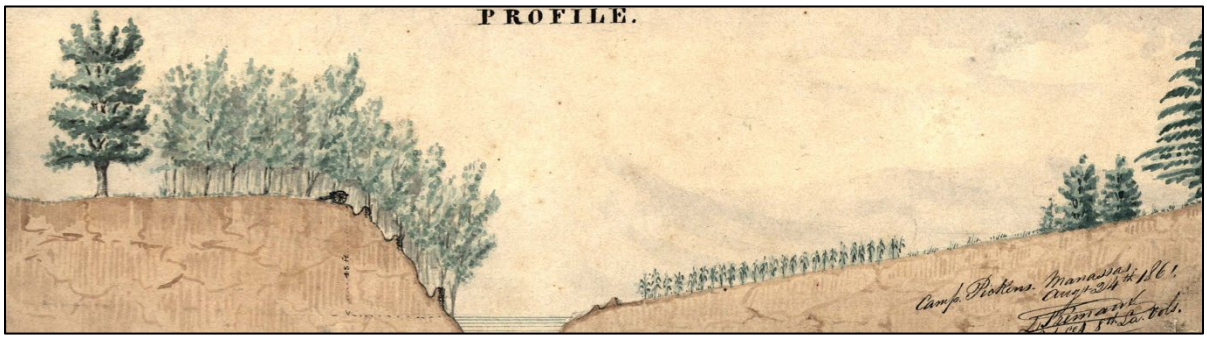


Figure 78: Detail of an unpublished illustration from 1861 that depicts the steep topography of the Bull Run shoreline at the time of the Civil War within the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (to the left side of the watercourse). "Sketch showing the position of Cap. F.B. Schaeffer's comd. on July the 21st, 1861," 1861. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/85690665, accessed 2022).

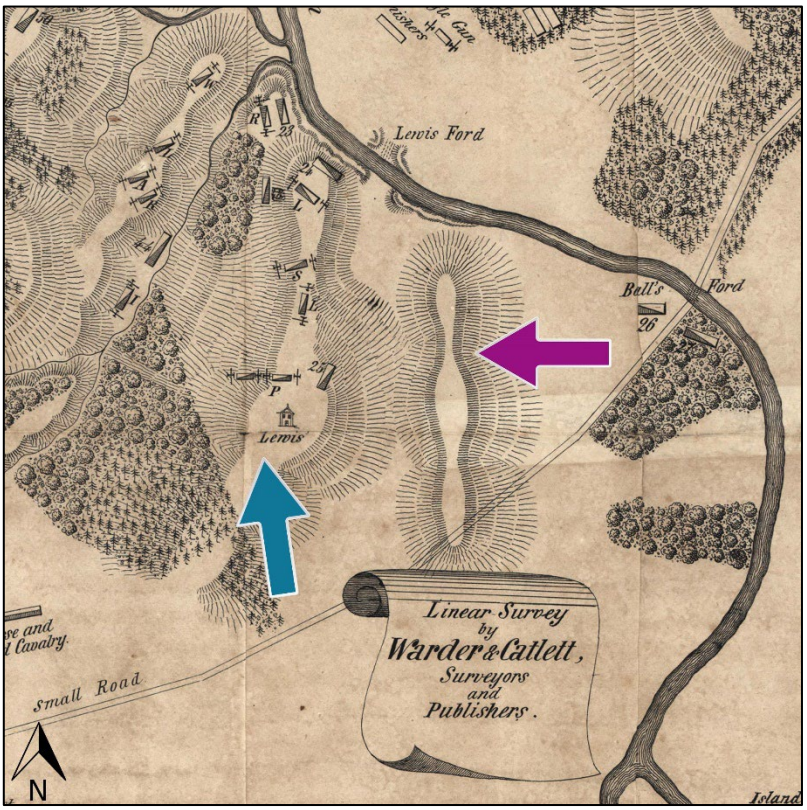


Figure 79: Detail of an 1862 map depicting the First Battle of Manassas. The blue arrow points to the ridge where Portici I stood during the battle and the pink arrow points to the ridge where Portici II and III would later be erected. "Battle Field [sic] of Young's Branch or Manassa [sic] Plains, battle fought July 21, 1861," 1862. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/89692757, accessed 2022).

Existing Conditions:

Construction of the I-66 roadway between 1961 and 1966 widened the corridor south of the present-day park boundary north of the 1815 county road (Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road/Balls Ford Road) that traversed the historic Portici plantation. The interstate cut through a large portion of the ridge where the 1862 cavalry engagement occurred during the Second Battle of Manassas. It also bisected the MacCall parcel, which may have necessitated the demolition of the MacCall farmstead. It is also possible that William Wheeler had already demolished the buildings associated with the MacCall farmstead, as he acquired the property in 1950 (Strutt 1991: 23). Although outside of the present-day park boundary, it is worth noting that the development south of the I-66 led to in substantial changes to the topography of the historic

Portici plantation and farm as a result of grading for building sites and roads in the area. Much of this development occurred between 1980 and 1990 (Fairfax County 1980; Fairfax County 1990).

The present-day topographical high point at Portici is approximately 248 feet above sea level and the low point is 150 feet in the Bull Run watercourse and 160 along its banks. The Lowest lying area within the Portici cultural landscape boundary follows the bend of the Bull Run and corresponds the 100-year floodplain (area with a 1% probability of flooding every year) (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2021). This area is dotted with wetlands and vernal pools. The watercourses and banks of both the Bull Run and Holkums Branch display areas of erosion, likely due to scouring during storm events.

Analysis:

The Portici cultural landscape retains the distinctive ridges, valley, flats, and steep topography along watercourses that characterize its condition during its periods of significance (Figure 80). This is despite the erosion along the Bull Run and Holkums Branch. The major grading associated with I-66 and development south of the interstate is outside the park boundary and therefore outside of the Portici cultural landscape boundary. The two ridges associated with multiple dwellings on site, the valley between them, the floodplain along the bend of the Bull Run, and the steep banks of the watercourses through the property are all contributing features of the cultural landscape (Figure 81, Figure 82, Figure 83, Figure 84, and Figure 85). Portici demonstrates integrity of topography.

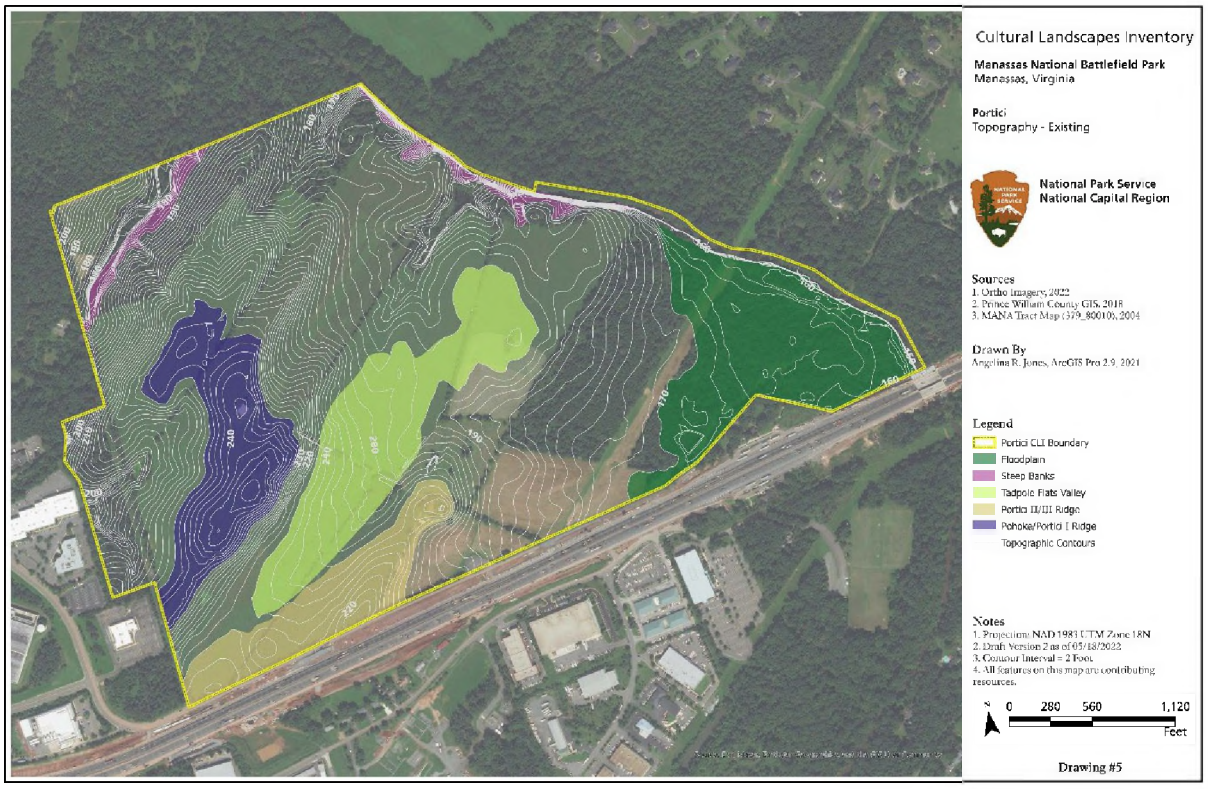


Figure 80: Topography Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 81: Topographic ridge associated with the Portici I site, facing north. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 82: Topographic ridge associated with the cavalry battle during the Second Battle of Manassas and the Portici III site, facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 83: Valley associated with the Tadpole Flats site, facing west. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 84: Field within the floodplain at the southeastern corner of the site adjacent to the Bull Run, facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 85: Steep topographic mound immediately adjacent to the Bull Run (typ.), facing northeast. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Ridge associated with Portici I	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge associated with Portici II, Portici III, and cavalry engagement of Second Manassas	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valley between the two prominent ridges associated with	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

agricultural production and Tadpole Flats						
Floodplain adjacent to the bend in the Bull Run where corn was grown during the historic period	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Steep topography of the Bull Run and Holkums Branch	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Vegetation

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

Historic Condition:

Forest and Riparian Corridor

During the Civil War, the forested areas of the battlefield, including at the Portici plantation, were primarily oak (*Quercus spp.*) and hickory (*Carya spp.*) stands with pockets of Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) (Parsons 1996: 4-26). Frank Lewis maintained the land west of the present-day Rock Road as forest and Civil War-era maps denote the area with an oak dominated canopy interspersed with pine thickets (Atkinson 1862; Bowen et al. 1862). During this period, there was also a stand of trees on the Portici plantation south of Balls Ford and to the north along Holkums Branch, partially within the present-day cultural landscape boundary (Parsons 1996: 4-71). Some or all these wooded areas likely functioned as woodlots meaning the understory would have been kept clear of downed timber and livestock would have grazed on the herbaceous layer within the canopy (Schaible 2013: 32). During the Civil War, it is likely that most of the Portici woodlots were cleared of trees. The presence of "…Confederates in 1862 began the destruction of the surrounding forests… The numerous Union regiments passing through later in the war probably finished off whatever [trees] the Confederates had left behind" (Bedell and Griffitts

2001: 16). As discussed below, the majority of the Portici plantation was pasture and cropland, however, the steep slopes of the Bull Run are depicted as "brush woods" in an 1861 map and section depicting the property (Frémaux and Schaeffer 1861). A large poplar called out in this image persisted along the Bull Run until at least 1937 but was removed by 1953 (Figure 86).

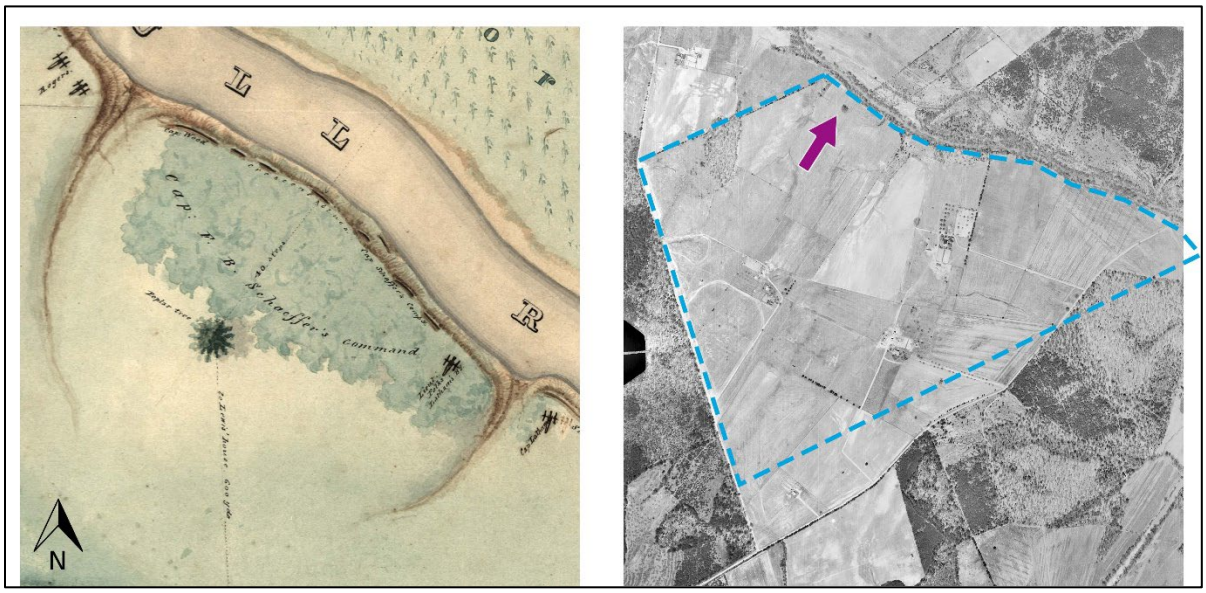


Figure 86: Left: Detail of an 1861 illustration depicting a large poplar along the Bull Run shoreline on the Portici plantation. "Sketch showing the position of Cap. F.B. Schaeffer's comd. on July the 21st, 1861," 1861. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/85690665, accessed 2022). Right: The same poplar appears in this 1937 aerial photograph, called out by the pink arrow. The present-day Portici cultural landscape is called out by the blue dashed line. "Aerial Photography," Various. Fairfax County Government (https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography, accessed 2021).

Robert Lee Lewis continued to farm his portion of the Portici farm following Frank Lewis's death in 1913, having reassembled a total of 178 acres by 1938 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 28). A 1937 aerial shows that despite the atomization of the farm's ownership, much of the land was still cultivated. All the parcels to the north of the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road were cleared of woods, although more than half of the Portici property south of the roadway showed signs of forest regeneration (Figure 74) (Fairfax County Government 1937). In a 1935 plan for the Bull Run RDA, the NPS planned to clear some of the forest vegetation north of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract and to plant some woody vegetation to the northwest in the vicinity of the Henry farm to match the depiction of woodlands in the 1861 Beauregard map. Although no

specific action was denoted for the Fannie Lee Henry Tract, the document noted that "all woodlands not marked for clearing is to be cleaned up for fire protection," indicating that the NPS selectively cleared vegetation along Holkums Branch, the Bull Run, and west of present-day Rock Road as part of their maintenance of the property (NPS 1935a). By 1953, the NPS had allowed a little less than half of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract to reforest. This regeneration was particularly pronounced along Holkums Branch and an irregularly shaped parcel south of the Ball Family Cemetery and east of Rock Road (Fairfax County Government 1953). The vegetation along the Bull Run on the portion of Portici owned by William Wheeler was noticeably denser by 1953 then it was in 1937. The farmer dammed the tributary on the northeast portion of the site to create cattle ponds, allowing woody vegetation to establish in the tributary's floodplain (Fairfax County Government 1953). A plan the NPS produced in 1959 showing interpretive signage depicted a thick band of woody vegetation between the Fannie Lee Henry Tract and the properties north of Portici but did not depict any interpretive signage at Portici (NPS 1959b). This indicates that the value of the tract to the NPS at that time was to act as a visual buffer between the rest of the park and William Wheeler's dairy farm, rather than to contribute to the interpretation of the Manassas battles. After the NPS deeded the majority of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract to William Wheeler in 1960, the farmer returned much of the land to agricultural use, removing the woody vegetation that established under NPS ownership (Fairfax County Government 1972). In 1990, after the NPS had acquired both the Wheeler and O'Neill Tracts, the O'Neill Tract showed signs of reforestation with the exception of the strip of cleared land subject to the gas line easement (Fairfax County Government 1990). By 2002, the dense forest canopy of the O'Neill Tract was stark compared to the Wheeler Tract maintained as cropland under an agricultural lease as discussed in more detail below (Fairfax County Government 2002).

A 2003 MANA survey of forested ecological communities within the park recorded a mix of deciduous and evergreen dominated types within the Portici cultural landscape (Fleming and Weber 2003). On the western portion of the property near the Rock Road parking area three forest types existed: Acidic Oak-Hickory forest (dominated by *Quercus alba* and *Carya alba*); Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*)-Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) Successional Forest, and Piedmont/Mountain Bottomland Forest (dominated by *Acer negundo* and *Asimina triloba*). The

O'Neill Tract at the southeastern portion of the property was dominated by the Virginia Pine-Eastern Red Cedar Successional Forest type. A Miscellaneous Ruderal and Disturbed Forest type (dominated by *Liriodendron tulipifera* and *Juglans nigra*) grew at the northernmost constructed agricultural pond adjacent to the Bull Run. Along Holkums Branch, Virginia Pine-Eastern Red Cedar Successional Forest type dominated interspersed with some Acidic Oak-Hickory Forest. The Bull Run contained the same ecological communities as its tributary and also had Piedmont/Mountain Bottomland Forest and Miscellaneous Ruderal and Disturbed Forest types. (For additional details, see Fleming and Weber 2003 and associated GIS data).

Trees Along Historic Fence Lines and Farm Roads

While the configuration of fences prior to and during the Civil War-era at Portici plantation is unknown, one of the fence lines visible in the 1937 aerial roughly followed the Civil War-era farm road to the Lewis Ford, suggesting this may have been a fence line in the 1800s that persisted into the 1900s (Fairfax County Government 1937). Photographs taken of the Portici farm in 1904 as part of the survey for the US Army maneuvers that year depicted cornfields demarcated primarily with worm fence supported by vertical posts amidst pasture and empty fields (Figure 87) (USACE 1904b). In one instance, a post and wire fence was visible in the middle ground. (Refer to the Small-Scale Features section for additional information). While some woody vegetation was established along the fence lines, none of it is more than four or five feet in height, suggesting that the Lewises cleared the woody vegetation from their fence lines at least annually. These images demonstrate that interior fields and pastures on the Portici farm were fenced in during the historic period and some of these fence lines are likely reflected in the lines of woody vegetation that grew up in the fields between 1937 and 1972 (Fairfax County Government 1937; Fairfax County Government 1972). In both the 1904 photographs and the 1937 aerial there were some sparse lines of trees lining farm roads on the property.

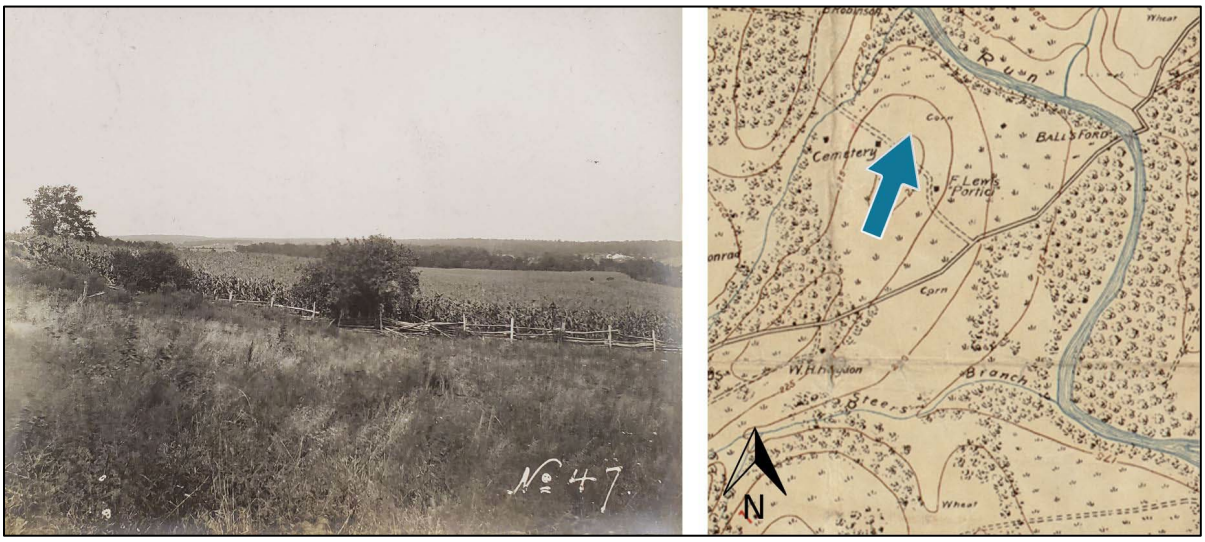


Figure 87: Left: Photograph taken north of the Ball Family Cemetery facing northeast looking over a cornfield on the Portici farm demarcated by a fence. "Photographs taken at the maneuvers near Manassas, Va., September 1904," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2005687979, accessed 2021). Right: Detail of the topographic map of the 1904 US Army maneuver grounds. The blue arrow points towards the cornfield depicted in the image on the left. "Maneuver Grounds, Prince William and Fairfax Counties, VA," 1904. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2007627520, accessed 2021).

Between 1980 and 1990, the density of trees along the fence lines and disused farm roads grew more pronounced, indicating that the NPS did not thin this vegetation as regularly as former Portici farm owners had (Fairfax County Government 1980; Fairfax County Government 1990). The trees along Vandor Lane are notable in the function they serve in screening the park from I-66, which accounts for the NPS allowing them to mature as a dense *allée* during this period. The NPS has selectively cleared some of the fence line vegetation during its tenure, notably clearing a line of trees east of Rock Road running south of the large Wheeler equipment shed between 2012 and 2013 (Fairfax County Government 2013; NPS PEPC 23610; United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2012).

Orchards and Terraced Garden

Prior to and during the Civil War, there was a small orchard to the northeast of the Ball Family Cemetery that likely dated to the Carter-era tenancy from the 1700s, as "Councillor" Carter stipulated that his tenants plant orchards as a term of their leases (Morton 1937: 1; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 43; Parsons 1996: 4-71). The orchard, which consisted of apple and peach trees,

remained extant until at least 1861 (Figure 88) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 43). The 1937 Works Progress Administration (WPA) interview with Robert Lee Lewis (it is uncertain whether the interviewee was the Senior or Junior Robert Lee Lewis) described an extant orchard with pear trees. Despite the discrepancy in the type of fruit noted in the orchard, it is likely this orchard is the same that was on the property in 1861 prior to the First Battle of Manassas. During this same interview, Robert Lee Lewis describes that there was a terraced garden around the Portici main house, as well as cedars on the property that date to before the Civil War, that were no longer extant at that time (Morton 1937: 1; Parsons 1996: 4-71). The terraced flower gardens at Portici may have included tiger lilies (*Lilium lancifolium*) (Beasley 2000: 93). A 1939 publication asserts that the terraced garden grew south of the main house (Morton 1959). The 1937 aerial is not at a high enough resolution to see the pear trees Robert Lee Lewis described; however, a grid of trees grew to the northeast of Tadpole Flats, which may have been another orchard on the property (Fairfax County Government 1937).

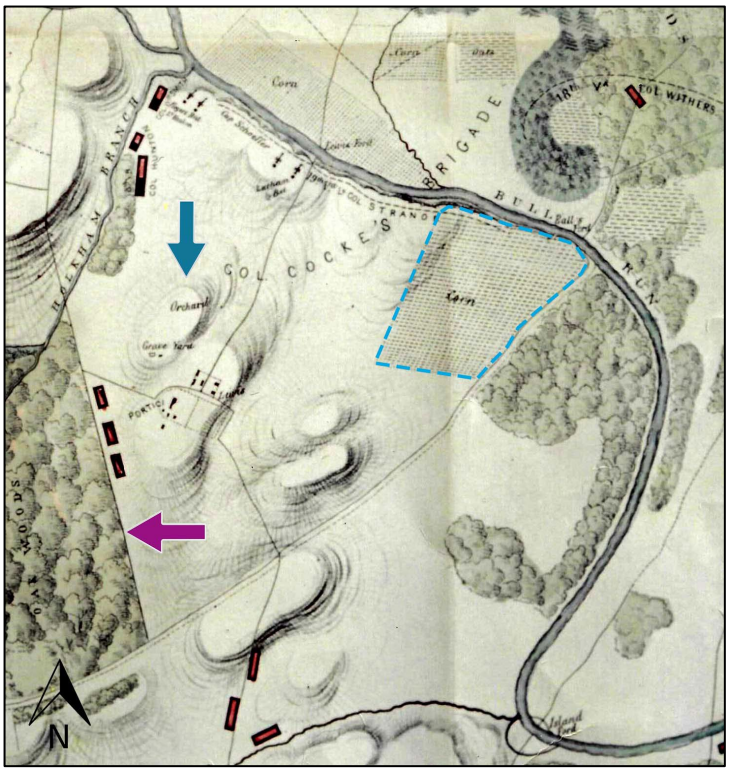


Figure 88: Detail of an 1861 map depicting the Portici plantation during the Civil War. The blue arrow points to the Carter-era orchard, the pink arrow points to the wooded area west of present-day Rock Road, and the blue dashed line calls out the cornfield adjacent to the bend in the Bull Run. "Map of the Battle Ground of Manassas from Actual Surveys by an Officer of General Beauregard's Staff Showing the Exact Position Occupied by Federal & Rebel Forces in the Battle of 21st July 1861," 1861. MANA Archives, NPS.

Cropland and Pasture

Prior to the First Battle of Manassas, Frank Lewis maintained most of the Portici plantation as open cropland and pasture. As discussed in the Physical History section of this report, tobacco production in Virginia ended by the first decade of the 1800s (Elder and Weldon 2019: 31; Schaible 2013: 11, 29) During their successive tenures spanning 1842 to 1861, Alfred Ball and Frank Lewis both grew a diversity of grains in their agricultural fields prior to Civil War including wheat, flint corn, and oats (Parsons 1996: 3-8, 3-9). Both also maintained livestock including horses, cattle, sheep, and swine (Parsons 1996: 3-8, 3-9). Maps of the era do not distinguish between the open fields of the Portici plantation's cropland and pastures, however we do know from an 1861 Confederate map depicting the First Battle of Manassas battlefield that Frank Lewis used the southeastern corner of the present-day cultural landscape boundary for

cropland (Parsons 1996: 4-73). This map depicts a cornfield in the low-lying area within the bend of the Bull Run. Corn was the primary cash crop for both Alfred Ball and Frank Lewis. It is likely that water from the Bull Run was diverted to irrigate this low-lying portion of the property during the period of significance associated with agricultural production at Portici (1733-1936). (Refer to the Topography section for additional information).

The 1937 condition reflected in the historic aerial demonstrates that despite atomization of ownership of the northern portion of the Portici farm, the fields north of the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road remained in agricultural use during this period. Although outside of the present-day park boundary and therefore the cultural landscape boundary, it is worth noting that successional forest vegetation grew on a large portion of the Portici farm fields south of this roadway by 1937 (Fairfax County Government 1937). The northern areas of the Portici farm managed by private owners continued to be cultivated into the 1950s (Fairfax County Government 1953; Prince William County Government 1954). The NPS allowed sections of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract to reforest during this period, as described above. The 1972 historic aerial shows that Wheeler subsequently cleared most of the successive woody vegetation from the portion of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract he acquired in 1960 (Fairfax County Government 1972).

Smith Turf Farm leased the Wheeler Tract land for sod cultivation from the NPF after the organization acquired the property in 1976 and the NPS inherited this lease in 1985 (02-101 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The NPF may have also leased portions of the site for soy and corn cultivation while it owned the property (Bentley and Burgess 2021: personal communication). The exact year that the NPS stopped leasing the property for sod cultivation is unknown. However, the fields north of the Portici III complex were used to grow sod as late as 1990 and the park ceased allowing cultivation of sod by 1996 (Fairfax County Government 1990; Parsons 1996: 4-71). As described above, the O'Neill Tract was not kept in agricultural production during this period. The NPS chose to maintain agricultural leases on the Wheeler Tract, likely due to the legacy of the NPF managed agricultural lease on this portion of the property. The O'Neill Tract did not have a precedent for this type of lease and had a utility easement cutting through the middle of the property. These factors influenced how the two tracts were maintained by the park.

Existing Conditions:

In the present day, the areas of the Portici cultural landscape under agricultural production are planted with a mix of warm season grasses including Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) and big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) for hay crops (Figure 92). MANA executed a new ten-year lease with a farmer for 117 acres of the Portici farm for hay cultivation in 2021 (Gorsira 2021: personal communication). This is a change from the park's previous practice of issuing five-year leases under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Hay cultivation prevents most invasive plant species from growing in the agricultural area of Portici, however, the park has treated thistles occasionally (Gorsira 2021: personal communication). There are no longer grazing livestock within the park and white-tail deer are now the only grazing animals (Schaible 2013: 31). This has led to a more abundant herbaceous layer than there would have been during the historic period, as well as an increased canopy along riparian areas. Lines of trees (predominantly eastern red cedar) continue to grow along the historic farm road traces that led to the Portici III building complex and the Lewis Ford (Figure 93 and Figure 94). The orchard and terraced garden discussed above are no longer extant.

As of 2020, the forest types observed within the Portici cultural landscape boundary on the northern portion of the site near Holkums Branch are Successional Virginia Pine Forest, Piedmont Dry-Mesic Acidic Oak - Hickory Forest, and Northern Piedmont Small-Stream Floodplain Forest (NatureServe 2020). On the eastern portion of the property, including along the Bull Run, the following forest communities exist: Northern Hardpan Basic Oak - Hickory Forest, Old-field Eastern Red-cedar Forest, Box-elder Floodplain Forest, Successional Virginia Pine Forest, and Successional Black Walnut Forest (NatureServe 2020). Northern Hardpan Basic Oak - Hickory Forest grows on the western portion of the property adjacent to the Rock Road parking lot (Figure 95) (NatureServe 2020). (For additional details, see NatureServe 2020 and associated GIS data; note that this data is under copyright: Copyright © 2020 NatureServe, 2550 South Clark Street, Suite 930, Arlington, VA 22202, U.S.A. All Rights Reserved).

MANA staff conducted a survey of herbaceous plants along the Bull Run at Portici in October 2021 and created a partial list of native species in the area (representing about one-sixth of total

number of native species): deertongue grass (*Dicanthelium clandestinum*), New York aster (*Symphyotrichum novi-belgii*), Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), bottlebrush grass (*Elymus hystrix*), Virginia wildrye (*Elymus Virginicus*), three-leaved stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*), wingstem (*Verbesina alternifolia*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), marginal woodfern (*Dryopteris marginalis*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), blue-stemmed goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*), grape (*Vitis spp.*), spleenwort (*Asplenum spp.*), black haw viburnum (*Viburnum prunifolium*), St. Andrew's cross (*Hypericum hypericoides*), spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculate*), and coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*) (Hay 2021: personal communication). During this survey, MANA staff also noted invasive species on site. The northernmost agricultural pond has a stand of tree of heaven (*Ailanthis altissima*) growing around it and the forested area along the Bull Run has bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), bittersweet vine (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), Japanese honeysuckle vine (*Lonicera japonica*), border privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), Chinese bushclover (*Lespedeza cuneata*), Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), perilla mint (*Perilla frutescens*), common lespedeza (*Lespedeza kummerowia*), wineberry (*Rubus phoeniculaseus*), sweet autumn virginsbower (*Clematis terniflora*), creeping Charlie (*Glechoma hederacea*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergia*), and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolate*) (Hay 2021: personal communication).

Analysis:

The current vegetation patterns within the Portici cultural landscape boundary largely reflect the site's periods of significance (Figure 89, Figure 90, and Figure 91). The land cultivated under the current agricultural lease for hay crops is consistent with this portion of the property's use for agricultural production during the historic period. Furthermore, hay is one of the crops grown by Frank Lewis immediately following the Civil War and thus during the site's historic period. As described above, most of the forested areas apart from the riparian corridors along Holkums Branch and the Bull Run are inconsistent with the periods of significance as the majority of the land on the property was cleared for agricultural use during the Civil War-era and until at least 1937 (Figure 96 and Figure 97). The notable exception to this is the forest growing west of the Rock Road adjacent to the parking area, as this area remained forested during the site's periods of significance. The dense vegetation on the northern portion of the property along Holkums Branch

blocks the view to Henry Farm from the property. (Refer to the Views and Vistas section for additional details). The lines of trees along the fence lines are generally denser than they were during the historic period for the property, but follow the same configuration seen during the site's periods of significance (Fairfax County Government 1937). The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of vegetation.



Figure 89: Vegetation Historic Condition - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).

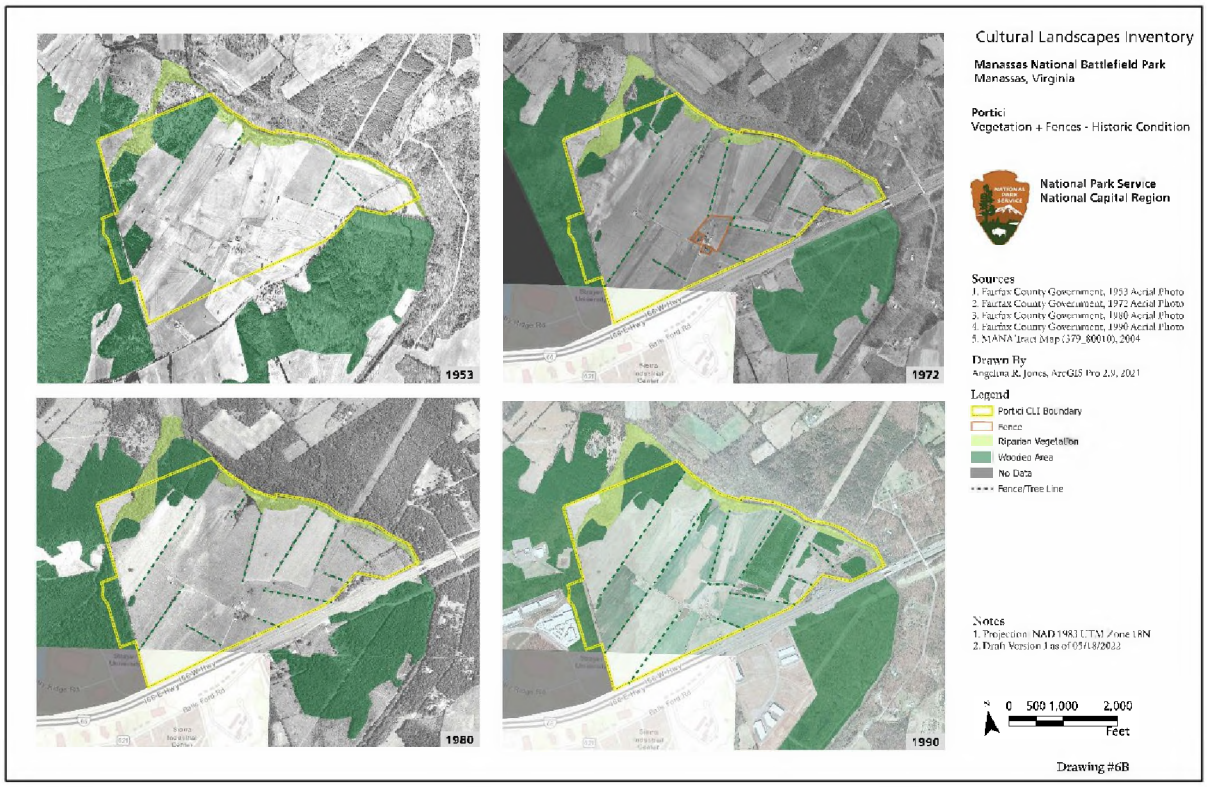


Figure 90: Vegetation Historic Condition - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).

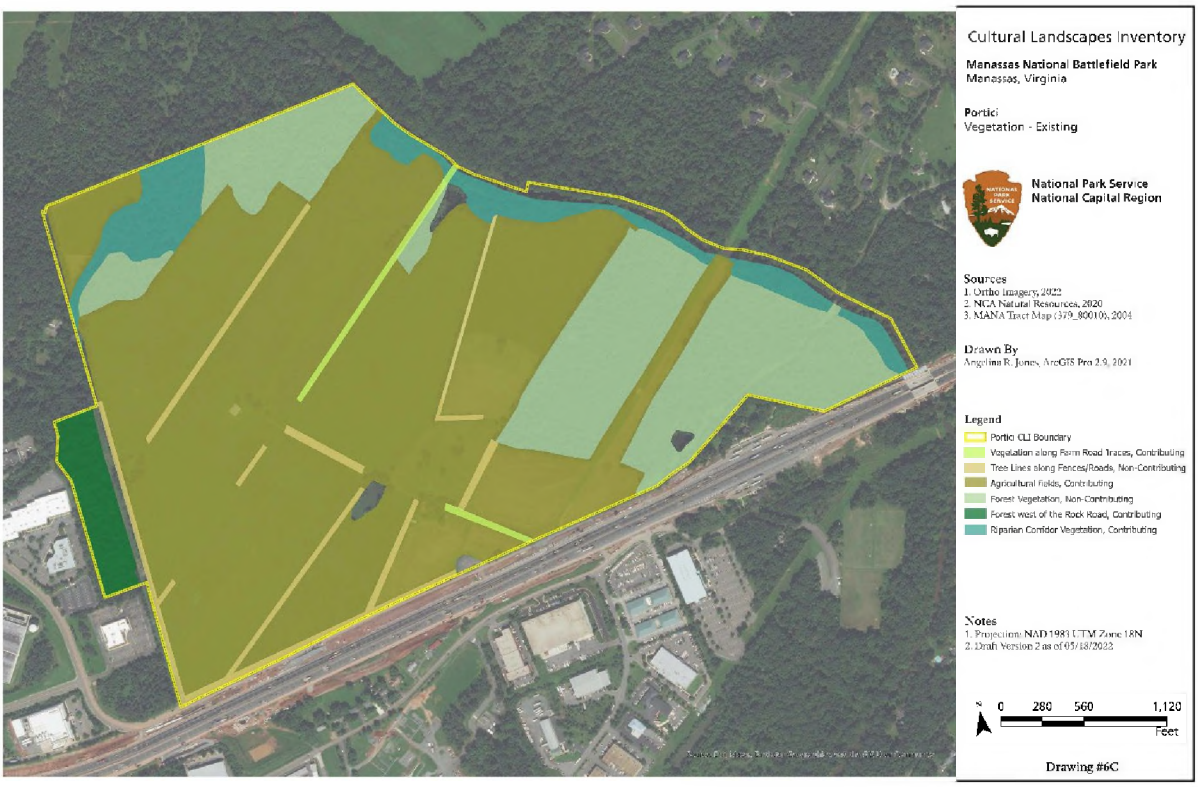


Figure 91: Vegetation Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 92: Agricultural field in hay cultivation (typ.), facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 93: Line of trees along the farm road trace associated with the Portici III site, facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 94: Row of trees adjacent to the farm road trace leading to the Lewis Ford, facing east. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 95: Woody vegetation growing west of Rock Road (typ.), facing northeast. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 96: Riparian corridor vegetation along Holkums Branch (typ.), facing northeast. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 97: Non-contributing woody vegetation growing to the north of the Portici cultural landscape (typ.), facing north. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Forest west of the Rock Road	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trees along the farm road traces associated with Portici III and the Lewis Ford	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural fields	Contributing	N/A	N/A	Asset	1263012	Yes

Riparian corridor vegetation	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dense forest vegetation in northern and eastern portions of the site	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Circulation

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

Historic Condition:

Major Farm Road (Present-day Rock Road)

The farm road at the western boundary of the Portici cultural landscape (present-day Rock Road) was important throughout the agricultural history of the site as a connection to the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike/Warrenton Turnpike to the north and to the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (present-day Balls Ford Road) to the south. Confederate Brigadier General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson marched his forces along this farm road during the First Battle of Manassas to assemble his troops at the Henry farm (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 92).

The NPS paved Rock Road between 1936 and 1937 with WPA funding and this project included the portion of Rock Road within the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596A, NPS; NPS 1937; Parsons 1996: 3-30). The NPS planned to reuse this historic farm road for park infrastructure as early as 1935, when Rock Road and a second Portici farm road were noted to be incorporated as minor roads in plans for the Bull Run RDA (NPS 1935b). Rock Road was adapted into the park's infrastructure under the direction of Walter D. Goodale, but the second Portici farm road was not. The NPS began paving the southern portion of the farm road in November 1936 and paving commenced in the northern section in spring or early summer of 1937 (NPS 1937; Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS). The NPS designed the paving to be of variable width to accommodate the

historic roadbed, but generally spanned 12 feet to maintain the road as a one-way corridor. This was a revision to the initial plan to make the farm road a 16-foot width roadway (Recreational Demonstration Areas Program Files, 1934-1947, NPS). The stone paving system consisted of fieldstone subdrainage and curbs. The subdrainage fieldstone was buried nine inches below the ground plain, extending down one foot and spanning a foot in width on either side of the roadway. The drainage course was topped by a six-inch sub-base of three-inch to four-inch stones and finished with a three-inch top course of crusher run stone sized between two-inches in diameter to dust (NPS 1937). In 1937 plans, the roadway is referred to as the "Fannie Lee Henry Park Road" (NPS 1937). By 1941, the NPS referred to it as the "Robinson Road" or "Historic Road #1" and the completed roadway spanned between Highway 621 (the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road/Balls Ford Road) and Lee Highway (Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike/Warrenton Turnpike) (NPS 1941b). It is unknown when the NPS officially adopted the name "Rock Road" for the corridor, but park staff believe that it was given this name due to the materiality of its WPA-era paving (Bentley 2021b: personal communication). MANA installed a top layer of gray gravel to the corridor likely between 1993 and 2005, but possibly as late as 2010 (Bentley 2021b: personal communication).

Minor Farm Roads

Farm roads provided the principal transportation network through and around Portici during the historic period permitting residents access to nearby wharves and markets from their interior Piedmont location, particularly the market and port in Alexandria and the market in Dumfries (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 25; Parsons 1996: 4-22). Portici's interior farm road network connected the plantation to other roadways and later to the railroad at Manassas Junction (Elder and Weldon 2019: 35). Due to Civil War-era mapping, there is a record of the system of farm roads at Portici plantation under Frank Lewis's ownership as it existed just prior to outbreak of the Civil War. This network of farm roads connected the central node of the main house and its dependencies to the Lewis Ford, the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road, and present-day Rock Road, although their exact configuration is uncertain due to conflicting depictions on historic maps. Portici's farm road network and fords across the Bull Run were used by United States and Confederate troops during both Manassas battles. (Refer to the Physical

History section for additional information about the Civil War-era farm road configuration and use during the battles; see the Buildings and Structures section for additional details about the fords on the property).

The farm road leading to Lewis Ford was depicted in a 1901 map of Prince William County, indicating that the road was still in use at this time (Brown 1901). There was a line of woody vegetation corresponding with the farm road to Lewis Ford in 1937, which may indicate that the road was still in use at that time (Fairfax County Government 1937). By 1953, the historic farm road's course was blocked by an agricultural pond and can be assumed to have been abandoned by this period (Fairfax County Government 1953). The other minor farm roads seen in the 1937 aerial reflect the atomization of the Portici farm's ownership at that time. Farm roads connected the Portici III, Tadpole Flats, and MacCall farmstead building clusters to the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road, while the Fannie Lee Henry House's farm roads connected the former farmstead to present-day Rock Road (Fairfax County Government 1937). A 1941 circulation plan for MANA depicts removing the most prominent farm road associated with the Fannie Lee Henry House and constructing a new roadway north of the house and the Ball Family Cemetery. The NPS likely intended for the proposed roadway to follow the farm road that historically led to the Lewis Ford as it would cross the Bull Run at this point. The road is labeled as "Schenk Road" or "Historic Road #15" and aerial photography from the period confirms that it was never built (Fairfax County Government 1953; NPS 1941b). The farm road proposed for removal appears in later aerials and William Wheeler may have used it between 1960 and 1973 to connect to his equipment shed and dairy barn via Rock Road (Fairfax County Government 1953; Fairfax County Government 1972). A 1951 topographic base map (revised in 1953) shows the farm roads from the 1937 aerial through the Portici property as extant; however, this is likely because NPS planners relied on the 1937 aerial as a reference and therefore may not accurately represent the conditions on the ground in the early 1950s (NPS 1951). By 1953, only two building clusters remained of the four present in 1937: Portici III and the MacCall farmstead (Fairfax County Government 1953). However, the farm roads connecting Warner Lewis's former property to the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road were still extant at this time, in addition to the Fannie Lee Henry Tract farm road discussed above (Fairfax County Government 1953).

The Virginia Department of Highways constructed the I-66 just south of the present-day park boundary between 1961 and 1966, bisecting the historic Portici plantation/farm (Trieschmann 2006: 10-89). Vandor Lane was constructed at the same time (NPS 1966). Both roadways are outside of MANA's park boundary and the Portici cultural landscape boundary. However, the development bears mentioning here, as the new external roadway configuration impacted the form of Portici's internal farm road network (Fairfax County Government 1972). I-66 partially bisected the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (present-day Balls Ford Road), leaving a segment of the historic roadway in the southeastern corner of the Portici cultural landscape. Two disused roads associated with Warner Lewis's property stretched north from this segment. The I-66 cut through the MacCall parcel at the Portici farm's southwestern corner, eliminating the farm road associated with this property. The interstate bisected the primary farm road associated with the Portici III building cluster, truncating it. William Wheeler had extended this road at a right angle between 1960 and 1972 to access his equipment shed from the Portici III cluster. By 1972, William Wheeler also developed two small farm roads to a reservoir south of the Portici III building cluster (Fairfax County Government 1972). A 1981 MANA boundary map depicts only the primary farm road leading to the Portici III cluster and equipment shed and the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road segment, indicating that the NPS wished to abandon any other remaining farm roads on the property following acquisition (NPS 1981). This plan depicts the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road segment merging with Vandor Lane outside of the park boundary adjacent to a state-owned rest area.

Rock Road Parking Lot and Mown Trail to the Portici I Site and Ball Family Cemetery

Aerial imagery indicates that the NPS installed a formal parking lot along Rock Road by 2002 (USGS 2002). However, the mown path from that area to the Portici I site and Ball Family Cemetery is visible in a 1994 aerial, suggesting that the parking lot existed at least informally by this time (USGS 1994). Furthermore, a 1996 transportation study references the "Portici House Site Parking Area," which is almost certainly a reference to the Rock Road parking lot (Peccia et al. 1996: D-10). MANA referred to the mown path leading from the parking area to the Portici I site and Ball Family Cemetery as the "Portici Trail" and established it as a pedestrian only trail

with interpretive signage (Elliott 2010: 5, 6). Although the precise date the park introduced this trail is uncertain, the signage was designed as early as 1986 (NPS 1986).

Portici Bridle Loop and Vandor Lane Parking Lot

By 2003, MANA established the Portici Bridle Loop, a combination equestrian trail and hiking trail, although this feature may have been installed as early as 1994 (USGS 1994; USGS 2003). It encircled the perimeter of the cultural landscape and included Rock Road along the western portion of the trail (Elliott 2010: 5; NCR 2021; USGS 2003). MANA rerouted its northwestern corner to the southeast of Holkums Branch in 2008 (NPS PEPC 23536). The trail provided connection to the Bull Run Regional Park, which is managed by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority (NOVA Parks) (Elliott 2010: 6). The NPS installed the Vandor Lane parking lot with spaces for equestrian trailers between 2000 and 2002 (Fairfax County Government 2002; Prince William County Government 2000). They also modified Wheeler-era infrastructure to create the Vandor Lane parking lot, adapting a farm road that formerly led to a reservoir to create a small looping driveway (Fairfax County Government 2002; Real Estate Data 1978: sheet 12). The reservoir was removed at an unknown date after 1978 (Real Estate Data 1978: sheet 12).

Existing Conditions:

In the present day, only the southern portion of Rock Road is open to vehicular traffic, terminating at the Rock Road parking lot (Figure 101). The remaining portion of Rock Road serves as a connector hiking trail linking visitors to the First Manassas Trail (Figure 102) (Elliott 2010: 5). The roadway itself exhibits signs of erosion. The large rock substrate from the Bull Run RDA-era is visible and most of the top layer has washed away, while some of the gray gravel introduced between 1993 and 2010 remains. The Rock Road parking lot is extant and can park about five cars, although the parking bays are not defined (Figure 103). It is paved with crushed stone and framed by curbing made from wooden logs. The mown Portici Trail leading to the Portici I site and Ball Family Cemetery is extant and varies in width between ten and a half feet and 12 feet (Figure 104). MANA maintained the Portici Trail in various configurations since its introduction, establishing the current mowing pattern by 2010 (USGS 2010). The Fannie Lee Henry House farm road is no longer extant, but part of the tree line that formerly lined the road

is, although MANA cleared a portion of these trees between 2011 and 2013 (Fairfax County Government 2011; Fairfax County Government 2013). (Refer to the Vegetation section for additional information). The present-day farm road from Vandor Lane to the Portici III site and Wheeler equipment shed only partially represents the farm road from the historic period (Figure 105). Most of this road dates to Wheeler-era, which postdates the Portici cultural landscape's periods of significance. The Vandor Lane parking lot is extant and paved with asphalt and contains five parking bays for horse trailers (Figure 106). The egress drive for the Vandor Lane parking lot has a concrete culvert running under it that feeds a swale along the parking area's southern edge (Figure 107). The Portici Bridle Loop connects to the Vandor parking lot and also to the Rock Road parking lot via Rock Road (Figure 108). The Battlefield Equestrian Society (BES) maintains this trail following MANA-issued trail management guidelines, which include specifications that the trail corridor measure six feet in width (Bentley 2021b: personal communication; Elliott 2010: 17). The organization also reapplies wood chips or mulch to the trail tread as needed to maintain its surface, except for the portion of the Portici Bridle Loop that corresponds with Rock Road (Elliott 2010: 19).

Analysis:

The farm roads dating to the Portici cultural landscape's periods of significance are for the most part no longer extant aboveground, with the notable exception of the primary farm road leading to the Portici III site, which lacks historic integrity. There are traces of the former farm roads defined by tree lines, but these no longer function as part of the circulation system. Rock Road is the only extant circulation feature that dates to the historic period significant under Criterion A. The NPS introduced much of the current circulation pattern after acquiring the Wheeler and O'Neill tracts in the 1980s. However, Rock Road is an important character defining feature for all three of the site's periods of significance. Furthermore, there are several circulation features that are significant under Criterion D such as Balls Ford, Lewis Ford, and the farm road to the Lewis Ford. (Refer to the Archeological Sites section for the contributing statuses of road traces and other circulation features significant under Criterion D). The Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of circulation under Criteria A and D (Figure 98, Figure 99, and Figure 100).



Figure 98: Circulation Historic Condition - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 99: Circulation Historic Condition - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 100: Circulation Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 101: Entrance to the vehicular section of Rock Road off Vandor Lane, facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 102: The pedestrian section of Rock Road that serves as a connector hiking trail and part of the Portici Bridle Loop (typ.), facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)

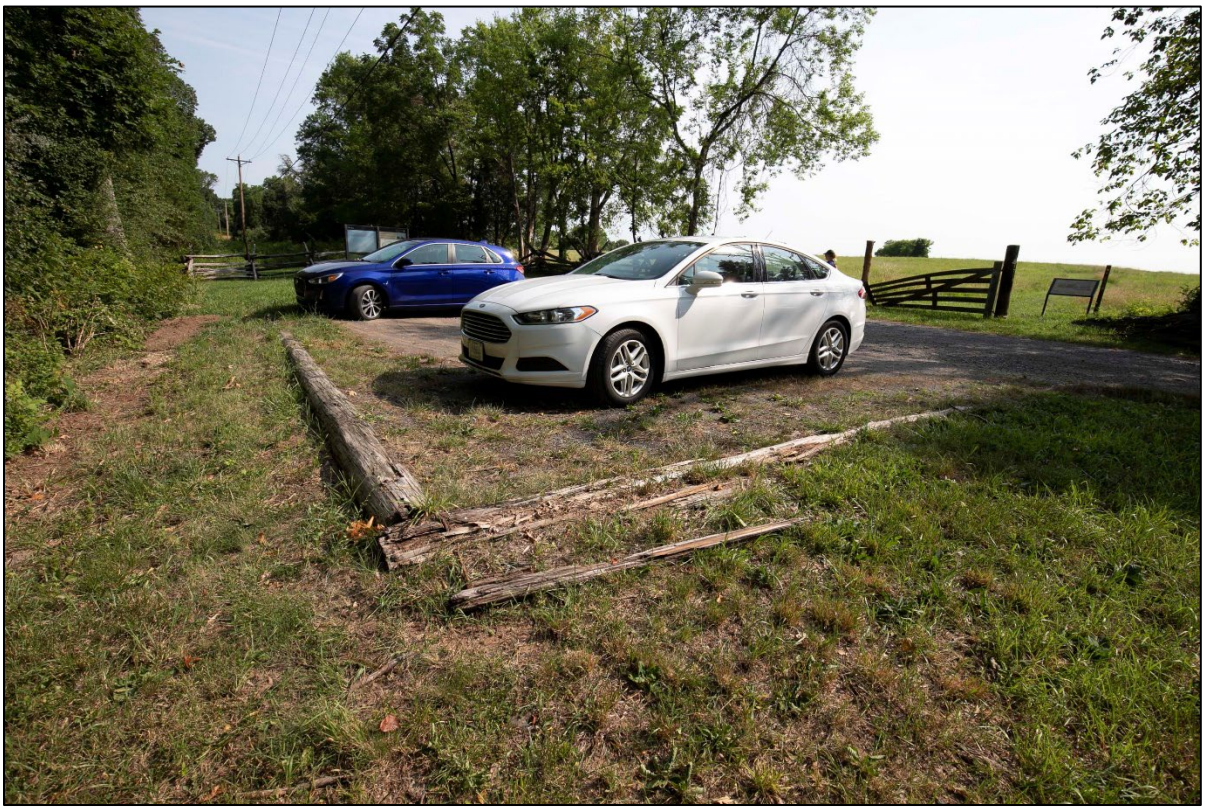


Figure 103: Rock Road parking lot, which is paved with crushed stone and framed by curbing made from wooden logs, facing north. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 104: The mown Portici trail leading from the Rock Road parking lot to the Wheeler equipment shed and the Ball Cemetery (typ.), facing east. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 105: View of farm road leading from Vandor Lane to the Portici III site (typ.), facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 106: The Vandor Lane parking lot with bays for equestrian trailers, facing east. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 107: The concrete culvert and swale at the southern edge of the Vandor Lane parking lot, facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 108: The Portici Bridle Loop marked by a yellow blaze (typ.), facing southeast. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Rock Road	Contributing	N/A	N/A	Asset	409130	Yes
Farm Road to Wheeler Equipment Shed	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Asset	1688726	Yes
Mown trail from Rock Road parking lot to Ball Family Cemetery (Portici Trail)	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Asset	1263012	Yes

Rock Road parking lot	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Location	56987	Yes
Vandor Lane parking lot	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Location	56981	Yes
Portici Bridle Loop equestrian trail	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Location	47112	No

Buildings and Structures

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

Historic Condition:

Pohoke Plantation and Associated Structures

A tenant farmer (name unknown) leasing land from the Carter family built a vernacular frame dwelling within the Portici cultural landscape boundaries during the second quarter of the 1700s (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 42). The mean date of construction for the dwelling is about 1733, representing the first known built feature associated with Piedmont agriculture within the cultural landscape (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 47). Based on archeological evidence, the house was most likely a hall and parlor style featuring a pitched side gable roof and exterior end brick chimney (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 45; Trieschmann 2006: 8-46, 8-47). Although their locations are unknown, it is likely that there was a tobacco house and other outbuildings associated with the dwelling, since these improvements were typically required in Carter family leases (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 43). Betty Carter Ball and Spencer Ball, who likely inhabited this dwelling during the first two decades of the 1800s, dubbed it "Pohoke" by 1802 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 15). Balls Ford was established downstream of the Stone Bridge, angled vertically across the run, around the same time that the Ball family developed the Pohoke plantation (Parsons 1996: 3-2; 4-22). The ford allowed passage over the Bull Run via the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (present-day Balls Ford Road). A photograph from 1904 demonstrates that the

ford was still in use a century later and it was likely in use through the second quarter of the 1900s based on early MANA planning documents (NPS 1941b; USACE 1904b).

Portici I Plantation and Associated Structures

The Ball family built a Georgian style main house, Portici I, to replace Pohoke in 1820 and absorbed the older plantation's infrastructure into the new Portici plantation complex (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 16). The two-story frame dwelling had a side gable roof, a full-width porch covered by a shed roof, and was framed by brick parapeted twin wall chimneys (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 51; Trieschmann 2006: 8-47). There were two subsequent additions to the dwelling around 1836 and 1845, with the first addition disrupting the bilateral symmetry of the façade and the second restoring it (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 54, 58). Archeological evidence indicates that the materials from the Pohoke dwelling may have been re-purposed to build a dwelling for enslaved workers between about 1820 and about 1823 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 47). This is one of up to four potential sites where enslaved people lived on the Portici plantation (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58). Enslaved people working in the main house also occupied one to four rooms in the cellar of the Portici main house (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 266). The building served as Confederate General Johnston's headquarters during the First Battle of Manassas and as a Confederate field hospital following this first battle (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20, 21; Schaible 2013: 14). It is uncertain when Portici I burned down, but the building definitely burned prior to 1864 (Schaible 2013: 21).

The Lewis Ford was built after 1820 as part of the Portici plantation complex and connected to a farm road east of the Bull Run that joined the Warrenton Turnpike northeast of the plantation (Atkinson 1862; Parsons 1996: 4-22; Trieschmann 2006: 7-3). During the First Battle of Manassas, Confederate General Pierre Gustave Toutant (P.G.T.) Beauregard positioned Confederate forces at the fords west of Bull run, including Lewis Ford, knowing that Union troops would need to cross the waterway to attack (Schaible 2013: 12; Townsend and Burgess 2011: 6; Trieschmann 2006: 10-89). Union troops evacuated the battlefield via the Lewis Ford following the Second Battle of Manassas, leading to the cavalry encounter at Portici by the two opposing forces as Union cavalry shielded the retreating soldiers from the Confederate cavalry (Bedell and Hooks

2018: 34; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235). As discussed in the Circulation section, a line of trees grew along the farm road leading to the Lewis Ford in 1937, but it is uncertain whether this road and the ford were still in use at this time (Fairfax County Government 1937). An NPS plan dating to 1941 marks the Lewis Ford as "abandoned," so it can be assumed that the crossing was no longer in use by then (NPS 1941b).

The Ball family established a burial ground on the property, called the "Ball Family Cemetery" in the present day, around 1832 following Spencer Ball's death (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 54; Parsons 1996: 4-76; Spencer Ball, Find a Grave Index 2021). The Ball Family enclosed the cemetery with a locally sourced sandstone wall featuring an entrance gate along the southwestern side as early as 1836 (Bentley 2021b: personal communication). By the time the property was acquired by the NPS, there were five burials marked with headstones and footstones of white marble and additional fieldstones, which may denote other burials (Magill 2021: 2; Strutt 1991: 24, 25). One researcher suggested that the fieldstones may mark the locations of burials of Ball family members or people the Balls enslaved (Strutt 1991: 25). The family erected a sandstone wall to enclose the burial ground at an unknown date. In the early 1900s, a farmer found the remains of 16 Civil War soldiers near the Portici farm and reburied them within the walls of the Ball Family Cemetery (Parsons 1996: 4-76; Strutt 1991: 26). By 1937, the Ball Family Cemetery was overgrown with shrubs and trees (Parsons 1996: 4-77). It is possible the NPS did work to repair the wall and headstones during the formation of the Bull Run RDA (Bentley 2021b: personal communication). Alternatively, secondary sources indicate that the NPS rebuilt the wall and rotated the headstones 180 degrees in the 1950s (Parsons 1996: 4-77; Strutt 1991: 126). The north wall of the Ball Family Cemetery is obscured by vegetation in aerials from 1937 and 1953, but the burial ground appears to be otherwise clear of vegetation (Fairfax County Government 1937; Fairfax County Government 1953). Whether the NPS completed the work during the Bull Run RDA-era or later, it is certain that the agency reduced the footprint of the wall as part of the rehabilitation activities, leaving the remains of the 16 Civil War soldiers partially outside of the wall's enclosure (Bentley 2021b: personal communication; Parsons 1996: 4-77; Strutt 1991: 126). Following William Wheeler's acquisition of the property from the NPS in 1960, the Ball Family Cemetery once again became overgrown with vegetation and remained in this state at least through 1980 under NPF's

stewardship (Fairfax County Government 1972; Fairfax County Government 1980). The NPS cleared the large vegetation from the interior of the burial ground between 1990 and 1994 (Fairfax County Government 1990; Portici 076-0205, RELIC).

Civil War-Era Structures

The Civil War left a mark on the Portici cultural landscape. As discussed above, Beauregard stationed Confederate troops at crossing points on the west side of the Bull Run in preparation for battle prior to the First Battle of Manassas. The topography of the Bull Run provided a natural line of defense, one that the Confederates from the 19th Virginia Regiment augmented by constructing earthen rifle pits along the run on the Portici plantation property (Figure 109) (Schaible 2013: 12; Townsend and Burgess 2011: 6; Trieschmann 2006: 10-89). These earthworks extended along the Bull Run beginning near Heaton's Battery north of the Portici cultural landscape boundary and extending south to Lewis Ford (Bedell, Auchter, and Hooks 2019: 145). A Confederate Winter Camp occupied a wooded portion of the property between December 1861 and March 1862 (Parsons 1996: 3-14; Schaible 2013: 15; Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). The camp consisted of log huts built with timber from trees in the surrounding Portici woodland and featured chimneys built with sandstone gathered from the property (Schaible 2013: 15; Trieschmann 2006: 8-54). Archeological evidence shows the sizes of huts ranged from eight feet square to 12 by 20 feet in dimension (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 48). Parker and Hernigle asserted that the encampment likely incorporated one of the Portici plantation's suspected enslaved laborers' quarters (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58).

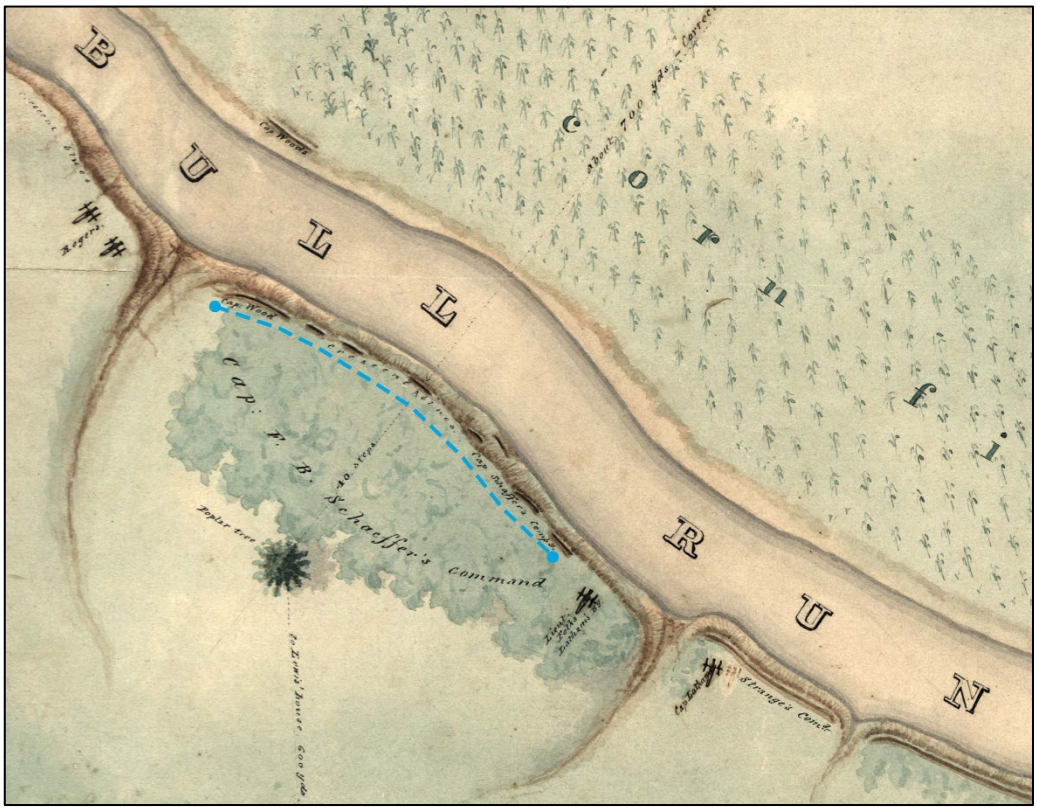


Figure 109: An 1861 illustration showing the line of earthen rifle pits Confederate forces constructed near the Lewis Ford, called out by the blue dashed line. "Sketch showing the position of Cap. F.B. Schaeffer's comd. on July the 21st, 1861," 1861. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/85690665, accessed 2022).

Post-Civil War Farmsteads

Following the Civil War, the Lewis family built a new dwelling to replace the destroyed Portici I. The site of the new house, referred to in this report as "Portici II," was east of the former plantation house on a neighboring ridge. The exact date that this wooden framed dwelling burned is unknown, but it was prior to 1870 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18, 4-36). A third dwelling, referred to here as Portici III (alternatively called the Lewis or Wheeler House in other secondary sources), replaced Portici II between 1870 and 1876 on the same site (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 26; Parsons 1996: 3-18; Trieschmann 2006: 7-37). This two-story, stucco-covered frame structure was configured in an L-shaped plan and featured a cross gable with standing seam metal roof by the time the NPS acquired the building in 1985. This configuration was the result of an addition to the north elevation and the earliest iteration of the

building likely followed a T-shaped plan. The south elevation included a porch, and the building was bracketed by chimneys on the north and south elevations (Portici 076-0205, RELIC; VDHR 1987). MANA slowly removed all post-Civil War buildings from the Portici cultural landscape after acquiring the Wheeler property in 1985 with the intention of restoring the landscape to its condition at the time of the 1862 cavalry engagement during the Second Battle of Manassas (MANA 2019: 1). As part of this effort, MANA demolished Portici III in 1994 (Parsons 1996: 3-33).

Other dwellings and outbuildings were constructed on the Portici cultural landscape following the Civil War. These were associated with the atomization of the ownership of the Portici farm discussed in the Spatial Organization section of this report. Warner Lewis built Tadpole Flats east of Portici III around 1890. Little is known about this dwelling, but the 1937 aerial image records that the associated farmstead had at least five outbuildings (Fairfax County Government 1937). This farmstead building cluster, with the possible exception of two outbuildings, was demolished by 1953 (Fairfax County Government 1953). The Fannie Lee Henry House was also built in the 1890s in the northern part of Portici farm on the land deeded to Fannie Tasker Lewis Lee (01-174 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). This three-ranked, side-gabled dwelling clad in wooden siding featured a full-width porch with shed roof along its façade and was flanked by masonry chimneys. The NPS entered a contract with Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. in April 1944 whereby Lewis would purchase and remove the house and auxiliary buildings from NPS lands (National Battlefield Parks Manassas, 1933-1949, Box 2596C, NPS). The exact date of removal of these features is unknown and it is also unknown whether Robert Lee Lewis, Jr. relocated them to his portion of the Portici farm. It is however certain that the Fannie Lee Henry House and associated outbuildings were no longer extant on the Fannie Lee Henry Tract by 1950 (NPS 1950). The removal of this post-Civil War period farmstead from park lands was part of NPS's larger effort to commemorate and interpret the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The Portici farm featured another building cluster by 1937 on the eight-acre parcel owned by Janie Lewis MacCall (referred to in this report as the "MacCall farmstead") (Fairfax County Government 1937). The I-66 cut through this portion of the Portici farm. While the farmstead was outside of the eventual MANA park boundary and Portici cultural landscape boundary, it bears mentioning as part of the development of the Portici farm in the 1900s.

The Wheeler dairy farm, in operation between 1950 and 1973 on the Portici farm, included a 34-foot by 150-foot barn, a 24-foot by 40-foot barn, two silos, five sheds, and two stables in addition to Portici III (Portici 076-0205, RELIC). The NPS razed one of the barns and a silo in November 1987, leaving an earthen ramp that led to the barn in situ (Parsons 1996: 3-33; Portici: Historic Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study, MANA). This left eight outbuildings in addition to the Portici III dwelling on the landscape until 1994, when the NPS demolished all but two of the outbuildings (Parsons 1996: 3-33, 4-36; VDHR 1992). MANA maintained a five-bay, one and a half-story wooden pole barn framed with cedar logs and covered by a low-pitched, asymmetrical metal roof (referred to in this report as the "Wheeler Equipment Shed"; in CRIS-HS as "10514 Vandor Lane Shed 1") (Bentley 2019c). The shed stood on the former Fannie Lee Henry Tract. It is most likely that William Wheeler built it after acquiring the property from the NPS in 1960 and it is visible in a 1971 aerial (King 2021: personal communication; Real Estate Data 1971: sheet 12; Zenzen 1998: appendix VI). The park also retained a second, smaller shed along the farm road near the constructed agricultural pond (in CRIS-HS as "10514 Vandor Lane Shed 2"). This four-bay, one-story wooden structure with a corrugated metal roof, clad with vertical planks shows up in a 1971 aerial (Real Estate Data 1971: sheet 12). However, a plaque on the structure indicates that it may have been reconstructed by a MANA friends group in 1997 (Bentley 2019c; MANA 2019: 4).

Utility Infrastructure

The Wheeler Tract was encumbered with multiple utility easements when the NPS acquired the land in 1985. The title search associated with this acquisition noted an easement to the Piedmont Telephone Company recorded on October 12, 1949, which may have corresponded with an electric line running along the western portion of the property adjacent to Rock Road (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The property also was encumbered by a sewer line connection easement dated August 23, 1972, when the NPF acquired the property in 1976 (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The Wheeler Tract had an easement to the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, first recorded on May 24, 1950, with subsequent amendments in 1962 and 1971 to allow for additional pipelines to be installed (Prince William County Circuit Court 1950: DB 145, p. 193; Prince William County Circuit Court 1962a: DB 284, p. 73; Prince William County Circuit

Court 1962b: DB 288, p. 398; Prince William County Circuit Court 1971: DB 580, p. 525). Transcontinental also had easements on the O'Neill Tract when the NPS acquired the property in 1986, which were part of the same gas line infrastructure that cut through the Wheeler Tract running along the southeastern portion of the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (02-102 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). This easement was first put on the property on December 21, 1949, with two subsequent amendments in 1969. It covered a linear area of approximately 53.2 acres traveling northeast of the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road trace, running roughly parallel to it (Prince William County Circuit Court 1949: DB 142, p. 94; Prince William County Circuit Court 1969a: DB 508, p. 476; Prince William County Circuit Court 1969b: DB 510, p. 601). The Transcontinental easement is visible running through both the Wheeler and O'Neill tracts in a 1953 aerial and the corridor is noticeably wider by 1972 (Fairfax County Government 1953; Fairfax County Government 1972). The O'Neill Tract was also encumbered by a 50-foot easement to Colonial Pipeline dated May 30, 1963 (Prince William County Circuit Court 1963: DB 303, p. 115).

Existing Conditions:

The Ball Family Cemetery is the only extant structure within the study area that dates to the historic period (Figure 111, Figure 112, and Figure 113). MANA currently clears the Ball Family Cemetery of vegetation cyclically. National Capital Region (NCR) Architectural Conservator Courtney Magill conducted an architectural condition assessment of the burial ground in July 2021. Her report is included with this inventory in the Supplemental Information section. The following description is taken from this report:

> *The [northeastern sandstone] rubble-coursed wall is currently approximately… [three feet, six inches] in height and… [30 feet by 40 feet in area]; it is continuous, unbroken by any entrance or gate... At the time of the visit, the area around the wall was mowed back several feet to allow easy visitation. The interior of the cemetery was filled with taller grasses, as mowers cannot be used within the walls for threat of damage to the headstones… Five white marble headstones and four white marble footstones are arrayed along the northwest wall... Four of these headstones are identical in size and design with a motif of a weeping willow in a cemetery setting above each inscription; each of these headstones possesses a corresponding footstone with the initials of the deceased engraved into it... The fifth marble headstone sits at the southwest corner and dates to 1875, later than the other legible stones; it is rounded and shorter than the other marble stones and*

> *does not possess a figural engraving or a corresponding footstone… The CRIS entry for the cemetery (#045559) states that there should be eight sandstone markers. However, the [NCR] team was only able to locate six onsite – four at the northwest corner in line with the marble stones and two in the southeast corner; it is likely that the remaining two were hidden by the grade and/or high vegetation rather than actually being missing at this time... The sandstone stones are similar in size and any past inscriptions are no longer visible. They are placed in a way that indicates that they are likely pairs of headstones and footstones for three (or four if the other stones can be found) different graves (Magill 2021: 1, 2).*

The four uniform headstones measure three feet, six inches in height; two feet in width; and two inches in depth. The smaller headstone (that of Sarah C. Ball) measures two feet, six inches in height; one foot, four inches in width; and two inches in depth. The marble footstones all measure approximately one foot, three inches square. The headstone inscriptions on the five marked headstones are as follows:

> *SACRED / TO THE MEMORY OF / FRANCIS WARING BALL / WHO WAS BORN FEBRUARY 19TH 1795 / DIED AT PORTICI MAY 12TH 1835 / TO OUR DEAR BROTHER.*
>
> *SACRED / TO THE MEMORY OF / SPENCER BALL / WHO WAS BORN AUGUST 6TH 1762 / DIED AT PORTICI FEBRUARY 28TH 1832 / TO OUR DEAR FATHER.*
>
> *SACRED / TO THE MEMORY OF / BETTY LANDON BALL / WHO WAS BORN AT NOMANI HALL WEST- / MORELAND COUNTY VA OCT. 15TH 1768 / & DIED AT PORTICI JANUARY 3RD 1842 / AN EXEMPLARY WIFE / A DEVOTED MOTHER / A PIOUS CHRISTIAN / AND BELOVED BY ALL.*
>
> *SACRED / TO THE MEMORY OF / ALFRED BALL / WHO WAS BORN APRIL 19TH 1793 / DIED AT PORTICI MARCH 14TH 1853 / HE WAS RESPECTED AND BELOVED IN LIFE / AND LAMENTED IN DEATH BY ALL WHO / KNEW HIM. / FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS AN HUMBLE CONSISTANT / CHRISTIAN HE ADVANCED THE DOCTRINE OF GOD HIS / SAVIOUR IN ALL THINGS, SHOWED HIS FAITH BY HIS / WORKS, AND DIED IN SURE AND CERTAIN HOPE OF / LIFE ETERNAL. / FOR TO ME TO LIVE IS CHRIST AND TO DIE IS GAIN. / PHILIPPIANS 1 CH 21 VERSE.*
>
> *SARAH C. / WIFE OF / ALFRED BALL, / DIED / MAY 6, 1875. / AGED 72 YEARS. / – / BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART FOR / THEY SHALL SEE GOD.*

Magill's 2021 assessment notes areas of flaking, spalling, and cracking of some of the stones in the walls and records that the northeast and southwest walls are displaying serious deflection. Other conditions include patches of orange and gray biogrowth throughout the cemetery, white mold

on the cemetery walls, and sugaring of the headstone marble (Refer to the Supplemental Information section for the full condition assessment).

Pohoke and its associated outbuildings, Portici I and the associated enslaved laborers' quarters, structures associated with the Confederate winter encampment, Portici II, Tadpole Flats and its associated outbuildings, and the Fannie Lee Henry House and its associated outbuildings are no longer extant as aboveground resources within the Portici cultural landscape. The ruins of a brick chimney associated with Portici III remains in situ, but this is the only visible aboveground feature associated with this dwelling or its 19th century outbuildings. Balls Ford, Lewis Ford, and the rifle pits remain as aboveground archeological ruins. (Refer to the Archeological Sites section for the contributing statuses of sites associated with buildings and structures that are no longer extant).

Two structures remain from the Wheeler dairy farm: the Wheeler Equipment Shed and the smaller Wooden Shed (Figure 114, Figure 115, Figure 116, Figure 117, and Figure 118). The earthen ramp that led to a Wheeler-era barn also remains (Figure 119). The sheds postdate the site's periods of significance and are not contributing features to the Portici cultural landscape. The 2006 NRHP parkwide nomination update for MANA inaccurately dated both of these sheds to the 1940s and listed them as contributing resources (Trieschmann 2006: 7-32). The structures are not in FMSS and are therefore not actively maintained by the park (MANA 2019: 1). The farmer who leases the property for hay production uses the sheds for equipment storage (Burgess 2021: personal communication; MANA 2019: 1). There are features associated with the electrical infrastructure of the Wheeler dairy farm, including electrical poles in the vicinity of the Wheeler Equipment Shed. There is also a well enclosed by a cinderblock structure northeast of the Wheeler Equipment Shed that may date to the Wheeler-era of occupation, but its exact age in unknown (Figure 120). The utility lines also post-date the historic period of the Portici cultural landscape. The electrical easement on the western side of the property and the gas lines at the southeastern corner are extant and appear to be in the same configuration as at the time that the NPS acquired the Wheeler and O'Neill Tracts in the 1980s (Figure 121 and Figure 122). The easement on the western side of the property is currently managed by the Northern Virginia

Electrical Cooperative (NOVEC) and a portion of it near the Rock Road parking lot is aboveground before it goes underground north of the parking area (Bentley 2021b: personal communication).

There is currently an additional building on the Portici cultural landscape as of February 2022. MANA staff reconstructed a Confederate winter encampment hut northeast of the Rock Road parking lot in the winter of 2022 as part of the park's 160th Civil War Anniversary commemorative programming. The park will remove this temporary interpretive exhibit from the cultural landscape no later than the end of FY24 (NPS PEPC 105367).

Analysis:

The Ball Family Cemetery is a contributing structure for all three periods of significance for the cultural landscape (Figure 110). As such, its continued presence helps to convey some of the character of the buildings and structures during the historic period. (Refer to the Archeological Sites section for the contributing statuses of building sites that are significant under Criterion D). However, due to the significance of the Ball Family Cemetery, the Portici cultural landscape retains integrity of buildings and structures under Criterion A.

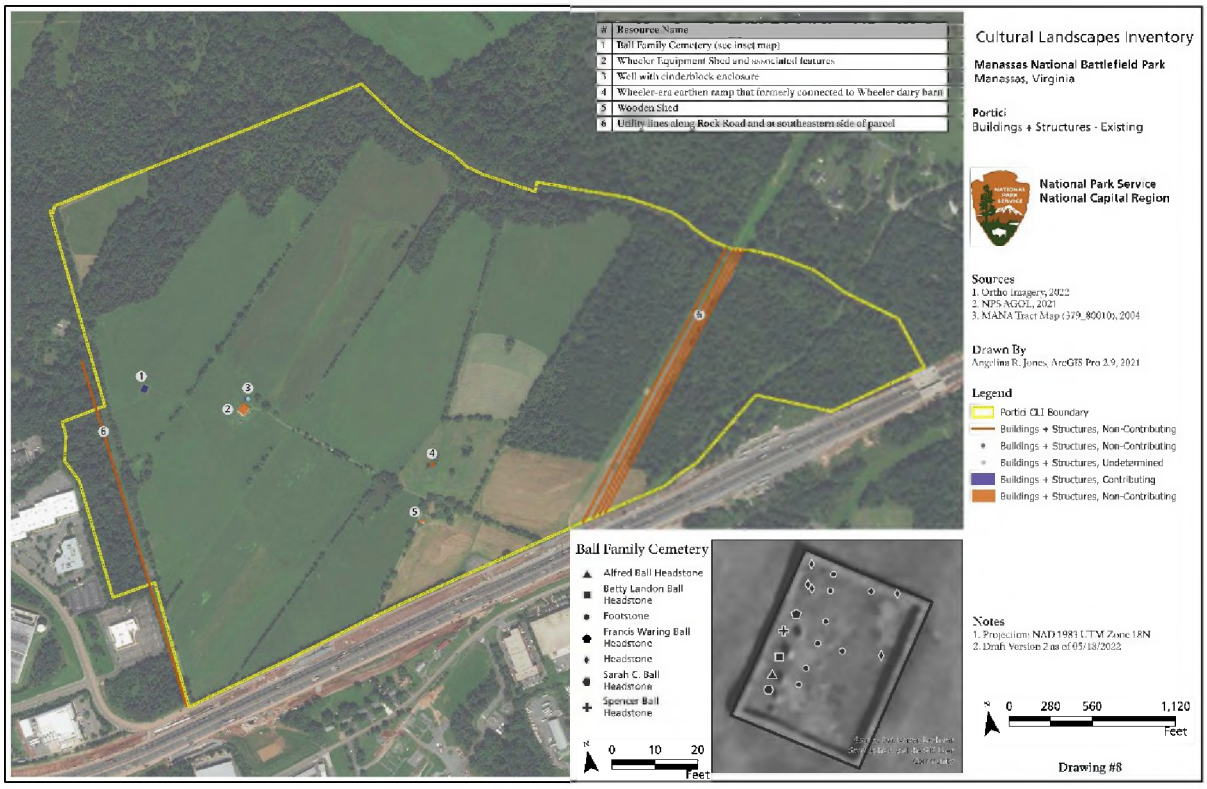


Figure 110: Buildings and Structures Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 111: Northeast elevation of the Ball Cemetery wall. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 112: Reoriented headstones of the Ball Family Cemetery and footstones, facing south. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 113: Fieldstones within the Ball Family Cemetery wall, facing southeast. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 114: Southeast elevation of the Wheeler Equipment Shed and adjacent electrical poles. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 115: Southwest elevation of the Wheeler Equipment Shed and adjacent electrical pole. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 116: Southwest elevation of the wooden shed on the farm road leading to the Portici III site. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 117: Northwest elevation of the wooden shed on the farm road leading to the Portici III site. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 118: Detail of the plaque on the wooden shed's northeast elevation that records the date that the shed was likely reconstructed. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 119: Earthen ramp leading to the site of a now demolished Wheeler-era barn, facing northeast. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 120: The well enclosed by a cinderblock structure northeast of the Wheeler Equipment Shed, facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 121: The utility corridor west of Rock Road, facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 122: View of the gas pipeline corridor at the southeastern corner of the Portici cultural landscape, facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Ball Family Cemetery	Contributing	Ball Family Cemetery	045559	Location	89025	Yes
Confederate winter encampment hut – temporary exhibit	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Asset	1750957	Yes
Wheeler-era earthen ramp that formerly	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

connected to Wheeler dairy barn						
Wheeler Equipment Shed and associated features	Non-contributing	10514 Vandor Lane Shed 1	963458	N/A	N/A	N/A
Well with cinderblock enclosure	Undetermined	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wooden Shed	Non-contributing	10514 Vandor Lane Shed 2	963459	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utility lines along Rock Road and at southeastern side of parcel	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Views and Vistas

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

Historic Condition:

As discussed in the Topography section, the main house of the Portici plantation (Portici I) sat at the high point of the property with a view over the surrounding fields and the Bull Run. Mid-Atlantic enslavers sited their Georgian plantation homes, such as Portici, on high ground both to gain a prospect of their land and ornamental gardens, but also as a prominent sign of surveillance visible to the people they enslaved working in the surrounding fields (Leone, Harmon, and Neuwirth 2005: 138). High land also protected the building foundations from water infiltration and captured breezes to circulate air through the dwelling. Since a large portion of the Portici landscape in the 1800s was cultivated as cropland and pastures, the sight lines to the neighboring farms and plantations to the north and northwest — Robinson farm, Spring Hill Farm (Henry

House), Hazel Plain (Chinn House), and Avon (Van Pelt House) — were clear of vegetation. Views towards the south to Manassas Junction were open from the plantation as well. This curated view had new strategic importance as headquarters for Confederate General Johnston during the First Battle of Manassas, as it provided a vantage point from which he could view the fighting concentrated on Henry Hill and troops assembled near the train station to the south (Parsons 1996: 4-16). Johnston used this position to track the progress of the fighting on Henry Hill and to deploy reinforcements to Confederate General Beauregard (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 20; Parsons 1996: 3-11).

The battery of Confederate Captain A.L. Rogers also made the most of the views afforded by the topography of the Portici plantation, assembling on high ground northwest of the main house near the Ball Family Cemetery and orchard. Multiple sections of artillery were fired from this point throughout the battle and the battery was effective at damaging the Federal lines from this position (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 296). It is also important to note the vista towards the battle seen from the farm road (known today as Rock Road) afforded to Confederate troops led by Confederate General Jackson during the morning of the First Battle of Manassas (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 92). We know from contemporary maps that this farm road bordered a heavily wooded area of the Portici plantation on the west side, which would have provided cover to the advancing body of troops while the roadway still provided a vantage from which to see the fighting to northwest. During the Second Battle of Manassas, the cavalry engagement took place the ridge southeast of Portici I where there was no cover and views towards the Union troops retreating over the Bull Run were unimpeded (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 235).

After the NPS acquired the Fannie Lee Henry property in 1936, as well as the land further north, this acreage was no longer farmed and successional forest vegetation began to grow. This vegetation became especially dense along the course of Holkums Branch and its confluence with the Bull Run (Fairfax County Government 1953). This pattern of vegetation continued along the tributary after William Wheeler acquired a portion of the Fannie Lee Henry Tract in 1960 (Fairfax County Government 1972). The structure of this reforested area served to cut off views from the Portici farm to the neighboring properties to the north and northwest.

The construction of the I-66 through the Portici farm between 1961 and 1966 severely diminished the integrity of views to the south and southwest from the Portici property. The roadway not only bisected the historic landscape of the site, but it resulted in increased vehicular traffic and accompanying air and aural pollution. The I-66 also spurred development along the corridor and between 1980 and 2002 (Fairfax County Government 1980; Fairfax County Government 1990; Fairfax County Government 2002). The former Portici property south of the I-66 developed with a number of large, industrial buildings on subdivided parcels arranged around Balls Ford Road (historically the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road).

As detailed in the Buildings and Structures section, the Wheeler Tract had an electrical utility corridor on the western border along Rock Road and both the Wheeler and O'Neill Tracts had a gas pipeline easement in the southeastern corner when the NPS acquired the land in the 1980s. In addition to these internal utility corridors, a large electrical utility corridor developed in the second half of the 20th century to the east in Fairfax County and was visible from the Portici cultural landscape, particularly to the southeast (Fairfax County Government 1953; Fairfax County Government 1972). Radio and cell towers proliferated views to the south and southwest over the last forty years, further diminishing the historic character of this viewshed. This included a radio tower installed directly south of Portici III by 1982 (McGarry 1982: 87). A parkwide viewshed study from 1994 summarizes the impact of the southern development on the Portici plantation at that time:

> *Today the scene at Portici has changed noticeably since the battles. Suburban development to the south now sprawls across the countryside that Confederate troops marched over to reach the battle front during First Manassas, and Interstate 66 cuts a swath across the fields where Buford and Robertson['s cavalrymen] collided during Second Manassas. But development has not obliterated the view of the historic terrain. Low rise structures clutter the landscape to the south but do not obscure the gently rolling character of the terrain. The panoramic views remain impressive: visitors may gaze east across Bull Run toward Centreville and south along the valley to the rail junction at Manassas. Even distant landmarks such as Signal Hill are visible from here. These views allow for enhanced interpretation of the park story by helping visitors to gain an appreciation for the important troop movements that occurred in both battles (Land Use Coordination Office, National Capital Region [NCR] 1994: 3).*

The report observes that much of the growth diminishing the historic views from the park in 1994, including south of Portici, was the effect of development pressure from the metropolitan area around Washington, DC migrating into the relatively rural residential and agrarian fabric of Manassas (Land Use Coordination Office, NCR 1994: 7). A subsequent viewshed plan developed for the Manassas battlefield in 2009 recommended installing evergreens along the entire southern portion of Portici's border to screen views of Vandor Lane and the I-66, despite concerns that such a screen would, "also interfere with the view that helps to tell the story of the battles [of Manassas]" (Walker Collaborative: 34, 38). There is no record that the NPS installed this vegetative screen.

Existing Conditions:

The existing views and vistas from the Portici plantation continue to experience the impacts described in the Historical Conditions summary. The views to the northwest towards Henry Hill are blocked by successional vegetation along Holkums Branch and to the north of the Portici cultural landscape, negatively impacting the integrity of this view (Figure 124). Some of this successional vegetation also blocks views of the Northern Virginia Community College Campus to the south of Henry Hill, which helps to diminish the impact of this development on the Portici cultural landscape even though only the portion of this vegetation along Rock Road dates to the site's historic period. The Wheeler sheds post-date the Portici cultural landscape's periods of significance and disrupt views from the property. This is especially true of the large equipment shed, which is highly visible from the Portici I site looking north. The cropland in hay cultivation preserves interior views from relatively low-lying areas of the property towards the ridge where Portici I stood (Figure 125). Vegetation along the Rock Road more fully encompasses the roadway than it would have during the First Battle of Manassas, however, this vegetation effectively buffers the electrical lines running along a portion of the road (Figure 126).

To the south, vehicular traffic, noise, and air pollution from the I-66 continue to threaten the integrity of the Portici cultural landscape. The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) is currently constructing an elevated access ramp for westbound traffic south of Portici (Figure 127 and Figure 128) (FHWA 2018: 3). The compliance review process led by the Federal Highway

Administration (FHWA) resulted in a plan to plant a vegetative screen along Vandor Lane to minimize the visual impact of the new flyover (FHWA 2018: 4, 5). (Refer to the Physical History section for additional information). Telecommunication towers also continue to adversely impact the quality of the viewshed to the south and southwest. Views southwest towards the Ben Lomond Historic Site currently have no vegetative buffer and the impacts of the I-66 and other development are most pronounced facing this direction. The four-acre parcel abutting Rock Road at the southwestern border of the site is currently for sale as of January 2022 and potential development of this parcel poses an additional threat to this viewshed (Bentley and Burgess 2021: personal communication).

Views further south are better preserved, particularly towards Blackburn's Ford where a skirmish occurred on July 18, 1861, leading up to the First Battle of Manassas (Figure 129). The vegetation of Bull Run State Park to the southeast in Fairfax County acts as a buffer, helping to preserve this distant view. To the southeast, ahistorical vegetation on the O'Neill Tract block views to the gas pipeline corridor and the I-66. The riparian vegetation along the Bull Run preserves the views east including at the Lewis and Balls Fords. Although the 1980 MANA boundary expansion allowed for the purchase of an 800-foot scenic easement east of the Bull Run, the NPS currently does not hold any easements in this area adjacent to the Portici cultural landscape boundary (Craig 2021: personal communication).

Analysis:

The views and vistas on the Portici plantation have been negatively impacted to the north by successional vegetation and to the south by development outside of the park boundary (Figure 123). Views east across the Bull Run better reflect the historic character of the property (Figure 130). Despite the changes to the views and vistas since the Portici cultural landscape's periods of significance, the site exhibits integrity of this landscape characteristic.



Figure 123: Views and Vistas Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 124: View towards Henry Hill from the Portici I site, facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 125: View towards the ridge associated with the Portici I site from the agricultural fields, facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 126: Vista along the Rock Road at the junction with Holkums Branch, facing north. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 127: Looking at the I-66 from the Portici Ridge towards the future interstate flyover site, facing south. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 128: The I-66 flyover under construction bordering the park southwest of the Portici cultural landscape, facing south. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 129: View southeast towards Blackburn's Ford from the Portici I site. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 130: View towards the Bull Run from Portici's agricultural fields, facing south. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
View towards Henry Hill from the Portici I site	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Views towards the Portici I site from the agricultural fields	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
View towards the Bull Run from Portici's agricultural fields	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

View south and southeast towards Blackburn's Ford from the Portici I site	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vista along the Rock Road facing north	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Constructed Water Features

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

Historic Condition:

Three agricultural ponds existed in the Portici cultural landscape boundary by 1953 (Fairfax County Government 1953). There are no such ponds in the 1937 aerial and no other indication that there were ponds like these during the historic period associated with the agricultural significance of the site (1733-1936) (Fairfax County Government 1937). It is likely that William Wheeler first introduced these features to provide water to his grazing cattle as part of his dairy farm operation after 1950. The ponds were created through damming ephemeral tributaries on the property and directing water towards constructed retention areas. (Refer to the Natural Systems and Features section for additional information). In 1953, there were two connected ponds in the northern portion of the property, following the topography of one of the Bull Run Tributaries near the former farm road to the Lewis Ford. There was another west of the Portici III building cluster (Fairfax County Government 1953). By 1972, there were two more ponds in addition to these earlier ones. One located northwest of the Virginia rest stop on Vandor Lane and the other at the present-day location of the Vandor Lane parking lot. This basin was very regular in shape and could be mistaken as an early iteration of the current parking lot at the end of a short connecting drive off Vandor Lane. However, Prince William County real estate maps clearly denote this as a body of water (Real Estate Data 1972: sheet 12). The real estate map also reveals a pond southwest of the Wheeler equipment shed in an area with a tall stand of trees

along the Rock Road. The vegetation growing here indicates that the depression is likely relatively shallow to allow woody vegetation to grow without submerging their trunks. By 1996, the ponds along the Bull Run, near the Virginia rest stop, and adjacent to the Portici III building cluster persisted on the property, but the others were no longer extant (Parsons 1996: 6-5). It is likely that the one adjacent to the Rock Road persisted as a wetland area or ephemeral body of water (Fairfax County Government 1990; Fairfax County Government 2002). The reservoir off Vandor Lane was removed at an unknown date after 1978 and the NPS built the equestrian parking lot there by 2002 (Fairfax County Government 2002; Real Estate Data 1978: sheet 12).

Existing Conditions:

The ponds near the Virginia rest stop and west of the Portici III building cluster are extant and contain water (Figure 132). The northern chain of ponds along the Bull Run tributary were dry during surveys conducted in 2021 for this report but are ephemeral ponds (meaning they retain water during times of year characterized by high precipitation). These basins appear to consist of several generations of agricultural ponds with systems of check dams and siphons to direct water. A joint NPS and USGS (USGS) amphibian monitoring report identified all three of these areas of the Portici cultural landscape as potentially providing lentic habitat (USGS and NPS 2017).

Analysis:

All the agricultural ponds postdate the Portici cultural landscape's period of significance related to agricultural use of the property (1733-1936) (Figure 131). These features therefore do not convey the historic character of the site and do not contribute to the integrity of the Portici cultural landscape.



Figure 131: Constructed Water Features Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 132: View of the agricultural pond west of the Portici III site (typ.), facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Agricultural pond west of the Portici III site	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural pond adjacent to the Virginia rest stop	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural ponds adjacent to the Bull Run	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Small-Scale Features

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

Historic Condition:

Fences

There is not a lot of information pertaining to small-scale features on the Portici plantation during the historic period for the site. However, it can be inferred that there would be fencing around the perimeter of the property and likely internal fencing to protect cropland from free ranging livestock during the 1700s and the early 1800s. The Virginia colony had laws as early as the 1600s requiring colonial settlers to enclose their homesteads with fencing such as the Virginia Act of 1632 and the Virginia Act of 1646 (Schaible 2013: 22). Carter family leases from the mid-1700s explicitly required lessees to enclose their orchards with fencing, such as the orchard at the settlement later known as "Pohoke" (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 11). While the design of these fences is unknown, it is likely they were built using timber from the tenant's woodlots, which would have grown species such as eastern red cedar, white oak, pine (*Pinus spp.*), American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28).

By the time that the Ball family constructed Portici I in 1820, the practice of allowing livestock free range was beginning to change and by the outbreak of the Civil War, Virginia laws required livestock to be fenced in while cropland did not need to be denoted by fencing (Schaible 2013: 22). Fencing on Piedmont plantations such as Portici typically separated various land uses — such as orchards, kitchen gardens, pasture, and burial grounds — with split-rail fencing (Schaible 2013: 12). The 1862 Atkinson map depicts fencing around Portici I, east of an arching farm road and additional fencing north of Portici I, likely around the orchard or the Ball Family Cemetery (Figure 133) (Atkinson 1862). Another Civil War-era map from 1861 depicts three distinctive fenced spaces on the ridge with Portici I, a wall around the Ball Family Cemetery, and no enclosure around the orchard (Figure 134) (Harris 1861). An 1877 map depicting the 1861 Manassas battlefield denotes fencing around the land directly south of Portici I up to the farm road known today as Rock Road. This same map portrays additional barriers around Portici I

and the Ball Family Cemetery (Figure 135) (USACE 1877). The barrier around the Ball Family Cemetery was an earlier version of the masonry wall that exists in the present day. It is more likely that the barrier around Portici I was a second decorative fence rather than a wall. (Refer to the Buildings and Structures section for additional information about the Ball Family Cemetery).

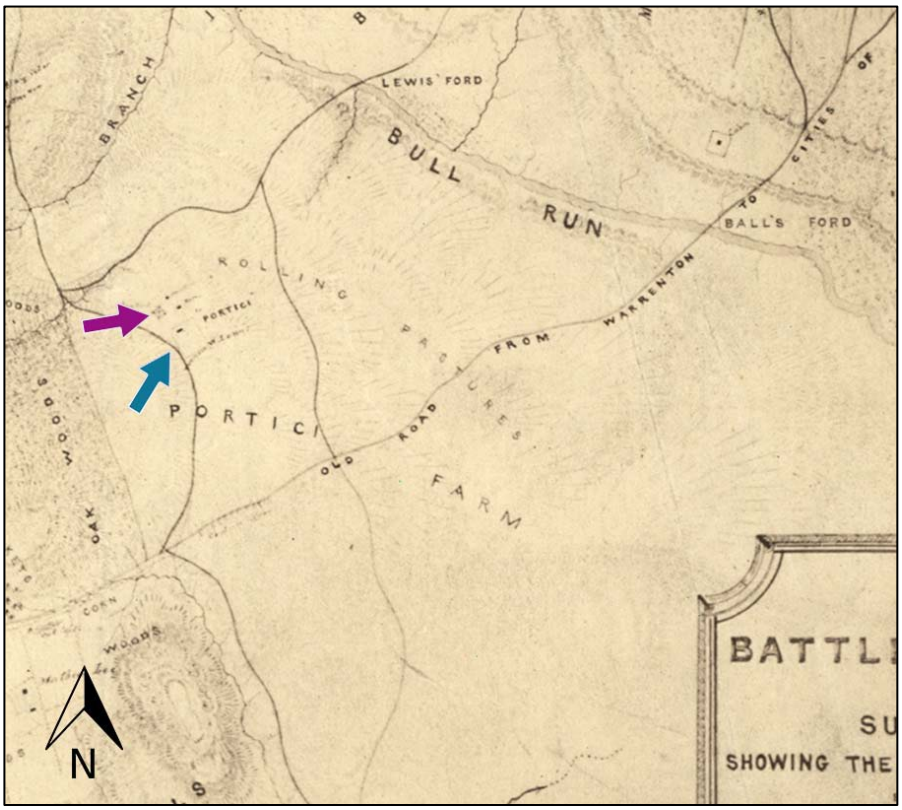


Figure 133: Detail of the 1862 Atkinson map. The blue arrow points to the fencing around Portici I and the pink arrow points to an enclosure around the orchard or the Ball Family Cemetery. "Map of the battle fields of Manassas and the surrounding region: showing the various actions of the 21st July, between the armies of the Confederate States and the United States," 1862. Library of Congress (https://lccn.loc.gov/2006626052, accessed 2021).

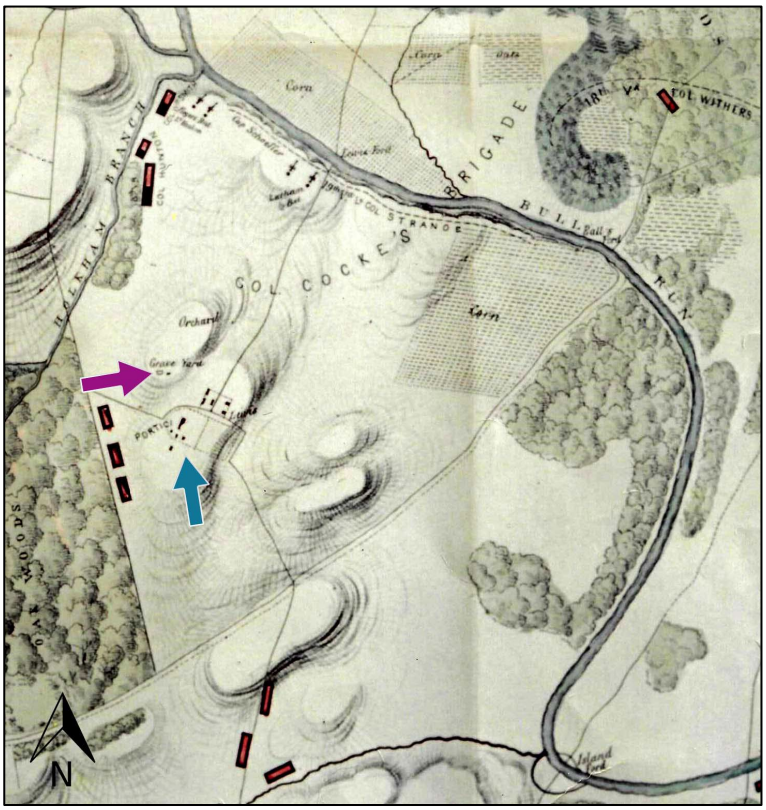


Figure 134: Detail of an 1861 map depicting the Portici plantation during the Civil War. The blue arrow points to the fenced spaces on the ridge with Portici I and the pink arrow points to the wall around the Ball Family Cemetery. "Map of the Battle Ground of Manassas from Actual Surveys by an Officer of General Beauregard's Staff Showing the Exact Position Occupied by Federal & Rebel Forces in the Battle of 21st July 1861," 1861. MANA Archives, NPS.

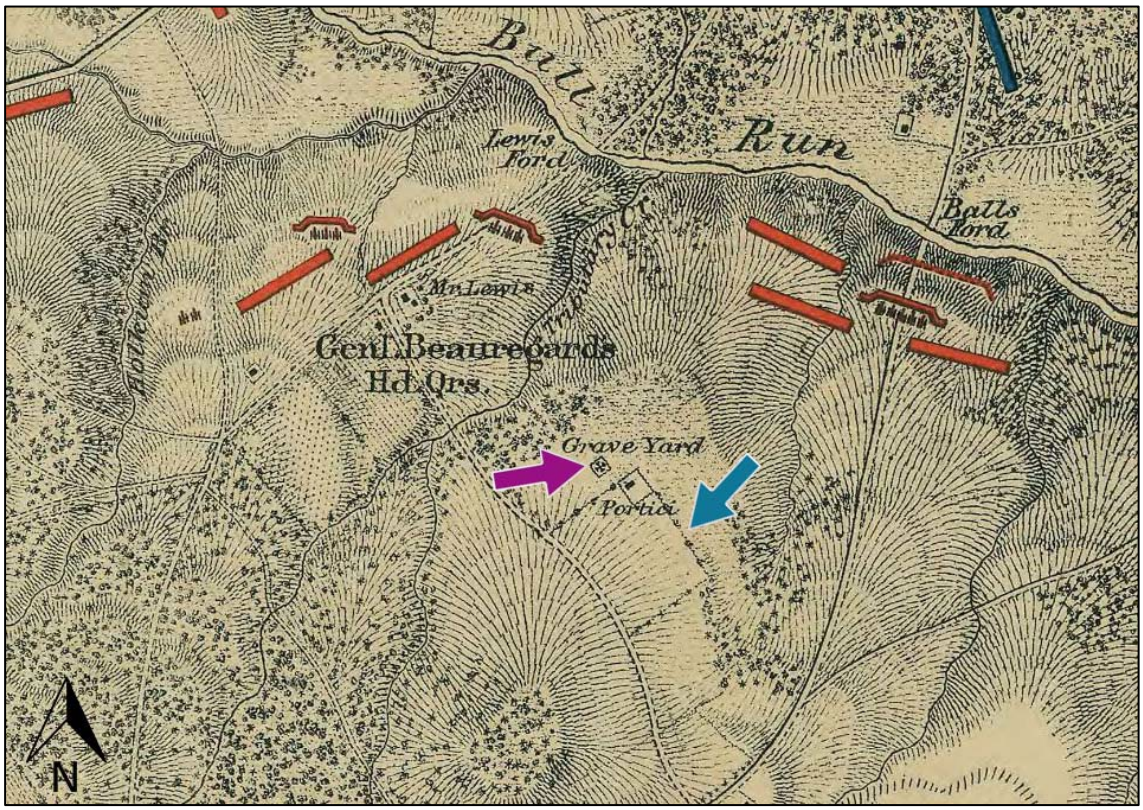


Figure 135: Detail of a map depicting the battlefield during the First Battle of Manassas. The blue arrow points to the fencing around the land directly south of Portici I and the pink arrow points to the Ball Family Cemetery's enclosure. "Map of the battlefield of Bull Run, Virginia. Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell commanding the U.S. forces, Gen. G. [i.e. P.] T. Beauregard commanding the Confederate forces, July 21st 1861," 1877. Library of Congress (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/glva01.lva00211, accessed 2022).

The Lewis family continued to use split-rail style fencing following the Civil War, which can be seen in 1904 photographs that the US Army took as part of their Manassas maneuvers (USACE 1904b). The fencing seen in these photographs appears to be predominantly of a worm fence configuration supported by vertical posts. Three lines of large trees are visible in the 1937 aerial that likely correspond with fence lines surrounding fields (Fairfax County Government 1937). There is also a visible fence line that corresponds roughly to the farm road that led to the Lewis Ford and the property boundary between the Fannie Lee Henry Tract and the rest of the Portici farm (Fairfax County Government 1937). Small fenced in areas are also apparent around the Portici III, Tadpole Flats, and Fannie Lee Henry House building clusters. These fences associated with the demolished Fannie Lee Henry House and Tadpole Flats are no longer visible in the 1953 aerial and were likely demolished with the associated buildings (Fairfax County Government

1953). In 1972, a year prior to William Wheeler ceasing dairy farm operations on site, one of the likely fence lines from 1937 is still visible by the associated tree line and there are several new tree lines visible on the landscape, likely denoting a combination of remnant fence lines and traces of disused farm roads. (Refer to the Vegetation and Circulation sections for additional information). The Portici III cluster still had multiple fenced spaces around it in 1972 and there was fencing southeast and north of the large equipment shed, as well (Fairfax County Government 1972). By 1980, the NPF had removed some of the fencing around the Portici III building cluster (Fairfax County Government 1980). In 1996, fencing remained in the vicinity of the Wheeler equipment shed. Remnant fencing still spanned along the former boundary between the Fannie Lee Henry Tract and the rest of the Portici Farm, in the south westernmost field on the property, and in the northwestern corner of the present-day Portici cultural landscape boundary (Parsons 1996: 6-5). Other lines of trees marked the location of former fence locations between fields and notably along the southwestern portion of the property following Vandor Lane (USGS 1994; USGS 2002). Fencing remained in place south of the Portici III building cluster site until at least 2009 (Fairfax County Government 2009).

The NPS installed wooden worm fencing and two wooden entry gates near the Rock Road parking lot to block vehicular traffic on Rock Road north of the parking area and on the Portici fields east of the road. This fencing was installed after 1990 and does not follow a historic fence line (Bentley 2021b: personal communication). As discussed above, the Rock Road parking lot may have been installed informally as early as 1994 (USGS 1994). The NPS likely installed the administrative worm fencing and the Rock Road parking lot around the same time as they serve related functions in creating an entry point for visitors to the Portici site. This fencing was most recently replaced in 2017 (Bentley 2021b: personal communication). NPS installed a similar line of administrative wooden worm fencing bordering the northern portion of the Vandor Lane parking lot in 2002 (Fairfax County Government 2002; USGS 2002). This fence line does not match any from the historic period, either. The wooden worm fencing on site erroneously gives the impression that it is a reconstruction of fencing present during the historic period. For this reason, it is an incompatible feature.

Interpretive Signage

The NPS installed interpretive and wayfinding signage at Portici after purchasing the Wheeler and O'Neill Tracts in the 1980s. The NPS had drafts of a wayside exhibit interpreting Portici I in 1986 and 1987 (NPS 1986; NPS 1987: 6). This interpretive wayside as well as wayfinding signs to the Ball Family Cemetery and the Portici I site were in place by 1994 (Portici 076-0205, RELIC). The NPS installed signage at the Rock Road entrance communicating that horses and bicycles were not allowed on the mown path to the Portici I site and Ball Family Burial Ground by 1995 (Peccia et al. 1996: D-10).

Existing Conditions:

In the present day, stands of trees still crisscross the Portici agricultural fields, in many cases denoting remnant fence lines. Trees remain along the former boundary between the Fannie Lee Henry Tract and the rest of the Portici farm, but there is no longer fencing along this line. The wooden worm fencing installed at the Rock Road parking lot entrance in the 1990s and the Vandor Lane parking lot in 2002 are extant in the same areas described above in the historical condition section (Figure 137 and Figure 138). Along Rock Road and Vandor Lane there are remnants of wooden post and wire fencing that postdate the Portici cultural landscape's historic period (Figure 139). There is also steel stake and wire fencing along the Bull Run that postdates the historic period and was likely installed by the NPS after 1985. A metal entry gate stands at the entrance to the farm road leading to the Portici III site off Vandor Lane (Figure 140). The date that this feature was added is uncertain, but its design indicates that it postdates the Portici cultural landscape's historic period.

There are multiple wayside exhibits in the Portici landscape in addition to the one discussing Portici I, including one conveying the history of the cavalry clash during the Second Battle of Manassas. These waysides measure three feet by two feet and are installed in cantilevered metal frames typical of NPS sites (Figure 141). There are also a number of metal wayfinding stakes bearing trail blazes and directing equestrian and pedestrian traffic through the site.

There is one blown out masonry culvert along the Rock Road may date to the Bull Run RDA-era, but further research is needed to accurately date this feature. The NPS installed plastic mounting blocks on a gravel pad adjacent to the Vandor Lane parking area in 2019 (Figure 142) (NPS PEPC 86355). There are also a few remnant features likely dating to the Wheeler-era of occupation, but the exact date of their introduction is uncertain. Of note is a concrete block that is either a mill stone or a concrete footing east of the small Wheeler-era shed (Figure 143) (potentially reconstructed in 1997).

Analysis:

There are no extant aboveground small-scale features within the Portici cultural landscape that date to the site's periods of significance (Figure 136). There are several features of undetermined provenance that could upon further research be found to date to the historic period. Furthermore, there is no indication that there are any small-scale features that are significant under Criterion D. Therefore, the Portici cultural landscape does not retain integrity of small-scale features.



Figure 136: Small-Scale Features Existing Conditions - (Full size graphics are located at the end of this report).



Figure 137: Wooden worm fencing adjacent to the Rock Road parking lot, facing north. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 138: Wooden worm fencing adjacent to the Vandor Lane parking lot, facing northwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 139: Wooden post and wire fencing adjacent to Vandor Lane (typ.), facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 140: The metal entry gate at the entrance from Vandor Lane leading to the farm road associated with the Portici III site, facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 141: Interpretive wayside exhibit (typ.), facing east. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 142: A gravel pad with mounting blocks adjacent to the parking lot off Vandor Lane, facing southwest. (NPS/Jones 2021)



Figure 143: The mill stone or concrete footing east of the small Wheeler-era shed. (NPS/Jones 2021)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Wooden worm fencing at Rock Road and Vandor Lane parking lots	Non-Contributing, Incompatible	N/A	N/A	Location	47113	No
Rock Road and Vandor Lane wooden post and wire fence remnants	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Steel and stake wire fencing along the Bull Run	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metal entry gate at the entrance to the farm road that leads to the Portici III site	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Location	47113	No
Wayside exhibits and wayfinding signage	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Location	228428	No
Gravel pad with mounting blocks	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	Asset	1680279	Yes
Blown out masonry culvert along Rock Road	Undetermined	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mill stone/concrete footing east of small shed	Undetermined	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. (Note: There is no site plan that depicts the locations of archeological sites in the interest of protecting restricted information).

While few extant resources related to buildings and structures dating to the Portici cultural landscape's historic period remain above grade, a number of archeological investigations have identified subgrade archeological remains throughout the site. There are also sites related to circulation and military occupation during the historic period with some aboveground features. Finally, researchers have noted multiple precontact indigenous sites within the Portici cultural landscape boundaries. The following section summarizes previous archeological investigations

broadly identifying the information they recorded. In deference to the potentially sensitive information conveyed in these archeological investigations, this report does not provide detailed information regarding location, configuration, or artifact deposits for archeological sites within the Portici cultural landscape. For more detailed information on specific sites, please consult the corresponding referenced archeological report. Please note that the Smithsonian trinomials referenced here are consistent with those found in Kathleen A. Parker and Jacqueline L. Hernigle's archeological report entitled *Portici: Portrait of a Middling Plantation in Piedmont Virginia* (1990) and the *Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Amended and Boundary Expansion) National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (2006) completed by Laura Virginia Trieschmann.

A 1982 MANA parkwide historic sites archeological survey included locations for the rifle pits, Lewis and Balls Fords, road traces leading to the Lewis and Balls Fords, as well as a potential location for Portici I, although no Smithsonian trinomials were assigned as part of this survey (McGarry 1982: 87). Although the NPS did not own the Wheeler and O'Neill Tracts, these areas were included in the survey as part of the land within the legislated boundaries for the park. In May 1985, James Madison University researchers completed a two-day survey of the Wheeler Tract during which they identified 16 historic and pre-contact sites, at least four of which were flagged as the potential location of Portici I (Cromwell and McIver 1985: 40, 41, 42; Parker and Hernigle 1990: 4).

MANA's 1983 General Management Plan (GMP) proposed siting a new picnic area on the Wheeler Tract, which had the potential to interfere with the archeological sites identified in the preliminary James Madison University survey. MANA therefore engaged researchers from the University of Maryland to conduct a more thorough investigation of the Wheeler Tract. This study commenced in May of 1986 and after subsequent excavation seasons in 1987 and 1988 the researchers submitted their final report in 1990 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 29, 40). Archeological excavations for this report focused on the Pohoke and Portici I, but also identified a number of other sites including Portici II and III, the Ball Family Cemetery, potential enslaved laborers' quarters and the Fannie Lee Henry House (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 58, 63, 269, and Appendix E). During their investigations, Parker and Hernigle found information pertaining to military

occupation of the Portici plantation, as well as extensive information pertaining to the enslaved people at the plantation prior to the Civil War. Their study gave mean construction dates for Pohoke (about 1733 - referred to as "Structure 2"), an enslaved laborers' quarters at the Pohoke plantation site (about 1820 to about 1823 - referred to as "Structure 1"), and the North Addition building campaign at Portici I (about 1836) (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 47, 151). It also elucidated the construction history and various building campaigns of Portici I (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 55). Additionally, Parker and Hernigle found evidence of human habitation of the study area during the Late Archaic (3800 BCE - 1450 BCE), Middle Woodland (400 BCE-1000 CE), and Late Woodland (1000-1600 CE) Periods (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 258). However, these sites pre-date the periods of significance for the property.

In 1991, Michael Strutt completed a master's thesis as part of his degree at the College of William and Mary that detailed the results of an archeological investigation at the Ball Family Cemetery that included remote sensing. This survey confirmed the location of additional burials outside of the current Ball Family Cemetery walls and mapped the subsurface configuration of graves at the archeological site (Strutt 1991: 126, 171). In 2001, the Louis Berger Group, Inc. (now part of WSP USA, Inc.) completed a survey of the Confederate winter encampment. This study provided information on which regiments may have occupied the site, general hut architecture, as well as a summary of the types of artifact deposits recovered (Bedell and Griffitts 2001: 48, 49).

Below is a complete list of Smithsonian trinomials for archeological sites identified in the archeological reports referenced above, as well as MANA's 2006 parkwide NRHP nomination update and VDHR's cultural resources database (VCRIS). The sites are arranged chronologically and grouped into the following time periods: pre-contact, pre-Civil War, Civil War, and post-Civil War. Note that some Smithsonian trinomials correspond with artifact deposits from multiple features and/or time periods. In a few cases, no Smithsonian trinomials exist for the listed archeological site and this is noted when applicable. One of the features noted without a trinomial is a boulder pile of unknown origin near the Bull Run. This boulder pile is a potential archeological site, however, further research is needed to determine its significance. Archeological sites with the potential to yield information pertaining to the three periods of

significance for the Portici cultural landscape are considered contributing resources. The Portici cultural landscape demonstrates a high degree of integrity of archeological sites. (For additional information about the historical condition of these features please refer to corresponding descriptions in either the Circulation section or Buildings and Structures section as appropriate).

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
44PW338 [pre-contact] - (no date range)	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW340 [pre-contact] - (no date range)	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW342 [pre-contact] - (no date range)	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW344 [pre-contact] - (no date range)	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW346 [pre-contact] - (no date range)	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW336 [pre-contact] – (about 3000 BCE)	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW347 [pre-contact] - (4000 BCE to 200 CE)	Non-contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pohoke and enslaved laborers' quarters - 44PW335 – (Structure 2 ca. 1733 CE and Structure 1 ca.	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1820 CE – ca. 1823 CE)						
19th-century domestic site/potential enslaved laborers' quarters - 44PW336 – (1780 CE – 1870 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farm road to Balls Ford trace - no trinomial - (ca. 1800 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Balls Ford - 44PW458 - (ca. 1800 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portici I - 44PW348 – (1820 CE – 1863)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potential enslaved laborers' quarters - 44PW337 - (1820 CE - 1863 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Well associated with Portici I - 44PW453 – (1820 CE –1899 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potential enslaved laborers' quarters - 44PW455 – (1820 CE – 1865 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic site - 44PW343 – (1820 CE – 1890 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ball Family Cemetery - 44PW334 – (1832 CE - 1875 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Lewis Ford - 44PW457 – (mid-19th century)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farm road to Lewis Ford trace - no trinomial – (mid-19th century)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Confederate winter encampment - 44PW455 – (1820 CE – 1865 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potential rifle pits at Lewis Ford - 44PW341 – (1860 CE – 1865 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rifle pits at Lewis Ford - 44PW292 – (1861 CE – 1862 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portici II - 44PW345 – (1865 CE to 1869 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portici III [AKA Lewis/Wheeler House] - 44PW345 – (1870 CE – 1876 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic site - 44PW347 – (19th century)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44PW346 – (late 19th- to early 20th-century)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic site - 44PW456 – (ca. 1890 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tadpole Flats - 44PW454 – (ca. 1890 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fannie Lee Henry House - 44PW339 – (1890 CE – 1944 CE)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other farm road traces associated with Warner Lewis, Fannie Lee Henry, and Portici III - no trinomials – (prior to 1937)	Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wheeler-era trash pit - no trinomial – (mid-20th century)	Non-Contributing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boulder Pile near the Bull Run	Undetermined	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Condition Assessment

Condition

Fair

Condition Date

09/08/2022

Narrative

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI.

An 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 appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

The Portici cultural landscape is currently in fair condition. Notable impacts include deterioration of the Ball Family Cemetery's wall and headstones; encroaching development south of the park, especially along I-66; and erosion to the remnant earthen rifle pits, Rock Road, and along the Bull Run and Holkums Branch. Additional information pertaining to impacts are noted in the table below.

Impacts

Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source	External Source	Narrative	Date Identified
Adjacent Lands		No	Yes	The I-66 and related development south of MANA immediately adjacent to the Portici cultural landscape negatively impact the setting of the historic property by creating noise and light pollution, as well as disrupting historically significant views. To a lesser extent, the Northern Virginia Community College Campus to the west negatively impacts the site in a similar manner. However, there is an extensive vegetation buffer along present-day Rock Road, which helps to diminish the impact of this development on the Portici cultural landscape.	12/03/2021
Adjacent Lands		No	Yes	Radio and Cell towers south of MANA negatively impact historically significant views from the Portici cultural landscape.	12/03/2021
Adjacent Lands		Yes	Yes	Utility corridors run along the western border and the southeastern corner of the Portici cultural landscape. In addition to these internal utility corridors, a large electrical utility corridor located to the east in Fairfax County is visible from the Portici cultural landscape, particularly to the southeast.	12/03/2021

Erosion		Yes	Yes	Holkums Branch and the Bull Run are both experiencing erosion along their banks caused by stormwater and surface runoff, which is scouring the watercourses.	12/03/2021
Erosion		Yes	No	Areas along the Rock Road have eroded exposing the large rock substrate from the 1936/1937 paving system.	12/03/2021
Erosion		Yes	No	The remnants of the Lewis Ford, Balls Fords, and earthen rifle pits along the Bull Run have suffered erosion from stormwater and surface runoff.	12/03/2021
Exposure to the Elements		Yes	No	The Ball Family Cemetery wall is displaying signs of deterioration such as flaking, spalling, and cracking of some of the stones. The northeast and southwest walls are displaying serious deflection. Other conditions include patches of orange and gray biogrowth throughout the cemetery, white mold on the cemetery walls, and sugaring of the headstone marble.	12/03/2021
Impending Development		No	Yes	The four-acre parcel abutting Rock Road at the southwestern border of the Portici cultural landscape is currently for sale as of January 2022 and development of this parcel could potentially negatively impact historically significant views from the property.	12/03/2021

Impending Development		No	Yes	In 2014, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) initiated a project to increase the capacity of the I-66 corridor, which includes installing new elevated access ramps (EARs) adjacent to the Portici cultural landscape. The EARs are under construction as of January 2022.	12/03/2021
Inappropriate Maintenance		Yes	No	Ball Family Cemetery headstones show signs of damage from vegetation removal equipment such as mowers or trimmers.	12/03/2021
Pests/Diseases		Yes	No	Animal burrows within the Ball Family Cemetery may be compromising the underground structural integrity of this resource.	12/03/2021
Vegetation/Invasive Plants		Yes	Yes	The northernmost agricultural pond has a stand of tree of heaven (Ailanthis altissima) growing around it. The forested area along the Bull Run has bush honeysuckle (Lonicera maackii), bittersweet vine (Celastrus orbiculatus), Japanese honeysuckle vine (Lonicera japonica), border privet (Ligustrum sinense), multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora), autumn olive (Elaeagnus umbellata), Chinese bushclover (Lespedeza cuneata), Japanese stiltgrass (Microstegium vimineum), perilla mint (Perilla frutescens), common lespedeza (Lespedeza	10/01/2021

				kummerowia), wineberry (Rubus phoeniculaseus), sweet autumn virginsbower (Clematis terniflora), creeping Charlie (Glechoma hederacea), Japanese barberry (Berberis thunbergia), and garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolate).	
Visitation		Yes	Yes	An underpass connects the Portici cultural landscape/MANA to the Bull Run Regional Park and it is used by equestrians to access the Portici Bridle Loop. Park staff have concerns about their ability to adequately monitor this point of entry to MANA.	12/03/2021

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Narrative

The following stabilization measures are recommended for the Portici cultural landscape:

- Stabilize elements of the Ball Family Cemetery that have deteriorated due to exposure to the elements.
- Revise maintenance practices to guard against damage to the headstones within the Ball Family Cemetery.
- Stabilize and repair the paving along Rock Road.
- Eradicate animal burrows within the Ball Family Cemetery.
- Remove invasive plants along the Bull Run and Holkums Branch.

Approved Treatments

Undetermined

Narrative

NPS began work on a Cultural Landscape Report for the Portici cultural landscape in FY22 and work on this report is still in progress as of September 2022.

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United States (US) Census Bureau	QuickFacts Prince William County, Virginia; United States	2020	United State Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC
United States Department of Agriculture	Soil Survey Geographic Database	2021	Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Washington, DC
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Satellite Photography of Prince William County, Virginia	1989	Google Earth/Digital Globe, Mountain View, CA
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Satellite Photography of Prince William County, Virginia	1994	Google Earth/Digital Globe, Mountain View, CA
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Satellite Photography of Prince William County, Virginia	2002	Google Earth/Digital Globe, Mountain View, CA
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Satellite Photography of Prince William County, Virginia	2003	Google Earth/Digital Globe, Mountain View, CA
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Satellite Photography of Prince William County, Virginia	2010	Google Earth/Digital Globe, Mountain View, CA
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Satellite Photography of Prince William County, Virginia	2012	Google Earth/Digital Globe, Mountain View, CA
United States Geological Survey and National Park Service (USGS and NPS)	USGS Amphibian Research Monitoring Initiative: National Capitol Region Amphibian Mapping Data	2017	National Park Service, Washington, DC

Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS)	Archaeological Data [Sensitive]	Various	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), Richmond, VA
Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)	Survey Form: Portici (076-0205)	1987	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), Richmond, VA
Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)	Historic District/Brief Survey Form: Portici (076-0205)	1992	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), Richmond, VA
Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)	Architectural Survey Form: Portici (076-0205)	2014	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), Richmond, VA
Virginia Government	Alfred Ball, Virginia, U.S., Select Marriages, 1785-1940	2021	Ancestry.com
Virginia Government	Carol Homola Aldrich, Virginia, U.S., Marriage Records, 1936-2014	2015a	Ancestry.com
Virginia Government	William H Wheeler, Virginia, U.S., Marriage Records, 1936-2014	2015b	Ancestry.com
Walker Collaborative	Manassas Battlefields Viewshed Plan	2009	PEPC, National Park Service
Williams, Brenda and Stephanie Austin	Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape Report	2018	National Park Service, Washington, DC
Wilson, Don	Ball vs. Lewis 1823 Court Records	2021	Unpublished email
Wood, Linda Sargent and Richard Rabinowitz	Coming to Manassas: Peace, War, and the Making of a Virginia Community	2003	National Park Service, Washington, DC
Woodbury, Augustus	The Second Rhode Island Regiment: A Narrative of Military Operations in which the Regiment Was Engaged from the Beginning to the End of the War for the Union	1875	Valpey, Angell and Company, Providence, RI

Zenzen, Joan M.	Battling for Manassas: The Fifty-Year Preservation Struggle at Manassas National Battlefield Park	1998	Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, PA

Supplemental Information

Supplemental Information Title	Supplemental Information Narrative
Conditions Assessment of the Ball Family Cemetery as Part of the CLI for Portici	An architectural condition assessment of the Ball Family Cemetery conducted by NCR Architectural Conservator Courtney Magill in July 2021.
Last Will and Testament of Spencer Ball	The Last Will and Testament of Spencer Ball, owner of the Pohoke/Portici plantations between 1811 and 1832. The will lists the names of multiple people whom Spencer Ball enslaved (Prince William County Circuit Court 1832: WB N, p. 426).
Records of the Estate of Alfred Ball	The Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Alfred Ball, Account of Property Sales from the Estate of Alfred Ball, and the Distribution of Slaves from the Estate of Alfred Ball (includes names of the enslaved) recorded in 1853/1854. Alfred Ball owned the Portici plantation from 1842 to 1853. These records are taken from Kathleen A. Parker and Jacqueline L. Hernigle's archeological report entitled *Portici: Portrait of a Middling Plantation in Piedmont Virginia* (1990) in which they were included as Appendices K, L, and M (pp. 360-381).

Landscape Documents

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Interior Region 1-National Capital Area
Regional Preservation Serviced Program
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

12-27-21

To: Raquel Montez, Acting Superintendent, MANA
Andrew Bentley, Cultural Resource Specialist, MANA

From: Courtney Magill, Architectural Conservator, Preservation Services Program, NCA
Angelina Jones, Cultural Landscape Architect, Preservation Services Program, NCA
Julie McGilvray, Preservation Services Program Manager/Regional Historical Landscape Architect, NCA

Subject: Conditions Assessment of the Ball Family Cemetery as part of the CLI for Portici

Overview Summary:

Angelina Jones, NCA Cultural Landscape Architect, and Courtney Magill, NCA Architectural Conservator, visited the Ball Family Cemetery near the site of Portici I on July 14, 2021. Andrew Bentley, Cultural Resource Specialist for MANA, accompanied the team while onsite and informed them of the history, current and past conditions, routine maintenance, and future plans for the Cemetery.

Project Description:
(associated figures begin on page 6)

General Description and History

This site was the private cemetery of the Ball Family, farmers and owners of both the Pohoke and Portici houses that are no longer extant but used to stand nearby. The Ball Family Cemetery currently consists of a locally quarried red sandstone wall around a rectangular plot that contains both marble and sandstone grave markers. The wall was added to the cemetery early in the Ball family occupation of Portici around 1832, after the death of Spencer Ball. The rubble-coursed wall is currently approximately 3', 6" in height and 30' by 40'; it is continuous, unbroken by any entrance or gate (Figure 1). At the time of the visit, the area around the wall was mowed back several feet to allow easy visitation. The interior of the cemetery was filled with taller grasses, as mowers cannot be used within the walls for threat of damage to the headstones (Figure 2).

At some time during the 20th century, the Ball Family Cemetery underwent a stabilization effort. According to Strutt's "Rediscovering the Dead: Practical Applications of Remote Sensing in

Historic Cemeteries"[1] and Parsons' "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Southern Portion, Manassas"[2], this work was likely completed during the 1950s. During this work, the northeast wall was moved approximately 15' inward. This movement creates an issue for wall maintenance today because the remains of sixteen Civil War soldiers were unearthed and re-interred in the northern end of this area by a local farmer in the early twentieth century (Figure 3). According to records, the farmer notified the National Park Service by letter in 1936 and the Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS) entry for the cemetery (#045559) cites the fieldwork by M. Strutt, stating that "remote sensing has verified the existence of Civil War mass burial on the north end of the cemetery and extending northeast beyond the current enclosed bounds of the cemetery." A map found in figure 3 of Strutt's thesis details the findings from Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), core tests, and other archaeological fieldwork in the area (Figure 19).

Five white marble headstones and four white marble footstones are arrayed along the northwest wall (Figure 4). Four of these headstones are identical in size and design with a motif of a weeping willow in a cemetery setting above each inscription; each of these headstones possesses a corresponding footstone with the initials of the deceased engraved into it (Figure 5). The fifth marble headstone sits at the southwest corner and dates to 1875, later than the other legible stones; it is rounded and shorter than the other marble stones and does not possess a figural engraving or a corresponding footstone (Figure 6). During the 1950s work, all of the marble headstones around to face northwest, out of the cemetery to allow viewing by the public without intrusion into the cemetery itself (Figure 7).

The CRIS entry for the cemetery (#045559) states that there should be eight sandstone markers. However, the team was only able to locate six onsite – four at the northwest corner in line with the marble stones and two in the southeast corner; it is likely that the remaining two were hidden by the grade and/or high vegetation rather than actually being missing at this time (Figure 8). The sandstone stones are similar in size and any past inscriptions are no longer visible. They are placed in a way that indicates that they are likely pairs of headstones and footstones for three (or four if the other stones can be found) different graves.

Conditions

Walls

During the site visit, A. Bentley stated that he surveys the cemetery and completes a detailed condition assessment for the resources every 2 years (the most recent are the 2019 and 2021 reports); most of the conditions noted below were observed in his conditions assessments as well and many similarities will be noted below.

The sandstone wall assembly is displaying areas of deterioration including flaking, spalling, and cracking of some of the stones as well as major deflection issues on the northeast and southwest walls. The deterioration of the stones themselves are likely due to weathering and the inherent material issues of sandstone (namely the often-weak bonding between the layers of the stone) as well as the inappropriate application of Portland cement mortars in the wall assembly.

[1] Michael Strutt, "Rediscovering the Dead: Practical Applications of Remote Sensing in Historic Cemeteries," Master's Thesis, (College of William and Mary, 1991), pg 126.
[2] Mia Parsons, "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Southern Portion, Manassas," (1996), pg 4-77.

Grey Portland cement mortar with large aggregate was used extensively in the assembly. This mortar is very hard and inappropriate for this type of stone as the soft stone will deteriorate around the hard mortar instead of the other way around. Additionally, as the wall has settled in areas, the strong bond of this mortar has held onto and caused certain stones to break into smaller pieces (Figure 9). There is evidence of multiple different repointing campaigns throughout the wall system, all with a similar sized aggregate but slightly different coloring. Some grey and white pointing is visible smeared on top of more buff-colored areas (Figure 10). The buff mortar, still likely Portland cement based, is more likely to be earlier because of this layering, its extent of use, and the fact that it caps parts of the walls (Figure 11). Some of the stones possess a very hard, white-grey layer on the surface. This material does not appear to be leaching, but appears more like the stones were laid in a different configuration at some point and were re-set during the CCC project or at another time so these patches may be mortar stains (Figure 12).

Biogrowth in the form of orange and grey patches can be found extensively throughout the cemetery area (Figure 13). Additionally, a white mold can also be found across the surfaces of the cemetery walls, concentrated on the interior side of the southeast wall and the exterior side of the northwest wall – both areas with limited exposure to sunlight and slower drying times (Figure 14).

As previously noted, the major deterioration mechanism of the cemetery at this point is the deflection of two of the walls. Both the northeast and southwest walls are leaning inward significantly in areas (Figure 15). As seen in historic photos from the Park, previously trees were enclosed within the cemetery walls and have since died and been removed down to the stump. Therefore, this irregular settling of the wall is likely the result of past tree roots rotting and the weight of the wall collapsing these pockets over time. Additionally, the southwest wall also contains large animal holes that are also likely contributing to cave-ins of the soil (Figure 16). In the 2019 and 2021 conditions assessments, A. Bentley also noted inappropriate mortars in the wall as well as cracking stones, mortar failure, extensive soiling, and wall instability.

Gravestones

The condition of the white marble is incredibly good for being over 150 years old. Small amounts of sugaring can be seen on the marble, but the inscriptions are still mostly legible, and the imagery is clear on the headstone and footstones. There are no extensive breakages of the marble elements, though the stones have several small nicks on their sides close to grade, likely from trimmers (Figure 13). All the marble headstones are leaning out of plane, but no more than ten degrees (Figure 17). Grey staining is visible extensively across the marble surfaces and could consist of biogrowth, atmospheric soiling, or a combination of both (Figures 5, 6, and 13). A. Bentley also noted light to heavy mower damage, atmospheric and biological growth, and leaning of a few stones as well as some disaggregation of the marble.

As previously noted, any inscriptions on the sandstone headstones and footstones are illegible at this point due to the weathering of the stones. These stones are lower to the ground and are at greater risk for mowers or trimmers hitting and damaging them as well (Figure 18).

Maintenance and Treatment

Walls

A comprehensive repoint and reconstruction of northeast and southwest walls has been planned for the near future and A. Bentley has consulted with HPTC on the work. HPTC advised that to re-stabilize the walls, the foundation of each will need to be redone, requiring excavation approximately one foot below grade and complete reconstruction of each wall. This proposed project will be complicated on the northeast wall since the area to be excavated is a sensitive archaeological site – the mass grave of Civil War soldiers is located under and around the wall at the north corner of the site. A. Bentley stated that the Park has conducted research on the original size of the perimeter wall before the dimensions were altered by the stabilization project as the Park is interested in restoring the original site plan of the cemetery (and fully enclosing the mass grave of soldiers within the bounds of the cemetery). Restoration of the original bounds of the cemetery wall could be justified through the findings of a recent GPR study that documented evidence of the original wall foundations. If the northeast wall is returned to its original location and the northwest and southeast walls extended to meet it, then the aboveground portion of the northeast wall could be disassembled without potentially disturbing the soldiers' remains during the project. Additionally, HPTC has stated that they have a source for a matching sandstone in Pennsylvania if needed for extension of the wall if this aspect of the project moves forward. As suggested in the 2019 conditions assessment, mortars for the wall should be a mixture that is more sympathetic to the strength of the brownstone and should be based off mortar compositions used in other historic brownstone structures in the Park.

While on site, there was a discussion of whether the other two walls of the cemetery should just be entirely deconstructed and reconstructed on new foundations as well during this project as opposed to reconstruction of the NE and SW and just repointing of the NW and SE walls. Since the health of the stones is being affected by the improper mortar, it would be preferred to remove the Portland cement mortars for all the walls, but sensitive reconstruction of all four walls would be an extensive undertaking and likely add much more expense. Discussions of the extent of the wall repair project should continue as more research is conducted and pricing estimates come in.

Removal of the mortar stains is likely unnecessary as it is not extensive, does not appear to be affecting the stone, and likely will do more damage to the stone than good. However, the stones of the wall should be lightly treated with a biocide such as D/2 every year to help remove biogrowth and mold. A spray of the entire wall surface annually with the biocide will address most of the biogrowth; in areas of heavier concentration or white mold collection, a spray and light scrub with soft-bristled brushes will help remove the growth without damaging the wall.

As recommended in A. Bentley's conditions assessments, the holes left by trees and/or animals should be filled, and any nuisance animals be trapped and removed from the site to prevent further damage.

Gravestones

During the site visit, A. Bentley stated that he cleans the marble and sandstone gently with a soft bristle brush and a biocide (D/2) routinely. This treatment cycle should continue on an annual basis with an emphasis on light brushing as to not erode the stones further. If the grey staining is not removed by a biocide, then is likely atmospheric soiling rather than biogrowth and

a more specialized cleaner may need to be used. A few different products should be tested for efficacy in removal before full application.

It is not advised at this time to reset the marble headstones unless they start to lean significantly out of plane since they appear to be stable, and resetting would involve deep ground penetration and possible impact on archaeological resources. However, they should be monitored for further movement and reset if necessary, to avoid breakages. If work on the wall reconstruction is underway in the near future and ground penetration onsite is occurring anyways, the headstones could be reset during the course of this project. As mentioned in the 2019 conditions assessment, the inscriptions and figural carving on the marble headstones should be documented by photogrammetry and/or laser scanning before disaggregation causes greater loss of material. Bentley also recommends that the marble headstones be resent according the NCPTT guidance on gravestone preservation.

As much as possible, the vegetation should be cut back from the gravestones to prevent moisture collection or root systems from deteriorating the stones. Areas around the gravestones should be cut manually and not with mowers or trimmers as to not damage the stones further. Additionally, the sandstone markers that have been overtaken by vegetation and the grade should be uncovered and protected from being buried again. At the time of the visit, the Park had recently attempted to plant a no-mow grass variety, but it was unsuccessful as the rhizomes of the previous grasses were not properly killed before installation of the new grass. Future efforts will be made to plant this variety of low maintenance grass to ease maintenance and avoid the use of mowers or trimmers in the cemetery.

Associated Figures

Photographs taken by Angelina Jones unless otherwise noted
NCA can share any images with the park upon request.



Figure 1. Northeast elevation of the Ball Cemetery wall, looking southwest.



Figure 2. Interior detail of the northeast Ball Cemetery wall showing tall grasses within the cemetery walls.



Figure 3. Area northeast of the north corner of the cemetery wall (facing northeast) where 16 Civil War soldiers were reburied in the 1930's. Photo by Courtney Magill.



Figure 4. Five white marble Ball Cemetery headstones and footstones arrayed along the northwest wall, facing northwest.



Figure 5. Northwest elevation of Betty Landon Ball's marble headstone. This style of headstone is used for four of the five marble headstones in the cemetery.



Figure 6. Northwest elevation of Sarah Ball's white marble headstone. This headstone is the only marble headstone of its style in the cemetery and does not possess an accompanying footstone.



Figure 7. Line of marble headstones along the northwest wall, facing southeast. The headstones were turned around to face outward at some point so that visitors could read them without entering the cemetery bounds. Photo by Courtney Magill.



Figure 8. View facing east of four of the sandstone gravestones in the north corner of the Ball Cemetery.



Figure 9. One example of a piece of sandstone in the cemetery wall that has broken due to inappropriate use of portland cement mortars for repointing. Photo by Courtney Magill.



Figure 10. Evidence of multiple repointing oampaigns on the cemetery wall. This detail shows a more recent campaign of a fine portland cement mortar smeared on top of an older campaign of a larger aggregate, buff-colored mortar, likely still portland cement based. This older campaign of mortar is rather messily applied and also largely makes up the large swaths of mortar on top of the walls.between the stones as partial capping. Photo by Courtney Magill.



Figure 11. West corner of the Ball Cemetery wall showing the buff, larger aggregate mortar used liberally between stones for partial capping as well as exposed where a stone has gone missing.



Figure 12. Southwest elevation detail of the Ball Cemetery wall with staining evident on five of the stones. This staining is very regular looking and it is expected that it likely derived from mortar when the stone was placed in the wall in a different orientation.



Figure 13. Extensive biogrowth on the headstone of Alfred Ball as well as nicks to the lower edges of the stone, indicating damage from mechanical trimming. Photo by Courtney Magil.



Figure 14. Northeast elevation detail of the Ball Cemetery wall showing traces of a while mold on the wall assembly. This mold is more prevalent on areas of the wall where sunlight exposure is low and drying times are longer.



Figure 15. Interior of the southwest Ball Cemetery wall showing deflection inward and bowing due to irregular settlement.



Figure 16. Interior of southwest wall showing a potential burrow hole near the area of wall deflection. This area also contained a tree in the past and a rotting root system could also be causing the deflection.



Figure 17. The marble headstones are all slghtly out of plane, but none by more than ten degrees. They should be monitored for further movement and reset if necessary to avoid breakages. Photo by Courtney Magill.



Figure 18. Low sandstone gravemarkers are at risk of damage due to vegetation and also vegetation removal, especially mowers and trimmers.



Figure 19. Figure 3 Map of features and archaeological testing from the Strutt thesis.

L. J Brawner and John J Brawner or any three of them being first sworn, do Inventory, & appraise, the Estate of William Mason, deceased according to Law — ctcopy Teste —

P. D. Dawes C.P.

Prince William County to wit

George J Bradfield John J Brawner and William L. J Brawner were duly sworn before me — Given, under my hand this 16th day of Decr 1831.

R. Foster.

At a Court continued and held for Prince William County the 8th day of May 1832. This Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of William Mason decd was presented to the Court and admitted to record.

Teste — P. D. Dawes C.P.C.W.

S. Ball's Will Examined

In the name of God amen. I Spencer Ball of Prince William County and State of Virginia, being now in perfect mind and memory do make this my last will and testament in the following manner and form revoking all other wills by me heretofore made. 1st. I give to my son Francis Waring Ball, my boy Robert son of Aggy. 2. I give to my daughter Elizabeth Lucy Carter her choice of all my women. 3d. I give to my son Alfred Ball, my man Armistead. 4. I give to my daughter Louisa Ball my women Lucky daughter of Chloe, with her increase. 5. I give to my daughter Adeline Ball my women Maria Sally's daughter with her increase. 6. my daughter Frances Tasker Lewis having now in her possession a mulatto women called Polly with her children (on loan) which women and children were sometime ago sold by the sheriff and conveyed to Mr. Carter, who purchased them for and on my account no conveyance having been heretofore made of the said negroes it is my request that Mr. Carter may convey his title to my beloved wife to dispose of at her death as she shall see proper, but my request is that my daughter Lewis shall still hold the negroes (on loan) until her death. Particular circumstances rendering it at present impracticable to make such a distribution of our joint Estate as would be desirable and just. Confiding entirely on the prudence of my beloved wife, to make a proper and suitable distribution hereafter, I give and bequeath to her all the rest and residue of my Estate of every kind whatever and as I owe no debts, which may not be immediately paid. I desire that no inventory or appraisement may be made thereof and that she shall give no security as Executrix. I recommend to my beloved wife to consult with her brother Mr. Lyco: Carter whenever she may want advice in conducting any of her affairs as I have no doubt that she will at all times find him willing to give her such information and advice as will be for her benefit — Lastly I appoint my beloved wife whole and sole executrix of this my last will and testament revoking all others by me heretofore made. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix my seal this eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Spencer Ball (seal)

acknowledged by }
in presence of }
John H. Lockrille
Joseph Suddoth
Edward L. Carter

At a court of Quarterly sessions held for Prince William County the 4th day of June 1832. This last will and testament of Spencer Ball decd was proved according to law, by the oaths of Joseph Suddoth and Edward L. Carter witnesses thereto, and is ordered to be recorded.

Teste

Jno. Williams C.P.C.

And at a court held for said County the 1st October 1832. On the mo-tion of Betty L. Ball the Executrix named in the last will and tes-tament of Spencer Ball deceased who made oath to the said will and entered into and acknowledged a bond (without security according to the testators request it appearing to the court that he has left suf-ficient property to pay his just debts) in the penalty of $40.000 con-ditioned as the law directs certificate is granted her for obtaining a probate ~~thereof~~ of the said will in due form.

Teste— John Williams C:

R. Davis' Will Examined

In the name of God amen. I Richard Davis of Prince William County and State of Virginia; do make and ordain this to be my last will and Testament. Item, I desire that my body should be decently bu--ried: and all my just debts should be paid and all the balance of my Estate both real and personal to go to my Sister in law Sarah B. Davis's children, Richard, Caleb, Kilestus, and Presly. If only one survives all to go to that one, If all of them is living to be equeally divided between them: I do make and appoint my brother John F. Davis to be my exector; as witness my hand and seal this 1st day of March eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Richard Davis Seal

At a court of Quarterly sessions held for Prince William County on the 4th day of June 1832 This writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Richard Davis dec'd. was produced in Court and the Exec: therein named here in Court renounced the bur-then of the execution thereof and there being no subscribing wit-nes, thereto James Purcel and William P. Dunnington were sworn and severally deposed that they are well acquainted with the testators handwriting and verely believe the said writing & the name thereto subscribed, to be wholly written by the testators own hand; whereupon this said writing is ordered to be recorded as the true last will & testament of the said Richard Davis dec'd and on the motion of Sarah B Davis who made oath and together with Caleb Stone and Samuel Stone who testified as to their sufficiency as her securi-ties entered into and acknowledged a bond in the penalty of $2,000. conditioned as the law directs, certificate is granted the said Sar-ah B Davis, for obtaining letters of adm'n on the said deceased estate, with his will aforesaid annexed in due form.

~~A Copy~~, Teste—

Jno: Williams C: C.

D. Boyle's Inventory &c Examined

Pursuant to an order of the worshipful County Court of Prince William, we Thos. C. Thornton, Richd. M. Weeden & William Cockrell, three of the persons named in said order which is hereto annexed, being first sworn proceeded on the 29th day of May 1832 to Inventory & appraise the Estate of David Boyle dec'd. as will be found below, viz (3).

1 Sett Encyclopaedia	$	10 00
Life of Washington		5 00
Goldsmiths animated Nature		2 00

APPENDIX K

Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Alfred Ball

King William Co. to wit

I Winston D. Carter a justice of the peace for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that John D. Deegans, Christopher C. Cushing, William T. B. Wheeler, Benjamin B. Tunis and Benjamin Johnson did appraise before me this day and were sworn according to law, to Inventory and appraise the estate of Alfred Ball deed. Given under my hand this 5th day of July 1865.

W. D. Carter J. P.

Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of Alfred Ball deed.
Made July 1st and 5th 1865

Negroes		
Ned	850	00
Nancy	900	00
Betty and child Eliza	850	00
Moses	600	00
Washington	650	00
Samuel	1000	00
Henry Grimes carpenter	1100	00
Armistead	650	00
Jemima and child Armistead	550	00
Hannah	800	00
Nat	900	00
Lavinia	500	00
Lydia and two children William and Alfred	850	00
Sarah	400	00
Mary	700	00
Charles	600	00
Maria	650	00
Harrison	550	00
Evans	300	00
Henry	1000	00
Nellie and child (Evans)	875	00
Silas	800	00
Cyrus	800	00
Celia	500	00
Betty	450	00
William Berry	850	00
Mary and child Ann	700	00
Sam	600	00
Peter	450	00
George	400	00
Martha	325	00
Dick	100	00
Minna and child Horace	600	00
Isabella	450	00
Elijah	400	00
Jacob small Boy	300	00
Jacob aged 49	850	00
George (Emmanuels son)	900	00
Daniel (Hannahs son)	900	00
Evan an Idiot unchargeable		
Aretta three yrs old chargeable		
Mahala and child not present		
Frederick " "		

1 Small Table		.50
7 pr Large Blankets @ 2		14 00
4 Dillo Dillo Damaged @ 1		4 00
1 Bed. Bedstead and Bedding		30 00
1 Dillo Dillo		24 00
6 yards Counterpane @ 0.17		26 00
6 Dillo Dillo @ 3		9 00
1 Dressing Dillo		3 00
3 Comforts @ 1		3 00
2 Quilts @ 5		10 00
7 Bedspreads @ 50 ct		3 50
1 Pr Worsted Curtains		.50
3 Chair Covers @ 33 1/3 ct		1 00
1 Table and Case		2 50
1 Looking Glass		.50
2 pr Linen Sheets @ 2.50		5 00
12 4 pr Cotton Dillo		12 00
1 pr Blue Linen Dillo		2 50
4 pr Linen Pillow Cases @ 60 ct		2 40
2 pr Cotton Dillo		.50
35 Large Table Cloths		6 00
15 Small Dillo @ 5 ct		.75
20 Towels @ 10 ct		2 00
1 Blue Table		.60
6 Table Cloths @ 3		18 00
6 Window Curtains @ 1		6 00
3 Crimson Dillo @ 1.50		4 50
3 Glass Tables Dillo @ .75		2 25
1 Chair Cane		.25
2 Feather Beds @ 12.50		25 00
25 yds Carpeting @ .24		6 00
1 Toilet Table and Cover		1 00
1 Looking Glass and 1 Frame dillo		.75
1 Pair Andirons Shovel and Tongs		3 00
3 Candlesticks		.75
1 Washstand and Bucket		1 50
6 Mahogany Chairs @ 1		6 00
2 Flag Bottom Do		.50
50 yds Floor Matting		7 00
1 Bedstead and Lacing		2 00
2 Beds Bedsteads and Bedding @ 25.50		55 00
2 Washstands and Basins		3 00
1 Table Bucket and Pitcher		1 50
1 pr Andirons and Tongs		2 00
1 Bureau and Cover		3 00
1 Frame Glass and 1 Toilet Dillo		1 25
Lot of Books on Mantel		2 00
1 Chair and Stool		1 00
Lot of Glass on Waiter No 1 (and Waiter)		3 00
" " Glass on Waiter No 2 (")		6 00
1 Salver		2 00
Lot of Glass on Waiter No 3 (")		8 00
1 Mahogany Table		6 50
1 pr Dillo		12 00

15 Silver Teaspoons	12	00
11 Ditto Table Ditto	16	00
1 Silver Ladle and Butter Knife	10	00
1 " Sandard	40	00
1 " Seafort	40	00
6 plated forks 6 Tea and 6 Small plated Spoons	1	00
1 Pair castors and Plane		75
1 Lot Tea ware on Waiter No 4	2	50
1 Plated Coffee Pot Tumers and Dishes	6	00
1 Set White Handled Knives and forks	6	00
1 Doz. Knives and 1 Doz. Forks	2	00
Lot of China on Shelf No 5	15	00
1 Bennet Stove	90	00
Lot Fire Irons	1	25
1 pr Andirons Shovel & Tongs	2	50
2 Candlesticks Tray and Snuffers		50
1 Plate Warmer and Bracket	1	00
1 Coal hand furnace	1	00
1 Clock	2	00
1 Candle Stand		75
10 Chairs @ 50	5	00
Lot of Desk mats		50
1 Small Carpet	2	00
Lot of Pitchers and Waiters No 6 7 & 8	3	00
2 Coffee pots 4 plates Bronze and examples		75
1 Tea board	6	00
2 Knife Cases @ 1	2	00
1 Plate Glass Mirror	5	00
14 Bagged Cows	15	00
16 Milking Hogs @ 3	48	00
12 Shoats @ 1.25	15	00
20 Pigs @ 50	10	00
1 Stove and boiler	6	00
4 Chairs Rush @ 1	4	00
1 Wheat Machine	20	00
8 Stacks Hay @ 15	120	00
1 Doz. Rush Bottom Chairs	12	00
1 Rocking chair		75
1 Large Arm chair	5	00
1 Center Table	10	00
1 Hair Sofa	15	00
1 Small Mahogany Table	5	00
1 Mantle Mirror	8	00
1 Parlor Stove	2	00
2 Lamps and 2 Flower pots	2	00
Lot of Books	15	00
1 Clothes Press	3	00
1 Washstand Ewer and Pitcher	2	50
1 Lot of Tinners Cake pan and bucket	2	00
1 Lot of Stone ware	1	00
1 Bell metal Bells	4	00
Under Andirons Shovel and Tongs	4	00
1 Bottle Pickles		37½
1 Glass Lantern		50

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1 Secretary	15	00
1 Table and Lot of Books	2	00
1 Bed Bedstead and bedding	60	00
1 Washstand	1	50
1 Clothes Press No 2	5	00
1 Chamber Carpet	5	00
1 Iron Safe	4	00
1 Large Carpet	8	00
1 Old Ditto	2	00
1 Old Ditto	2	00
2 Hearth Rugs	5	00
1 Parlour Carpet	25	00
1 Piece oil Cloth for Floor	5	00
5 Chairs @ 30	1	50
1 Water Cooler	2	00
1 Parlour Lamp and Chimney	1	50
1 Thermometer		50
1 Franklin Iron and Andirons	3	00
1 Lot of Spins	1	00
1 Lot Kitchen Furniture	5	00
6 Bee Stands @ 1	6	00
1 Ox Steel yards	1	00
1 Washing Machine and Tub	6	00
1 Cutting Box	6	00
1 Corn Sheller	5	00
1 Grindstone	4	00
4 Forks 1 Shovel and 2 Hedges	1	25
2 Manure Hooks and 30 Guano Bags	2	00
	115	75
Amt from Page 7	1153	50
" From Page 6	297	25
" From Page 5	286	50
" From Page 4	246	00
" From Page 3	649	75
" From page 2	86	50
" From Page 1	1425	00
Total	3979	75

J. B. Grason Admr. of A. Ball Decd.

In compliance with the above order of the Court of Prince William County We have made the following Inventory and Appraisement of the personal Estate of Alfred Ball Decd. Given under our hands this 25th day of July 1864

Amount of Appraisement Three thousand nine hundred seventy nine Dollars & 75 cts

John H. Dogan
C. C. Cushing
W. L. B. Wheeler
Benjamin F. Lewis
Wm Johnson

At a Court of Quarterly Session held for Prince William County on the 1st day of August 1864 this Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Alfred Ball decd was presented to the Court and ordered to be recorded

Teste P. H. Lipscomb Clk.

APPENDIX L

Account of property sales from the Estate of Alfred Ball

Duke's Acct. Sales

Account of Sales of property belonging to estate of Alfred Ball dec'd made November 29th & 30th 1883.

	John L. Smith	One cow	65-
	George H. Carter	3 Old axes	45-
	John C. Hogan	3 Scalleches & hoe	30
	W. T. Whitaker	1 Auger & 7 Cutter bands	15-
	John Davis	1 Crowbar	30
	John C. Hogan	1 Kettle	1 25
	John C. Hogan	1 Bar iron	25-
	George H. Carter	3 Measure forks	30
	Matthew J. Lee	Set old iron No 1	60
	John C. Colgen	" " " No 2	60
	John C. Hogan	Log Chain No 1	1 00
	Hosea Alexander	Log Chain No 2 Steam	1 65
	W. L. R. Whitaker	Set Iron fenders & Shovels	25-
	Henry T. Matthew	One 2 horse wagon	45 00
	James Robinson	Set of gear for "	3 00
	J. L. Quigley	" " "	7 75
	Frederick Poole	1 Roach wagon	20 75

Jam^{s} J. Tebbs	Journey for waggon	4	85
Benj^{a} Thornton	Cast Iron Corn Sheller	4	25
George B. Tyler	1 Wheat fan	12	00
Wm Summers	Machine rent No 1	4	75
John Harrison Corson	" " No 2	1	62½
George H. Carter	20 Guano bags		30
John S. Smith	32 Bus horse feed @ 35	11	20
George H. Carter	1 Steer (horned Cow)	22	00
A. J. Quigley	1 " Buffalo Cow	22	25
A. J. Quigley	1 Red " Cow	23	25
A. J. Quigley	1 White horned "	23	25
Jam^{s} J. Tebbs	1 Yoke of Steers	85	25
John W. Bowen	1 Yoke of Steers	109	00
Henry Bell	7 Hides @ 9^{c}	6	65
Jam^{s} Soole	28 Sheep & Calf Skins @ 4.5	12	60
R. Alexander	5 Hogs 1st Chs @ 7.05	35	25
R. Alexander	5 Hogs 2^{d} " @ 6.60	33	00
W. J. Bellwhite	7 Hogs last Chs @ 4.05	28	35
John Hanson Corson	10 Sheals 1st Chs @ 2.25	22	50
A. J. Quigley	9 Sheals 2^{d} Chs @ 1.50	13	50
Frederick Soole	Sows Pigs No 1	9	00
Wm J. Ware	Sows Pigs No 2	8	25
Mrs S. C. Bell	10 Bs Corn @ 3.05	30	50
Wm Conrad	10 " Corn @ 2.75	27	50
R. Alexander	20 " Corn @ 2.35	47	00
Benj J. Chinn	10 " Corn @ 2.85	28	50
John W. Calen	10 " Corn @ 2.85	28	50
R. Alexander	10 " Corn @ 2.85	28	50
Henry S. Matthews	20 " Corn @ 2.80	56	00
Wm Duval	20 " Corn @ 2.80	56	00
John W. Drummagem	10 " Corn @ 2.80	28	00
John W. Calen	10 " Corn @ 2.80	28	00
Pinckney Roberts	25 " Corn @ 2.80	70	50
R. Alexander	10 " Corn @ 2.80	28	00
John W. Bowen	10 " Corn @ 2.80	28	00
James M. Dell	10 " Corn @ 2.80	28	00
Matthews & Lee	10 " Corn @ 2.80	28	00
Jam^{s} J. Tebbs	1100 Sheets feeders @ 3^{d}	12	00
Frances W. Scott	3 Whiskey barrels @ 10		30
Benj Thornton	Straw & Chaff of Crop of wheat	25	00
Joel Mann	70^{lb} Nails @ 8½	5	85
Matthews & Lee	Set of glass & Box	1	30
Joel Mann	2 Chests & Contents		25
Frederick Soole	Set of Castles & 2 boxes		3½
R. Alexander	Coffee Mill & Flax wheel		87
John W. Drummagem	1 Bee Stand	3	75
Wm Conrad	1 Bee Stand	2	00
Joel Mann	1 Bee Stand	3	00
Wm Conrad	2 Bee Stands	2	15
Wm Conrad	1 Bee Stand	1	15
Daniel G. Roberts	1 Old Grain & Set of boxes		25
George Harris	1 Set boxes & barrels		87
John Cregg	1 Spinning wheel & card		90
Henry Eastlind	1 Spinning wheel & Card		95

Henry Rees	Set of barrels	45
Frances A Lewis	1 Pr patent balance	673
A S Quigley	1 Set shuckles	1 00
Benj F Winn	1 Stack hay	11 50
Benj Thornton	1 Stack hay	11 00
Benj Thornton	1 Stack hay	23 50
Mrs Sarah C Ball	1 Stack hay	21 00
W Alexander	1 Stack hay	22 50
Benj Thornton	1 Stack hay	13 00
Benj F Winn	1 Stack hay	15 00
Benj Thornton	1 Stack hay	16 00
Benj Thornton	1 Old wheat machine	5 00
A S Quigley	1 Stack hay	7 00
Recapitulation	Amt of Page 3	166 075
	Amt of Page 2	696 125
	Amt of Page 1	440 075
Amt of Sales 29th & 30th Nov 1853		1302 975

J. A. Crayon admr
of Lloyd Ball dec'd
Certified Cashing Clk

Prince William County Court Continued and held for Prince William County on the 4th day of April 1854

This account of Sales of the estate of Lloyd Ball deceased, was presented to the Court and ordered to be recorded

Test J. W. Spriggs Clk

Ball Ad Acct Sales

An account of Sale of the personal property of L. Ball dec'd made at Federal August 31 1853

Articles Sold	Purchasers names	Price
2 Pumps	John F Smith	1 00
1 Meat Cask (iron hoops)	"	25
1 Stove and pipe and hearth	Wm A Lynn	7 75
3 Hemp hooks	"	25
1 Ox Cart	"	2 20
1 Pump handle	"	10
1 Copper kettle large size	Edwd Barclay	3 50
1 Keg Powder & fuse	" "	1 38
1 Small Brass Kettle	H A Lewis	3 50
1 Set Irons	H A Weedon	1 87
1 Carriage & Harness	H A Lewis	62 25
1 Grey Mare, Lately Morgan	"	75 75
1 Set Singletrees	"	1 05
2 Hay forks	"	62
6 German Silver Spoons Large	"	2 25
6 " " " Small	"	1 75
2 Pr Large Blankets	"	4 00
1 Waggon "	"	2 00
2 Yarn Counterpanes	"	3 34
1 do "	"	3 00
1 Pr Montgomery Gaiters	"	12 00
1 Double S. ploughs	H A Lewis	2 25
3 " "	"	2 25
1 Bugle "	"	2 25

1 Hay Rake			
1 Shear Cutter			
1 Set 4th Sm. Scythes &c			
1 Jew Sng Belt			
1 Bed, Bedstead & Bedding			
2 Feather Beds			
1 Frame, Glass & Foils &c			
1 Grange Carpet			
1 Cupboard			
1 Pr Iron Wheels			
2 " Cotton "			
1 Duncan & Cows			
½ of Sawhand			
1 Large Arm Chair Platform			
2 Old Jugs			
1 Kettle & Stove			
1 Small Bird Cage			
1 Brindle Cow			
1 Black Heifer, White Face			
1 Washing Machine			
1 Grab Sieve			
1 Old Brindle Cow, White legs & face			
1 Pr Mowing Shears,			
3 Old Cradle Wheels			
1 McCormick Plough, 5c 1 Roller, 50c			
1 Axle, 2 Irons & 1 Wheel			
1 Set old Wheels & Axles			
1 Grind Stone			
1 Bankhead Plough 4c 2			
1 Grey Mare Stock,			
1 Pr Mule Gleines			
1 Buggy & Harness			
1 McCormick Plough 1c 1			
1 Cradle & Scythe - 80c 2 Do 1c; 65c 10; 12; 70c			
2 Mowing Scythes & Paths			
5 Paths & 2 Scythes			
1 Colt, Cow, Red Cows,			
1 Ox Cart (Pr)			
1 Miner & Chanler Plough			
1 Set Blacksmiths Tools			
1 Hand Mill			
6 Common Gibbs Forks			
1 Bankhead Plough 4c 1			
1 McCormick "			
1			
1 Miner & Chanler Plough			
1 Cradle & Scythe			
1 Set Brush Harrows			
1 Pr Steelyards			
1 Hinge Harrow			
1 Small Buffalo Heifer			
1 McCormick Plough			
1 Small Grindstone			
1 Blue Harrow			
			197
D M. Lewis			4 50
"			4 50
"			2 10
"			86 00
"			50 00
"		343.58	28 00
"			1 25
"			8 00
Mrs Frances Lewis			1 00
"			2 50
"			2 00
"			8 00
"			15 00
			5 00
L Holden			05
Edward L. Carter			4 13
" "			4 15
" "			15 00
"			17 00
B. F. Chinn			2 00
"			76
			16 78
G. Wolfsohn			1 10
"			1 10
"			55
"			3 87
			3 57
W. Sr. B. Wheeler			1 00
"			1 15
"			76
D. C. Elgin			50
F. M. Whaley			18
"			1 55
"			2 15
"			1 45
"			80
F. M. Lewis			31
C. C. Masselter		2519	1 60
"			3 87
"			11
"			60
"			1 40
Geo. B. Tyler			1 25
"			68
Thomas Hutchison			1 10
George Simmons			1 90
"			25
"			12
"			60
Albert Buckley			6
			10
Hamilton Gaskins			1
			65
Wm H. Thornton			3 10

321 Sheep 2? Shear 2.10	Wm H. Rhoades	671	10
1 Bay Mare Colt,		13	50
1 Set Angle Ploughs	Geo G. Tyler	3	50
1 Horse George Bay	Thomas H. Carter	111	
1 Coulter & Y Weight	Matthew A Lee	1	10
1 Scythe & Cradle Spr 1	V. C. Clerk		80
350 Sheep 1st Choice 3.60	Erasmus Taylor	1260	
5 Bucks Merino	"	27	50
1 Sorrel Mare Colt	John H. Grason	90	50
1 Grey Mare Colt,	C. H. Jamieson	36	
2 Sets Plough Gears	"		80
5 Collars 1 Spr Hames, 2 Spr Traces, 2 Backbands	C. C. Mercer's Estate	2	25
1 Bay Horse John,	Robert Beverly	50	
1 Brown " Billy,	B. Berghalter	75	
		2651	77
1 Ox Waggon & frame	John Hill Carter Jr	28	
1 White & Blue Steer	"	8	
1 Small Spied Steer	"	6	38
1 " " Mouse Colored,	"	8	25
1 " Black Steer	"	8	30
11 Calves 4.10	"	45	10
1 White Bull	C. B. Stewart	25	50
1 Red Steer White face	"	20	
1 Small White Steer	W. B. James	13	75
1 Blk Cow Calf	J. Markley	17	50
1 Small " Spied "	"	14	25
1 Dark Heifer White face,	"	17	25
1 Black Cow	Dan'l Ayres	22	
1 White "	"	38	
1 " " Red spots on neck	Lt A. Gray	26	75
1 " " Red ears	"	25	25
1 Red Heifer	"	21	
1 Cow Shelter	John W. Roglas	6	25
1 Grain Thresher	"	5	
1 Red Cow Broken horn,	P. A. Brown	21	
1 " " Crooked "	"	16	25
1 Roan Heifer	"	22	
1 White Cow	"	27	
1 Yoke of Oxen	Robert A. Ish	110	50
1 Buffalo Heifer	J. Quins	16	
1 Brown Bull	G. Saunders	35	
2 Damaged Blankets	Mrs Elizabeth Carter	2	
1 Yarn Counterpane	" "	4	17
1 " Comfort	" "	1	
1 Frame Looking Glass	" "		25
1 Bedstead & Cording	" "	2	
		608	67
Set of Glass on Waiter No 1	Mrs Elizabeth L. Carter	2	00
1 Tidier	" "	2	
½ of 1 Tankard	" "	5	
1 Red Bedstead & Bedding	" "	22	
2 Cotton Counterpanes	Mrs Ann J. Carr	6	
1 Comfort	"	1	
1 Spr Linen Sheets	"	2	50

25 yds Carpeting	Mrs W. S. Lewis	6	
Set of Glass on Castors No 2	"	6	
½ of Sideboard	"	5	
1 Set of Dec Ware on Castors No 4	"	2	50
11 Common Chairs 196	Mrs Sally C. Bass	21	56
1 Sorrel Horse Saddle & Bridle	"	40	
1 Ox Cart	"	11	
1 Red Cow & Crooked horns	"	12	25
1 Pair of Carriage Horses	"	180	
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	"	30	
1 Small Walnut Table	"		50
6 pr Georgs Blankets @ 2	"	12	
2 Worn Counterpanes 4.17	"	8	34
1 Family "	"	3	
5 Bed Spreads 50c	"	2	50
10 pr Cotton Sheets @ 1	"	10	
1 " Linen "	"	2	50
4 " " Pillow Cases - 60c	"	2	40
24 Cotton "	"		50
35 Large Napkins	"	3	
15 Small " 5c	"		75
20 Towels 10c	"	2	
6 Table Cloths @ 3	"	18	
3 Damask Curtains 1.50	"	4	50
		447	80
3 Draped Curtains @ 75c	Mrs. F. C. Hall	2	25
1 Toilet Table & Glass	"	1	
1 Reaching Glass	"		50
1 Pair Andirons Shovel & Tongs	"	3	
3 Candle Sticks	"		37
1 Wash Stand & Bucket	"	1	50
6 Mahogany Chairs @1	"	6	
2 Bench Bellows " 25	"		50
30 yds Floor Matting	"	7	
2 Beds Beadsteads & Bedding	"	66	
2 Wash Stands & 2 Basins	"	3	
1 Table Bucket & Pitcher	"	1	50
1 pr Andirons & Tongs	"	2	
1 Chair & Stool	"	1	
1 Cut Glass Bowl on Castors No 1	"	3	
Set of Glass on Castors No 3	"	8	
1 Mahogany Table	"	6	
15 Silver Tea Spoons	"	12	
11 " Table "	"	16	
1 Ladle & Knife	"	10	
½ of Sideboard	"	8	
1 Silver Cheese Set	"	40	
1 Set Castors & Stand	"		75
1 Plated Coffee Set, Tumblers & Dishes	"	6	
1 Set Cruet & Spoons & Salts	"	6	
1 Egg Cup	"	2	
Set of China on Castors No 3	"	12	
1 Dinner Set	"	20	
Andirons Shovel & Tongs		2	50

3 Candle Sticks Snuffers & Tray	Mr. J. C. Ball		50
1 Slate Steamer & Basket	"		50
		237	37
1 Coal Furnace	Mrs J. C. Ball	1	
1 Clock	"	2	
10 Chairs 5/ea	"	8	
1 Set Mats	"		50
1 Small Carpet	"	2	
1 Set Fenders & Chains & Tongs	"	3	
2 Coffee pots & Plates, Bench & Cushion	"		75
1 Slate Board	"	5	
2 Tonic Cases	"	2	
1 Slate Glass & Mirror	"	5	
1 Reg. Brush bottom Chairs	"	12	
1 Etching "	"		75
1 Mahogany Table	"	10	
1 Sofa	"	15	
1 Small Mahogany table	"	5	
1 Mantel Mirror Gilt frame	"	8	
1 Parlour Stove	"	2	
2 Stamps & 2 Stove pots	"	2	
Set of Books in Pictures	"	15	
1 Clothes Press in Chamber	"	5	
1 Wash Stand, Ewer, & Pitcher	"	2	50
1 Set fenders, Coal pan & Bucket	"	2	
1 Steel Cane	"	1	
Fender, Andirons, Pistol & Tongs	"	4	
1 Glass Stamp	"		50
1 Secretary	"	15	
1 Small Walnut Table & Stools	"	3	
1 Bed, Bedstead & Bedding	"	30	
1 Wash Stand	"	1	50
1 Clothes Press No 2	"	5	
1 Chamber Carpet	"	5	
		184	50
1 Iron Safe	Mr. J. C. Ball	4	
1 Oil Carpet	"	2	
1 " "	"	2	
2 Hearth Rugs	"	5	
1 Large Persian Carpet	"	25	
1 Piece Oil Cloth on passage	"	5	
5 Chairs 30/	"	1	50
1 Ice Gallon Water Cooler	"	2	
1 Passage Lamp & Chain	"	1	50
1 Thermometer	"		50
1 Set Kitchen Furniture	"	5	
		83	50
	Amt from 1st page	3413	38
	" 2d "	251	10
	" 3d "	2541	77
	" 4th "	608	67
	" 5th "	441	80
	" 6th "	237	87
	" 7th "	187	80
	Amount of page 3d Aug 6 1853	4866	88

I. C. Grayson Executor of Albert Ball dec.

At a Court of Monthly Sessions Continued & held for Prince William County on the 4th day of April 1831

The account of sales of the estate of Alfred Ball dec'd was presented to the Court and ordered to be recorded

Teste. P. M. Lipscomb CPC

The following is a List of Property sold by Isaac Bridwell admr of William Bridwell dec'd on the 28th day of February

Names	Property	$	Cts
R. W. Thornton	1 pine Desk		50
Do Do	1 Table		25
James Carter	1 Sugar table		12½
Wm Strother	1 Bed Bedstid & furniture	4	00
Silas Bridwell	1 Saddle	2	10
Robert Graves	1 Shot Gun		60
Wm Strother	2 Chairs		12
I. Bridwell	1 Shovel		25
D. Paine	1 Shovel		20
James Custer	Bug Sled &c		45
Harrison Holmes	1 Barrel & half bushel		25
Do Do	1 Lot of Hides		10½
A Grayson	1 pot Oven & Trakette		50
Leonard Fichtling	Tin pan Contents		25
I Bridwell	½ Shocks of Hay	1	10
A. Carney	1½ Shocks of Wheat	1	50
Do Do	1½ Shocks of Oats	1	50
I Bridwell	Lot of Straw & Chaff		60
Jno Bridwell	Sack of Blown Salt		90
Jno A. O'Rear	1 Coarse Sieve		50
Thomas Keys	3 Whiskey Barrels		60
Charles Bridwell	1 Lot of Hides		20
Marshal Holmes	Barrel & Spoons		75
Elijah Jewell	119 lbs mess Pork 8 cts per	3	92
Enoch Grayson	Box & Grindstone		20
I Arrington	2 Sheep & Shears		10
Wm Strother	Barrel & Meal		85
E. Grayson	Gun		95
John A O'Rear	11 lbs of Wool 31 cts pr		3 11
Benjamine Murphy	1 Steelyards		25
E. Grayson	Lot of Old Iron	2	10
Do Do	Lot of Chain		80
James Carter	Lot of Plowgles		65
James McCoy	1 Do Do		90
A. Grayson	1 old Saddle		12½
Wm Taylard	1 Lot of Books		12½
E. Grayson	1 Writing desk		20
A. Carney	1 Wheat Fan	5	00
Benj Mansfield	Wagon & Cart Body	31	75
E Grayson	old Cart & body	4	18
Do Do	2 old Wheels & axeetree	3	00
Thomas Harnden	1 No 8 Mr Pot	1	90

APPENDIX M

Distribution of Slaves from the Estate of Alfred Ball

Deed Pursuant to an order of the Worshipful Board of Prince William County, bearing date the 5th day
Vase Lindsey of December 1833 and here to annexed. We the undersigned Commissioners proceeded to divide the negroe
Slaves of Alfred Bell deceased, and allot one half of said Slaves to Sarah C. Bell widow of said Al-
fred Bell to be held by her during her natural life, and the residue thereof divide equally between
Fanny Jones wife of John Jones, Elizabeth J Carlin, Louisa Ann wife of William J. Ross, Adaline
Bell wife of H. Bell to be held by them as absolute property - the whole amt of Slaves, twenty
nine thousand two hundred dollars - $29 200

We have allotted to Sarah C Bell the following Slaves to wit,

William Berry valued at Eight hundred fifty dollars	850
Mary and child William	700
Sam	600
Robert	450
George	400
Martha	375
Chris	600
Fed	450
Nancy	750
Sally and daughter Eliza	850
Moses	800
Washington	650
Samuel	1000
Jemiah	1000
Thornton	1000
Frederick	850
Milly and child Susan	875
Betty	450
Rima and two Children Mildred & Alfred	700

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Judith		450.
Maria		450.
Severna		400.
Who receive from No 4 hereafter named) one hundred		100 dollars
		$1,600

And we then divided the residue of said Slaves in four equal parts, and allotted to

Adaline Best wife of H Best

No 1 Stanison valued at Five hundred dollars		500.
Susan	"	350
Henry	"	1 000
Chloe	"	800.
Daniel	"	1 000
		$3 650

To Fanny Lewis wife of John Lewis.

No 2 Jemiston valued at Five hundred fifty dollars		550.
Jemima	"	550.
Hannah	"	900.
Ned	"	900.
Mary	"	700
Who receive from No 4 fifty dollars		50
		$3 650

To Elizabeth T Carter

No 3 Henry Grimes and both valued Eleven hundred dollars		1 100.
Lydia and 2 children William & Alfred		650.
Sarah		400.
Charles		500.
Ezekiel		400
		$3 050

To Louisa Weir wife of William J. Weir

No 4 Jacob valued at eight hundred and fifty dollars			850.
Elijah			450.
Jacob a boy			300.
Felicia			500.
Mahala and child			850.
George Taylor			850
Who pays to widow One hundred dollars		100.	3 800
And to No 2 fifty dollars		50	150
			$3 650

Which makes the said division equal between the several distributees

And we found two slaves chargeable, to wit, Caroline a woman and Edward a boy and we appraised the administrator to set them up to the best bidder, which sold and William J Weir one of the distributees of said estate became the purchaser at the sum of Six hundred and fifty dollars being the best bidder

And we were employed one day in making the aforesaid division and do charge three dollars per day All of which is most respectfully submitted to the Court Given under our hand this 29th day of Dec 1853

A J Stevenson
An Johnston } Commissioners
B F Lewis

In Prince William County Court December 8th 1853

An indenture of Sarah E Peake, it is ordered that Allen Stevenson, Wm H Mercer, Benjamin Johnston, Benj F Lewis and Wm P O Whaley (any three of whom concur) be and they are hereby appointed special Commissioners to divide the negro slaves of Alfred Peake dec'd, and allot one half of the said Slaves to Sarah E Peake widow of said Alfred Peake to be held by her during her natural life and the residue thereof divided equally between Fanny Lewis wife of the said Lewis, Elizabeth T.

Creeks, Lawson Allen wife of Wm S Allen, Adeline Hart wife of W Hart to be sworn by them in order to prosecute their proceedings to this Court with a view to a private order.

Hartsfield Feste P.D. Shipcomb Clk

Prince Wm County, to wit

Benj. Johnson, Allen Stevenson and D.F. Sears this day appeared before me and were duly qualified as Commissioners to divide the Slaves of J. Pulliam dec'd according to the above order. Given under my hand this 2nd Dec. 1853

J.R. Grayson J.P.

At a Court held for Prince William County on the 6th day of February 1854.

This division of the Slaves of the estate of Nipes Sally dec'd was presented to the Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste. P.D. Shipcomb Clk.

Arrington Rd. We the undersigned being called on by the parties hereto to lay off to the widow of Richard Arrington dec'd her dower of the real estate of the said Arrington and the said parties bind themselves to abide by the same, to-wit: the boundaries as follows. Beginning at a cedar sapling to be in a near the line of Miss Sarah Kincheloe and the entire head of the said Arrington and running to a red oak at the rock spring thence to a chesnut tree on the side of the mountain sapling to be on the dividing line between David H and George W Arrington who have purchased the entire tract with the understanding that the widow's interest is to be laid off out of the said George W Arrington's half. Given under our hands and seals this 12th day of Oct. 1853.

T.J. Keller (Seal)
John Hooe (Seal)
R.C. Hooe (Seal)

At a Court held for Prince William County on the 6th day of February 1854.

This assignment of dower to the widow of Richard Arrington dec'd was presented to the Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste P.D. Shipcomb Clk.

Hooe's Est. An Inventary of the personal estate of John Hooe deceased, appraised according to law, this 11th day of November 1853

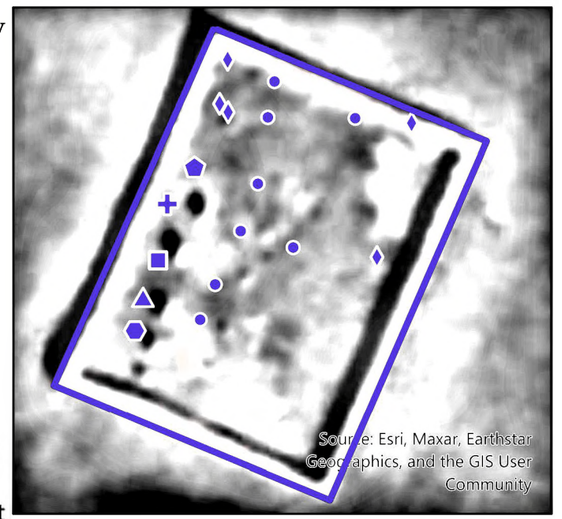
Articles	$	cts	Articles	$	cts
Bed, bedstead furniture, No 1	17	00	1 Coffee mill		12
1 Safe	10	00	1 set of linsey sheets		50
1 large table, No 1	2	00	1 Shell soap		25
1 do do " 2	3	00	1 set of table spoons		45
1 Square do " 1	1	25	1 Set of tea ware		37
1 do do " 2	1	25	1 Set of pewter ware		75
1 mantel Case and bottles	3	00	1 Saddle		25
1 brass Clock	3	00	1 Side do		25
8 Chairs	3	00	1 Spinning wheel	1	00
1 Candle Stand	1	00	1 Shoe Horn		25
1 Safe	4	00	1 reeling Cleek and Steel		75
3 Shot guns	10	00	1 clasping table		50
3 powder horns Pouches	1	50	1 long Crochet		50
1 Bed bedstead furniture No 2	17	00	1 fireplace		50
1 do do do No 3	10	00	1 do do with feet		50
1 do do do No 4	10	00	1 barrel and Cask	1	25
1 lot of books	1	00	1 Small looking Glass		12
1 lot of earthenware	2	00	1 Set of kegs, Firkins and Casks		50
1 lot of woodware	1	00	Apple mill pattens		12
1 lot of hollowware	3	00	1 large pine Chest	1	50

#	Resource Name
1	Ball Family Cemetery (see inset map)
2	Wheeler Equipment Shed and associated features
3	Well with cinderblock enclosure
4	Wheeler-era earthen ramp that formerly connected to Wheeler dairy barn
5	Wooden Shed
6	Utility lines along Rock Road and at southeastern side of parcel
7	Rock Road
8	Rock Road parking lot
9	Mown trail from Rock Road parking lot to Ball Family Cemetery (Portici Trail)
10	Farm Road to Wheeler Equipment Shed
11	Portici Bridle Loop equestrian trail
12	Vandor Lane parking lot

Ball Family Cemetery

- Alfred Ball Headstone
- Betty Landon Ball Headstone
- Footstone
- Francis Waring Ball Headstone
- Headstone
- Sarah C. Ball Headstone
- Spencer Ball Headstone

N 0 10 20 Feet



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Site Plan - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. NPS AGOL, 2021
3. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

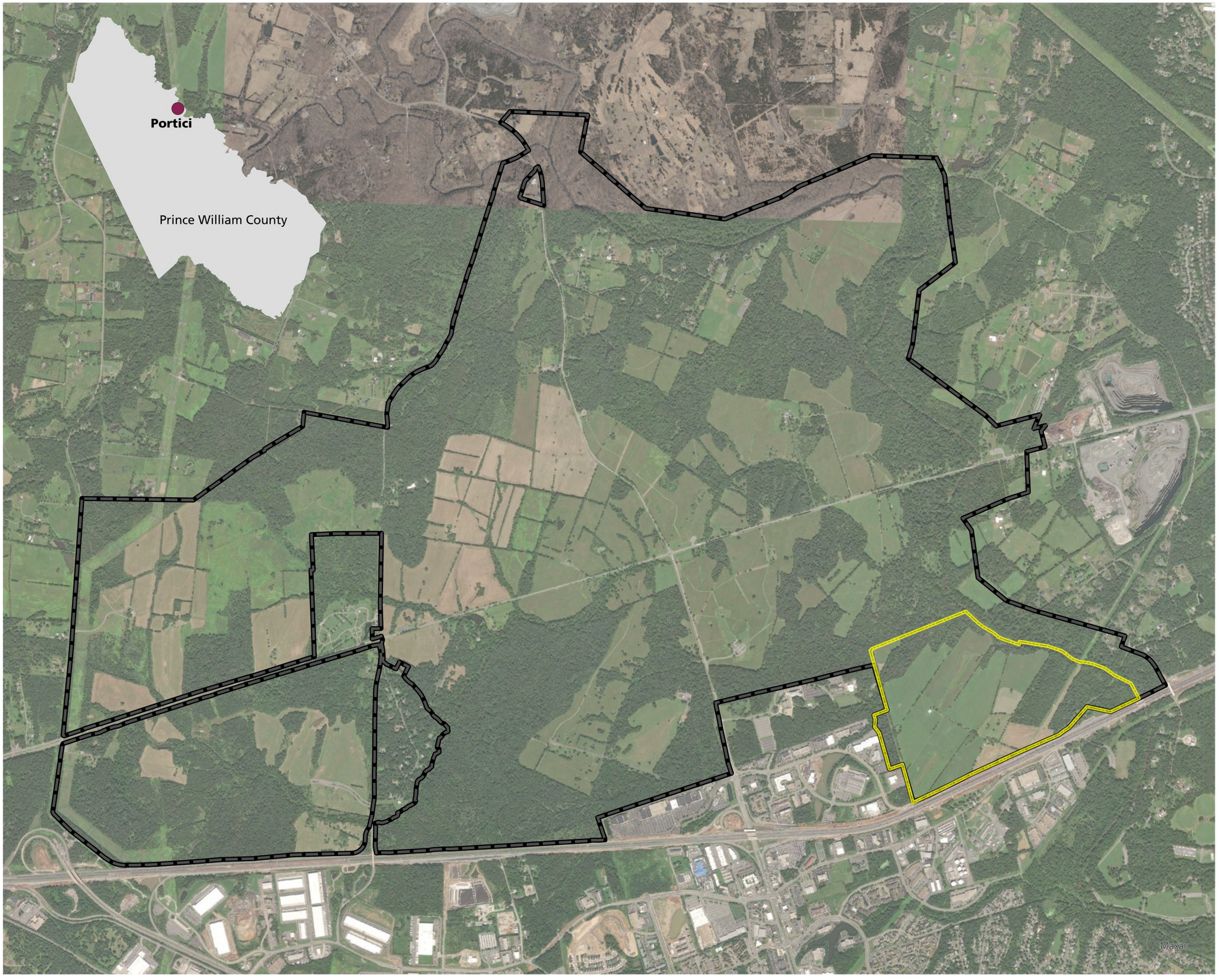
Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Buildings + Structures, Non-Contributing
- Buildings + Structures, Non-Contributing
- Buildings + Structures, Undetermined
- Buildings + Structures, Contributing
- Buildings + Structures, Non-Contributing
- Circulation, Non-Contributing
- Circulation, Contributing
- Circulation, Non-Contributing

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022
3. This site plan combines Circulation and Buildings + Structures data. For detailed plans of other landscape characteristics, see the relevant section of the Portici CLI Analysis and Evaluation.

N 0 280 560 1,120 Feet

Drawing #1



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Location Map

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. Prince William County GIS, 2022
3. NPS AGOL, 2021
4. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend

- Portici CLI Boundary
- Manassas National Battlefield Park

Notes

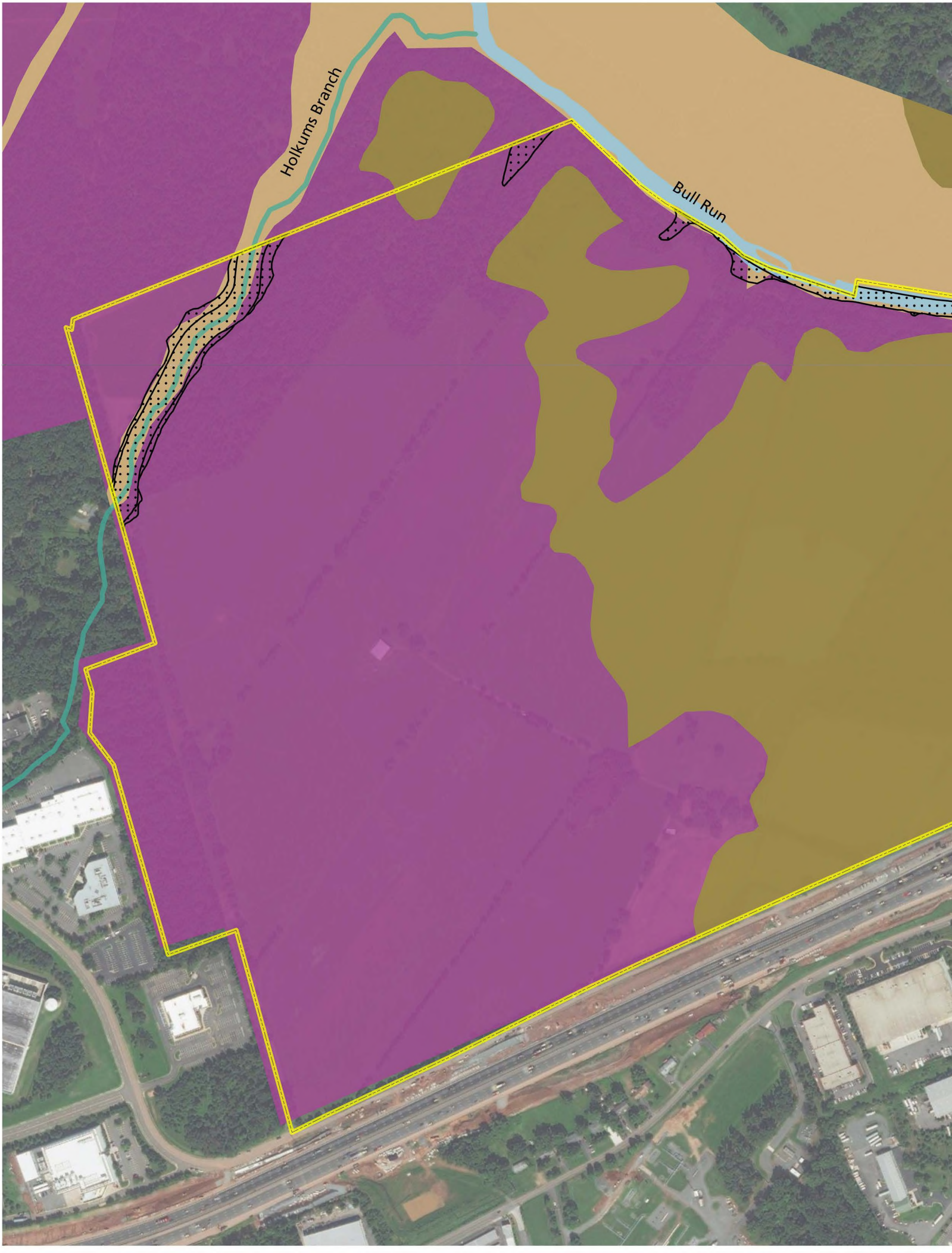
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022

N

0 1,000 2,000 4,000

Feet

Drawing #2


Holkums Branch
Bull Run



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Natural Systems + Features - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. FEMA Flood Insurance Risk Map (FIRM), 2021
3. MANA Geologic Resource Evaluation, 2008
4. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend

- Portici CLI Boundary
- Alluvium
- Terace Deposits
- Groveton Member of the Bull Run Formation
- Bull Run, Contributing (within CLI boundary)
- Holkums Branch, Contributing
- 1% annual chance of flood (100-year floodplain)

Notes

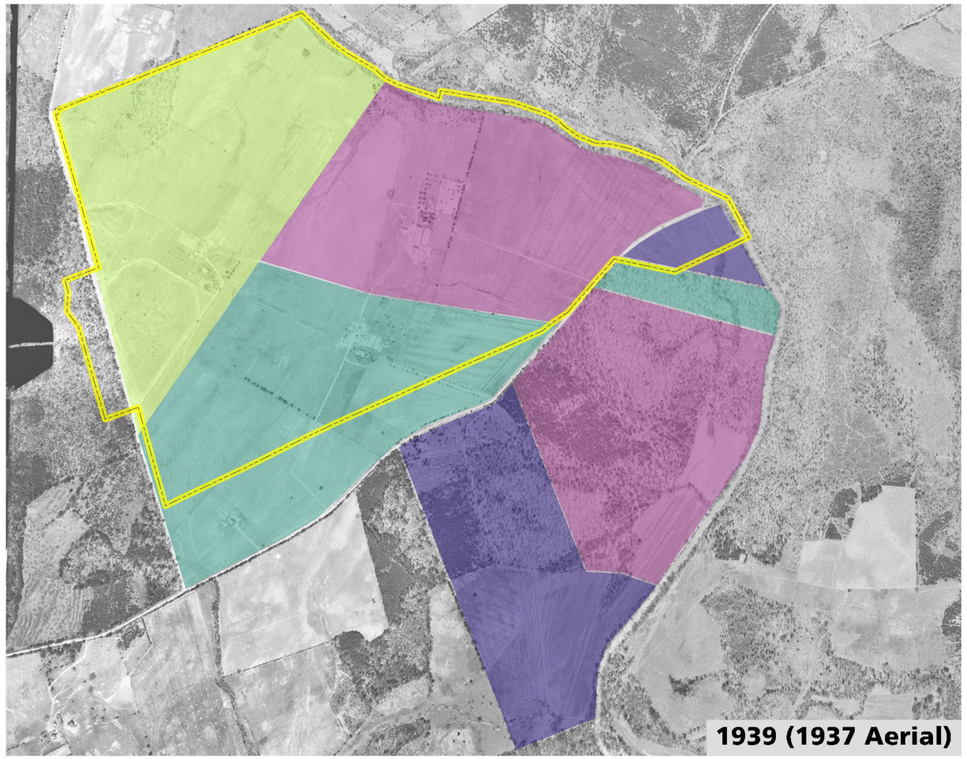
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022
3. All geological and hydrological features on this map are contributing resources.

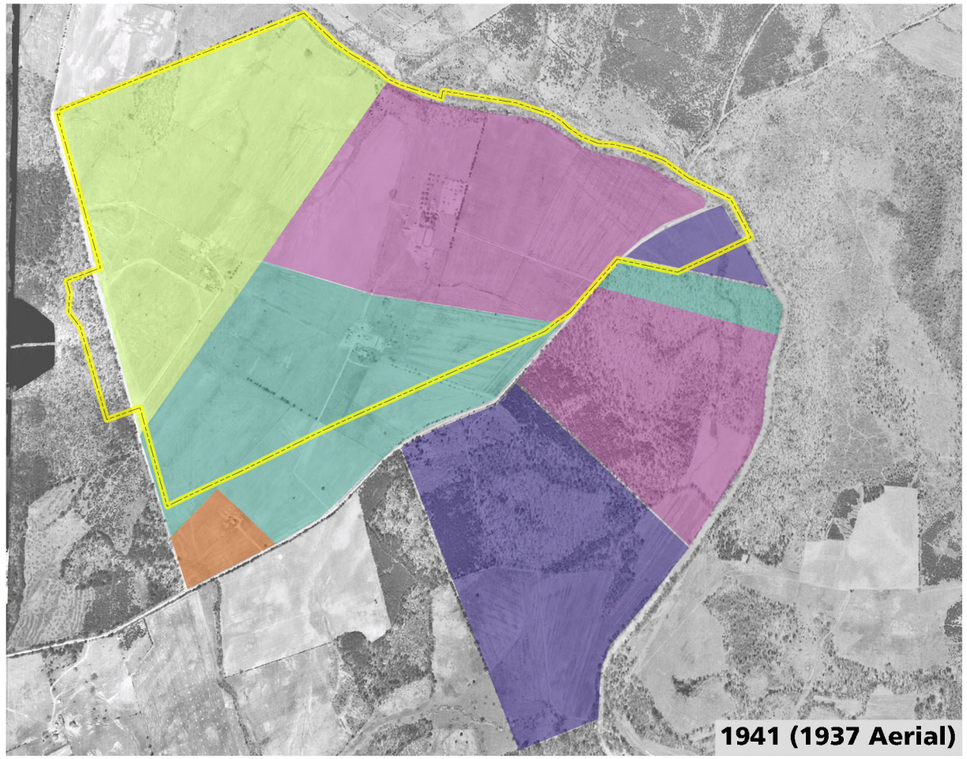
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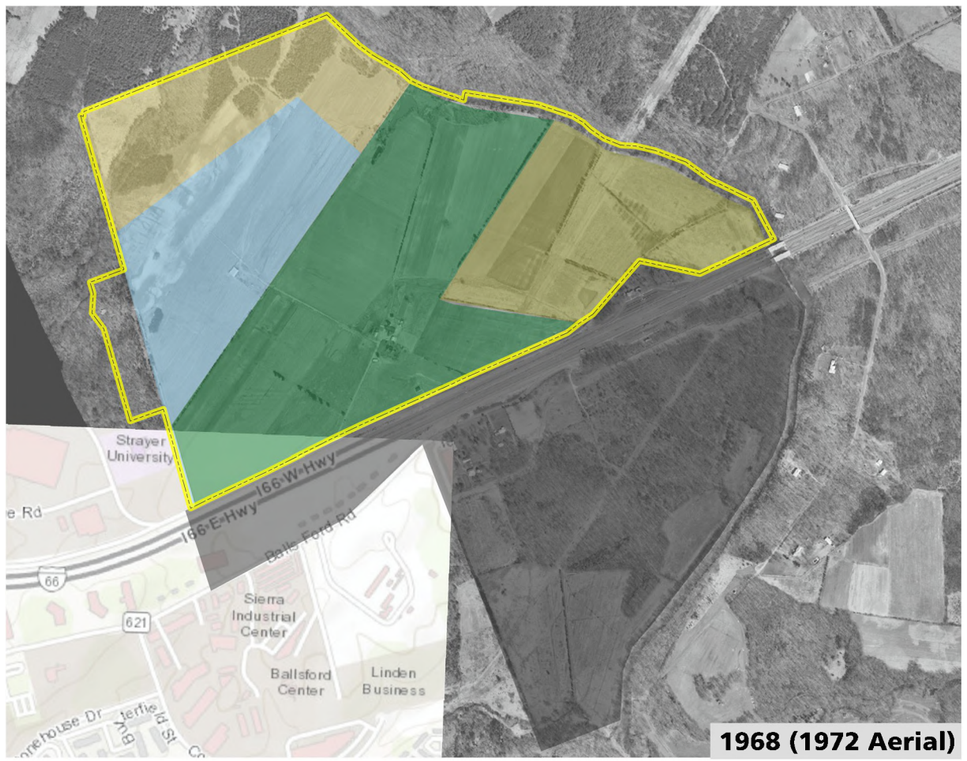
0 280 560 1,120

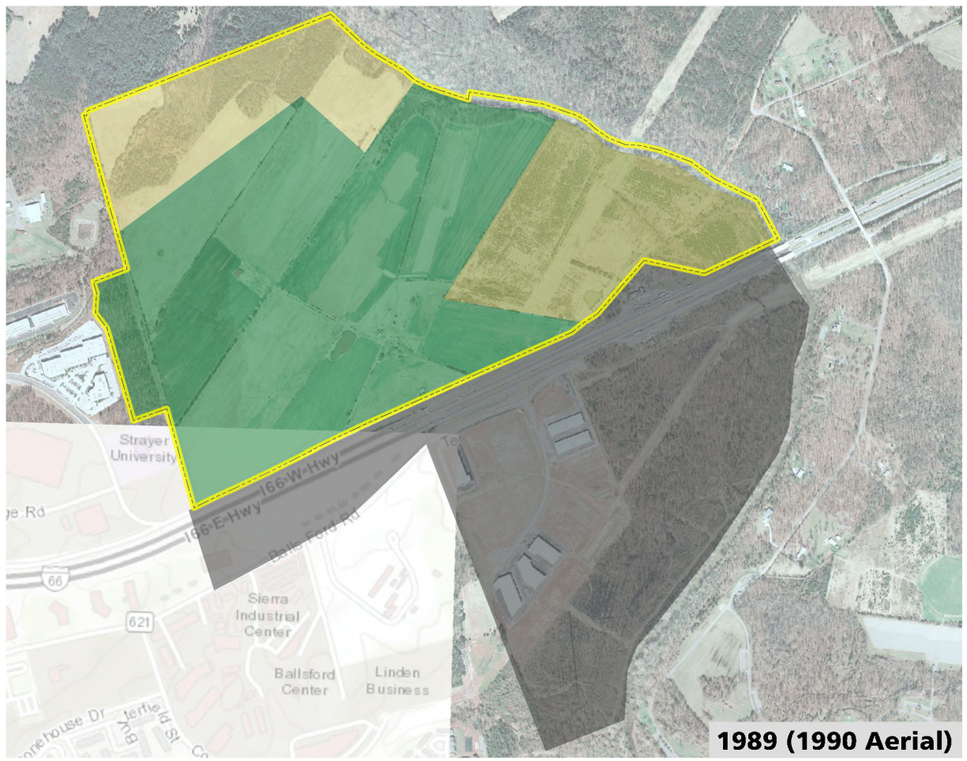
Feet

Drawing #3









Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Spatial Organization - Historic Condition

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Fairfax County Government, 1937, 1972, and 1990, Aerial Photos
2. Prince William County Circuit Court, 1939 Deed
3. NPS Land Status Map (379_2011), 1941
4. Prince William County Circuit Court, 1947 Deed
5. NPS Land Status Map, 1962 (379_D50)
6. NPS Land Status Map (379_7011), 1968
7. MANA Tract Map (379_80010_B), 1989
8. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend

- Portici CLI Boundary
- Fannie Lee Henry
- Janie MacCall
- Robert Lee Lewis
- Warner Lewis
- Part of Bull Run RDA/MANA (114.27 Acres)
- William Wheeler (Present-Day Tract 02-101)
- Carol H. Aldrich O'Neill (Present-Day Tract 02-102)
- William Wheeler (Former Tract 01-173)
- MANA Tract 01-174
- No Data

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 1 as of 05/18/2022

N 0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Drawing #4

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Topography - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. Prince William County GIS, 2018
3. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Floodplain
- Steep Banks
- Tadpole Flats Valley
- Portici II/III Ridge
- Pohoke/Portici I Ridge
- Topographic Contours

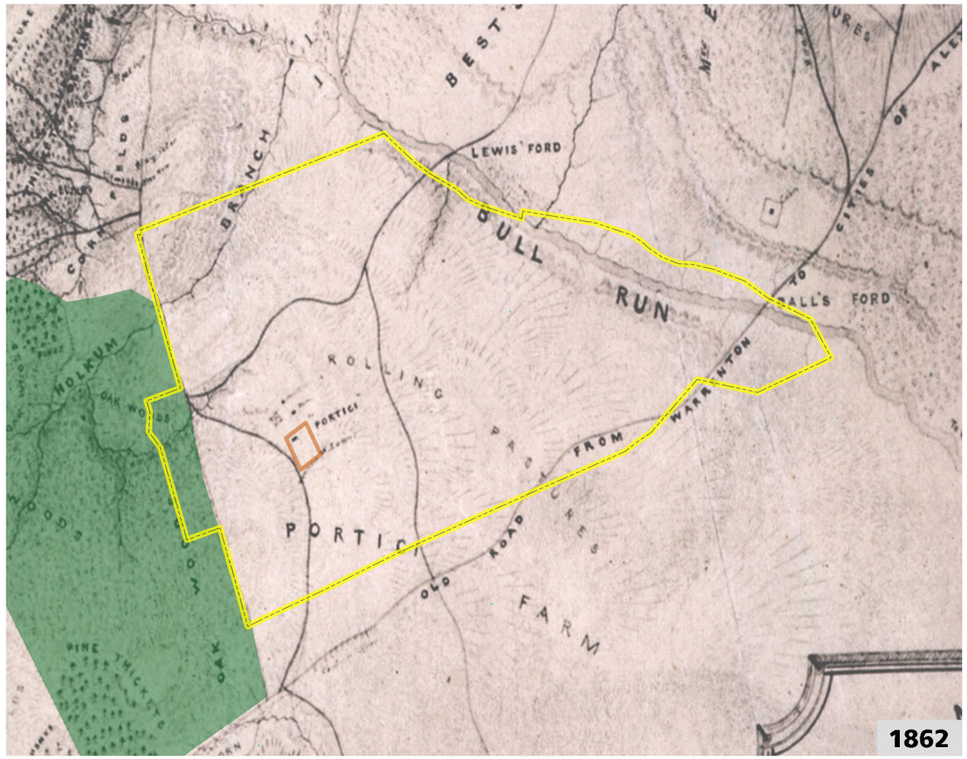
Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022
3. Contour Interval = 2 Foot
4. All features on this map are contributing resources.

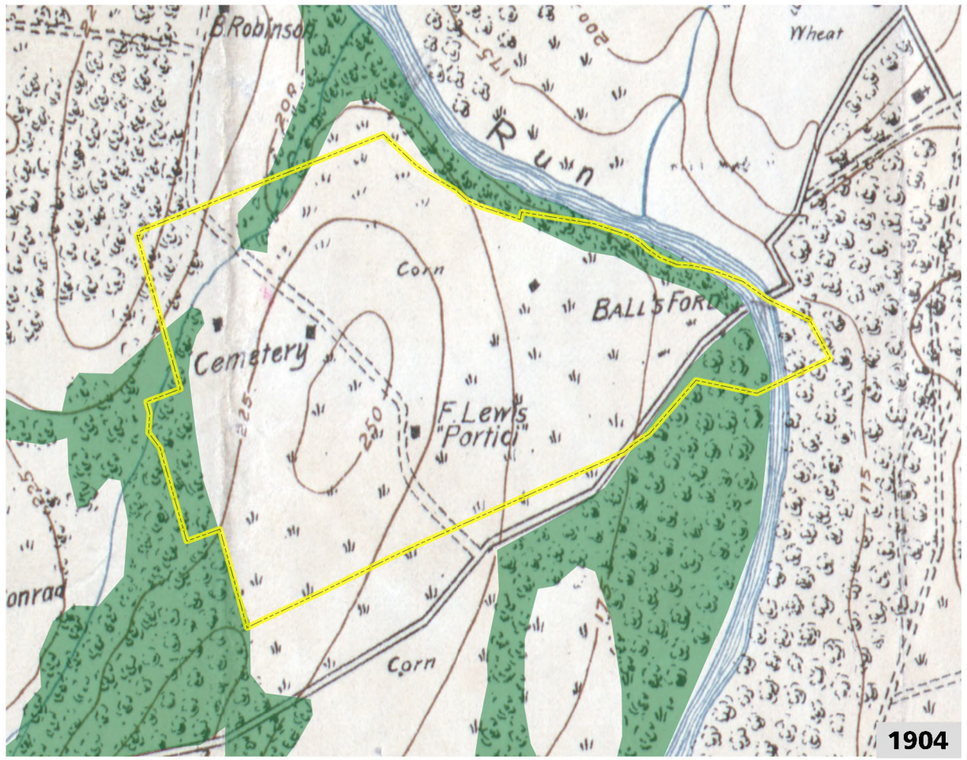
N 0 280 560 1,120 Feet

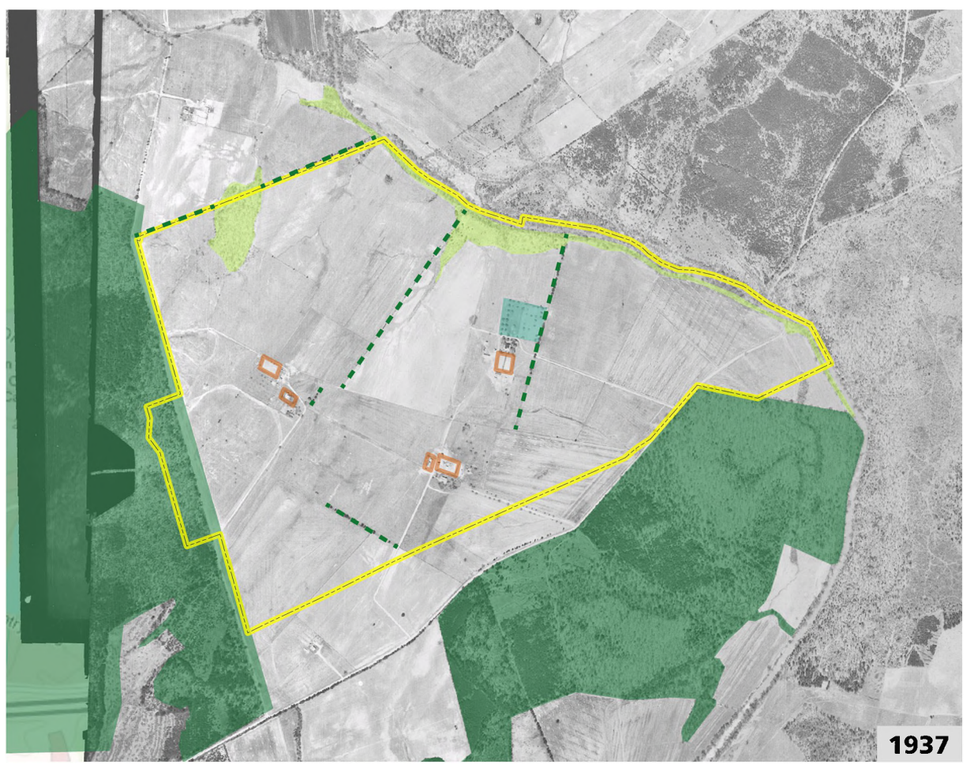
Drawing #5

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community









Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Vegetation + Fences - Historic Condition

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. David B. Harris, 1861 Map
2. W. G. Atkinson, 1862 Map
3. USACE, 1904 Map
4. Fairfax County Government, 1937 Aerial Photo
5. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

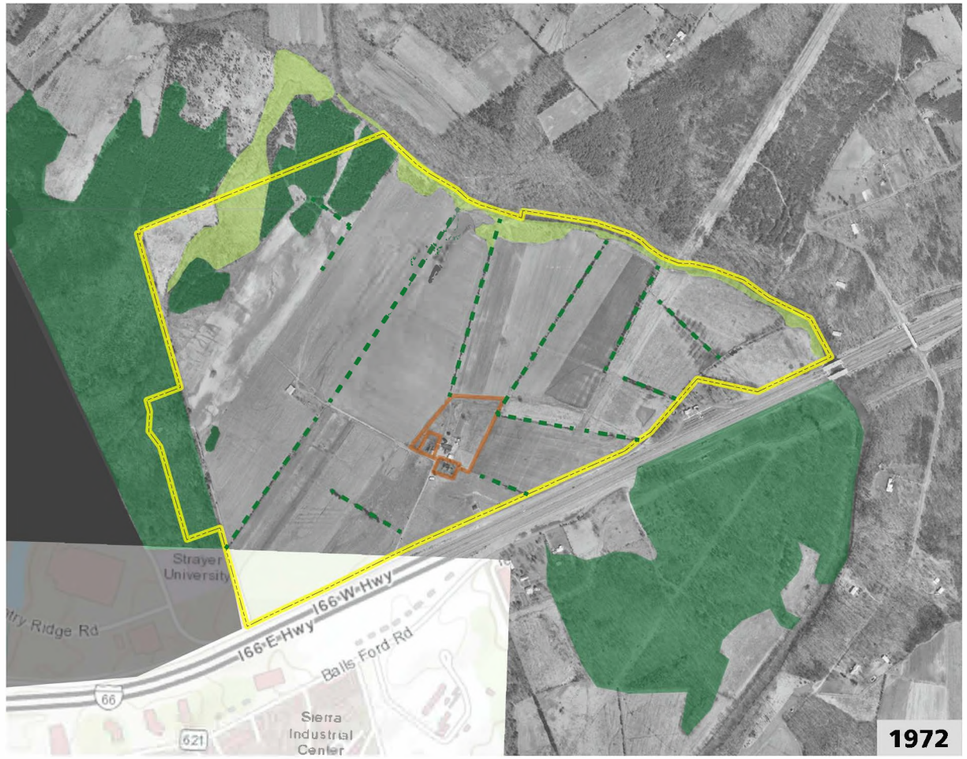
Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Fence
- Orchard
- Riparian Vegetation
- Wooded Area
- Corn
- Fence/Tree Line

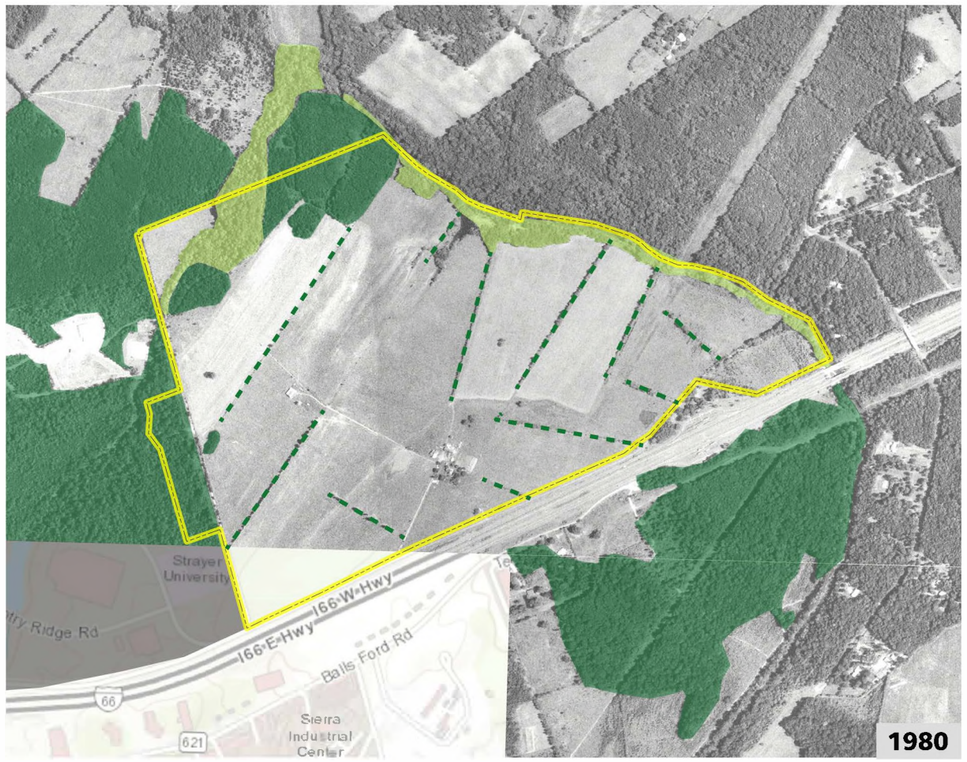
Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 07/08/2022

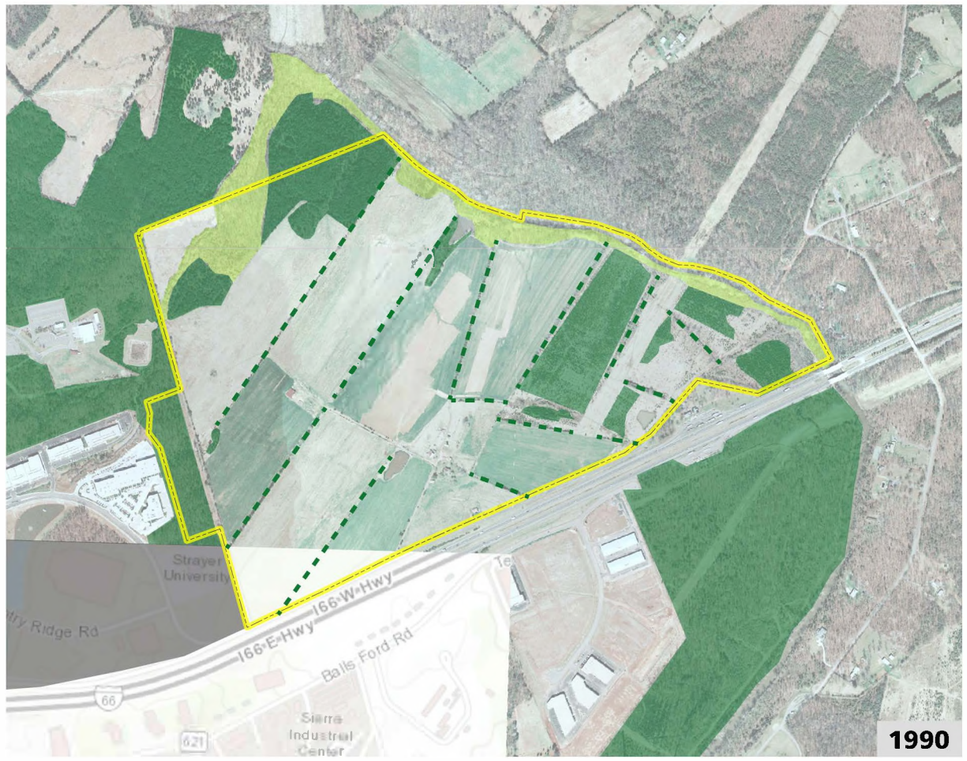
N 0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Drawing #6A









Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Vegetation + Fences - Historic Condition

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Fairfax County Government, 1953 Aerial Photo
2. Fairfax County Government, 1972 Aerial Photo
3. Fairfax County Government, 1980 Aerial Photo
4. Fairfax County Government, 1990 Aerial Photo
5. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend

- Portici CLI Boundary
- Fence
- Riparian Vegetation
- Wooded Area
- No Data
- Fence/Tree Line

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 1 as of 05/18/2022

N 0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Drawing #6B

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Vegetation - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. NCA Natural Resources, 2020
3. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Vegetation along Farm Road Traces, Contributing
- Tree Lines along Fences/Roads, Non-Contributing
- Agricultural fields, Contributing
- Forest Vegetation, Non-Contributing
- Forest west of the Rock Road, Contributing
- Riparian Corridor Vegetation, Contributing

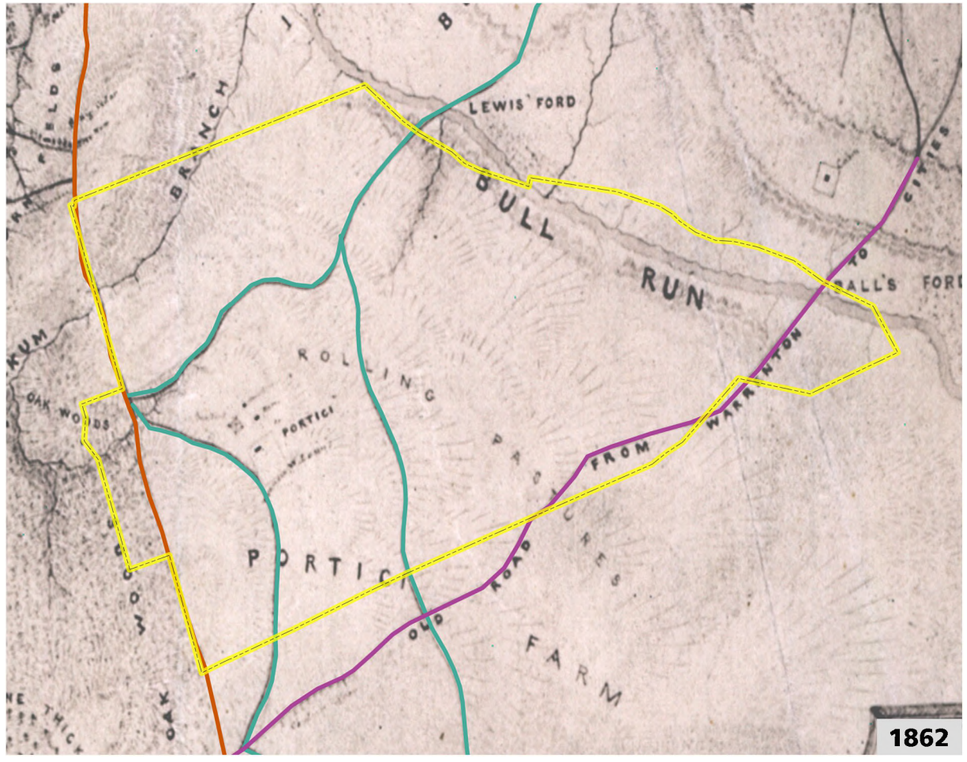
Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022

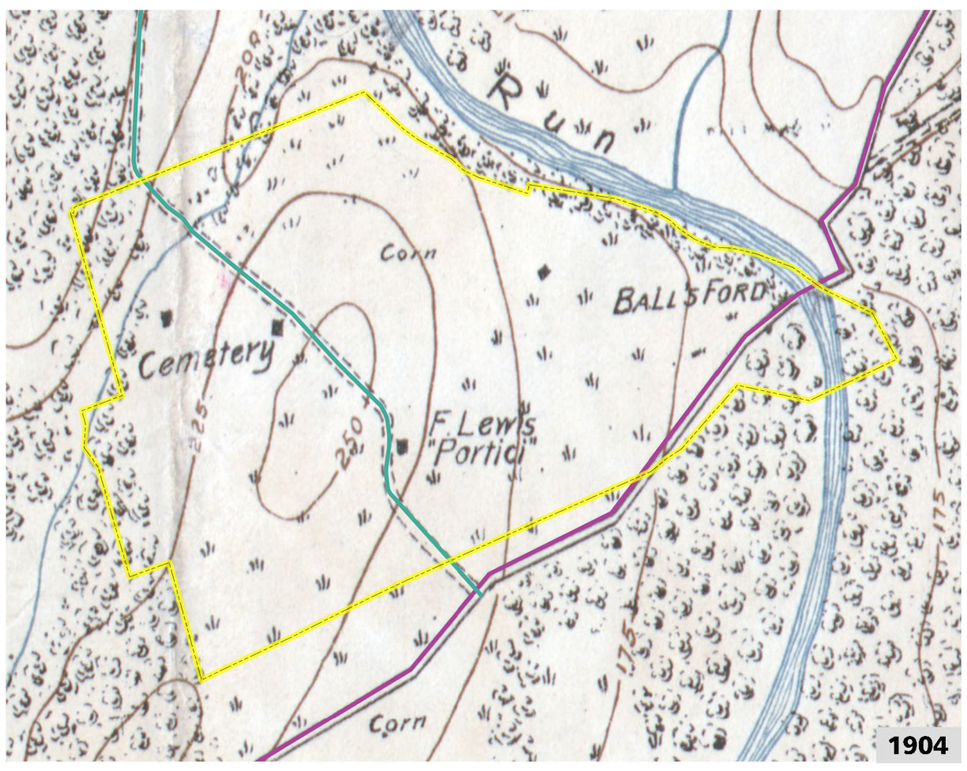
N
0 280 560 1,120
Feet

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Drawing #6C









Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Circulation - Historic Condition

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. David B. Harris, 1861 Map
2. W. G. Atkinson, 1862 Map
3. USACE, 1904 Map
4. Fairfax County Government, 1937 Aerial Photo
5. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend

- Portici CLI Boundary
- Farm Road
- Present-Day Rock Road
- Present-Day Balls Ford Road
- Partial Road Trace to Lewis Ford

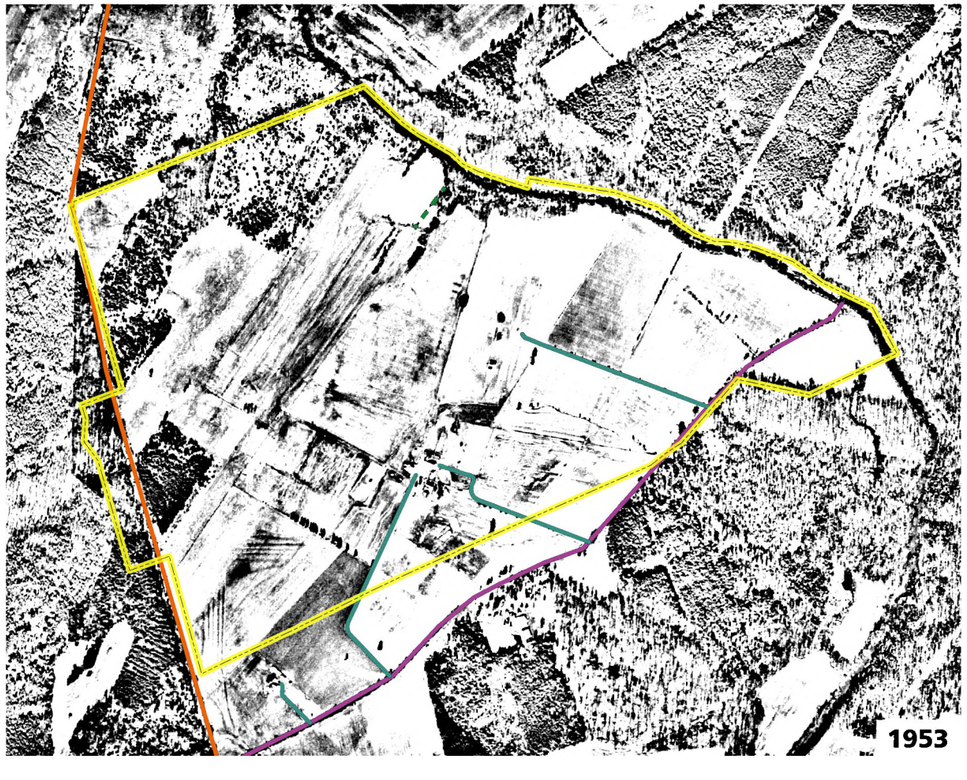
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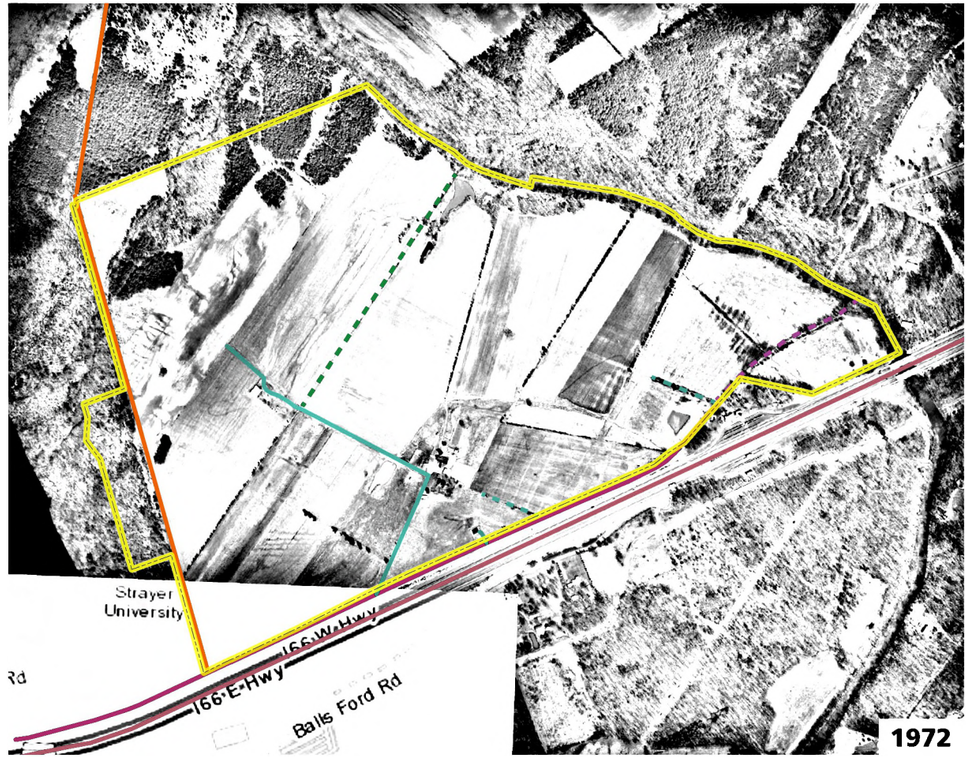
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 1 as of 05/18/2022

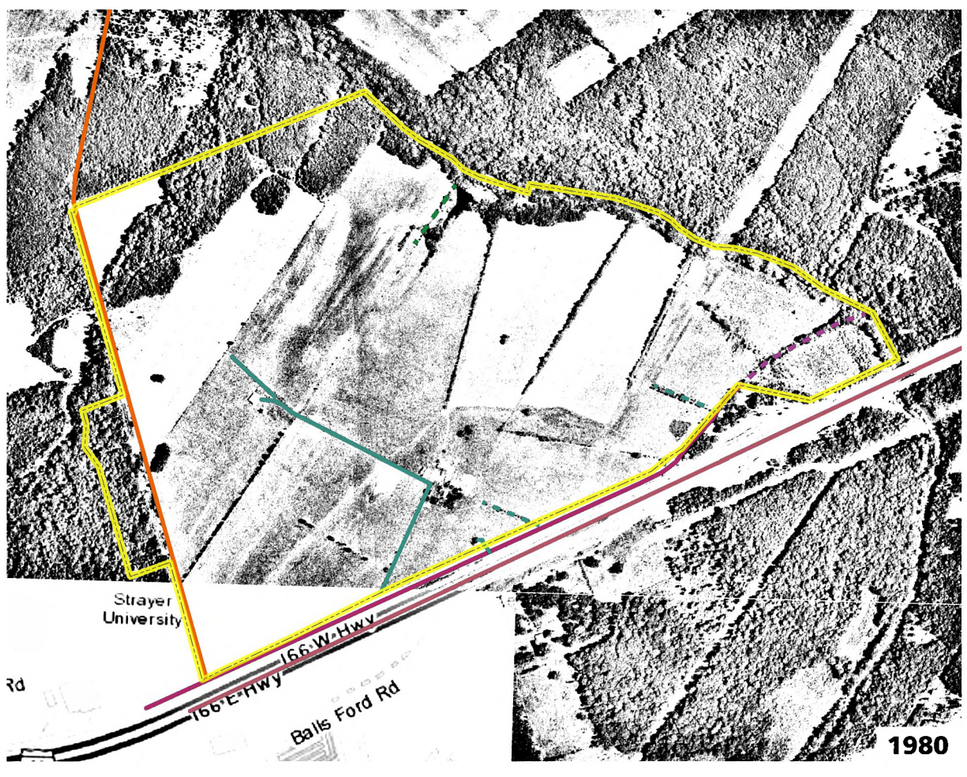
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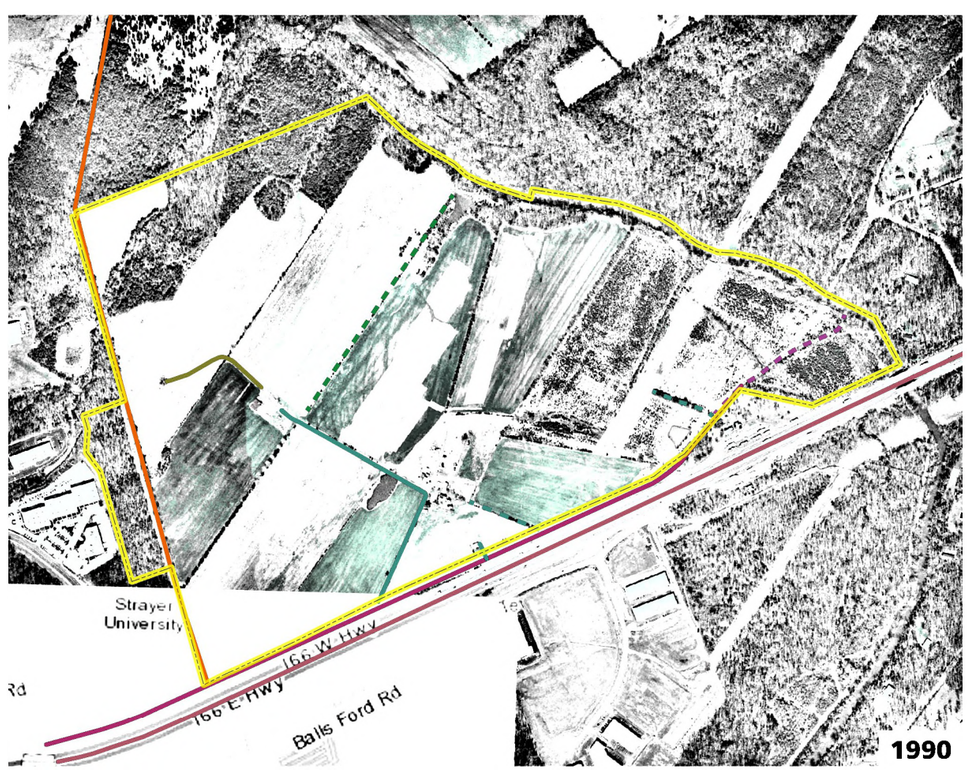
0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

Drawing #7A









Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Circulation - Historic Condition

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Fairfax County Government, 1953 Aerial Photo
2. Fairfax County Government, 1972 Aerial Photo
3. Fairfax County Government, 1980 Aerial Photo
4. Fairfax County Government, 1990 Aerial Photo
5. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend

- Portici CLI Boundary
- Farm Road
- Present-Day Rock Road
- Mown Path
- Vandor Lane
- Present-Day Balls Ford Road Trace
- Interstate 66
- Farm Road Trace
- Partial Road Trace to Lewis Ford
- Present-Day Balls Ford Road

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 1 as of 05/18/2022

N 0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Drawing #7B

#	Resource Name
1	Rock Road
2	Rock Road parking lot
3	Mown trail from Rock Road parking lot to Ball Family Cemetery (Portici Trail)
4	Farm Road to Wheeler Equipment Shed
5	Portici Bridle Loop equestrian trail
6	Vandor Lane parking lot

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Circulation - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. NPS AGOL, 2021
3. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Circulation, Non-Contributing
- Circulation, Non-Contributing
- Circulation, Contributing

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022

N 0 280 560 1,120 Feet

Drawing #7C

#	Resource Name
1	Ball Family Cemetery (see inset map)
2	Wheeler Equipment Shed and associated features
3	Well with cinderblock enclosure
4	Wheeler-era earthen ramp that formerly connected to Wheeler dairy barn
5	Wooden Shed
6	Utility lines along Rock Road and at southeastern side of parcel

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Buildings + Structures - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. NPS AGOL, 2021
3. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

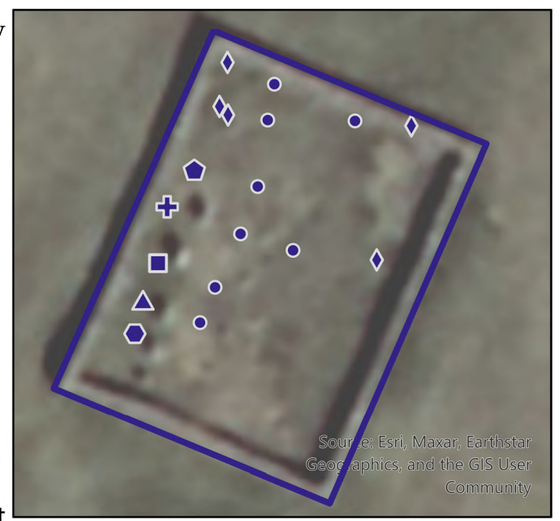
Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Buildings + Structures, Non-Contributing
- Buildings + Structures, Non-Contributing
- Buildings + Structures, Undetermined
- Buildings + Structures, Contributing
- Buildings + Structures, Non-Contributing

Ball Family Cemetery

- Alfred Ball Headstone
- Betty Landon Ball Headstone
- Footstone
- Francis Waring Ball Headstone
- Headstone
- Sarah C. Ball Headstone
- Spencer Ball Headstone

N 0 10 20 Feet



Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022

N 0 280 560 1,120 Feet

Drawing #8

#	Resource Name
1	View towards Henry Hill from the Portici I site
2	View south and southeast towards Blackburn's Ford from the Portici I site
3	Views towards the Portici I site from the agricultural fields
4	Vista along the Rock Road facing north
5	View towards the Bull Run from Portici's agricultural fields











Source: Esri, M... Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Views + Vistas - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Views + Vistas

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022

N 0 280 560 1,120 Feet

Drawing #9

#	Resource Name
1	Agricultural pond west of the Portici III site
2	Agricultural pond adjacent to the Virginia rest stop
3	Agricultural ponds adjacent to the Bull Run

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Constructed Water Features - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

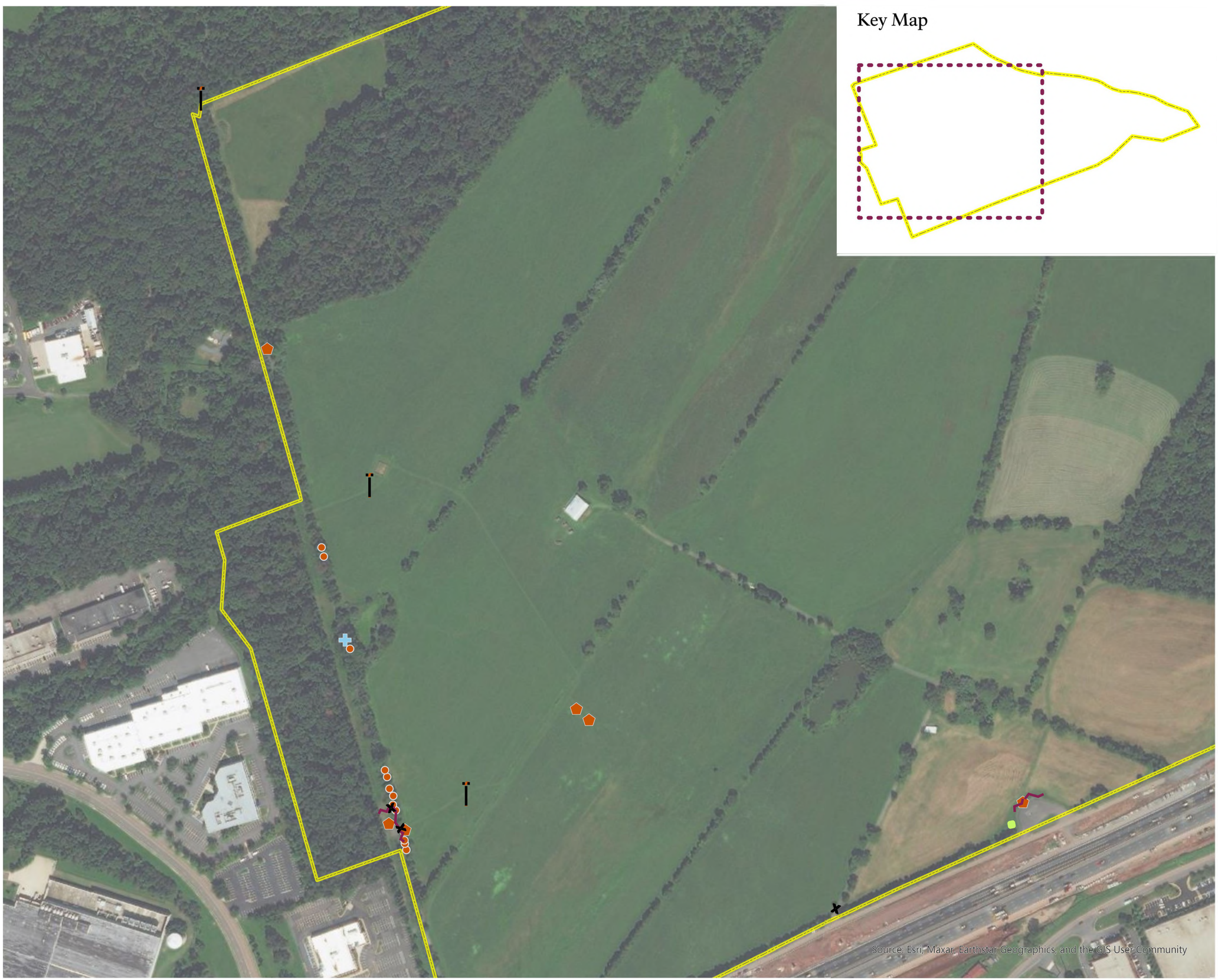
Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. Prince William County Mapper, 2022
3. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Agricultural Pond, Non-Contributing

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022

Drawing #10



Key Map

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Portici
Small-Scale Features - Existing

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources
1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. MANA Tract Map (379_80010), 2004

Drawn By
Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend
- Portici CLI Boundary
- Worm Fence, Non-Contributing
- Gate, Non-Contributing
- Blown Out Culvert, Undetermined
- Fence Remnants, Non-Contributing
- Wayside Exhibits , Non-Contributing
- Mill Stone/Concrete Footing, Undetermined
- Wayfinding Signage, Non-Contributing
- Mounting Blocks, Non-Contributing

Notes
1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 2 as of 05/18/2022

N 0 180 360 720 Feet

Drawing #11