

Property Name, County

Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield, Prince William and Fauquier Counties, Va.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
0	10 buildings
5	0 sites
3	0 structures
0	0 objects
8	10 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: One (1)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Category:
- defense
 - industry/processing/extraction
 - domestic
 - domestic
 - funerary
 - transportation
 - transportation

- Subcategory
- battle site
 - manufacturing facility
 - single dwelling
 - secondary structure
 - cemetery
 - rail related
 - road related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Category:
- recreation and culture
 - landscape
 - landscape
 - transportation
 - transportation
 - funerary
 - vacant

- Subcategory
- outdoor recreation
 - natural feature
 - conservation area
 - rail related
 - road-related
 - cemetery
 - not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Early Republic: Federal

Mid-19th Century

Materials

foundation: stone: sandstone

roof: tar paper

walls: stone: sandstone

wood: board and batten

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Property Name, County
Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield, Prince William and Fauquier Counties, Va.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a Significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance: **1861-1865**

Significant Dates: **August 27-29, 1862**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation NA

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Property Name, County
Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield, Prince William and Fauquier Counties, Va.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 514 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 2

3 4

XX See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Deidre McCarthy and W. Brown Morton III

organization: Mary Washington College Center for Historic Preservation

Date: February 26, 1999

street & number: 1301 College Avenue

city or town: Fredericksburg

state: VA

zip code: 22401-5358

telephone: 540 / 654-1310

Property Name, County
Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield, Prince William and Fauquier Counties, Va.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 7 Page: 1

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Summary Description

Thoroughfare Gap is located at the border of Prince William County and Fauquier County, Virginia, west of Haymarket and Manassas. A historic, narrow passage through the Bull Run Mountains the Gap leads westward towards the Shenandoah Valley. This major east-west pass through the steep, wooded mountains 850 to 1000 feet high, provided an important protected passage from Northern Virginia to the Shenandoah Valley. Occupying a relatively small geographic area, Thoroughfare Gap, during the Civil War, was a key point of military action, especially the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap, August 28, 1862, a pivotal skirmish leading up to the Second Battle of Manassas, August 29, 1862.

Summary

In 1862 two stone gristmills, Chapman's Mill and the Upper Mill, operated with waterpower from a branch of Broad Run passing through the Gap on the north side. In addition, John Chapman, the mill operator, and his family occupied a two and one-half story coursed rubble stone house surrounded by several outbuildings, an ice pit and a family cemetery adjacent to the main Chapman Mill. A long, thin quarry extending north 3484 feet into the mountain slope behind Chapman Mill and gradually decreasing from approximately twenty feet wide to two feet wide and ranging from fifteen feet deep to one foot, provided stone for both mill and the Chapman house.

The south side of the Gap, owned by Abraham Stover and William Beverley in the 1860's, was primarily agricultural and grazing land, with few buildings. The Manassas Gap Railroad was one of the most important features of the Gap, occupying the center of the pass, along side the road, both leading from Manassas, through Haymarket, to The Plains and the Shenandoah Valley beyond. Now largely wooded, Thoroughfare Gap retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Although ruinous, many of the historic resources present during the battle in 1862 still occupy the Gap. Chapman's Mill, a five-story, coursed-rubble stone building set into the north side of Gap. Meadowlands, the Chapman's house and the second Upper Mill are clearly visible on the landscape, as well as an important ice pit and a walled cemetery associated with the Chapman family. Except for the widening of the transportation routes through the Gap have expanded to include Interstate 66, the Thoroughfare Gap landscape has changed little since 1862. Thoroughfare Gap still provides a clear visual understanding of, and connection to, the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 7 Page: 2

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**
county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

DESCRIPTION

Throughout the Civil War, Thoroughfare Gap was considered an important and strategic point of crossing providing a corridor to Northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. from the Shenandoah Valley. Large enough to allow the passage of many troops at once, Thoroughfare Gap possessed natural features making it a preferred and protected pass. On both sides of the narrow Gap, the mountains slope down steeply from about 860 feet to 450 feet to open into the Gap's floor about one-quarter of a mile wide. Steep enough to deter troops from climbing over the ridge crests, the mountains sloped in such a manner as to allow troops to gain a tactical advantage through height while traversing the Gap. In addition, the long slope leading into Thoroughfare Gap from the west, provided troops moving west to east an excellent view of the Gap and the ground beyond. Within the Gap itself, Trapp Branch feeds into Broad Run. These water sources, along with Diamond Spring, located on the north side of the Gap, provided ample water for soldiers and horses, as well as power for the mills.

Man-made resources also made Thoroughfare Gap attractive for both Federal and Confederate troops. The presence of both a major road and railroad track meant that troops and supplies could move easily and quickly through Thoroughfare Gap to engage in the fighting in Northern Virginia or the Shenandoah Valley.

The Chapman Mill [listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 as Beverley Mill, Prince William County] was a focal point of the Battle of Thoroughfare which took place in the Gap August 28, 1862. An imposing coursed rubble stone five-bay, five-story gable-front mill structure, Chapman's Mill has served as a landmark for the Thoroughfare area since it was originally built in the mid-eighteenth century. The interior and machinery of the mill have twice been destroyed by fire: in the mid-1850s and again in 1998. In 1858, after the first fire, John Chapman enlarged the earlier structure to seven levels by adding two additional stories. Being the tallest building in Thoroughfare Gap, the mill became a strategic vantagepoint from which to fire down upon troops crossing through the Gap along the road south of the mill and also to monitor troop movement on the slopes of the Gap.

The mill was oriented toward the south and built with its north wall against the steep berm created to support the Manassas Gap Railroad tracks.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **7** Page: **3**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

The millrace directed water from Trapp Branch and Broad Run through its mill to flow southeast out of the Gap.

Similarly, the smaller Upper Mill remains is, another coursed-rubble stone structure, now a roofless ruin, located to the west and slightly north of Chapman's Mill, served also as a focal point and landmark during the April, 1862 skirmish. Today, somewhat overgrown, the four corners of the structure and a collection of metal mill machinery remain. The Upper Mill appears to have been a three-bay, two and one-half story structure,, approximately thirty-six feet square.

The residence of the Chapman family, known as Meadowland, is located adjacent to the large mill, set back to the east and north on the opposite, north side of the railroad tracks. A two and one-half story, coursed-rubble stone building with two exterior-end chimneys on the east elevation, this structure, also now a roofless ruin, appears to have had a side-passage plan, fireplaces on both floors and a full basement. The house, oriented toward the south, measured approximately thirty-six by thirty-six feet. All four stone corners, and a portion of the east elevation stand today.

Among the more tangible clues of the presence of dependencies is a massive circular coursed-rubble stone ice pit located on a low rise approximately one hundred feet northwest of the house. The shaft measures fifteen feet in diameter and fourteen feet deep and remains in good condition. Clearly, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, several outbuildings, storage buildings and other structures were associated with Meadowlands. Evidence in the form of pottery shards, nails and other artifacts, which date from the 1780's though the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, cluster to the east and north of the house although no formal archaeological survey has been completed.

A family cemetery, located up-hill and north of Meadowlands, contains at least eleven graves associated with the Chapmans. Surrounded by a low, stone, wall, thirty-six feet square, the cemetery contains the graves and grave markers of George (brother of John)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 7 Page: 4

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**
county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Chapman and his wife Susan (1780-1856), Maj. Hampton Williams (1806-1877) and his wife Frances Alexander (1806-1890) and several Chapman relations, including Thomas Swann (1852) and Helen Swann (1856). Small, unmarked monuments indicate the probability of at least six other burials. According to local tradition, soldiers killed at Thoroughfare Gap were buried in the Chapman family cemetery as well.

In total, the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield contains eight contributing sites or structures within the core ground area of the Civil War Battle of Thoroughfare Gap. The Chapman Mill, the Upper Mill, Meadowland, the Chapman ice pit, the Chapman family cemetery, the narrow stone quarry, millrace, and the railroad constitute contributing structures on the battlefield. The battlefield itself is also considered a contributing site. All of these resources were present at the time of the military action in August, 1862 and played important strategic roles, serving as vantage points, landmarks for artillery fire and cover for fighting troops in the battle for possession of Thoroughfare Gap. There are eight non-contributing resources within the district. These include a small, abandoned, early twentieth-century, one-story, frame, gable-roof dwelling, located just west of the Upper Mill. Clad with board and batten siding, it is set on masonry piers.

Adjacent to Chapman's Mill on the mill property is an abandoned the one-story stone store, built in the late 1930s, which also served for a time as the Broad Run Post Office. Immediately east of this building is the abandoned, late-19th-century, frame, two-story Furr house. On the south side of the gap there are five twentieth-century non-contributing resources on small holdings. These include the brick, one-story, gable-roof Broad Run Post Office. Immediately east of the post office is an abandoned frame, two-story, gable-roof house. Immediately west and slightly south of the post office is a small, frame, one-story, gable-roof house. South of the post office is a frame, stone veneer, one-and-a-half-story, gable-roof house. Southeast of the post office, and reached by a driveway on the west side of State Route 600 is a log, one story, gable-roof house with a frame, two-story, gable-roof addition. While these structures are located on historically significant ground on the south side of the gap, none of them contribute to the historical significance of the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 7 Page: 5

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

At the time of the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap in August 1862, the Gap was principally a milling site clearly focused on the industry represented by the two mills and the commercial aspects of an active rail line. The Meadowland house, outbuildings and family cemetery contributed a certain domestic quality to the site also.

Today the Gap's compelling industrial and military heritage remains clearly visible on the landscape although buildings are ruins and the landscape has developed denser tree cover than in 1862. The dramatic topography of the Gap remains a prominent feature of both Fauquier and Prince William Counties. Perhaps most importantly, the Gap continues to serve as the major east/west passage through the Bull Run and Pond Mountains in this area of Virginia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **8** Page: **6**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

Throughout the first half of the Civil War, Thoroughfare Gap was considered an important and strategic point of crossing, opening a corridor to Northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. from the Shenandoah Valley. Both Federal and Confederate troops occupied Thoroughfare Gap at different times throughout the war. According to National Park Service Historian, Noel G. Harrison, Thoroughfare Gap was part of the first strategic use of a railroad in American military history, when General Joseph Johnston moved troops east by train through the gap to the First Battle of Manassas in July, 1861. President Lincoln moved troops by train westward through Thoroughfare Gap in May, 1862. The largest skirmish over possession of the Gap, known as the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap, occurred August 28, 1862. In an effort to push the Union army from Virginia, Robert E. Lee, in control of the Army of Northern Virginia, was engaged in several campaigns, beginning at Richmond, to force Union troops north, through Fredericksburg and onto the battle ground that became the second battle of Manassas on August 29, 1862. Lee's major victory at Second Manassas was a major turning point in the Civil War. The Confederate victory allowed Lee to continue his campaign north into Federal territory, into Maryland and ultimately into Pennsylvania.

Summary

The Battle of Thoroughfare Gap played a pivotal role in the setting-up the Confederate victory at Second Manassas. General Lee took a great risk in separating his army in preparation to execute a flanking motion on Federal troops engaged at Sulpher Springs along the Rappahannock River. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson had safely passed through the Gap on August 26, 1862 and if General Lee and Major General Longstreet could not also pass safely through to rejoin Jackson, already en route to Manassas, the Federals could attack and overwhelm the two divisions separately. Not clearly understanding the negative potential of the situation, Federal troops did not adequately

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **8** Page: **7**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

defend Thoroughfare Gap.

On August 28, 1862, after a fiercely contested skirmish on both slopes of the Gap involving the railroad, the several stone buildings and the quarry trench on the north side of the gap, Confederate forces gained the advantage over Union forces, allowing Lee and Longstreet's troops to pass through to Manassas.

Today, the major focal points of the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap are still intact. Thoroughfare Gap maintains a high degree of integrity and significance as both the site of changing military technology and the site of a battle which was key to the subsequent success of Second Manassas.

HISTORY

First noticed as a strategic military point of crossing in July 1861, Thoroughfare Gap was used by Confederate General Joseph Johnston to bring troops into the Battle of First Manassas or First Bull Run. At that time the Confederates were stationed in the Valley not only to protect the vital resources needed to supply the armies but also because they saw the Valley as a natural thoroughfare for invasion by both armies. Control of the mountain gaps leading to and through the Blue Ridge Mountains would insure unimpeded movement up and down the Valley. After the success of Johnston's quick and efficient movement of troops through Thoroughfare Gap, both Union and Confederate forces traveled through the pass during several campaigns, often utilizing the Manassas Gap Railroad which also occupied the Gap.¹

The high point of Thoroughfare Gap's significance came in late August 1862, as prelude to the Battle of Second Manassas. In a bold move unexpected by Union commanders, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in command of the Army of Northern Virginia, split his forces, sending Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson ahead of both himself and Gen. James Longstreet. With this maneuver, Lee hoped to send needed troops to relieve the stalemate in Sulphur Springs along the Rappahannock River, and work toward pushing the Union army out of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **8** Page: **8**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

central Virginia. Since the Federal campaign on Richmond, begun earlier, in 1861, Lee had been working to move Union forces gradually north out of the already ravaged Virginia countryside. At Fredericksburg, he managed to force the Federals to continue moving north, back toward Washington. A few more victories might even allow Confederate troops to push into Federal territory in Maryland or Pennsylvania.

In the few days leading up to the Battle of Second Manassas, Gen. Jackson was in place at the flank of the unsuspecting Federals, near Haymarket, Virginia. The key to maintaining the upper hand in terms of position and strategy depended on Lee and Longstreet catching up with Jackson east of the mountains at Thoroughfare Gap. For Lee and Longstreet to accomplish this in good time, successful passage through Thoroughfare Gap was critical. Thoroughfare Gap was the most feasible avenue to reunion with Jackson. If Union troops were smart enough and quick enough to successfully defend Thoroughfare Gap, they could well have separated the two wings of the Confederate army.²

The poor leadership on the part of Union General John Pope, more interested in settling a score with Jackson than the larger issue of separating and crushing the Army of Northern Virginia, caused him to overlook the importance of Thoroughfare Gap. Pope ordered General Irvin McDowell to focus on Jackson rather than on Thoroughfare Gap. McDowell, however, understood the critical strategic importance of crossing point at the Gap and managed to send James Rickett's division to meet and slow down Lee and Longstreet at Thoroughfare.³

By the time Rickett's men reached Thoroughfare Gap on August 28, 1862, Lee and Longstreet had already encountered the 1st New Jersey, a Federal cavalry regiment and the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap began soon after.⁴

Traveling from the west through Thoroughfare Gap, Confederates under Gen. Richard H. Anderson took up positions on the north side of the Gap along the stone quarry cut in the center of the ridge and extending north, gradually decreasing in depth and width.⁵

In the center of Thoroughfare Gap, the 9th Georgia confronted the Union forces between the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **8** Page: **9**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Upper Mill, west of the quarry, and Chapman's Mill, just east of the quarry.⁶ On the south side of the Gap, Confederates under Gen. David R. Jones scaled the Pond Mountains at Biscuit Mountain, to gain the high ground overlooking the central portion or floor of the Gap.⁷ From these strong positions, the Confederates hoped to push through the Gap, overcoming the resistance provided by the Federal cavalry and move east to meet Jackson by the next day, August 29, 1862.

Ricketts approached from the east however, providing badly needed support for the New Jersey cavalry. Quickly engaging in the action, Ricketts sent the 11th Pennsylvania to meet Anderson's troops along the narrow quarry at the ridge of the mountains on the north side of the Gap.

The 12th and 13th Massachusetts regiments then moved in to stop the advance of Jones' troops on the south side of the Gap. In addition, Ricketts stationed artillery east of the Gap on a low ridge, aimed at the center of the Gap where the majority of Lee and Longstreet's men would have to pass.⁸

Delayed by Pope's refusal to acknowledge Thoroughfare Gap as strategic, the Federal troops had not arrived in enough time to secure the Gap for themselves. With the Confederates holding the high ground, as well as the strategic advantage, Ricketts could only slow down the advance of Lee and Longstreet.⁹

Realizing this, Lee sent Col. Evander Law's brigade over the top of Bull Run Mountain, north of Anderson's troops at the quarry, as well as north of the Federal position. Although the climb was difficult and somewhat time consuming, these troops could turn back, moving southeast along the Union flank, to bring the action to a quicker and more decisive close.¹⁰

The combination of the flanking motion from the north and the pressure from the south side of the Gap sandwiched the Federal troops in the center, causing Ricketts to retreat, pushing the artillery off the field and allowing the Confederates to take Thoroughfare Gap.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **8** Page: **10**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

.With their position assured, Lee and Longstreet could continue on o29 August, 1862 to join Jackson already engaged in fighting near Manassas.¹¹

Clearly this brief battle at Thoroughfare Gap, involving some of the major players in Civil War action in Northern Virginia, played a key role in the second battle of Manassas, setting the stage for another confederate victory and paving the way for future action in Federal territory. Without a Confederate win at the battle of Thoroughfare Gap in 1862, Jackson's relatively small division might have been crushed by the full force of Federal army coming to bear on it at Manassas. With this action at Thoroughfare Gap, both Confederate and Federal forces realized the importance of the location and strategic nature of this mountain passage.

In addition, the action at Thoroughfare had a direct relation to the structures and sites on the properties within it. Soldiers reportedly utilized the spring for themselves and their horses on the way into battle. Once there, the Upper Mill became a staging point for the Confederates traveling through the Gap, as well as a target for Federal artillery. The quarry, along a natural crest, provided cover and defined the lines of battle of both sides as they fought. Meadowlands and Chapman's Mill both became focal points and landmarks for infantrymen as well. Based on its key role in the Civil War and in particular the action preceding the Battle of Second Manassas, Thoroughfare Gap is clearly a historic site of dramatic significance in American military history.

-
1. Noel G. Harrison, "The Battle at Thoroughfare Gap," Civil War, issue 52, p. 38.
 2. John J. Hennessy, Return to Bull Run (NY: Simon and Schuster, 1993), p.94.
 3. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, ed., The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies serI vXII partII (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885), report of Maj. General Irvin McDowell, P. 334-337, and report of Brig. General James B. Ricketts, p. 384.
 4. Ibid., report of General Robert E. Lee, p. 555 and report of Lieut. General James Longstreet, p. 564.
 5. Ibid., report of Col. George T. Anderson, p.593.

-
6. Ibid., report of Maj. General David R. Jones, p. 578, and report of Col. Henry L. Benning, p. 580-582.
 7. Ibid., report of Capt. A. McC. Lewis, p. 586, and report of Col. Henry L. Benning, p. 580-582, and report of Maj. J. D. Waddell, p.591.
 8. Ibid., report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, p. 386, and report of Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, p. 383-384.
 9. Ibid., report of Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, p. 384.
 10. Ibid., report of Col. George T. Anderson, p. 593, report of General Robert E. Lee, p. 555-6, report of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, p. 564.
 11. Ibid., report of General Robert E. Lee, p. 556.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 9 Page: 11

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Douglas, H. H. "Beverley Mill", Echoes of History: Pioneer America Society. Volume 1, No. 5, July 1971.

Evans, D'Anne. *Prince William County: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk: The Donning Company, 1989.

Harrison, Noel G. "The Battle at Thoroughfare Gap." Civil War, issue 52.

Hennessy, John J. Return to Bull Run. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1993.

National Park Service. *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. Washington, DC: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, 1993.

National Park Service. *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries*. Washington, DC: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, 1993.

O'Neil, Robert F. "Thoroughfare Gap: A Passage of Blood and Regret", Civil War, Volume VI.
Scott, Lieut. Col. Robert N., ed. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Ser. I, V.XII, Part II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 10 Page: 12

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

U.T.M. References

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points on the Thoroughfare Gap Quadrangle of the USGS Virginia 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) Map:

A 18 263827 4301532
B 18 263622 4300832
C 18 264148 4300658
D 18 264051 4300074
E 18 264558 4299737
F 18 264918 4299934
G 18 265227 4301045
H 18 264767 4301629

Boundary Description

Starting at the Northwest corner of the boundary at point A and proceeding to point B and then to point C, the boundary follows the western boundary of Fauquier County parcel 6127 owned by Nathan K. Kotz. Between point C and point D the boundary follows western boundary of Fauquier County parcel 6068 owned by Winifred Beverley. Between point D and point E the boundary passes West-East across the Fauquier County parcel 6068 owned by Winifred Beverley. Between point E and F the boundary follows the western boundary of State Route 600 to the intersection of State Route 55 (John Marshall Highway) and Interstate 66 at the boundary between Fauquier County and Prince William County. Between points F and G the boundary follows the north side of Turner Road in Prince William County eastward to the gate leading across the railroad tracks to the property owned by the Virginia Outdoors Foundation (Friends of Bull Run, Inc.). Between point G, Point H and Point I, all in Prince William County, the boundary passes through the property owned by the Virginia Outdoors Foundation (Friends of Bull Run, Inc.). Between point I and point A the boundary passes from the property owned by the Virginia Outdoors Foundation (Friends of Bull Run, Inc.) through the Fauquier County parcel 6127 owned by Nathan K. Kotz to close the boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: 10 Page: 13

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Boundary Justification

The Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield boundary has been drawn to include the essential core area of the engagement at Thoroughfare Gap August 28, 1862. [See map, *Engagement at Thoroughfare Gap, August 28, 1862*, from Harrison, Noel G., "The Battle at Thoroughfare Gap," *Civil War*, issue 52.] The western boundary is formed by a line that includes ground on the western slope of the Bull Run Mountains, then across the gap to the military high ground of the northernmost portion of the Pond Mountains (Biscuit Mountain). The southern boundary angles northeast to State Route 600 to include the core ground on the south side of the gap associated with the Thoroughfare Gap Battle. The eastern boundary on the south side of the gap is State Route 600. The eastern boundary on the north side of the gap is drawn to the east of the Chapman (Beverley) Mill complex and then extending to the high ground that dominated the battle lines of the conflict. The north border is defined by the high ground of Bull Run Mountain that provided the staging area for the Confederate assault on Union positions.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **Additional Documentation** Page: **14**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Photographs

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap**

County and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Photographer: **Kenneth Garrett**

Date of Photograph: **January 9, 1999**

Location of Negatives: **Virginia Dept of Historic Resources,
2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA**

1. **Thoroughfare Gap: general view west side looking east.
Neg No. 17436, No. 10 Photo 1 of 14.**
2. **Thoroughfare Gap: general view of east looking west
Neg No. 17436, #3, Photo 2 of 14**
3. **Thoroughfare Gap: Chapman's Mill (Beverly Mill) looking southeast
Neg No. 17437 # 17, Photo 3 of 14**
4. **Thoroughfare Gap: Upper Mill looking east towards Chapman's Mill.
Neg No. 17438 #34, Photo 4 of 14**
5. **Thoroughfare Gap: Upper Mill, looking southwest.
Neg No. 17437 #34, Photo 5 of 14**
6. **Thoroughfare Gap: Board and batten residence looking southeast to the Upper Mill.
Neg No. 17437 #26, Photo 6 of 14**
7. **Thoroughfare Gap: Meadowland house, looking south.
Neg No. 17437 # 1, Photo 7 of 14**
8. **Thoroughfare Gap: Meadowland house looking south towards Furr house.
Neg No. 17437 # 7, Photo 8 of 14**
9. **Thoroughfare Gap: Meadowland ice pit looking east.
Neg No. 17437 #12, Photo 9 of 14**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: **Additional Documentation** Page: **15**

name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield**

county and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Photographs continued

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of property: **Thoroughfare Gap**

County and state: **Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA**

Photographer: **Kenneth Garrett**

Date of Photograph: **January 9, 1999**

Location of Negatives: **Virginia Dept of Historic Resources,
2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA**

10. **Thoroughfare Gap: Meadowland ice pit, looking southeast to Meadowland house.
Neg No. 17437 # 3, Photo 10 of 14**
11. **Thoroughfare Gap: quarry trench looking north.
Neg No. 17438 # 25, Photo 11 of 14**
12. **Thoroughfare Gap: quarry trench looking south.
Neg No. 17438 # 17, Photo 12 of 14**
13. **Thoroughfare Gap: Chapman cemetery, looking southeast
Neg No. 17438 # 36, Photo 13 of 14**
14. **Thoroughfare Gap: Chapman cemetery looking southeast
Neg No. 17438 #33, Photo 14 of 14**

THOROUGHFARE GAP
BATTLEFIELD

PRINCE WILLIAM &
FAUQUIER COUNTIES,
VIRGINIA

A 18/263827/4301532

B 18/263622/4300832

C 18/264148/4300658

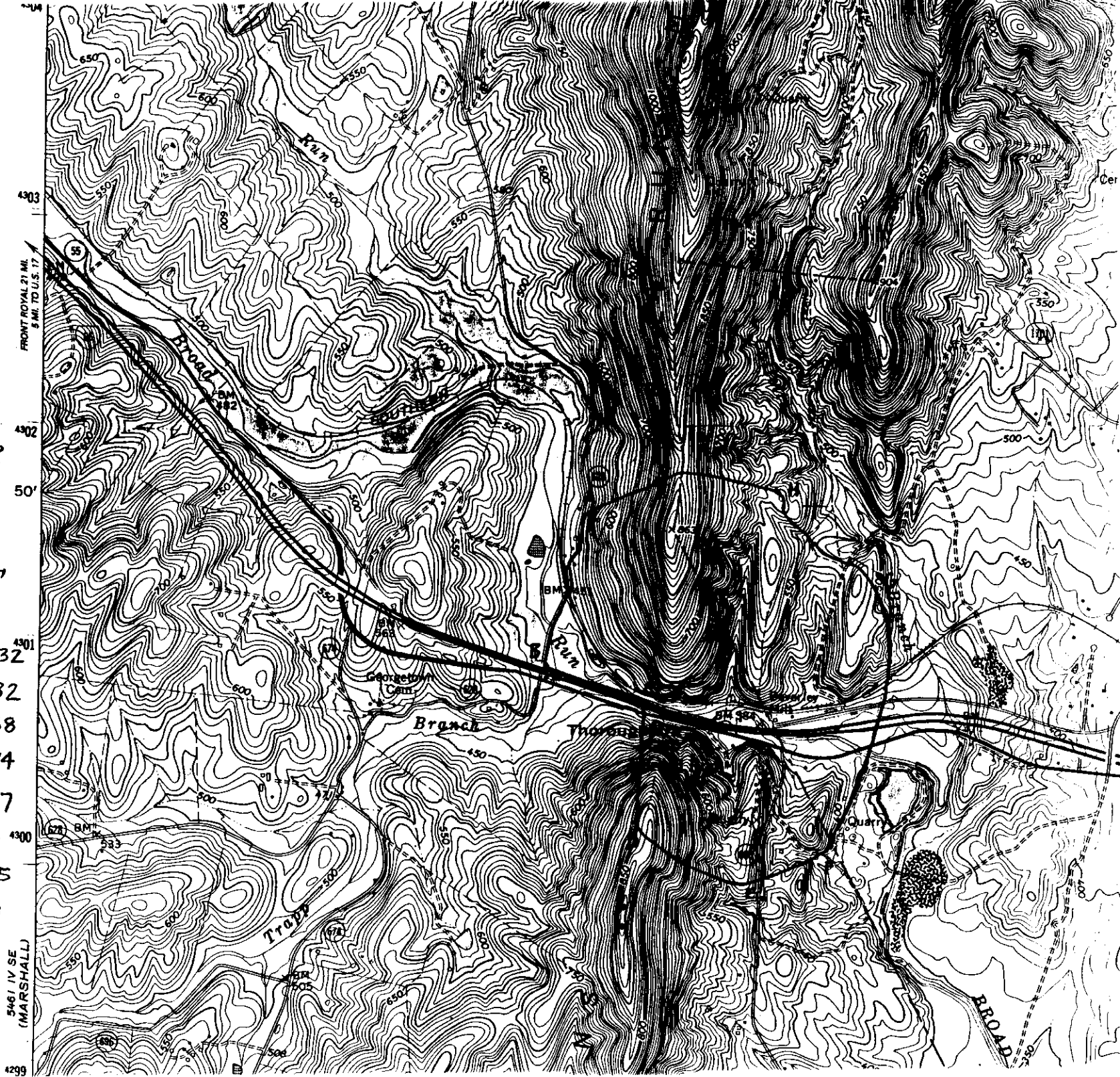
D 18/264051/4300074

E 18/264558/4299737

F 18/264918/4299934

G 18/265227/4301045

H 18/264767/4301629



5461 IV SE
(MARSHALL)

4299

Thoroughfare Gap Boundary Information

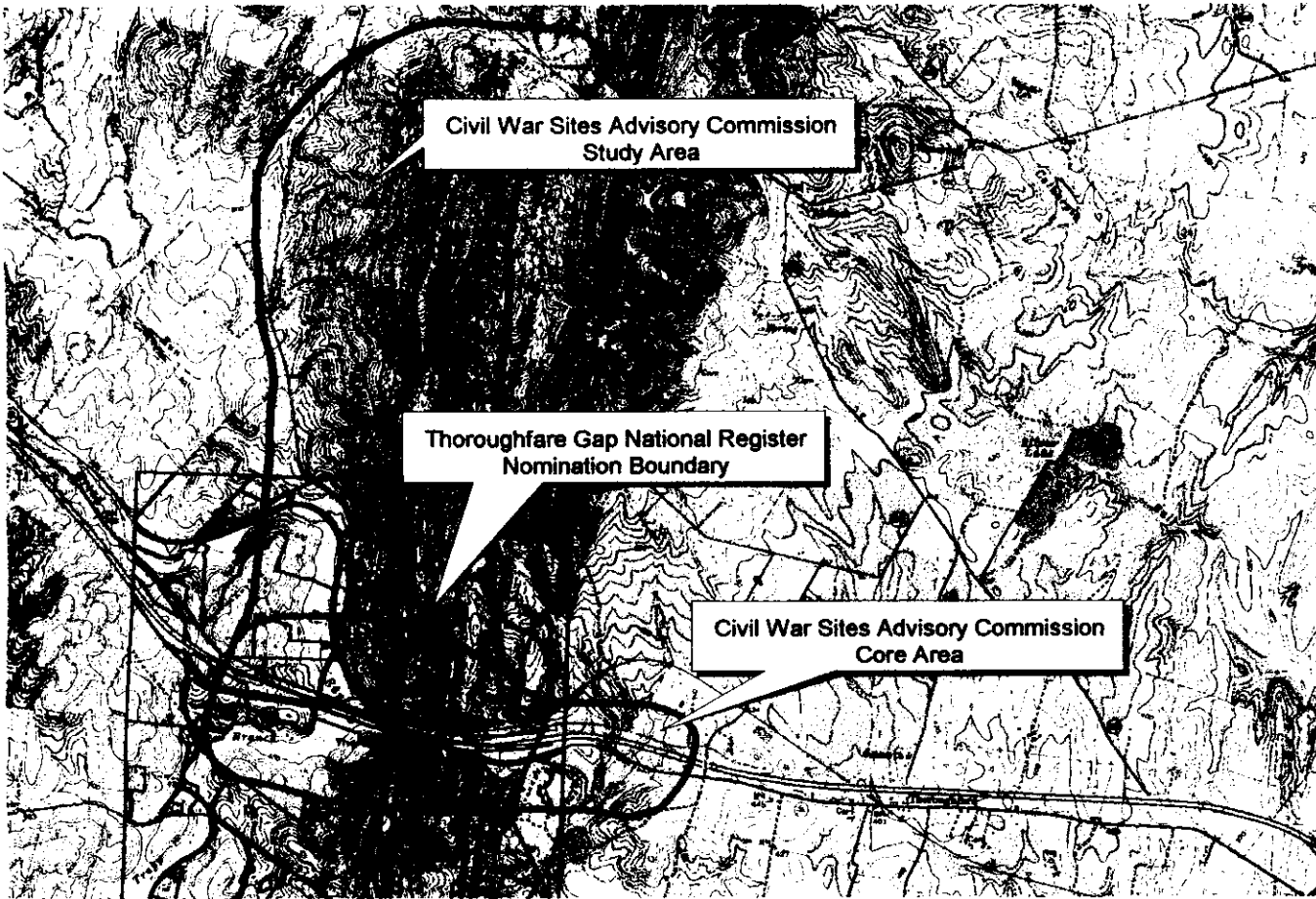
Mary Washington College

Center for Historic Preservation

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Boundary Data Sources:
 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
 CWSAC Study Area
 CWSAC Core Area
 Fauquier County Planning Office
 Tax Parcel Boundaries



Thoroughfare Gap

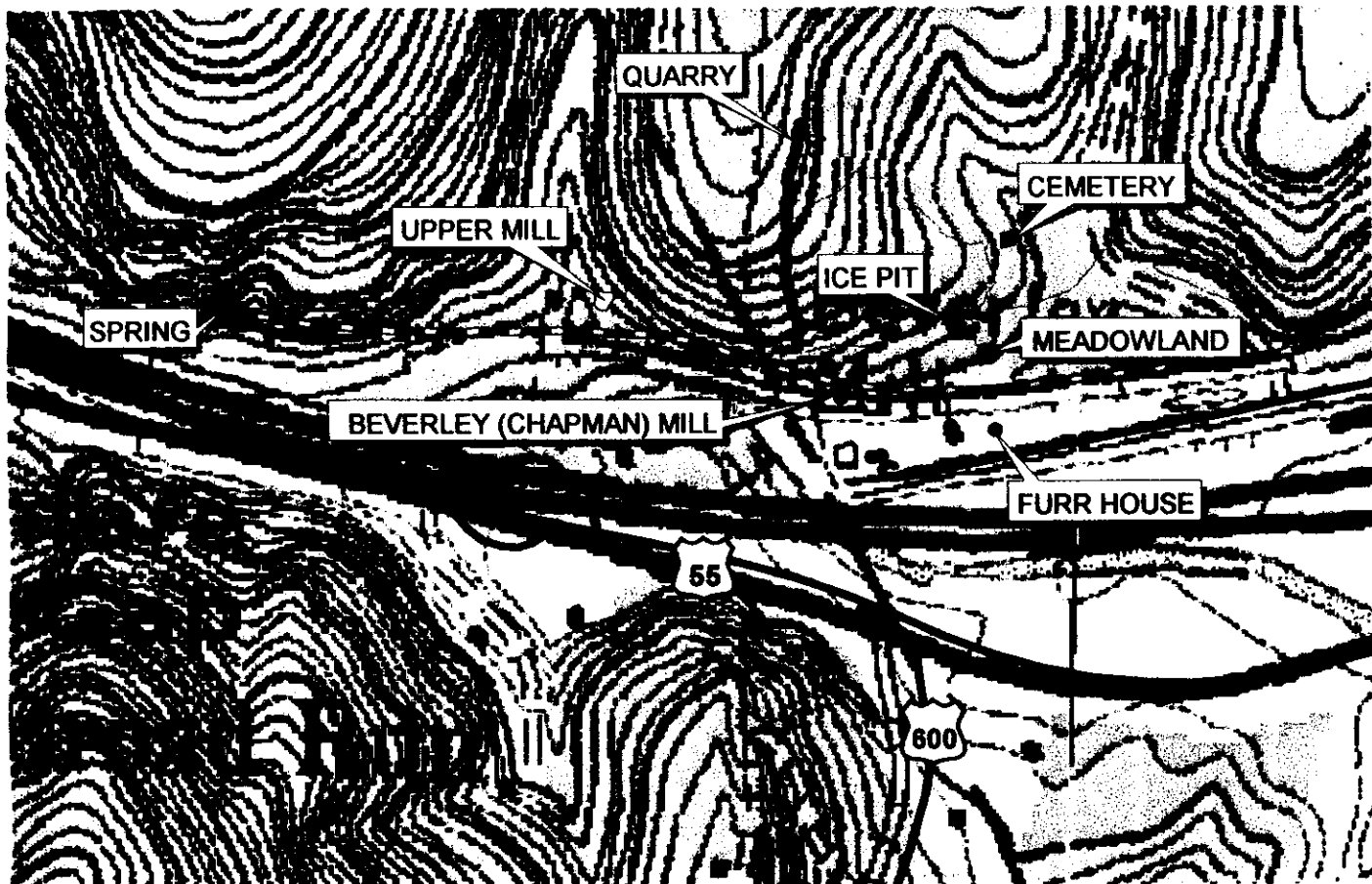
- Tennant House
- Spring
- Ice Pit
- Stone Outbuilding
- Fur House Frame Buildings
- Beverly Mill (NE, NW corners)

- Road
- Trail
- Rail
- Quarry

Footprints

- CEMETERY
- MEADOWLANDS
- UPPER MILL
- Thoroughfare Gap Boundary
- Tax Parcels (Fauquier)
- CWSAC Core Area
- CWSAC Study Area





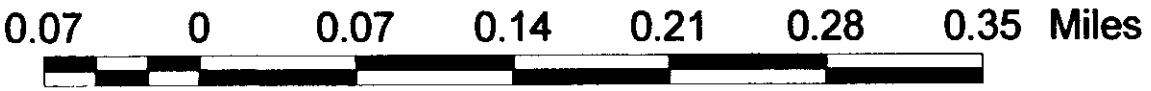
Thoroughfare Gap

- Tennant House
- Spring
- Ice Pit
- Stone Outbuilding
- Fur House Frame Buildings
- Beverly Mill (NE, NW corners)

- Road
- - - Trail
- Rail
- Quarry

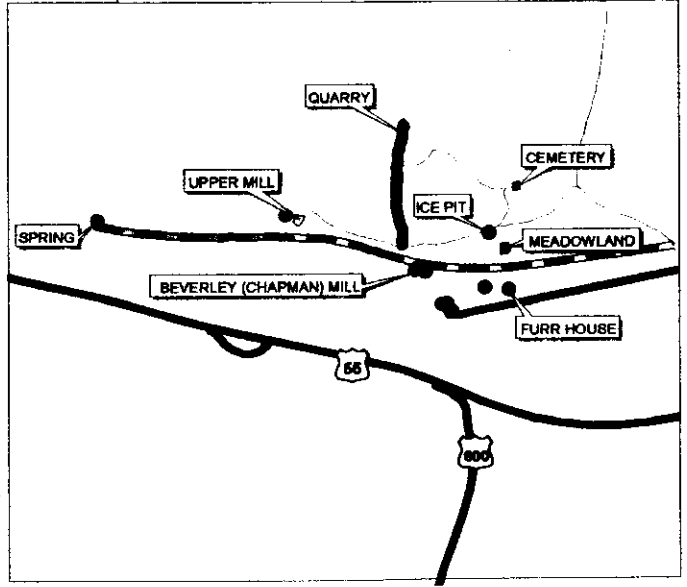
Footprints

- CEMETERY
- MEADOWLANDS
- UPPER MILL



Thoroughfare Gap Resource Locations

Resources mapped 31 Jan 1999 with Trimble Pro XR GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 1 meter resolution.



Thoroughfare Gap National Register Nomination

Boundary and Resources

Mary Washington
College

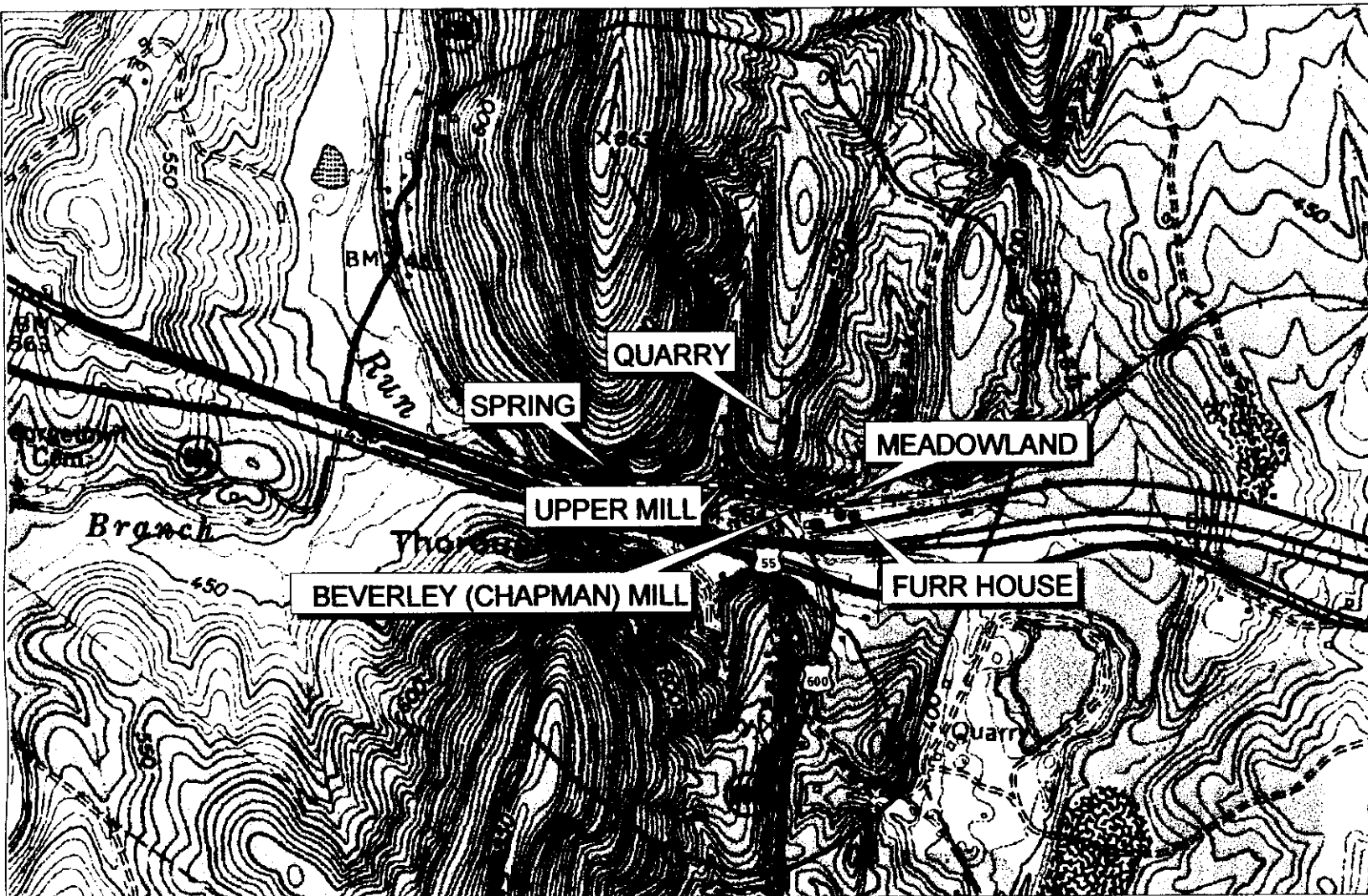
Center for Historic
Preservation



0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Miles

Thoroughfare Gap

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| ● Tennant House | ● Furr House Frame Buildings | — Rail | Footprints | □ Thoroughfare Gap Boundary |
| ● Spring | ● Beverley (Chapman) Mill | — Quarry | ■ CEMETERY | |
| ● Ice Pit | — Road | | ■ MEADOWLAND | |
| ● Stone Outbuilding | — Trail | | □ UPPER MILL | |



Thoroughfare Gap National Register Nomination

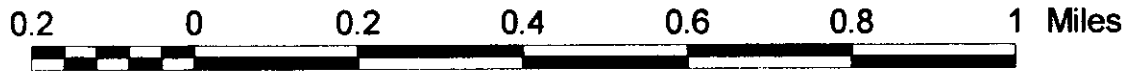
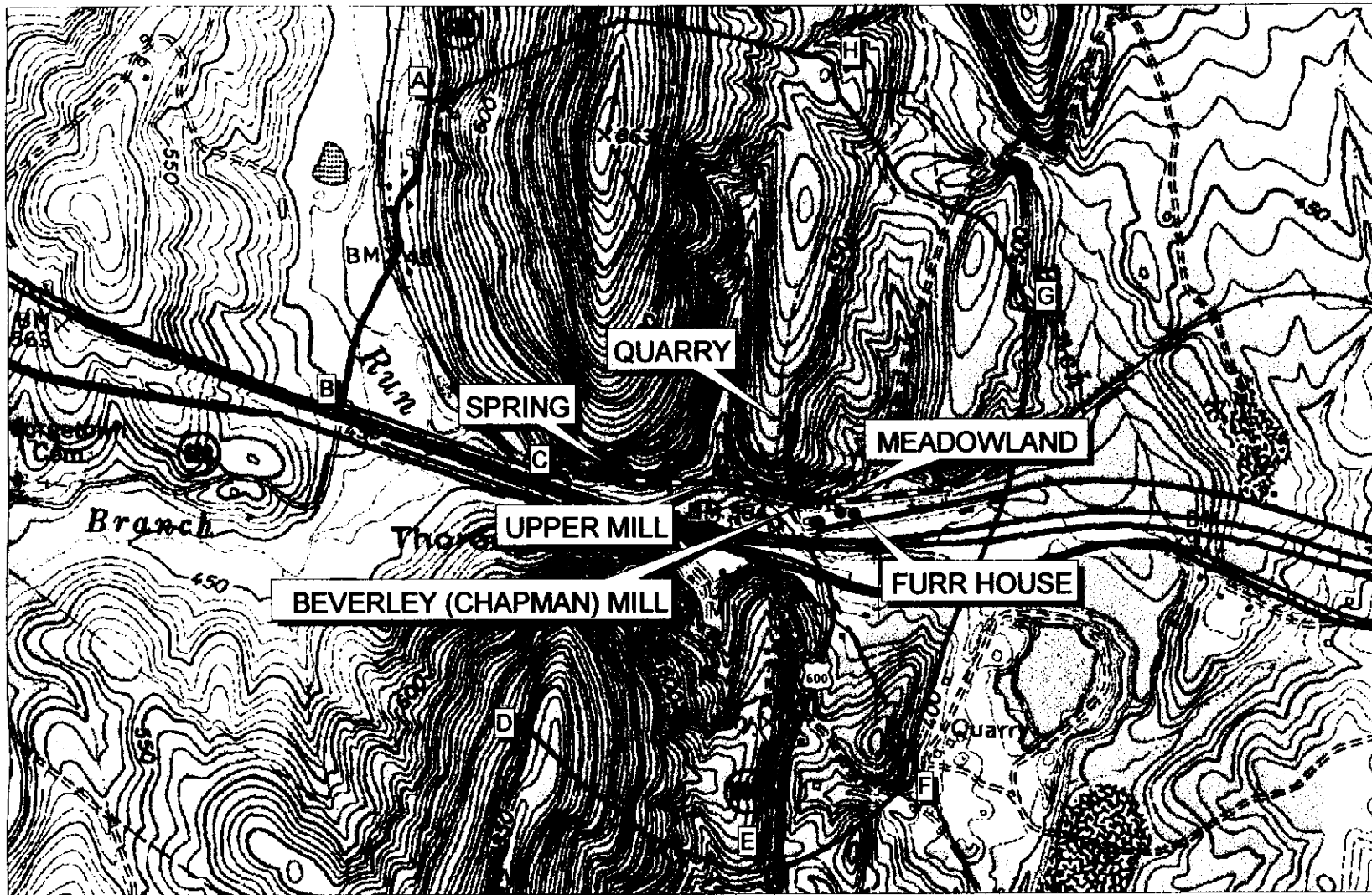
Boundary and Resources
Acreage: 513.939

UTM Coordinates

A 18 263827 4301532
 B 18 263622 4300832
 C 18 264148 4300658
 D 18 264051 4300074
 E 18 264558 4299737
 F 18 264918 4299934
 G 18 265227 4301045
 H 18 264767 4301629

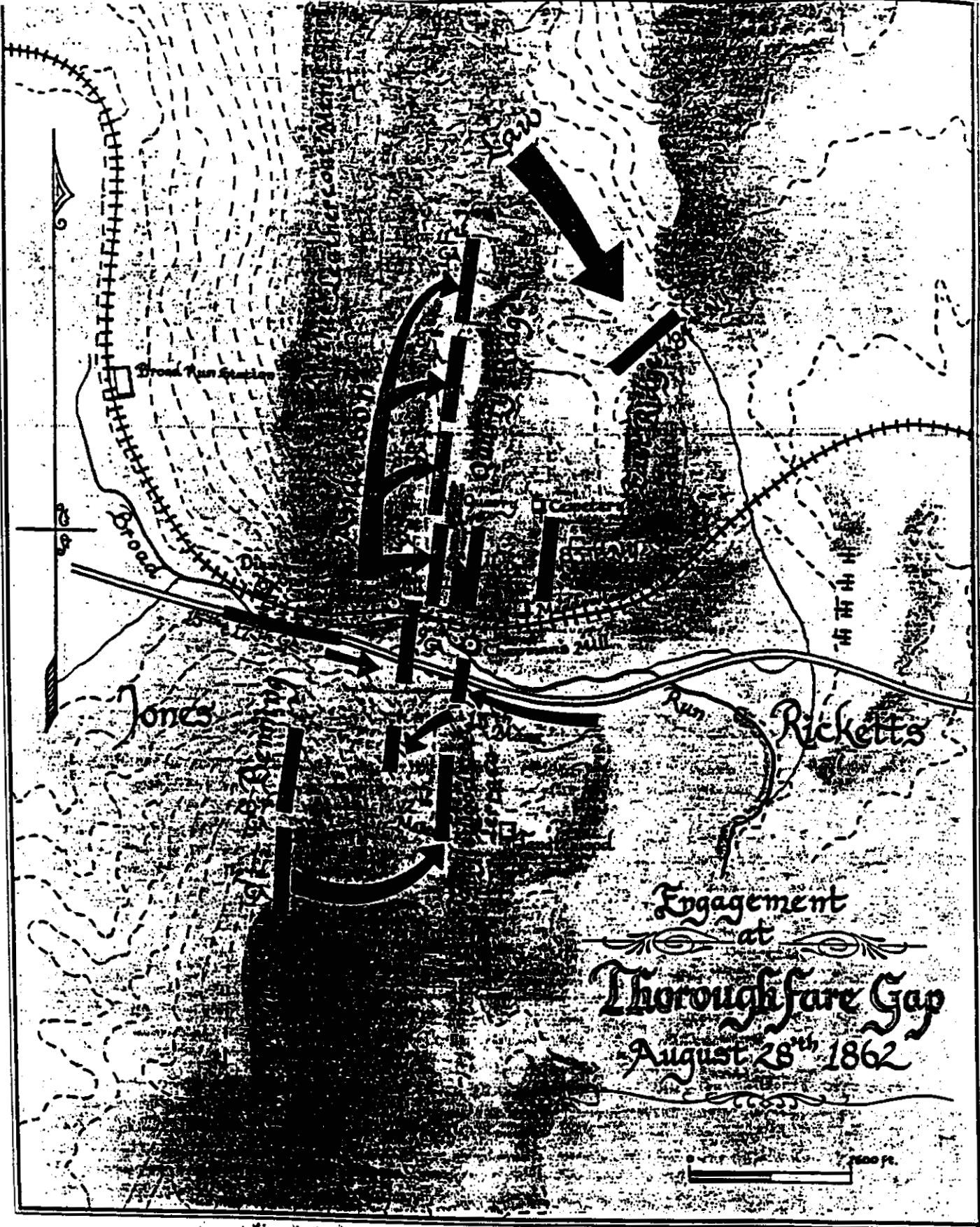
Mary Washington
College

Center for Historic
Preservation



Thoroughfare Gap

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| ● Tennant House | ● Furr House Frame Buildings | — Rail | Footprints | □ Thoroughfare Gap Boundary |
| ● Spring | ● Beverley (Chapman) Mill | — Quarry | ■ CEMETERY | |
| ● Ice Pit | — Road | | ■ MEADOWLAND | |
| ● Stone Outbuilding | ... Trail | | □ UPPER MILL | |



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property: Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield
 county and state: Prince William and Fauquier Counties, VA