

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
ANNABURG WEST LAWN
IN MANASSAS, VIRGINIA**

by

Luke Donohue and Jonathan Valalik

Prepared for

City of Manassas Museum

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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ABSTRACT

At the request of the City of Manassas Museum (the City), Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the approximately 1.76-acre (0.71-ha) Annaburg west lawn project area in Manassas, Virginia. The City is currently developing the larger 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property, a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed historic resource, into a public park. The project, conducted in April 2022, was designed to identify subsurface archaeological remains within the project area and to locate the foundation of the Portner Tower, a historic feature once extant on the landscape associated with the Annaburg house.

The archaeological fieldwork involved a pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel test pit (STP) survey of the project area, the excavation of two backhoe trenches (BHTs), and mechanically exposing the Portner Tower foundation as well as mapping any identified features. Archival research was conducted to provide a framework for understanding the site occupation and ownership history. A total of 106 STPs was first excavated across the project area during the survey. An additional 16 STP locations were left unexcavated due to identifiable disturbance associated with a nearby sewer line, demolition of a nursing home wing, and impenetrable pavement from adjacent sidewalks and parking lots. The first BHT (BHT 1) was excavated at the reported location of Portner Tower, and the second (BHT 2) on an artificial platform to the west of the Annaburg house. Based on the results of BHT 1, the full Portner Tower foundation was exposed. BHT 2 revealed the artificial platform to be a former putting green dating to the use of Annaburg as a nursing home in the mid-twentieth century. A total of 87 artifacts was recovered from the project area. Based on this work, combined with the known significance of the Annaburg property, the entire 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) property was recorded as site 44PW2101. To help analyze specific features within the larger site, key subsurface finds were assigned locus numbers.

The Annaburg house (155-0021) is listed in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit. The property was assigned archaeological site 44PW2101 as a result of the current survey. Work examined the west lawn specifically. As a result of this work, intact subsurface features were recorded, most notably the foundation of the Portner Tower (Locus 1). Due to the presence of intact subsurface architectural remains and historic artifacts associated with Annaburg's occupation, it is recommended that site 44PW2101 is potentially eligible for the NRHP and contributes to the overall NRHP eligibility of Annaburg. Phase II testing of Locus 1 is suggested to learn more about late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century life at Annaburg. Additional future research should focus on other loci within the larger property to understand the landscape evolution of this historic property over time.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION.....	5
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	9
Geology and Topography	9
Hydrology	9
Soils.....	9
HISTORIC CONTEXT	11
Precontact Period	11
Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 BP).....	11
Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 BP)	12
Archaic Period (10,000–3200 BP).....	12
Woodland Period (3200–400 BP).....	13
Historic Period	14
Contact Period (1607–1750).....	14
Colony to Nation Period (1751–1789).....	16
Early National Period (1790–1829).....	16
Antebellum Period (1830–1860).....	16
Civil War (1861–1865).....	17
Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916).....	18
World War I to World War II (1917–1945).....	20
The New Dominion (1946–1991).....	21
Post-Cold War (1992–Present)	21
PROJECT METHODOLOGY.....	23
Archival Methods.....	23
Archaeological Methods	23
Laboratory Methods.....	24
BACKGROUND RESEARCH	25
Previous Cultural Resource Surveys.....	25
Previously Recorded Architectural Resources.....	26
Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources	27
PROJECT RESULTS	29
Brief History of Annaburg	29
Pedestrian Survey.....	35
Shovel Testing	35
Backhoe Trenches.....	39
Artifact Analysis	46
Site 44PW2101 Annaburg	47
Locus 1: Portner Tower	48
Evaluation and Significance	49
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	53
REFERENCES	55
APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST CATALOG	
APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG	

APPENDIX C: SITE FORMS

APPENDIX D: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE TABLE

APPENDIX E: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR QUALIFICATIONS

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Annaburg West Lawn Project Area within the City of Manassas, Virginia Indicated by the Red Star	2
Figure 2: Location of the Annaburg West Lawn Project Area Outlined in Pink on a Topographic Map of Manassas, Virginia.....	3
Figure 3: Project Area Outlined in Pink on Aerial Imagery.....	4
Figure 4: Project Area Outlined in Pink on 2006 Aerial with Nursing Home Wings Intact	7
Figure 5: 1862 Civil War Map with the McLean and Weir, Who Robert Portner Purchased Land from, Circled in Yellow.....	29
Figure 6: Undated Annaburg Postcard.....	30
Figure 7: Undated Images of the Tower at Annaburg	31
Figure 8: 1935 Article from the <i>Richmond Times Dispatch</i> About the Dairy Festival	31
Figure 9: 1937 Aerial with Annaburg Mansion Circled in Pink.....	33
Figure 10: Facade of Annaburg, 1979.....	33
Figure 11: Rear of Annaburg, 1979.....	34
Figure 12: 1979 Aerial with Annaburg Mansion Circled in Pink.....	34
Figure 13: Survey and Backhoe Trench Results.....	36
Figure 14: Typical STP in Project Area (STP D-4).....	37
Figure 15: Representative STP from the Northeastern Edge of Project Area in the Vicinity of the Former Nursing Home Wing (J-10).....	37
Figure 16: Typical STP in Locus 1 (STP B-7).....	38
Figure 17: Representative Disturbed Shovel Test Pit (STP I-7).....	38
Figure 18: BHT 1 Plan View.....	42
Figure 19: Artificial Rise and Trench Results	43
Figure 20: Northern Profile of BHT 2.....	45
Figure 21: Southern Profile of BHT 2.....	45
Figure 22: Locus 1 STP Results with Mapped BHT 1.....	50

List of Tables

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area.....	10
Table 2: Civil War Battlefields and Relevant Distances to the Project Area.....	18
Table 3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within a 0.5-Mile (0.8-km) Radius of the Project Area.....	25
Table 4: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within a 0.5-Mile (0.8-km) Radius of Project Area.....	27

List of Photos

Photo 1: Overview of Project Area, Facing Northeast.	5
Photo 2: Overview of Project Area, Facing Southwest.	6
Photo 3: Overview of Artificial Rise, Facing Northwest.....	6
Photo 4: Overview of the Northern Nursing Home Wing Former Location, Facing North.	7
Photo 5: Sewer Cap in Northern Corner of Project Area, Facing Southwest.	35
Photo 6: Overview of BHT 1, Facing Southeast.....	39
Photo 7: Detail of Mortar in Tower Foundation.	40
Photo 8: Blasting Hole In Stone Comprising the Tower Foundation Illustrating Pre- Construction Stone Processing Technique.....	41
Photo 9: Overview of North Profile Wall of BHT 2.....	44
Photo 10: Overview of BHT 2 Showing Terracotta Pipe, Looking North.	44
Photo 11: Cast Iron Pipe in Southern Profile Wall, Facing South.....	46
Photo 12: Sample of Artifact Assemblage from Locus 1..	47
Photo 13: Artifacts Recovered from BHT 2:	48
Photo 14: Portner Tower Foundation Location, Prior to Excavation, Facing Southwest.	49

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the City of Manassas Museum (the City), Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the approximately 1.76-acre (0.71 ha) Annaburg west lawn project area, in Manassas, Virginia (Figure 1–Figure 2, pp. 2–3). The project area is located on the larger 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property. The resource was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2022 (Figure 3, p. 4).

The City has proposed the development of Annaburg into a public park; the creation of the park is being guided by the *Annaburg Park Master Plan* (Berkley Group, LLC and LPDA, Inc. 2021). The City has outlined a series of next steps for the rehabilitation of the Annaburg site in their Master Plan, including the archaeological survey of the west lawn. Specifically, archaeology was requested in this area to understand how this portion of the property was used during the historic occupation of the parcel and to identify the location of the Portner Tower, a historic feature known to have once been extant in the west lawn area. Tasks associated with the current study comprised archival research to provide a framework for understanding the site occupation and ownership history followed by archaeological survey and backhoe clearing to study the west lawn and identify any remains of the Portner Tower and other archaeological features. This survey complied with the DHR *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (2017).

The archaeological work was conducted from April 11–15, 2022, by Dovetail under the direction of project archaeologist Luke Donohue with help from Timothy Hitchens and Kathleen Rezendes. Kerri Barile served as the Principal Investigator for the project and also contributed to the fieldwork. Dr. Barile and Mr. Donohue meet or exceed the standards established for an archaeologist by the Secretary of the Interior. Dr. Barile exceeds the standards established for a historian by the Secretary of the Interior.

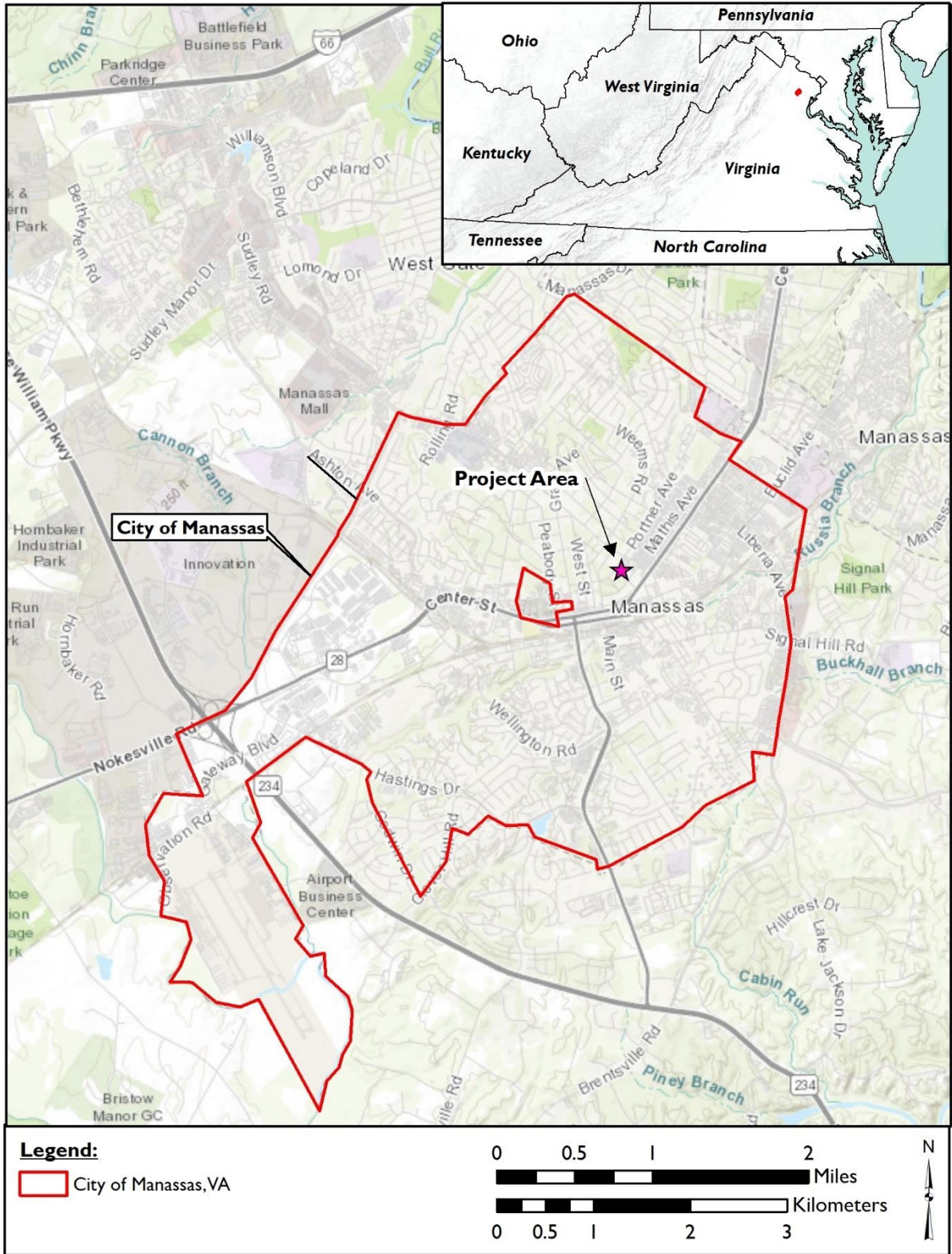


Figure 1: Location of Annaburg West Lawn Project Area within the City of Manassas, Virginia Indicated by the Red Star (Esri 2021).

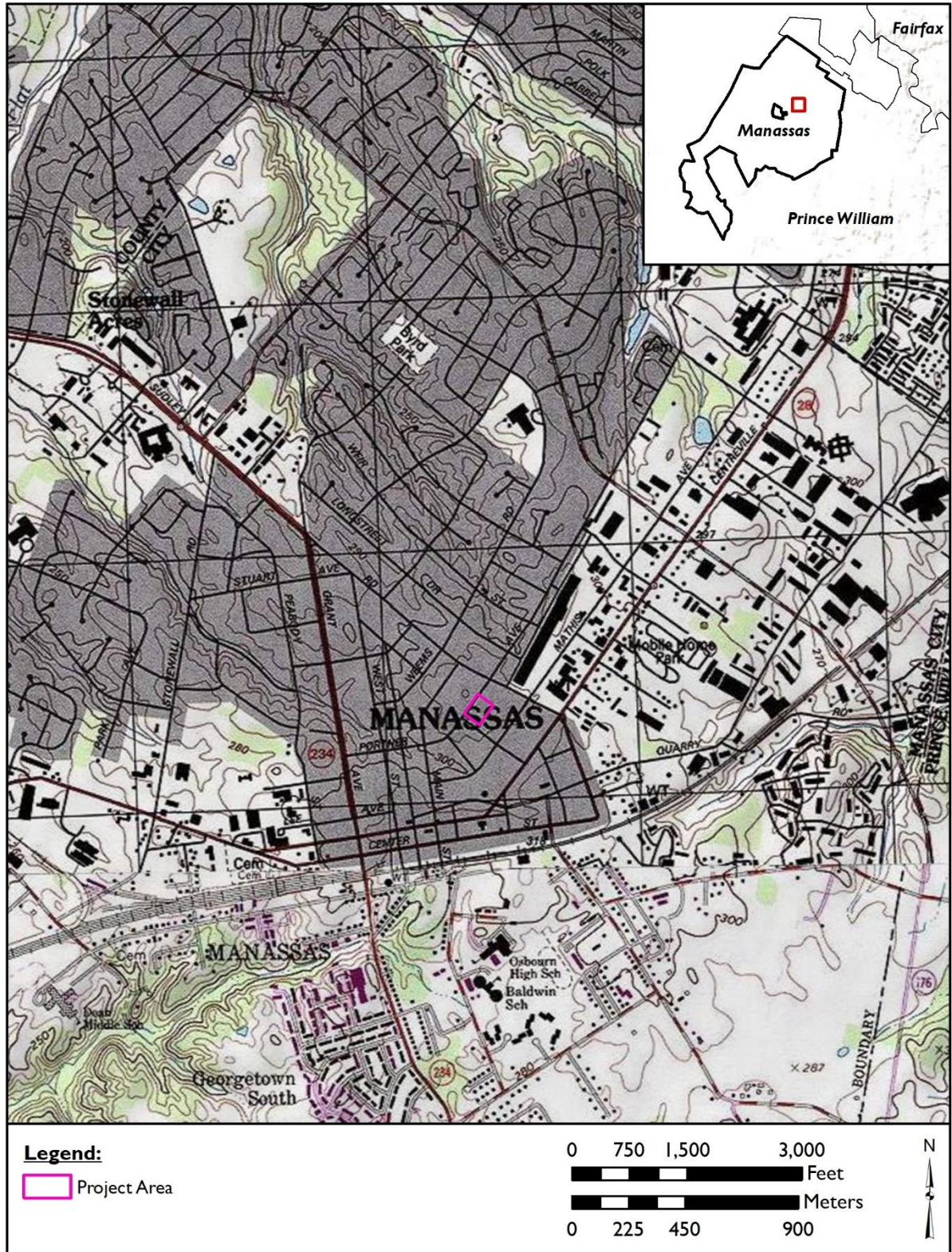


Figure 2: Location of the Annaburg West Lawn Project Area Outlined in Pink on a Topographic Map of Manassas, Virginia (Esri 2019).

Figure 3: Project Area Outlined in Pink on Aerial Imagery (Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN) 2021). Per guidelines set forth in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and other applicable legislation, the locations of recorded archaeological sites have been redacted from this report. Please contact the City of Manassas to request this data.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The 1.76-acre (0.71-ha) project area comprises the west lawn of the 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property, which includes most of the western half of the property. The west lawn is adjacent to Portner Avenue to the northwest, a paved parking area to the northeast, the Annaburg house and driveway to the southeast, and Maple Street to the southwest. The larger Annaburg property is bounded by Portner Avenue to the northwest, Sudley Road to the northeast, Mathis Avenue to the southeast, and Maple Street to the southwest. The project area and larger Annaburg property are located in the City of Manassas which is characterized by residential and commercial development surrounding this parcel. The project area contains a grass lawn with a few mixed deciduous hardwoods and coniferous trees (Photo 1; Photo 2, p. 6). An artificial rise is visible in the eastern half of the project area, but the rest of the project area is level at an elevation of approximately 320 feet (98 m) above mean sea level (AMSL) (Photo 3, p. 6). The northeastern edge of the project area has been altered by the destruction of the former northern wing addition (Photo 4, p. 7). This addition was appended to the historic house in the 1960s and remained in use as a portion of the nursing home until the early-twenty-first century when it, and its southern counterpart, were demolished (Figure 4, p. 7).



Photo 1: Overview of Project Area, Facing Northeast.



Photo 2: Overview of Project Area, Facing Southwest.



Photo 3: Overview of Artificial Rise, Facing Northwest.



Photo 4: Overview of the Northern Nursing Home Wing Former Location, Facing North.



Figure 4: Project Area Outlined in Pink on 2006 Aerial with Nursing Home Wings Intact (Google 2006).

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ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located near the center of the City of Manassas, within the old town area, north of the Manassas Railroad. The city was originally located in Prince William County and remains its capitol despite being incorporated as an independent city in 1975. Prince William County and Manassas represent a major regional population center associated with the growth of the Washington, D.C., metro area. Growth in this area has been primarily residential and commercial and the current project area is located within an area characterized by extensive residential development.

Geology and Topography

The project area is situated in the Piedmont physiographic province. The Piedmont, located between the Coastal Plain to the east and the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west, is characterized by gently rolling topography generally underlain by crystalline metamorphic rocks. However, the current project area lies within the Culpeper Triassic Basin, part of a larger rift valley system which stretches in a narrow band into northern New Jersey and southeastern New York. The basin is underlain by the Poolesville member of Manassas Sandstone. Within the project area, these formations date to the Lower Jurassic period (Division of Geology and Mineral Resources 2022).

Hydrology

The project area is drained by a tributary of Flat Branch, which used to be located approximately 1,250 feet (381 meters) to the southwest. It has since been converted to a series of modern drainages alongside residential and commercial development extending approximately 1.6 miles (2.5 km) to the northwest back to Flat Branch. Flat Branch joins Bull Run approximately 2.8 miles (4.5 km) north of the project area. Bull Run drains into the Occoquan River and the Occoquan River drains into the Potomac at Belmont Bay. The Potomac drains to the Chesapeake Bay, which joins the Atlantic Ocean between Cape Henry and Cape Charles.

Soils

Fertile, well-drained soils attracted both humans and game over millennia. Moreover, the wild grasses, fruits, and seeds consumed by people both before and after the adoption of agriculture flourished in such settings. As a consequence, numerous archaeologists have cited the correlation between the distribution of level to gently sloping, well-drained, fertile soils and archaeological sites (e.g., Lukezic 1990; Potter 1993; Turner 1976; Ward 1965). Soil scientists classify soils according to natural and artificial fertility and the threat posed by erosion and flooding, among other attributes. In general, soil Classes 1 and 2 represent the most fertile soils, those best suited for not only agriculture but for a wide range of uses. No Class 1 soil occurs in the project area. Soil productivity must be considered in relation to the productivity of the surrounding soils as well.

The project area is dominated entirely by Urban Land or Udorthent soils. These soils, which are either highly deflated or extensively disturbed, are unlikely to contain intact archaeological deposits (Table 1).

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area (Soil Survey Staff 2017).

Soil Name	Class	Slope	% of Project Area
Urban land-Udorthents complex	n/a	0–7%	100%

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Virginia's Native American prehistory typically is divided into three main periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on changes in material culture and settlement patterns. Recently, the possibility of a human presence in the region that pre-dates the Paleoindian period has moved from remote to probable; for this reason, a Pre-Clovis discussion precedes the traditional tripartite division of Virginia's Native American history. The cultural context, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology* (United States Department of the Interior 1983) and DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Surveys in Virginia* (2017), provides the historic, social, and environmental information required for evaluation of any archaeological and architectural resources present within the project area. Note that this section includes only a general precontact and historic context for the region. A site-specific history can be found in the project results chapter (p. 29).

Precontact Period

Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 BP)

The 1927 discovery, in Folsom, New Mexico, of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988:2–3). Recent discoveries suggest that humans occupied the Americas, including Virginia, prior to the appearance of fluted points in the archaeological record. Both the stratigraphic record and the radiocarbon assays from the recently excavated Cactus Hill site in Sussex County suggest the possibility of human occupation of what is now Virginia well before the fluted point makers appeared on the scene (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). The Cactus Hill site has radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from sandy strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997:165).

Fieldworkers excavating through levels containing Paleoindian chert artifacts and Clovis-type fluted points recovered artifacts and charcoal separated from the Paleoindian level by 3–4 inches (7.6–10.2 cm) of sterile sands. Subsequent fieldwork confirmed the presence of artifact-bearing strata located between 3–8 inches (7.6–20.3 cm) below the fluted-point levels. The artifacts from the sub-fluted-point levels present a striking contrast with the tool kit used by Paleoindians. Rather than relying on extremely well-made and formalized chert knives, scraping tools, and spear points, the pre-Clovis peoples used a different but highly-refined stone technology. Prismatic blade-like flakes of quartzite, chipped from specially prepared cobbles and lightly worked along one side to produce a sharp edge, comprise the majority of the stone cutting and scraping tools. Sandstone grinding and abrading tools, possibly indicating production of wood and bone tools, also occurred in significant numbers in the deepest artifact-bearing strata (Boyd 2003:63–68; Carr 2018; Goodyear 2005; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Because these tools do not possess characteristics which immediately identify them as dating to the Pleistocene, archaeologists recognize the possibility that 15,000-year-old sites have been overlooked for years.

Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 BP)

The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. Evidence for this occupation is recognized through distinctive fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. Almost 1,000 known fluted projectile points have been discovered in Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Most large Paleoindian period sites in the southeastern United States are quarry or quarry related (Meltzer 1988:21). Though the full range of available lithic resources was used to manufacture fluted points (e.g., Phelps 1983), a number of studies have noted a focus on cryptocrystalline materials (e.g., chert, jasper, chalcedony) (Gardner 1974, 1989; Goodyear 1979). The Paleoindian tool kit included scrapers, graters, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989). The Williamson site, a chert quarry located in Dinwiddie County, is one of the best-preserved Paleoindian quarry and campsites in the country (Barber and Hubbard 1997:132).

In Culpeper County, archaeologists excavated the Brook Run site, which had a hearth feature with a radiocarbon date of 11,670 BP, suggesting a Paleoindian occupation. Additional dates at the site provide evidence for a later Early Archaic occupation as well. This site sits on a jasper seam that would have provided good quality lithic material for tool production (Voigt 2004).

Archaic Period (10,000–3200 BP)

The Archaic period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 BP), Middle (8800–5500 BP), and Late (5500–3200 BP). There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors and their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic period include the Kirk Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscrapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes, and grinding stones. At the close of this period, there is a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic period are more numerous, suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied longer. The Middle Archaic period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the first half of the Late Archaic as “small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction.” Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is “a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection.” The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators, and utilized flakes also characterize of Late Archaic assemblages. Ground stone tools, including adzes, celts, and axes, are seen during this period with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Holmes points appear near the end of the Late Archaic period (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

The period from approximately 4500 BP–3200 BP is referred to as the Transitional period by some (Mouer 1991), while others argue that due to the lack of pottery it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:180). By the early portion of this time period, glacial retreat led to higher sea levels on the Atlantic seaboard. This allowed for the development of large estuaries and tidal wetlands that were conducive to the development of coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Sites dating to this time period are often located in areas where populations could exploit these types of resources, such as river valleys, the lower portion of the coastal plain tributaries of major rivers, and near swamps. This has led archaeologists to postulate that fish began to play a larger role in the subsistence system. Platform hearths seen during this period are interpreted as being associated with fish processing (Dent 1995:185).

Transitional period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic periods, likely reflecting an increase in population. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting longer term occupation and may simply be sites that were revisited for short period on many occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional period includes soapstone vessels and broadspears. Broadspears associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic or Transitional period include the Savannah River, Susquehanna, and Perkiomen projectile points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (3200–400 BP)

The Woodland period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 BP–2300 BP), Middle (2300–1100 BP), and Late (1100–400 BP). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however, few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek pottery, dating to the Early Woodland period, is thought to be the earliest ceramic ware in Virginia’s Piedmont. Marcey Creek wares, considered experimental, are typically shallow, slab-built forms (Dent 1995; McLearn 1991). Another steatite-tempered ware, Selden Island, followed Marcey Creek and soon other temper types

appear in the archaeological record (McLearen 1991). At approximately 1100 BP, there is a shift from the earlier slab-construction techniques to coil-made conoidal or globular vessels. This shift is accompanied by the introduction of surface treatments such as cord marking and net impression (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Projectile points associated with the Early Woodland period include teardrop points sometimes classified as the Rossville and Piscataway types (Dent 1995; Mounier and Martin 1994).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of “interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear in locally transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprung up independently alongside interregional styles; increased sedentism; and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies” (McLearen 1992:55). While there is a degree of commonality among Middle Woodland peoples, one of the striking characteristics of this period is the rise of regional trends, particularly in pottery. Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as can north–south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increases after 1500 BP, and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and the Upper Dan were slightly different cultural subareas in the physiographic province of the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland period also sees the introduction of the triangular Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages, and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Ceramic types of the Late Woodland period in the James River Piedmont include the quartz-tempered Gaston Simple Stamped and crushed rock-tempered Albemarle pottery (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 BP, larger villages are present. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland period.

Historic Period

Contact Period (1607–1750)

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, Native Americans inhabited the area that is now Prince William County, at the center of which lies the city of Manassas. The nomadic tribes that migrated through the region between the eastern Tidewater and the Shenandoah Valley used the area as a temporary hunting and gathering ground (Edwards 1988:8-1; Mulvaney 1999). Two Native American tribes—the Doegs and the Algonquians—occupied Prince William County, primarily along the Potomac River. The Manahoacs, a Siouan tribe and the largest group to inhabit the region, occupied the western part of the county (Brown 1991; Mulvaney 1999). Material culture from this time period, such as sand and grit tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, was impacted by the arrival of Europeans and European goods. Europeans not only brought significant cultural changes, but also introduced

deadly diseases and pushed Native Americans farther west (Potter 1993). Prince William County was occupied by the Manahoacs until at least 1650 (Edwards 1988:8-1). The Doegs had abandoned their villages and moved farther west by 1700 (Brown 1991).

Although early exploration of modern-day Prince William County began with Captain John Smith's expeditions up the Potomac River between 1607 and 1609—he sailed and mapped more than 40 miles (64.4 km) of the county's Potomac River shoreline—the roots of Prince William County lie in the many transactions of land that occurred throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These transactions defined land development and formed the modern-day boundaries of Virginia's counties and cities (Geddes 1967:7; Prince William County/Manassas Convention and Visitors Bureau 2007).

The land that eventually became Prince William County was designed Northumberland by the General Assembly in 1648 (Evans 1989:14; Netherton et al. 2004). In 1649, King Charles II granted this land, a total of 5,200,000 acres (2,104,365 ha), to John and Thomas Culpeper, investors in the Virginia Company (Geddes 1967:9; Poland 1978:7). This vast proprietary estate, bounded by the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the headsprings of the two rivers, was called the Northern Neck (The Fauquier Historical Society 2008:10).

At the end of the seventeenth century, the Culpepers deeded the majority of Northern Neck to Thomas Fairfax, Sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron (Haynie 1959:143–144; *The William and Mary Quarterly* 1898:222). Robert “King” Carter was employed in 1702 as land agent and proprietor to Lord Fairfax and was responsible for managing his property in the colonies (Groome 1927:13). Carter granted large parcels of land to himself and his friends, Carter himself accruing 30,000 acres (12,140.57 ha) during his two appointments as land agent to Lord Fairfax (1702–1712 and 1722–1732) (Edwards 1988:8-1; *The Fauquier Historical Society* 2008:13–15; Netherton et al. 2004:103).

In 1724, Carter patented the Lower Bull Run Tract, which included much of present-day Manassas and western Prince William County (Mulvaney 1999). Settlers slowly filtered into the area, adopting Native American trails such as the Shenandoah Hunting Path. By 1730, western settlers began to call the path, located in the vicinity of today's town of Haymarket, Carolina Road (present-day Route 15) (Evans 1989:24; Groome 1927:10–12; Vitucci and Ruehrwein 1991:24). Despite this development, the area lacked an efficient method for transporting goods to wharves in the east. As a result, tobacco cultivation in the western portion of the county was curtailed. Most development occurred in eastern Prince William County and along the tributaries of the Potomac River (Ratcliffe 1978).

As the population of the Northern Neck grew, new counties were created. In 1653, Westmoreland County was founded, comprising the majority of the northern portion of Northumberland. At the same time, the first patent was issued for land in the future Prince William County (Evans 1989:14). In 1664, Stafford County was created from the northern portion of Westmoreland and in 1731 Prince William County was created from a portion of Stafford County and King George County. Prince William County was named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, son of King George II. It included the future counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Fauquier, and Loudoun. Loudoun split from Prince William County in

1742, Arlington (initially the Town of Alexandria) in 1779, and Fauquier County in 1759 (Netherton and Sweig 1978; Netherton et al. 2004:51–52). The first permanent settlement in the County, the Town of Dumfries, was chartered in 1749 (Vitucci and Ruehrwein 1991:6). Dumfries quickly established itself as a county leader and became the county seat in 1759 (Evans 1989:22; Ratcliffe 1978:12). Located on Quantico Creek, Dumfries was a busy port, trading goods and services with both domestic and foreign harbors (Ratcliffe 1978:43).

Colony to Nation Period (1751–1789)

Following in the Virginia tradition, eastern Prince William County relied on monoculture tobacco cultivation and the associated trade of enslaved African Americans as a primary source of income throughout the eighteenth century (Orwig and Abrams 1994). Also, during this time period, the waterways of Prince William County became impassable to larger ships and Native American footpaths were transformed into roadbeds and toll roads. The Potomac Path, which ran along the Potomac River and connected Alexandria to Fredericksburg, provided for north-south travel over land and provided an extensive network for travel within northern Virginia. The road still exists today as Jefferson Davis Highway/Route 1 where it now connects the turnpikes of Fairfax County (Vitucci and Ruehrwein 1991:24).

Early National Period (1790–1829)

A century of tobacco production left a swath of destitute farmland, with little nutrient value and eroded top soils. Settlers from New York, New Jersey, and New England, excited by a longer growing season and cheap farmland, settled the county and brought with them new farming techniques, including crop rotation and the chemistry of fertilizers. The economy of the county subsequently shifted from tobacco to grain, vegetables, flax, and livestock. These goods were transported to cities on the eastern seaboard where they were sold at market (Bedell 2004; Historic Dumfries; Loudoun County 2021).

This transition led to the division of old family estates into smaller farmsteads, which required fewer enslaved African Americans. The fall of the plantation system also led to an economic recession and agricultural stagnation. Agricultural stagnation, a failing trade industry, and the silting of waterways led to the decline of port cities like Dumfries and Occoquan. These trends, as well as the turmoil and trade embargoes of the War of 1812, brought about significant change in the economy of Virginia, and especially northern Virginia (Bedell 2004; Historic Dumfries; Loudoun County 2021).

Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

In 1848, construction began on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&A), which was chartered to construct a line from Gordonsville to Alexandria, Virginia (Netherton et al. 2004:51; Poor 1879:458). By October 1851, an extension of the O&A reached Manassas, then known as Tudor Hall, which consisted of only a small cluster of buildings (Mulvaney 1999; Prince William County/Manassas Convention and Visitors Bureau 2007). That same year, the Virginia General Assembly chartered the Manassas Gap Railroad, which was to extend from the Shenandoah Valley towns of Strasburg and Harrisonburg through Manassas Gap in the

Blue Ridge Mountains to Tudor Hall. The Manassas Gap Railroad and the O&A formed a junction at Tudor Hall, giving rise to Manassas Junction (Edwards 1988:8-1; Mulvaney 1999).

The railroads provided farmers with a means to transport grains to new markets. To support this activity, a small, rural settlement grew up around Manassas Junction, eventually the town of Manassas (City of Manassas 2020a: B1-147; Edwards 1988:8-1; Sievel-Otten 2016). Railroads, combined with population growth in urban Washington, D.C. and Alexandria, allowed for the agricultural industry in northern Virginia to become profitable again (Netherton and Netherton 1992:13).

Civil War (1861–1865)

With its close proximity to the nation’s capital, strategic location within northern Virginia, and major railroad connections, Prince William County and Manassas Junction played an important role during the Civil War. Four significant battles took place within the bounds of the county and near Manassas: the First Battle of Manassas/First Bull Run (July 1861), the Second Battle of Manassas/Second Bull Run/Groveton (August 1862), the Battle of Manassas Station/Bristoe Station/Kettle Run (August 1862), and the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (August 1862) (Ratcliffe 1978:111).

The First Battle of Manassas was the first major land battle in Virginia. On July 16, 1861, Union Brigadier General Irvin McDowell led troops from Washington, D.C. against the Confederate army, which was positioned behind Bull Run Creek, west of Centreville. The Confederates were stationed at this location to defend Manassas Junction, located just west of the creek. During this day-long engagement, the Union initially had the upper-hand, forcing the Confederates to retreat back to Henry Hill. The arrival of Southern reinforcements on the rail system, however, changed the tide of the battle and the Federalists were defeated by Brigadier Generals Joseph E. Johnston and P.G.T. Beauregard. Over 60,000 troops were engaged in the fight; Union casualties numbered 2,950 and Confederate casualties numbered 1,750 (American Battlefield Trust 2022a; Ratcliffe 1978:112).

The Second Battle of Manassas (August 28–30, 1862) and the engagements at Manassas Station (August 25–27, 1862) and Thoroughfare Gap (August 28, 1862) were the culminating efforts of an offensive campaign waged by Confederate General Robert E. Lee and Major General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson against the Union forces led by Major General John Pope. On August 25, Lee sent Jackson to attack the Union right in order to sever Pope’s supply line and lure Pope away from his defensive position along the Rappahannock River. Jackson’s forces struck the O&A Railroad on August 26 and subsequently gained control of the Union’s supply depot at the Manassas Junction. As hoped for, Pope left his defensive position along the Rappahannock and followed Jackson. Jackson fended off the Union forces and took position near the Bull Run battlefield (American Battlefield Trust 2022b).

On August 28, Jackson, awaiting the arrival of Lee and Lieutenant General James Longstreet, attacked a Union division on the Warrenton Turnpike. The Union forces successfully attacked Jackson’s line several times, but late in the morning on August 29, Lee and Longstreet’s forces arrived and blocked the Union advance. Pope, receiving conflicting intelligence, believed that the Confederates were going to retreat and ordered a major assault on Jackson’s line. Lee and

Longstreet responded by launching a massive counterattack, pushing the Union army back to Bull Run. While the Union clashed with Confederate forces at Chinn Ridge, Pope prevented a total disaster by moving some of his troops to Henry Hill (American Battlefield Trust 2022b).

Before Longstreet’s arrival at Bull Run, he engaged in a small skirmish with Union forces led by Union Brigadier General James Rickett at Thoroughfare Gap. On August 28, 1862, he found the Union forces defending the gap, through which the Manassas Gap Railroad and the main road linking the Shenandoah Valley to the east passed. Longstreet defeated Rickett in this “seemingly inconsequentially battle” that ultimately allowed for Pope’s defeat at the Second Battle of Manassas (American Battlefield Trust 2022c). Despite the Union’s defeat, the Federal troops held the Manassas Junction for the rest of the war, forcing some residents to leave the area (Mulvaney 1999).

The boundaries for Civil War battles were established by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC), aided by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), in the early 1990s and were revised in 2009. As part of the 2009 revision, the ABPP created a four-tiered system that included such factors as historic significance, current condition, and level of threat to determine preservation priorities among the battlefields (CWSAC 2009). The boundaries for battles, as currently mapped, include the regions of direct fighting (Core Area), the locations where battle-related actions took place such as encampment and associated marching routes for soldiers (Study Area), and the potential NRHP (PotNR) boundaries of the battlefields. The project area is located within the ABPP-mapped boundaries of the Study Area for the Manassas Station Battlefield. There are a total of five Civil War battlefields within the vicinity of the project area (Table 2).

Table 2: Civil War Battlefields and Relevant Distances to the Project Area.

CWSAC/ABPP Battlefield	Distance from Project Area to ABPP Mapped Core Area	Distance from Project Area to ABPP Mapped Study Area	Distance from Project Area to Potential NRHP Area
Bristoe Station	3.1 miles (5 km)	1.9 miles (3.1 km)	3.6 miles (5.8 km)
Manassas I	2.4 miles (3.9 km)	0.7 miles (1.1 km)	2.5 miles (4 km)
Manassas Station	0.04 miles (0.06 km)	0 miles (0 km)	2.6 miles (4.2 km)
Manassas II	3.4 miles (5.5 km)	0.02 miles (0.03 km)	3.9 miles (6.3 km)

Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916)

After the Civil War, Manassas Junction grew from a small collection of buildings into a prosperous town. William S. Fewell, a landowner in the area, laid out the first section of the town in 1865. He then sold this land, which was surrounded by farmland, to encourage development. The sparsely populated community at Manassas Junction grew and came to include numerous residences, a school, hotels, churches, and other public establishments that catered to area residents, railroad workers, and travelers (Edwards 1988:1; Mulvaney 1999). By 1873, when the town of Manassas was officially incorporated, Manassas was beginning to look like a small town, though the community remained rural and was dominated by dairy farming (City of Manassas 2020a:B1-147).

In 1892, the town of Manassas replaced Brentsville as the county seat for Prince William County. This development, as well as the construction of the county courthouse in 1874, spurred residential and commercial growth. In 1898, a fashionable men's clothing store was opened at the corner of Center and Battle streets (relocated to the corner of Center and West streets in 1912) by Humphrey Hibbs and Eugene B. Giddings (Mulvaney 1999). In 1896, Manassas hosted its first annual Manassas Horse Show and thousands travelled by train from Washington, D.C. to attend the event. Some likely stayed at one of Manassas's numerous hotels—by 1900, Manassas had more than four hotels: Goodwin House, formerly Manassas Hotel, Keyes House, the Eureka Hotel, and Hotel Maine, formerly Cannon House (Mulvaney 1999; Sievel-Otten 2016). Also, by the turn of the twentieth century, Manassas businesses included the Mayfield and Yorkshire Brownstone quarries, Prescott's spoke factory, Taylor and Brown's planing mill, Libeau's brick works, two nurseries, a grist mill, blacksmith, and lumber mills. There was also the National Bank of Manassas and Hynson's Department Store, located on the corner of Main and Center streets (Sievel-Otten 2016).

By 1904, the town limits were 1 square mile (2.59 sq km) and the total population was 1,109 residents (Sievel-Otten 2016). The following year, disaster struck when a fire destroyed the town's commercial block, bounded by Main, Center, and Battle streets and the railroad. More than 30 frame buildings were left in ruins. The town council established new building requirements after the fire, requiring that all buildings erected thereafter be constructed of brick, stone, or concrete. Buildings constructed were predominately for commercial, warehouse, and retail use (City of Manassas 2020a:B1-149; Edwards 1988:8-2-8-3). One such building was the Hopkins Candy Factory, which was constructed at the end of Battle Street adjacent to the railroad tracks (Edwards 1988:4).

In Manassas, but also county-wide, there was also a movement to improve education. In 1872, the first public school for white children, Ruffner School No. 1, was opened at Peabody and Center streets. Ruffner educated elementary and secondary students until 1927. Virginia's first agricultural school, the Bennett School, opened in Manassas in 1901. The school, which was only for elementary students, was in operation until 1953. Fannie and Eugenia Osbourne founded the Manassas Institute, which served grades 1 through 12, in 1890. The school was opened in the circa-1880 Baldwin House, located on the grounds of the present-day Manassas Museum. The school moved to Grant Avenue in 1896 and in 1906 merged with the public Manassas High School on Lee Avenue (Sievel-Otten 2016).

The town of Manassas was the first in the county to construct a public school for African Americans (Mulvaney 1999). However, because of local ordinances, African American neighborhoods and public facilities—schools, churches, etc.—were located south of the railroad (Sievel-Otten 2016). The Manassas Village Colored School was founded in 1870 on Liberty Street in Manassas. In honor of one of the school's benefactors, a Quaker woman who was part of the Philadelphia Friends Society, the school was renamed Brown School the following year. This school, and the new, larger school constructed in 1926, not only served as an education center, but also a social center for Manassas's African American community for 83 years (Sievel-Otten 2016).

Jane Serepta Dean, known as Jennie Dean, was a formerly enslaved African American passionate about improving the lives of African Americans. She decided to raise money for a

school and over a decade amassed enough funds from local citizens, Andrew Carnegie, and other east coast philanthropists to open the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth, a private, residential school for secondary students, in 1894. By 1900, the school had over 150 students who earned their tuition and board by growing, harvesting, and selling agricultural products. Students in 1916 produced 100 barrels of corn, 435 bushels of potatoes, 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, and vegetables and hay (Sievel-Otten 2016).

Regarding agriculture, grain production was replaced by dairy farming in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, and the number of dairy operations in the county increased. “Milk routes” and other services were developed to serve cities in the mid-Atlantic (Evans 1989:76). In Manassas, Liberia, a plantation formerly worked by enslaved African Americans, was a successful dairy operation. It was owned by Robert Portner, a German immigrant who had a brewing and shipping empire in Alexandria, Virginia (City of Manassas 2020b). Another dairy operation in Manassas was Birmingham, owned by J. Carl Kincheloe. Both farms sent their goods by train to markets in northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. (Mulvaney 1999; Sievel-Otten 2016).

Robert Portner, the aforementioned German brewer and businessman, purchased the estate of Christian Mathis on the outskirts of the town of Manassas in 1883. From 1892 to 1894, Portner had a new summer residence constructed on the property, which came to be known as Annaburg, after his wife Anna. At its height, Annaburg was 2,157 acres (873 ha) and extended from Main Street in Manassas to the shores of Bull Run (see the Brief History of Annaburg section in the Project Results chapter for more information, p. 29). Liberia, the dairy operation, and Yorkshire Farm were included in this acreage. Portner also had a vineyard that produced award winning wines, grew hops for his brewery, and had between 200 to 300 acres (81 to 121 ha) set aside as a deer park (Gaines 2021:10, 13). During his time in Manassas, Portner also built the Prince William Hotel and operated two quarries (Mulvaney 1999). Portner passed away in 1906, but left money to improve Manassas’s streets and fund the construction of a Masonic Temple. A \$5,000 trust fund was left to care for Manassas’s poor. One-third of this amount was to aid “poor colored citizens” (Sievel-Otten 2016).

World War I to World War II (1917–1945)

There was very little construction throughout the 1930s and early 1940s due to the Great Depression and World War II (Edwards 1988:6). Though, during this time period, the dairy industry in Manassas reached its height. Nine counties and three cities in Virginia created the Piedmont Dairy Festival, which was hosted in Manassas for two days a year between 1931 and 1936. The purpose of this festival was to promote the consumption of milk by highlighting its nutritional value (Mulvaney 1999).

Another development in the 1930s was the opening of the Manassas Landing Field Airport. This small airport, located on part of the Ben Lomond Farm along Route 234, was opened in 1932 and primarily used for the transportation of freight and mail. The Church Street Post Office was also constructed in 1932 to help the unemployed during the Depression. The first post offices in Manassas had been located at Liberia, Milford Mills, and the train depot (Mulvaney 1999; Sievel-Otten 2016).

The New Dominion (1946–1991)

After World War II, local families began to sell their farms, many of which had been in the family for generations. In their place, new homes, shopping centers, and commercial establishments were developed, the later primarily along the Route 28 and Route 234 corridors (City of Manassas 2020a:B1-149–150; Mulvaney 1999). Several small manufacturing plants brought new jobs to the area, though many new residents commuted to Washington, D.C., transforming Manassas into a commuter community (City of Manassas 2020a:B1-149).

The rural nature of Manassas was altered forever by the 1960s/1970s. In 1969, International Business Machine (IBM) opened a 1,000,000 square foot (92,903 sq m) manufacturing facility in Manassas that employed 3,000 people (Mulvaney 1999). To accommodate businesses travelers and the growing number of tourists to the Manassas National Battlefield Park—managed by the National Park Service and opened to the public in 1936—the Manassas Holiday Inn and numerous other stores and restaurants were opened along Sudley Road in the late 1960s and early 1970s (Sievel-Otten 2016). Sudley and Centerville Roads replaced Center Street, located in the business district of Old Town Manassas, as the town’s center for commerce (Mulvaney 1999). Another development in the 1960’s was the city’s acquisition of the small landing field in 1964. A new airfield was opened four miles out of town on Sudley Road (Sievel-Otten 2016).

In 1970, 5.7 square miles (14.8 sq km) of land was added to the town, a large amount of which was undeveloped. The addition of this land increased the town population by approximately 3,000 people (City of Manassas 2020a:B1-150). Five years later, in 1975, the Town of Manassas was chartered as a city and became an independent governmental entity separate from Prince William County (Mulvaney 1999). In 1984, the area along Godwin Drive was annexed into the city, bringing Manassas’s total land area to 10 square miles (25.9 sq km) (City of Manassas 2020a:B1-150). The sale of Clover Hill farm, one of the last farms operating in Manassas, was sold in 1988, officially transforming the once small, rural town into a city. The Wellington and Georgetown South housing developments and several shopping centers were erected on this land, that was inhabited by the Johnson family as early as 1770 (Mulvaney 1999).

Post-Cold War (1992–Present)

The City of Manassas continued to develop throughout this time period, drawing new residents, businesses, and visitors. An accessible transportation network facilitated this growth. In 1992, the Virginia Railway Express (VRE) opened to Manassas, providing commuter transportation to Washington, D.C. and other locations along the Manassas Line (Taube 2008:1, 29). The Manassas Regional Airport, which opened at its present location in 1964, updated and expanded its facilities, becoming a key contributor to the economy. An economic impact study from 2011 documents that the Manassas Regional Airport contributed more than \$234 million to the local economy (City of Manassas 2020c). The construction of the Prince William County Parkway was another major transportation development in the 1990s. This parkway provides a connection from the eastern end of Prince William County to the City of Manassas and points north and west of Manassas (Prince William County Government 1997).

In 1992, IBM sold their manufacturing facility in Manassas, but not before other manufacturing and high technology companies had moved in. These companies, including Lockheed Martin, Dominion Semiconductor, Micron Technology Inc., High Purity Systems, and Aurora Flight Sciences are integral to Manassas's economy (Mulvaney 1999). Micron Technology Inc. is now the city's largest employer, tax payer, and utility customer and the state's largest exporter. In 2018, Micron Technology announced that it would be investing \$3 million in Manassas, the largest investment in modern Virginia history, and adding 1,100 new high-wage jobs (City of Manassas 2020a:18).

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The goals of this survey were to identify any subsurface resources over 50 years in age within the project area and to make recommendations on the NRHP eligibility for all identified resources. In particular, work was designed to identify areas of occupation within the west lawn and potentially locate the foundation of the Portner Tower. The archaeological survey consisted of a background literature and records review, limited archival research, and fieldwork, including a visual inspection of the project area followed by subsurface survey in areas that had the potential for intact soils. Following the survey, two BHTs were excavated to gather further information on archaeological features within the project area. Because of the level of disturbance throughout the project area, no metal detecting was conducted despite the well-documented Civil War occupation of the general project vicinity.

Archival Methods

The goal of the limited archival research was to collate information on the history of the property to better understand the extant remains found on the site. To meet the research goal, Dovetail examined records at numerous repositories in the Prince William County/Manassas area and on the World Wide Web. Due to the plethora of archival documents now available online, no in-person visits were conducted for archival research. As such, online resources consulted included the Library of Congress (LOC) in Washington, D.C., the Library of Virginia in Richmond, the DHR, and several other historical research web pages including Ancestry.com. Documents gathered during all phases of this work included deeds, plats, maps, photographs, narratives, and personal accounts.

Archaeological Methods

The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian and subsurface survey, followed by the excavation of BHTs. Pedestrian survey was conducted on transects and identified disturbed portions of the project area. Subsurface survey involved the excavation of STPs within the undisturbed portion of the project area. STPs were not excavated in areas of known disturbance, standing water, exposed shale bedrock, or excessive slope. STPs were excavated at 25-foot (7.6-m) intervals across the portions of the project area identified for subsurface survey, a close interval due to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area. Shovel tests were given alphanumeric designations (e.g., STP A1). Transects of shovel tests were oriented perpendicularly to the northern project boundary, running roughly north-south. STPs measured approximately 15 inches (38.1 cm) in diameter and were excavated to penetrate at least 0.3 feet (10.2 cm) into sterile subsoil or to the practical limits of excavation. All soils excavated from STPs were passed through 0.25-inch (0.6-cm) hardware mesh cloth. Distinct soil strata were given sequential stratum designations that increased with depth (e.g., Stratum I, II, III). Soil conditions, weather information, and notations on disturbances were recorded within field notes.

Following the pedestrian and subsurface survey, two BHTs were excavated. The first removed the topsoil layer in the believed location of the foundation for the Portner Tower. Following

the excavation of this trench, the surrounding area was stripped to delineate the tower's foundation. The second BHT was excavated to reveal a cross section of the artificial rise to the west of the Annaburg house. Locations of BHTs and any uncovered features were recorded using a GPS with submeter accuracy. Photographs, scaled drawings, and individual plan view drawings were made to record features and profiles within the BHTs where appropriate.

Laboratory Methods

All archaeological specimens collected during the Phase I survey were transported to the Dovetail laboratory in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, each bag was cross-referenced with the field log to confirm provenience information and contents. Stable objects were washed with tap water and a soft brush with special attention paid to edges of ceramics and glass to better aid in identification. After washing, the artifacts were grouped by provenience and placed on a drying rack. Once dry, the artifacts were cataloged for analysis. Specific characteristics were described using currently accepted terminology and were entered into an Access database.

Following the cataloging, all artifacts were prepared for final curation. This was completed according to the Virginia State Collections Management Standards. This process included: one, labeling all artifacts using acryloid B-72 clear lacquer 25 percent solution and archival, acid-free ink pens; two, bagging all artifacts in 4-mil plastic ziplock bags; and three, organizing and labeling each Hollinger box.

Specific ware types and manufacture dates were identified using Adams (2002), Bartoviks (1980), Greer (1970), Nelson (1968), Noël Hume (1991), Pittman et al. (1987), and South (1977). Non-tool precontact lithics were identified using Andrefsky (1998), Odell (2004), and Whittaker (1994). Cobbles which exhibited reddening, crazing, or irregular fracture patterns as a result of heating but with no evidence of flake removal or use as abrading or pounding tools, were classified as thermally altered stone (TAS) (Pagoulatos 1992:115–129; Petraglia 2002:241–269). Hafted bifaces and precontact ceramics, if recovered, were assigned types using standard regional typologies (i.e., Coe 1964; Custer 1989; Ritchie 1971).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting fieldwork, the project area’s potential to contain significant archaeological resources and NRHP-eligible architectural properties was assessed by searching DHR site file maps and records using the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) database. Previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties reflect the thousands of years of occupation in this area and provide a context for the types of resources that might be expected in the current project area. Due to the sheer number of previously recorded resources in the vicinity of the present project area, the background research was limited to a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the project area.

Previous Cultural Resource Surveys

Three previous archaeological surveys have been undertaken, at least in part, within 0.5 miles (0.8 km) of the project area and are on file at the DHR (Table 3). All three were primarily located in Prince William County. In 1989, the Fairfax County Archaeological Survey conducted Phase I and II surveys on the Tudor Hall property in Manassas Virginia. Their goal was to identify the remains of the Tudor Hall and delineate its cemetery in order to determine the boundary. Ultimately they determined no archaeological sites were eligible for the NRHP on the property (McCarron and Doyle 1989). In 1990, the Fairfax County Archaeological Survey conducted Phase I and II surveys on the Baldwin Park tract. They identified several historic features and a few precontact artifacts, but determined no NRHP-eligible archaeological sites were located on the tract (McCarron 1990).

Finally, Dovetail conducted a Phase IB survey in 2018 on a proposed expansion to the VRE. Seven previously identified architectural resources were determined to remain eligible or listed in the NRHP, and one new architectural resource was identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. One previously recorded archaeological site was identified within the project area but it was determined to have been extensively disturbed or destroyed, and it was recommended that the portions of the site within the project area do not contribute to its eligibility (Klein et al. 2018).

Table 3: Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within a 0.5-Mile (0.8-km) Radius of the Project Area.

DHR Report #	Title	Author(s)/Affiliation	Year
PW-043	<i>The Search for Tudor Hall: A Phase I & Phase II Archaeological Survey. Manassas, Virginia</i>	Kay McCarron and Sharon Doyle/ Fairfax County Archaeological Survey	1989
PW-047	<i>Baldwin Park: The Manassas Museum Construction Site A Phase I & Phase II Archaeological Survey, Manassas, VA</i>	Kay McCarron/Fairfax County Archaeological Survey	1990
PW-552	<i>Addendum Phase IB Cultural Resources Survey of the Virginia Railway Express (VRE) Broad Run Expansion Project, Prince William County, Virginia</i>	Mike Klein, D. Brad Hatch, and Lenora Wiggs/Dovetail	2018

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

There are 375 previously recorded architectural resources within 0.5-miles (0.8-km) of the project area (Appendix D). There are three resources located within the project area. The first is Annaburg itself. Annaburg (155-0021) is a two-and-a-half-story, Neo-Classical Revival dwelling constructed with masonry circa 1892. Annaburg was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) in 2020, and it was listed in the VLR in 2021 and NRHP in 2022 under Criterion C.

The second previously recorded resource within the project area is the Manassas Historic District (155-0161). The Manassas Historic District has been listed in the NRHP and VLR. The Manassas Historic District is a collection of 207 buildings and objects dating from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century and includes the central business district as well as residential blocks. Resources within the district include dwellings, commercial buildings, government buildings, and rail-related buildings designed in styles including Late Victorian and late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century revivals. Nearly 50 percent of the 375 previously recorded architectural resources (n=179) within 0.5 miles (0.8 km) of the project area are located within the Manassas Historic District.

The final resource located within the project area is the Battle of Gainesville battlefield (076-5190), which was determined potentially eligible for the first time in 2007 and again most recently in 2020. This is the site of the 1864 battle of the same name.

Of the 195 resources located within 0.5 miles (0.8 km) of the project area but not within the Manassas Historic District, one has been listed in the NRHP and VLR by DHR staff. The Manassas Water Tower (155-0141) was built in 1912–1913 to provide water to the town of Manassas. The water tower was listed in the NRHP and VLR in 2016.

There are two resources within the 0.5-mile (0.8-km) research radius that were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and VLR by the DHR board. The Bennett Building (076-0061) is a two-story masonry school building constructed circa 1908 in a Classical Revival style. The Bennett Building was determined eligible for the NRHP and VLR by DHR staff in 2002. The Pickeral House (155-0107) is a two-story single dwelling built circa 1875 in a Folk Victorian style. It was determined eligible for the NRHP and VLR by the DHR board in 1984.

Two resources have been determined potentially eligible for the NRHP and VLR by DHR staff. Bristoe Station Battlefield (076-5036) was determined potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and VLR first in 2007 and again most recently in 2020. It was originally listed in the VLR in 1991, but was removed by legislative action in 1993. This is the site of the 1862 Battle of Bristoe Station.

Forty-four resources have been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP or VLR by DHR staff. Nearly half of these resources (n=19) are commercial buildings constructed between 1927 and circa 1985. Thirteen of these 44 resources are dwellings, two of which have been demolished (155-0037 and 155-0147). The remaining 11 dwellings range in date from circa 1895 to circa 1970. Four of the resources are mid-twentieth-century automobile showrooms (155-5011, 155-5013, 155-5014, and 155-5016). Additional resources determined

not eligible for listing on the NRHP or VLR include a railway section (076-5399), a water tower (155-5057), a church (155-0116), a restaurant (155-0248), a service station (155-0347), a school (155-0364), and two offices (155-0258 and 155-0260).

The remaining resources (n=146) have not been evaluated. Among these resources are one- to two-and-a-half-story dwellings in styles including Minimal Traditional, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Ranch, and Folk Victorian. Many of these houses were built in the in the early- to mid-twentieth century. Also included among the not evaluated resources is a 1950 fire station and a circa-1958 water tower. A number of commercial buildings have also yet to be evaluated. These commercial building are largely one-story with flat roofs and were built around 1950.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

A total of five archaeological sites has been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the project area (Table 4). All of these sites date to the historic period. No precontact sites have been recorded. Three of the sites have Civil War-period components, while four have nineteenth-century components, with two sites having both. Two of the sites also have a twentieth-century component. All three Civil War-period sites have been classified as earthworks, although site 44PW0512 also includes a school. The remaining two site types are unclassified and single dwelling. The majority of sites being Civil War earthworks is not surprising given the history of the Battle of Manassas in the project vicinity.

Table 4: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within a 0.5-Mile (0.8-km) Radius of Project Area.

DHR #	Site Type(s)	Periods	Eligibility Determination
44PW0512	Earthworks, School	Civil War, Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II, The New Dominion, Post Cold War	Not Evaluated
44PW0513	Unclassified	Nineteenth Century: Second half, Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
44PW0514	Earthworks	Nineteenth Century: Third quarter, Civil War	Not Evaluated
44PW1615/ 155-0036	Dwelling, single	Nineteenth Century: Fourth quarter	Not Evaluated
44PW2063	Earthworks	Civil War	Not Evaluated

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PROJECT RESULTS

The west lawn project included abbreviated archival research followed by archaeological fieldwork. The research and fieldwork, as well as the ensuing lab analysis, provided data for an evaluation of archaeological resources on the property.

Brief History of Annaburg

The 2,157-acre (872.91-ha) Annaburg estate was assembled piece by piece by Robert Portner, a wealthy brewer in Alexandria, Virginia, who began purchasing land in this area in 1882. Two major tracts comprise the Annaburg estate and include “Liberia,” a farm owned by the Weir family, and “Yorkshire,” a farm owned by the McLean family (Dennée 2010; Via-Gossman and Gaines 2020). Civil War maps show these large areas of land just northeast of Manassas Station (Figure 5) (Davis et al. 1891). Both of these tracts of land played a role in the Civil War, with Yorkshire became most notable as the location of the first Battle of Manassas (Via-Gossman and Gaines 2020).

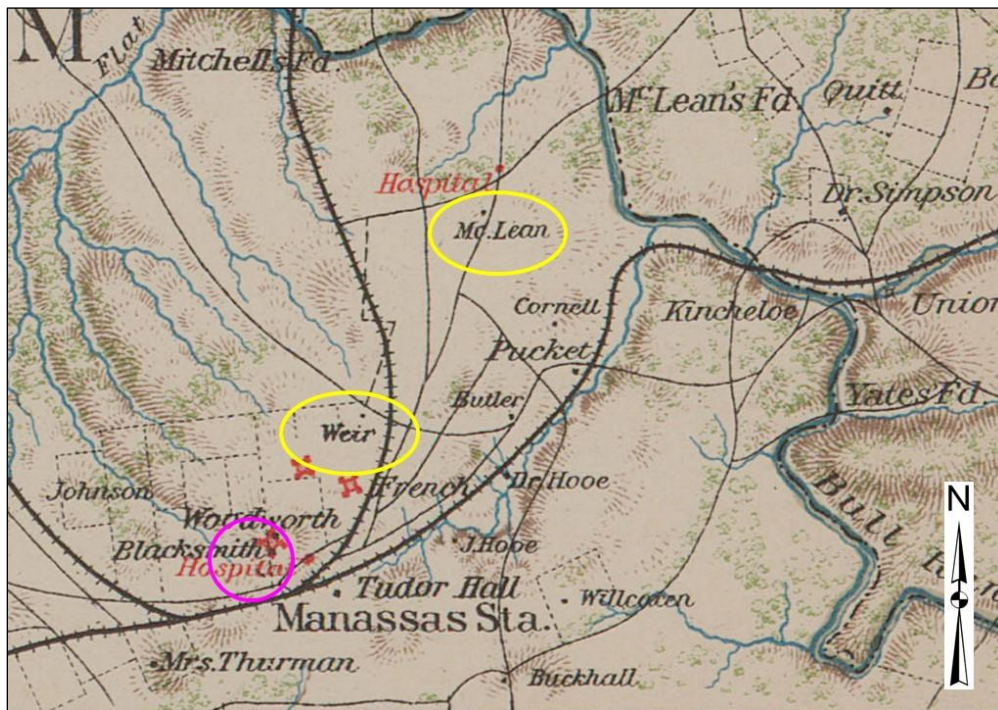


Figure 5: 1862 Civil War Map with the McLean and Weir, Who Robert Portner Purchased Land from, Circled in Yellow (Davis et al. 1891). Approximate project area circled in pink. Not to scale.

Portner continued to accumulate land in an effort to provide his children a place to visit as adults, as well as an investment for their futures, saying “...I kept on buying real estate adjoining Annaburg, especially when it was very cheap. This will also be a good investment for you, children, and I like to do it” (Dennée 2010). Also included in the land purchases made by Portner were parts of the “lower Bull Run” tract, which had been patented by Robert “King”

Carter in 1724, and land from Christian Mathis. The latter included a dwelling, which the Portners would visit and use each summer before having this house moved off the Annaburg property so that the parcel could be used to construct a new house: Annaburg (Figure 6) (Dennée 2010).

The Gustav Friebus-designed Neo-Classical Revival mansion had modern features including electric lights and indoor plumbing. Robert Portner, a known tinkerer who developed a system for keeping beer products cold, modified his system and incorporated it into the Annaburg mansion to be used as an air-conditioner (Via-Gossman and Gaines 2020). The house was completed and the family moved in on June 9, 1894 (Dennée 2010).



Figure 6: Undated Annaburg Postcard (Gaines 2021).

The house was located near the southern end of the large parcel amassed by Porter as described above. Portner developed the acreage for his family's private use, and in part for the enjoyment of the surrounding community. As part of his larger design, Porter:

... oversaw the design of a 250-acre forested deer park; three artificial ponds stocked with tropical fish and bass, swans and ducks, the largest of which was used for boating; barns and stables; a carriage house, a dairy and small winery; a gate house; a swimming pool; a bath house; a windmill; a greenhouse; flower and vegetable gardens; and more than 40 acres of vineyards. Perhaps the most unusual structure was a medieval stone folly or ruin, purportedly a replica of an old tower Mrs. Portner admired on her many trips to Europe with her husband. Thirty feet tall and completed even before the mansion, the tower was a Manassas landmark until its demolition in the late 1970s [Dennée 2010].

The tower and surrounding park were intended to be enjoyed by the community year-round (Figure 7). Activities available on the property included swimming, walking, and ice skating on one of the ponds in winter (Dennée 2010). The park and tower were also the site of several Piedmont Dairy Festivals (Figure 8) (Richmond Times Dispatch [RTD] 1935:18).

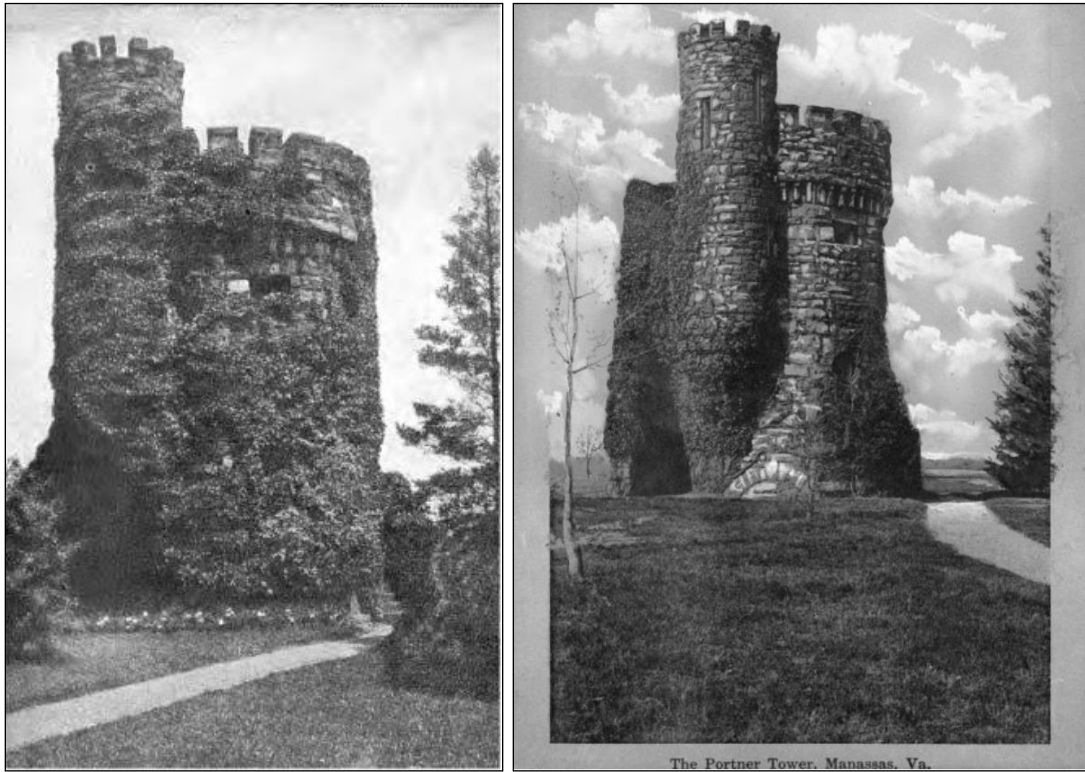


Figure 7: Undated Images of the Tower at Annaburg (Dennée 2010; WisconsinHistory.org n.d.).



Figure 8: 1935 Article from the *Richmond Times Dispatch* About the Dairy Festival (RTD 1935:18)

The town of Manassas became the county seat for Prince William County in 1892, the same year that work began on the Annaburg mansion. Historic maps show that downtown Manassas was a grid of only 11 city blocks. This change sparked residential and commercial development, particularly in downtown Manassas and the area immediately surrounding it,

including expansion towards the Annaburg estate. By 1901, downtown Manassas contained roughly 15 city blocks and while it encroached upon Annaburg, the area around the estate remained untouched for several more years.

Robert Portner died at Annaburg on May 28, 1906 (*The Baltimore Sun* 1906:10). At the time of his death, Mr. Portner left money to the city of Manassas for street improvements and for the construction of a Masonic Temple (Sievel-Otten 2016). His wife, Anna, died six years later in 1912.

After Anna's death, the estate was cared for by a series of Portner children; Herman Portner took care of the property until he died in 1916, at which time Paul Portner took over. After Paul's death in 1919, the estate was used for only about one week out of each summer by the Portner family, including son Oscar Portner (Via-Gossman and Gaines 2020). Oscar Portner's death in 1924 meant that the house would no longer even be visited, and its furnishings were auctioned off by the remaining Portner children (Dennée 2010).

The home fell into disrepair as it was neglected over the next couple of decades, until it was sold for \$215,000 to developer I.J. Breeden in 1947 (Via-Gossman and Gaines 2020). Prior to Breeden's ownership, the estate's land had remained untouched. After he and his wife purchased and moved onto the property, he began to develop some of the land surrounding the mansion into a residential neighborhood (Figure 9, p. 33). Other parcels from the estate were sold off piece by piece and developed for additional residential and commercial use. The house itself was boarded up and left alone until it and 7.4 acres (2.99 ha) were sold in the 1960s to John Kennedy Sills. Sills would convert the house into a nursing home, and he had three-story brick wings constructed along the eastern and western elevations. He also had the entire building painted white (Figure 10–Figure 11, pp. 33–34) (Green et al. 2021).

Over time, suburban residential neighborhoods and subdivisions were built closer to the historic property. Subdivisions developed on the Annaburg estate include Yorkshire, Yorkshire Acres, Deer Park, Liberia, Annaburg, Landmark Square, and Musket Hills (Jones 1980). Residential development had completely taken over the once largely natural estate to the north of the Annaburg mansion by 1979 (Figure 12, p. 34). In this same year, Sills sold the property to the Prince William Hospital in 1979, who took over management of the nursing home. The nursing home utilized the Annaburg house until 2005, when newer facilities were constructed to the north, claiming approximately half of the remaining Annaburg land (Gaines 2020). According to historic aerials, the two nursing home wings were removed between 2007 and 2008. Parks, shopping centers, and neighborhoods now make up the landscape that once featured artificial ponds, hunting grounds, vineyards, and an architectural folly—the Portner Tower.

The approximately 3.65-acres (1.5-ha) of the parcel containing the original home and front yard were sold to the City of Manassas by Prince William Hospital in 2018 to provide parkland to residents and offer an opportunity for restoration of the house. The northern half of the original 7-acre (2.8-ha) parcel purchased by John Kennedy Sills continues to be used by a nursing home.

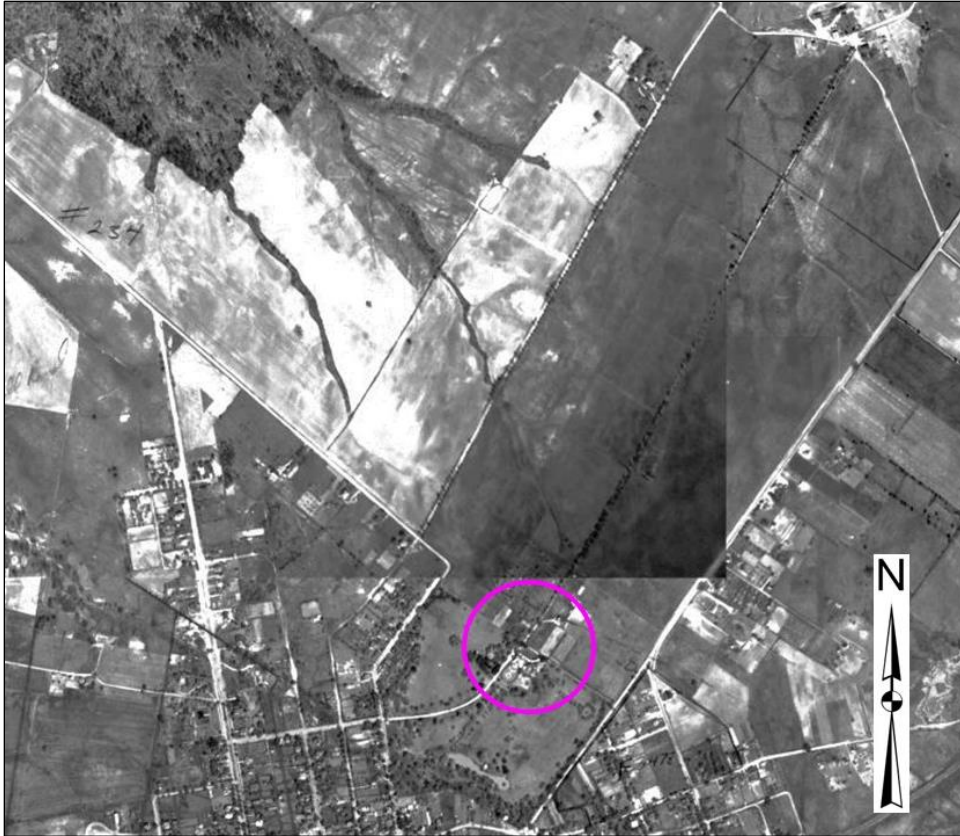


Figure 9: 1937 Aerial with Annaburg Mansion Circled in Pink (Prince William County GIS 1937). Note encroaching suburban development from the south.



Figure 10: Facade of Annaburg, 1979 (Jones 1980). Photo shows Annaburg painted white with now-demolished wing additions.



Figure 11: Rear of Annaburg, 1979 (Jones 1980). Photo shows Annaburg painted white with now-demolished wing additions.



Figure 12: 1979 Aerial with Annaburg Mansion Circled in Pink (Prince William County GIS 1979).

Today, all that remains of the Annaburg estate are the house and side yards, reduced to its current size by the encroaching suburban development. Sudley Road and Maple Street define the property's boundaries to the northeast and southwest. To the southeast is Mathis Avenue, a street named for the friend of the Portner family who sold to Robert a large piece of what became Annaburg. To the northwest is Portner Avenue itself, so named in honor of the Portner family, their generous contributions to the town of Manassas, and the once-grand estate it now slices through.

Pedestrian Survey

The project area surroundings have been extensively developed and modified, which is typical in urban environments. The project area comprises the maintained west lawn within the Annaburg property, containing a few sporadic deciduous and coniferous trees. A sewer cap was identified along Portner Avenue in the northern corner of the project area (Photo 5). Some exposed concrete was observed along the northwestern edge of the project area, in the vicinity of the suspected location for the Portner Tower. An artificial rise was also observed in the eastern half of the project area, just to the west of the Annaburg house.



Photo 5: Sewer Cap in Northern Corner of Project Area, Facing Southwest.

Shovel Testing

In addition to the pedestrian survey, the project area was subjected to systematic STP survey. A total of 106 STPs was excavated within the project area. An additional 16 STP locations on the testing grid remained unexcavated due to the presence of buried utilities, impenetrable pavement, and disturbances associated the destroyed nursing home northern wing (Figure 13, p. 36). STP survey identified a pipe feature in the middle of an artificial rise in the eastern half of the project area, which led to the excavation of BHT 2 detailed below (p. 39).

Figure 13: Survey and Backhoe Trench Results (VGIN 2021). Per guidelines set forth in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and other applicable legislation, the locations of recorded archaeological sites have been redacted from this report. Please contact the City of Manassas to request this data.

The average shovel test in the project area was excavated to a depth of 1.31 feet (39.9 cm), with the deepest shovel test extending to 2.1 feet (64 cm). Topsoil depths within the project area average 0.91 feet (27.7 cm), while the deepest topsoil horizon reaches a depth of 1.9 feet (57.9 cm). A typical profile ranged from dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3 to 7.5YR 4/4) silty clay or silty loam topsoil. The topsoil typically overlies a sterile, strong brown to yellowish red (7.5YR 4/6 to 5YR 4/6) silty clay or silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 14).

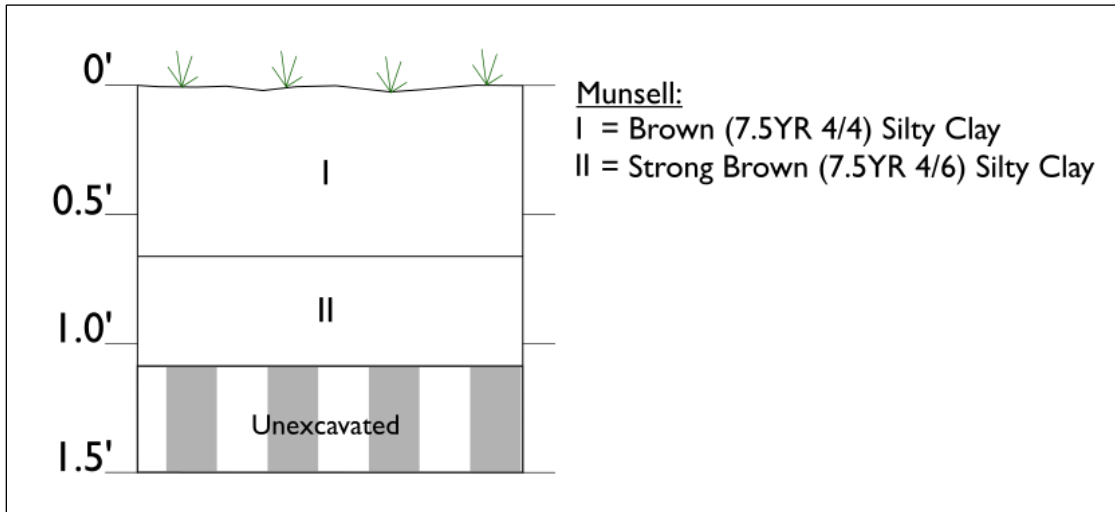


Figure 14: Typical STP in Project Area (STP D-4).

Along the northeastern edge of the project area, STP soils showed indicators of heavy disturbance, not matching the rest of the project area. A characteristic STP in this area had mottled dark yellowish brown and grayish brown (10YR 4/4 with 10YR 5/2) sandy silty clay topsoil. The topsoil overlays either typical subsoil or a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty clay (Figure 15). These soils represent disturbance from the construction and demolition of the northern wing addition to the Annaburg house, dating to its use as a nursing home from the 1960s until 2005.

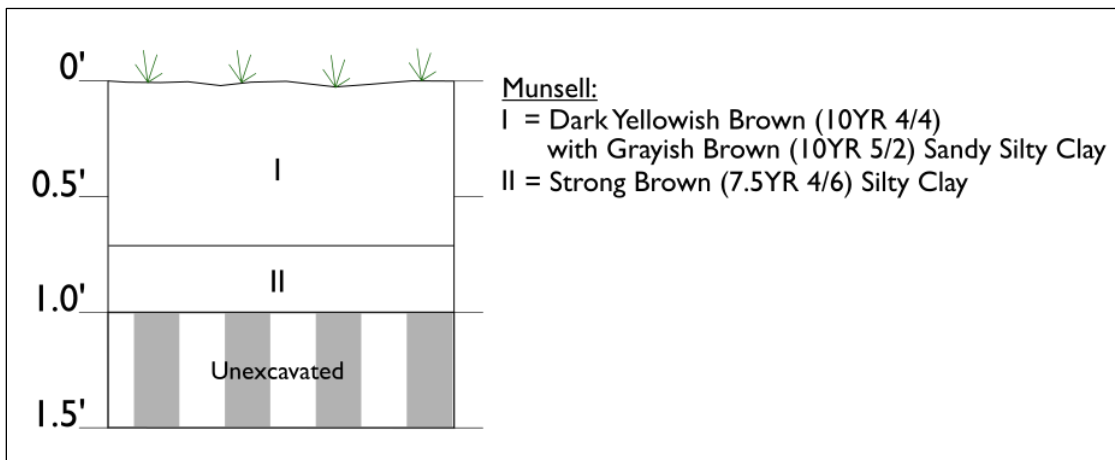


Figure 15: Representative STP from the Northeastern Edge of Project Area in the Vicinity of the Former Nursing Home Wing (J-10).

Three STPs immediately adjacent to the reported location of the Portner Tower were positive for historic artifacts (see Figure 13, p. 36). These STPs were ultimately used to outline the location of Locus 1. The average STP in the locus was excavated to a depth of 1.5 feet (45.7 cm), with the deepest extending to 2 feet (61 cm). Topsoil depths within the project area averaged 1.05 feet (32 cm), while the deepest topsoil horizon reached a depth of 1.6 feet (48.8 cm). A typical profile included a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay topsoil. This topsoil overlay a sterile dark brown to yellowish red (7.5YR 3/3 to 5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 16).

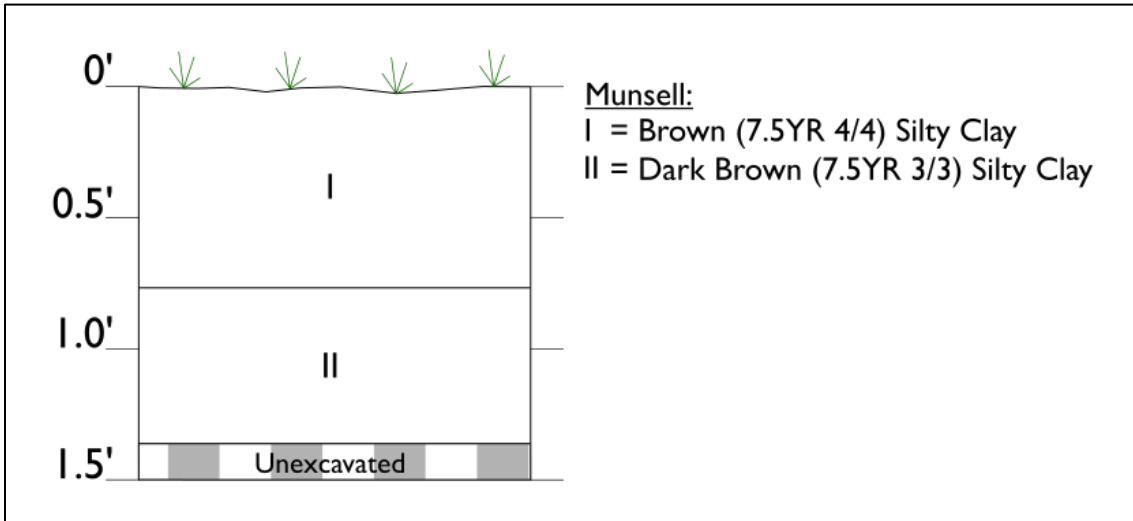


Figure 16: Typical STP in Locus 1 (STP B-7).

Toward the middle of the project area, near the artificial rise, soils are heavily mottled and disturbed with multiple soil levels, including a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty loam topsoil. A mottled second level was identifiable in several STPs as a mottled red (2.5YR 4/6) with reddish brown and brown (2.5YR 5/3 to 5YR 5/4) silty clay. That level overlays a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay, which overlays a red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 17). The mottled second level and redder than anticipated subsoil indicates a disturbed section of the project area, likely from the creation of the artificial rise.

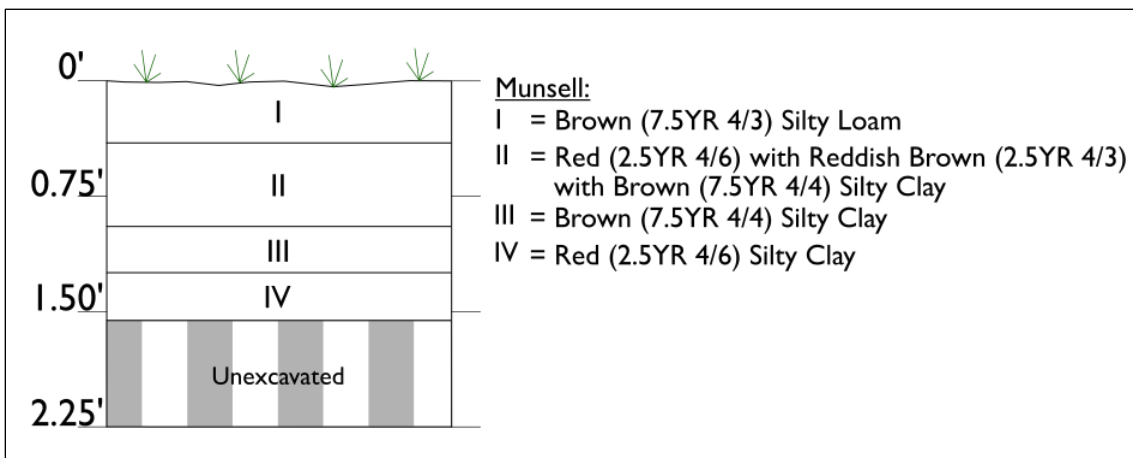


Figure 17: Representative Disturbed Shovel Test Pit (STP I-7).

Backhoe Trenches

Two BHTs were excavated at the site to complete the fieldwork for the Phase I survey. BHT 1 was placed over the anticipated Portner Tower foundation. This trench was later expanded to expose the entirety of the Portner Tower foundation. BHT 2 was placed to cross section an artificial landform, adjacent to STP I-8, which had uncovered a terracotta pipe running north to south through the landform.

The first trench, BHT 1, was a rectangular block excavated in line with the STP grid, along Portner Avenue. The trench measured approximately 32 feet (9.8 m) along its longer north-south axis and 28 feet (8.5 m) along its east-west axis. It was located along the northwestern edge of the project area, approximately 15 feet (4.3 m) southeast of the Portner Avenue sidewalk that bounded the project to the northwest and 140 feet (6.1 m) northeast of the Maple Street sidewalk that bounded the project to the southwest. This trench was intended to uncover the foundation of the Portner Tower using a location chosen based on review of historic aerials, the circular pattern in the grass identified during the pedestrian survey, and STP excavation. Backhoe trenching revealed what appeared to be the octagonal tower foundation and an exterior wall, believed to support a stairwell that led to the second floor of the tower (Photo 6).



Photo 6: Overview of BHT 1, Facing Southeast.

The foundation represents the remains of the Portner Tower. Together with historic photographs, it has been determined that the tower was a two-story structure composed of red sandstone blocks fastened with mud mortar; the structure had a raised basement area with the first floor being a story above the ground surface. The below-ground foundation of the structure is octagonal, and the structural system slightly changed once above the ground surface to be more circular in form. A stone relieving arch at the ground surface helped to support the stone massing. The main portion of the tower had a slightly flared cap supported by stone dentils and topped with a crenelated parapet. Windows in the massing comprised both vertical and horizontal rectangular voids, some with glass. Appended to the main tower was a one-story oriel-like round projection, leading from the first floor to the second. This projection also had a crenelated parapet.

The archaeological remains of the tower comprised on the below-ground foundation remains in an octagonal form. Several gaps were noted in the foundation, likely representing stones removed during its original demolition. Unplaced stone was noted on the northern edge of the foundation, likely due to the collapse of the exterior round projection noted above (see Figure 7, p. 31). Numerous patches of mud mortar were still present on the foundation materials (Photo 7). A blasting hole reflecting the origins of the stone's original acquisition methodology was visible along the western edge of the foundation, giving additional data to the tower's construction (Photo 8, p. 41). Several fragments of white plaster were noted among the stones, revealing historic interior surface treatments. A dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 and 10YR 5/6) silty clay matrix was visible inside the foundation, representing an unfinished floor within the tower (Figure 18, p. 42).



Photo 7: Detail of Mortar in Tower Foundation.



Photo 8: Blasting Hole In Stone Comprising the Tower Foundation Illustrating Pre-Construction Stone Processing Technique.

BHT 2 was a generally rectangular backhoe excavation, measuring approximately 35 feet (10.7 m) east to west and 4 feet (1.2 m) north to south (Figure 19, p. 43). It was in the eastern half of the project area, with the goal of investigating an artificial rise and terracotta pipe uncovered in STP I-8. The trench ran the length of the rise, aligned roughly east to west, and was excavated in order to reveal a cross section of the elevated feature (Photo 9, p. 44). More of the terracotta pipe was uncovered, continuing to run roughly north to south through BHT 2 (Photo 10, p. 44).

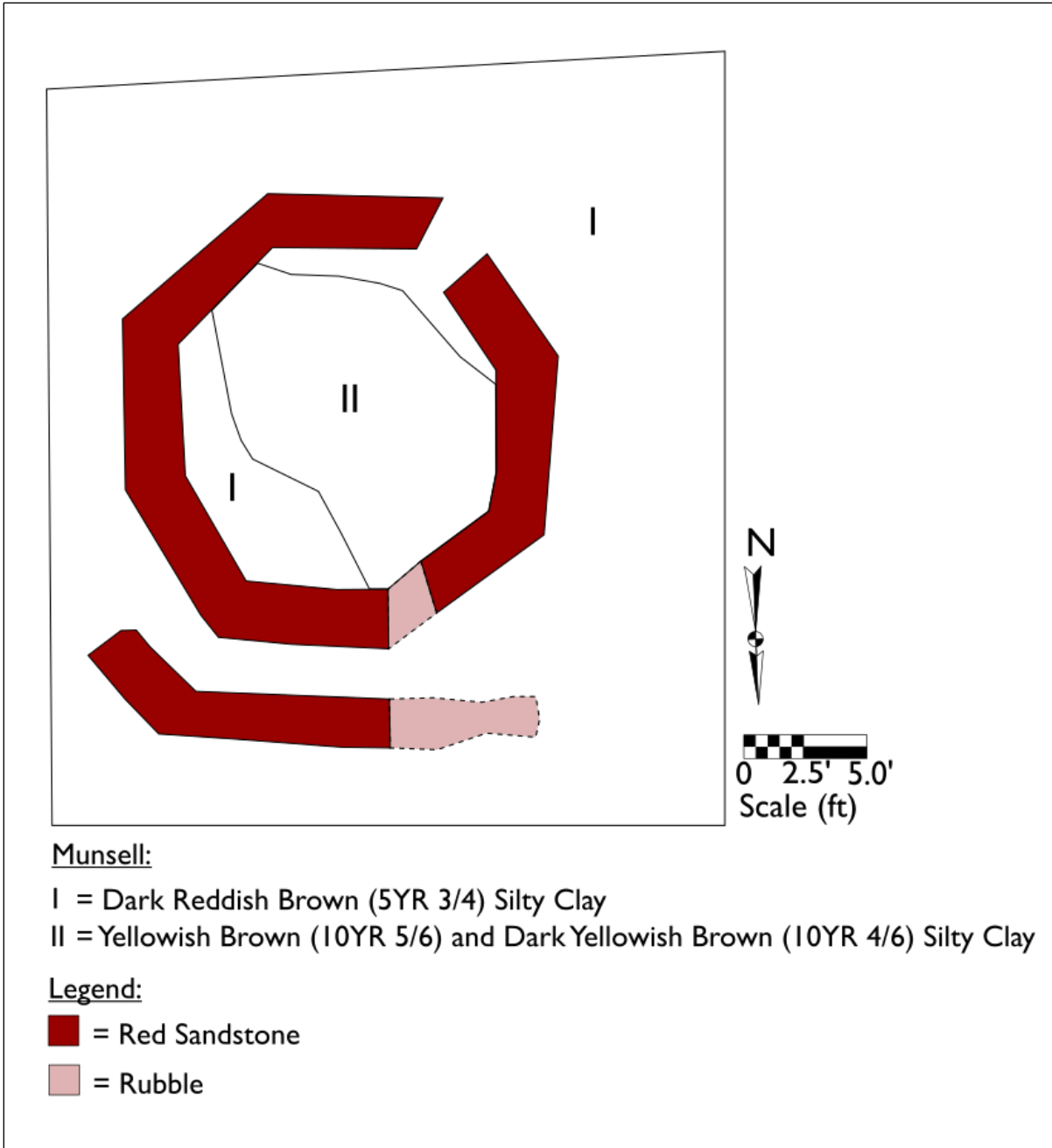


Figure 18: BHT 1 Plan View.

Figure 19: Artificial Rise and Trench Results (VGIN 2021). Per guidelines set forth in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and other applicable legislation, the locations of recorded archaeological sites have been redacted from this report. Please contact the City of Manassas to request this data.



Photo 9: Overview of North Profile Wall of BHT 2.



Photo 10: Overview of BHT 2 Showing Terracotta Pipe, Looking North.

The north profile of the wall revealed five layers, beginning with a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay silt topsoil. The topsoil overlay a cultural layer of dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sand that was 75 percent modern gravel and contained the terracotta pipe. The gravel layer was undercut by more of the topsoil, before covering a dark red (2.5YR 3/6) silty clay level. A small section of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silty clay was underneath this layer only for about five feet (1.5 m) in the eastern half of the profile, before giving way to the strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil present throughout the profile wall (Figure 20). The south profile wall did not offer much of a change from the northern profile, with the same dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay silt topsoil. Underneath the topsoil in the south profile was a dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) clay silt layer that was 50 percent modern gravel and contained the terracotta pipe, similar to the second level in the north wall. A dark red (2.5YR 3/6) silty clay level undercut the partially gravel layer, before giving way to the same strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil present throughout the north profile wall (Figure 21). A cast iron pipe was identified in the southeastern corner of BHT 2, but was unable to be removed (Photo 11, p. 46)

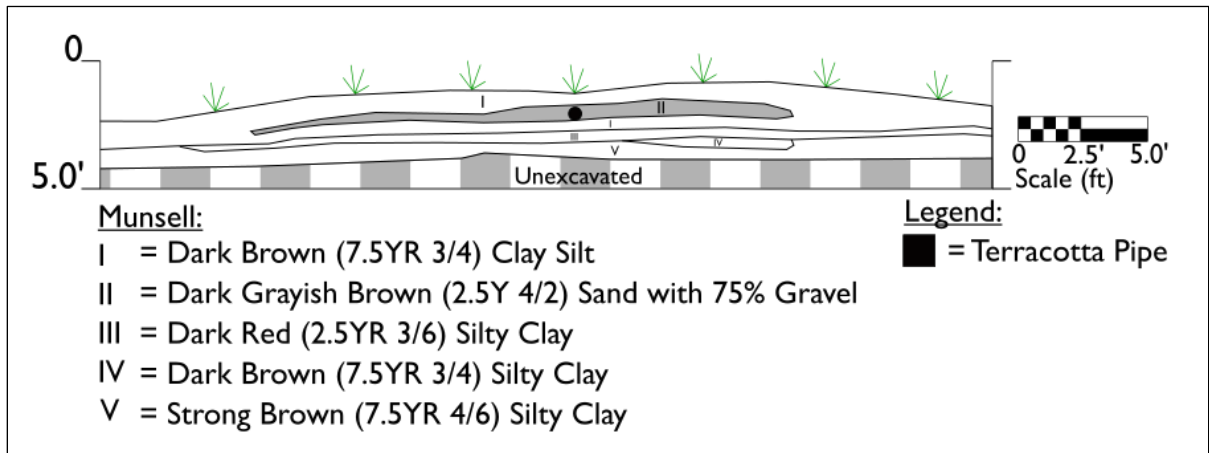


Figure 20: Northern Profile of BHT 2.

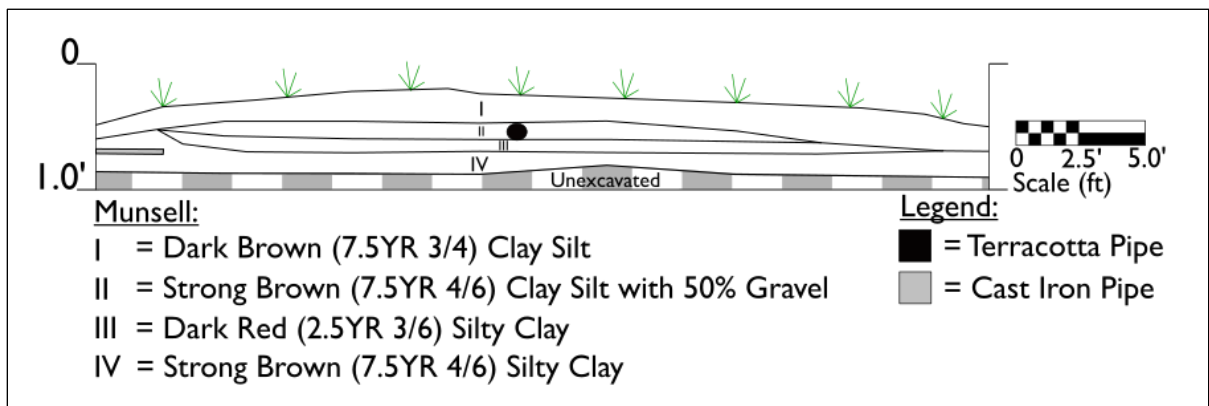


Figure 21: Southern Profile of BHT 2.



Photo 11: Cast Iron Pipe in Southern Profile Wall, Facing South.

Artifact Analysis

The assemblage from the Annaburg survey consists of 87 historic artifacts recovered from STPs and BHTs. The majority of the artifact assemblage is intact bottle or container glass, comprising 31 percent (n=27). Architectural items such as floor and drainage tile fragments, window glass, an iron hinge, and nails make up another large part of the assemblage, comprising 27.6 percent (n=24). Dateable container glass mainly consists of twentieth-century bottle fragments, and ceramic sherds include table wares with no dateable decorations, and terracotta planting pot fragments. Additional artifacts include two pieces of machine-made iron hardware.

A total of 44 artifacts was collected from BHT 1 and the stripping of the area around Portner Tower (Photo 12, p. 47). See the subsequent section on site analysis for a full list. Two artifacts were collected from BHT 2, a mid-twentieth century Pepsi bottle and a plastic golf cup (Photo 13, p. 48). That artificial rise therefore is a likely putting green, known to have existed in front of the Annaburg house during its use as a nursing home from the 1960s until 2005. The terracotta pipe likely represents a drainage feature for the putting green. It does not date to the Portner family's occupation of the house and may not even be over 50 years old.



Photo 12: Sample of Artifact Assemblage from Locus 1. Top row from left to right: An iron door hinge and a ceramic flooring tile fragment. Bottom row from left to right: A terracotta flower pot sherd and a machine-made bottle fragment.

Site 44PW2101 Annaburg

The archival research revealed that the current 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property was developed as a cohesive landscape in 1892. This includes the house, driveway, plantings, and the remains of what may be several no-longer-extant buildings. The archaeological study uncovered the intact foundation of the Portner Tower, thus suggesting that other archaeological deposits associated with Annaburg are likely present. As such, it was determined that the entire property owned by the City should be considered part of the Annaburg archaeological site, 44PW2101, extending outside the boundaries of the project area and comprising the 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property today (see Figure 3, p. 4). As the entire project area is within the site boundary, all artifacts from STP and BHT excavation were attributed to the site. In an attempt to understand the landscape and further refine activity areas, the Portner Tower foundation has been labeled as Locus 1 within site 44PW2101. Such a nomenclature will allow the City to continue archaeological studies on the property and analyze the evolving landscape, maintain a connection within the Annaburg property as a whole, while distinguishing between notable use areas.



Photo 13: Artifacts Recovered from BHT 2: From left to right: mid-twentieth century Pepsi bottle and a plastic golf cup

Locus 1: Portner Tower

Although the Portner Tower had been destroyed in the late-twentieth century as a public hazard, oral history suggested that the foundation was located within the west lawn. During the pedestrian survey, a small patch of exposed concrete was observed in the northern half of the project area, to the east of a circular pattern in the grass (Photo 14, p. 49). Based on historic aerials, the circular pattern was identified as the foundation for the Portner Tower. The exposed concrete to the east was likely the remains of a sidewalk that used to extend throughout the west lawn.

A small number of artifacts were collected during the excavation of the trench and from the surrounding STPs A-6, B-5, and B-7 in order to add to the picture of the site as a whole, even if they could not, as a result of the disturbed context, be definitively connected to the building near where they were found (Figure 22, p. 50). A total of 44 artifacts was collected from these contexts, including an iron hinge; aqua, clear, emerald green, and amber bottle glass fragments; four terracotta planting pot sherds; an aluminum pull tab; a ceramic floor tile; a piece of construction mortar; and three machine cut iron nails (see Photo 12, p. 47). These artifacts are generally consistent with the early- to mid-twentieth century, during which the house was occupied, then later used as a nursing home.



Photo 14: Portner Tower Foundation Location, Prior to Excavation, Facing Southwest.

Evaluation and Significance

Because the current Annaburg property was developed as a cohesive landscape in the 1890s and features related to its original design and use are still extant across the landscape and within the subsoil matrix, the current 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property was recorded as one archaeological site—44PW2101. Although the Annaburg site was occupied from the late-nineteenth through the early-twenty-first century, the period of significance of the site is 1892, the year the Portner’s began construction on the property, until the 1960s, when the property was sold to Sills to create a nursing home. At this time, two large wings were constructed to either side of the main house, which were later demolished following the moving of the nursing home’s operation from Annaburg to the facility to the northwest. This activity caused notable disturbances to the northeastern portion of the site but the remainder of the site is notably intact.

Figure 22: Locus 1 STP Results with Mapped BHT 1. Per guidelines set forth in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and other applicable legislation, the locations of recorded archaeological sites have been redacted from this report. Please contact the City of Manassas to request this data.

The significance of 44PW2101 was evaluated in relation to the NRHP-eligibility criteria. The site was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a style; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield significant information of the history of the area. DHR# 155-0021, the Annaburg house, has already been listed in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit. The archaeological site 44PW2101 mirrors the existing boundaries of the Annaburg architectural property. Based on abbreviated archival research, there are no known significant associations between 44PW2101 and a significant historical event or pattern of events (Criterion A). There is an association between 44PW2101 and Robert Portner, a figure associated with the local history of Manassas. During an analysis of the association of Annaburg as an architectural property and Portner as a significant individual, it was determined that Portner and his involvement in Manassas does not rise to the level of significance to be eligible under Criterion B. As such, the same analysis is used in an evaluation of the associated site and the site is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Although one foundation was noted, the remains are not a unique architectural style, do not represent the work of a master, and are not representative of regional trends. The site is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. 44PW2101 is recommended eligible under Criterion D for its ability to reveal information on early development of the city of Manassas, the landscape of urban elite as they created formal estates in suburban areas, and the occupation of a wealthy retreat that was also used as a public park. As such, Dovetail **recommends that site 44PW2101 is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The site is also a contributing element to the Annaburg house property (155-0021).**

To help orchestrate future studies within the site, the identified subsurface feature (the Portner Tower foundation) has been labeled Locus 1. This naming system will allow future archaeological studies to build on the current research by giving each use area a unique identifier while keeping them bound within the Annaburg property to maintain their context and interpretive association. The Portner Tower foundation represents a former building once located on the Annaburg site dating to the late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century, contemporaneous with the construction of the house. The foundation contributes to the significance of the Annaburg site. Further testing of Locus 1, the Portner Tower, is recommended to learn more about the life of Robert Portner, specifically his connections to his native Germany and his attempts to adapt old-world building techniques and styles to new world aesthetics and materials. Artifacts noted in this area may also shed light on its architectural configuration and use over time. Additional excavations elsewhere on the property may reveal additional occupational loci that shed light on this important facet of Manassas history.

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of the City, Dovetail conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the approximately 1.76-acre (0.71-ha) Annaburg west lawn project area in Manassas, Virginia. The City is currently developing the larger 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property, a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed historic resource, into a public park. The project, conducted in April 2022, was designed to identify subsurface archaeological remains within the project area and to locate the foundation of the Portner Tower, a historic feature once extant on the landscape associated with the Annaburg House. This survey complied with the *DHR Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (2017).

Previous to fieldwork, archival research was conducted to provide a framework for understanding the site occupation and ownership history. The archaeological fieldwork involved the survey of the project area and the excavation of two BHTs, as well as mapping of identified features. The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and the excavation of 106 STPs across the project area. Backhoe trenching was used to further identify the Portner Tower foundations within the project area. An additional BHT was excavated to identify the origin of an artificial rise, which turned out to be a mid-twentieth century putting green, associated with the era of the Annaburg house's use as a nursing home.

Site 44PW2101, Annaburg, includes the house, completed in 1894, and all of the surrounding property now owned by the City. The 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) site represents a fraction of the original 2,157 acres (872.91 ha) of the original Annaburg estate, bought and developed by Robert Portner in the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century. DHR# 155-021, the Annaburg house, has already been listed for the NRHP under Criterion C as a representative piece of architecture from 1892–1894. Dovetail recommends the archaeological site 44PW2101 be considered eligible under Criterion D for its continued research potential. Future work on site 44PW2101 could reveal information on early development of the city of Manassas, the landscape of urban elite as they created formal estates in suburban areas, and the occupation of a wealthy retreat that was also used as a public park. As such, Dovetail **recommends that site 44PW2101 be considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. The site is also a contributing element to the Annaburg house property (155-0021).**

To help orchestrate future studies within the site, the identified subsurface feature (the Portner Tower foundation) has been labeled Locus 1. Further testing of Locus 1, the Portner Tower, is recommended to learn more about the life of Robert Portner, specifically his connections to his native Germany and his attempts to adapt old-world building techniques and styles to new world aesthetics and materials. Artifacts noted in this area may also shed light on its architectural configuration and use over time. Additional excavations elsewhere on the property may reveal additional occupational loci that shed light on this important facet of Manassas history.

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST CATALOG

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Transect	STP	Level	Start Depth (ft.)	End Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
A	1				NOT EXCAVATED		sidewalk
A	2	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
A	2	II	0.7	1.1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	3	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
A	3	II	0.8	1.2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	4	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
A	4	II	1.1	1.5	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	5	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
A	5	II	0.8	1.2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	6	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay	1 nail, 4 glass	
A	6	II	0.9	1.3	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	7	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
A	7	II	1	1.4	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	8	I	0	0.6	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
A	8	II	0.6	1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	9	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
A	9	II	0.8	1.2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
A	10	I	0	0.8	10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 5/2 brownish gray silty clay		
A	10	II	0.8	1.2	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay silt		demo fill
A	11	I	0	0.9	10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 5/2 brownish gray silty clay		demo fill
A	11	II	0.9	1.3	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay silt		
A	12				NOT EXCAVATED		sewer cap
A	13	I	0	1	10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 5/2 brownish gray silty clay		demo fill
A	13	II	1	1.4	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay silt		
B	1	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
B	1	II	0.7	0.8	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		root impasse
B	2	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
B	2	II	0.7	0.9	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		bedrock impasse
B	3	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
B	3	II	0.7	1.1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
B	4	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
B	4	II	0.7	0.8	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		root impasse
B	5	I	0	1.6	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay	1 ceramic	
B	5	II	1.6	2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
B	6	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
B	6	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock
B	7	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
B	7	II	0.8	1.4	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay		bedrock impasse
B	8	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
B	8	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock
B	9	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		brick discarded
B	9	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
B	10	I	0	0.6	10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellowish silty clay		10% gravel - fill
B	10	II	0.6	1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		dense brick

Transect	STP	Level	Start Depth (ft.)	End Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
B	11	I	0	0.6	10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 5/2 brownish gray silty clay		fill
B	11	II	0.6	1	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay silt		10% gravel - fill
B	12	I	0	0.5	10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 5/2 brownish gray silty clay		
B	12	II	0.5	1	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay silt		
B	13				NOT EXCAVATED		edge of parking lot
C	1	I	0	1.4	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
C	1	II	1.4	0.9	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
C	2	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock - root impasse
C	3	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
C	3	II	1.2	1.6	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
C	4	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
C	4	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
C	5	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
C	5	II	0.7	1.1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
C	6	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
C	6	II	1	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
C	7	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
C	7	II	1	1.2	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		bedrock impasse
C	8	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
C	8	II	1.1	1.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
C	9	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
C	9	II	0.8	1.2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		with bedrock
C	10	I	0	0.6	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay		with bedrock - gravel - fill
C	10	II	0.6	1	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow with 10YR 5/3 brown silty clay		with bedrock - gravel - fill
C	11	I	0	0.6	10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 5/2 brownish gray silty clay		
C	11	II	0.6	1	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay silt		build demo fill
C	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
D	1	I	0	1.6	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
D	1	II	1.6	2	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
D	2	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
D	2	II	0.8	1.2	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock
D	3	I	0	1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay		with bedrock
D	3	II	1	1.6	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay		with bedrock - fill - large rock impasse
D	4	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
D	4	II	0.7	1.1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
D	5	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
D	5	II	0.7	1.1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
D	6	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
D	6	II	1.2	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		bedrock impasse
D	7	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
D	7	II	1.2	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		bedrock impasse
D	8	I	0	0.6	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay	1 tile, 1 glass	
D	8	II	0.6	1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		

Transect	STP	Level	Start Depth (ft.)	End Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
D	9	I	0	0.5	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay	4 tile, 1 ceramic, 1 nail	fill - brick discarded
D	9	II	0.5	1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		with bedrock
D	10	I	0	1	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		with bedrock and gravel - fill
D	11				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
D	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
E	1	I	0	1.5	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
E	1	II	1.5	1.9	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
E	2	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
E	2	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock
E	3	I	0	1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay		
E	3	II	1	1.4	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay		with bedrock
E	4	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
E	4	II	0.7	1.1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
E	5	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
E	5	II	0.8	1.2	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
E	6	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
E	6	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
E	7	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 5/4 brown silty loam		
E	7	II	0.7	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay loam		
E	8	I	0	0.7	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown with 10YR 5/1 gray and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam		
E	8	II	0.7	1.1	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown silty clay loam		
E	9	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		brick and stone debris from demo
E	9	II	0.8	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown with 5YR 5/6 yellowish red silty clay loam		
E	10	I	0	0.3	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		
E	10	II	0.3	0.5	7.5YR 4/4 brown with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty loam		with asphalt
E	10	III	0.5	0.9	5YR 4/4 reddish brown silty clay		with eroded bedrock - truncated - nursing home demo area
E	11				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
E	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
F	1	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
F	1	II	1.2	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		root impasse
F	2	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		dense roots throughout
F	2	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
F	3	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
F	3	II	1.2	1.6	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		with bedrock
F	4	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
F	4	II	1.1	1.5	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		with bedrock
F	5	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock - brick discarded
F	5	II	0.8	1.2	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock
F	6	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		

Transect	STP	Level	Start Depth (ft.)	End Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
F	6	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
F	7	I	0	0.5	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay	1 UID metal	fill
F	7	II	0.5	1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		with bedrock
F	8	I	0	0.8	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay	1 nail, 1 tile	brick discarded
F	8	II	0.8	1.4	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
F	9	I	0	0.6	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay		brick discarded
F	9	II	0.6	1.2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
F	10	I	0	0.5	10YR 3/3 dark brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay		brick discarded
F	10	II	0.5	1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		
F	11				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
F	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
G	1	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
G	1	II	0.9	1.3	5YR 5/6 yellowish red silty clay		with bedrock
G	2	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
G	2	II	0.8	1.2	5YR 5/6 yellowish red silty clay		
G	3	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
G	3	II	1.1	1.5	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		
G	4	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
G	4	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
G	5	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		brick and coal discarded
G	5	II	1.1	1.6	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam		
G	6	I	0	1.1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown with 7.5YR 4/4 brown and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam	2 glass, 1 ceramic	brick discarded - disturbed fill
G	6	II	1.1	1.7	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam		
G	7	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		
G	7	II	1.1	1.9	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty loam		
G	8	I	0	0.4	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		
G	8	II	0.4	0.9	5YR 4/6 yellowish red with 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay loam		
G	8	III	0.9	1.7	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
G	9	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty loam		
G	9	II	0.7	1.3	5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay		with siltstone - eroded bedrock impasse
G	10	I	0	0.8	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam		architectural fill - demo area of nursing home
G	10	II	0.8	1.3	5YR 5/6 yellowish red silty clay		
G	11				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
G	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
H	1	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
H	1	II	1	1.4	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		with bedrock
H	2	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
H	2	II	1	1.5	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		
H	3	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
H	3	II	0.7	1.1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
H	4	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
H	4	II	1.1	1.5	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		

Transect	STP	Level	Start Depth (ft.)	End Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
H	5	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay	1 glass	
H	5	II	1	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
H	6	I	0	1.5	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
H	6	II	1.5	1.9	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		
H	7	I	0	1.7	7.5YR 4/3 brown silty loam		brick discarded
H	7	II	1.7	2	2.5YR 4/6 red with 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown and 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
H	8	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/3 brown silty loam	1 glass	
H	8	II	0.8	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		
H	8	III	1.1	1.4	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		
H	9	I	0	1.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay	1 ceramic, 1 glass	10% gravel - brick discard
H	9	II	1.9	2.1	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		bedrock impasse
H	10	I	0	0.7	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay	4 tile, 1 glass	
H	10	II	0.7	0.9	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		bedrock impasse
H	11	I	0	1	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 5/1 gray silty clay		with bedrock - demo fill
H	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
I	1	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		offset 3' NE due to tree
I	1	II	1.1	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		root impasse
I	2	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
I	2	II	1.2	1.5	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		20% eroded bedrock
I	3	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
I	3	II	1.2	1.6	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		20% eroded bedrock
I	4	I	0	1.6	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay	1 glass	
I	4	II	1.6	1.9	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		20% eroded bedrock
I	5	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
I	5	II	1.2	1.3	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		20% eroded bedrock
I	6	I	0	1.4	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
I	6	II	1.4	1.8	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		20% eroded bedrock
I	7	I	0	0.4	7.5YR 4/3 brown silty loam		
I	7	II	0.4	0.9	2.5YR 4/6 red with 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown and 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		heavily disturbed - eroded bedrock
I	7	III	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
I	7	IV	1.3	1.6	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		
I	8	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam	1 nail, 2 glass	
I	8	II	1	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		50% gravel - terracotta pipe 1' BGS running N-S.
I	9	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/3 brown silty loam		
I	9	II	0.7	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam		50% gravel
I	9	III	0.9	1.3	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		very compact
I	10	I	0	0.4	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty sandy clay		25% gravel

Transect	STP	Level	Start Depth (ft.)	End Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Artifacts	Comments
I	10	II	0.4	1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		mottled with strat I - demo fill - plastic drain pipe cutting through
I	11				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
I	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area
J	1	I	0	0.8	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
J	1	II	0.8	1	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		bedrock impasse
J	2	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
J	2	II	1	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
J	3	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
J	3	II	1	1.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
J	4	I	0	0.7	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
J	4	II	0.7	0.9	2.5YR 4/6 red silty clay		bedrock impasse
J	5	I	0	1.1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock
J	5	II	1.1	1.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock
J	6	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		with bedrock and large cobbles
J	6	II	1.2	1.6	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock
J	7	I	0	1.2	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay		
J	7	II	1.2	1.6	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
J	8	I	0	0.9	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay	1 nail	brick discarded
J	8	II	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		
J	9	I	0	1	7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay	2 nails	with bedrock - brick discarded
J	9	II	1	2	7.5YR 4/4 brown with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		with bedrock - disturbed - large tree root impasse
J	10	I	0	0.7	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty sandy clay	1 ceramic	25% gravel
J	10	II	0.7	1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay		demo fill
J	11	I	0	0.4	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay		10% gravel
J	11	II	0.4	1	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 5/1 gray silty clay		demo fill
J	12				NOT EXCAVATED		demo area

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

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Site #	Prov Type	Prov Name	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Ware	Decoration	Manu Tech	Comments
44PW2101	Backhoe Trench	2	General Provenience		1	Bottle	Complete	Glass			Machine-made	Pepsi bottle, Mid-Century; clear color
44PW2101	Backhoe Trench	2	General Provenience		1	Cup	Complete	Composite			Machine-made	Cup for golf ball hole; Plastic with iron insert
44PW2101	STP	D-8	I	1	1	Tile, Drainage	Fragment	Coarse Earthenware				
44PW2101	STP	D-8	I	1	1	Bottle	Base Fragment	Glass			Machine-made	Aqua color
44PW2101	STP	D-9	I	1	1	Nail	Complete	Iron			Cut, Machine Cut Head	
44PW2101	STP	D-9	I	1	1	Tile, Floor	Fragment	Ceramic	Porcelain			
44PW2101	STP	D-9	I	1	4	Tile, Drainage	Fragment	Coarse Earthenware				
44PW2101	STP	E-8	I	1	1	Tile, Floor	Complete	Ceramic	Porcelain			23.9 mm x 23.9 mm
44PW2101	STP	F-7	I	1	1	Wire	Fragment	Iron			Ungalvanized Wire	Twisted wire
44PW2101	STP	F-8	I	1	1	Tile, Floor	Complete	Ceramic	Porcelain			23.3 mm x 23.3 mm
44PW2101	STP	F-8	I	1	1	Nail	Complete	Iron			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	
44PW2101	STP	G-6	I	1	2	Container Glass	Fragment	Glass				Soda lime glass; Green, Light color
44PW2101	STP	G-6	I	1	1	Tile, Floor	Fragment	Ceramic		Colored Glaze		
44PW2101	STP	H-10	I	1	4	Tile, Drainage	Fragment	Coarse Earthenware				
44PW2101	STP	H-10	I	1	1	Window Glass	Fragment	Glass			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	Aqua color
44PW2101	STP	H-5	I	1	1	Bottle, Wine	Body Fragment	Glass			Mouth Blown, General	Green, dark color
44PW2101	STP	H-8	I	1	1	Bottle, Beer/Soda	Body Fragment	Glass			Machine-made	Clear color
44PW2101	STP	H-9	I	1	1	Hollowware	Body Fragment	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	None Present		
44PW2101	STP	H-9	I	1	1	Indeterminate	Fragment	Glass			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	Red color
44PW2101	STP	I-4	I	1	1	Window Glass	Fragment	Glass			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	Aqua color
44PW2101	STP	I-8	I	1	2	Window Glass	Fragment	Glass			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	Aqua color
44PW2101	STP	I-8	I	1	1	Nail	Complete	Iron			Ungalvanized Wire	

Site #	Prov Type	Prov Name	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Ware	Decoration	Manu Tech	Comments
44PW2101	STP	J-10	I	1	1	Bowl	Rim Fragment	Porcelain	Porcelain	None Present		Modern
44PW2101	STP	J-8	I	1	1	Screw	Complete	Iron			Ungalvanized Wire	
44PW2101	STP	J-9	I	1	1	Nail	Shaft	Iron			Cut, Indeterminate Head	
44PW2101	STP	J-9	I	1	1	Nail	Complete	Iron			Cut, Machine Cut Head	
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Mortar	Fragment	Composite				
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Indeterminate	Fragment	Concrete				
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Pull Tab	Fragment	Aluminum			Machine-made	
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		2	Pot	Rim Fragment	Terra Cotta	Terracotta			
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Pot	Body Fragment	Terra Cotta	Terracotta			
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Glass			Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Aqua color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Tile, Floor	Fragment	Ceramic		Colored Glaze		
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Glass			Mold Blown, Machine	Aqua color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Part	Stone				Rock with drilled hole?
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Glass		Embossed	Machine-made	Clear color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		7	Glass Fragment, Curved	Body Fragment	Glass			Mold Blown, Machine	Clear color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		3	Window Glass	Fragment	Glass			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	Aqua color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Glass		Molded Pattern	Machine-made	Green, Emerald color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		2	Bottle	Body Fragment	Glass			Machine-made	Green, Emerald color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Bottle, Beer/Soda	Body Fragment	Glass			Machine-made	Amber color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		2	Bottle	Base Fragment	Glass			Mold Blown, Machine	Post Mold - Embossing on base; Clear color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Bar	Fragment	Iron			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	

Site #	Prov Type	Prov Name	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Ware	Decoration	Manu Tech	Comments
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Nail	Head and Shaft	Iron			Cut, Indeterminate Head	
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		3	Nail	Complete	Iron			Cut, Machine Cut Head	
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		1	Hinge	Fragment	Iron			Machine-made	
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Backhoe Trench	1	General Provenience		6	Indeterminate	Fragment	Iron			Indeterminate Manufacturing Technique	
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	STP	A-6	I	1	2	Bottle	Body Fragment	Glass		Embossed	Machine-made	"20 oz" embossed; Clear color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	STP	A-6	I	1	2	Glass Fragment, Curved	Body Fragment	Glass			Machine-made	Clear color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	STP	A-6	I	1	1	Nail	Complete	Iron			Cut, Machine Cut Head	
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	STP	B-5	I	1	1	Pot	Body Fragment	Terra Cotta	Terracotta			
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	STP	B-7	I	1	1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Glass			Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Aqua color
44PW2101 (Locus 1)	Surface	1		0	4	Pot	Body Fragment	Terra Cotta	Terracotta			Found near tower entrance

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APPENDIX C: SITE FORMS

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Snapshot

Date Generated: June 02, 2022

Site Name: Annaburg
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1892 - 1924, 1894 - 1979
Site Type(s): Dwelling, single, Other
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Site 1

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: MANASSAS
County/Independent City: Manassas (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 320
Aspect: Flat
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 3.700
Landform: Urban
Ownership Status: Local Govt
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Dwelling, single
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Post Cold War, Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: 1892
End Year: 1924

Comments: The archival research revealed that the current 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property was developed as a cohesive landscape in 1892. This includes the house, driveway, plantings, and the remains of what may be several no-longer-extant buildings. The archaeological study uncovered the intact foundation of the Portner Tower, thus suggesting that other archaeological sites associated with Annaburg are likely present. As such, it was determined that the entire property owned by the City should be considered part of the Annaburg archaeological site, Temp 1, extending outside the boundaries of the project area and comprising the 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property today. As the entire project area is within the site boundary, all artifacts from STP and BHT excavation were attributed to the site. In an attempt to understand the landscape and further refine activity areas, the Portner Tower foundation has been labeled as Locus 1 within site Temp 1. Such a nomenclature will allow the City to continue archaeological studies on the property and analyze the evolving landscape, maintain a connection within the Annaburg property as a whole but distinguishing between notable use areas.

Component 2

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Other
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: 1894
End Year: 1979
Comments: Locus 1, Annaburg Tower

Although the Portner Tower had been destroyed in the late-twentieth century as a public hazard, oral history suggested that the foundation was located within the west lawn. During the pedestrian survey, a small patch of exposed concrete was observed in the northern half of the project area, to the east of a circular pattern in the grass. Based on historic aerials, the circular pattern was identified as the foundation for the Portner Tower. The exposed concrete to the east was likely the remains of a sidewalk that used to extend throughout the west lawn.

A small number of artifacts were collected during the excavation of the trench and from the surrounding STPs A-6, B-5, and B-7 in order to add to the picture of the site as a whole, even if they could not, as a result of the disturbed context, be definitively connected to the building near where they were found. A total of 44 artifacts was collected from these contexts, including an iron hinge; aqua, clear, emerald green, and amber bottle glass fragments; four terracotta planting pot sherds; an aluminum pull tab; a ceramic floor tile; a piece of construction mortar; and three machine cut iron nails. These artifacts are generally consistent with the early- to mid-twentieth century, during which the house was occupied, then later used as a nursing home.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Luke Donohue and Jonathon Valalik. 2022. "Archaeological Survey of the Annaburg West Lawn in Manassas, Virginia." Dovetail Cultural Resources Group.

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

The archaeological work was conducted from April 11–15, 2022, under the direction of project archaeologist Luke Donohue with help from Timothy Hitchens and Kathleen Rezendes. Kerri Barile served as the Principal Investigator for the project and also contributed to the fieldwork.

Project Review File Number:

No Data

Sponsoring Organization:

No Data

Organization/Company:

Dovetail CRG

Investigator:

Luke Donohue

Survey Date:

4/22/2022

Survey Description:

The archaeological fieldwork involved the pedestrian and shovel test pit (STP) survey of the project area and the excavation of two backhoe trenches, as well as mapping of any identified features. Archival research was conducted to provide a framework for understanding the site occupation and ownership history.

Current Land Use

Lawn

Date of Use

4/15/2022 12:00:00 AM

Comments

No Data

Threats to Resource:

Development, Neglect

Site Conditions:

0-24% of Site Destroyed, Intact Cultural Level, Subsurface Integrity

Survey Strategies:

Observation, Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing

Specimens Collected:

Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The assemblage from the entire Annaburg site consists of 87 historic artifacts recovered from STPs and BHTs. The majority of the artifact assemblage is intact bottle or container glass, comprising 31 percent (n=27). Architectural items such as floor and drainage tile fragments, window glass, an iron hinge, and nails make up another large part of the assemblage, comprising 27.6 percent (n=24). Dateable container glass mainly consists of twentieth-century bottle fragments, and ceramic sherds include table wares with no dateable decorations, and terracotta planting pot fragments. Additional artifacts include two pieces of machine-made iron hardware.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resources Group

Permanent Curation Repository:

City of Manassas

Field Notes:

Yes

Field Notes Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

Photographic Media:

Digital

Survey Reports:

Yes

Survey Report Information:

Luke Donohue and Jonathon Valalik. 2022. "Archaeological Survey of the Annaburg West Lawn in Manassas, Virginia." Dovetail Cultural Resources Group.

Survey Report Repository:

Dovetail CRG

DHR Library Reference Number:

No Data

Significance Statement:

Because the current Annaburg property was developed as a cohesive landscape in the 1890s and features related to its original design and use are still extant across the landscape and within the subsoil matrix, the current 3.7-acre (1.5-ha) Annaburg property was recorded as one archaeological site—Temp 1. Although the Annaburg site was occupied from the late-nineteenth through the early-twenty-first century, the period of significance of the site is 1892, the year the Portner's began construction on the property, until the 1960s, when the property was sold to Sills to create a nursing home. At this time, two large wings were constructed to either side of the main house, which were later demolished following the moving of the nursing home's operation from Annaburg to the facility to the northwest. This activity caused notable disturbances to the northeastern portion of the site but the remainder of the site is notably intact.

The significance of Temp 1 was evaluated in relation to the NRHP-eligibility criteria. The site was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a style; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield significant information of the history of the area. DHR# 155-0021, the Annaburg house, has already been listed in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit. The archaeological site

Temp 1 mirrors the existing boundaries of the Annaburg architectural property. Based on abbreviated archival research, there are no known significant associations between Temp 1 and a significant historical event or pattern of events (Criterion A). There is an association between Temp 1 and Robert Portner, a figure associated with the local history of Manassas. During an analysis of the association of Annaburg as an architectural property and Portner as a significant individual, it was determined that Portner and his involvement in Manassas does not rise to the level of significance to be eligible under Criterion B. As such, the same analysis is used in an evaluation of the associated site and the site is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Although one foundation was noted, the remains are not a unique architectural style, do not represent the work of a master, and are not representative of regional trends. The site is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Temp 1 is recommended eligible under Criterion D for its ability to reveal information on early development of the city of Manassas, the landscape of urban elite as they created formal estates in suburban areas, and the occupation of a wealthy retreat that was also used as a public park. As such, Dovetail recommends that site Temp 1 is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

To help orchestrate future studies within the site, the identified subsurface feature (the Portner Tower foundation) has been labeled Locus 1. This naming system will allow future archaeological studies to build on the current research by giving each use area a unique identifier while keeping them bound within the Annaburg property to maintain their context and interpretive association. The Portner Tower foundation represents a former building once located on the Annaburg site dating to the late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century, contemporaneous with the construction of the house. The foundation contributes to the significance of the Annaburg site. Further testing of Locus 1, the Portner Tower, is recommended to learn more about the life of Robert Portner, specifically his connections to his native Germany and his attempts to adapt old-world building techniques and styles

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:

Recommended Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :

D

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:

No Data

APPENDIX D: ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE TABLE

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Previously Recorded Architectural Properties within a 0.5-Mile (0.8-km) Radius of the Project Area. Note: Names and addresses are presented as they appear in the VCRIS records and were not altered for report consistency.

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
076-0061		"Old Bennett", Bennett Building, Bennett School, Manassas Agricultural School	9300 Lee Avenue	N/A	DHR Board Det. Eligible
076-5036	076-5168	Bristoe Station Battlefield, Bull Run Bridge, Kettle Run Battlefield, Manassas Station Operations Battlefield, Union Mills	Centreville Road - Alt Route 28, John Marshall Highway - Alt Route 55, Linton Hall Road - Alt Route 619, Sudley Road - Alt Route 234	N/A	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
076-5080	155-0161-0130	Old Manassas Courthouse, Prince William County Courthouse	9248 Lee Avenue, Courthouse Square	Manassas Historic District	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
076-5190	076-0271	Battle of Gainesville, Brawner's Farm, Groveton, Manassas Plains, Second Battle of Bull Run, Second Battle of Manassas	Balls Ford Road, Warrenton-Gainesville Turnpike - Alt Route 29	Manassas National Battlefield Park	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
076-5399		Orange and Alexandria Railway section, Train Tracks, South of the Route 28 and 234 Intersection		N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0004	44PW0513	Tudor Hall	Tudor Lane	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0005	155-0161	Manassas Railroad Station, Southern Railway Station		Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0006	155-0161-0001	Hopkins Candy Factory, Manassas Feed and Milling Company, Merchants Building	9415 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0008	155-0161-0159	Malones of Manassas (Current Name), Manassas Presbyterian Church	9329 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0012		Hooe, Kate House	8920 Quarry Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0013		Grace Methodist Episcopal Church	9000 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0014		Austin House, Cannon House	9402 Zebedee Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0015	155-0161-0164	Manassas Museum, National Bank of Manassas	9406 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0016		Cooley, F.S., House, Meredith, E.E., House	9001 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0017		Davis-Lion House	9324 West Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0018	155-0161-0060	Nicol Building, Old Manassas Post Office, Wm. Trusler Building	9115 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0019	155-0161-0076	Manassas Post Office	9108 Church Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0020	155-0161-0056	Masonic Lodge, Nicolls Building	9107 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0021		Annaburg, Annaburg Manor, Manassas Manor, Portner House, Portner Mansion	9201 Maple Street	N/A	VLR Listing
155-0022	155-0161-0129	Bethel Lutheran Church, Calvary Orthodox Presbyterian Church, First New Birth Baptist Church, Old Bethel Lutheran Church	9212 Lee Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0023		Old Prince William County Jail	Courthouse Square	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0024		Planning Building #115, Pullen, J.P., House	9305 Peabody St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0025		Commonwealth Attorney's Office, Wallace Lynn House, 9304 Peabody St (Historic/Location)	9304 Peabody Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0026	155-0161-0067	Hibbs & Giddings Building	9129 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0027	155-0161-0065	Wenrich Building	9125 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0028		A-1 Lock & Key Shop	9120 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0030		Bryant, Herbert, Feed Store, Grain Storage Building	Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0031		Ruffner School Site		N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0032	155-0161-0174	Annaburg Gate House, Portner Gate House, 9218 Portner Av (Historic/Location)	9218 Portner Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0036	155-0161-0034, 44PW1615	Dr. Iden House, 9018 Center St (Historic/Location)	9018 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0037		Rich Henderson House, 9500 Liberty Street (Historic/Location)	9500 Liberty Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0038	155-0161-0013	Wagener, W.C., House, Wagener-McBryde House	9403 Battle St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0039	155-0161-0225	Trinity Episcopal Church	9325 West St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0040	155-0161-0162	Bushong's, J.L., Grocery, Community Services Center, Wey's Store	9404 Main St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0041	155-0161-0079	Cocke, Dr. House, Dr. Simpson House	9119 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0042		Jordan, Sterling, House, Spear, H., House	9500 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0043		Grace United Methodist Church	9400 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0044		Milnes School, Osbourn School	9002- Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0045		Old Baptist Church	9008 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0046		Sprinkel House, Sutton House	9006 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0047		Brown & Hooff Building Materials	9011 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0048		Quonset Building	Center And Peabody Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0049	155-0161-0063	Rohr's 5 Cent to 1 Dollar Store, Rohr's Stores	9122 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0050	155-0161-0052	First Virginia Bank, 9100 Center St (Historic/Location), National Bank of Manassas	9100 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0051		Bennett School Principal's Residence, Old Cottage, The	9300B Peabody Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0052	155-0161-0120	Thornton, Judge J.B.T., House	9301 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0053		Nash, C.E., House	9117 Church Street	Manassas Historic District	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0054		Hynson, R.S., House, Mathis House, Pink House, The	9351 East Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0055		Carolee Apartments, Conner, E.R., House, Lebanon Hall, Stoever House	9014 Sudley Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0056		Merchant, Dr. W. Fewell, House, Meyers House, Nelson House	9311 Prescott Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0057	155-0161-0023	House, 8898 Center Street		N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0059		Weir, S.T. House	9313 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0061	155-0161-0102	Didlake-Coone House, Dr. R.E. Wine House, Edgemore	9112 N. Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0062		Wenrich, H. D. House	9026 Grant Avenue	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0063	155-0161-0004	Albert Speiden House, Carper House, 9320 Battle Street (Historic/Location)	9320 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0064	155-0161-0113	Hooff, A.A., House	9133 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0065	155-0161	Lipscomb, W. N., House	904 North Mains Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0067	155-0161	Carney House, Lewis-Shannon House	9304 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0070	155-0161	Brown, R. L., House, Davis House, Hamblen House	9302 Prescott Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0072	155-0161	Muddiman, D. B., House	9305 Prescott Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0073	155-0161-0116	Ratcliffe, G.R., House	9136 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0074		Davis-Davies House	9131 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0075		Lloyd House, Morris-Shannon House	9309 North West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0076	155-0161-0181	Allen, G.G. House, House, 9303 Prescott Ave.	9303 Prescott Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0077	155-0161-0178	L.B. Williams House, 9300 Prescott Avenue (Historic/Location), Maplewood, Prescott House	9300 Prescott Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0079	155-0161-0185	Goode, W.E., House	9307 Prescott Ave.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0080	155-0161-0119	Hibbs, E.H., House, Storke House	9139 Grant Ave.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0081	155-0161-0086	Brown, W. Hill, House	9404 Fairview Ave.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0084	155-0161-0055	Conner, E.R. Market, Manassas Hardware	9104 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0085	155-0161-0118	Cannon, Ira E., House, Wenrich, W.N., House	9138 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0089		Keeler House, Lewis, D.R., House, Lynn House	8905 Quarry Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0090	155-0161-0123	Davis, AKA, House, Kasehagen, L.W., House	9306 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0091		Spies, L.W. Mrs., House	8904 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0094	155-0161-0062	M.I.C. Building, Manassas Improvement Company	9117 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0096	155-0161	Wagener's, W. C., Store	9420 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0098	155-0161	Clem, W. A., House	9406 Fairview Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0100		County Office Buildings, 106, 107, 108	9254 Lee Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0101		Assessments Office, Manassas Messenger Building, Prince William County Library	9252 Lee Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0103	155-0161	Hazen Building, Sinclair Estate Building	9406 Battle Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0104	155-0161-0059	Old Peoples National Bank	9110 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0105	155-0161-0053	Conner Building, Conner's Opera House	9102 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0106		Baldwin Park, Eastern College-Swavelly School Site	Prince William Street	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0107		Pickeral House	9326 West Street	N/A	DHR Board Det. Eligible
155-0109		Thornton Building	9251 Lee Ave.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0110	155-0161-0182	Beane, A.O., House	9304 Prescott Ave.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0111	155-0161-0184	Evans, E., House	9306 Prescott Ave.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0112	155-0161-0025	Byrd, R.L., House, Seymour House	8901 Center St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0113		Justice-Mosser House, Mosser House	8900 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0114		Blakemore House	8908 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0115		Carters Store	9402 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0116		First Baptist Church	9258 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0117		Alexander Estate House, Braxton, John, House (Site)	9256 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0118	155-0161-0196	Cox House		Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0119	155-0161	Libeau Row	9227 Portner Avenue, 9300 West Street	Manassas Historic District	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0119-0001	155-0161-0204	House, 9300 West Street	9300 West Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0119-0002	155-0161-0175	House, 9227 Portner Avenue	9227 Portner Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0119-0003	155-0161-0003	House, 9229 Portner Avenue	9229 Portner Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0119-0004	155-0161-0177	House, 9231 Portner Avenue	9231 Portner Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0120		House, 8909 Quarry Street	8909 Quarry Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0121		Ames Funeral Home, Ames House	8914 Quarry Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0122		Hynson House, Annex #1, Mathis House Annex	9309 Centreville Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0123		Homehurst, Saunders House, Trimmer's Mill Miller's House	9308 North Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0124	155-0161-0033	Old All Saints Catholic Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church in America	8906 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0125	155-0161-0057	AKA Wittington's Hardware, Cocke's Drugs, Cocke's Pharmacy, Nash & Fisher Hardware, Nash's Hardware	9108 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0127		Hixson Hall	9325 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0128		Hixson-Arrington House	9319 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0129		Nicol House, Rice House	9316 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0130		Nash House	9305 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0131		Clark, Rev. T.D.D., House, Clark-Galleher House, Gallaher House	9026 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0132	155-0161-0121	Hook House, Maloney House	9303 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0133	155-0161-0117	Howard-Bisson House, Turberville House	9137 Grant Ave.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0135	155-0161-0049	Manassas Town Hall		N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0136	155-0161	Charles E. Fisher and Son Grocery, Gregory's Florist	9016 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0137	155-0161-0045	Byrd-Fisher House, J. Rice, Jr., House		N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0138		Ashby Jewelers	9012 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0139		Gue House, Hall, S.T. House and Store	9013 Quarry Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0140		Churchill, H., House, Fisher, C.E., House	9401 East Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0141		1914 Manassas Water Tower, Manassas Water Tower, Old Manassas Water Tower	9000 Quarry Road	N/A	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
155-0142		AKA National Specialty/Western Union, Lion House, J.M. Bolding House	9315 Centreville Road	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0143		Sillington	8907 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0144		Manassas Improvement Co., Section 5, New Method Cleaners	9414 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0145		Fishpaw House	9010 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0146		Johnson Building, Smith Building	9411 Battle Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0147		Freeman Building, Hoskins House	9259 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0148		Milnes House Site	8908 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0149	155-0161	Wood, Waddy B., House	9134 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0150	155-0161-0112	Manassas Institute, Osbourn School, Temple School	9132 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0156	155-0161	Hynson, F. W., House, Peters House	9312 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0157	155-0161-0213	Chapman House, Ibbotson House, 9310 West St (Historic/Location)	9310 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0158	155-0161	Davis, Gene, House	9301 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0159	155-0161	Alten House	9300 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0160	155-0161	Johnson, Dr. C.R.C., House, Johnson-Zimmerman House, Zimmerman House	9115 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161		Manassas Historic District	Battle Street, Bennett Drive, Center Street, Centreville Road, Church Street, East Street, Fairview Avenue, Grant Avenue, Lee Avenue, Main Street, Prescott Avenue, Quarry Road, West Street, Zebedee Street	Manassas Historic District	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
155-0161-0003		House, 9319 Battle Street	9319 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0161-0005		House, 9321 Battle Street	9321 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0006		House, 9323 Battle Street	9323 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0009		House, 9326 Battle Street	9326 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0010		House, 9329 Battle Street	9329 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0011		Commercial Building, 9401 Battle Street	9401 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0012		Commercial Building, 9402 Battle Street	9402 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0014		Commercial Building, 9404 Battle Street	9404 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0016		Commercial Building, 9406 Battle Street	9406 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0020		House, 9250 Bennett Drive	9250 Bennett Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0026		House, 8902 Center Street	8902 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0027		House, 8903 Center Street	8903 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0029		House, 8905 Center Street	8905 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0032		House, 8909 Center Street	8909 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0035		Commercial Bldg., 8951-8971 Center St.	8951-8971 Center St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0039		Peoples Garage	9005 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0042		MIRCO	9009 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0044		White's TV	9013 Center Street, 9015 Center Street, 9017 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0161-0048		Hutchison Insurance	9021 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0050		Manassas City Hall	9027 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0051		Uhler's Stamp-Coin Mart	9029 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0054	155-0161	Cherobyn East Hair Salon	9103 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0058	155-0161	Peoples Barber Shop	9109 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0061	155-0161	Commercial Building, 9116 Center Street	9116 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0064	155-0161	City Hall Annex	9123 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0066	155-0161	Rohr Building, Rohr's Museum	9126 Center Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0071		Office Building, 9003 Church Street	9003 Church Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0072		Journal Messenger Newspaper Office	9009 Church Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0077		Office, 9113 Church Street	9113 Church Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0081		House, 9401 East St.	9401 East St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0082		Restaurant, 9403 East Street	9403 East St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0083		Garage, 9405 East Street	9405 East St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0085		House, 9401 Fairview Avenue	9401 Fairview Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0088		House, 9408 Fairview Avenue	9408 Fairview Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0089		House, 9500 Fairview Avenue	9500 Fairview Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0161-0090		House, 9502 Fairview Avenue	9502 Fairview Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0091		House, 9504 Fairview Avenue	9504 Fairview Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0097		House, 9101 Grant Avenue	9101 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0098		House, 9103 Grant Avenue	9103 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0100		House, 9108 Grant Avenue	9108 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0101		House, 9111 Grant Avenue	9111 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0103		House, 9114 Grant Avenue	9114 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0104		House, 9115 Grant Avenue	9115 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0105		House, 9116 Grant Avenue	9116 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0106		House, 9118 Grant Avenue	9118 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0107		House, 9121 Grant Avenue	9121 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0108		House, 9125 Grant Avenue	9125 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0110		House, 9130 Grant Avenue	9130 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0114		House, 9132 Grant Avenue, Payne House	9134 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0115		House, 9135 Grant Avenue	9135 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0124		House, 9309 Grant Avenue	9309 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0127		House, 9208 Lee Avenue	9208 Lee Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0161-0128		House, 9210 Lee Avenue	9210 Lee Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0136		House, 9200 North Main St.	9200 North Main St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0138		House, 9205 North Main St.	9205 North Main St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0140		House, 9301 Main Street	9301 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0141		House, 9302 Main Street	9302 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0142		House, 9304 Main Street	9304 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0143		House, 9305 Main Street	9305 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0144		House, 9306 Main Street, Kilbourne model Sears Kit House	9306 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0146		Tersana	9309 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0147		House, 9312 Main Street	9312 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0148		House, 9314 Main Street	9314 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0150		House, 9317 Main Street	9317 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0151		House, 9318 Main Street	9318 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0153		House, 9320 Main Street	9320 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0154		House, 9321 Main Street	9321 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0155		House, 9322 Main Street	9322 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0158		House, 9327 Main Street	9327 Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0161-0163		Old Towne Inn	9405 North Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0168		Brady's Restaurant	9412 North Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0169		Alcoholic Beverage Control Store	9415 North Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0172		Commercial Building, 9423 North Main Street	9423 North Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0179		House, 9301 Prescott Ave.	9301 Prescott Ave.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0186		House, 9309 Prescott Avenue	9309 Prescott Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0188		House, 8801 Quarry Road	8801 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0189		House, 8802 Quarry Road	8802 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0190		House, 8804 Quarry Road	8804 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0191		House, 8805 Quarry Road	8805 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0192		House, 8807 Quarry Road	8807 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0193		House, 8809 Quarry Road	8809 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0194		House, 8903 Quarry Road	8903 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0198		House, 9004 Quarry Road	9004 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0199		House, 9008 Quarry Road	9008 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0200		House, 9010 Quarry Road	9010 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0201		House, 9012 Quarry Road	9012 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0161-0203		House, 9016 Quarry Road	9016 Quarry Road	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0206		House, 9302 West Street	9302 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0209		House, 9306 West Street	9306 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0210		House, 9307 West Street	9307 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0211		House, 9308 West Street	9308 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0214		House, 9311 West Street	9311 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0217		House, 9314 West Street	9314 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0218		House, 9316 West Street	9316 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0219		House, 9317 West Street	9317 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0220		House, 9318 West Street	9318 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0221		Primitive Baptist Church	9319 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0222		House, 9320 West Street	9320 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0223		House, 9321 West Street	9321 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0224		House, 9323 West Street	9323 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0227		Commercial Building, 9411 West Street	9411 West Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0161-0400		Commercial Building, 9410 North Main Street	9410 North Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0163	155-0161	Hynson-Penn House	9202 N. Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0164	155-0161	Polen House, Polen-Guy House	9114 N. Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0168	155-0161	Conner, Minnie E., House	9112 N. Main Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0170	155-0161	Kane House, Pendleton-Fisher House	9255 Bennett Drive	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0171	155-0161-0109	Sinclair House, Sinclair-Jones House	9129 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0172	155-0161	Davies House, Harrover House	9252 Bennett Drive	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0173	155-0161-0099	Steele House	9107 Grant Avenue	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0180	155-0161-0007	Nelson-Weedon House, Weir, Robert C., House	9324 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0181	155-0161-0002	Herrell House, Marshall House, Newman House	9318 Battle Street	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0182	155-0161-0132	Naisawald House, Taylor, T.O., House, Tylor-Naisawald House	9108 N. Main St.	Manassas Historic District	Not Evaluated
155-0201		House, 9300 Battle Street	9300 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0202		House, 9301 Battle Street	9301 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0203		House, 9302 Battle Street	9302 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0204		House, 9304 Battle Street	9304 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0205		House, 9305 Battle Street	9305 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0206		House, 9306 Battle Street	9306 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0207		House, 9307 Battle Street	9307 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0208		House, 9308 Battle Street	9308 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0209		House, 9309 Battle Street	9309 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0210		House, 9311 Battle Street	9311 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0211		House, 9314 Battle Street	9314 Battle St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0223		Warehouse, 9425 Battle Street	9425 Battle Street	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0224		House, 9252 Beauregard Avenue	9252 Beauregard Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0229		Car Wash, 8912 Center Street	8912 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0230		House, 8914 Center Street	8914 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0231		Market, 8916 Center Street	8916 Center Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0248		Katerina's Greek Kitchen, Mr. Fu Restaurant	9208 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0249		Club Hope (Current Name), Tradewinds of Manassas, Inc.	9209 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0250		Old Towne Vet Clinic, 9211 Center Street	9211 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0251		Realtors Building	9213 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0252		General Office Supply, M&T Bank/Homestead Realty (Current Name)	9214 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0253		Novant Health/Aubergine Thrift store	9215 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0254		Credit Bureau, Cross Roads Realty, 9216 Center Street (Current Name)	9216 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0255		Country Crossing, Novant Health/Aubergine Thrift	9215 Center Street, 9217 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0256		Country Crossing, Remax/Madison Financial, 9219 Center Street (Current Name)	9219 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0257		Aroma Wine Tasting (Current Name), Commercial Building, 9249 Center Street, Two Days Gifts	9249 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0258		Center Square, 9240-9250 Center Street	9240-9250 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0259		Office Building, 9254 Center Street	9254 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0260		Office Building, 9267-9269 Center Street	9267-9269 Center Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0265		House, 9301 Centreville Road	9301 Centreville Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0266		House, 9303 Centreville Road	9303 Centreville Rd.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0267		House, 9304 Centreville Road, VFW Building	9304 Centreville Rd.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0268		City Fire Station, Manassas Volunteer Fire Company	9306 Centreville Rd.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0269		House, 9307 Centreville Road	9307 Centreville Rd.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0270		House, 9314 Centreville Road	9314 Centreville Rd.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0271		Manassas Pumping Station	8885 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0272		House, 9000 Church Street	9000 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0273		Virginia Transmission & Radiator	9000 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0276		Prince William United Way	9012 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0278		Commercial Building, 9100 Church Street	9100 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0281		Commonwealth Savings & Loan	9201 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0282		Justice, Thomas L. Building	9204 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0283		Central Fidelity Bank	9210 Church Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0284		Commercial Building, 9241 Church Street	9241 Church Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0285		Freedom Bail Bonds, 9405 Church Street	9405 Church Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0296		House, 9300 Fairview Avenue	9300 Fairview Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0309		House, 9000 Grant Avenue	9000 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0310		House, 9003 Grant Avenue	9003 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0311		House, 9004 Grant Avenue	9004 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0312		House, 9007 Grant Avenue	9007 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0313		House, 9008 Grant Avenue	9008 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0314		Buck House	9012 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0315		House, 9013 Grant Avenue	9013 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0316		House, 9016 Grant Avenue	9016 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0317		House, 9017 Grant Avenue	9017 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0318		Cooksey, Paul, House	9021 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0319		House, 9022 Grant Avenue	9022 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0320		House, 9027 Grant Avenue	9027 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0321		House, 9031 Grant Avenue	9031 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0322		House, 9032 Grant Avenue	9032 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0323		House, 9036 Grant Avenue	9036 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0324		House, 9037 Grant Avenue	9037 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0325		House, 9040 Grant Avenue	9040 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0326		House, 9100 Grant Avenue	9100 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0339		Office Building, 9300 Grant Avenue	9300 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0341		Building, 9315 Grant Avenue	9315 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0342		Building, 9319 Grant Avenue	9319 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0343		Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan	9324 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0344		Building, 9403 Grant Avenue	9403 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0345		Lonas Law Offices	9404 Grant Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0346		Seven Eleven, 9407 Grant Avenue	9407 Grant Avenue	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0347		Building, 9412 Grant Avenue, Safelite Auto Glass	9412 Grant Avenue	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0348		House, 9501 Grant Avenue	9501 Grant Avenue	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0349		House, 9503 Grant Avenue	9503 Grant Avenue	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0355		Old Store, Zebedee Street	Zebedee Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0356		House, 9315 West Street	9315 West Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0358		Office, 9253 Lee Avenue	9253 Lee Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0359		Office Building, 9255 Lee Avenue	9255 Lee Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0360		Office Building, 9257 Lee Avenue	9257 Lee Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0361		House, 9502 Liberty Street	9502 Liberty Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0362		House, 9505 Liberty Street	9505 Liberty Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0363		House, 9507 Liberty Street	9507 Liberty Hill	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0364		House, Liberty Street, Old Brown School	9508 Liberty Hill	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0374		House, 9107 Main Street	9107 Main St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0375		House, 9109 Main Street	9109 Main St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0376		House, 9111 Main Street	9111 Main St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0377		House, 9113 Main Street	9113 Main St.	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0404		Building, 9418 Main Street, Manassas Frozen Foods	9418 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0407		Condominiums, 9435 Main Street	9435 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0409		House, 9514 Main Street	9514 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0410		House, 9516 Main Street	9516 Main Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0412		House, 9210 Maple Street	9210 Maple Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0413		House, 9309 Mathis Avenue	9309 Mathis Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0414		House, 9311 Mathis Avenue	9311 Mathis Avenue	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0415		Commercial Building, 9200 Mosby Street	9200 Mosby Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0416		Commercial Building, 9253 Mosby Street	9253 Mosby Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0417		House, 9255 Mosby Street	9255 Mosby Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0418		House, 9257 Mosby Street	9257 Mosby Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0419		Duplex, 9261 Mosby Street	9261 Mosby Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0420		Office Building, 9300 Peabody Street	9300 Peabody Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0421		Building, 9303 Peabody Street	9303 Peabody Street	N/A	Not Evaluated

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-0422		Office Building, 9401 Peabody Street	9401 Peabody Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0423		House, 9215 Prescott Avenue	9215 Prescott Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0425		Manassas Museum	9101 Prince William Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0426		Skyline Color Lab	9016 Prince William Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0427		Office Building, 9028 Prince William Street	9028 Prince William Street	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0428		House, 9115 Prince William Street	9115 Prince William Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0429		House, 9117 Prince William Street	9117 Prince William Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0430		House, 9119 Prince William Street	9119 Prince William Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0431		Commercial Building, 9160-9170 Prince William Street	9160-9170 Prince William Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-0433		House, 8799 Quarry Street	8799 Quarry Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0437		House, 8806 Quarry Street	8806 Quarry Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0441		Ames Funeral Home	8914 Quarry Road	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0447		House, 8902 Tudor Lane	8902 Tudor Lane	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0448		House, 8903 Tudor Lane	8903 Tudor Lane	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0449		House, 8904 Tudor Lane	8904 Tudor Lane	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-0450		House, 8905 Tudor Lane	8905 Tudor Lane	N/A	Not Evaluated
155-5008		AutoZone, Commercial Building, 9112 Centreville Road	9112 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5009		House, 9105 Centreville Road	9105 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5010		Commercial Building, 9102 Centreville Road, E. E. Wine	9102 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5011		Battlefield Ford, Car Showroom, 9026 Centreville Road	9126 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5012		Commercial Building, 9023 Centreville Road, Manassas Treasures	9023 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR_ID	Other DHR IDs	Property Names	Property Addresses	Historic District Name	Evaluation Status
155-5013		Car Showroom, 9019 Centreville Road, Dash Motors	9019 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5014		Auto Villa, Car Showroom, 9018 Centreville Road	9018 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5015		Commercial Building, 9014 Centreville Road, Kline Memorials	9014 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5016		Car Showroom, 9012 Centreville Road, Northside Auto Sales	9012 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5017		Atlas Septic Tank and Drain Service, Commercial Building, 9009 Centreville Road	9009 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5018		Commercial Building, 9007 Centreville Road, El Garrubo Restaurant & The Cut Above	9007 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5019		Commercial Building, 9002-9006 Centreville Road, Dan Travel & Espresso Restaurant	9002 Centreville Road	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
155-5057		Watertower, 9116 Prince William Street	9116 Prince William Street	N/A	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

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**APPENDIX E: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
QUALIFICATIONS**

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YEARS EXPERIENCE

With this firm: 16

With other firms: 13

EDUCATION

PhD/Anthropology & Architectural History, 2004

MA/Anthropology, 1999

MCert/Museum Management, 1999

BA/Historic Preservation, 1994

REGISTRATIONS/QUALIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Secretary of Interior Standards Qualified as
Archaeologist, Architectural Historian, and Historian

Council of Virginia Archaeologists

PUBLICATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/COMMITTEES

Board Member and Conference Committee
Chair/American Cultural Resources Association (2013–
present)

Co-Editor/Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of
Delaware (2011–present)

Member/Fredericksburg Architectural Review Board
(2010–present)

Co-Chair/Council of Virginia Archaeologists Award's
Committee (2010–present)

Fredericksburg: The Official Guide (Editor, 2013)

*A Woman in a War-Torn Town: The Journal of Jane
Howison Beale, 1850–1862* (Editor, 2011)

Tectonics in the Piedmont; Environmental Archaeology
on the Colonial Virginia Frontier. *Historical
Archaeology* (2010)

City of Fredericksburg Historic Preservation Plan
(Primary author, Adopted 2010)

*Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing
the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology* (2004)

High Speed Rail and Linear Resources in the Mid-
Atlantic. Paper presented at the Transportation Research
Board ADC50 Conference, Richmond, Virginia (2019)

KERRI S. BARILE, PHD, RPA

President/Principal Investigator

EXPERIENCE

Dr. Barile has almost 30 years of professional experience in the fields of archaeology, architectural history, historic research, and Cultural Resource Management (CRM). She has directed the excavation of a wide array of archaeological sites in Virginia and across the country, and has recorded and researched an abundance of historic buildings, structures, districts, and objects. She has written and contributed to over 700 CRM reports, and she has extensive experience in a variety of cultural resource, environmental, and transportation legislation including authoring dozens of Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) and Programmatic Agreements (PA). In addition to CRM experience, Dr. Barile has taught university courses in historic preservation and preservation law, architectural history, and archaeology. She has also published numerous professional articles and papers on her studies, including articles in *Historical Archaeology* and several National Register of Historic Places nominations.

SAMPLE PROJECTS

Principal Investigator/Southeast High Speed Rail Corridor Study, Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington, D.C. (DRPT/NCDOT). Cultural resource studies and project effect coordination for over 200 miles of rail and 100 miles of roadway, including the recordation of over 4,000 architectural resources and more than 100 sites, and involving almost 100 agencies and consulting parties.

Principal Investigator/Cultural Resource Study of Slavery-Related Sites, Stafford County, Virginia (Stafford County/DHR). CLG Grant Program project to gather data on properties throughout the county with ties to slavery. Work included extensive coordination with the local community, archival research, and descendant interviews.

Principal Investigator/US Route 301 Cultural Resources Studies, New Castle County, Delaware (DeIDOT). Multi-year mega project to create a new roadway in Delaware. Studies included Phase I, II, and III archaeology, reconnaissance and intensive architectural studies, archival research, museum displays, pamphlet production, public talks, professional papers, and more.

Principal Investigator/Historic Context of Commercial Resources, 1961–1980, Montgomery and Prince George's County, Maryland (MDOT SHA). Developed an extensive context and architectural evaluation guide for recent resources in Maryland. Involved extensive agency coordination.

Principal Investigator/Roebling Historic Architectural Evaluation, Burlington County, New Jersey (Kampack). Performed an intensive architectural evaluation and archival research on this early-20th century planned community to house and service workers at the nearby ironworks.

Project Manager/Interstate 95 Gerard Avenue Archaeological Studies, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (PennDOT/AECOM). Manager for Dovetail's involvement in multiyear study to conduct archaeological data recovery at scores of sites along the Philadelphia waterfront.

Principal Investigator/Riverfront Park, Fredericksburg, Virginia (City of Fredericksburg). Performed extensive studies on new 3-acre urban park including all phases of archaeology, architectural analysis, archival research, and coordinating resource avoidance with park designers.