FAIRFAX COUNTY CIVIL WAR SITES INVENTORY

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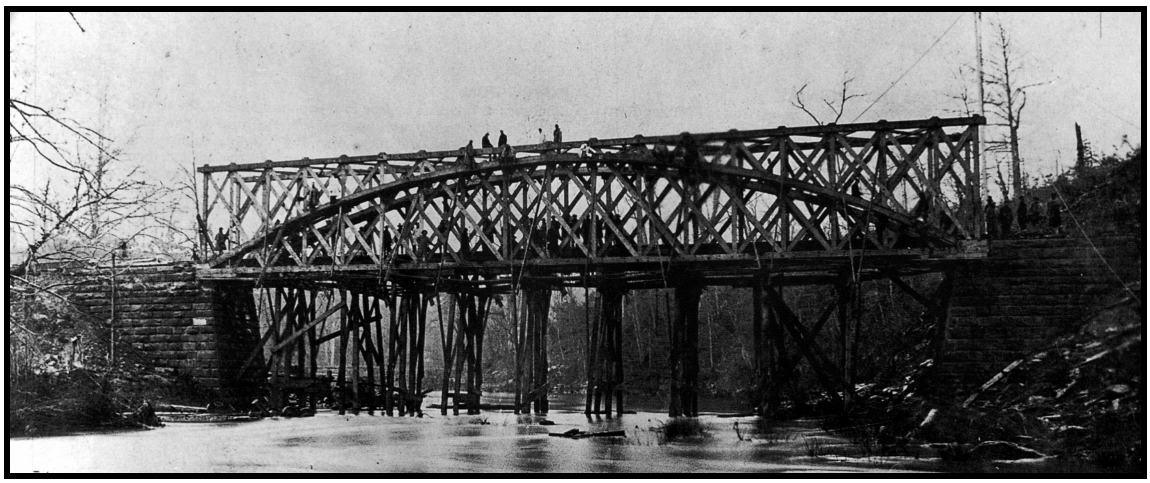

Orange & Alexandria Railroad, Bull Run Bridge (National Archives, reproduced in Abdill 1989:38).

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

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The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors funds this project
With additional funding from
Fairfax County Park Authority Bond Funds

August 2002

Prepared for

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

John Milner Associates would like to thank the citizens of Fairfax County who volunteered information, time, and energy to the development of this Civil War sites inventory. Without the efforts of a diverse group of individuals, special-interest groups, professional and avocational historians, archaeologists and relic hunters, the collection of such a significant quantity of data and the identification of such a large number of Civil War sites in the county would not have been possible.

The members of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table (BRCWRT), particularly BRCWRT president John McAnaw, have made extraordinary efforts to identify, record and protect the Civil War resources of the county and to share that information with the project team. The members of the Northern Virginia Relic Hunters Association (NVRHA) have been generous with the information on site locations, which many members have spent a lifetime compiling.

Within the County government, JMA would like to thank Richard Sacchi, Mike Johnson and John Rutherford at the Fairfax County Park Authority. Julia Claypool and Claire Blanchard at the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority aided the project team's efforts on Regional Park properties. The members of the Fairfax County History Commission must also be acknowledged for their input and support.

The JMA project team included Charles Cheek, Donna Seifert, Joseph Balicki, Kerri Culhane, Marcia Gibbs, Casey Gonzalez, Ines Gordon, Bryan Corle, Kerri Holland, and Kate Farnham. Wally Owen served as a consulting historian. The Patton Harris Rust & Associates team included John Loyd and Trent Richardson.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Fairfax County contracted with John Milner Associates, a professional cultural resources consulting firm, to assist the Fairfax County Park Authority (Park Authority) in developing an inventory of Civil War events, locations, and sites within present-day Fairfax County. The purpose of this inventory is to facilitate better management of Fairfax County's Civil War cultural resources and to inform decisions about preservation planning and development.

The project consisted of two major phases: Phase I, Data Collection; and Phase II, Data Management. Phase I entailed the collection of data through primary and secondary sources and informants, and Phase II focused on the confirmation of information through reconnaissance, the development of the inventory of sites, and mapping these sites on the county grid. The deliverables consist of a report and annotated inventory of Civil War sites in present-day Fairfax County; county Archaeological Site Management Data Forms; photos of primary sites; Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) Archaeological Survey forms for previously undocumented sites, and a database of Civil War sites linked to the Fairfax County grid.

Two versions of the final report have been produced. The formal report is for the use of county personnel and other land-use specialists and researchers, as authorized by the Park Authority. The public report is for public dissemination. The reports are identical in content, except for the inclusion of location information in the formal version of the document and the exclusion of such sensitive information from the public document.

II. METHODS

Definition of Terms

It is necessary to define several terms used during the project. A selection of military terms can be found in Appendix I. The Civil War is defined by the years 1861 through 1865. A project *event* is an historical occurrence not tied to a specific spot on the ground. A project *location* is an historical occurrence or physical resource that is tied to a specific spot on the ground. To be considered a location or event that may be included in this inventory, the location or event must have a military connection. Therefore, although a civilian location or event may date to the war years, it was not included in the inventory if it was not directly associated with a military event. For example, a farmhouse used as a hospital for wounded troops would be on the inventory, but a farmhouse occupied by civilians would not.

Designation of Sites

Identified locations (sites) were classified according to their fulfillment of criteria of significance and their integrity. These classifications—primary and secondary locations—are defined as "locations where events affecting the Civil War took place. Such sites and events include, but are not limited to, the following: earthworks, encampments, battles, skirmishes, meetings and burials. The critical criteria are that the location be in what is now Fairfax County and that an event or persons of relevance to the Civil War can be associated with the location" (Fairfax County 2000:10). The distinction between primary and secondary classification is integrity: primary locations retain physically identifiable and conservable remains, while secondary locations have been physically compromised and lack such integrity. Locations that were plotted on the project maps but not field checked and require additional investigations to determine integrity have been assigned “undetermined” status. Most entries identified as events, which were drawn from documentary sources, could not be mapped because the source materials do not include specific geographical information. These entries are labeled “no designation.”

Data Collection

The data collection process owes much of its success to the participation of diverse special-interest groups, private citizens, concerned professional and avocational historians and archaeologists, and relic hunters. The nature of this project and its reliance on public participation required careful data management to evaluate the incoming unedited information that resulted from the solicitation of the public.

Public Meetings

JMA, with the assistance of the Fairfax County Park Authority, extended the opportunity to groups and individuals to share their knowledge, concerns, and insights through a series of public meetings. JMA coordinated four such meetings to elicit comment and specific information about Civil War sites on both publicly and privately held land in

Fairfax County. Public participation was essential in identifying previously unrecorded sites and in gaining access to sites on private property. Developing a rapport with the interested public proved a great benefit to the project, and it was among the most important tasks of this undertaking.

JMA advertised the meetings well in advance, and Fairfax County made a press release. Two television stations, six newspapers and 20 history or archaeology groups were sent press releases concerning the project. Additional venues for advertisement included postings in libraries and local government offices, the internet, local civic and neighborhood associations, and direct mailings to interested individuals and groups. To maximize attendance, the meetings were held in public libraries in Annandale, Herndon, Lorton, and Centreville.

Many citizens contacted JMA directly after reading about the project in local press or online. The project team received several letters detailing site information or recommending helpful reference materials.

Interest Group Forum

Special-interest groups in Fairfax County and Northern Virginia also provided information to the project. JMA invited representatives of these groups to come together in a forum to discuss the project purpose and goals on February 24, 2001. Historical and archaeological interest groups represented at the forum included Alexandria Archaeology, the Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center, Friends of Fairfax Station, Great Falls Historical Society, Historic Vienna, Inc., Historical Society of Fairfax, and McLean Historical Society. Participants shared specific information with the project team, as well as methodological advice. The preservation and appreciation of Fairfax County's Civil War history is a common goal for these groups, and both avocational and professional historians and archaeologists attended this meeting.

In addition to the forum, a questionnaire (Appendix II) formulated to address the research issues at hand was submitted to the membership of each interested group to streamline the process of data collection.

Relic Hunter Community

Relic hunters contributed a significant amount of site data to the Civil War Sites Inventory by providing information on site locations and occupations. Numerous Federal and Confederate camp sites are located within Fairfax County. Some of the locations are known; however, most are known only to relic hunters, and some remain yet to be discovered. Camp sites may be the most difficult site type to locate. Relic hunter information is often the best way of identifying ephemeral sites, such as camps.

JMA identified and interviewed relic hunting groups and individuals who have hunted in Fairfax County for the past several decades. JMA staff attended regular meetings of the Northern Virginia Relic Hunters Association (NVRHA), through which information on site locations and items found at sites was gained. In many instances, the team met with individuals who took them to locations where they had found Civil War sites. Recording

relic hunter information is important, because in cases where urban development has destroyed sites, their collections may be the only tangible evidence of these sites. The project team set up an informational display at the annual NVRHA relic show, held in Chantilly, to disseminate information on the project, increase relic hunter interest, and distribute questionnaires.

Historian Community

Queries were posted on special-interest group websites to invite participation in the identification of sites. Historians identified through the research phase of the project were contacted and requests were made directly to individuals to share their information.

The most fruitful relationship was that developed between JMA and members of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table (BRCWRT). The BRCWRT designed meetings and special tours to address specific research questions related to the Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory and to assist in the fieldwork. Additionally, BRCWRT President John McAnaw accompanied the JMA field team on reconnaissance tours of Fairfax County, sharing his knowledge of the county and its Civil War sites with the team. The BRCWRT is a leading advocacy group dedicated to the protection and preservation of the county's Civil War sites.

Questionnaire and Website

At the public meetings, JMA made available a questionnaire designed to elicit public response to the project and collect information. Several county citizens took the time to complete these questionnaires, identifying or confirming site locations. Fourteen questionnaires were filled out at public meetings.

The detailed questionnaire was developed to encourage interested parties to share their personal knowledge of Civil War sites (Appendix II). Additionally, this questionnaire was linked to a project-related web page supported on the JMA website and linked to the official Fairfax County website <*http://www.fairfax.va.us/fairfax.htm*> explaining the nature and scope of the project and providing contact numbers for interested parties to share their information with JMA (via telephone, e-mail, mail, or fax). The questionnaire was available on this website. Twelve people responded to the questionnaire online.

Historical Research

Historical research focused on the collection of available data, the identification of previously recorded and unrecorded Civil War locations and events in the county, and the development of a comprehensive list of Civil War sites. Archival research, public participation, and consultation with interested parties were the primary means of data collection.

The most useful information was gleaned from public participation and from primary and secondary sources, such as the regimental histories, diaries, newspaper accounts, articles and other materials from the Virginia Historical Society; Fairfax County's Cultural Resources Protection Group and County Archaeology Services Group files;

and the collections of the Library of Virginia, Fairfax Regional Library, Library of Congress, and National Archives. All of these repositories were searched to find relevant sources, particularly maps and primary and secondary documentation related to Fairfax County's role as a site of Civil War activity.

Field Reconnaissance

An important component to the site survey entailed archaeological and architectural field reconnaissance. This reconnaissance noted vegetation, land use, evidence of ground disturbance, and potential site integrity. Field reconnaissance was necessary to assess the level of integrity of a site and to assign a primary or secondary designation.

At the outset of this project, it was estimated that approximately 250 events and locations would be identified in the county. The database currently holds information on 850 events and locations in the county, and hundreds of other sites have yet to be identified. Due to the unexpectedly large number of events and locations identified during the course of this project, it was not possible to field-check every location. The team visited about 175 sites, approximately 30% of the 583 locations in the inventory.

In consultation with the Park Authority, field investigations were prioritized as follows: fortifications (earthworks, rifle pits, and other terrain modifications); fortified stream crossings (Occoquan, Bull Run, and O&A Railroad crossings); standing buildings and structures; camps with surface features; Fairfax County Parks; battlefields (Ox Hill and Dranesville); and major activity areas (Centreville, Bull Run, Fairfax Station, Pimmitt Run). Locations meeting these criteria were field-checked if existing conditions (as shown on the county maps) suggested that resources might be preserved. Intensively developed areas were not checked; but redeveloped areas and areas with the potential for redevelopment were checked. Each primary site visited was photo-documented using color-print film.

Fieldwork involved reconnaissance on public and private land. JMA made reasonable attempts to gain access to private land through landowner contact and negotiation. In cases where access to private land was limited or denied, the historical research component in the annotated inventory was completed and the site was designated as undetermined.

Standing Buildings and Structures as Events or Locations

While it is certain that nearly every family in Fairfax County was affected in some way during the Civil War, the inventory has been limited to those buildings and structures, extant or demolished, that have a substantive connection to the events of the war. Nearly every pre-1865 house bore witness to the events of the war, and the hardships and deprivations suffered by the residents are important to remember. The social consequences of the war and its civilian implications are integral to Fairfax County history. Stories have been passed down both through families and through the transfer of properties, but they lack the level of detail—names, dates, affiliations, physical evidence—that would enhance the substantive history of the physical effects and remains of the war in Fairfax County.

Standing buildings and structures associated with troop occupations, incursions, or significant Civil War historical events were recorded and their locations and historical data included in the inventory.

III. INVENTORY DEVELOPMENT

Database

The project team developed a Microsoft ACCESS database to organize information. Several ancillary data tables were made that aided in the development of the inventory. Data tables include Southern Claims Commission information, Military Events in Fairfax (taken from the Official Records), and an index of names and place names on the 1862 McDowell Map. In addition to aiding the development of the inventory, these ancillary data tables will assist future researchers.

The Civil War Sites inventory is a database designed to assist planners by providing succinct summary information on Fairfax County Civil War events and locations, as well as recommendations for the management of archaeological resources. The database contains 28 fields, including Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory number (FXCWSI No.), County Archaeological Survey number, Event Name, Event Type, Affiliation, Date, Person/Military Unit(s), Designation, and Comments.

The inventory contains 850 entries. Certain events or locations are known by different names, such as the Battle of Chantilly, also known as the Battle of Ox Hill. Each name has been entered into the database as a separate entry. This format was developed through discussion with the Park Authority to facilitate name-based searches of the inventory. In cases with multiple entries, a cross-reference is noted in each.

There are also entries within this database that we recognized as duplicates late in the data-collection process. For example, Crocker's and Crocker Farm appear as separate entries, although they refer to the same location. This type of duplication is cross-referenced in the database.

Mapping

Each location that could be assigned conclusively to a geographic point was mapped on the Fairfax County grid by Patton Harris Rust & Associates. The grid layers were obtained from the county for this purpose.

Each site was given a unique identification number referenced in the inventory and the database. The attribute tables for sites include the following data: VDHR and Fairfax County identification number, name of site, function of site, primary or secondary designation, and the horizontal extent.

Fairfax County and VDHR Site Forms

Previously unrecorded primary locations are recorded on the county site form (Archaeological Site Management Data Form) accompanied by at least one photograph or sketch. Location, size, and conservation potential are included on the form. Secondary or destroyed locations have been included in the inventory. New VDHR site forms were completed for previously undocumented primary locations.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

JMA developed a research design to collect the necessary information and prepare the products required by Fairfax County. The design was based on the assumption that documentary research would yield a list of most of the important locations associated with the Civil War in the county. After the list was compiled, which JMA expected to number about 200 to 250 locations, the project team planned to plot the listed locations on a county map and field check the majority of the locations. As the research progressed, the team learned that this approach yielded useful information on general site locations, but many documented events and locations could not be specifically plotted on modern maps. By developing rapport with county residents who have spent years searching for–and finding–Civil War sites, the team was able to focus its field research on locations that have been identified but not recorded. With the assistance of county residents, the team entered 850 events and locations in the inventory. Many of these entries are based on information provided by county residents with avocational interest in the war, including relic hunters, who also accompanied team members in the field. Many more sites were not visited. When the inventory reached 850, the team contacted the Park Authority for direction, and JMA was instructed to stop adding entries and cease fieldwork. Thus, the 850-entry inventory is not comprehensive; yet, it provides considerable information on unrecorded Civil War locations in the county. The following discussion reviews results of the documentary research and work with informants and notes modifications to the data collection approach.

Official Records

After a few weeks of research in historical sources, it became apparent that site identification was not best accomplished through the methods proposed in the scope. At the outset of the project, it was anticipated that the project historian would be able to generate a list of Fairfax County-related people, place, and event names using the CD ROM version of the *War of the Rebellion Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (OR). Because the OR is available on CD-ROM, names and locations can be searched electronically. This task, however, proved to be labor intensive and produced few useful results. The JMA project team sorted through thousands of entries to identify the nearly 200 that are relevant to Fairfax County events. Only a few entries helped to locate sites in the field.

Southern Claims Commission

The project team also conducted research in the Southern Claims Commission records (SCC). After the war, the U.S. government set up a claims commission to address losses suffered by citizens sympathetic to the Union. After first proving their unwavering loyalty to the Union, citizens would enumerate the losses resulting from Federal actions on their property. Thousands of claims were filed in Fairfax County alone; these claims contain varying degrees of detail. The SCC records are an important source of detailed information concerning the physical, financial, and emotional impact of troop actions on civilians in Fairfax County.

Early in Phase I of this project, JMA started collecting claimant information in an attempt to locate potential sites based on claims. Claims were researched at the National Archives, and those with the most detail were copied. Claims considered suitably detailed were those that identified military affiliations, such as divisions, brigades, regiments, companies or commanding officers; those that contained maps or detailed narratives of the activities that took place and the dates of activities; and those that related to important known sites in Fairfax County, such as Lewis Bailey's claim at Bailey's Cross Roads. Claims were cross-referenced with names on the McDowell map to locate the properties for which claims were filed.

The process of reviewing thousands of pages of claims written longhand, then cross-referencing the SCC data with historic and then modern maps proved labor intensive and cumbersome. Few claims were plotted because the level of detail of location in the claims is often inadequate to affix the claims to a geographical point. Additionally, many of the claims relate to foraging, an activity that would be less likely to have resulted in artifact deposition than an incursion on the order of an encampment. Consequently, few claim-related events or locations have been included in the inventory.

Cartographic Records

Historic maps, civilian and military, were consulted to identify geographic locations of historic locations and events. The historic maps were used in concert with modern USGS maps to plot locations on the county base map.

The McDowell map, drawn in 1862 (U.S. Bureau of Topographic Engineers [USBTE] 1862), shows all of Fairfax County and includes place names and names of residents affixed to their dwellings, taverns or businesses. To locate names encountered in the SCC, through informants, or through primary and secondary research, JMA gridded and indexed the McDowell map. This yielded fewer results than anticipated; however, the map was useful for locating population centers, waterways, transportation routes, and the names of towns and areas of the county that have since changed name.

Another important map was drawn by V.P. Corbett early in the war (Corbett 1861). Camps and locations of troop activity are specifically noted on the Corbett map, and relic hunters have reported finding camp locations, taking advantage of the level of detail on the map.

The U.S. Coast Survey produced several maps that were also helpful in site identification (USCS 1861a, 1861b, 1864). As with all of the historic maps, however, the level of detail is generally strong in the vicinity of the defenses of Washington, while the outposts in the county received less attention. Consequently, the maps were most useful in areas where there has already been a great deal of study and in which most modern development has already taken place.

The First and Second Battles of Manassas or Bull Run were heavily mapped; however, most of the action centered in Manassas, not Fairfax County. Therefore, the map coverage was not as detailed in Fairfax County (Anonymous 1861; Atkinson 1861; Mitchell 1861; Davis et al. 1983:XLI, No.2; Sneden n.d.: Vol. 1:334).

Informants

After producing disappointing results through research in primary documents and maps, the team began to focus on informants. This research approach required the project team to spend more time in reconnaissance, consultation, and fieldwork, but yielded significant amounts of site location information. Key contacts with avocational historians were made at the public meetings, even though these meetings attracted fewer county residents than anticipated. Twenty-eight people attended the four public meetings. However, the 14 questionnaires completed by attendees did provide leads for further research.

At the outset of this project, it was feared that the individuals with the most site-specific knowledge of Fairfax County's Civil War resources, relic hunters, would decline the invitation to become involved in the process. JMA archaeologists spoke with relic hunters at public meetings and attended the regular meetings of the NVRHA and found members of the group willing and able to share much of their knowledge on sites in the county. A large number of events and locations in this database were identified and reported by relic hunters.

Fieldwork

The original intent of the field investigations was to check all preliminarily identified primary sites such as fortifications, fortified stream crossings, standing structures, camps with surface features, and major activity areas. The identification and preliminary assessment of locations was based on the results of the data collection (Phase I) portion of the project. The data collection effort resulted in the gathering of 850 locations and events. As a consequence, the team was directed by the Park Authority to stop collecting information and to devote the rest of the project to data management. Thus, although approximately 175 preliminarily identified primary sites were visited, some known primary sites were not visited, and an unknown number of the undesignated sites may warrant classification as primary sites.

Field investigations included a careful inspection of the ground surface to look for visible evidence of a Civil War occupation. Surface features were plotted on the project maps and the ground cover, land use, and preliminary designation and recommendations were recorded. In several cases the team was guided by a member of the BRCWRT or a relic hunter who knew of sites in a particular area of the county.

Although suspension of the project meant that the fieldwork portion of the project was scaled back and many locations were not field checked, this strategy was worth it for the project and Fairfax County. The identification of locations and events was given priority over field checking, because many of the informants may not want or be able to provide information in the future.

V. HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE CIVIL WAR IN FAIRFAX COUNTY

Fairfax County's Civil War experience was a function of its strategic location, within Confederate Virginia but adjacent to the national capital in Washington, D.C. Railroads and turnpikes that were critical for moving troops passed through the county, and the outer forts built to protect Washington were located along the boundary between Federally occupied Alexandria and secessionist Fairfax County. Although massive battles were not fought in the county, important military actions were fought around Manassas/Bull Run, Ox Hill, and Dranesville. Major encampments occupied the county, especially around Centreville, and numerous armed engagements were fought to control transportation corridors. Campaigns directed at Richmond and Washington surged through Fairfax County, affecting nearly every part of the county.

The following discussion of the war in Fairfax County reviews the major events that affected the county and describes the roles of many of the individuals, both military and civilian, who were involved. This context also demonstrates the significance of the rail lines that passed through the county: a strategic element for the first time in warfare.

Antebellum Fairfax County

Fairfax County in the 1840s and 1850s was an agrarian society experiencing a minor agricultural renaissance. Since its establishment as a proprietary in the Virginia colony of England in the mid-seventeenth century, land in the boundaries of modern Fairfax County had been under constant cultivation. By the mid-nineteenth century, decades of tobacco culture had depleted the soils, leaving a patchwork of second-growth woodlands and nearly useless, cleared land. Lured by cheap acreage and a longer growing season, New York and New England natives migrated south to Fairfax County during the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s. Though they purchased property suffering from spent soil, application of knowledge from recent experiments in soil amendment and fertilization could return value to their land (Netherton et al. 1978: 258-262;265).

Northerners settled into a society entrenched in a slave economy. Slave labor was used to make profitable both vast monoculture plantations and smaller-scaled diversified farms. By the 1830s, monoculture was waning and Fairfax County suffered a serious economic crisis. The slave population steadily declined in the county, reflecting a shift in the utilization of slave labor. (An estimated 6,078 slaves lived in Fairfax County in 1800, while 3,116 were there in 1860.) During the agricultural collapse in Fairfax County, buying and selling slaves in and out of the county became a viable economic strategy (Netherton et al. 1978:263).

On May 23, 1861, Virginians voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession, and Fairfax County was no different. The vote for secession was made in a county in which over one third of the eligible voting population (free white males) were from northern or non-slave holding states or foreign countries (Netherton et al. 1978:259). Though there was a considerable population of abolitionists and non-slave holders residing in Fairfax County, intimidation and threats of violence prevented many Unionists from casting their votes (Netherton et al. 1978:318-320).

The Civil War in Fairfax County

Initial Buildup of Federal and Confederate Armies

During the five months between the secession of South Carolina in December of 1860 and the arrival of the first Federal volunteer troops in late April 1861, Washington was a city in danger. During this early period, President Abraham Lincoln and other members of the incoming Republican administration became intensely concerned with the safety of the northern capital. Throughout the war, their concern conditioned operations in the Eastern theater, and remained a central theme of Federal strategy: Washington's security was paramount to all other considerations, and the capital's safety was to be ensured before Federal offensive operations were undertaken (Cooling and Owens 1988:1).

On April 17, 1861, the Virginia General Assembly passed the Ordinance of Secession. In May 1861, Virginia authorities stationed troops at Manassas Junction (Tudor Hall Post Office) and established a supply depot and place of rendezvous for Confederate troops (Davis 1977:29). Robert E. Lee determined that Bull Run was the best place to focus a defensive line (Hanson 1957). Advanced Confederate picket posts and defensive camps were established at various locations such as Alexandria, Fairfax Courthouse, and Mason's Hill.

At 2:00 a.m. on May 24, 1861, eight Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River and took up positions in Virginia. Federal troops occupied Arlington Heights and the city of Alexandria and began erecting fortifications to defend Washington (Barnard 1871:8). Among the earliest earthworks were Fort Corcoran, Fort Haggerty, and Fort Bennett, which guarded the Georgetown Aqueduct. Fort Runyon and Fort Albany covered the Long Bridge, and Fort Ellsworth established a point of strength over the city of Alexandria (Barnard 1871:8).

During the initial occupation of Virginia, Alexandria was brought into national attention when it was learned that James W. Jackson, a citizen of Fairfax County, and Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, USA, had been killed in an incident after Ellsworth removed a secessionist flag hoisted above the Marshall House, owned by Jackson (*Harper's Weekly*, June 15, 1861). Each man became a martyr for his cause: Ellsworth died suppressing rebellion, and Jackson died defending his private property and the flag of his new country. Jackson's body was removed to his family home in Fairfax, where he was buried as the first civilian Confederate casualty of the war.

Alexandria was also quickly recognized for its important role in regional transportation. The principal roundhouse and yards of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&A) were located in Alexandria's west end, near the city's boundary with Fairfax County. Federal authorities recognized the strategic value of the O&A Railroad for supporting a Federal advance on Richmond. The only access from the north was via the O&A Railroad through Manassas Junction to Gordonsville where it connected with the Virginia Central Railroad and on to the Confederate capital in Richmond (Faust 1986:547; Ratcliff 1973). The line traversed Fairfax County on its way from Alexandria to Manassas Junction; controlling this line became of paramount importance over the course of the conflict.

The importance of the O&A Railroad cannot be overstated. This railroad was one of the first to be used for military operations. The Confederates used the O&A to supply their troops at Centreville. Later, this railroad became an important supply line for the Federal army. However, when Grant moved beyond the area served by the O&A Railroad in 1864, its usefulness ended as a main line of supply for the Federal army.

There was no direct rail link between Richmond and Washington, D.C.; travelers and goods took the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad from Richmond to Aquia Landing and then a steam ship to Washington, D.C. This nine-hour trip combined a 3½-hour steamship ride and a 5½-hour rail ride. Thus, the Confederates had to follow a circuitous route via the Virginia Central and O&A railroads to reach Fairfax County. This route created difficulties in supplying materials to the Confederate war effort.

Also in Fairfax County was the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire (AL&H) Railroad, which ran from Alexandria to Leesburg. This railroad saw limited use during the war. It was abandoned, and materials were scavenged for the more important O&A. The rail bed of the AL&H did serve as an important transportation route and campsite.

The reactions of the region's railroad executives during this early period of national turmoil are notable. Lewis McKenzie, born in 1810, of Scottish ancestry, was a lifelong bachelor and one of Alexandria's most successful politicians and businessmen. McKenzie served as president of the AL&H and was a staunch Unionist. Unfortunately, his devotion to the Union brought him into conflict with many of his friends who supported the Confederacy. However, as one historian has pointed out, even his Unionist views, and the American flags flying on his locomotives on the morning of the Federal invasion of Virginia, did not save his railroad from military seizure (Williams 1984:10). In contrast, Colonel James S. French, President of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad (A&WRR), upon learning of the Federal advance, transferred two locomotives and rolling stock to the O&A and fled into the Confederate lines (Williams 1984:9-10).

In August, 26-year-old Thomas A. Scott became Assistant Secretary of War to supervise government railways and transportation. Under his supervision, the government expanded its transportation facilities in Virginia. Morley's report of November 1861 showed that the Federal army in Fairfax County was operating nine miles of the O&A and eleven miles of the AL&H. A machine shop was in operation in Alexandria to repair rolling stock and to fabricate ironwork for bridge construction. Sidings were built in both Alexandria and Washington to connect with wharves and warehouses (Weber 1952:38).

Manassas Junction was a key to the Confederate defense of Northern Virginia. Its strategic value for defense lay in the junction of the O&A Railroad and the Manassas Gap Railroad. Running west, the Manassas Gap Railroad terminated at the railhead in Strasburg, 25 miles southwest of Winchester, where Confederate troops were stationed to protect the Shenandoah Valley. If either Manassas Junction or the Shenandoah Valley was threatened by Federal advance, the Manassas Gap Railroad created a rail link for rapid reinforcement. It was clear to commanders and officials on both sides that control of the railroads would be important to military operations during the war (Davis 1977: 29; Ratcliff 1973).

On May 31, 1861, Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard, assumed command of the Department of Alexandria, Virginia, and established his headquarters at Camp Pickens near Manassas Junction (U.S. Government Printing Office 1880-1901 Series I, Volume 1:901). He commanded about 20,000 troops. Extensive earthworks were erected to protect Manassas Junction. Anticipating an advance by the Federal army, Confederate troops were stationed at Fairfax, Centreville, and Mitchell's Ford along Bull Run. A Federal reconnaissance would have to penetrate three enemy positions, each successively stronger than the one before it, to reach the vicinity of Centreville and Manassas Junction (Davis 1977:33). Writing from his headquarters at Manassas Junction on July 5, 1861, Confederate Captain Edward Porter Alexander described the defenses and local activities:

> In brief we have three fortified positions at each of which we will make a very strong fight before we can be driven out—we think that we can at least occupy the enemy long enough with the first [fort] to get reinforcements enough to [be] impregnable on the others. Our force here is about twenty-three thousand infantry and twenty-five field pieces, several 32-pounders [cannons] in our entrenchment and one thousand cavalry. Our foremost lines are between Centreville and Fairfax . . . . The people are all staying at their farms and are now cutting wheat . . . . The country girls come around here every evening to see the parades and it looks a good deal like West Point (Alexander 1861).

In the weeks following the Federal occupation, citizens of Fairfax County found themselves confronted with the uncertainty, fear, and excitement of war at their doorsteps. Fearing for the safety of their families, many citizens fled the region. Trapped between the opposing armies, farmers were unable to move their produce to markets. The area between the Federal forts on the outskirts of Alexandria and the Confederate forces assembling near Centreville became a no-man's land.

Anticipating a general movement on Manassas by Federal troops under command of Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, General Beauregard spent June and the beginning of July preparing the Confederate army for the coming attack. As each side sent scouting and reconnaissance parties into the countryside, skirmishes occurred between opposing troops. On June 1, 1861, a Federal cavalry raid took place through the Confederate-held village at Fairfax Court House. Captain John Quincy Marr was killed during the raid and became the first Confederate officer killed in action in the war. Later that month, on June 17, Federal troops were taken by surprise outside Vienna on the AL&H Railroad. On that day, four companies of the First Ohio Volunteers were fired on as they approached Vienna. Facing a superior force of Confederates, the Federal troops scattered and were stranded as the frightened engineers ran their locomotive backwards toward Alexandria. It was the first time a railroad was tactically used in warfare during the Civil War (U.S. Government Printing office 1880-1901:Series I, Volume 2:59-64, 124-30).

Volunteer soldiers rushed to enlist on both sides so they might participate in the one great battle that would decide the outcome of sectional conflict. Theodore Winthrop of New York's famous 7th Regiment captured the naiveté of the time period, "Nothing men can do, except picnics, with ladies in straw flats with flowers, is so picturesque as soldiering" (Winthrop 1861:105-118). During the next few months, Federal efforts were directed

towards completing the defensive earthworks that functioned as points of support for troops in the field. As one regimental camp after another dotted the landscape along the Arlington line even Colonel Mansfield, commanding the Department of Washington, seemed complacent as he announced that the northern approaches to the city could be readily fortified at any time by a system of redoubts encircling the city (Cooling and Owens 1988:5).

First Bull Run/Manassas

Forced by political pressure for action, President Abraham Lincoln ordered an advance on Manassas Junction (Davis 1977:72). According to General McDowell's original plan, the Federal army would move to Fairfax Courthouse and then to Centreville to oppose Confederate forces along Bull Run. McDowell would then order a Federal column south around the enemy's right flank forcing Confederate forces to retreat from Manassas Junction to prevent an advance on Richmond, Virginia. Confederate reinforcements in the Shenandoah Valley under command of General Joseph Johnston were to be prevented from strengthening Manassas Junction by Federal Major General Robert Patterson's command (Davis 1977:76; Townsend 1989:1-3).

On July 16, the Federal army began its movement on Manassas Junction and advanced through Fairfax Courthouse and occupied Centreville on July 18, 1861. The army marched through Fairfax County on roads such as Little River Turnpike and Columbia Turnpike. After a day's march, McDowell's forces camped in the fields around Annandale. On the same day that Federal troops arrived in Centreville, 12,000 Confederate soldiers moved to reinforce Manassas from the Shenandoah Valley, leaving Federal General Patterson unaware of their departure (Davis 1977:132-141) (Figure 1).

During the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), Confederate reinforcements under the command of General Joseph Johnston traveled by rail over the Manassas Gap Railroad and were a decisive factor in the Confederate victory. This movement by rail was the first time in military history that a railroad was used to achieve strategic mobility (Faust 1986:47).

On the afternoon of July 18, Federal forces probed the Confederates' right flank along Bull Run Creek near Blackburn's Ford (the Route 29 crossing of Bull Run) and were forcibly repulsed. General McDowell abandoned his original plan of attack and spent the next two days scouting Confederate positions. His new plan called for a flank attack on the left side of the Confederate line near Sudley Ford. When the Confederate line had been turned, the rest of the Federal army could then cross the fords along Bull Run Creek and join in the battle (Davis 1977:154-158; Townsend 1989:3). On the morning of July 21, 1861, the inexperienced Federal soldiers, unaccustomed to war, marched toward Sudley Ford to attack the Confederate left flank and begin the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). The Confederate victory at First Manassas cost the Confederacy 387 killed,

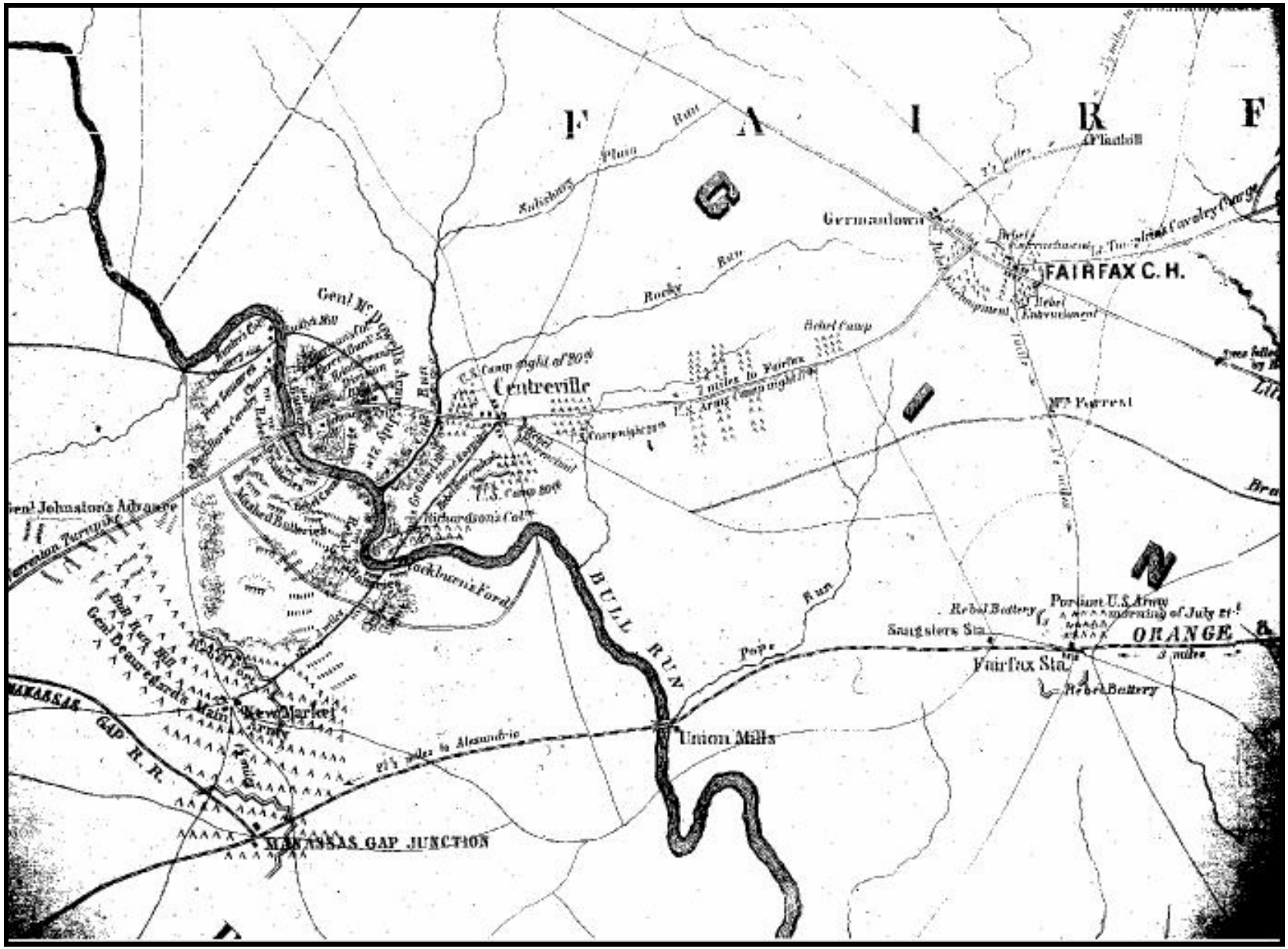

Figure 1. Fairfax County between Centreville and Fairfax Courthouse showing troop positions, movements and encampments during the Battle of Bull Run/1st Manassas, July 1861 (Corbett 1861).

1,582 wounded, and 13 missing. The Federal rout cost the Federal army 460 killed, 1,124 wounded, and 1,312 missing, most of whom were captured. The Confederate Army was unable to follow up its victory with an attack on Washington, D.C. During the rout, Federal soldiers in a panic discarded weapons and equipment along the escape routes, such as Braddock Road, Little River Turnpike, and the Warrenton Turnpike. The next morning, Sarah Summers, whose home was in the path of the retreating Federal soldiers, found bales of blankets and uniforms in her yard; barrels of fish, flour, and beef tongues; and a crate of champagne (Milliken 1962:18-19).

McClellan Trains an Army

The Federal army retreated to Washington. Six days after the defeat at Bull Run, Lincoln appointed Major General George B. McClellan as commander of the newly named Army of the Potomac. McClellan reported that on the date he took charge, 27 July 1861, he "found no army to command—a mere collection of regiments cowering on the banks of the Potomac, some perfectly raw, others dispirited by the recent defeat" (U.S. Government Printing Office 1880-1901: Series I, Vol. II, No. 1 Ch. 2).

McClellan concentrated his forces in three general areas and ordered them to construct winter encampments. The camps were located along main roads and west of the defenses of Washington, D.C. It was in these large regimental encampments south of Alexandria, at Langley, and near Bailey's Crossroads that the Grand Army of the Potomac was trained. The camps were organized following established procedures for the layout of camps. There were streets, commissaries, officers' quarters, enlisted men's quarters and ancillary buildings. The troops built structures, denuded the landscape and in some cases constructed semi-subterranean quarters (Figure 2). Throughout the war, the Federal Army sent forays into the rest of Fairfax County from these camps.

A superb organizer, McClellan reinforced the Virginia line and started upon the task of reorganizing and rebuilding the morale of the army. A West Point graduate and former Ohio Railroad executive, McClellan had a magnetic personality and was systematic and efficient in his organizational skills. By the middle of autumn, McClellan was proud to show off his army and staged a full-scale review for President Lincoln and his cabinet.

On November 20, 1861, seven regiments of cavalry, ninety regiments of infantry, and twenty batteries of artillery arrived for a grand review near Bailey's Crossroads and Munson's Hill (Route 7 between Bailey's Crossroads and Seven Corners). That day nearly 100,000 troops passed in review for the distinguished visitors and the soldiers occupied a space of nearly 200 acres of land (Cooling 1975:89). In the distance, Confederate pickets and vedettes watched the spectacle from Confederate controlled portions of Fairfax County.

Construction of Defenses of Washington, D.C.

The Federal disaster at the Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) demonstrated that the Capital was still inadequately protected. It became obvious to military authorities that in addition to rebuilding the army, a more elaborate system of formal protection would have to be constructed for Washington (Barnard 1871:10). This system included not only the forts,

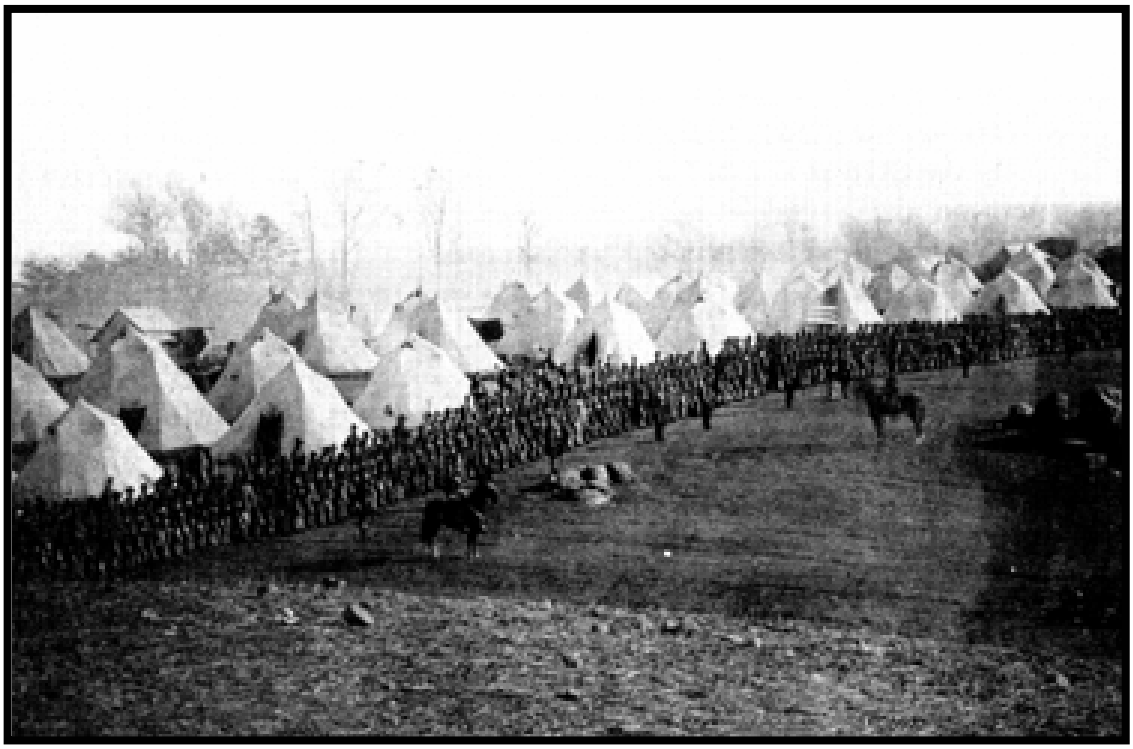

Figure 2. The Fifth Vermont at Camp Griffin, near present-day McLean (reproduced in Coffin 1993:75).

but also a cavalry screen in front of the forts and fortified picket posts established at key locations that could provide an early warning system against Confederate attack. Concentration upon fort construction was pushed rapidly after General George B. McClellan assumed command. He immediately noted the pressing need to protect the government as well as free his field army for active campaigning. Undaunted by the great circumference of the city, he endorsed proposals for a system of forts, lunettes, redoubts, and batteries mounting nearly 300 guns (Barnard 1871:15). In August 1861, General McClellan placed Colonel (later Major General) John G. Barnard in charge of the construction project for the fortifications. Barnard was 46 years old, slightly deaf, but had graduated second in his class from the United States Military Academy in 1833. He was to become the "Father of the Defenses of Washington" (Cooling and Owen 1988: 235).

Barnard immediately pursued the task of completing and perfecting the forts along Arlington Heights and extending the line south of Alexandria with large earthworks like Fort Lyon near Hunting Creek. Looking down from Fort Lyon's ridge location, one soldier from the 27th New York Infantry remarked at the plight of many local citizens, "like a sullen child—Confederate sympathizers cowed into silence by the presence of troops and the frowning cannon" (Fairchild 1888:61).

The initial works were placed to guard major roads or bridges; later, when time permitted, additional forts strengthened weak or exposed areas of the line. When sites were determined, the stern law of military necessity governed possession of the land. Lines of rifle trenches, massive earthworks, and military roads were located with little regard for cultivated fields, orchards, or homes. Despite injustices to local property owners, military authorities felt that such drastic action was dictated in the interest of national security (Cooling and Owen 1988:6).

Confederates Occupy Fairfax County

From August 1861 until March 1862, both armies organized, trained, and equipped their soldiers and monitored each other's movements. In October 1861, Confederate President Jefferson Davis met with General Johnston at Fairfax Courthouse to discuss plans for a Confederate offensive. Davis, however, rejected the proposals for an offensive, and by mid-October the Confederate army began to build winter quarters on the high ground at Centreville and along Bull Run (Williams 1954:89-90; 99-101; 104). Johnston established headquarters at Centreville, with Stuart's cavalry at Fairfax Courthouse and other outposts at Munson's (Fairfax County) and Minor's Hills (at the border of Fairfax and Arlington Counties).

Johnston realized that he faced a superior Federal force and that his army was spread thinly across Fairfax County at Minor's Hill, Flint Hill, Pohick, Accotink, Annandale, Munson's Hill and Mason's Hill. Thus, he concentrated his troops and built winter quarters in Centreville and established infantry camps on the Centreville Plateau, the land between Little Rocky Run and Bull Run. The region behind the main Confederate defense line at Centreville quickly became an armed camp of more than 32,000 troops (Hanson 1957:39) (Figure 3).

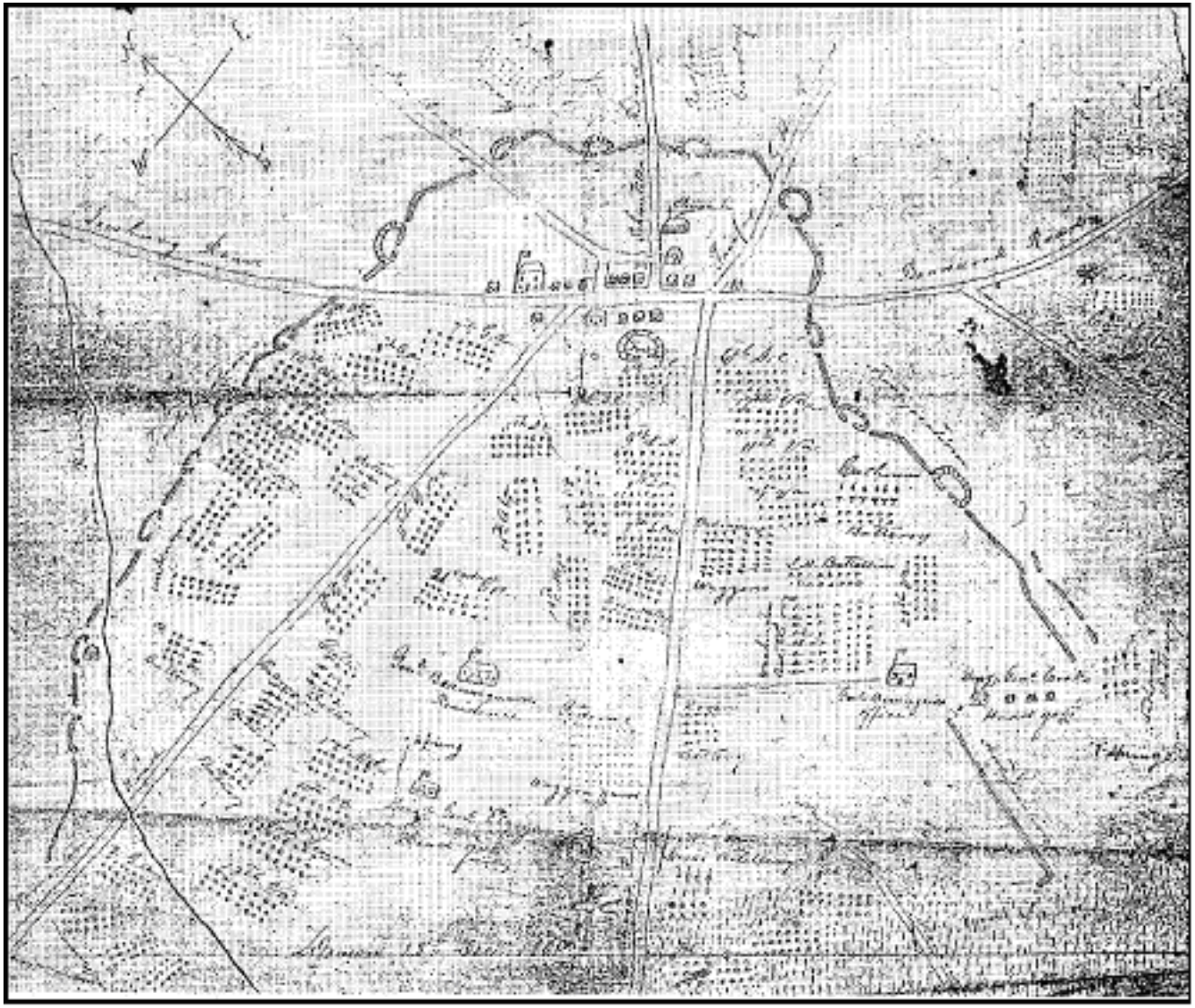

Figure 3. Map showing the Confederate encampments and earthworks around Centreville, 1861-1862 (Anonymous, 1861-1862).

The Confederates built an elaborate series of connected forts and military positions. The Confederate cavalry and advanced pickets and vedettes controlled the countryside as far east as Fairfax Courthouse. The extensive Confederate winter camps at Centreville were protected by strong fortifications. Federal soldiers examining the earthworks from a distance came to believe the defenses at Centreville were virtually impregnable. To supply the Centreville camps, a spur railroad line was constructed in the fall of 1861 from the O&A Railroad tracks at Manassas. Named the Centreville Military Railroad, it was the first railroad line built expressly to serve military interests (Netherton 1986:68).

On November 29, 1861, a descriptive letter appeared in the Charleston Courier from a correspondent in the field near Manassas. He recorded this commentary on the tasks of the soldiers as winter weather arrived:

> Building and repairing roads, cutting wood, drilling, and erecting log huts and stone chimneys are the principal occupations of the men by day, and by night they creep into their holes and surround the comfortable fires. There is even a dearth of conversational topics. Nine tenths of the army considers it a foregone conclusion that a battle is no longer imminent, and with the absence of the anticipation, the troops are looking forward to the best means of spending the winter (Personne 1861).

Like their Federal counterparts, the Confederates laid out camps according to established military doctrine. The Federals built camps consisting of Sibly tents or walled semi-subterranean tents, but the Confederates built small huts. These huts, dug into the ground to maximize the amount of shelter from the available materials, had wood sides and roofs and a variety of chimney configurations. Groups of soldiers that formed a mess would often pool their resources and build elaborate winter quarters. Captain Dickert of the 3rd South Carolina described hut construction:

> Large details were sent out from camp every day to build foundations for these quarters. This was done by cutting pine poles or logs the right length of our tents, build up three or four feet, and over this pen the tent to be stretched. They were generally about ten feet square but a man could only stand erect in the middle. The cracks between the logs were chinked with mud, a chimney built out of poles split in half and notched up in the ends of the log parts of the tent. An inside wall was made of plank or small round poles, with space between the two walls of five or six inches. This was filled with soft earth or mud, packed tightly, then a blazing fire started, the inner wall burned out, and the dirt baked hard and solid as a brick. In this way we had very good chimneys and comfortable quarters. From six to eight occupied one tent, and generally all the inmates messed together. Forks were driven in the ground, on which were placed strong and substantial cross pieces, then round poles, about the size of a man's arm laid over all and thickly strewn with pine needles, on which the blankets were laid. There you have the winter quarters for the Southern soldiers the first year of the war (Dickert 1976:83-84).

The Civil War had a devastating effect on the entire region. In her reminiscences, published in 1938, Mrs. Sarah Summers Clarke wrote this account of the family farm, Level Green, a mile south of the Centreville winter camps:

> There was enough firewood on our farm to last us for hundreds of years. But during the winter the Southern troops had their winter quarters there and cut down every last bit of it. They built log houses to live in and they even used our logs to corduroy the road from Centreville to Manassas. And all during the winter they burned our trees for firewood. We were beginning to worry what we were going to do for wood for ourselves the next winter (Hanson 1957: 39).

Battle of Dranesville

With the Federal Army encamped near the defenses of Washington along the Fairfax County boundary with Arlington and Alexandria, and the Confederates at Centreville and at Leesburg (Loudoun County), the majority of Fairfax County was a no-man's land where neither side gained dominance. The result was a series of exchanges of gunfire by cavalry and pickets.

At least 61 small-scale demonstrations of force took place within Fairfax County during the fall and winter of 1861, at places like Pohick Church, Great Falls, Centreville, Bailey's Cross Roads, Little River Turnpike, Springfield Station, and Munson's Hill. One notable engagement took place at Dranesville on December 20, 1861, where Federal and Confederate foraging parties clashed with each other (Figure 4). Brigadier General J.E.B. Stuart, with 150 cavalrymen, 4 infantry regiments and an artillery battery, accompanied a foraging expedition as an escort. Brigadier General E.O.C. Ord, commanding the Federal forces, had been ordered to confiscate forage from local farmers. After a sharp fight, Stuart ordered a withdrawal of troops after making certain his wagons were safe. Stuart suffered 230 casualties and Ord lost 71 (Faust 1986:226). Stuart's withdrawal and the loss of so many men in a foraging expedition pointed to a Federal victory in this engagement.

The limited skirmishes associated with these demonstrations did not impress journalists reporting the war. For the next seven and one-half months, they reported it was "All Quiet along the Potomac" just as described in the popular song of the time period (Cooling 1975: 75-76; Ramage 1999: 38).

Confederate Withdrawal to the Rappahannock

In 1861 and early 1862, the Confederates were operating a successful blockade of the Potomac, making Washington the only effectively blockaded city during the war. (Hanson 1957:49). There was a large gap between the Confederate forces manning and protecting the Potomac batteries and the main Confederate Army at Centreville. The Federal Army realized this strategic mistake, but before plans could be enacted to exploit the weakness, the Confederates withdrew.

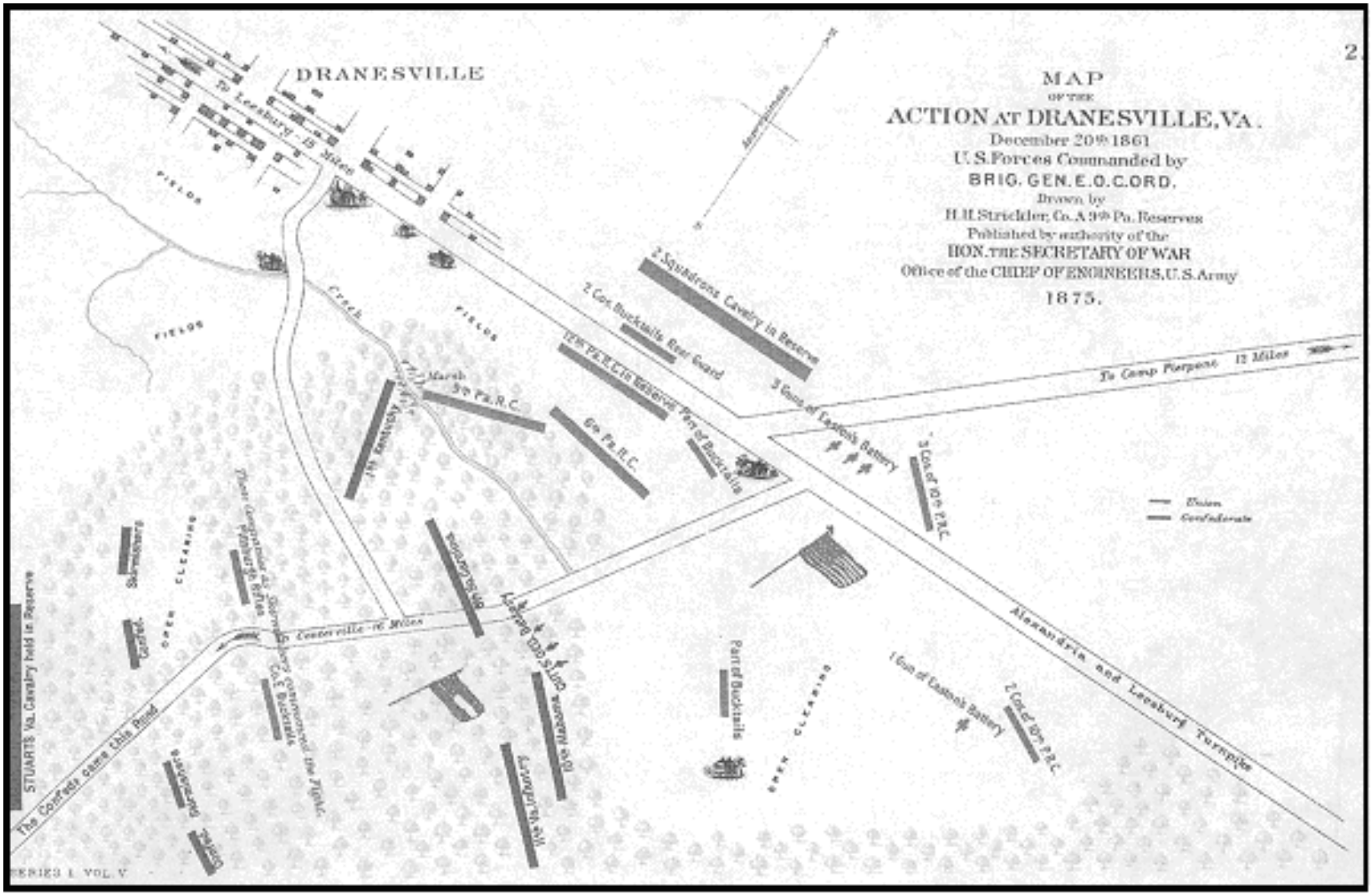

Figure 4. Map of the Action at Dranesville, December 20, 1861 (Davis et al. 1983:Plate XLI, No. 2).

As the spring of 1862 approached, Confederate General Johnston fell back from the Centreville/Bull Run line to a position behind the Rappahannock. The Confederates withdrew for logistic and strategic reasons. General Johnston feared a Federal advance via Brimstone Hill (near Burke Lake), which would have divided his forces. In early March, he moved his army southward (Freeman 1942 Vol. 1:135-41). The Federal forces that marched through Centreville to occupy Manassas expected to find the much-rumored impregnability of the Confederate fortifications. Instead, in some forts the chagrined soldiers discovered "Quaker guns," maple logs painted black to resemble cannon (Netherton 1986:68).

Federal Response

In late March and early April, Major General McClellan sought to move the army southward to the Virginia peninsula to attack Richmond. President Lincoln agreed to the Peninsula Campaign stipulating that Washington should be left secure against Confederate attack (U.S. Government Printing Office 1880-1901: Series I, Vol. V:41). A council of McClellan's corps commanders stated that 55,000 men were to defend the city. Before General McClellan's departure on April 1, he reported 73,000 men available to protect the Capital. Included were 35,000 soldiers in the Shenandoah Valley. Lincoln became alarmed when he learned that only 19,000 "new and imperfectly disciplined" men were on duty in Washington's defenses. In the President's mind, the men in the Shenandoah Valley could hardly constitute a reliable guard for the city. Much to McClellan's consternation, two Federal corps scheduled for the peninsula were withheld by President Lincoln and ordered to remain in front of Washington (U.S. Government Printing Office 1880-1901: Series I, Vol. XI, Pt. 3: 65-66; Cooling 1975:112-122).

With fighting on another front, Unionists in the region grew optimistic that the war would soon be over and submitted a formal request to reestablish civil government in the county. Elections were held on May 22, 1862, and for the first time since the beginning of the war, Fairfax County had a functioning government (Netherton et al. 1978:335-336).

Thus, in the spring of 1862, the Federal army was unopposed in Fairfax County, except for a small number of Confederate bushwhackers. However, the Federal army patrolled the county with pickets, vedettes, and reconnaissance parties. Some of the villages and towns had small numbers of troops garrisoned there.

General Pope and the Army of Virginia

Stonewall Jackson's movements in the Shenandoah Valley during the summer heightened concern about the inadequacy of Washington's existing defenses. As the summer wore on, President Lincoln assigned Major General Henry Halleck as the first commander in chief of the Federal armies and brought Major General John Pope from victories in the West to serve as the commander of the newly created Army of Virginia. Pope quickly alienated the soldiers of his new command by saying that in the west he saw only the backs of his enemies. He also set his troops at odds with the citizens of Fairfax County by holding the citizens responsible for partisan ranger activities occurring near their homes. (Faust 1986:332; 593).

Second Bull Run/Manassas

By August 1862, General McClellan's campaign against Richmond had floundered on the Virginia peninsula. General Pope moved west along Manassas Gap RR and O&A, leaving his rear and supply, based at Manassas Junction, unprotected. Washington's situation approached crisis proportions when Federal officials realized that Jackson had moved against Manassas Junction and that the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia had left the peninsula and was moving northward. By August 27, Jackson had flanked Pope's army, crossed the Rappahannock, moved to Manassas, and cut the line of the O&A Railroad (Faust 1986:94-95).

Reinforced with elements from McClellan's Army of the Potomac, General Pope ordered a concentration of forces against Jackson's veterans. Located behind an abandoned railroad embankment, the Confederates repulsed six bloody assaults. After a massive counter attack by Major General James Longstreet, the Federal line crumbled. A year and month after the Battle of First Manassas, the Confederate Army won another victory on the banks of Bull Run and within one day's march of the hills that overlooked the Capitol (Faust 1986:94-95).

Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill

On August 31, after the second Federal defeat at Manassas or Bull Run, Federal General Pope regrouped his defeated army on the heights near Centreville. The Federal forces dug in. It was Pope's intention for the Confederates to attack this fortified position and end the war in one massive battle. General Robert E. Lee looked for another opportunity to destroy Pope's demoralized army by ordering General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson to attempt a flanking move down Little River Turnpike west of Chantilly. The movement resulted in the September 1, 1862, Battle of Chantilly or Ox Hill. The battle was a vicious clash that occurred in a torrential downpour that added to the confusion of the fight. A small force led by Brig. Gen. Isaac Stevens surprised the larger Confederate force as they were deploying their battleline. The combination of surprise, threatening weather and nightfall startled the Confederates. Additional Federal troops arrived and the Federal army held.

The Battle of Chantilly cost Jackson's corps about 800 men while the Federals sustained about 1300 casualties. Neither side gained much advantage but the Federals lost two prominent generals. Brigadier General Isaac Stevens and Major General Philip Kearny were killed during the battle. The battle concluded the Second Bull Run Campaign, and Pope was able to save his army from destruction (Faust 1986:94, 129).

There were thousands of casualties from the battles. At Fairfax Station on the O&A Railroad Line, Clara Barton, a 40-year-old government clerk, worked to nurse the wounded that lay on a hillside awaiting transportation to hospitals (Faust 1986:43, Netherton 1986:71).

The Federal defeat at the Second Manassas (Bull Run) seemed to imperil Washington. However, Lee recognized that 73,000 Federal soldiers, in addition to the

fortifications, posed a formidable obstacle. Lee made a strategic decision to move west and north. In doing this, he could invade the north and keep a significant number of Federal forces tied up in defense of the capital. This last-minute push northward resulted in Lee's defeat at Antietam, followed by Lincoln's issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

On October 25, 1862, Secretary of War Stanton created a commission to study the defenses of Washington. Its members included the following Brigadier Generals: Joseph G. Totten, Chief of Engineers; W.F. Barry, Chief of Artillery; J.G. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Washington defenses; Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General; and G.W. Cullum, Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief (Barnard 1871:18).

After two months of study, the commission reported that the defenses required 25,000 infantry for garrisons, 9,000 artillerymen and 3,000 cavalry. An additional force of 25,000 men could be maintained to maneuver outside the defenses against enemy attack. Additional recommendations were made concerning new construction that was vigorously pursued during 1863, while the Army of the Potomac went through the ill-fated campaigns near Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville (Barnard 1871: 8-34). Forts Willard and Farnsworth were constructed in advance of Fort Lyon. Forts Weed and O'Rourke were built as redoubts of Fort Lyon to strengthen the line south of Alexandria. Fort Marcy, in northern Fairfax on the Arlington line, was another fortification in the defenses of Washington: it is now federally owned and maintained as a park. Fort Willard is also well preserved and today is part of the Fairfax County park system.

Cavalry Screen and Protection of the O & A Railroad

By late 1862 and early 1863, picket posts, railroad guard camps, road junction sentinels, and early-warning lookouts were assigned throughout Fairfax County at Fairfax Station, Fairfax Courthouse, Union Mills, Dranesville, Vienna, and a host of other locations (Figure 5). Generally in the war, both sides deployed cavalry as pickets (vedettes) or guards to warn of an approaching enemy force. A line of companies stretched across the front, with each company headquarters designated as the reserve and outposts or picket posts of four to six men thrown forward one-half mile. The only one who stayed alert and mounted was the vedette, a man from the outpost positioned about a hundred yards forward, toward the enemy. The outer positions forward of the main Washington defense line bore the brunt of skirmishes and alarms as mobile columns of Confederate cavalry sought to disrupt or capture isolated detachments of Federal defenders (Ramage 1999:38).

The O&A Railroad was a prominent point of attack. During the Second Bull Run Campaign, and in the operations in the fall of 1862, fall of 1863, and winter of 1864, Federal armies relied upon the railroad to supply troops stationed along the Rappahannock River. Raids led by Wade Hampton and J.E.B. Stuart during November and December 1862 confused and disrupted Federal lines of communication along the southern defense perimeter of Washington. At least on one occasion, Federal authorities knew the exact location of the passing Confederate column. On December 28, 1862, the Confederate general sent Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs a telegram from Burke's Station complaining about the quality of Federal mules (Cooling 1975:147-149). Although Burke has changed, the station still occupies a prominent spot in this commercial district.

Figure 5. Federal troops guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in Fairfax County (National Archives, reproduced in Abdill 1989:23).

Enter Mosby (the Gray Ghost) and a New Kind of Warfare

By far the most glamorous and legendary Confederate raider in Northern Virginia was Colonel John Singleton Mosby, who came to be known as the "Gray Ghost." Born near Richmond, Mosby attended the University of Virginia and was practicing law in Bristol when the war began. Mosby served with Stuart until he was given a command of volunteers who were authorized under the Confederacy's Partisan Ranger Act. The partisan act allowed units to be formed outside the regular army. The Confederate government or private individuals would then buy any plunder or goods captured by the partisans. Mosby fought the Richmond authorities and attempted to get his men assigned to the regular Confederate forces, but to keep their partisan privileges. Mosby believed he could have the best of both worlds: as partisans, his men could realize profits from plunder; as regular Confederate troops, his men would be treated more favorably by Federal forces if they were captured. As regular army soldiers, they were eligible for prisoner exchange, while partisans were not. On June 10, 1863, the unit was organized as Company A, 43 Battalion/Partisan Rangers and mustered into the regular army.

Mosby's elusive group conducted guerrilla operations in northern Virginia from January 1863 until the end of the war. His command was strictly disciplined, usually operating with 20 to 80 men who quickly dispersed when overpowered. He earned a reputation for tearing up Federal railroads and ambushing supply columns. On March 9, 1863, in one of his first major feats as a partisan, he and 29 men rode into Fairfax Courthouse and captured Federal Brigadier General Edwin H. Stoughton at the Truro Rectory. Mosby's activities in northern Virginia were so successful that Lt. General U.S. Grant gave orders to have him and his followers hanged without a trial if they could be captured. During the war, Mosby estimated that he kept at least 30,000 Federal soldiers away from the front (Cooling 1975:148-150; Faust 1986:514).

Federal forces may have controlled Fairfax County's towns, villages, fords, and strategic crossroads, but they did not control the countryside: the "Gray Ghost" did. Between 1863 and 1865, Fairfax County was within the early-warning screen protecting Washington, D.C. The makeup and position of the early-warning screen shifted in response to perceived threat and to some extent on who was in command. Although the screen protected Federal interests in Fairfax and reduced Mosby's effectiveness somewhat, to Mosby the mere presence of the screen met one of his objectives: to exert enough pressure on Federal communication and supply lines to keep large numbers of Federal troops (which otherwise would be fighting the main Confederate Army) defending areas away from the front (Ramage 1999:247-248).

In 1863, the Federal early-warning screen was positioned in western Fairfax County (Figure 6). The screen extended from the Potomac and ran through Dranesville, Herndon, Frying Pan, Chantilly, and Centreville. At Union Mills the pickets, vedettes, and fortifications extended southeast along the north shore of Bull Run and the Occoquan to Colchester (Figure 7). This line had gaps and Mosby exploited them. General Grant in

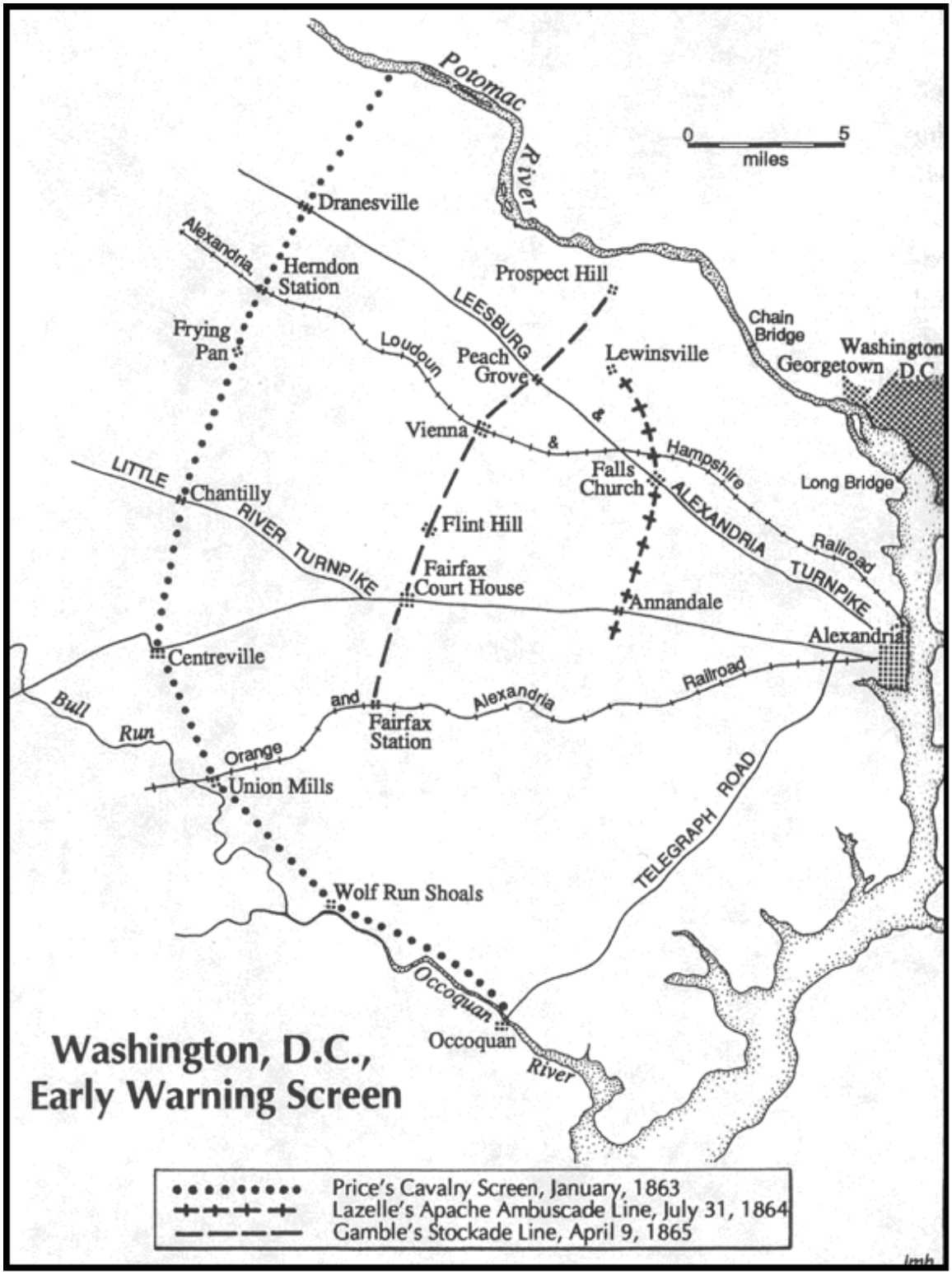

Figure 6. Cavalry Screen in Fairfax County, 1863-1865 (Ramage 1999:250).

Figure 7. Wolf Run Shoals Ford, showing the location of the Federal encampment (reproduced in Coffin 1993).

1864 transferred a large body of Federal cavalry from the screen. The Federal authorities pulled back from western Fairfax County. Federal forces concentrated on a defensive line that included stockades at Lewinsville, Falls Church, and Annandale with small picket posts between (Ramage 1999:249). Mosby tested the stockades, most notably at Annandale on August 24, 1864. In November 1864 Colonel William Gamble was appointed to oversee the early-warning screen. Gamble extended the line westward. A new line of stockades was constructed from Prospect Hill on the Old Georgetown Pike to Fairfax Station on the O&A with cavalry patrolling between the stockades. Additional stockades were at Fairfax Courthouse, Peach Grove, Vienna, and Flint Hill (Ramage 1999:252). In the last year of the war, Federal authorities refused to exchange Mosby's men, reducing his strength.

Conclusion of the War

Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox officially ended the war on 9 April 1865. The war ended in Fairfax the following day, when a skirmish broke out at Arundel's Tavern that ended in a Confederate retreat to the Occoquan. A group of Mosby's men met Federal cavalry. The exchange was brief. Mosby's men rode for Wolf Run Shoals. Here they avoided the Federal troops guarding the crossing into Prince William County. Mosby's men dispersed. The war was over; some went home, some never surrendered.

Aftermath and Reconstruction

Although few decisive battles took place within the county, Fairfax County was the scene of numerous inconclusive engagements, skirmishes and chance encounters between Federal and Confederate troops monitoring the vaguely fixed front. More common than Confederate-Federal contact was the interaction between soldier and civilian, which defined the conflict as it played out in Fairfax County (Harrison 1998:133-163). What can be described as a cruel war of attrition was waged by soldiers on the unfortunate civilian inhabitants of Fairfax County's no-man's-land and its occupied farms and towns. By the war's end, Fairfax County's antebellum rebound had been negated; the county was left agriculturally devastated with its infrastructure mostly destroyed.

In May 1865, thousands of troops converged on Fairfax County for the last time. The soldiers encamped around Bailey's Crossroads to attend the Grand Review for President Andrew Johnson. Fairfax citizen Lewis Bailey reported in his claim for damages to the US government that the soldiers remained encamped on his farm at the crossroads until the 4th of July (Southern Claims Commission: Lewis Bailey Claim). Sherman's Army camped along the AL&H Railroad bed, and General George Custer camped on the hill overlooking the O&A.

The withdrawal of troops and dismantling of forts and other defenses began in the summer of 1865, but the basic earthworks remained. Land scarred by trenches and battery emplacements and covered by campsites did not quickly return to fertility.

The Southern Claims Commission was established by the Federal government in 1870. A flood of claims from Fairfax County citizens was received and prosecuted through the end of the century (Southern Claims Commission). Recovery would come in the 1890s. Until that time, perseverance, hard work and community spirit reestablished homes, businesses and churches that were devastated by the occupation and Civil War.

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory is an effort by the county to catalog Civil War locations and events and to evaluate those that survive. Today, the tangible evidence of the county's Civil War heritage is masked by the growth of the county. At the same time, interest in the Civil War—its places and people—has grown into a national tourism industry. Fairfax County has unrealized potential in Civil War heritage tourism. The suburban growth of the county has resulted in friction between those who believe Fairfax County's history is being overlooked and lost and those who value development and believe that it is the path to economic growth. A recent visit to Fairfax County elicited the following commentary, published in a nationally distributed Civil War publication:

> As I passed through Centreville on 29, which is known as Lee Highway, I found no visible evidence that the town's roots stretch back 200-plus years to 1792. Instead, I saw apartments by the thousands and a couple of shopping centers. In the heart of the town, a giant swath of land has been scraped bare for construction of a big new highway (Zellar 2001:16).

No mention of the existence of the Confederate fortifications or the winter camps at Centreville was made. The commentator did not stop to learn about Fairfax County's rich Civil War heritage; he moved on to Manassas.

Although many locations of Civil War activity have been destroyed by development, a large number of Civil War sites have survived in Fairfax County, and they can be used to interpret the county's history (Figures 8 and 9). These locations include impressive fortifications in parks, winter hut depressions in residential yards, and soldiers' graffiti in churches. The Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory can be used by planners to ensure that the county's rich Civil War history will survive to inspire future county residents and to link modern Fairfax County with its past.

Fairfax County was intensively occupied and actively fought over by Confederate and Federal forces. Because of its location in secessionist Virginia and proximity to Washington, D.C., the armies faced off in Fairfax County from the outset of the war. The Confederates first occupied Fairfax hills just outside of Washington before massing in the west on the Centreville Plateau. The Federal forces maintained encampments in the east to man the defenses of Washington, D.C. Camps were established, fortifications were dug, and civilian property was seized as these fledgling armies began to develop into efficient fighting forces.

Federal forces controlled Fairfax County for most of the war years (1863-1865). This control centered on defending the O&A Railroad, guarding population centers including Fairfax Courthouse, and guarding the major roads and intersections. By spring of 1862 the main Confederate army had left Fairfax County, only to return briefly at the Battle of Chantilly (1 September 1862) and in passing en route to Gettysburg. The countryside, however, belonged to Mosby and his partisan rangers. Within largely Federally

Figure 8. Members of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table examining an entrenchment near Bull Run.

Figure 9. Confederate reenactor visiting a remnant of the Confederate earthworks in Centreville.

controlled Fairfax, Mosby managed to disrupt Federal movements and, more importantly, forced the Federal authorities to post large numbers of troops in the county instead of sending them to the front.

The Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory contains 850 locations and events within Fairfax County. This number is a fraction of the actual number of locations and events that occurred in the county. It is estimated that the project team examined about one-fourth of the county, concentrating on areas where the most intensive Civil War occupations occurred (Figure 10). The availability of historic documentation, willingness of informants to participate, and the budgetary restraints of a project in which it was assumed at the outset that only 250 locations would be found were all important factors in shaping the content of the inventory.

The majority of locations and events identified occurred along the O&A, in Centreville, south of Alexandria, near Langley, the fords along the Occoquan, and along the roads (Braddock, Little River Turnpike and modern Rt. 29) running from Alexandria to Centreville. These locations and events record a variety of activities from affairs to campsites. Appendix III provides a list and count of the different types of events and locations by affiliation and designation. The most common location type is the Civil War camp.

Several parts of the county were not examined but have a high potential for Civil War resources. These areas include, but are not limited to, Colchester, Old Georgetown Pike, Lewinsville, modern Route 7, Route 29 at the Bull Run crossing, Hunter Mill, Herndon, Vienna, Frying Pan, and Langley. Therefore, this inventory is not comprehensive, and many areas on the map that show no resources may simply be unevaluated or unsurveyed.

Throughout the course of this project, two recurring comments were made by Fairfax County citizens. The first comment was that this inventory came 20 years too late and that significant sites in Fairfax County were for the most part irrevocably lost. The second comment was that rather than identifying discrete sites, it would be better to draw a line around the entire county and consider it one large Civil War site. These comments reflect both the recognition of the ubiquity of sites in the county due to its strategic situation during the war and the common lament that the county has not done enough to protect these unique and irreplaceable resources.

While it is unfortunately true that many of the sites of the most significant action in Fairfax County have been destroyed or lost to development, many important sites do survive. Earthworks and campsites remain scattered on public and private land; many sites are undoubtedly yet to be discovered. This inventory of 850 entries is not comprehensive, but it is representative of the density and nature of sites throughout the county. This inventory is a testament to the intense engagement of Fairfax County's land and citizens during the Civil War and the keen interest of the citizens of modern day Fairfax County in preserving this history.

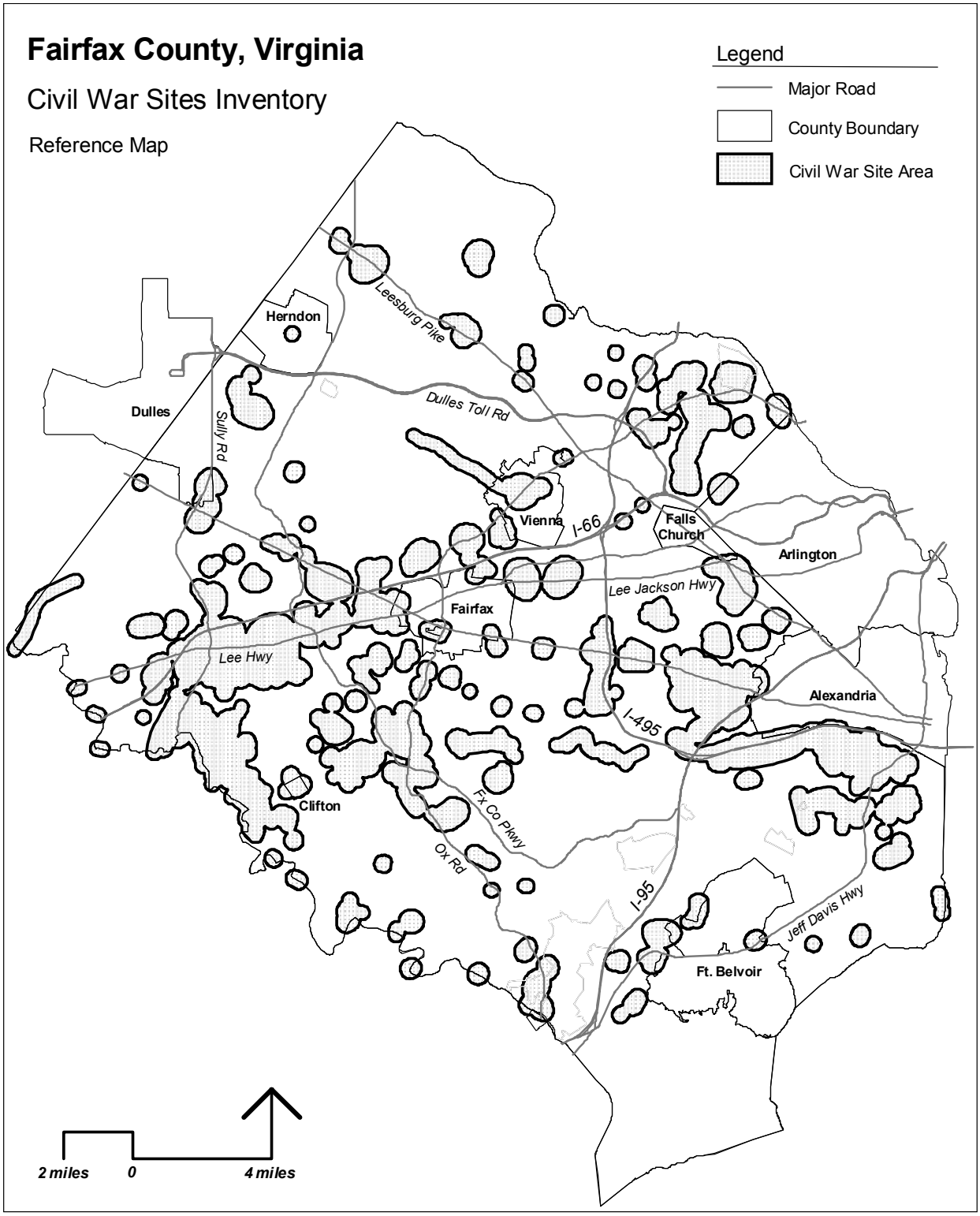

Figure 10. Map of areas considered in the Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory (PHR&A).

The inventory provides a significant body of data to inform cultural resources management decisions and land-use planning. Although the inventory is not comprehensive, many previously unrecorded site locations are included in the inventory. Many of these locations were contributed by informants who have not worked closely with cultural resource specialists in the past, but were willing to for this project because of a special interest in the Civil War. This additional location information can assist the county in understanding where resources survive and where others are likely to be located. Information on the conditions of resources on public land, where stronger protection for resources is possible, is also useful to cultural resources managers.

The inventory includes considerable information of use to planners. The maps and inventory can easily be checked for resources when land-use planning decisions are being made. By focusing on the particular tract of land in question, the planner can see if a Civil War location has been identified. The planner can review specific information on the location, including type of resource, designation, and preservation recommendations. It is important, however, that planners remember that many areas of the county have not been surveyed. Thus, it is especially important that planners recognize that undeveloped areas for which no site locations are shown may not have been surveyed.

The contribution of this inventory is manifold. In addition to the compilation of the data itself, this inventory represents the establishment of a framework on which to build a comprehensive database of Civil War sites in Fairfax County, and it is a template for future data collection projects of the same magnitude.

In summary, the inventory contains 850 events and locations; 146 are primary locations, 120 are secondary locations, 317 are undetermined locations and the remainder (267) are events with no designation. The project team was able to plot 583 locations. The affiliation of these locations ranged from solely civilian, Confederate or Federal, to a combination of the three (Table 1). A listing of the number of locations and events arranged by event type can be found in Appendix III. The database allows for the inventory to be sorted on any of the fields, except the memo (comments and sources) fields. Table 2 provides a list of location and event types by affiliation.

Table 1. The Number of Locations and Events by Designation

Affiliation	Event or location	Designation	Recommendations	Count
Civilian	Location	Primary	Warrants protection or treatment	37
Confederate	Location	Primary	Warrants protection or treatment	22
Confederate and Civilian	Location	Primary	Warrants protection or treatment	1
Federal	Location	Primary	Warrants protection or treatment	46
Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	Warrants protection or treatment	25
Federal and Civilian	Location	Primary	Warrants protection or treatment	4
Unknown	Location	Primary	Warrants protection or treatment	11
				Sub-total = 146
Civilian	Location	Secondary	No additional investigation	9
Confederate	Location	Secondary	No additional investigation	33
Federal	Location	Secondary	No additional investigation	50
Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	No additional investigation	17
Federal and Civilian	Location	Secondary	No additional investigation	2
Unknown	Location	Secondary	No additional investigation	9
				Sub-total = 120
Civilian	Location	Undetermined	Additional research	17
Confederate	Location	Undetermined	Additional research	61
Confederate and Civilian	Location	Undetermined	Additional research	1
Federal	Location	Undetermined	Additional research	88
Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	Additional research	56
Federal and Civilian	Location	Undetermined	Additional research	2
Unknown	Location	Undetermined	Additional research	92
				Sub-total = 317
Civilian	Event	No designation	Research to determine location	11
Confederate	Event	No designation	Research to determine location	9
Federal	Event	No designation	Research to determine location	70
Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	Research to determine location	152

Affiliation	Event or location	Designation	Recommendations	Count
Federal, Confederate and Civilian	Event	No Designation	Research to determine location	4
Federal and Civilian	Event	No designation	Research to determine location	5
Unknown	Event	No designation	Research to determine location	16
				Sub-total = 267
Total number of events and locations:				850

Table 2. Event and Location Type by Affiliation.

Year	Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Number
1861	Action	Federal and Confederate	4
1861	Advance	Federal	1
1861	Affair	Federal and Confederate	1
1861	Arrest	Federal	1
1861	Battery	Confederate	1
1861	Battery	Federal	2
1861	Battle	Federal and Confederate	3
1861	Camp	Confederate	2
1861	Camp	Federal	4
1861	Campaign	Confederate	1
1861	Church	Federal	1
1861	Council of war	Confederate	1
1861	Encampment	Confederate	2
1861	Encampment	Federal	2
1861	Encampment	Federal and Civilian	1
1861	Engagement	Federal and Confederate	1
1861	Entrenchment	Confederate	2
1861	Expedition	Federal	5
1861	Expedition and Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	1
1861	Foraging party	Federal	1
1861	Foraging party	Federal and Confederate	2
1861	Fortification	Federal	2
1861	Headquarters	Federal	1
1861	Hospital	Civilian	1
1861	Operation	Confederate	1
1861	Other	Confederate	3
1861	Other	Federal	1
1861	Picket	Federal	1
1861	Reconnaissance	Federal	8
1861	Reconnaissance	Federal and Confederate	1
1861	Residence	Civilian	2
1861	Residence	Confederate	1
1861	Residence	Confederate and Civilian	1
1861	Residence	Federal	1
1861	Retirement	Federal	1
1861	Retreat	Federal	1
1861	Scout	Federal	2
1861	Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	32
1861 and 1863	Camp	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Battery	Confederate	2
1861 to 1862	Camp	Confederate	65
1861 to 1862	Camp	Federal	4
1861 to 1862	Camps	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Church, Hospital	Federal and Confederate	2
1861 to 1862	Collector location	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Encampment	Confederate	3
1861 to 1862	Encampment	Federal	1
1861 to 1862	Entrenchment	Confederate	7

Year	Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Number
1861 to 1862	Entrenchment and Camp	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Foraging party	Civilian, Federal, and Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Fort	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Fortification	Confederate	7
1861 to 1862	Fortification	Federal	1
1861 to 1862	Fortification	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Grave	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Headquarters	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Headquarters/Hospital	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Headquarters/Residence	Federal	1
1861 to 1862	Hospital	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Hospital	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Meeting place	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Picket	Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Railroad	Confederate	4
1861 to 1862	Residence	Civilian	2
1861 to 1862	Residence	Civilian, Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1862	Residence	Confederate	2
1861 to 1862	Residence	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1863	Unknown	Federal and Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Ambush	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Battle	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Camp	Federal	5
1861 to 1865	Camp	Federal and Confederate	10
1861 to 1865	Camp	Unknown	58
1861 to 1865	Camp, Residence	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Camps	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Camps	Unknown	1
1861 to 1865	Church	Civilian	5
1861 to 1865	Church	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Church/Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Collector location	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Collector location	Unknown	10
1861 to 1865	Commemoration	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Court House	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Encampment	Federal	2
1861 to 1865	Encampment	Federal and Confederate	3
1861 to 1865	Encampment	Unknown	1
1861 to 1865	Entrenchment	Federal and Confederate	2
1861 to 1865	Entrenchment	Unknown	5
1861 to 1865	Foraging party	Federal and Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Fort	Unknown	1
1861 to 1865	Fortification	Confederate	3
1861 to 1865	Fortification	Federal	1
1861 to 1865	Fortification	Federal and Confederate	35
1861 to 1865	Fortification	Unknown	7
1861 to 1865	Hospital	Federal	3
1861 to 1865	Hospital	Federal and Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Hospital/Residence	Civilian	1

Year	Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Number
1861 to 1865	Hospital/Residence	Federal and Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Informant location	Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Informant location	Unknown	2
1861 to 1865	Meeting place	Federal	1
1861 to 1865	Multiple	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Multiple	Federal, Confederate and Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Occupied town	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Other	Civilian	6
1861 to 1865	Other	Federal	1
1861 to 1865	Other	Federal and Confederate	5
1861 to 1865	Other	Unknown	3
1861 to 1865	Railroad	Civilian	10
1861 to 1865	Railroad	Federal and Confederate	2
1861 to 1865	Residence	Civilian	26
1861 to 1865	Residence	Civilian, Federal, and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Residence	Confederate	2
1861 to 1865	Residence	Confederate and Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Residence	Federal	3
1861 to 1865	Residence	Federal and Confederate	2
1861 to 1865	Residence	Federal; Civilian	7
1861 to 1865	Residence	Unknown	3
1861 to 1865	Residence and Camp	Federal	1
1861 to 1865	Rifle pit	Unknown	1
1861 to 1865	Road	Civilian	9
1861 to 1865	Road	Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Road	Federal	1
1861 to 1865	Road	Federal and Confederate	3
1861 to 1865	Road	Unknown	13
1861 to 1865	Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	2
1861 to 1865	Skirmish/Camp	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Tavern	Civilian	1
1861 to 1865	Unknown	Civilian	9
1861 to 1865	Unknown	Federal and Confederate	1
1861 to 1865	Unknown	Unknown	18
1861, 1863	Church, Hospital, stable	Federal and Confederate	1
1861-1862; 1865	Camp	Federal	1
1862	Action	Federal and Confederate	1
1862	Advance	Federal	1
1862	Affair	Federal and Confederate	4
1862	Battle	Federal and Confederate	6
1862	Camp	Confederate	1
1862	Camp	Federal	5
1862	Expedition	Federal	4
1862	Foraging party	Federal	1
1862	Fortification	Federal	1
1862	Fortification	Federal and Confederate	1
1862	Headquarters	Confederate	1
1862	Headquarters/Residence	Federal and Confederate	1
1862	Hospital	Unknown	1

Year	Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Number
1862	Operation	Federal	5
1862	Raid	Confederate	1
1862	Reconnaissance	Federal	4
1862	Reconnaissance	Federal and Confederate	1
1862	Residence	Unknown	1
1862	Road	Federal	1
1862	Scout	Federal	1
1862	Scout	Federal and Confederate	1
1862	Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	26
1862	Withdrawal	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Battery	Federal	3
1862 to 1865	Blockhouse	Federal	2
1862 to 1865	Blockhouse, camp, and trench	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Camp	Confederate	1
1862 to 1865	Camp	Federal	80
1862 to 1865	Camp	Federal and Confederate	1
1862 to 1865	Camp	Unknown	1
1862 to 1865	Camps	Federal	2
1862 to 1865	Cemetery/Camp	Confederate	1
1862 to 1865	Collector location	Federal	2
1862 to 1865	Encampment	Federal	4
1862 to 1865	Entrenchment	Federal	8
1862 to 1865	Entrenchment	Unknown	2
1862 to 1865	Fort	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Fortification	Federal	9
1862 to 1865	Grave	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Headquarters/Residence	Federal and Civilian	1
1862 to 1865	Other	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Picket	Federal	11
1862 to 1865	Railroad	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Residence	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Rifle pit	Federal	2
1862 to 1865	Rifle pits and batteries	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Road	Federal	2
1862 to 1865	Stockade	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Stockade	Federal and Confederate	1
1862 to 1865	Tavern	Federal	1
1862 to 1865	Unknown	Federal	2
1863	Affair	Federal and Confederate	20
1863	Camp	Federal	7
1863	Capture	Confederate	1
1863	Capture	Federal and Confederate	2
1863	Expedition	Federal	1
1863	Expedition	Federal and Confederate	1
1863	Explosion	Federal	1
1863	Fortification	Federal	1
1863	Operation	Federal	1
1863	Raid	Federal and Confederate	1
1863	Railroad	Civilian	1

Year	Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Number
1863	Residence	Federal and Confederate	1
1863	Scout	Federal	6
1863	Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	30
1863	Tavern	Federal and Confederate	1
1863 to 1864	Skirmish/Camp	Federal and Confederate	1
1864	Action	Federal and Confederate	1
1864	Affair	Federal and Confederate	6
1864	Camp	Federal	5
1864	Scout	Federal	4
1864	Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	8
1865	Camp	Federal	3
1865	Scout	Federal	4
1865	Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	5
		Total =	**850**

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1984 *Washington & Old Dominion Railroad, 1847-1968.* Meridian Sun Press, Alexandria.

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2001 The Oasis on Lee Highway. *Civil War Times Illustrated,* August.

APPENDIX I

Glossary of Military Terms

Glossary

Affair: Any slight military action between two forces.

Battle: A large-scale combat between two armed forces.

Blockhouse: A military fortification made of square timbers with a projecting upper story with loopholes for defensive firing or observation.

Bombproof: A term applied to military structures of sufficient thickness and strength that bombs cannot penetrate them.

Campaign: A series of continuous field operations, or the period of time that an army remains in the field until the return to permanent quarters.

Embrasure: An opening for a gun in a wall or parapet.

Engagement: A term used to denote combat of different scales. In the Official Records of the War of Rebellion various terms were used to denote the intensity of military contact between the opposing forces. In descending order of intensity the terms include: battle, engagement, skirmish, action, and affair.

Field Artillery Emplacement: An area constructed as a position for field artillery to defend field works and important positions on a field of battle.

Foraging Party: The collection of forage or other supplies in towns, village, or countryside by a group of soldiers. Often an armed escort would be added for the protection of the foragers. Such operations frequently led to engagements with the enemy.

Fortification: A generic term used for field works, forts, and fortresses constructed for defensive purposes; most of these constructions had, at the most basic, a rampart and parapet.

Gorge: An opening on the side of a work or fortification.

Gun Platform: A prepared surface constructed of wood or earth within a work or fortification for the emplacement of guns.

Lunette: A type of military fortification consisting of two projecting faces with two flanks. From these flanks artillery fire could sweep terrain that could not be defended well from the faces.

Magazine: A safe storage area for projectiles and gunpowder. The magazine for semi-permanent field fortifications was constructed of timbers and covered with earth. It was usually located behind and to the flank of the artillery emplacement.

Masked Battery: A hidden gun emplacement.

Picket: A guard or sentry.

Redoubt: A small field fortification enclosed on all sides. A redoubt might be in the shape of a square, polygon, or pentagon.

Skirmish: A loose, haphazard engagement, usually of light infantry.

Star fort: An enclosed field work in the shape of a star.

Stockade: A defensive barrier constructed of posts or timbers driven upright side by side into the ground.

Vedette: A sentry on horseback.

Work: A colloquial term for fortification.

APPENDIX II

Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory Questionnaire

FAIRFAX COUNTY CIVIL WAR SITES INVENTORY

A Project of the Fairfax County Park Authority

Fairfax County has contracted with John Milner Associates, a professional cultural resources consulting firm, to assist the Fairfax County Park Authority in developing an inventory of locations and sites related to the Civil War within present-day Fairfax County. The purpose of this inventory will be to better manage Fairfax County's Civil War related cultural resources. Interested groups and citizens are being requested to share information they have on places in Fairfax County associated with the Civil War.

Please take a few moments to respond to the following questionnaire. Use a separate sheet for each location or site. Thank you for your assistance.

1. Do you know a specific site in Fairfax County associated with Civil War events? Please write the name of the site or event or describe it. (Use the back of the form if you need more space.)

2. Do you know what type of activity this site represents? Mark all that apply:

_____ a. Union _____ b. Confederate _____ c. encampment _____ d. battle or skirmish

_____ e. earthwork _____ f. burial g. other_____

_____ h. unknown affiliation or activity

3. Are there physical remains of the activity or event, such as earthworks, ruins, or artifacts? If there are remains, are they visible on the surface or buried?

4. Please give a street address or describe the location in relation to the nearest street intersection.

5. Will you share your knowledge of Civil War events and sites in Fairfax County? Please provide us with your name and contact information.

Name_____
Address _____
Telephone number _____
E-mail address_____

6. Is there any other information or comment you would like to share about this project?

Questions or comments? Contact:

Joe Balicki
John Milner Associates
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, Virginia 22312
(703) 354-9737 x226

APPENDIX III

List and Count of Locations and Events

APPENDIX III

List and Count of Locations and Events

Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Event or location	Designation	Count
Action	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	6
Advance	Federal	Event	No designation	2
Affair	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	30
Affair	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Ambush	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Arrest	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Battery	Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Battery	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	2
Battery	Federal	Location	Secondary	3
Battery	Federal	Location	Undetermined	2
Battle	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	4
Battle	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	3
Battle	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	3
Blockhouse	Federal	Location	Primary	1
Blockhouse	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Blockhouse, camp, and trench	Federal	Location	Primary	1
Camp	Confederate	Location	Primary	4
Camp	Confederate	Location	Secondary	21
Camp	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	44
Camp	Federal	Event	No designation	9
Camp	Federal	Location	Primary	17
Camp	Federal	Location	Secondary	20
Camp	Federal	Location	Undetermined	68
Camp	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	3
Camp	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	2
Camp	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	7
Camp	Unknown	Location	Primary	4
Camp	Unknown	Location	Secondary	5
Camp	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	50
Camp, Residence	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Campaign	Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Camps	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Camps	Federal	Location	Secondary	2
Camps	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Camps	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	1
Capture	Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Capture	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	2
Cemetery/Camp	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Church	Civilian	Location	Primary	2
Church	Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Church	Civilian	Location	Undetermined	2
Church	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Church	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Church, Hospital	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	2

Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Event or location	Designation	Count
Church, Hospital, stable	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Church/Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Collector location	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Collector location	Federal	Location	Secondary	2
Collector location	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Collector location	Unknown	Location	Secondary	2
Collector location	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	8
Commemoration	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Council of war	Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Court House	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Encampment	Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Encampment	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	4
Encampment	Federal	Event	No designation	2
Encampment	Federal	Location	Primary	3
Encampment	Federal	Location	Undetermined	4
Encampment	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Encampment	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	2
Encampment	Federal; Civilian	Event	No designation	1
Encampment	Unknown	Event	No designation	1
Engagement	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Entrenchment	Confederate	Location	Primary	6
Entrenchment	Confederate	Location	Secondary	2
Entrenchment	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Entrenchment	Federal	Location	Primary	4
Entrenchment	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Entrenchment	Federal	Location	Undetermined	3
Entrenchment	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Entrenchment	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Entrenchment	Unknown	Location	Primary	3
Entrenchment	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	4
Entrenchment and Camp	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Expedition	Federal	Event	No designation	10
Expedition	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Expedition and Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Explosion	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Foraging party	Civilian; Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Foraging party	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Foraging party	Federal	Location	Primary	1
Foraging party	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	2
Foraging party	Federal; Civilian	Event	No designation	1
Fort	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Fort	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Fort	Unknown	Location	Secondary	1
Fortification	Confederate	Location	Primary	4
Fortification	Confederate	Location	Secondary	5
Fortification	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Fortification	Federal	Event	No designation	1

Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Event or location	Designation	Count
Fortification	Federal	Location	Primary	7
Fortification	Federal	Location	Secondary	4
Fortification	Federal	Location	Undetermined	3
Fortification	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	3
Fortification	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	2
Fortification	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	32
Fortification	Unknown	Location	Primary	3
Fortification	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	4
Grave	Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Grave	Federal	Location	Undetermined	1
Headquarters	Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Headquarters	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Headquarters	Federal	Location	Undetermined	1
Headquarters/Hospital	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Headquarters/Residence	Federal	Location	Primary	1
Headquarters/Residence	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Headquarters/Residence	Federal; Civilian	Location	Primary	1
Hospital	Civilian	Location	Undetermined	1
Hospital	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Hospital	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Hospital	Federal	Location	Primary	1
Hospital	Federal	Location	Undetermined	1
Hospital	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Hospital	Federal; Civilian	Location	Undetermined	1
Hospital	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	1
Hospital/Residence	Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Hospital/Residence	Federal; Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Informant location	Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Informant location	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	2
Meeting place	Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Meeting place	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Multiple	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Multiple	Federal and Confederate; Civilian	Event	No designation	1
Occupied town	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Operation	Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Operation	Federal	Event	No designation	6
Other	Civilian	Location	Primary	3
Other	Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Other	Civilian	Location	Undetermined	2
Other	Confederate	Event	No designation	3
Other	Federal	Location	Primary	1
Other	Federal	Location	Secondary	2
Other	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Other	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	2
Other	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Other	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	1
Other	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	3

Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Event or location	Designation	Count
Picket	Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Picket	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Picket	Federal	Location	Primary	1
Picket	Federal	Location	Secondary	8
Picket	Federal	Location	Undetermined	2
Raid	Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Raid	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
RailRoad	Civilian	Location	Primary	9
RailRoad	Civilian	Location	Undetermined	2
RailRoad	Confederate	Location	Primary	2
RailRoad	Confederate	Location	Undetermined	2
RailRoad	Federal	Location	Primary	1
RailRoad	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	2
Reconnaissance	Federal	Event	No designation	12
Reconnaissance	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Reconnaissance	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Residence	Civilian	Event	No designation	4
Residence	Civilian	Location	Primary	15
Residence	Civilian	Location	Secondary	3
Residence	Civilian	Location	Undetermined	8
Residence	Civilian; Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	2
Residence	Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Residence	Confederate	Location	Primary	2
Residence	Confederate	Location	Secondary	2
Residence	Confederate; Civilian	Location	Primary	1
Residence	Confederate; Civilian	Location	Undetermined	1
Residence	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Residence	Federal	Location	Primary	3
Residence	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Residence	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	3
Residence	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Residence	Federal; Civilian	Event	No designation	2
Residence	Federal; Civilian	Location	Primary	3
Residence	Federal; Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Residence	Federal; Civilian	Location	Undetermined	1
Residence	Unknown	Event	No designation	1
Residence	Unknown	Location	Primary	1
Residence	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	2
Residence and Camp	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Retirement	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Retreat	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Rifle pit	Federal	Location	Primary	2
Rifle pit	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	1
Rifle pits and batteries	Federal	Location	Undetermined	1
Road	Civilian	Location	Primary	7
Road	Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Road	Civilian	Location	Undetermined	1

Event/Location Type	Affiliation	Event or location	Designation	Count
Road	Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Road	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Road	Federal	Location	Primary	2
Road	Federal	Location	Undetermined	1
Road	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Road	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	2
Road	Unknown	Event	No designation	2
Road	Unknown	Location	Secondary	1
Road	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	10
Scout	Federal	Event	No designation	17
Scout	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	1
Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	Event	No designation	97
Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	2
Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Skirmish	Federal and Confederate	Location	Undetermined	3
Skirmish/Camp	Federal and Confederate	Location	Primary	1
Skirmish/Camp	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Stockade	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Stockade	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Tavern	Civilian	Location	Secondary	1
Tavern	Federal	Location	Undetermined	1
Tavern	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Unknown	Civilian	Event	No designation	7
Unknown	Civilian	Location	Primary	1
Unknown	Civilian	Location	Undetermined	1
Unknown	Federal	Event	No designation	1
Unknown	Federal	Location	Secondary	1
Unknown	Federal and Confederate	Location	Secondary	1
Unknown	Federal; Civilian	Event	No designation	1
Unknown	Unknown	Event	No designation	12
Unknown	Unknown	Location	Undetermined	6
Withdrawal	Federal	Event	No designation	1
			TOTAL	**850**

APPENDIX IV

Qualifications of Investigators

JOSEPH BALICKI
Principal Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 642-1837 (fax)
jbalicki@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	1987
B.A.	The George Washington University	Anthropology	1981

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

1999	Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA)
1992-1998	OSHA-certified 40-hour hazardous waste field training

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Joseph Balicki is a graduate of The George Washington University and holds a Master's degree in anthropology from The Catholic University of America. Mr. Balicki has over 20 years of experience in North American archeology and has been involved in investigations of sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian through Historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates, Mr. Balicki has supervised or assisted various archeological survey and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Washington, D.C.

KEY PROJECTS

2001 Phase I and II Archeological Investigations for Multiple Cultural Resources at Marine Base Quantico, Virginia. EDAW, Inc.

2000-2001 Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory. Fairfax County Park Authority.

2000 Data Recovery, Bailey Farm (44SP228), Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, County of Spotsylvania.

2000-1999 Phase 2 and 3 Site Evaluation and Data Recovery, Lot 12, Square 406, Washington DC. Architrave P.C., Architects, Washington, DC, and General Services Administration, National Capital Region, Washington, DC.

1999 Phase I and II Archeological Investigation in Crescent Lawn, City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.

1998 Archeological Investigations at Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. The Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.

1996-1997 Phase I Archeological Survey of Fort Monroe, York County, Virginia. Directorate of Peninsula contracting, Fort Eustis.

1996 Data recovery at 44HE713 and 44HE714, James River Water Supply project, Henrico County, Virginia. Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc.

1995 Historical and archeological survey of Fort C.F. Smith, 2411 24th Street North, Arlington, Virginia. Arlington County Department of Community Planning.

1992-1996 Data recovery archeological investigations at Paddy's Alley, Cross Street Backlot, and Mill Pond, sites Boston, Massachusetts. The Central Artery/Tunnel Project and Bechtel/Parsons Brinkerhoff.

1992 Review and synthesis of archeological documentation Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Denver Service Center.

1991 Phase I archeological investigations at the Studio of the Caryatids, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Cornish, New Hampshire. National Park Service, Denver Service Center.

1988-1991 Phase II & III archeological investigations of the site of the International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Building Complex, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc.

1989-1990 Phase III archeological investigations at the Thomas Stone (18CH331) National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

1988-1989 Archeological investigations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

1987-1988 Excavation at Waihée Midden Site, Maui, Hawaii. Maui Archeological Project, The Catholic University of America.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

2001 Defending the Capital: The Civil War Garrison at Fort C.F. Smith. In *To Peel The Earth: Historical Archaeology and the War Between the States*, edited by Clarence Geier and Stephan Potter.

2000 Mary Hall's First-Class Bawdy House: The Material Culture of a Washington, D.C. Brothel. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, edited by Robert Schmidt and Barbara Voss. (with Donna Seifert and Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien)

1998 Wharves, Privies, and the Pewterer: Two Colonial Period Sites on the Shawmut Penninsula, Boston. *In* Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3).

1998 Katherine Naylor's "House of Office": A Seventeenth-Century Privy. *In* Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3). (with Dana B. Heck).

1998 Mary Ann Hall's House. The 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Atlanta, Georgia. (with Donna J. Seifert).

1991 "Technological Strategies and Interaction Spheres: Results of a Phase I Survey at the Verdon Quarry Site (44HN180) Hanover, County, Virginia." Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. (with J. Sanderson Stevens).

1991 "Ceramic Indices as a Tool for Evaluating Consumer Behavior in a Working-Class Neighborhood, Washington, D.C." The 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia. (with Charles D. Cheek).

1991 "Bottles, Bottles Everywhere and Not A Drop to Drink: Examining Washington, D.C. Bottles for Chronology and Function." The 1991 Middle Atlantic Archeologist Conference, Ocean City, Maryland.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Balicki is author or co-author of seventy (70) cultural resources reports, four (4) scholarly articles, and eight (8) papers presented at professional meetings.

KERRI ELIZABETH CULHANE
Project Architectural Historian
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EDUCATION

M.A.	Virginia Commonwealth University (Concentration in Historic Preservation and Planning)	Art History/Architectural History	1997
	Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest Restoration Field School, Forest, VA		1996
B.A.	SUNY-Purchase Humanities		1992
	American University in Paris	French Language/Art History/Humanities	1988

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Kerri Elizabeth Culhane has more than five years of experience in the field of cultural resources management, including positions in both the public and private sectors. She is particularly versed in the requirements of Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, particularly as they relate to the identification, evaluation, and documentation of historic architectural resources. Ms. Culhane has extensive experience conducting architectural survey, entailing conditions assessment, architectural analysis, and evaluation of historical and architectural significance. Ms. Culhane has participated in projects entailing research, identification and documentation of historic landscapes, including nineteenth-century Romantic landscapes of the Hudson River Valley, Civil War earthworks and the U.S. Capitol grounds. The majority of Ms. Culhane's cultural resources experience has been gained in Virginia and Maryland. Her field of concentration is nineteenth and early-twentieth-century architecture, landscape architecture, and history. Her master's thesis is currently used as a textbook for teaching historic preservation in the graduate department of art history, Virginia Commonwealth University.

KEY PROJECTS

2001 Fairfax County Civil War sites inventory, Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax Parks Authority.

2001 National Register evaluation, De La Salle College, Avondale, Maryland. Sorg & Associates, Architects and General Services Administration.

1999 Documentary research into the history of the east grounds of the U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. RTKL Associates, Inc.

1999 Architectural survey and archaeological assessment along the Central Light Rail Corridor, North Avenue to Warren Road. City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, Mass Transit Administration.

1999 Phase I-III historical and archaeological investigations, Square 406, Washington, D.C. General Services Administration.

1999 Reconnaissance and intensive survey of architectural resources in the city of Chesapeake, Virginia. Virginia Department of Historic Resources and City of Chesapeake.

1998 Design and implementation of database associated with the Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. U.S. Navy.

1997 Permanent interpretative exhibition in conjunction with low income housing for the elderly. Columns on Grove, Richmond Better Housing Coalition, Richmond, VA.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

2000 Fort C.F. Smith Park, Arlington, Virginia
1999 Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville, Loudoun County, Virginia
1999 Folly Castle Historic District Boundary Increase, Petersburg, Virginia (co-author)
1998 Town of Orange Commercial Historic District, Orange, Virginia (co-author)
1996 John Whitworth House/ Charles F. Gillette House and Garden, Richmond, Virginia

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

2001 "To Rent: The Archaeology of a Composite Household." Paper Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Long Beach, California. 2001 (with Joseph Balicki).

2000 "The Maymont Boats: Archaeological Investigations of Two Virginia Canal Freighters" (co-author). Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, Quebec City, Canada.

1997 *"The Fifth Avenue of Richmond*": Richmond Architecture and Architects. 1877-1914. Presented at the 1997 Society of Architectural Historians, Southeast Chapter (SESAH) Conference, Atlanta, GA.

1997 *M.J. Dimmock and William M. Poindexter: Two Architects of Late Nineteenth-Century Richmond*. Abstracts of the Fifth Annual Virginia Commonwealth University/Virginia Historical Society Architectural History Symposium. Eye in Hand Publications. Virginia Commonwealth University.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ms. Culhane is author, co-author, or contributor to over twenty (20) cultural resources reports, two (2) professional publications, five (5) National Register nominations, and six (6) papers presented at professional meetings.

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EDUCATION

Ph.D.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1977
M.A.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1975
B.A.	Lawrence University	Anthropology	1972

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

1996	OSHA Hazardous Materials Site Worker Annual Recertification
1994	Health and Safety Training for Hazardous Waste Site Supervisors
1994	40-hour Course in Hazardous Material and Site Investigations
1999	Registered Professional Archeologist

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Donna J. Seifert graduated from Lawrence University and earned an M.A. and a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa. She has 27 years of experience in historical archeology that includes research on sites of the French colonial period in Wisconsin, the English colonial period in New Hampshire and Virginia, and the Spanish colonial period in Mexico and New Mexico. Her recent work has focused on nineteenth-century rural sites in Maryland and Virginia and urban sites in the District of Columbia. Prior to joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Dr. Seifert was assistant professor of anthropology at Kenyon College, museum specialist at the Museum of New Mexico, and historical archeologist with a research center in New Mexico. Her administration and management experience includes five years as laboratory director and associate director of a university research center that conducted cultural resources management projects throughout Virginia.

Dr. Seifert is a Senior Project Manager and Principal Archeologist for JMA. Her JMA project experience includes ten years directing and managing inventory, evaluation, and data recovery projects on historic sites in the East. In addition to the technical reports she has prepared for these projects, she regularly presents papers at professional meetings and publishes articles based on her project research. In 1992, Dr. Seifert took a leave of absence from JMA for professional development to spend six months with the National Park Service. Through a cooperative agreement with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, she was assigned to the National Register of Historic Places, reviewing National Register nominations and determinations of eligibility for archeological properties. Dr. Seifert also has extensive experience reviewing and editing archeological texts. She has been responsible for the final preparation of both research reports and juried manuscripts submitted for publication. She has served as special publications editor for the Society for Historical Archaeology (1984-1985), editor of *Virginia Archaeologist* (1988-1989), and associate editor of *Historical Archaeology* (1985-1999). Dr. Seifert's professional service includes serving as president of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (1992-1993), as a director of the Society for Historical Archaeology

(1992-1994), as a member of the board of the Society for American Archaeology, and as a trustee of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia. She served in 1995 as president of the Society for Historical Archaeology and is presently president of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia.

KEY PROJECTS

2001 Archeological investigations at the Malvern Hill Unit of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Henrico County, Virginia. Oculus and the National Park Service.

2000 Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Construction of Double Track for the North Half of Central Light Rail, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl and Maryland Mass Transit Administration.

2000 Sotterley Plantation, St. Mary's County, Maryland, archeological investigations in support of site work. The Sotterley Foundation.

1999 Sotterley Plantation master plan, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Ann Beha Associates and the Sotterley Plantation Foundation.

1999 Archeological investigations along Vestal's Gap Road at Lanesville, Claude Moore Park, Loudoun County, Virginia. Lanesville Heritage Preservation Society.

1999 Cultural resources investigations, double track for Central Light Rail, north half, Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper &Kahl and the Maryland Department of Transportation, Mass Transit Administration.

1998 Archeological investigations at Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.

1998 Phase III archeological data recovery, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian, Mall Museum site, Washington, D.C. Venturi, Scott Brown.

1997 Phase II historical architectural resources evaluation, Glen Burnie LRT Extension Study, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, Mass Transit Administration.

1997 Phase I historic architectural and archeological investigations of the Mt. Zion Old Baptist Church, Loudoun County, Virginia. Mt. Zion Church Preservation Association, Inc., and Loudoun County.

1996 Phase I cultural resources survey and criteria of effect evaluation, Glen Burnie LRT Extension, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl.

1996 Phase I archeological survey of the Johnson tract, Route 1 at Route 607, Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Spotsylvania County Schools.

1996 Cultural landscape report, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Westmoreland County, Virginia. National Park Services and West Main Design Collaborative.

1996 Phase Ia cultural resources survey, Appomattox River Trail, City of Petersburg, Virginia. Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects.

1995 Archeological investigations at Tudor Hall, Site 44DW284, Pamplin Park Civil War Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. The Pamplin Park Civil War Site and Farmer Puckett Warner Architects.

1995	Archeological data recovery, Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants.
1995	Background research and archeological investigations, United States Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C. General Services Administration, National Capital Region and TAMS Consultants.
1995	Phase I cultural resources study, Route 58 from Ben Hur to Pennington Gap, Lee County, Virginia. Patton Harris Rust & Associates.
1994	Intensive-level architectural survey and Phase Ia archeological survey, Naval Security Station, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc., and the Department of the Navy, Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake.
1991-1993	Cultural resources plan, proposed Route 23 Traffic Relief Route, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Greiner Engineering, Inc., and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
1992-1993	Phase II and Phase III archeological investigations, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants and the General Services Administration.
1992	Phase III archeological data recovery at the Simpsonville Mill Site, Howard County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
1992	Phase I archeological assessment, proposed site of the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution. Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc., and the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Design and Construction.
1992	Archeological evaluation and cultural landscape evaluation, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland. EDAW, Inc., and National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Eastern Applied Archeology Center.
1991	Phase II archeological investigations at Anderson Tavern, Hanover County, Virginia. General Crushed Stone.
1990	Phase IA archeological survey, I-95/Woodrow Wilson Bridge and Approach Roadway Network Modification Study. DeLeuw Cather & Company and the Virginia Department of Transportation.
1989-1990	Phase III archeological data recovery, 51NW82, Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.
1988-1991	Phase I archeological survey and Phase II historic architectural investigations, U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Sverdrup Corporation and the Virginia Department of Transportation.
1983-1984	Archeological data recovery, Henrico Glebe at Varina, Henrico County, Virginia. Virginia Department of Transportation.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

2000 Mary Ann Hall's First-Class Housel: The Archaeology of a Capital Brothel. Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien and Joseph Balicki, co-authors. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, Robert A. Schmidt and Barbara L. Voss, editors. Routledge, London and New York

1996 Mrs. Starr's Profession. In *Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archeology,* C.E. Orser, Jr., editor. Altimira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

1996 Archaeology: Preservation's Underground Partner. *Historic Preservation Forum News* 2 (2):1-2.

1995 *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.* National Register Bulletin 21. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

1994 Mrs. Starr's Profession. In *Those of Little Note: Gender, Race, and Class in Historical Archaeology,* E.M. Scott, editor. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona.

1994 Neighborhoods and Household Types in Nineteenth-Century Washington, D.C.: Fanny Hill and Mary McNamara in Hookers Division (with C.D. Cheek). In *Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake*, P.A. Shackel and B.J. Little, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

1991 Within Sight of the White House: The Archaeology of Working Women. *In* Gender in Historical Archaeology, edited by D.J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):82-108.

1991 Introduction. *In* Gender in Historical Archaeology, edited by D.J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):1-5.

1983 Memorial: Charles C. Di Peso, 1920-1982. *Historical Archaeology* 17(2):106-111.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Dr. Seifert is author or co-author of 60 cultural resources reports, editor of over one hundred cultural resources reports; author, co-author, or editor of eleven scholarly articles, monographs, and books; two book reviews; and twenty papers presented at professional meetings.