

▼ Many who attended the National Jubilee of Peace at the County Courthouse in Manassas wore tokens such as this commemorative pin. MANASSAS MUSEUM



Courtesy of the Manassas Museum

▼ **Benjamin Dyer** Merchant of Dumfries served with the Prince William Cavalry. Captured in 1863, he was imprisoned with 600 other Confederate officers. After the war, he and others of the "Immortal 600" bravely refused to pledge loyalty to the U.S. due to their poor treatment while in prison. MANASSAS MUSEUM



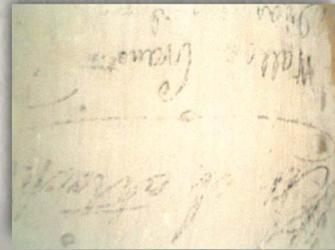
Courtesy of the Library of Congress

▼ **Two Robinson girls** were photographed on their porch in March 1862. The Robinsons were free African Americans whose home stood on the First Manassas Battlefield. BATTLEFIELD PARK



Courtesy of James Stricker Lee

▼ **John Chapman** owned Chapman's Mill at Thoroughfare Gap. He and his mill suffered much during the war. #2: CHAPMAN'S MILL CIVIL WAR TRAILS MARKER



Courtesy of Prince William County Manassas Museum

▼ **Private Wallace Cranston** of the 66th Ohio Infantry and other Union soldiers signed walls at the Ben Lomond house in 1862. BEN LOMOND HISTORIC SITE



Courtesy of the Manassas Museum

▼ **Amos Benson** and his wife aided John Rice, a Union soldier from U.S. flag. The Cavalry formed in 1860 after John Brown's raid on the Prince William Cavalry. MANASSAS MUSEUM



▼ **Brentsville** residents made the BRENTSVILLE COURTHOUSE MANASSAS MUSEUM & HISTORIC CENTRE

JULY 16-22 1911 Thousands attend the National Jubilee of Peace in Prince William	MAY 1865 The Union Army marches through Prince William	OCTOBER 19 The Battle of Buckland Races	OCTOBER 14 The Battle of Briscoe Station	JUNE 25 Skirmishes at Haymarket	JUNE 22 Col. John S. Mosby is ambushed at Ewell's Chapel	MAY 30 Col. John S. Mosby is chased through Greenwicht	DECEMBER 1862- JANUARY 1863 Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Christmas raid on Dumfries	NOVEMBERS The Union forces burn the town of Haymarket	AUGUST 28-30 The Battle of Second Manassas	AUGUST 28 The Battle of Thoroughfare Gap	AUGUST 27 The Battle of Bull Run Bridge	AUGUST 26-27 Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's raid on Manassas	MARCH Confederate evacuation and Union occupation of Prince William County	OCTOBER 1861- MARCH 1862 Confederate blockade of the Potomac River	JULY 21 The Battle of First Manassas	JULY 18 The Battle of Blackburn's Ford	APRIL 1 Prince William County endorses the Virginia Ordinance of Secession	JANUARY 1860 The Prince William Cavalry is formed at Brentsville	OCTOBER 16 1859 John Brown's Harper's Ferry Arsenal
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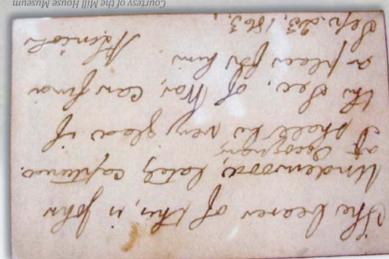


▼ **James M. Peters** fled from his Prince William master and enlisted in the 1st U.S. Colored Infantry. After the war he returned to Prince William County and became a farmer. family moved in 1862 and eventually settled in Appomattox. In 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant in their front parlor. CIVIL WAR TRAILS MARKER #12: McLEAN FARM



Courtesy of the Manassas Museum

▼ **Abolitionist John Underwood** of Occoquan voted for Lincoln in 1860. He was arrested as a traitor to the Confederacy in 1861 then released. President Lincoln wrote this note on his behalf. MILL HOUSE MUSEUM



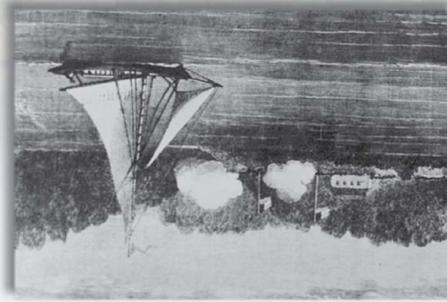
Courtesy of the Mill House Museum

▼ **The Deep Cut Monument** was dedicated in 1865 to the "Patrons who fell at Groveton" in August 1862. BATTLEFIELD PARK



Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Park

▼ **Shipping Point Battery** near Quantico Creek was one of many Confederate gun batteries that blockaded the Potomac River. LEESYLVANIA STATE PARK



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

▼ **Judith Henry** was 85 and ill when the first battle of Manassas engulfed her home. Unwilling and near Quantico Creek was unable to leave, she was killed. Her grave is near house site. BATTLEFIELD PARK



Courtesy of Rob Orsion

▼ **Dangerfield Newby**, a free African American, tried to purchase his wife, Harriet, who was enslaved in Brentsville. Newby joined John Brown and died during the Harper's Ferry raid. BRENTSVILLE COURTHOUSE HISTORIC CENTRE



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

Prince William Stories
The Civil War affected every man, woman and child in Prince William. People of every age, race and class were somehow touched by events on the battlefield and home front. The faces, objects and places pictured here introduce some of their stories. TO EXPLORE THAT PRINCE WILLIAM STORY. VISIT THE SITE LISTED UNDER EACH IMAGE CAPTION.

Local History Organizations

- BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE**
<http://bullruncwrt.org>
- BUCKLAND PRESERVATION SOCIETY**
www.bucklandva.org
- HISTORIC PRINCE WILLIAM**
www.historicprincewilliam.org
- JOURNEY THROUGH HALLOWED GROUND**
www.hallowedground.org
- MANASSAS MUSEUM SYSTEM**
www.manassasmuseum.org
- MOSBY HERITAGE AREA ASSOCIATION**
www.mosbyheritagearea.org
- PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION**
www.pwcgov.org/historicsites



The Yellow Hospital in Manassas, Virginia, July 1862 (detail)

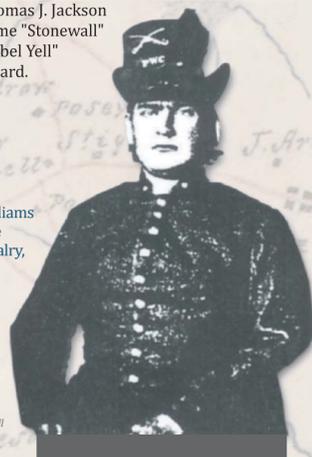
Courtesy of the Library of Congress

War in Prince William

The Civil War had a significant impact on Prince William County. On May 23, 1861, county residents voted overwhelmingly for secession little realizing the devastation and suffering to follow. Volunteers eagerly joined the following local units: Prince William Cavalry (Company A, 4th Virginia Cavalry), Bull Run Rangers/Evergreen Guards (Company C, 8th Virginia Infantry), Champe Rifles (Company D, 8th Virginia Infantry), Prince William Rifles (Company F, 17th Virginia Infantry), Ewell Guards (Company A, 49th Virginia Infantry), Quantico Guards (Company B, 49th Virginia Infantry), Centreville Rifles (Lowry's Company, Virginia Lt. Artillery), Mosby's Rangers (43d Battalion, Virginia Cavalry) and the Chincapin Rangers (Brawner's/Kincheloe's Company, Partisan Rangers).

The first major confrontation of the war took place in Prince William. The First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) on July 21, 1861, preceded by a smaller affair at Blackburn's Ford on July 18, resulted in a decisive victory for the South. In this battle Confederate General Thomas J. Jackson won the name "Stonewall" and the "Rebel Yell" was first heard.

Private John Thomas Williams of the Prince William Cavalry, 1860



Courtesy of Howard Churchill

Confederate batteries along Prince William's shoreline blockaded the Potomac River from mid-October 1861 to early March of 1862, impeding northern shipping and challenging the Union Navy's Potomac Flotilla. General Joseph E. Johnston ordered the withdrawal of the Confederate army from Northern Virginia on March 8, 1862 to consolidate his thinly stretched lines closer to Richmond. Union forces soon occupied the area without opposition but the war was far from over in Prince William.

In late August 1862, General Robert E. Lee boldly divided his army, sending Stonewall Jackson behind Union lines into Prince William County. After capturing a Union supply depot at Manassas Junction on August 27, Jackson's forces fought a rear guard action at Bristoe Station (Battle of Kettle Run) and repulsed a New Jersey brigade at Bull Run Bridge near Union Mills. Another small engagement at Thoroughfare Gap on August 28 enabled Lee to reunite the two wings of his army which ultimately led to the defeat of General John Pope's Union army in the Second Battle of Manassas, August 29-30.

Wade Hampton and J.E.B. Stuart led major cavalry incursions into Prince William in December of 1862 while Lee confronted Burnside at Fredericksburg. In late June 1863, Stuart's cavalry met Union forces at Haymarket and were forced to divert around the Federals, depriving Lee of critical intelligence on his march to Gettysburg. On October 14, 1863, part of Lee's army under General A.P. Hill suffered a bloody repulse at Bristoe Station. This engagement and the associated "Buckland Races" on October 19, 1863, effectively ended the Army of Northern Virginia's last major offensive campaign of the war. While Prince William did not see any other major battles, Union supply lines in the county were still subject to repeated raids by elements of John Singleton Mosby's Partisan Rangers from early 1863 to the war's end. ◆

Historic Happenings

Prince William historic sites and museums will offer a wide range of programs, events and exhibitions to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

To learn more about Civil War Sesquicentennial news and events in Prince William and throughout Virginia, visit

<http://www.vacivilwar.org/>

This brochure is the product of the Prince William County / City of Manassas / City of Manassas Park Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee. The Committee is composed of representatives of many local historical organizations that will participate in the 150th commemoration of the Civil War.

Printing of this brochure is funded by the Prince William County/Manassas Convention & Visitors Bureau, the Prince William County Historical Commission and the Prince William County Department of Public Works Historic Preservation Division.

Background: [Northern Virginia with adjacent parts of Maryland and West Virginia]. Copied by J. Paul Hoffman, Trip Office, A.N. Va. Approved S. Howell Brown, 1st Lt. Engs. troops, in chp. Topt. Dept., A.N. Va., March 23rd 1864. (detail) Library of Congress

Prince William Civil War Heritage Trail

Prince William County
City of Manassas
City of Manassas Park



Your Free Map and Guide to area museums, historic sites and Civil War Trails markers.



General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson statue at Manassas National Battlefield Park. Courtesy of Rob Orsion



Civil War Historic Sites and Museums

\$ = Admission Fee

- A CHAPMAN'S / BEVERLEY MILL**
17504 Beverley Mill Road
Broad Run, VA 20137
540-253-5888
www.chapmansmill.org
Known locally as Beverley Mill, this structure was built in 1742 and was the focal point of the pivotal 1862 Battle of Thoroughfare Gap. FREE
- B HAYMARKET MUSEUM**
15025 Washington Street
Haymarket, VA 20169
703-753-3712
Interprets this pre-Civil War town that Federal troops burned in 1862. FREE
- C MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK**
6511 Sudley Road
Manassas, VA 20109
703-361-1339
www.nps.gov/mana/
Site of the Battles of First Manassas (1861) and Second Manassas (1862). \$
- D RUTH E. LLOYD INFORMATION CENTER (RELIC)**
Bull Run Regional Library
8051 Ashton Avenue
Manassas, VA 20109
703-792-4540
www.pwcgov.org/library/relic
A special collection devoted to genealogy and local history focusing on Virginia and Prince William County. FREE
- E BEN LOMOND HISTORIC SITE**
10321 Sudley Manor Drive
Manassas, VA 20109
703-367-7872
www.pwcgov.org/historicsites
1832 house was a Confederate hospital after First Manassas. Union graffiti is preserved. \$
- F MANASSAS MUSEUM**
9101 Prince William Street
Manassas, VA 20110
703-368-1873
www.manassasmuseum.org
Represents the area's rich history, including an extensive exhibit about the Civil War. \$
- G MAYFIELD CIVIL WAR FORT**
8401 Quarry Road
Manassas, VA 20110
703-368-1873
www.manassasmuseum.org
Site of the last remaining Confederate earthwork fortification built in 1861 to guard the eastern approaches to Manassas Junction along the railroad. FREE
- H BRISTOE STATION BATTLEFIELD HERITAGE PARK**
10708 Bristow Road
Bristow, VA 20136
703-257-5243
www.pwcgov.org/historicsites
Interprets the 1862 Battle of Kettle Run and the 1863 Battle of Bristoe Station. \$
- I BRENTSVILLE COURTHOUSE HISTORIC CENTRE**
12229 Bristow Road
Bristow, VA 20136
703-365-7895
www.pwcgov.org/brentsville
Interprets Brentsville (founded in 1820) and 19th-century Prince William County. \$
- J MILL HOUSE MUSEUM**
413 Mill Street
Occoquan, VA 22125
703-491-7525
Occoquan's colonial and Civil War history is presented through exhibits, presentations and artifacts. FREE
- K LEESYLVANIA STATE PARK**
2001 Daniel K. Ludwig Drive
Woodbridge, VA 22191
703-583-6904
www.dcr.virginia.gov
Park Visitor and Environmental Education Centers have exhibitions about the area's Civil War history. \$

Virginia Civil War Trails Marker Locations

On-site markers provide more detailed descriptions of places and events than those given here.

- 1 THOROUGHFARE GAP**
(Fauquier County side of Broad Run)
Marker located on Rt. 55 (John Marshall Hwy.)
38 49' 24" N * 77 42' 39" W
Armies used this mountain pass throughout the war. In July 1861, Confederate troops marched through the Gap on their way to Manassas. Confederate Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson crossed the Gap en route to Bristoe and Manassas in August 1862.

- 2 CHAPMAN'S MILL**
Marker at end of Beverley Mill Road, Broad Run
38 49' 28" N * 77 42' 24" W
This mill was a Confederate supply center during 1861-1862. The August 28, 1862 Battle of Thoroughfare Gap was fought around the mill.

- 3 EWELL'S CHAPEL**
Marker located at the intersection of Largo Vista Drive and Loudoun Drive, Haymarket
38 54' 43" N * 77 37' 45" W
Col. John S. Mosby and his partisan rangers escaped a Union trap set here on June 22, 1863. Wounded at Second Manassas, Confederate Gen. Richard Ewell was brought to a nearby home to convalesce after his leg was amputated.

- 4 HOPEWELL GAP**
Marker located at Antioch Church
16513 Waterfall Road, Haymarket
38 51' 28" N * 77 41' 4" W
Armies used this strategic pass often during the war. Federal cavalrymen escaped through the Gap on June 18, 1863 after being defeated at Middleburg. Confederate partisan Col. John S. Mosby maintained a prisoner-of-war camp nearby in July 1863.

- 5 BUCKLAND**
Marker located at 16211 Lee Highway, Gainesville
38 46' 48" N * 77 40' 27" W
The Battle of Buckland Mills was fought here on October 19, 1863. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry routed Gen. J. Kilpatrick's Union cavalry in what became known as the "Buckland Races."

Prince William Civil War Heritage Trail



- 6 HAYMARKET**
Haymarket Museum
15025 Washington Street, Haymarket
38 48' N * 77 38' 14" W
This town was in the path of marching armies throughout the war. After Confederate bushwhackers fired at Union forces nearby in 1862, a Union general had the town burned, leaving few intact structures. On June 25, 1863, the Union II Corps fought Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry here, breaking Stuart's contact with Lee on his march north to Gettysburg.

- 7 MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK**
6511 Sudley Road, Manassas
38 48' 46" N * 77 31' 15" W
The park preserves key sites associated with First Manassas (Bull Run), the first major battle of the war (July 21, 1861), and the much bloodier Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862). Both were Confederate victories.

- 8 GREENWICH**
Marker located at Greenwich Church
15305 Vint Hill Road, Nokesville
38 45' 0" N * 77 38' 52" W
Gen. Richard Ewell grew up nearby. During the war, Union and Confederate forces frequented the village. Union forces bivouacked here in August 1862 while Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson plundered Manassas Junction. In May 1863, Mosby's Rangers fought off Union pursuers at a neighboring farm.

- 9 BEN LOMOND HISTORIC SITE**
10321 Sudley Manor Drive, Manassas
38 47' 21" N * 77 30' 22" W
This home, built in 1832, suffered because of its proximity to the Manassas battlefields. It was used as a Confederate hospital after First Manassas and was later occupied by Union soldiers whose graffiti is preserved.

- 10 BLACKBURN'S FORD**
(Fairfax County side of Bull Run)
Markers located off of Rt. 28 near Bull Run
38 48' 12" N * 77 26' 57" W
On July 18, 1861, Confederates waiting at this ford along Bull Run repulsed a Union "reconnaissance-in-force" from Centreville. This prelude to First Manassas was the first taste of battle for most of the soldiers involved.

- 11 MITCHELL'S FORD**
Marker located at Yorkshire Elementary School at the corner of Yorkshire Lane and Old Centreville Road, Manassas
38 47' 21" N * 77 27' 29" W
In July 1861, this was the center of the Confederate defense line along Bull Run. Troops who were posted here took part in the Battle of Blackburn's Ford on July 18, 1861.

- 12 McLEAN FARM**
Marker located at the CVS, corner of Yorkshire Lane and Centreville Road, Manassas
38 47' 35" N * 77 26' 51" W
The Wilmer McLean house stood nearby. Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard was headquartered there on July 18, 1861 when the Battle of Blackburn's Ford erupted. McLean eventually moved his family to Appomattox. Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at McLean's Appomattox home on April 9, 1865.

- 13 CAMP CARONDELET**
End of Cougar Court, Manassas Park
38 45' 44" N * 77 25' 19" W
This wooded park was the site of a Confederate winter camp. Here, Louisiana troops enlivened their stay by holding a "Grand Military Ball" on February 25, 1862.

- 14 BATTLE OF BULL RUN BRIDGE and CONNER HOUSE**
Markers located at the Conner House off of Euclid Avenue at 8220 Conner Drive, Manassas Park
38 45' 56" N * 77 26' 44" W

- Two markers describe the events of August 27, 1862. New Jersey troops sent from Washington met and were defeated by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's forces east of Manassas Junction. The Conner House was Confederate Gen. Joseph Johnston's headquarters after First Manassas and a Union hospital known as the "Yellow Hospital" before Second Manassas.

- 15 SIGNAL HILL**
Marker located on Signal Hill Drive across from entrance to Signal Hill Park, Manassas Park
38 45' 11" N * 77 26' 17" W
A monument marks the site of a Confederate signal station. From here on July 21, 1861, Confederate signal officer E.P. Alexander signaled by flag relay to Nathan "Shanks" Evans who was positioned near the Stone Bridge to warn him of approaching Union forces. This is believed to be the first use of flag signals in combat conditions.

- 16 CITY OF MANASSAS MUSEUM SYSTEM**
9101 Prince William Street, Manassas
38 44' 55" N * 77 28' 17" W

- Civil War Trails Sites within the City of Manassas are:
- Manassas Museum
 - Prelude to First Manassas
 - "Fortifications of Immense Strength"
 - "On to Richmond!"
 - Site of Manassas Junction
 - Jackson's Daring Raid
 - World's First Military Railroad
 - Curious Descend on Manassas for Curios
 - "The Sickness is Upon Us"
 - Confederates Withdraw to Richmond
 - Peace Jubilee
 - Mayfield Civil War Fort (nine markers)
 - Liberia Plantation
 - Battle of Bull Run Bridge
 - Confederate Cemetery
 - Canon Branch Civil War Fort

- 17 BRISTOE STATION BATTLEFIELD HERITAGE PARK**
Park Entrance off of Iron Brigade Unit Avenue and Tenth Alabama Way, Bristow
38 43' 37" N * 77 32' 40" W
Disease caused the deaths and burials of many Confederate soldiers camped here after First Manassas. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's forces severed the Union supply at Bristoe on August 26, 1862. The next day, Gen. Ewell's division guarded this position while Jackson plundered Manassas Junction. Battle erupted here on October 14, 1863 when the Union II Corps repulsed Gen. A.P. Hill's Confederate corps.

- 18 KETTLE RUN**
Marker located at the corner of Nokesville Road (Rt. 28) and Aden Road, Nokesville
38 42' 57" N * 77 33' 40" W
As Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's troops looted Manassas Junction on August 27, 1862, Gen. Joseph Hooker's Federal division advanced on Jackson's rear guard under Gen. Richard Ewell at Kettle Run. Ewell's Confederates managed to delay the Federals before withdrawing to the junction and joining Jackson's night march to the Second Manassas battlefield.

- 19 BRENTSVILLE**
12229 Bristow Road, Bristow
38 41' 22" N * 77 29' 58" W
Brentsville was the seat of Prince William County from 1822 to 1893. Several Confederate units were formed on the Courthouse grounds. Passing armies devastated the town during the war. Several original buildings remain, many within Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre.

- 20 BACON RACE CHURCH**
Marker located at Bacon Race Cemetery
5213 Davis Ford Road, Woodbridge
38 41' 29" N * 77 21' 45" W
This cemetery includes several Civil War burials. It is all that remains of the 1770s Oak Grove/Bacon Race Baptist Church. In the winter of 1861-1862, this was a supply depot for Confederate troops encamped in eastern Prince William County who guarded the Occoquan River at nearby Wolf Run Shoals and other crossing points.

- 21 OCCOQUAN**
413 Mill Street, Occoquan
38 41' 8" N * 77 15' 44" W
As an important river crossing between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, this settlement was busy and sometimes dangerous during the war. Confederate cavalry raided Occoquan in December 1862. Union Gen. Joseph Hooker's army constructed a 300-foot-long pontoon bridge here as he followed Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee north toward Gettysburg in 1863.

- 22 NEABSCO CREEK FORTIFICATIONS**
Marker located at Ferlazzo Government Building
15941 Donald Curtis Drive, Woodbridge
38 36' 27" N * 77 17' 40" W
This area along Neabsco Creek was the center of waterfront Confederate winter encampments and fortifications in 1861-1862. Troops posted here supported several artillery batteries that successfully blockaded the Potomac River.

- 23 FREESTONE POINT**
Marker located in Leesylvania State Park
2001 Daniel K. Ludwig Drive, Woodbridge
38 35' 28" N * 77 14' 54" W
The remains of a Confederate artillery battery are located in this Potomac River park. The battery was in action on September 25, 1861 when it exchanged shots with Union vessels in the river. A walking trail interprets the battery and Civil War history.

- 24 DUMFRIES**
Marker located at Williams Ordinary
17674 Main Street, Dumfries
38 34' 7" N * 77 19' 24" W
Confederates evacuated their camps here in March 1862 and the town remained in Union hands for the rest of the war. A raid on December 27, 1862 by Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart resulted in the destruction of many buildings. Williams Ordinary (ca. 1765) served as Confederate headquarters during the 1861-1862 Potomac River blockade.

- 25 COCKPIT POINT**
Cockpit Point Road, Dumfries
38 33' 38" N * 77 15' 49" W
Cockpit Point and Possum Nose were major Confederate batteries along the Potomac River during the winter of 1861-1862. From these and other waterfront batteries, Confederates successfully blockaded the Potomac River. The Confederate batteries here are preserved.

