

The Prince William County Historical Commission, appointed by the Board of County Supervisors, is responsible for managing the county marker program. County historical markers denote events, sites, and personages important to the history of the County and are designated by the County or Historical Commission seal. Additional information about historical sites and markers can be found on the Historical Commission website at: www.pwcgov.org/historicalcommission.

Other historical markers erected by the City of Manassas and the Town of Occoquan are listed at the back of this guide along with Virginia Civil War Trails signs. For more information about the historic sites within the City of Manassas, contact or visit the Manassas City Museum (9101 Prince William St., Manassas, 703-368-1873). A brochure and walking tour guide for the Town of Occoquan can be obtained at the Mill House Museum in Occoquan (413 Mill St., Occoquan, 703-491-7525).

This booklet is intended to help travelers locate the numerous roadside markers throughout the county and promote a greater appreciation for Prince William County's rich heritage.

Please drive carefully while exploring Prince William County's past.

Published by:

Prince William County Historical Commission

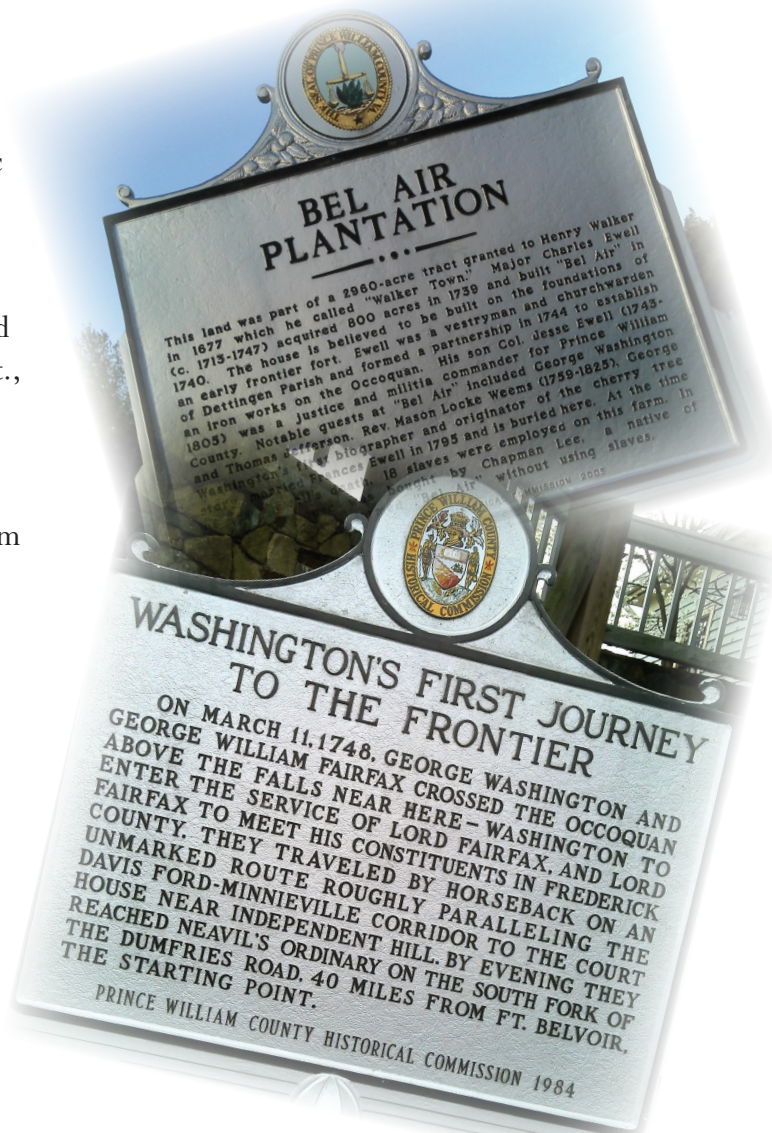
5 County Complex Court

Prince William, Virginia 22192-9201

6th Edition, 2017



Prince William County Historical Marker Guide



With the advent of the automobile, the early 20th century witnessed significant improvements to Virginia's roadway network. The more numerous and better designed roads afforded the opportunity for leisure travel. Given the state's rich history, these improved thoroughfares passed many historic sites. In 1927, Virginia began installing historic markers along U.S. Highway Route 1 and became one of the first states to initiate a program to present history where it actually happened.

Today this tradition continues. Prince William County's history, from colonial times to the present, reflects a story that is an integral part of and parallels the history of the United States. It continues to be told by an expanding network of state, county, and municipal roadside markers. Please note that some markers may be moved or missing due to construction, vandalism, or other reasons.

Come explore and discover what history lies around the next bend in the road...



Picture from the Library of Virginia

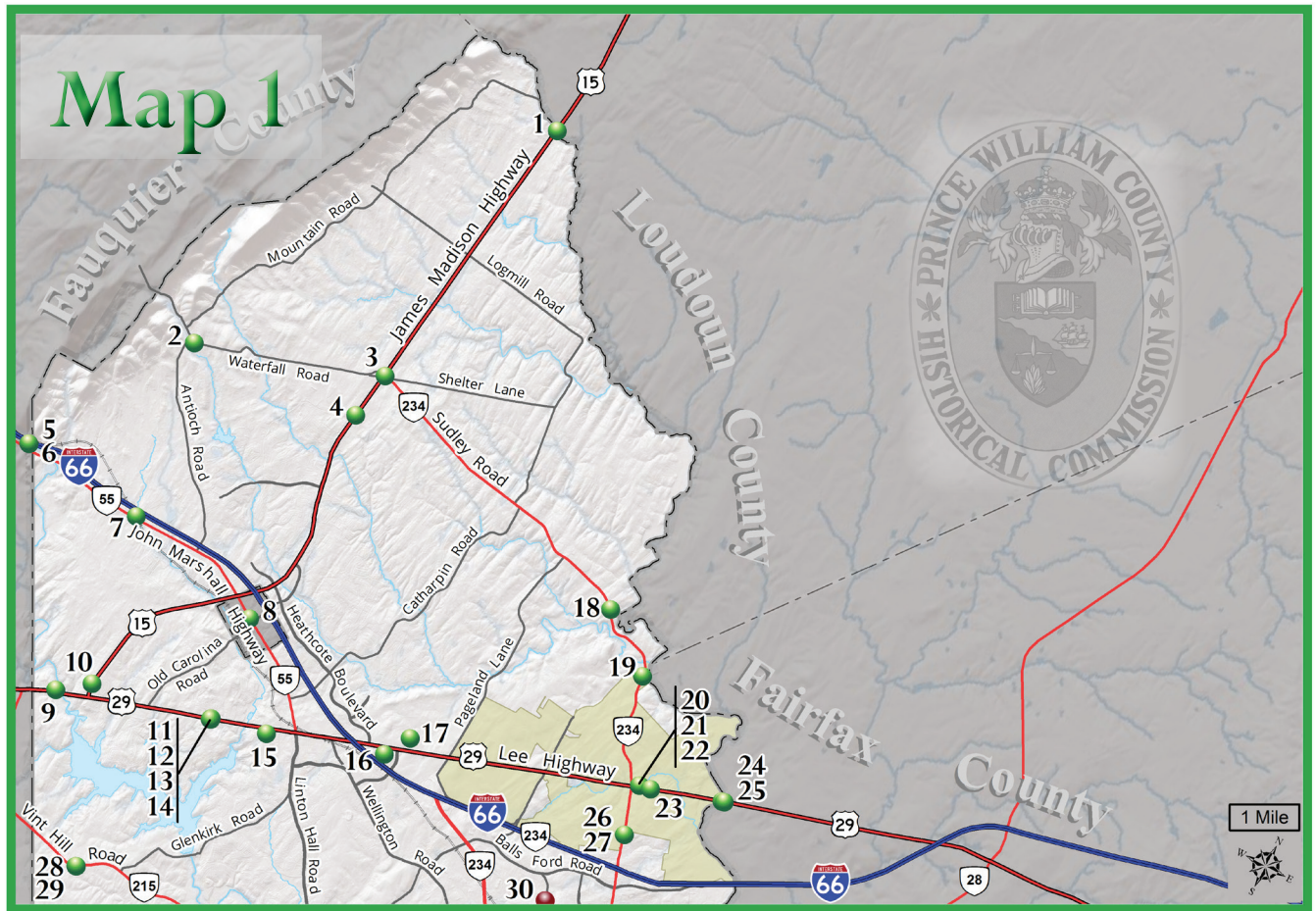
Map 1

Map 2

Map 3

- Interstate Highway
- US Highway Route
- State Highway Route
- County Road
- Manassas National Battlefield Park
- Prince William Forest Park
- Marine Corps Base Quantico
- National Wildlife Refuge
- Quantico National Cemetery
- River, Lake, etc.

5 Miles



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Loudoun County Line [Z-281] | 19 Sudley Methodist Church |
| 2 Antioch Church | 20 First Battle of Manassas [C-34] |
| 3 Simon Kenton's Birthplace [F-14] | 21 First Battle of Manassas [C-44] |
| 4 The Carolina Road | 22 Henry House [G-15] |
| 5 Campaign of Second Manassas [FA-1] | 23 James Robinson House [G-16] |
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| 17 Lee-Longstreet-Jackson Meeting | |
| 18 Jennie Dean | |

*Markers may be missing due to construction or damage

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

1

*U.S. Route 15 at Loudoun County Line
(38.932, -77.625)*

Area 345 square miles

Formed in 1730 from Stafford and King George, and named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George II. The First and Second Battles of Manassas took place in this county.

LOUDOUN COUNTY

Area 519 square miles

Formed in 1757 from Fairfax, and named for Lord Loudoun, titular governor of Virginia, and head of the British forces in America, 1756-1758. Oak Hill, President James Monroe's home is in this county.

Virginia Conservation Commission - 1946
State Marker Z-281

ANTIOCH CHURCH

2

*Waterfall Road at Antioch Church
(38.858, -77.684)*

Organized April 22, 1837, the nineteen original members of Antioch Baptist Church worshipped in a small log building until the stone church was erected in 1842. Baptisms were held in the creek behind the church. In 1901, the congregation tore down the stone church because of structural damage and erected the present building. The Women's Missionary Society acquired the log house in 1926 and deeded it to the church in 1957. In 1962, the church was closed due to a dwindling congregation, but it was reopened in 1996. The annual Homecoming Meeting has continued since 1922.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2002

SIMON KENTON'S BIRTHPLACE

3

*Dumfries Road [VA-234] and U.S. Route 15
(38.870, -77.635)*

Near Hopewell Gap, five miles west, Simon Kenton was born, 1755. Leaving home in 1771, he became an associate of Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark in Indian fighting. He won fame as a scout and as one of the founders of Kentucky. Kenton died in Ohio in 1836.

Virginia Conservation Commission - 1942
State Marker F-14

THE CAROLINA ROAD

4

*U.S. Route 15, opposite James Long Park
(38.860, -77.637)*

Originating as an Indian hunting path, the Carolina Road derived its name from the trade it carried between Frederick, Maryland and the Carolinas. It also became known locally as the Rogues Road for the notorious gangs of thieves that lurked along its route. Its most famous traveler, the Marquis de Lafayette, passed by here August 24, 1825 on his way to Oak Hill, the residence of former President James Monroe in Loudoun County. Snow Hill, Burnside, Waverly, Mill Park, Mt. Atlas and Evergreen were among the nearby Prince William County plantations served by this road. U.S. Route 15 today follows the approximate route of the original Carolina Road in this vicinity.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2012

CAMPAIGN OF SECOND MANASSAS

5

*John Marshall Highway [VA-55],
Thoroughfare Gap at Fauquier County Line
(38.824, -77.711)*

Lee and Longstreet, moving eastward to join Jackson at Manassas, found this gap held by a Union force, August 28, 1862. They forced the Gap, after some fighting, and moved on toward Manassas, August 29, 1862.

Conservation and Development Commission - 1928
State Marker FA-1

THOROUGHFARE GAP

6


*John Marshall Highway [VA-55],
Thoroughfare Gap at Fauquier County Line
(38.824, -77.710)*

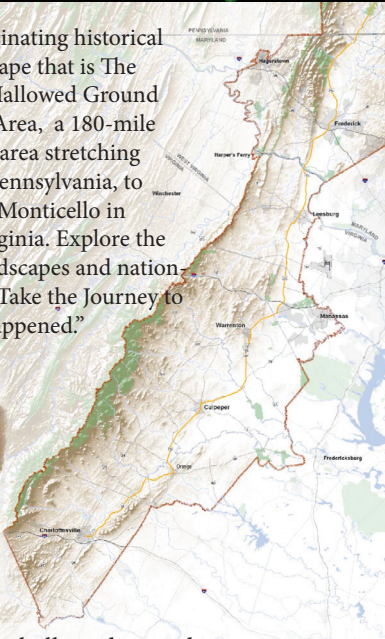
Just west is Thoroughfare Gap, where Union and Confederate armies clashed during the Civil War. In July 1861, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston marched eastward through the gap to join Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard in the First Battle of Manassas. Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson passed by here on 26 Aug. 1862 to attack the Federal supply depot at Manassas Junction. Two days later, Gen. Robert E. Lee and Maj. Gen. James Longstreet surprised and repelled Union cavalry under Col. Sir Percy Wyndham and an infantry division under Brig. Gen. James Ricketts. Ever after, Union troops occupied the gap whenever Lee's army was near.

Department of Historic Resources - 1995
State Marker C-50

JOURNEY THROUGH HALLOWED GROUND
NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Experience the fascinating historical and cultural landscape that is The Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area, a 180-mile long, 75-mile wide area stretching from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Thomas Jefferson's Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia. Explore the region's vibrant landscapes and national heritage as you "Take the Journey to Where America Happened."





www.hallowedground.org

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR AT THOROUGHFARE

7

*John Marshall Highway [VA-55] eastbound,
at railroad crossing
(38.821, -77.677)*

Families of African-American, Native-American and mixed ancestry migrated here from Fauquier, Culpeper, Rappahannock, and Warren Counties after the Civil War. The Allen, Berry, Fletcher, Nickens and Peyton families, along with former slaves from this area, acquired parts of former plantations, built homes and established the farming community of Thoroughfare which prospered through the 1940s. Many of the "Free People of Color" who settled here were illiterate but their families were not accepted into the schools and churches of their white neighbors. In 1885, the North Fork School was built by local labor with county funding on land donated by the Primas family. In 1899, community growth compelled the families to construct a second floor room and hire an additional teacher at their own expense. Also, in 1909 members of the community built Oakrum Baptist Church on donated land and selected their own ministers.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2004

8

COLONIAL ROADS

*Fayette Road and Washington Street, Haymarket
(38.813, -77.637)*

The town of Haymarket, chartered in 1799, owes its location to the junction of the Old Carolina Road and the north branch of the Dumfries Road at the site of the Red House. The Carolina Road developed from the Iroquois hunting path which was abandoned by the Indians after 1772, when they were forced by treaty beyond the Blue Ridge. The Dumfries Road was in use as a major trade route between the Potomac and the Shenandoah Valley before 1740.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1979

BUCKLAND

9

*U.S. Route 29 and Buckland Mill Road
(38.781, -77.674)*

The town of Buckland, named for William Buckland, architect, was chartered in 1798 with streets and lots on both sides of Broad Run near the mill of John Love. Tranquility, future site of Buckland Hall nearby was John Love's seat. This property was transferred in 1853 to Richard Bland Lee, nephew of Lighthorse Harry Lee of Leesylvania. Buckland Tavern, now restored as a dwelling, served during the early 19th century as a refreshing stop on the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike.

Prince William County Historical Commission – 1984

BATTLE OF BUCKLAND MILLS

10

*U.S. Route 15 southbound,
opposite Madison Crescent
(38.785, -77.666)*

On October 19, 1863, 12,000 Confederate and Union cavalry clashed at Buckland. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, screening the Confederate withdrawal following the Battle of Bristoe Station, blocked the advance of Union Gen. H. Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry division. Initially occupying this position, Gen. George A. Custer's brigade forced Stuart's retreat westward and Gen. Henry E. Davies' brigade gave chase. Early in the afternoon, as Custer's men rested at Buckland, Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's division suddenly attacked from the south, pushing Custer back across the Broad Run bridge and separating his brigade from Davies at New Baltimore. Davies broke off pursuit of Stuart who immediately counterattacked, routing the Federals along the Warrenton Turnpike. The Confederates lost about 50 men, the Federals about 260, mostly prisoners in what the Confederates jubilantly called the "Buckland Races." Stuart termed the Union rout "the most complete that any cavalry...suffered during this war" while Custer noted the date as "the most disastrous this division ever passed through."

Prince William County Historical Commission – 2012

SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS

11

*U.S. Route 29 at Gainesville VDOT facility
(38.790, -77.634)*

The center of Lee's Army rested here on August 30, 1862; Jackson was to the north of this road, Longstreet to the south. Late in the afternoon, after Jackson had repulsed Pope's assaults, Longstreet moved eastward, driving the Union forces facing him toward Henry Hill. Jackson advanced southward at the same time.

Conservation & Development Commission – 1928
State Marker C-27

CAMPAIGN OF SECOND MANASSAS

12

*U.S. Route 29 at Gainesville VDOT facility
(38.790, -77.634)*

On 25 Aug. 1861, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson with half of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia began a wide flanking march around Union Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia on the Rappahannock River near Warrenton. Jackson first marched west toward the Shenandoah Valley, then turned back east to strike Pope's railroad supply and communication lines. On the afternoon of 26 Aug., Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart joined Jackson near Gainesville to protect his right flank. Jackson next captured Bristoe Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and then Manassas Junction, in a prelude to the Second Battle of Manassas.

Department of Historic Resources – 2000
State Marker C-28

BULL RUN BATTLEFIELDS

13

*U.S. Route 29 at Gainesville VDOT facility
(38.790, -77.634)*

Just to the east were fought the two battles of Manassas or Bull Run.

Conservation & Development Commission – 1934
State Marker C-31

ROCK FIGHT

14

*U.S. Route 29 at Gainesville VDOT facility
(38.790, -77.634)*

In Aug. 1862, during the Second Battle of Manassas, Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's command occupied an unfinished railroad grade northeast of here, including "the Dump," a gap in the grade heaped with construction stone. On 30 Aug., the Federals attacked, the 24th New York Infantry almost broke through. Out of ammunition, Confederates there and at Deep Cut to the west, began hurling rocks. Some startled Federals threw stones back before retreating as Jackson reinforced his line. The Rock Fight became a Southern legend.

Department of Historic Resources - 2003
State Marker C-33

THE MACRAE SCHOOL

15

*Virginia Oaks Drive at U.S. Route 29
(38.793, -77.619)*

Between 1914 and 1953, African-American children of the surrounding area attended a two-room schoolhouse a short distance east of here along the Warrenton Turnpike. This was the final location for the Macrae School, originally established in 1870 as a one-room school on land provided by the Macrae family near Buckland. The Prince William County School Board purchased a building in the village of Gainesville and relocated the school there in 1888 but because the building eventually proved inadequate, classes were moved again in 1908. The hall of Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church served as an interim classroom until a new schoolhouse near this location was built. In 1953, the Macrae School was closed and consolidated with the Antioch School on Thoroughfare Road about five miles west of here.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2002

BATTLE OF GROVETON (BRAWNER FARM)

16

(Missing as of publication date)

In Aug. 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee dispatched Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to lure Maj. Gen. John Pope's Union army away from the Rappahannock River. On Aug. 28, Jackson's force concealed itself northeast of here near Groveton atop a wooded ridge on and beyond John Brawner's farm to await the rest of Lee's army. Early in the evening, as Brig. Gen. Rufus King's division of Pope's army marched by in search of Jackson, he attacked, stopping the Federal movement with heavy casualties on both sides. This engagement began the Second Battle of Manassas.

Department of Historic Resources - 2003
State Marker C-26

LEE-LONGSTREET-JACKSON MEETING

17

*U.S. Route 29 at Conway-Robinson State Forest
(38.806, -77.584)*

This marker, erected by the Haymarket Agricultural Club, indicates the spot where General R. E. Lee, General Longstreet, and General Jackson, met on August 29th, 1862, about 12:30 p.m. as certified by Lieut. Col. Edmund Berkeley, sole survivor of that meeting, who served that day on General Longstreet's staff, by special order.

Haymarket Agricultural Club



17

JENNIE DEAN

18

*Sudley Road [VA-234] at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church
(38.849, -77.553)*

Jennie Dean (1852-1913) was born in slavery near here. A pioneer in the advancement of education and religion among the black citizens of Prince William and neighboring counties, Miss Dean founded the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth in 1894 and Mount Calvary Baptist Church in 1880. The Manassas Centennial Commission proclaimed her Woman of the Century. She is buried in the church cemetery nearby.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1980

SUDLEY METHODIST CHURCH

19

*Sudley Road [VA-234] at Sudley Springs
(38.840, -77.538)*

The site for the first church, a small brick building, was donated by Landon Carter of Woodland in 1822. During the Battles of Manassas (Bull Run), it was used as a field hospital by both the north and the south, but was so badly damaged that it was razed and a frame church built in its place. The second church was struck by lightning in 1918 and burned. The present church was dedicated in 1922. The annual Sudley Church bazaar has been a gathering place for friends and neighbors for decades.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1983

FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

20

*U.S. Route 29 at the Stone House
(38.819, -77.525)*

Henry Hill lies just to the south. Here the Confederates repulsed the repeated attacks of the Union Army under McDowell, July 21, 1861. Here Jackson won the name "Stonewall" and from here began McDowell's retreat that ended at Washington.

**Virginia State Library - 1961
State Marker C-34**

FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

21

*U.S. Route 29 at the Stone House
(38.819, -77.525)*

On the Matthews Hill, just to the north, the Confederates repulsed the attack of the Unionists, coming from the north, in the forenoon of July 21, 1861. The Union forces, reinforced, drove the Confederates to the Henry Hill, just to the south. There the latter reformed under cover of Stonewall Jackson. In the afternoon, McDowell vainly attempted to rally his retreating troops on the Matthews Hill after they had been driven down the Henry Hill.

**Conservation & Development Commission - 1931
State Marker C-44**

HENRY HOUSE

22

*U.S. Route 29 at the Stone House
(38.819, -77.525)*

These are the grounds of the Henry House, where occurred the main action of the First Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and the closing scene of the Second Battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862.

**Conservation & Development Commission - 1935
State Marker G-15**

JAMES ROBINSON HOUSE

23

*U.S. Route 29, east of Sudley Road [VA-234]
(38.820, -77.522)*

To the south stood the farmhouse of James Robinson, a former slave freed by Landon Carter. There, during the First Battle of Manassas on 21 July 1861, Col. Wade Hampton's Legion covered the Confederates falling back to Henry Hill, where Jackson stood "like a stone wall." The house survived that battle, and during the Second Battle of Manassas in August 1862 served the Union troops as a field hospital. Congress later authorized compensation to Robinson for property damages. The present house stands partially on the foundation of the original.

**Department of Historic Resources - 1991
State Marker G-16**



THE STONE BRIDGE

24

*U.S. Route 29, east of Fairfax County Line
(38.824, -77.503)*

Originally built of native sandstone in 1825, the turnpike bridge over Bull Run became an important landmark in the Civil War battles at Manassas. Union Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler's division feigned an attack on Col. Nathan G. Evans's brigade guarding the bridge as the First Battle of Manassas began on the morning of 21 July 1861. When the confederates withdrew from the region, they blew up the bridge on 9 Mar. 1862. The rear guard of Maj. Gen. John Pope's retreating army, defeated at the Second Battle of Manassas on 30 Aug. 1862, destroyed a replacement military bridge at the site. Fully reconstructed after the war, it remained in use into the 1920s.

Department of Historic Resources - 2000
State Marker C-23

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

25

*U.S. Route 29, east of Fairfax County Line
(38.824, -77.503)*

Area 345 square miles

Formed in 1730 from Stafford and King George, and named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George II. The First and Second Battles of Manassas took place in this county.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Area 417 square miles

Formed in 1742 from Prince William and Loudoun, and named for Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck. Mount Vernon, George Washington's home is in this county.

Conservation & Development Commission - 1929
State Marker Z-169

SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS

26

*Sudley Road [VA-234]
at Northern Virginia Community College
(38.809, -77.522)*

On the Henry Hill, Pope's rear guard, in the late afternoon of August 30, 1862, repulsed the attacks of Longstreet coming from the west. If the hill had been taken, Pope's army would have been doomed; but the Unionists held it while the rest of their troops retreated across Bull Run on the way to Centreville.

Conservation and Development Commission - 1931
State Marker C-46

CAMPAIGN OF SECOND MANASSAS

27

*Sudley Road [VA-234]
at Northern Virginia Community College
(38.809, -77.522)*

Here Taliaferro, of Jackson's force, came into the highway in the late night of August 27, 1862. He was marching from Manassas to the position about a mile and a half to the north held by Jackson in the Second Battle of Manassas.

Conservation and Development Commission - 1931
State Marker C-48

"GREENWICH"

28

*Intersection of Vint Hill Road & Burwell Road
(38.750, -77.648)*

Thru this village in January, 1779 passed the British and Hessian troops captured at the Battle of Saratoga on their way to prisoner of war camps located near Charlottesville. Later on June 5, 1781 General Anthony Wayne brought his brigade of the Pennsylvania Line over the same route on his way to support Lafayette in the final campaign of the Revolutionary War.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1976

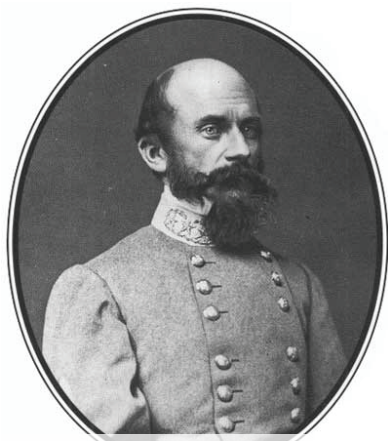
STONY LONESOME FARM (BELLEVILLE)

Childhood Home of General Richard S. Ewell

*Intersection of Vint Hill Road & Burwell Road
(38.750, -77.648)*

Nearby is the site of Stony Lonesome, childhood home of one of the Confederacy's most distinguished generals. Richard S. Ewell left this farm in 1836 to enter West Point. Graduating in 1840, Lieutenant Ewell served with the 1st U.S. Dragoons on the western frontier and fought with distinction during the Mexican War. When the Civil War began, Ewell joined the Confederacy and was commissioned a Colonel. Slightly wounded in action at Fairfax Courthouse on June 1, 1861, Ewell won promotion to Brigadier General before First Manassas. "Old Baldy," as he became known, commanded a division under Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, Seven Days, and Second Manassas campaigns until severely wounded on August 28, 1862, necessitating amputation of his left leg. Promoted to Lieutenant General after Jackson's death in May 1863, Ewell commanded the Army of Northern Virginia's II Corps at Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. His capture at Saylor's Creek in April 1865 ended his military service. After the war, Ewell retired to his wife's Tennessee farm, dying there in 1872.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2009



General Richard S. Ewell

Manassas National Battlefield Park Monuments

1st US Sharpshooters "Cedar Pole" Marker
5th New York Monument
7th Georgia Regiment Markers
10th New York Monument
14th Brooklyn Monument
Ball Family Cemetery Grave Markers
Barnard E. Bee Monument
Bernard Hooe, Sr. Cemetery Grave Marker
Bull Run "Henry Hill" Monument
Fletcher Webster Monument
Francis S. Bartow Monument
George T. Stovall Monument
Groveton "Deep Cut" Monument
Henry Family Grave Markers
Hood's Texas Brigade Monument
"Stonewall" Jackson Equestrian Monument
Virginia Battlefields Marker – First Manassas
Virginia Battlefields Marker – Groveton

GROVETON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

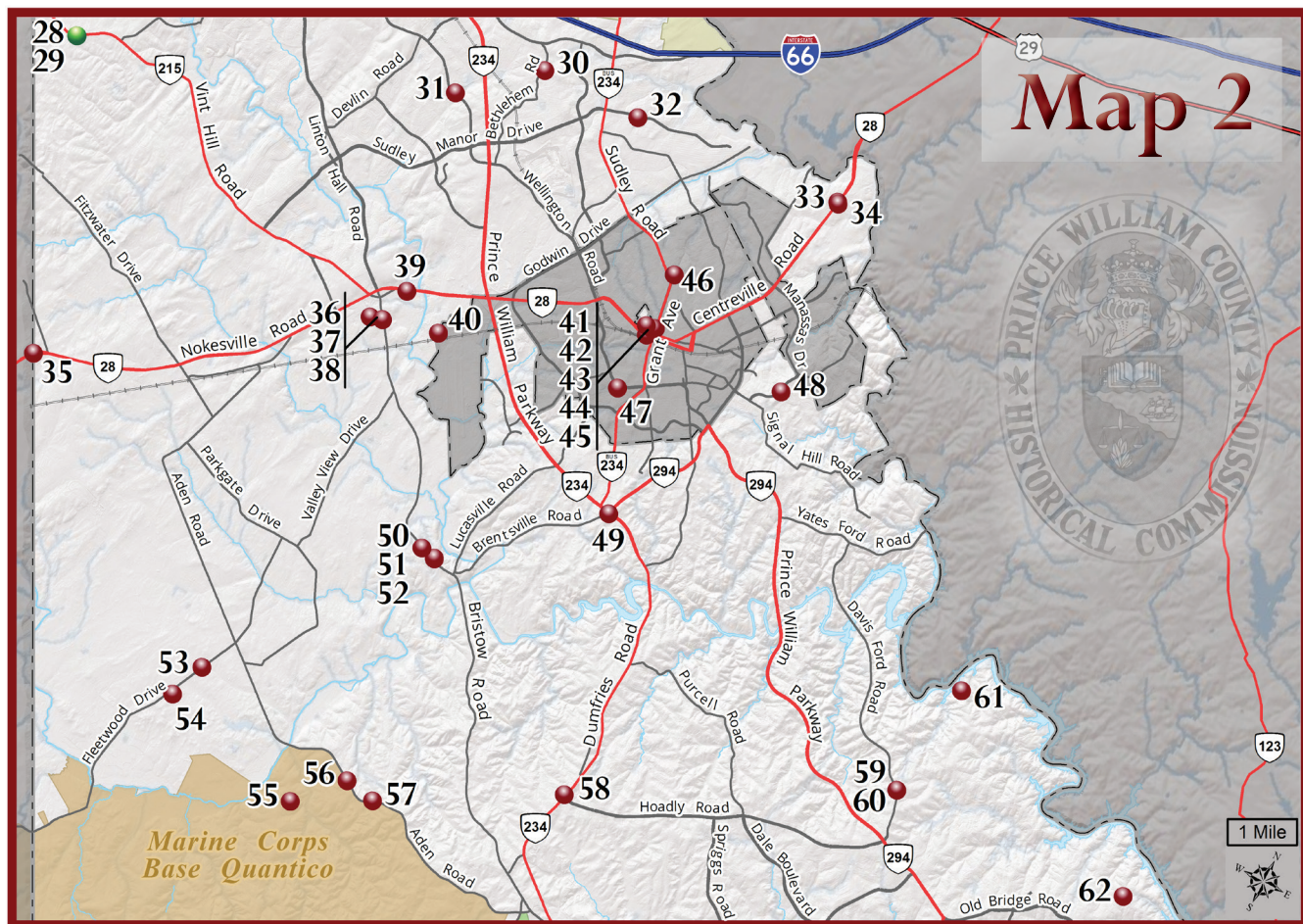
Confederate Monument
James J. Palmer Grave Marker
William G. Ridley Grave Marker

RELATED BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT

Tim Dunklin Monument



For more information about Manassas National Battlefield Park see the website at www.nps.gov/mana



Map 2

- | | |
|---|---|
| 28 "Greenwich" | 46 Manassas [CL-4] |
| 29 Stony Lonesome Farm (Belleville) | 47 Clover Hill Farm |
| 30 Dean Divers Church | 48 Signal Corps Association (1860-1865) |
| 31 The Union Fifth Corps at Dawkins Branch | 49 Brown's Tavern Site |
| 32 Ben Lomond Farm | 50 Brentsville |
| 33 McLean Farm (Yorkshire Plantation) | 51 Century Time Capsule |
| 34 Wilmer McLean After The Civil War | 52 Home of the "Boy Major" Joseph W. Latimer |
| 35 Fauquier County Line [Z-170] | 53 Asbury Church |
| 36 Confederate Cemeteries | 54 Green Level Plantation |
| 37 Battle of Bristoe Station [G-20] | 55 Cedar Run Court House Site |
| 38 Road to the Valley [E-54] | 56 Second Prince William County Courthouse [G-17] |
| 39 The Churches at Old Chapel Spring | 57 Colonial Road |
| 40 Action at Bristoe Station [G-19] | 58 Site of CCC Camp P-71 Camp Recovery |
| 41 Fifth Prince William County Courthouse [CL-5] | 59 Military Operations |
| 42 George Carr Round | 60 Bacon Race Church and Cemetery |
| 43 In Commemoration of the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace | 61 Washington-Rochambeau Wagon Route |
| 44 Old Bennett School [CL-6] | 62 Selecman's (Snyder's) Ford |
| 45 Ruffner Public School Number 1 [CL-2] | |

*Markers may be missing due to construction or damage

DEAN DIVERS CHURCH

30

*Bethlehem Road south of Balls Ford Road
(38.789, -77.533)*

This area was known as Five Forks during the Civil War and was settled by freed slaves during Reconstruction. In 1900 a missionary Sunday School was opened on Balls Ford Road by Miss Jennie Dean. In 1909 this site was donated by Henrietta Page. Through financial contributions by the Divers Family of New Jersey and efforts of Miss Dean, the establishment of Dean Divers Baptist Church became a reality.

Prince William County Historical Commission – 1984

THE UNION FIFTH CORPS AT DAWKINS BRANCH

31

*Wellington Road at Tac Court
(38.776, -77.551)*

On the morning of August 29, 1862, the Union Fifth Corps, nearly 10,000 troops under Major General Fitz John Porter, advanced from Manassas Junction along this road under orders from Major General John Pope to march towards Gainesville and cut off the presumed escape of Stonewall Jackson's forces. Upon reaching Dawkins Branch about 11:30 a.m., Porter's column met Confederate resistance. Dust clouds to the west, generated by Confederate cavalry, gave the impression of a large enemy column. As skirmishing continued throughout the afternoon, Porter learned it was General James Longstreet's wing of Robert E. Lee's army confronting him. Unable to connect with Pope's left flank near Groveton, Porter did not press an attack against Longstreet's superior numbers. The presence of Union troops here kept Longstreet from moving against Pope on August 29 but Porter's inaction made him a convenient scapegoat for the Union defeat at Second Manassas and led to his Court-Martial, which was eventually overturned in 1878.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2011

BEN LOMOND FARM

32

*Sudley Manor Drive at Ben Lomond Manor House
(38.789, -77.505)*

The Federal style stone, "Manor" house and its accessory buildings are the visible reminders of Ben Lomond Farm, which was begun in about 1830 by Benjamin Tasker Chinn, the grandson of Robert "Councillor" Carter. Ben Lomond is one of the few remaining Carter family houses in an area which once exhibited such fine country residences as Portici, Pittsylvania, Hazel Plain, Mountain View, Elmwood, Sudley and Woodland. The house served as a hospital during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The small stone accessory building west of the house is thought to have been a slave quarter. In 1980, this building was moved by Prince William County from its original site east of the house to save it from demolition.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1981

MCLEAN FARM (YORKSHIRE PLANTATION)

33

*Centreville Road [VA-28] at Yorkshire Lane
(38.793, -77.448)*

Part of an early 18th century plantation established on Bull Run by Col. Richard Blackburn formerly of Yorkshire, England, the land was acquired by Wilmer McLean in 1854. The battle which opened 1st Manassas raged across this farm July 18, 1861, with the house and barn used as a headquarters and hospital by Confederate troops. Following 1st Manassas, in an attempt to escape the forefront of the war, McLean moved his family to the tiny village of Appomattox Court House. There, four years later, the War would come full circle to end in McLean's parlor with Lee's surrender to Grant, April 9, 1865.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1988

WILMER MCLEAN AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

34

*Centreville Road [VA-28] opposite CVS Store, Yorkshire
(38.792, -77.447)*

After nearly four years at Appomattox Court House, Wilmer McLean and his family returned to Prince William County in 1867. McLean still owned the 985-acre Yorkshire Plantation and lived there, but wartime devastation and the end of slavery brought hardships. Once part of the landed gentry, he was heavily in debt and nearly destitute. McLean became a real estate agent and then an excise collector with the Revenue Service in Manassas. Like his attorney friend, former Confederate cavalry officer John S. Mosby, McLean switched to the Republican Party and supported U.S. Grant for President in 1872. By 1876, McLean had become a Bureau of Customs inspector and was living in Alexandria where he died in 1882. He and his wife, Virginia, are buried at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Alexandria.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2010

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

35

*Nokesville Road [VA-28] at Fauquier County Line
(38.688, -77.620)*

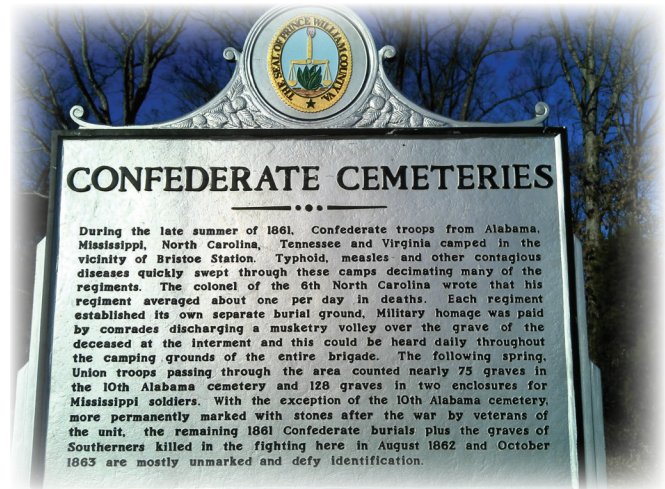
Prince William County, named for William Augustus, duke of Cumberland and third son of George II was formed from Stafford and King George Counties in 1730. The county seat is Manassas. The two Battles of Manassas took place here in 1861 and 1862.

FAUQUIER COUNTY

Fauquier County was named for Francis Fauquier, lieutenant governor of Virginia from 1758 to 1768. It was formed in 1759 from Prince William County. The county seat is Warrenton. United States Supreme Court Justice John Marshall was born in this county. Col. John Singleton Mosby and his 43d Battalion Partisan Rangers were active here during the Civil War.

Department of Historic Resources - 1987

State Marker Z-170



CONFEDERATE CEMETERIES

36

*Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park
(38.727, -77.544)*

During the late summer of 1861, Confederate troops from Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia camped in the vicinity of Bristoe Station. Typhoid, measles, and other contagious diseases quickly swept through these camps and decimated many of the regiments. A member of the 10th Alabama Regiment recounted, "Burial of the dead was a daily occurrence... military homage was paid... by comrades discharging a musketry volley over the grave of the deceased at the interment. Reports of musketry could be heard throughout the camping grounds of the entire brigade." Union troops counted 128 graves in two enclosures for Mississippi soldiers the following April. Each regiment established a separate burial ground but individual grave markers eventually weathered away. Except for the 10th Alabama cemetery which was more permanently marked by veterans after the war, the location of the numerous, now unmarked Confederate graves around Bristoe Station is uncertain.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2003

BATTLE OF BRISTOE STATION

37

Bristow Road at Bristoe Station Battlefield
(38.728, -77.541)

In the autumn of 1863 Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, with Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill's III Corps in the lead, pursued Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's Union army as it withdrew toward Washington. On the afternoon of 14 October, Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren's II Corps, Meade's rear guard, took a strong defensive position along the railroad embankment to meet an impetuous attack by elements of Hill's corps from the northwest. The Confederates were repulsed with heavy casualties (about 1,300 to Warren's 548), including the loss of an unsupported battery of five guns about 500 yards north. Warren stealthily withdrew after dark to resume his march to Centreville. About 43 Union and 137 Confederate dead were buried on the field.

Department of Historic Resources – 1994
State Marker G-20

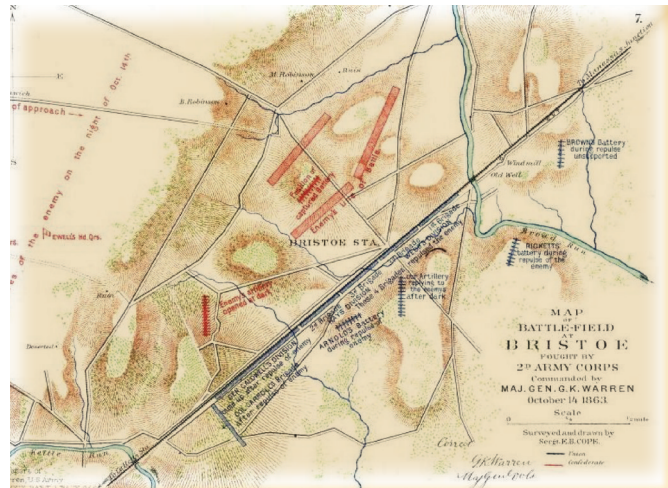
ROAD TO THE VALLEY

38

Bristow Road at Bristoe Station Battlefield
(38.728, -77.541)

By the first quarter of the 1700s, revisions to the road laws in the colony mandated more convenient travel routes over land. In conjunction with new settlement pushing west through the Piedmont region to the Blue Ridge, a series of old Indian trails and new roadways slowly became interconnected and developed into a regional transportation system. Construction began about 1731, and by 1759 this road extended northwest through Prince William County from Dumfries and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains via Ashby's Gap. Portions of this early route underlie sections of present-day Route 234 (Dumfries Road) and Route 619.

Department of Historic Resources – 2005
State Marker E-54



Battle of Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863

THE CHURCHES AT OLD CHAPEL SPRING

39

Entrance to Chapel Spring Assembly of God
(38.735, -77.539)

The Anglican Dettingen Parish's Broad Run Chapel occupied this site from 1745 to 1758 until a new church was built on Slaty Run at Old Church Road. Though abandoned, the old chapel remained a landmark as the area's road network developed. John Wood's 1820 map located a "White Chapel" where the Brentsville Road met the Nokesville Road's predecessor and A.P. Williams placed "Old Chapel Spring" on his 1824 map adjacent to where Wood had designated the chapel. An 1854 estate sale advertisement for this property in the Alexandria Gazette described the Chapel Spring having "a never failing stream of excellent pure water." This water source was a key reason why troops camped here during the Civil War. Relocating here in 2000 and inspired by the spring's historical and spiritual significance, the Manassas Assembly of God renamed their church Chapel Spring Assembly of God in 2013.

Prince William County Historical Commission – 2015

ACTION AT BRISTOE STATION

40

*Residency Road at VDOT Maintenance Facility
(38.731, -77.526)*

On 26 August 1862 Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's command, led by Col. Thomas T. Munford's 2d Virginia Cavalry and Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell's division, arrived here at sunset after marching 54 miles in two days around Maj. Gen. John Pope's Union army. They surprised and captured Pope's infantry pickets, derailed two northbound trains, destroyed the Broad Run bridge, and cut telegraph wires to sever the Union lines of supply and communication with Washington. Jackson then captured Pope's supply depot at Manassas Junction (present-day Manassas). Left as a rear guard, Ewell held off Union Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's division near Kettle Run the next day just before the Second Battle of Manassas on 28-30 August.

Department of Historic Resources - 1994
State Marker G-19

FIFTH PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE

41

*Old Courthouse, Lee Avenue, Manassas
(38.752, -77.476)*

The city of Manassas originated in 1852 at the junction of the Manassas Gap and the Orange & Alexandria railroads. During the Civil War the junction's strategic significance led to two important battles nearby. After the war, as the community grew, citizens sought to move the county seat there from Brentsville. In 1872, a year before Manassas was incorporated as a town, and again in 1888, referenda failed. A third referendum in 1892 succeeded. This Romanesque Revival courthouse, designed by James C. Teague and Philip T. Marye, of Norfolk and Newport News, was completed in 1893 and served the county until 1984 when a new courthouse was built nearby.

Department of Historic Resources - 1994
State Marker CL-5

GEORGE CARR ROUND

42

*Old Courthouse, Lee Avenue, Manassas
(38.752, -77.476)*

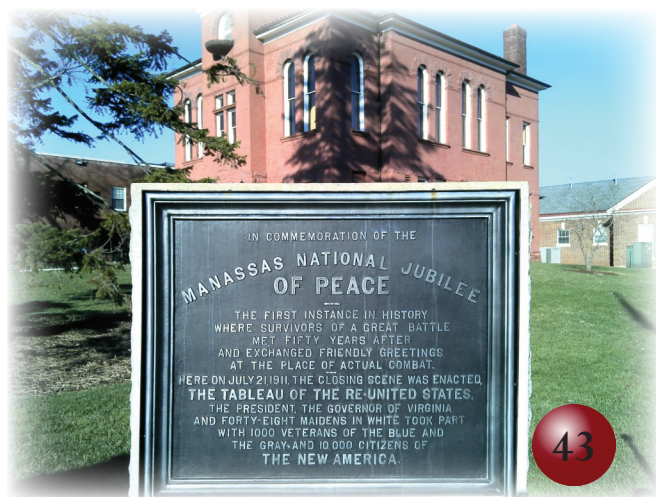
A Union veteran of the Civil War, Round came to Manassas in 1868. He helped found the first public school in Manassas in 1869, served on the Town Council, was a member of the Virginia General Assembly, and worked to establish a National Battlefield Park at Manassas. His most outstanding achievement was organizing the "Manassas National Jubilee of Peace" in 1911. This 50th Anniversary of First Manassas (Bull Run) was attended by President Taft and thousands of participants.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE MANASSAS NATIONAL JUBILEE OF PEACE

43

*Old Courthouse, Lee Avenue, Manassas
(38.753, -77.476)*

The first instance in history where survivors of a great battle met fifty years after and exchanged friendly greetings at the place of actual combat. Here on July 21, 1911, the closing scene was enacted, THE TABLEAU OF THE RE-UNITED STATES. The President, the Governor of Virginia, and forty-eight maidens in white took part with 1000 veterans of the blue and the gray and 10,000 citizens of THE NEW AMERICA.



OLD BENNETT SCHOOL

44

*Near County Courthouse, Lee Avenue, Manassas
(38.752, -77.478)*

In 1908 the General Assembly authorized ten agricultural high schools, one in each congressional district. The first such school was built in Manassas in 1908-1909 and named for Dr. Maitland C. Bennett, who donated the land. During construction, workers discovered the graves of unknown Civil War soldiers. Union veteran George Round, a Manassas school district trustee, and Confederate veteran George Tyler, school superintendent, decided to erect the school over the burials as a monument to the fallen. The school housed teacher training and elementary classes, and students conducted agricultural experiments on the grounds. The building remained a Prince William County public school until 1969.

Department of Historic Resources – 1994
State Marker CL-6

RUFFNER PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 1 July 20, 1872

45

*Center Street near Peabody Street, Manassas
(38.751, -77.477)*

Named for Wm. H. Ruffner, Virginia's first Superintendent of Public Instruction, and opened as a public school on this date. Before free public schools were established by the Virginia Constitution of 1869, a one room free school was in operation with voluntary gifts.

Department of Historic Resources – 1965
State Marker CL-2



William H. Ruffner

MANASSAS

46

*Corner of West and Center Streets, Manassas
(38.764, -77.478)*

According to tradition the name Manassas was derived either from an Indian source or from Manasseh, a Jewish innkeeper at Manassas Gap (35 miles west). The community originated in 1852 at the junction of the Manassas Gap and Orange & Alexandria railroads, which linked northern Virginia and Washington, D.C., with the Shenandoah Valley and central Virginia. During the Civil War the junction's strategic importance led to the battles of First and Second Manassas (Bull Run), both Confederate victories. Manassas was incorporated as a town in 1873 and became a city in 1975.

Department of Historic Resources – 1991
State Marker CL-4

CLOVER HILL FARM

47

*East side of Hendley Road,
on Grace United Methodist Church Grounds
(38.738, -77.477)*

In 1770 Patrick Hamrick sold this land to Rutt Johnson who used the land for crops and fruit trees and later added livestock. This property became known as Clover Hill Farm prior to 1852. During the Civil War the Johnson family left the area. When they returned they found that their home and crops had been burned by retreating Union soldiers. The stone weaving house and the slave quarters survived. They rebuilt the house, replanted the orchards and purchased registered Jersey cows. The dairy eventually produced approximately 30,000 gallons of milk a year. In the late 20th Century the surrounding area became developed. In 1987 the Johnsons, who owned and operated the last farm in the City of Manassas, donated 8 acres of land to Grace United Methodist Church including the family cemetery and slave quarters that are preserved on their original sites. They sold the remaining land to a developer.

Manassas Museum System, City of Manassas – 2010

SIGNAL CORPS ASSOCIATION (1860-1865)

48

*Signal View Drive opposite Signal Hill Park
(38.753, -77.438)*

8:45 A.M. July 21st 1861

Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run)

From this hilltop Capt. E.P. Alexander, CSA,
Sent America's First Battlefield Telecommunication
LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LEFT, YOU ARE TURNED.
This short message to Col. Evans warning him of Brig.
Gen. McDowell's flank march helped turn an impending
defeat into a crucial victory, thereby securing for the
Signal Corps, a permanent place in the ranks of modern
armies.

Signal Corps Regimental Association, U. S. Army

BROWN'S TAVERN SITE

49

*Brentsville Road south of Dumfries Road [VA-234]
(38.714, -77.464)*

A tavern originally known as Florance's Ordinary was
established in this vicinity and operated by Joseph Florance
in 1773 on land originally granted to John Florance in 1725.
By 1786 it became known as Gaines' Tavern, being operated
by William Gaines. Joseph Brown was granted a license
to operate it in 1800. Thomas Jefferson paid many visits
here, the most notable being a stop on November 26, 1800
while en-route to Washington, D.C. prior to being elected
President. References to this tavern appear in his personal
papers between 1792 and 1808, wherein he describes it as
"A poor house but obliging people." Taverns such as this
served travelers of the day by furnishing food, drink, and
lodging while providing the community with a gathering
place for the communication of news including mail deliv-
ery and dispatch prior to the wide-spread establishment of
post offices.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2015

BRENTSVILLE

50

*Bristow Road at Brentsville Courthouse
(38.689, -77.500)*

Fourth seat of the Prince William County Government.
Courthouse, jail, Episcopal Chapel, and White House
were built in 1822 on land originally part of the Brent
Town tract confiscated from Robert Bristow, a Tory,
in 1779. St. James Church of Dettingen Parish (now
Hatcher's Memorial Baptist), was built in 1847 on the
site of the old chapel. During the War Between the
States Col. Mosby operated in this area. In 1893 the
county seat was moved to Manassas.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1980

CENTURY TIME CAPSULE

51

*Bristow Road at Brentsville Courthouse
(38.689, -77.500)*

Century Time Capsule

To be Opened April 2077

Sealed April 1977

By Pr. Wm. Co. Hist. Comm.

In Celebration of the

American Revolution Bicentennial

Erected 1977



Brentsville Courthouse



Joseph W. Latimer

HOME OF THE "BOY MAJOR" JOSEPH W. LATIMER

Old Church Road, Brentsville

(38.690, -77.504)

Southwest of Brentsville along Cedar Run stood "Oakland," the home of Joseph Latimer. Born in 1843, Latimer entered the Virginia Military Institute at age 16. He studied under Thomas Jackson and was first in his class. After Virginia joined the Confederacy in 1861, he helped train newly formed artillery units in Richmond. Fighting with distinction and praised by his commanders for his leadership, amiable disposition and sanguine temperament, Latimer was promoted to major in April 1863. At age 19 he was the youngest major in the Confederate Army. Mortally wounded on July 2, 1863 while commanding an artillery battalion at Gettysburg, Latimer died August 1, 1863 in Harrisonburg, Virginia and is buried there.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2015

ASBURY CHURCH

Fleetwood Drive, east of Aden Road

(38.647, -77.542)

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, South was built 1893-1894 on land donated by Newton and Annie Allen Sayers of Massadale Farm. Methodist circuit riders stopped regularly at this farm to administer to the spiritual needs of their followers in the neighborhood before the Asbury congregation was formed. The church was named for Bishop Francis Asbury, famed circuit rider of colonial times and the early days of the Republic. Confederate veterans helped to erect Asbury Church. They included Master Carpenter Frank Colvin of Catlett, Va. and John Herndon, Haywood Herndon and Newton Sayers of the Aden area.

Prince William County Historical Commission – 1985

GREEN LEVEL PLANTATION

Deepwood Lane at entrance to Merrimac Farm

(38.640, -77.545)

On land originally part of the Brent Town Grant, the Green Level Plantation was established ca. 1750. In addition to growing tobacco and raising livestock, owner Lynaugh Helm served as a local militia captain, Justice of the Peace, member of the Committee of Safety and Virginia House of Delegates. William French, Helm's grandson and a trustee of the new town of Brentsville, gained ownership of Green Level ca. 1818. French died in 1826 but his family remained at Green Level until ca. 1850. They are buried in the Green Level Cemetery, the only remaining vestige of the original plantation. After a succession of owners, Lt. Col. Dean McDowell (USMC) acquired the property in 1959 and named it Merrimac Farm. In accordance with McDowell's wishes, it became Merrimac Farm Wildlife Management Area following his death in 2001.

Prince William County Historical Commission – 2015

CEDAR RUN COURT HOUSE SITE

55

*Marine Corps Base Quantico
[restricted access]*

Cedar Run Court House Site
Second Prince William Court House
1742-1760

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1974

SECOND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE

56

*Aden Road and MCB 8
(38.641, -77.494)*

In 1743, the second Prince William County Courthouse was built near here along Cedar Run, replacing the first county courthouse in Woodbridge. After the creation of Fairfax County, the Cedar Run location, owned by Philemon Waters, became the center of Prince William County. The court remained here only until 1759, when it moved to Dumfries after the creation of Fauquier County. Henry Lee, father of Governor Henry ("Light-horse Harry") Lee, and grandfather of General Robert E. Lee, practiced law here. The building, like its predecessor, no longer stands.

Department of Historic Resources - 1992
State Marker G-17

COLONIAL ROAD

57

*Aden Road and Leeta Cornus Drive
(38.639, -77.485)*

The road bed here follows the south branch of the Dumfries Road, in use before 1740, which crossed Cedar Run at Tacquet's Ford. This route connected the Port of Dumfries with Red Store, now known as Warrenton, and interior settlements beyond. Dower House was built about 1775 on Effingham Plantation. The main house, built later by Col. William Alexander, great grandson of John Alexander, for whom the city of Alexandria is named stands a short distance to the south.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1985

SITE OF C.C.C. CAMP P-71, "CAMP RECOVERY"

58

*Dumfries Road [VA-234] and Hoadly Road
(38.659, -77.441)*

Prince William County's first Civilian Conservation Corps camp, part of the national public relief program during the Great Depression, encompassed a 396-acre tract purchased by the Virginia Forest Service and the Federal government from Jane Herrell. Camp construction began with the erection of a fire tower after the first enrollees arrived on October 15, 1933. Army Captain T.H. May commanded the initial 80 officers and men that formed Company 299, 3rd Corps. Chief Warden James M. Russell of the Virginia Forest Service supervised the fire control and forestry work. While officially designated "Camp P-71," a more fitting name, "Camp Recovery," won adoption. With over 200 men from New York stationed at the camp, all buildings with the exception of the recreation hall were completed by March 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps occupation of Camp Recovery ended on May 5, 1937. No camp structures have survived.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2015

MILITARY OPERATIONS

59

*Davis Ford Road at Bacon Race Cemetery
(38.692, -77.363)*

Preparatory to the Battle of Yorktown (c. 1781) General Washington ordered a troop road cut through this area to move American and French forces via the ford on the Occoquan River at Wolf Run Shoals. The road was again used during the Civil War for military purposes. Bacon Race Church (c. 1845) served as a supply depot for Wade Hampton's Confederate Brigade. Several Confederate regiments were camped in the vicinity to support blockade operations along the Potomac River during the winter of 1861-1862.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1979

BACON RACE CHURCH AND CEMETERY

60

Davis Ford Road at Bacon Race Cemetery

(38.692, -77.363)

The first of three churches, variously known as Occoquan Meeting House, Bacon Race Church, and Oak Grove Church, was built on this site c. 1774. Led by Elder David Thomas, it was Prince William County's first Baptist Church. These churches were Old School or Primitive Baptist, and were originally a branch of the Chopawamsic Church of Stafford County. The dates for the second church are unknown but the last church is believed to have been built c. 1836. Foundation stones mark the location of this church which collapsed on Christmas Eve, 1987. The last Pastor was Elder William M. Smoot (1874-1938), an articulate and authoritarian leader. He is buried in the cemetery which also contains the remains of Civil War soldiers including members of Mosby's Rangers.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2007

WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU WAGON ROUTE

61

Wolf Run Shoals Road, Overlook cul-de-sac

(38.716, -77.360)

In September 1781, General George Washington directed the repair and clearing of roads leading to and from Wolf Run Shoals, the main ford of the Occoquan River located seven miles upstream from the ferry at Colchester. Prince William and Fairfax militia men accomplished this arduous task, allowing Washington's Continental Army and Rochambeau's French Expeditionary Force, complete with wagon trains and artillery, to cross the Occoquan on September 27, 1781, en route to the Battle of Yorktown. The road and ford continued to be used after the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, defensive trenches and artillery batteries guarded the crossing. The ford became part of State Road 610 until it was flooded by the construction of Ryons hydroelectric dam in the late 1920s.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2006

SELECMAN'S (SNYDER'S) FORD

62

Antietam Road at Antietam Elementary School

[Also north bank of Occoquan Reservoir]

(38.694, -77.297)

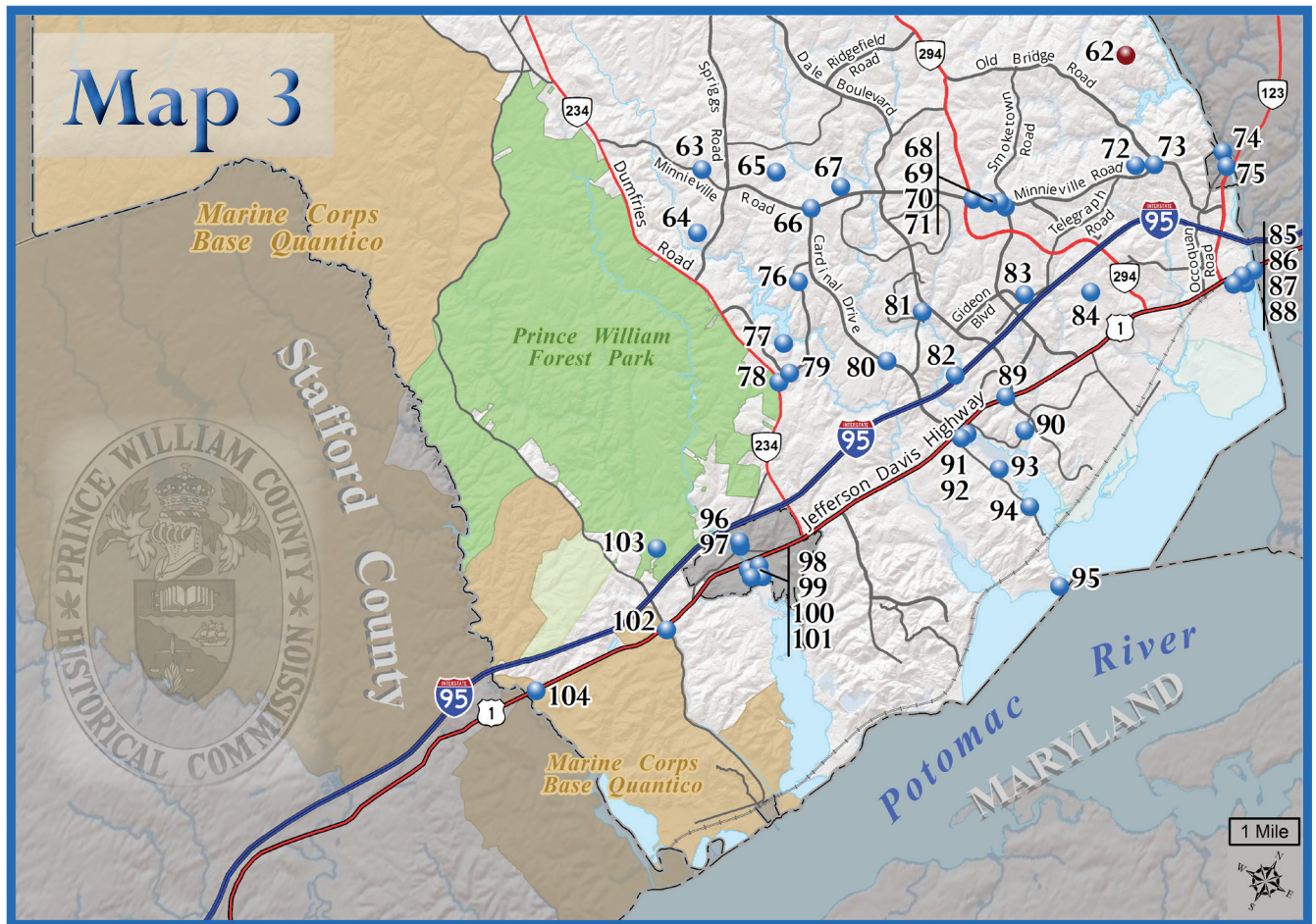
Near here on the Occoquan River was Selecman's Ford, a rocky, narrow river crossing used by both sides during the Civil War. The 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry with 100 men of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry crossed this ford on December 19, 1862 to defend Occoquan from General Wade Hampton's raiding horsemen. On December 28, 1862, a day after General J.E.B. Stuart struck Dumfries and Occoquan, General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade encountered 250 men of the 2nd and 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry on a reconnaissance and drove them back to Selecman's Ford. The Confederate cavalry with Major John Pelham's horse artillery charged single file across the ford and pursued the Federals two miles into Fairfax County where they sacked and burned a Union camp. The outnumbered Federals lost 2 officers killed, 10 enlisted wounded, and 100 men captured. Stuart's "Christmas Raid" continued on to Burke Station and Fairfax Courthouse. The Occoquan dam, completed in 1958, flooded the ford site forever.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2010



Marshal Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau

George Washington



- 62 Selecman's (Snyder's Ford)
- 63 Howison Homestead
- 64 Maddox Cemetery
- 65 Bel Air Plantation
- 66 Minnieville
- 67 Greenwood Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
- 68 Glascock Cemetery (Oak Hill)
- 69 Russell House and Store
- 70 Old Bethel Church
- 71 Old Bethel High School
- 72 Washington's First Journey to the Frontier
- 73 The Chinn Family
- 74 Town of Occoquan (1976)
- 75 Town of Occoquan (1980)
- 76 Camp Fisher - Civil War Campsite (@ Larkspur)
- 77 Alexander Henderson
- 78 Troop Movements and Camp
- 79 Camp Fisher - Civil War Campsite
- 80 New School Baptist Church
- 81 Benita Fitzgerald Drive
- 82 Neabsco Mills Ironworks [G-18]
- 83 Old Telegraph Road
- 84 William Grayson's Grave

- 85 One Hundred Fifty Yards East...
- 86 Early Land Patents
- 87 The Occoquan [E-59]
- 88 Fairfax County Line [Z-144]
- 89 Potomac Path
- 90 Rippon Lodge
- 91 Events Along Neabsco Creek
- 92 Neabsco Iron Works [E-58]
- 93 Leesylvania
- 94 Leesylvania State Park [JQ-1]
- 95 Henry Lee III, "Light Horse Harry", 1756-1818
- 96 Weems-Botts House
- 97 Prince William County Court House -
Dumfries 1760-1822
- 98 Revolutionary War Campaign of 1781
- 99 Dumfries Raid
- 100 History of Dumfries
- 101 Graham Park
- 102 Quantico
- 103 The Crossing Trail
- 104 Stafford County Line [Z-158]

*Markers may be missing due to construction or damage

HOWISON HOMESTEAD

63

Howison Homestead Park

(38.633, -77.383)

Stephen Howison (1736-1815) whose family was from Cramond, Scotland, and Mary Brooke (1739-1808) whose family was from England, were married in 1757. They came to Prince William County from Maryland between 1763 and 1769 and homesteaded this land. Here they farmed and raised 12 children. Stephen Howison served as a Lieutenant in the Prince William Militia during the American Revolution. This property, known as "The Old Homestead," eventually included 500 acres and stayed in the Howison family until the 1930's. Prince William County acquired this 27 acre site for a soccer complex in 1986. The Howison family cemetery is preserved as a reminder of these early settlers.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2015

MADDOX CEMETERY

64

The end of Hope Hill Road

(38.621, -77.376)

Allison Maddox (ca. 1760-1843), a veteran of the Revolutionary War from Charles County, Maryland, purchased this property in 1810 from James E. Heath. The Maddox family cemetery, situated well inside the tract, is typical for a small farmstead of that period. Inscribed headstones date between 1826 and 1857, with the grave of Maddox's brother-in-law, Jesse Scott, being the earliest. The last inscribed tombstone marks Mrs. Ann Maddox's grave. Additional graves are marked with plain field stones. The Maddox family was known to have two or three slaves but their final resting place is uncertain. Robert G. Maddox, son of Allison and Ann, moved to Stafford County after selling this property to George Pitkin in 1859.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2015

BEL AIR PLANTATION

65

Minnieville Road and General Washington Drive

(38.639, -77.365)

This land was part of a 2960-acre tract granted to Henry Walker in 1677 which he called "Walker Town." Major Charles Ewell (c.1715-1747) acquired 800 acres in 1739 and built "Bel Air" in 1740. Ewell was a vestryman and churchwarden of Dettingen Parish and formed a partnership in 1744 to establish an iron works on the Occoquan. His son Col. Jesse Ewell (1743-1805) was a justice and militia commander for Prince William County. Notable guests at "Bel Air" included George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. Rev. Mason Locke Weems (1759-1825), George Washington's first biographer and originator of the cherry tree story, married Francis Ewell in 1795 and is buried here. At the time of Jesse Ewell's death, 18 slaves were employed on this farm. In 1848 the house was bought by Chapman Lee, a native of Connecticut, who farmed "Bel Air" without using slaves.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2005

MINNIEVILLE

66

Cardinal Drive and Minnieville Road

(38.636, -77.352)

Nearby is Bel Air Plantation (c. 1740) burial site of Parson Mason Locke Weems, first biographer of George Washington. French and American troops moved through this community on their way to Yorktown in 1781. Northern dairymen developed large farms here in the early 19th century. The Confederate 3d Brigade was located in this area 1861-62. On this corner stood the Minnieville Post Office (1884-1924).

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1978

GREENWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY

67

Delaney Road at Bel Air Plantation Road

(38.643, -77.348)

The stone foundation and cemetery here mark the site of Prince William County's second Presbyterian Church. It was dedicated in 1855 on land donated by Oliver Chamberlin, who with Thomas Clarke and Abram Walden became the first trustees of the church. The structure burned during the Civil War while Thomas Clarke was serving in the 2nd Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers. The tombstone for Thomas Clarke and his wife, Mary, survives in the cemetery but many of the graves, some being Civil War soldiers, are unmarked. Half-sister to Oliver Chamberlin, Mary Clarke is recognized as a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution. Her father, Wright Chamberlin, was a Revolutionary War patriot whose ancestors arrived in the Massachusetts Colony prior to 1637.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2013

GLASCOCK CEMETERY (OAK HILL)

68

Minnieville Road near Prince William Parkway

(38.653, -77.315)

Here are interred members of the Glascock family of "Oak Hill." Burr Glascock (1812-1896), brought his family here from Fauquier County in 1851. In 1870, he became the first County Supervisor from the Occoquan District. His son William Beauregard Glascock (1861-1931), who was a County Supervisor 1885-89, is buried at Pohick Church in Fairfax County. In 1856, Burr and Emsey Glascock donated land on which Bethel Methodist Church stands. The house "Oak Hill" was built about 1846 and fell into ruin between 1938 and 1968.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2005

RUSSELL HOUSE AND STORE

69

Minnieville Road near Elm Farm Road

(38.654, -77.311)

This 19th century two-story flagstone covered Russell House represents a type of local architecture predominant in rural Northern Virginia from the mid-19th century to the 1960s. The house, its barn, granary and other outbuildings made up one of the last farms in eastern Prince William County. Originally a hog and dairy farm, it was converted to dairying in the 1950s. The farm buildings were torn down in 1991. On this site also stood the Russell Store, the center of local commercial and social activity in the Bethel, Smoketown, Agnewville and Hoadley sections of the county. The two-story general store, dating from the early 1900s, was operated by Daisy Tavenner Russell from 1917 until 1977. It was razed in 1992.

Courtesy of the Hechinger Company

OLD BETHEL CHURCH

70

Minnieville Road near Smoketown Road

(38.655, -77.309)

In 1850, the people of this area decided to build a church where the Word of God could be preached and expounded. Burr and Emsey Glascock donated the land and were the main leaders. Private donations by the people of the community were a large factor in accomplishing the work. After the Civil War, the church needed extensive repair because it had been used as a hospital and horse stable by troops of both armies. Bethel which means "House of God" has faithfully served as a meeting place for all people. The church was moved to its present site in October 1977 where it is still loved by all who worship there - Amen.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1980

OLD BETHEL HIGH SCHOOL

71

Smoketown Plaza parking lot

(38.655, -77.307)

On this site once stood the first high school in eastern Prince William County. The original two-story wood frame building was built in 1914. Lightning struck and destroyed the school on June 12, 1927. It was rebuilt as a two-room brick elementary school on the same site. Bethel was the center of many rural activities which reflected the simple lifestyle of this farming community. On March 31, 1968 the school was rededicated as the Muriel Humphrey School for the mentally retarded and became the first such institution in eastern Prince William County with an education program. The two-room brick school was razed on October 24, 1986.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1987

WASHINGTON'S FIRST JOURNEY TO THE FRONTIER

72

The Mill at Tackett's Mill

(38.675, -77.281)

On March 11, 1748, George Washington and George William Fairfax crossed the Occoquan above the falls near here – Washington to enter the service of Lord Fairfax, and Lord Fairfax to meet his constituents in Frederick County. They traveled by horseback on an unmarked route roughly paralleling the Davis Ford-Minnieville corridor to the Court House near Independent Hill. By evening they reached Neavil's Ordinary on the south fork of the Dumfries Road, 40 miles from Ft. Belvoir, the starting point.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1984

THE CHINN FAMILY

73

Minnieville Road Commuter Lot

(38.677, -77.277)

Near this site lived six generations of the Chinn family, one of Prince William County's early African-American families. The family traces its heritage to Nancy, a slave born in 1794 on the William Roe farm in Fauquier County. William Roe's nephew Henry Fielder Roe, who owned land near present day Lake Ridge, eventually became the owner of Nancy and her children through inheritance. One of Nancy's daughters, Mary Jane, married Thomas Chinn, another slave, and they had eight sons. After Emancipation, the Chinns bought several hundred acres of land along Telegraph and Davis Ford Roads (now Minnieville Road). They built homes in the area known as Agnewville, or sometimes Chinntown. The family has a long history of service to the County. John Chinn owned a general store; Robert and William Chinn donated land on which Mt. Olive Baptist Church stands. Several Chinns are buried in that church's cemetery.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2002

TOWN OF OCCOQUAN

74

At the Mill House Museum, Occoquan

(38.686, -77.262)

Nathaniel Ellicott formally established the town in 1804, bringing to fruition industrial and commercial developments begun 'at or near the falls of Occoquan' by John Ballendine c. 1750. The estuary of the Occoquan has attracted the attention of travelers since the time of John Smith. Adjacent lands were patented by the 1650s; copper was being shipped from 'King' Carter's landing, and tobacco from a public warehouse by the 1730s.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1976

TOWN OF OCCOQUAN

75

*Corner of Washington Street and Mill Street
(38.683, -77.260)*

In 1758 when John Ballendine built his dwelling, "Rockledge," at Occoquan, the town began to prosper. By 1765 it was a flourishing industrial settlement with grist mills, foundry and tobacco warehouses. "Rockledge" and a portion of Merchants (grist) Mill still stand at the west end of Mill Street. Occoquan, a strategic point on the river, saw skirmishes during the Civil War. Gen. Wade Hampton headquartered here in 1862 at the Hammill Hotel. The building still stands at the corner of Union and Commerce Streets.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1989

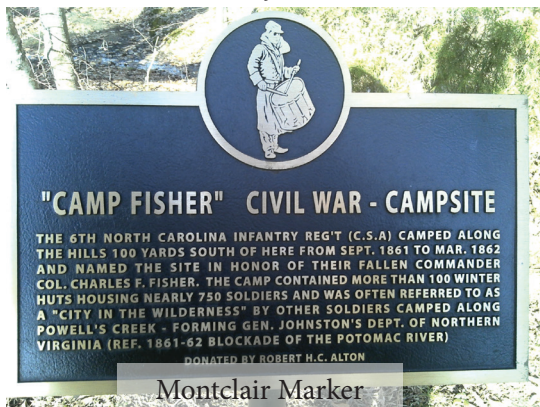
"CAMP FISHER" CIVIL WAR - CAMPSITE

76

*Waterway Drive at Larkspur Lane, Montclair
(38.621, -77.347)*

The 6th North Carolina Infantry Reg't (C.S.A.) camped along the hills 100 yards south of here from Sept. 1861 to Mar. 1862 and named the site in honor of their fallen commander, Col. Charles Fisher. The camp contained more than 100 winter huts housing nearly 750 soldiers and was often referred to as a "city in the wilderness" by other soldiers camped along Powell's Creek – forming Gen. Johnston's Dept. of Northern Virginia (Ref. 1861-62 Blockade of the Potomac River).

Montclair History Committee - 2005



Montclair Marker



ALEXANDER HENDERSON

77

*On hill at end of Dolphin Beach Road
(38.609, -77.343)*

Alexander Henderson, colonial merchant, born Glasgow, Scotland 1738 came to Colchester, Va. 1756. Moved to Dumfries 1787, where his home still stands. Served as vestryman Pohick Church, magistrate of Fairfax and Prince William Cos., member Virginia General Assembly, Virginia delegate to Mt. Vernon Conference-1785 which led to Constitutional Convention-1787. Died Nov.22, 1815. Buried here with his wife Sarah Moore Henderson (1751-Dec.14, 1816). Their son Archibald, (1783-1859) was Commandant of the United States Marine Corps for over 38 years.

Erected 1976 by the Montclair Bicentennial Committee

TROOP MOVEMENTS AND CAMP

78

*Dumfries Road [VA-234] near Country Club Drive
(38.601, -77.339)*

Prince William militia opened a road nearby in preparation for the Yorktown Campaign of 1781. French and American cavalry, wagon trains, and cattle unable to use the ferry at Woodbridge, traveled this road, fording the river at Wolf Run Shoals, on the way to Dumfries. The same road was used by Confederate and Union forces, and the 6th N.C. Infantry quartered near here during the winter of 1861-1862.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1976

"CAMP FISHER" CIVIL WAR CAMPSITE

79

*Waterway Drive at Montclair Country Club
(38.604, -77.338)*

The 2nd & 11th Mississippi Infantry Regt's (CSA) camped here from Oct 1861 to Mar 1862. They named their camp in observance of the 6th North Carolina's Camp Fisher (1 mile to the NW). The 6th NC was the first reg't. to establish quarters in the Montclair area and named the site in honor of their fallen commander, Col. Charles F. Fisher (KIA at 'First Manassas'). The extended camps formed part of a Confederate division in the Dumfries area (Ref. 1861-62 Blockade of the Potomac River).

Montclair History Committee - 2007

NEW SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH

80

*Cardinal Drive at Neabsco Baptist Church
(38.615, -77.316)*

On this site slaves gathered between 1861-1865. They built a brush arbor church, worshipped God and became a faithful congregation. On December 5, 1881, Rev. John L. Bell and four other church leaders purchased one acre of this land for eleven dollars and called themselves the New School Baptist Church. George W. Thomas helped erect a wooden, steepled church which was re-named Neabsco Baptist Church. The building was used also to educate children of former slaves and free persons of color. This church has undergone two renovations. Hand-hewn timbers below the flooring of the present church are silent reminders of the toil of many persons who held to a dream during troubled times.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1999

BENITA FITZGERALD DRIVE

81

*Benita Fitzgerald Drive
(38.628, -77.314)*

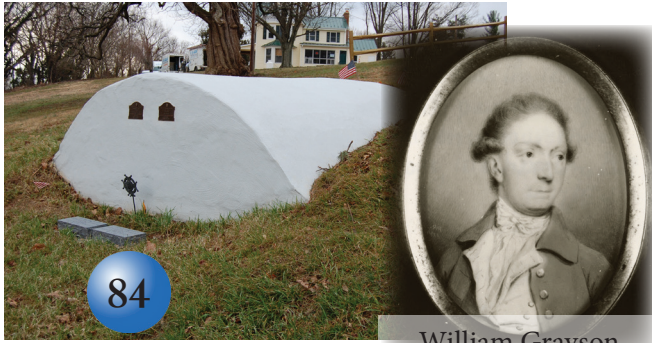
Named in honor of Benita Fitzgerald
Olympic Gold Medalist – 100 Meter Hurdles
XXIII Olympiad – 1984
U.S. National Champion – 100 Meter Hurdles
1983 and 1986

Benita was born in Warrenton, Virginia on July 6, 1961 and attended Prince William County schools until her graduation from Gar-Field Senior High School in 1979. An active citizen of Dale City, she attended the First Mount Zion Baptist Church, was a member of the Dalelites, the Dale City Lassie League, the Gar-Field Symphonic Band and the National Honor Society. She was a Women in Community Action debutante, a National Merit Achievement Commended student and an honorary member of Lioness International and Women in Community Action. She graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1984 with a degree in industrial engineering. Her parents Rodger and Fannie Fitzgerald are long-standing Prince William County residents.

Board of County Supervisors - 1997



Benita Fitzgerald



William Grayson

WILLIAM GRAYSON'S GRAVE

84

*W Longview Drive south of Grayson Road**

(38.648, -77.277)

William Grayson, lawyer, member of the Continental Congress, Constitutional Convention and U.S. Senate, is buried nearby on property formerly part of "Belle Air" the family plantation. In 1774, Grayson organized Prince William County's first revolutionary militia unit. He commanded a Virginia regiment and served as Aide-de-Camp to Washington.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1986

*Please park in the lower parking area and follow the designated path to the tomb.

NEABSCO MILLS IRONWORKS

82

I-95 at southbound rest stop, Dale City

(38.619, -77.298)

The Neabsco Mills Ironworks complex, under the ownership of three generations of the Tayloe family, of Richmond County, operated between 1737 and 1828. Located near this site, it was one of the longest continuously operating iron-works in present-day Northern Virginia. The 5,000-acre iron plantation, which was worked by resident free laborers, indentured servants, and slaves, was a multifaceted operation. The workers produced not only pig and bar iron for sale at home and export to Great Britain, but also engaged in shipbuilding, milling, leatherworking, shoemaking, and farming. The complex was an important supplier of iron for weaponry during the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

Department of Historic Resources - 1994

State Marker G-18

OLD TELEGRAPH ROAD

83

Main Entrance to Potomac Mills Mall

(38.641, -77.292)

Just to the east is the original route of an ancient trail used to lay the first telegraph wire from Washington to New Orleans in 1847. During the Civil War it became a strategic military objective. It was first used by Confederate forces supporting their blockade of the Potomac River. Later, it was used by Union occupational troops.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1986

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YARDS EAST

85

U.S. Route 1 and Annapolis Way

(38.663, -77.249)

One hundred and fifty yards east of this spot stood the first courthouse of Prince William County organized in 1731. This monument erected by the Bicentennial Committee of Prince William County, September 25, 1931, was presented to the people of the county by Wade R. Ellis of Rippon Lodge, chairman of the committee.

Erected 1931

EARLY LAND PATENTS

86

U.S. Route 1 and Annapolis Way

(38.664, -77.241)

In 1653, Thomas Burbage obtained 3,000 acres between the Occoquan and Neabsco Creek. Burbage's Neck later passed to Martin Scarlet (d.1695), pioneer settler and sometime Burgess. George Mason II gained 534 acres of Occoquan River frontage including a ferry landing and the site of the first Prince William Court House. The plantation was named Woodbridge after a toll-bridge built by Mason's great-grandson Thomas in place of the family-owned ferry.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1976

THE OCCOQUAN

U.S. Route 1 and Annapolis Way
(38.665, -77.243)

87

Captain John Smith explored this region in 1608. The town of Occoquan began with the opening of a tobacco warehouse on the shore of the Occoquan River in 1734. Occoquan grew as the focus of the commercial and manufacturing activities of John Ballendine, who had an iron furnace, forge, and sawmills at the falls of the river before 1759. After the American Revolution, Occoquan emerged as a flour-manufacturing center with one of the nation's first gristmills to use the laborsaving inventions of Oliver Evans. In 1804, Occoquan was established as a town and thrived as a commercial and industrial center into the 1920s.

Department of Historic Resources - 2000
State Marker E-59

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

U.S. Route 1 and Annapolis Way
(38.667, -77.241)

88

Area 345 square miles

Formed in 1730 from Stafford and King George, and named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George II. The First and Second Battles of Manassas took place in this county.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Area 417 square miles

Formed in 1742 from Prince William and Loudoun, and named for Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck. Mount Vernon, George Washington's home, is in this county.

Conservation & Development Commission - 1934
State Marker Z-144

POTOMAC PATH

U.S. Route 1 southbound near Dale Boulevard
(38.620, -77.284)

89

To the east is the only preserved segment of the Potomac Path, the earliest north-south route in northern Virginia. Following an ancient Indian trail, the road, later known as the King's Highway, assumed great importance for overland travel between the colonies and in the early days of the Republic. Washington and Rochambeau traveled this route to Yorktown in 1781 as did the French Army on its return the following year. Rippon Lodge, a portion of which was built in 1725 by Col. Richard Blackburn, stands nearby.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1979

RIPPON LODGE

Blackburn Road at entrance to Rippon Lodge
(38.616, -77.275)

90

Noted for his craftsmanship on the first Falls Church and other structures for prominent landowners, to include the Washington family, Richard Blackburn (1710-1757) built Rippon Lodge as his main estate house circa 1747. Richard's son, Thomas Blackburn, a Revolutionary War veteran, expanded the house circa 1800. Wade Ellis altered it again to its present Colonial Revival style after 1924. Antarctic explorer Admiral Richard Blackburn Black, a descendant of Richard Blackburn, acquired the house in 1952. Prince William County purchased Rippon Lodge in 1999. The house and its remaining 42 acres opened to the public in 2007.

Prince William County Historical Commission- 2013



Rippon Lodge around 1924

EVENTS ALONG NEABSCO CREEK

91

*U.S. Route 1 near Cardinal Drive
(38.610, -77.289)*

Nearby are the sites of a fort ordered built in 1679, and of the oldest tomb found in the county, that of Rose Peters – 1690. Iron mining was begun here as early as 1734. Remains of a colonial furnace, foundry, and mill have been discovered. Confederate regiments were camped in the vicinity to support gun batteries set up in the winter of 1861-1862 to interdict Union navigation of the Potomac River.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1976

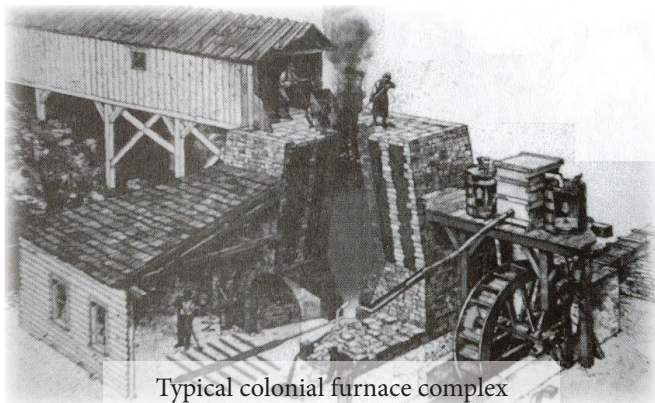
NEABSCO IRON WORKS

92

*U.S. Route 1 near Neabsco Creek
(38.609, -77.290)*

Situated along the nearby Neabsco Creek, the Neabsco Iron Works began operation by 1737. Directed by John Tayloe of Richmond County and succeeding family members, the ironworks evolved into a multifaceted antebellum industrial plantation, which included such activities as shipbuilding, milling, smithing, leatherworking, farming, and shoemaking. The complex became an important supplier of raw materials for weaponry during the American Revolution. The Neabsco Iron Works operation ended about 1828, after the death of John Tayloe III, when his sons sold most of the remaining Neabsco lands.

Department of Historic Resources - 2001
State Marker E-58



Typical colonial furnace complex

LEESYLVANIA

93

*U.S. Route 1 near Cardinal Drive
(38.607, -77.277)*

Located along the Potomac River between Neabsco and Powells creeks and extending inland to include lands west of U.S. Route 1, this vast tract was patented in 1658 by Gervais Dodson. Henry Lee II (1729-1787) inherited the acreage upon his father's death in 1747 and established a plantation here which he named Leesylvania, meaning Lee's Woods. Prior to his death and burial at Leesylvania, Henry Lee II held the office of County Lieutenant for Prince William, presided as a Justice, and served prominently as a member of the House of Burgesses and State Senate. Born at Leesylvania, Henry Lee III (1756-1818) gained fame during the American Revolution as cavalry commander "Light Horse Harry" Lee. He subsequently served as Governor of Virginia and fathered Confederate General Robert E. Lee. The Lee mansion burned down in 1792 and Henry Fairfax acquired the estate in 1825. Leesylvania State Park now occupies part of the original acreage.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2012

LEESYLVANIA STATE PARK

94

*Neabsco Road at entrance to park
(38.603, -77.265)*

This 508-acre park was donated to the Commonwealth in 1978 by Daniel K. Ludwig and was opened on June 17, 1989. The park, whose name means "Lee's Woods," is the ancestral home of the famous Lee family of Virginia. The land, which was patented in 1658, was the home of Henry Lee II and Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III, father of General Robert E. Lee. Nearby Freestone Point was the site of a Confederate artillery emplacement which successfully blockaded the Potomac River during the Civil War.

Department of Historic Resources - 1989
State Marker JQ-1

HENRY LEE III, "LIGHT HORSE HARRY," 1756-1818

95

Leesylvania State Park

(38.591, -77.249)

1776 – 1781 Cavalry Commander

1779 Awarded Congressional Medal

1786 – 1788 Member Continental Congress

1791 – 1794 Governor of Virginia

1799 – 1801 Member U. S. Congress

Father of General Robert E. Lee C.S.A.

Henry Lee III was born nearby at the mansion house of
"Leesylvania Plantation"

Erected 1976

**Erected by the Prince William County Historical Commission
in Observance of the American Revolutionary Bicentennial**

WEEMS-BOTTS HOUSE

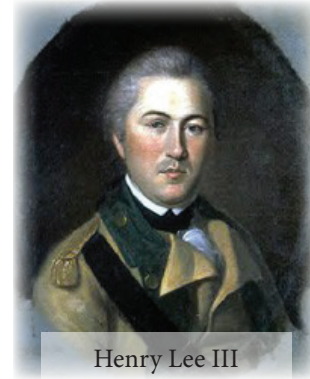
96

Duke Street and Cameron Street, Dumfries

(38.569, -77.329)

Built in 1747, the Weems-Botts House is one of the oldest surviving structures in Dumfries. The smaller, original section of the house comprised two rooms and served as the Quantico Church vestry until the town confiscated it during the American Revolution. Parson Mason Locke Weems, the first biographer of George Washington and author of the cherry tree story, purchased the building in 1798. Benjamin Botts acquired the house in 1802 and used it as a law office while defending Aaron Burr at his famous treason trial. Botts' ownership ended with his death in the Richmond Theater fire of 1811. The house passed through several owners until the Merchant family purchased it in 1869. They built a two story addition in the 1870s and their descendants lived here until 1968. Local residents saved the house from destruction in 1974 and it opened as a museum in 1975

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2016



Henry Lee III

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY COURT HOUSE DUMFRIES - 1760 - 1822

97

Fairfax Street and Duke Street, Dumfries

(38.568, -77.329)

Forty yards southerly of this spot stood the third court house of Prince William County. The brick in this monument came from the foundation of this old court house, and was donated by the present owners of said court house lot.

Erected 1941

REVOLUTIONARY WAR CAMPAIGN OF 1781

98

U.S. Route 1 northbound, near "V", Dumfries

(38.566, -77.322)

The roads through Prince William County were important routes for the Revolutionary War campaign of 1781. In April, the Marquis de Lafayette passed through the county on the King's Highway with a portion of Gen. George Washington's Continental Army. During July, Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne and his troops marched through the region on the Carolina Road and joined Lafayette at Rapidan. In September, the cavalry and baggage wagons of the French and American armies took the King's Highway to Yorktown. After the Battle of Yorktown, the British troops surrendered to the American and French forces on 19 Oct. 1781.

Department of Historic Resources - 2000

State Marker E-53

DUMFRIES RAID

99

U.S. Route 1 northbound, near "V", Dumfries
(38.564, -77.320)

On 26 December 1862, Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart led 1,800 cavalry out of Fredericksburg on his third and last major raid. Stuart divided his column and on 27 December launched a two-pronged attack on Dumfries, a major Union supply base. The garrison thwarted the Confederate cavalry commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Brig. Gen. W.H.F. ("Rooney") Lee, despite the efforts of Stuart's legendary horse artillery. Stuart continued the raid through Occoquan, Burke's Station, Fairfax Court House, Warrenton, and Culpeper before returning to Fredericksburg on 1 January 1863. During the raid, Stuart seized some 200 prisoners, as many horses and mules, and 20 wagonloads of equipment.

Department of Historic Resources - 1993

State Marker E-82

HISTORY OF DUMFRIES

100

U.S. Route 1 northbound near "V", Dumfries
(38.563, -77.322)

Dumfries, first settled in the early 18th century, became in 1749 the first town in Prince William County chartered by the House of Burgesses. It soon grew in wealth and importance as a major port, rivaling Alexandria, Baltimore, and New York in tonnage shipped. The town's status as a center for the sale and shipment of tobacco, despite its inland location on a creek, reached its peak in the 1760s. In 1762 the county court moved to Dumfries, where it remained for 60 years. Ironically, the soil erosion caused by tobacco farming resulted in the silting up of Quantico Creek. The prosperity and population of Dumfries declined and the court moved to Brentsville in 1822.

Department of Historic Resources - 1993

State Marker E-83

GRAHAM PARK

101

U.S. Route 1 northbound near "V", Dumfries
(38.564, -77.324)

Just east of this location along the Quantico Creek was the plantation known as Graham Park. This property was patented by John Graham (1711-1787), who came to Virginia from Scotland about 1733. Graham is known as the founder of Dumfries since the town sprang to life from 60 acres taken from his plantation in 1749. He was a successful merchant, trustee of Dumfries, and County Clerk.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 1983

QUANTICO

102

Fuller Road just east of the War Memorial
(38.545, -77.336)

Quantico, the Algonquian term for the once navigable creek to the port of Dumfries, lends its name to the Marine Corps installation established in 1917 and to the Potomac River town chartered in 1927. Early land patents date to 1654. "Dipple" plantation became the Glebe for Overwharton Parrish in 1724. Virginia naval units were based here during the Revolutionary War. Early names for the port town were Carrborough, Evansport, and Potomac, a resort community. Quantico shipyard was one of the largest builders in the country in 1916. Quantico, popularly called the "Cross-roads of the Marine Corps," is a major center for officer education, weapons development and other activities.

Prince William County Historical Commission - 2001



Quantico around 1920

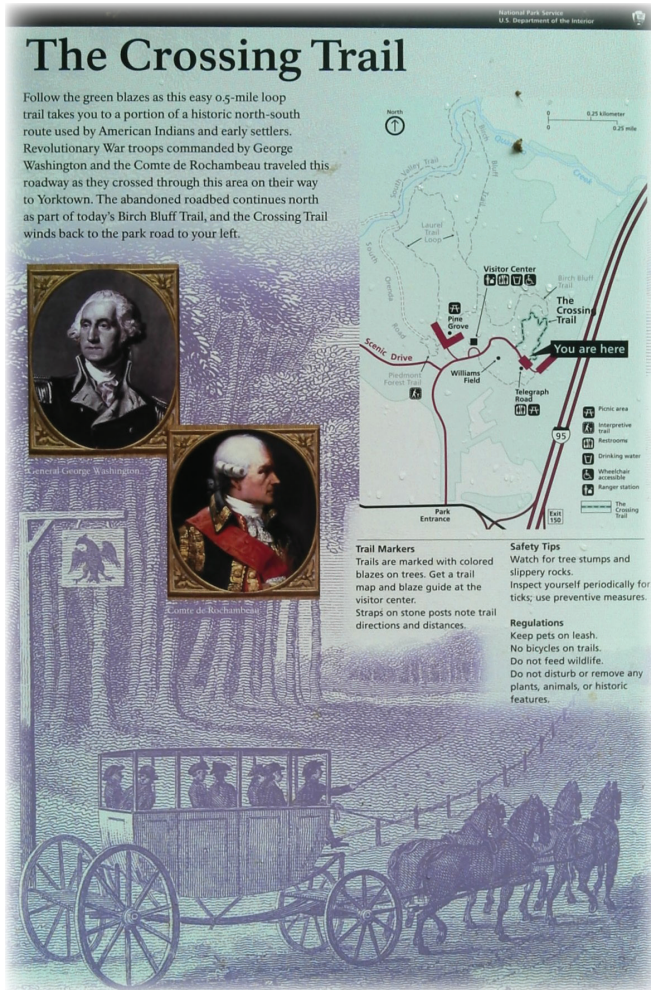
103

THE CROSSING TRAIL

Prince William Forest Park,
Telegraph Road Visitor Area
(38.559, -77.348)

Follow the green blazes as this easy 0.5 mile loop trail takes you to a portion of an historic north-south route used by American Indians and early settlers. Revolutionary War troops commanded by George Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau used the roadway as they crossed through this area on their way to Yorktown. The abandoned roadbed continues north as part of today's Birch Bluff Trail, and the Crossing Trail winds back to the park road to your left.

National Park Service – 2007



104

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

U.S. Route 1 at the Stafford County Line
(38.522, -77.360)

Area 345 square miles

Prince William County, named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and third son of King George II, was officially formed from Stafford and King George Counties in 1731. Manassas was designated the county seat in 1892. Previously the county seat had been located at Occoquan Creek, Cedar Run, Dumfries, and Brentsville. The two battles of Manassas took place here on 21 July 1861 and 28-30 August 1862. Both battles resulted in Confederate victories over the Union army. Several sites here are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including Rippon Lodge, the Weems-Botts House and Bel Air.

STAFFORD COUNTY

Area 274 square miles

Stafford County was formed in 1664 from Westmoreland County and was part of the Northern Neck Proprietary of Lord Fairfax. It was named for Staffordshire, England. The county seat was located at Stafford in 1780; previously it had been at Marlborough Point. During the Civil War, the Union Army of the Potomac's more than 100,000 troops camped in the county during the winter of 1862-1863. Aquia Church, a National Historic Landmark, and the childhood home sites of George Washington and George Mason are located here.

Department of Historic Resources - 2000

State Marker Z-158

Other Historic Markers in the Prince William County Area



Town of Occoquan Markers

- 1. Civil War Trail
- 1. The Dogue Indians
- 1. Establishment of the Town of Occoquan
 - 1. Ellicott's Mill
 - 1. Milling History
- 1. Occoquan River Bridges
- 1. Water Basin Gear Wheel
 - 2. Carbide Bunker
 - 2. "Rockledge"
 - 3. Carriage Stone
- 4. Methodist Church
- 4. Virginia Historic District
 - 5. Mill Street
- 6. 1804 Boundary Stone
- 6. Occoquan Wharves
- 6. The Town of Occoquan Prospers
 - 7. 1804 Occoquan Town Plat
 - 8. Ogle Harris' Store
- 9. Ebenezer Baptist Church
 - 11. Odd Fellows Hall
 - 10. Old Hammill Hotel
 - 12. Commerce Street

A brochure and walking tour guide for the Town of Occoquan can be obtained at The Mill House Museum at 413 Mill St. 703-491-7525.

Virginia Civil War Trails Markers

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

Bacon Race Church
 Battle of Blackburn's Ford
 Ben Lomond Manor House
 Brentsville
 Bristoe Station Battlefield
 Buckland
 Camp Carondelet
 Chapman's Mill
 Cockpit Point Fortifications
 Dumfries (Williams Ordinary)
 Ewell's Chapel
 Freestone Point
 Greenwich
 Hopewell Gap
 Kettle Run
 McLean Farm (Yorkshire)
 Mitchell's Ford
 Neabsco Creek Fortifications
 Occoquan
 Thoroughfare Gap

TOWN OF HAYMARKET

Civilian Hardships
 Pass Around their Army
 without Hindrance

www.virginia.org/civilwartrails

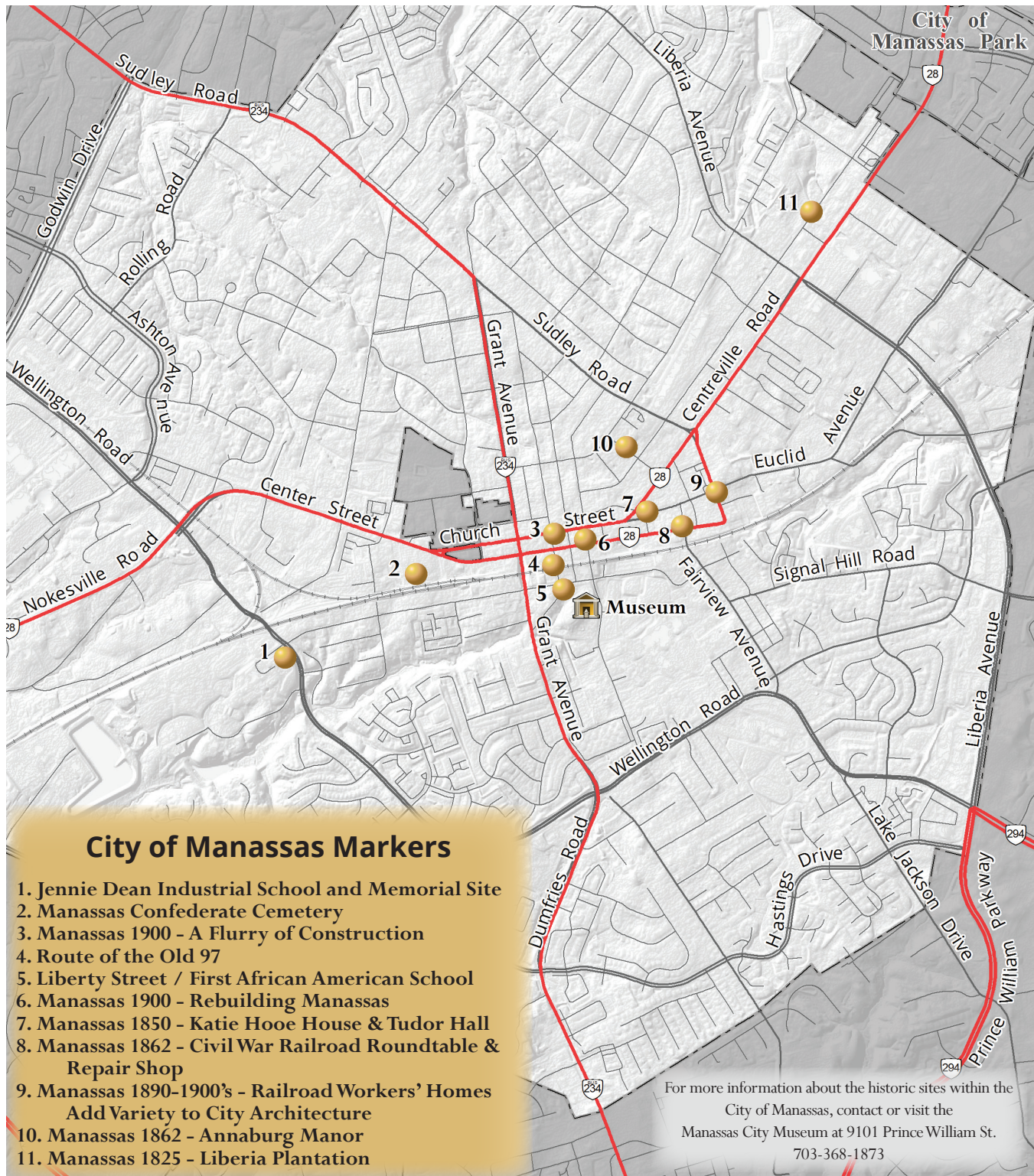
CITY OF MANASSAS

Mayfield Confederate Fort
 Battle of Bull Run Bridge
 Peace Jubilee
 Confederate Monument
 Manassas Junction
 Cannon Branch Fort
 Defending the Junction
 Prelude to First Manassas
 Fortifications
 On to Richmond
 World's First Military
 Railroad
 Jackson's Raid
 Curious Descent
 Sickness is Upon Us
 Withdraw to Richmond

CITY OF MANASSAS PARK

Battle of Bull Run Bridge
 Conner House
 Signal Hill





City of Manassas Markers

1. Jennie Dean Industrial School and Memorial Site
2. Manassas Confederate Cemetery
3. Manassas 1900 - A Flurry of Construction
4. Route of the Old 97
5. Liberty Street / First African American School
6. Manassas 1900 - Rebuilding Manassas
7. Manassas 1850 - Katie Hooe House & Tudor Hall
8. Manassas 1862 - Civil War Railroad Roundtable & Repair Shop
9. Manassas 1890-1900's - Railroad Workers' Homes
Add Variety to City Architecture
10. Manassas 1862 - Annaburg Manor
11. Manassas 1825 - Liberia Plantation

For more information about the historic sites within the City of Manassas, contact or visit the Manassas City Museum at 9101 Prince William St.
703-368-1873

Prince William County, formed in 1731 from Stafford and King George Counties, originally included Fairfax, Arlington, Alexandria, Loudoun, and Fauquier Counties. Chartered in 1749, Dumfries became a thriving seaport rivaling Boston and New York. Of the several towns chartered before the Civil War only Haymarket (1799) and Occoquan (1804) remain with Dumfries as functioning municipalities today. The Town of Quantico (1927) came into existence after the creation of Marine Corps Base Quantico. Manassas and Manassas Park withdrew from the county in 1975 to become independent cities.

U.S. Highway Route 1 closely follows the route of the Potomac Path, or King's Highway, an early transportation route linking the northern and southern colonies. Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau traveled this road, stopping at George Mason's Woodbridge plantation; Colonel Richard Blackburn's Rippon Lodge, the oldest standing colonial house on the Potomac River; and the Stagecoach Inn at Dumfries. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III, father of General Robert E. Lee, lived just north of Dumfries on the Leesylvania Plantation. The nearby Neabsco Iron Works, owned by the John Tayloe family, produced munitions for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

Anticipating the coming break with the Mother Country, the citizens of Prince William assembled at Dumfries on June 6, 1774, and adopted the Prince William County Resolves. Later that same year, they organized one of the first companies of Minutemen in Virginia. William Grayson, a native son, played a prominent role in securing Virginia's ratification of the Constitution and was to become Virginia's first United States Senator.

Numerous sites associated with the Civil War can be found in Prince William. The significant battles of First and Second Manassas (Bull Run) are commemorated at Manassas National Battlefield Park located northwest of the City of Manassas. A portion of the Bristoe Station Battlefield, southwest of Manassas, is preserved as a county park.

Much of Prince William's colorful history is documented on historical roadside markers throughout the county. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources oversees the State Historical Highway Marker Program. State markers commemorate historical events, sites, or people important to the history of Virginia and the nation and are designated by the State seal and a marker number. Visit the department's website, www.dhr.state.va.us to learn more about the state highway markers.

