



FAIRFAX COUNTY CONFEDERATE
NAMES INVENTORY REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

December 8, 2020

Table of Contents

Fairfax County Confederate Names Inventory	1
The Executive Summary	1
1.0 Board Matter	4
1.1 Refining the Scope	6
1.2 The Civil War in Fairfax County, Virginia.....	9
1.3 Lost Cause Ideology	11
1.4 Interpreting Fairfax County Civil War History: A Brochure and Interpretive Markers.....	14
The Civil War Sesquicentennial Brochure	14
Interpretive Markers.....	14
2.0 Project Methodology.....	15
2.1 Confederate Names List.....	15
2.2 Filtering and Sorting Methodology.....	17
2.3 List of Confederate Terms and Names	18
2.4 County Historical Family Names in the Civil War Years and Beyond	19
3.0 Project Results	20
Table 1: Assets with Confederate Names by Magisterial District.....	20
3.1 Cross-Magisterial District Assets	25
Lee Highway	25
Lee Jackson Memorial Highway	30
Pender Community	33
3.2 Braddock District Confederate Names	36
DIXIE HILL ROAD	36
JACKSON STREET.....	38
LEE STREET.....	39
QUINCY MARR DRIVE.....	40
FORT FISHER COURT, POINT LONGSTREET WAY – SIGNAL HILL SUBDIVISION.	41
BULLOCK LANE - RAVENSWORTH SUBDIVISION	43
3.3 Dranesville District Confederate Names	45

MOTTROM DRIVE.....	45
LAWTON STREET.....	46
DIXIE PLACE.....	47
PICKETT LANE.....	48
STUART COURT.....	49
STONE MOUNTAIN COURT.....	50
MOSBY HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION.....	51
MOSBY COURT AND MOSBY HOLLOW DRIVE - MOSBY HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION	52
3.4 Hunter Mill District Confederate Names.....	53
FORT LEE STREET.....	53
MOSBY’S LANDING CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX.....	54
WADE HAMPTON DRIVE.....	55
3.5 Lee District Confederate Names.....	57
PICKETT STREET.....	57
ROBERT E. LEE PLACE.....	58
VAN DORN STREET.....	60
3.6 Mason District Confederate Names.....	61
STREETS LOCATED IN THE BROYHILL CREST SUBDIVISION.....	61
4810 BEAUREGARD CONDOMINIUM.....	63
BEAUREGARD STREET (ALSO KNOWN AS N. BEAUREGARD).....	64
BRAGG STREET.....	65
N. CHAMBLISS STREET.....	66
JOHN MARR DRIVE AND JOHN MARR DRIVE PROFESSIONAL CENTER CONDOMINIUM.....	67
PICKETT STREET.....	71
N. ROSSER STREET.....	72
3.7 Mount Vernon District Confederate Names.....	73
3.8 Providence District Confederate Names.....	74

OAK MARR SUBDIVISION, HOA, PARK, GOLF COMPLEX, AND RECREATION CENTER.....	74
STONEWALL MANOR – SUBDIVISION, STREETS AND MONUMENT.....	76
3.9 Springfield District Confederate Names.....	78
DIXIE HILL ROAD.....	78
STRINGFELLOW ROAD.....	80
STREETS LOCATED IN THE FAIRFAX STATION SUBDIVISION.....	83
STREETS LOCATED IN THE CARR AT CEDAR LAKES SUBDIVISION.....	85
3.10 Sully District Confederate Names.....	87
CONFEDERATE RIDGE SUBDIVISION, CIVIC ASSOCIATION, AND STREETS.....	87
STREETS LOCATED IN THE FAIRCREST SUBDIVISION.....	89
GENERAL JOHNSTON PLACE.....	91
STREETS LOCATED IN THE PLEASANT VALLEY SUBDIVISION.....	92
SINGLETON’S GROVE SUBDIVISION AND STREETS.....	95
STRINGFELLOW ROAD & STRINGFELLOW COURT.....	99
FORT LEE STREET.....	102
3.11 Memorials and Plaques.....	103
STONEWALL JACKSON BAS RELIEF PROFILES.....	103
MOSBY’S HERNDON STATION RAID.....	103
JUNE 17, 1861.....	104
JOHN QUINCY MARR (Removed).....	105
KEARNY & STEVENS MONUMENTS AT OX HILL.....	105
THE SANGSTER’S STATION MONUMENT (Removed).....	107
3.12 Park Authority Property Confederate Named Assets.....	109
DIXIE HILL PARK (Renamed).....	109
LEE DISTRICT PARK.....	109
ROBERT E. LEE RECREATION CENTER (Renamed).....	110
J.E.B. STUART PARK (Renamed).....	111
STUART ROAD PARK.....	111

MOSBY WOODS PARK.....	112
OAK MARR PARK	113
OAK MARR RECREATION CENTER	113
OAK MARR GOLF COURSE.....	113
CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS HISTORIC SITE	113
OX HILL BATTLEFIELD PARK	114
MILITARY RAILROAD PARK.....	115
STRINGFELLOW PARK	116
LEE HIGH PARK.....	116
LEE LANDING PARK	117
VILLA LEE PARK.....	117
LEEWOOD PARK	118
4.0 Process for Changing Names	119
5.0 History Commission Recommendations.....	122
5.11 Fairfax County Architectural Review Board	123
5.2 Recommended Guidelines for Consideration	125
5.21 City of Fairfax Model: Confederate Place Names and Nomenclature	125
5.22 Final Report to Alexandria City Council	125
5.23 ACHP Policy Statement on Controversial Commemorative Works	138
5.24 AASLH: Monuments, History, and History Organizations.....	142
5.25 National Trust for Historic Preservation Statement on Confederate Monuments	148
5.26 Preservation Virginia Checklist for the Removal of Monuments from Their Original Location	153
5.27 Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Historic Resources.....	160
6.0 Acknowledgements.....	167
7.0 Appendices.....	168
7.1 Compiled Filtered Lists by District.....	168
7.11 Braddock District Compiled Filtered Lists	168
Braddock District Civic Association	168

Braddock District Filtered Community Center Name List	168
Braddock District Filtered Hydrology Name List	169
Braddock District Filtered Landmark Name List	169
Braddock District Filtered Library Name List.....	170
Braddock District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List.....	170
Braddock District Filtered Shopping Center Name List.....	170
Braddock District Filtered Street Name List	170
Braddock District Filtered Subdivision Name List.....	178
Braddock District FMD List	182
7.12 Dranesville District Compiled Filtered Lists	183
Dranesville District Filtered Civic Association	183
Dranesville District Filtered Community Center Name List	184
Dranesville District Filtered Landmark Name List	184
Dranesville District Filtered Library Name List.....	185
Dranesville District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List.....	185
Dranesville District Filtered Shopping Center Name List.....	185
Dranesville District Filtered Street Name List.....	186
Dranesville District Filtered Subdivision Name List.....	196
Dranesville District Filtered FMD	204
7.13 Hunter Mill District Compiled Filtered Lists.....	205
Hunter Mill Civic Association Filtered List	205
Hunter Mill District Filtered Community Center Name List.....	208
Hunter Mill District Filtered Hydrology Label Name List.....	208
Hunter Mill District Filtered Landmark Name List.....	208
Hunter Mill District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List	210
Hunter Mill District Filtered Shopping Center Name List	212
Hunter Mill District Filtered Street Name List	212
Hunter Mill District Filtered Subdivision Name List	232
Hunter Mill FMD List.....	245

7.14 Lee District Compiled Filtered Lists.....	247
Lee District Filtered Civic Association.....	247
Lee District Filtered Community Center Name List.....	248
Lee District Filtered Landmark Name List.....	249
Lee District Filtered Non-FCPA Trail Name List	250
Lee District Filtered Shopping Center Name List	250
Lee District Filtered Street Name List	250
Lee District Filtered Subdivision Name List	266
7.15 Mason District Compiled Filtered Lists.....	272
Mason District Filtered Civic Association.....	272
Mason District Filtered Community Center Name List.....	272
Mason District Filtered Hydrology Name List	272
Mason District Filtered Landmark Name List	273
Mason District Filtered Library Name List	274
Mason District Filtered Non-FCPA Park Name List.....	274
Mason District Filtered Shopping Center Name List	274
Mason District Filtered Street Name List	275
Mason District Filtered Subdivision Name List	288
Mason District FMD	295
7.16 Mount Vernon District Compiled Filtered Lists.....	296
Mount Vernon District Civic Association	296
Mount Vernon District Filtered Community Center Name List.....	300
Mount Vernon District Filtered Landmark Name List	300
Mount Vernon District NON-FCPA Parks and Trails.....	302
Mount Vernon District Filtered Shopping Center Name List.....	302
Mount Vernon District Filtered Street Name List	303
Mount Vernon District Filtered Subdivision Name List.....	339
Mount Vernon District FMD	349
7.17 Providence District Compiled Filtered Lists.....	351

Providence District Filtered Civic Association.....	351
Providence District Filtered Community Center Name List.....	352
Providence District Filtered Hydrology Name List	352
Providence District Filtered Landmark Name List.....	352
Providence District Filtered Shopping Center Name List	353
Providence District Filtered Street Name List	354
Providence District Filtered Subdivision Name List	365
Providence District FMD.....	371
7.18 Springfield District Compiled Filtered Lists.....	372
Springfield Civic Association.....	372
Springfield District Filtered Community Center Name List.....	376
Springfield District Filtered Hydrology Name/Label List.....	376
Springfield District Filtered Landmark Name List.....	377
Springfield District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List	379
Springfield District Filtered Shopping Center Name List	379
Springfield District Filtered Street Name List	380
Springfield District Filtered Subdivision Name List	398
Springfield FMD.....	408
7.19 Sully District Compiled Filtered Lists	409
Sully District Filtered Civic Association	409
Sully District Filtered Hydrology Label Name List	411
Sully District Filtered Landmark Name List	412
Sully District Filtered Shopping Center Name List.....	413
Sully District Filtered Street Name List.....	413
Sully District Filtered Subdivision Name List.....	441
Sully FMD Filtered List.....	451
7.2 Civil War Brochure.....	452
7.3 County Wide Civil War Markers	466
Table 2: Ownership/Responsible Party of Civil War Markers	466

7.31 Braddock District Markers.....	467
7.32 Dranesville District Markers.....	471
7.33 Hunter Mill District Markers	478
7.34 Lee District Markers	488
7.35 Mason District Markers	493
7.36 Mount Vernon District Markers.....	499
7.37 Providence District Markers	502
7.38 Springfield District Markers	503
7.39 Sully District Markers.....	522

Fairfax County Confederate Names Inventory

The Executive Summary

Board Matter

The History Commission has prepared this report in response to a June 23, 2020 directive from the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. They asked that the report include an inventory of Confederate street names, monuments and public places in Fairfax County, the legal and financial implications of name changes, and input from other County entities. (The full Board Matter may be found in Section 1.0)

Refining the Scope

On July 7, History Commission representatives met with Supervisors to clarify the project scope. Civil War interpretive markers were added to the request in the interest of determining the balance of Union and Confederate related content. The purpose of the Commission Interpretive Marker Program is to educate the public, not to honor, memorialize, or commemorate persons, places or events. Such is the defined purpose of Virginia Department of Historic Resources highway markers program as well.

Street names, monuments and public places were defined to include privately owned spaces used by the public. Cities were excluded; towns were included. The History Commission was directed to design a “process that focuses on well-known Confederate officers and on locally well-known Confederates.” (The discussion details may be found in Section 1.1)

Framing the Research

The Commission established a Confederate Names Committee to guide and perform research and to make recommendations to the full Commission operating as a Committee of the Whole. The resulting report excludes federal property, public schools, places of worship, and cemeteries. The COVID-19 pandemic required virtual meetings, limited access to research materials and disallowed coordinated research efforts. Within these parameters, careful research was done. (The Project Methodology may be found in Section 2)

Results and Guidance

Out of the approximately 26,500 assets the History Commission examined the project uncovered approximately 157 assets, including parks, within the County that bear confirmed Confederate associated names. In the History Commission’s acknowledged function “to advise the county government and generally promote the public interest in all matters bearing on the history of Fairfax County,” this report includes narratives to set some context for the Board.

The Commission offers two Recommendations for Consideration by the Board of Supervisors addressing (1) the disposition of the research accomplished to the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library (Virginia Room), Fairfax County Public Library, and (2) the establishment of a robust public process for considering future actions. (The History Commission recommendations may be found Section 5.0)

New History Commission Initiative

The military history of the Civil War that details both Union and Confederate events is familiar to the general public. The County, through the various existing interpretive marker programs, represents these events in an essentially balanced manner. The social history, primarily the repercussions of the Civil War and its aftermath on the African American population, however, has not been as fully told.

Recognizing this dichotomy, the History Commission has identified and approved a major initiative for 2021. That is to develop a research inventory, by magisterial district, identifying publications, documents, records, and such miscellaneous materials that provide access into the histories of African American communities throughout historical Fairfax County. Further exploration and collection of resource information, in collaboration with African American organizations including churches, social and community groups, will follow.

While individual Commissioners have long pursued particular projects with various African American groups, and continue to do so, the History Commission plans to establish an integrated program that will lead to opportunities for countywide presentations through the Commission digital and public presence.

Interpreting the Historical Record, A Personal Narrative

This personal story is that of a History Commission member.

Several years ago, as a docent at Smithsonian Museum of American History, I was asked to lead a group of South Koreans through the exhibits. They were in United States visiting museums as part of their planning for a South Korean National Museum.

When I offered a stop at the Korean War exhibit, the response was “no – we know all about that. We want to see your Civil War.”

The introductory portion of the Civil War exhibit presents a large wall constructed with a jagged crack down its center; one half is blue; one half is grey. The area includes a portrait of Lincoln and a portrait of Jefferson Davis. Daguerreotypes include images of a slave, a planter, a farmer, an industrialist, representing visually a selection of people of the North and of the South.

Upon seeing this there was immediate very animated conversation among my visitors, in Korean, with cameras clicking. Prior to that, our dialogue had been in English. I had no idea what started the reaction. When I asked their interpreter, I was told you have both sides; you include the enemy! Disbelief.

I explained the total is our history; this is what we do. There were two sides to our Civil War.

The experience was enlightening.



DALIA A. PALCHIK
PROVIDENCE SUPERVISOR

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

Suite 218
3001 VADEN DRIVE
FAIRFAX, VA 22031

TELEPHONE 703-560-6946
FAX 703-207-3541

providence@fairfaxcounty.gov

Joint Board Matter
Providence District Supervisor Dalia A. Palchik
and
Hunter Mill District Supervisor Walter Alcorn

Request to Inventory Confederate Names
June 23, 2020

BACKGROUND

Mr. Chairman, today Supervisor Alcorn and I are requesting a report listing a full inventory of Confederate names of public places in Fairfax County, including: monuments, street names, Rec Centers, parks, county buildings, and other county properties.

Fairfax County residents stand together with fellow Americans in support of the recent movement for racial justice, brought on by the horrific deaths of George Floyd, Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, and others. This powerful call for equity has brought attention to Confederate monuments and place names throughout the country and the County, and the painful history they symbolize. Confederate monuments and place names were affirmations of white supremacy under the siren of southern history and tradition, and they go against the goal of a more just, unified county. They do not reflect our community's values.

ONE FAIRFAX POLICY

Fairfax County embraces its growing diverse population and recognizes it as a tremendous asset, but also knows that racial and social inequities still exist. This policy defines expectations for consideration of racial and social equity, and in particular, meaningful community involvement when planning, developing, and implementing policies, practices, and initiatives. In order to embrace the One Fairfax policy, a full inventory of these tributes is essential for Board review, to move forward in our journey towards a more just county.

MOTION

Therefore, I move that the Board request the Fairfax County History Commission to prepare a report listing a full inventory of Confederate street names, monuments and public places in Fairfax County and on Fairfax County-owned property. The report should include:

- A comprehensive list and history of places in Fairfax County named after individuals who held military or governmental responsibilities under the authority of the Confederate States of America between 1861-1865;

- Identification of the party responsible for renaming the street, monument and/or place;
- Implications (including legal, cost, and other) of removing Confederate names of public places in Fairfax County;
- Recommended guidelines with the input of other relevant County Boards and Commissions such as the Fairfax County Park Authority and the Architectural Review Board for the renaming/replacement process of Confederate:
 - Monuments
 - Street Names
 - Rec Centers & Parks
 - Additional Public Places
- Input from the County Attorney's office and other relevant county agencies on the renaming process of Confederate names of public places in the County.
 - This should include coordination with other local governments for any existing removals or replacements, to include the Marr monument located on Fairfax county grounds.

We request this inventory be completed by the end of 2020. Once completed, the Board should immediately consider further community outreach and potential implementation options.

I would so move.

1.1 Refining the Scope

History Commission members met with Supervisors Alcorn and Palchik and staff on July 7, 2020, to clarify aspects of the June 23 Board Matter. Below is a summary of the meeting in Q&A format.

Questions Guide for 7/7/2020 Meeting with Supervisors Alcorn & Palchik Regarding 6/23/2020 Board Matter Concerning History Commission assignment to:

Prepare a report listing a full inventory of Confederate street names, monuments, and public places in Fairfax County and on Fairfax County–owned property.

Report to include:

A comprehensive list and history of places in Fairfax County named after individuals who held military or governmental responsibilities under the authority of the Confederate States of America between 1861-1865

Also:

Identification of the party responsible for renaming the street

Discussion Responses prepared by Anne Stuntz

In attendance:

Supervisor Alcorn and Gwenn Minton, Hunter Mill District staff
Supervisor Palchik and Aryeh Kalender, Providence District staff
Rachel Flynn, Deputy County Executive
Mary Lipsey, History Commission
Anne Stuntz, History Commission

Summary Statement:

- Develop a clear and straightforward process
- Develop a list of priorities
- Provide the requested information in the time allotted
- Focus on data that is accessible

Bullet Points 1 and 2: List and History: Scope

1. HC assumes markers are included although not specifically noted in motion
~ types of marker: History Commission, VDHR, Park Authority, Civil War Trails, Community, plaques.

Response: Yes, they indicated that markers of all sorts should be included.

2. HC assumes markers limited to describing historical events, locations, individuals involved are not subject to consideration for removal (e.g. Civil War Trails, battle sites)

Response: They indicated that all markers should be included in the inventory. Mary Lipsey will be researching all markers within the County and can manage this task. They are interested in the full picture of Civil War activity: Confederate and Union.

3. HC assumes association or sympathy with Confederacy by civilians (e.g., Laura Radcliffe); and locations of Confederate activities other than battles (e.g., Frying Pan Meeting House) are not subject to listing.

Response: They would like a full inventory of all Civil War related markers in Fairfax County and topics covered.

4. Confirmation of Ms. Flynn’s definition of “public spaces” as “publicly owned land and streets” (from statement offered at July 1st History Commission meeting). However, she added that there are privately owned spaces used by the public and, therefore, suggested that a list of these place be provided to the Board, for their information only, as they do not have purview over the naming of private spaces.

Response: The priority is Fairfax County-owned and controlled places. But they would like a comprehensive inventory to include additional items, i.e. cemeteries, neighborhoods, HOAs, etc.

5. Confirmation that items located on private lands will not be listed (e.g., Mosby’s Rock)

Response: They would like to be aware of these items, to the extent that it does not require extensive effort and result in delays to the project.

6. Are the Towns of Herndon, Clifton, and Vienna and the Cities of Falls Church and Fairfax to be inventoried?

Response: The Cities: no. The Towns: yes

7. Does “Confederate military” encompass all officers and enlisted personnel?

- There may be streets named for currently virtually unknown soldiers
- Considering the scale of the hundreds of thousands of Confederate troops, HC recommends limiting street name listings to generally known individuals.

Response: This is perhaps the most difficult area to research. The term “generally known individuals” seems an appropriate approach. HC can decide on a process that focuses on well-known Confederate officers and on locally well-known Confederates – as it is not possible to capture every name. Also, there will be a significant portion of the list that will

be “ambiguous” because, in many cases, there will be no means of verifying whether a common last name, i.e., Johnson, refers to a Confederate.

8. Further consideration regarding street names:

- most are under the authority of VDOT
- HC assumes all public streets throughout county are to be included
- should HOA & other privately-owned streets be included?
- HC assumes that confirming when naming occurred, “specifically...in the 1950s and 1960s”, per Supervisor Herrity’s comments, only refers to those with obvious Confederacy connotation.

Response: Include private streets; they can be separated from public streets at a later time. They want to know who has the authority to re-name going forward. History Commission is not responsible for identifying who has the authority any re-naming. Regarding Supervisor Herrity’s request, that information can be added if known.

9. HC assumes we may enlist help of knowledgeable nonprofit organizations such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Bull Run Civil War Round Table, and Sons of Confederate Veterans to aid in research.

Response: Yes, they should be included. Add other historical societies and organizations as appropriate.

Bullet Point 3: Implications (including legal, costs and other)

10. HC assumes that other county agencies will address these matters, i.e., legal, transportation, etc.

Response: Yes.

Bullet Point 4: Recommended Guidelines

11. HC assumes that the Board’s directive to recommend guidelines for the renaming/replacement process of Confederate Monuments, Street Names, Rec Centers & Parks, and additional public spaces does not imply recommendations of specific actions.

Response: Yes.

1.2 The Civil War in Fairfax County, Virginia

The Civil War in Fairfax County, Virginia was the most divisive and destructive period in the county's history. Soon after President Abraham Lincoln was elected on November 6, 1860, local citizens began holding a series of public meetings at the Fairfax Courthouse to discuss whether the Commonwealth should remain in the Union or secede and join the nascent Confederate States of America (CSA).

Remain or Secede?

Resolutions were adopted to expel those who were pro-Union, anti-slavery from the county and several were passed that defended slavery. Other resolutions supported arming and funding local militia. The Fairfax Cavalry, under Captain Mottrom Dulany Ball, and the Fairfax Rifles, under Captain William H. Dulany, drilled and paraded together on the courthouse yard throughout early 1861. Virginia voted to leave the Union on May 23, 1861. Shortly thereafter, on June 1, the first land conflict of organized military units in the Civil War occurred in and around the same courthouse grounds where those early public debates on secession began. Confederate Captain John Quincy Marr of the Warrenton Rifles was killed in the skirmish with Company B, Second U.S. Cavalry. He has been memorialized as the first Confederate officer to be killed in the Civil War.

Confederate Occupation of Fairfax County

In July, roughly 35,000 soldiers of the Army of Northeastern Virginia, under the command of Union General Irvin McDowell, advanced from Washington D.C. through Fairfax County. They engaged in the Battle of Blackburn's Ford on July 18, and subsequently, the Battle of First Bull Run or First Manassas on July 21. The 28,450 Union forces were routed and retreated through the county back to the nation's capital city, foreshadowing a costly, protracted war.

Confederate Generals P.G.T. Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston subsequently established their headquarters at Fairfax Courthouse. More fighting occurred soon after, with skirmishes at Accotink and Pohick Church on August 18, followed by the Battle of Lewinsville on September 11. There also were skirmishes along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at the Springfield Station on October 2 and December 4, at Burke's Station. The Battle of Dranesville took place on December 20. It was the first, but minor, victory for the Union forces. The Confederates controlled most of the western half of county through March 1862, when they vacated their winter quarters at Centreville to defend Richmond. The Union then reasserted its military and civilian control, establishing the Restored Government of Virginia, and, on May 22, local Fairfax citizens voted to establish a pro-Union form of government.

Continuing Confederate Raids

Yet, even under Union control, Fairfax County was subjected to continuing Confederate raids. In 1862-1863 raids were led by General J.E.B. Stuart and from 1863, they were headed by Colonel John Singleton Mosby. Fairfax County remained part of “Mosby’s Confederacy” until the end of the war, with stealth raids conducted relentlessly against Union troops.

Battle of Chantilly (Ox Hill) September 1862

The largest single battle in Fairfax County was the Battle of Chantilly or Ox Hill, on September 1, 1862. Confederate forces under the command of General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson engaged General John Pope’s defeated Union troops as they retreated to Alexandria and Washington after the Battle of Second Bull Run or Second Manassas. Union Generals Isaac Stevens and Philip Kearny were killed in action, among 1,500 casualties. Their deaths are memorialized at Fairfax County Park Authority’s Ox Hill Battlefield Park.

Defenses of Washington

As the war progressed, the Union strengthened its defenses surrounding the nation’s capital, particularly in southern Fairfax County, where more than fifty known actions occurred along the Woodlawn-Accotink-Pohick corridor. Local citizens that included young Quakers, free Blacks, and former slaves, formed the Accotink Home Guard, a fully integrated volunteer company. Established initially as a defense against raids by Mosby and Captain James Kincheloe’s Chinquapin Rangers, these volunteers later joined Union troops, such as Unassigned Company A, U.S. Colored Troops, stationed at Accotink, to conduct offensive operations in Fairfax and neighboring Prince William Counties.

Last Raid in Fairfax County

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad was a favorite target of Confederate raiders, with numerous actions at Fairfax Station and Sangster’s Station. The last raid in Fairfax County occurred on April 10, 1865, when two Mosby companies attacked Burke’s Station. This was one day after General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.

1.3 Lost Cause Ideology

Creating the Myth of the Lost Cause

“The Lost Cause” entered the lexicon of our history in 1866 when Edward Pollard published *The Lost Cause: A New Southern History of the War of the Confederates*. His second volume, published in 1868, *The Lost Cause Regained*, furthered his claim that the reason for the Civil War was opposing ways of organizing society between the Northern states (and the West) and the Confederacy. In *Regained*, he wrote the reason for secession was “state sovereignty.” As for slavery, the southern revisionist history advanced that the system was the key to nobility. For example, the *Charleston Mercury*, in 1862, declared the Confederate States of America (CSA) was “...fighting to maintain heaven-ordained supremacy of white man over the inferior or colored race.”

Post-War South

After the war, much of the former CSA land, such as farms, fields, homes, towns, and roads, was in ruins. There was economic collapse. Emancipation had ended the guaranteed source of labor for all former slave owners. The tenets of Southern society had been upended. There was a sense of dishonor that accompanied the defeat and there was mourning. The circumstances were such that an alternative rationale offered by Pollard was quickly accepted. It was expanded into the cultural milieu of the South, and, ultimately, into areas of academia and public memory.

Lost Cause Narrative Established

Efforts to pursue the reconciliation of Confederate and Union veterans furthered the narrative as the dead were memorialized with monuments. By 1894, when the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) formed to become guardians of the Lost Cause ideology, the monuments became glorification of “Southern heroes.”

Slavery was gone but not racism; it was part of the social structure. The white supremacist vision was presented and maintained through law and violence. The Ku Klux Klan was an enforcer. Violence had been central to the antebellum slave-based society; now violence in a different form was similarly accepted.

Promulgation of the Lost Cause Rationale

By 1904, the UDC had created and published a *Catechism for Children*. It consisted of a series of questions and answers the children had to learn. The organization reviewed and controlled the content of schoolbooks. One answer: “The wealth of the South was largely invested in Negroes. They did not feel it was just to submit to wholesale robbery.”

One of the most prominent proponents of the Lost Cause was President Woodrow Wilson who was born in Virginia. Many of his decisions were motivated by his acceptance of its tenets. In turn, his words were quoted in Lyon Gardiner Tyler's *A Confederate Catechism – The War of 1861-1865*, written in 1920, fifty-five years after the Civil War ended. Tyler, a son of former president John Tyler, had served as faculty and president of the College of William & Mary. The former president had sided with the Confederacy and his son carried on the family perspective.

Over 150 years later, the Lost Cause is still a divisive issue, though recognition of its fallacy is now largely accepted. Post-Civil War African American history, from emancipation to re-subjugation is very belatedly being recognized.

Effects of the Lost Cause in Fairfax County

To consider the Lost Cause ideology and the presence of its effects in Fairfax County, one needs to go to newspapers and documents of late 19th and well into the 20th century. According to *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History*, “The county’s Confederate veterans received unending recognition from the newspapers, from the podium at practically all public gatherings, and from every serious political hopeful who stumped in the area, urging the voters ‘to honor the dead! Save the Living!’” Some roads, public buildings, and schools were named for Confederate “heroes.” A monument was erected which commemorated the death of Confederate officer John Quincy Marr during the battle that took place in the village of Fairfax Courthouse in June 1861. (On November 5, 2020, in accordance with the Board of Supervisors’ directive, the John Quincy Marr monument was removed from the Fairfax County Courthouse grounds.)

The Lost Cause mindset significantly affected African American citizens. A new Virginia Constitution was ratified in 1902. Key tenets toward disenfranchisement of Blacks were through poll taxes and literacy tests, and racial segregation of schools. As a result, the number of votes cast in Fairfax County in 1904 was one third of the number cast in 1900. Blacks were not free to vote; their homes were essentially ghettoized; and their access to primary education was inadequate in every sense. Legal segregation and discrimination were a standard presence in their lives well into the 1960s, over 100 years after the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse.

Echoes of the Lost Cause in 1960s Fairfax County

The Lost Cause element of “remembering” reemerged during the 1960s, when Fairfax County experienced a variety of circumstances as the Civil War Centennial was enthusiastically commemorated nationwide. There were battle re-enactments, publications, installation of monuments, and, in the South, certainly including Fairfax County, the naming of places to honor the memory of the Confederacy. With the county experiencing significant residential growth,

opportunities to apply Confederate names of individuals or events to streets, subdivisions, and public spaces were plentiful. The emerging Civil Rights Movement challenged neighborhood segregation; some name assignments were reflective of conflicting social agendas. Finally, the history of Fairfax as a crossroads of war was also remembered through place naming. In some instances, new neighborhoods were being established in areas that had been sites of military action. Names referencing those actions and the troops involved, both Confederate and Union, found their way onto county maps. This practice continued, as did development, into the following decades. While the Lost Cause is no longer a specific motivation behind the practice of Confederate naming, the county's history as a crossroads of war continues to be reflected in various references to the Civil War events and participants.

1.4 Interpreting Fairfax County Civil War History: A Brochure and Interpretive Markers

The Civil War Sesquicentennial Brochure

This publication, *Conflict and Courage in Fairfax County/Sites and Stories of the Civil War* was published and distributed by “Visit Fairfax” as part of the Virginia Heritage Tourism initiatives commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War. The brochure, developed in 2010, is included in the Report Appendices in digital format. It was developed to promote interest in the Civil War Sesquicentennial commemorations. Though now it can be described as an artifact of sorts, it provides a visual and interpretive context to the history of the Civil War years in Fairfax County. The map graphic that centers the publication confirms that no area of the county was excluded from the chaos, trauma, and destruction of war. The sites identified, and the events noted, reveal the combatants, both Union and Confederate, foraged, camped, marched, clashed, fought, and suffered both victory and defeat here. Noted too is the plight of County residents whose allegiances were divided, Union or Confederate. The message still inherent, though some narrative expressions would be reconsidered today, is that Fairfax County during the Civil War was a crossroads of the war.

Interpretive Markers

The Refined Scope of this Report, as determined through discussion with County leaders, calls for the inclusion of all Civil War interpretive markers. Because interpretive markers serve to identify event locations, describe the actions that occurred and, most often, the personages involved, their purpose is educational, rather than memorial. The interpretive content of History Commission Markers, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Highway Markers, and Civil War Trails Markers within the County serve the same purpose.

The History Commission notes the Board Matter of June 23, 2020, requests only a “full inventory of Confederate street names, monuments and public spaces....” (County Wide Civil War Markers can be found in Section 7.3)

2.0 Project Methodology

2.1 Confederate Names List

The Confederate Names Committee interpreted the Board's charge to mean that the committee should identify every Confederate name likely to be used in the County. From this interpretation, the committee identified County residents who served in the Confederacy, well-known Confederate officers, and political officials in Virginia to compile a list of 1745 possible names.

This list was a compilation of military records and biographical information from the book *Brothers and Cousins* by William Page Johnson. Additional names of Fairfax County Confederate men were compiled using the following sources:

- Muster Rolls
- Fairfax Rifles
- Pension Rolls
- Fairfax Cavalry
- Soldier Burial Database

Sources

17th Virginia Infantry Co. D "Fairfax Rifles," www.fairfaxrifles.org.

Alexandria Gazette.

Ancestry.com, <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

Cemetery Vertical Files. Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library.

"Confederates buried in Fairfax City Cemetery," <https://www.fairfaxva.gov/government/public-works/operations-division/cemetery/confederate-veterans-buried-in-cemetery>, City of Fairfax Confederate Cemetery; Note: Confederate Soldiers with C.M. designations indicate they not interred in the Cemetery but are listed on the monument to the Confederate Dead.

Conley, Brian. *Cemeteries of Fairfax County (Vol. 1-6)*.

Fairfax Cavalry, Fairfax Circuit Court Historic Records Center, May 23, 1861, Vote on the Virginia Ordinance of Secession, West End Precinct.

Fairfax County Cemetery Preservation Association online database, "Civil War Veterans who are buried in Fairfax County," <https://www.honorfairfaxcemeteries.org/civil-war-veterans-buried-in-fairfax-county/>.

Fairfax County Confederate Pension Rolls, Veterans and Widows, <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/circuit/sites/circuit/files/assets/documents/pdf/hrc/fairfax-county-civil-war-pensions-1876-1943.pdf>.

Fairfax County Public Library Cemetery Survey,
<https://research.fairfaxcounty.gov/genealogy/cemetery-inventory>.

Fairfax Genealogical Society, Inc. *Fairfax County Virginia Gravestones (Vol 1-6)*.

Fairfax Herald.

Find A Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

FOLD 3, <https://www.fold3.com>.

Johnson, William Page. II. *Brothers and Cousins: Confederate Soldiers and Sailors of Fairfax County*, Iberian Publishing Company Athens, Georgia 1995.

Lewis, Jim. *Survey of Civil War Veterans Buried in Local Cemeteries*, unpublished manuscript.

Moore, Mildred. *Research of Families Buried in the Annandale United Methodist Cemetery*.

Muster Roll of Ex Confederate Soldiers and Sailors of Fairfax County, Virginia, In the War in Defense of Virginia 1861-1865, Note: The original ledger with this information is in the Fairfax County Courthouse.

National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System,
<https://home.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-overview.htm>.

Sansone, Mrs. Cordelia G. United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Spratt, Thomas M. *Men in Grey Interments (Vol 1-20)*.

Sprouse, Edith. *Fairfax County in 1860: A Collective Biography*.

Stevens, Edna May. *Tombstone Records of Pohick Church Fairfax County Virginia*.

Turner, Ronald Ray. *Virginia Union Veterans: Eleventh Census of the United States 1890*.

Wikipedia, "American Civil War Generals (Confederate)," [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_American_Civil_War_generals_\(Confederate\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_American_Civil_War_generals_(Confederate)), accessed July 12, 2020.

Wikipedia, "General Officers in the Confederate States Army," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_officers_in_the_Confederate_States_Army, accessed July 12, 2020.

Wikipedia, "U.S. Army installations named for Confederate soldiers," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._Army_installations_named_for_Confederate_soldiers accessed July 13, 2020.

Wikipedia, "Confederate Representatives from Virginia," https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Confederate_Representatives_from_Virginia, accessed July, 2020.

2.2 Filtering and Sorting Methodology

1. From the County GIS layers, staff obtained 26,552 named places in the county, including: 17,227 street names, 7,883 subdivision names, 1418 Civic Associations, 253 shopping center names, 436 named county-owned or leased buildings, 164 named golf courses and non-FCPA parks, and 559 general place names including landmarks and bodies of water.
2. The Confederate Names Committee provided staff with a list of approximately 1745 Confederate names and Confederately-associated terms. After removing duplicates, the Confederate name list consisted of 649 total last names, nicknames, and other Confederately-related terms – this list will be referred to as the filter list.
3. An Excel formula was then applied, in which the filter list was compared against the County names lists. If the items on the two lists partially matched, the matched name would appear in a separate column in the spreadsheet.
4. Once the list of partial matches was generated, the results were reviewed to remove any obvious non-matches. For example: the name “Allen” detected in the street name “Fallen Oak Ct.”. These obvious spurious matches were highlighted in red and moved to the bottom of the list and have been subsequently removed for the purposes of this report.
5. The potential matches were put into Word tables and provided to the History Commission, sorted by district and in alphabetical order of the search. Note that obvious non-matches were provided to the History Commissioners for their review, however, they have been removed for the purpose of this report.
6. Compiling the “Short List” - With such a large number of potential Confederate named assets identified in the County, staff recognized the need to identify key individuals and terms associated with the Confederacy to prioritize the research efforts. A short list of approximately 55 “well-known or locally significant” Confederate names was drafted, including the list of approximately 10 terms associated with the Confederacy to use in the filtered list. It was suggested that the Commission prioritize these names and terms first. This short list follows.

2.3 List of Confederate Terms and Names

Confederate

Associated Terms:

Confederate, Confederacy
 Rebel, Reb
 Dixie
 Copperhead
 Southern Cross
 Traveler
 Stonewall
 Klan

Confederate Names

Identified after filtering:

Cabell, William L.
 Van Dorn, Earl
 Pender, William Dorsey

Confederate Leaders and Officers, Name (Last, First, Middle)

Anderson, William T. "Bloody Bill"	Armistead, Lewis A.
Ball, Mottrom Dulaney ("M.D.")	Beauregard, Pierre G.T.
Benning, Henry Lewis	Bonham, Milledge Luke
Bragg, Braxton	Brawner, William G.
Cocke, Philip St. George	Cooper, Samuel
Corse, Montgomery Dent	Davis, Jefferson
Dulany, William H.	Early, Jubal A.
Ewell, Richard Stoddert	Floyd, John B.
Forrest, Nathan Bedford	Forrest, French
Gordon, John Brown	Gregg, Maxcy
Hampton, Wade	Herbert, Arthur
Hill, Ambrose Powell "A.P.", Jr.	Hood, John Bell
Hunton, Eppa	Jackson, James W.
Jackson, Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall")	Johnston, Albert Sidney
Johnston, Joseph Eggleston	Kemper, Delaware
Kemper, James L.	Kincheloe, James Cornelius
Lawton, Alexander Robert	Letcher, John
Lee, Fitzhugh	Lee, George Washington Custis ("Custis")
Lee, Robert E.	Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh ("Rooney")
Longstreet, James	Marr, John Quincy
Maxey, Samuel Bell	Mosby, John Singleton
Pendleton, William Nelson	Pickett, George Edward
Polk, Leonidas	Rosser, Thomas Lafayette ("Tex")

Rucker, Edmund	Smith, Edmund Kirby
Smith, William ("Extra Billy")	Smoot, David L.
Stringfellow, Frank	Stuart, James Ewell Brown ("JEB")
Taliaferro, William Booth	Wickham, Williams Carter
Windsor, Frederick Richard	

2.4 County Historical Family Names in the Civil War Years and Beyond

When the Civil War began in 1861 many Fairfax County men who joined the Confederate forces were the scions of families whose county residence not only predated the Civil War but, in some cases, extended to at least the mid-18th century. Their names had been attached to places such as roads, stream fords, mills, small communities, and railroad stations throughout the county to identify the location of their homes or businesses. Many such named places survive today. Therefore, when research proved the particular asset name pre-dated the Civil War and an individual's service in the Confederacy, it received Historical Family Names designation. Prime examples are the Fairfax and Lee families.

In addition, during the post-war years and well into the twentieth century, acres of county farmland were sold for development. The resulting subdivision, street and public space names could retain the family names associated with the acreage, reflecting a heritage of place. A previous generation's Confederate service was not a factor. Therefore, in these instances, confirmed through research, the asset was given Historical Family Name designation.

3.0 Project Results

Table 1: Assets with Confederate Names by Magisterial District

Magisterial District	Assets with Confirmed Confederate Associated Names
Braddock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lee Highway 2. Lee Highway Service Road – Associated with Lee Highway 3. Leehigh Court – Associated with Lee Highway 4. Leehigh Drive – Associated with Lee Highway 5. Lee Plaza Shopping Center – Associated with Lee Highway 6. Estates at Leewood Subdivision – Associated with Lee Highway 7. Lee-High Village Subdivision – Associated with Lee Highway 8. Lee-High Village Civic Association – Associated with Lee Highway 9. Lee Pines Subdivision – Associated with Lee Highway 10. Lee Jackson Memorial Highway 11. Dixie Hill Road 12. Jackson Street 13. Lee Street 14. Quincy Marr Drive 15. Fort Fisher Court – Located in Signal Hill Subdivision 16. Point Longstreet Way – Located in Signal Hill Subdivision 17. Bullock Lane – Located in Ravensworth Subdivision
Dranesville	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mottrom Drive 2. Lawton Street 3. Dixie Place 4. Pickett Lane 5. Stuart Court 6. Stone Mountain Court 7. Mosby Heights Subdivision 8. Mosby Court - Located in Mosby Heights Subdivision 9. Mosby Hollow Drive - Located in Mosby Heights Subdivision
Hunter Mill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lee Manor Subdivision –Associated with Lee Highway 2. Fort Lee Street 3. Mosby’s Landing Condominium Complex 4. Wade Hampton Drive

Lee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pickett Street 2. Robert E. Lee Place 3. Van Dorn Street
Mason	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Street – Located in Broyhill Crest Subdivision 2. Ewell Street – Located in Broyhill Crest Subdivision 3. Longstreet Court – Located in Broyhill Crest Subdivision 4. Pickett Court – Located in Broyhill Crest Subdivision 5. Rodes Court – Located in Broyhill Crest Subdivision 6. Stuart Court – Located in Broyhill Crest Subdivision 7. 4810 Beauregard Condominium 8. Beauregard Street (Also known as N. Beauregard) 9. Bragg Street 10. N. Chambliss Street 11. John Marr Drive 12. John Marr Drive Professional Center Condominium 13. Pickett Street 14. N. Rosser Street
Mount Vernon	None Found
Providence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lee Highway 2. Lee Highway Service Road – Associated with Lee Highway 3. Lee Highway Ramp to Hunters Glen Way – Associated with Lee Highway 4. Lee Landing Drive– Associated with Lee Highway 5. Lee Oaks Court – Associated with Lee Highway 6. Lee Oaks Place – Associated with Lee Highway 7. Merrilee Drive – Associated with Lee Highway 8. Old Lee Highway – Associated with Lee Highway 9. Villa Lee Civic Association – Associated with Lee Highway 10. Lee Landing Condominium Association – Associated with Lee Highway 11. Lee-Graham Shopping Center – Associated with Lee Highway 12. Villa Lee Park – Associated with Lee Highway 13. Lee Manor Subdivision – Associated with Lee Highway 14. Fairlee Community and Subdivision – Associated with Lee Highway 15. Hartlee Center Condominium – Associated with Lee Highway 16. Lee Graham Square Condominium – Associated with Lee Highway 17. Lee Hi Industrial Park – Associated with Lee Highway

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Lee Landing Condominium – Associated with Lee Highway 19. Lee Landing Park Subdivision– Associated with Lee Highway 20. Lee Oaks Condominium – Associated with Lee Highway 21. Merrilee Industrial Park – Associated with Lee Highway 22. Nutley-Lee Highway Property– Associated with Lee Highway 23. Old Lee Highway Professional Condominium – Associated with Lee Highway 24. Villa Lee Subdivision– Associated with Lee Highway 25. Lee Jackson Memorial Highway 26. Pender Drive 27. Pender Spring Drive 28. Penderview Drive 29. Penderview Lane 30. Penderview Terrace 31. Penderbrook Drive 32. Penderwood Drive 33. Penderbrook Square Condominium 34. Penderbrook Golf Club (private) 35. Penderbrook Community Association 36. Penderbrook Estates Community Association 37. Penderbrook HOA 38. Oak Marr Courts Subdivision 39. Oak Marr Courts HOA 40. Oak Marr Park 41. Oak Marr Golf Complex 42. Oak Marr Recreation Center 43. Stonewall Manor Subdivision 44. Jackson Parkway – Located in Stonewall Manor Subdivision 45. Stonewall Drive – Located in Stonewall Manor Subdivision
Springfield	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lee Highway 2. Lee Highway Service Road– Associated with Lee Highway 3. Lee Jackson Memorial Highway 4. Penderbrook Drive 5. Pender Creek Circle 6. Pender Ridge Terrace 7. Dixie Hill Road 8. Stringfellow Road

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Captain Marr Court – Located in Fairfax Station Subdivision 10. Captain Rhett Lane – Located in Fairfax Station Subdivision 11. Emmett Guards Court – Located in Fairfax Station Subdivision 12. Branch Brigade Lane – Located in Carr at Cedar Lakes Subdivision 13. Thomas Brigade Lane – Located in Carr at Cedar Lakes Subdivision 14. Trimble Court – Located in Carr at Cedar Lakes Subdivision
Sully	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lee Highway 2. Lee Highway Service Road– Associated with Lee Highway 3. Lee Overlook Road– Associated with Lee Highway 4. Centrelee Business Park Condominium– Associated with Lee Highway 5. Lee Overlook Subdivision– Associated with Lee Highway 6. Lee Jackson Memorial Highway 7. Lee Jackson Station Shopping Center – Associated with Lee Jackson Memorial Highway 8. Lee Jackson Executive Center (business center) Center – Associated with Lee Jackson Memorial Highway 9. Penderwood Drive 10. Pender Oaks Subdivision (under construction) 11. Penderwood Subdivision 12. Pender Village (Shopping) Center 13. Confederate Ridge Subdivision 14. Confederate Ridge Civic Association 15. General Lee Drive – Located in Confederate Ridge Subdivision 16. Confederate Ridge Lane – Located in Confederate Ridge Subdivision 17. JEB Stuart Square – Located in Faircrest Subdivision 18. Joseph Johnston Lane - Located in Faircrest Subdivision 19. General Johnston Place 20. Bannon Hill Court – Located in the Pleasant Valley Subdivision 21. Philip Lee Drive – Located in the Pleasant Valley Subdivision 22. Singleton’s Grove Subdivision 23. Antonia Ford Court – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision 24. Antonia Ford Lane – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision 25. Big Yankee Lane – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision 26. Fount Beattie Court – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision 27. Franklin Fox Drive – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision 28. Grumble Jones Court – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">29. Hoskins Hollow Circle – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision30. Laura Ratcliff Court – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision31. Montiero Drive – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision32. Preacher Chapman Place – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision33. Singletons Way – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision34. Walter Bowie Lane – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision35. William Mosby Drive – Located in Singleton’s Grove Subdivision36. Stringfellow Road37. Stringfellow Court38. Fort Lee Street |
|--|---|

3.1 Cross-Magisterial District Assets

Lee Highway, Lee-Jackson Highway, and Pender Community locations extend into multiple Magisterial Districts. Therefore, all assets associated with these confirmed Confederate names are presented in this section.

Lee Highway

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 63-2, 64-1, 64-2,54-3, 54-4, 55-3, 55-4, 56-1, 56-2, 56-3, AND 57-1. OLD LEE HIGHWAY: 48-3, 57-2, AND 58-1

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK, PROVIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD, AND SULLY DISTRICTS

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: ROBERT E. LEE (1807-1870)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: GENERAL, COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, 1861-1865.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1920-1926

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: LEE HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Background/notes:

In February 1922, the General Assembly of Virginia established Lee Highway across the Commonwealth as the state's contribution to a national memorial for General Robert E. Lee. The distance of Lee Highway in Virginia spanned approximately 400 miles and the legislation provided routing over the Key Bridge through Cherrydale, Falls Church, Fairfax, and Bristol.

The origins of Lee Highway can be traced to David Carlisle Humphreys, a professor at Washington and Lee University. Humphreys called for a meeting in Roanoke, Virginia to discuss building a north-south highway that would connect Gettysburg and Chattanooga to New Orleans. The idea eventually grew into a transcontinental highway that would start in Washington, D.C., traverse the southern states, and go west to the Pacific coast. The Lee Highway Association was formed at the Roanoke conference on December 3, 1919, which was attended by five hundred men representing five states. By-laws and a Board of Directors for the association were chosen.

Dr. Samuel Myrtle Johnson was appointed General Director of the association and set about promoting Lee Highway to cities and towns along proposed routes for the highway. The initial efforts to get Lee Highway built were focused in Virginia. Fairfax County singlehandedly got the project moving in 1920 when it carried an outstanding bond issue of \$500,000 to construct a concrete road.

On January 5, 1921, President Woodrow Wilson wrote to Dr. Johnson expressing his interest in the Lee Highway Association. He added:

“It is certainly most appropriate that there should be a national memorial to General Lee. It is one of the happy circumstances of our national life that the bitterness of the Civil War has disappeared and that General Lee is now recognized as a man worthy of the admiration of the whole nation. Certainly his heart was true to this nation, and he did all in his power to heal the wounds which were made by the bitter civil strife in which he was applied to take part.”

On May 11, 1921, Dr. Johnson submitted plans to the Southern Commercial Congress for Lee Highway to be routed from Washington as far as Fairfax through Falls Church, Merrifield, and Camp Alger. At a meeting of the Arlington-Fairfax unit of the Lee Highway Association held in the Falls Church four months later, Dr. Johnson reported that more than half of the mileage between Washington and Chattanooga was finished with a smooth hard surface. Few miles remained of dirt road, a portion of which included the eight-mile stretch between Falls Church, Merrifield and Fairfax. This section of the road was not completed until December 1924. Construction of the highway through Centreville continued into 1925-1926.

Lee Highway, also known as Route 29, has continuously been rerouted, widened and improved over the years in Fairfax County.

Associated Lee Highway-Named Assets

Streets

<u>Asset Name</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
-------------------	-------------------------------

Lee Highway Service Road Braddock, Providence, Springfield, and Sully Districts	Various segments of the service road were constructed along the northern and southern right of way of Lee Highway beginning in 1978.
Leehigh Court Braddock District	Located off Lee Highway in Section Two of the Birchtree subdivision dedicated by Capital Sun Corporation in 1986.
Leehigh Drive Braddock District	Located off Lee Highway in Section Two of the Birchtree subdivision dedicated by Capital Sun Corporation in 1986.
Lee Highway Ramp to Hunters Glen Way Providence District	Located off Lee Highway. Built in the 1980s.
Lee Landing Drive Providence District	Located off Lee Highway in the Lee Landing Park subdivision. Dedicated by Lee Landing Development Corp. in 1982.
Lee Oaks Court Providence District	Located off Lee Highway in the Lee Oaks Condominium complex. Declared as a condominium in 1985, built 1986.
Lee Oaks Place Providence District	Located off Lee Highway in the Lee Oaks Condominium complex. Declared as a condominium in 1985, built 1986.
Merrilee Drive Providence District	Located off Lee Highway in the Merrilee Industrial Park. Named for the community of Merrifield and Lee Highway. Dedicated by Timberlake & Elise McCue in 1971.
Old Lee Highway Providence District	This road was an original alignment of Lee Highway through the Town of Fairfax. In 1931, the highway was rerouted to bypass the town.
Lee Overlook Road Sully District	Located off Lee Highway in the Lee Overlook subdivision. Dedicated by Centex Real Estate Corporation in 1994.

Civic Associations

Leehigh Village Civic Association Sully and Braddock Districts	Associate with Lee-High Village subdivision located along Lee Highway. Dedicated by Paul and Lilly Kerman in 1948.
Villa Lee Civic Association Providence District	Subdivision is located off Lee Highway. Dedicated by Villa Lee Associates in 1970.
Lee Landing Condominium Association Providence District	Located along Lee Highway. Declared as a condominium in 1989, build 1990.

Shopping Centers

Lee Plaza Shopping Center Braddock District	Constructed in 2005, this shopping center is located along Lee Highway.
Lee-Graham Shopping Center Providence District	Constructed in 1969, the shopping center is located at the intersection of Lee Highway and Graham Road. Graham Road is named for Neil Ferguson Graham (1840-1928) a local landowner and doctor who practiced medicine in Washington, D.C.

Parks

Villa Lee Park Providence District	Located along Lee Highway. The park was donated to the Fairfax County Park Authority by Villa Lee Associates, developer of the Villa Lee Subdivision, in January 1971.
---------------------------------------	--

Subdivisions

Estates at Leewood Subdivision Braddock District	Subdivision is located along Lee Highway. Dedicated by Equity Homes LLC in 2003.
Lee-High Village Subdivision Braddock District	Subdivision is located along Lee Highway. Dedicated by Paul and Lilly Kerman in 1948.
Lee Pines Subdivision Braddock District	Subdivision is located along Lee Highway. Dedicated by Jack & Minnie Trovato and James & Cecelia Johnson in 1976.
Lee Manor Subdivision Hunter Mill and Providence Districts	Subdivision is located along Lee Highway. Dedicated by Ethel Harrison in 1944.
Fairlee (Community Name and Subdivision) Providence District	Subdivision is/was located along Lee Highway. Much of the subdivision was razed and incorporated into the MetroWest subdivision as approved by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors in 2006. The community is still known as Fairlee and is identified as such on street maps.
Hartlee Center Condominium Providence	Off Lee Highway. Named for Hartland Road and Lee Highway. Declared as a condominium in February 1982 by Harland Limited Partnership
Lee Graham Square Condominium Providence District	Located on Lee Highway. Declared as a condominium and built in 1979.
Lee Hi Industrial Park Providence District	Industrial park is located off Lee Highway and Old Lee Highway. Dedicated by Ernest & Harriet Wilt, Ashton & Lucy Jones, Dulchie & I. Lee Potter and Allen & Olivita Adams in 1964.

Lee Landing Condominium Providence District	Located along Lee Highway. Declared as a condominium in 1989, build 1990.
Lee Landing Park Subdivision Providence District	Located along Lee Highway. Dedicated by Lee Landing Development Corp. in 1982.
Lee Oaks Condominium Providence District	Located along Lee Highway. Declared as a condominium in 1985, built 1986.
Merrilee Industrial Park Providence District	Industrial park is located off Lee Highway. Named for the community of Merrifield and Lee Highway. Dedicated by Timberlake & Elise McCue in 1971.
Nutley-Lee Highway Property Providence District	Subdivision is located at the intersection of Nutley Street and Lee Highway. Dedicated by Nutroad of Fairfax, LLC in 1998.
Old Lee Highway Professional Condominium Providence District	Located off Old Lee Highway. Declared as a condominium in 2005, originally built 1984.
Villa Lee Subdivision Providence District	Subdivision is located off Lee Highway. Dedicated by Villa Lee Associates in 1970.
CentreLee Business Park Condominium Sully District	Located on Lee Highway in Centreville. Declared as a condominium in 2005, built 2007.
Lee Overlook Subdivision Sully District	Subdivision is located along Lee Highway. Dedicated by Centex Real Estate Corporation in 1994.

Sources:

“Celebrate Lee Highway”. *Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), March 21, 1922, 7.

“Celebrate Road Opening.” *Fairfax Herald*, December 12, 1924, 3.

Fairfax County Circuit Court Records Deed Books

“Lee Highway.” *Fairfax Herald*, September 30, 1921, 5.

“Select Lee Highway Route to Fairfax, VA.” *Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), May 11, 1921, 11.

Views Along Lee Highway: A Main Street of the Nation. Washington: Lee Highway Association, 1923.

Lee Jackson Memorial Highway

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 33-2, 34-1, 34-3, 34-4, 45-1, 45-2, 45-4, 46-3, 46-4, 56-2, AND 57-1

Ownership type: Public

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK, PROVIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD, AND SULLY DISTRICTS

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association:

ROBERT E. LEE (1807-1870), GENERAL, COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, 1861-1865.

THOMAS JONATHAN "STONEWALL" JACKSON (1824 –1863), GENERAL, 1861-1863.

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: SEE ABOVE.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: THE LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE AS IT WAS KNOWN DURING THE CIVIL WAR, WAS USED AS A ROUTE OF TRANSIT BY CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF JACKSON AND LEE.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1802-1811, NAMED LEE-JACKSON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY IN 1922.

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Background/notes:

Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway, also known as Route 50, traces its origins to the creation of Little River Turnpike. Constructed by the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Road Company from 1802-1811, the route started in Alexandria and ended at the ford of the Little River near Aldie, Virginia. Toll booths were established every ten miles along the road to fund it. During the Civil War, the Union Army suspended toll collecting from 1861-1864. The Virginia General Assembly transferred the Little River Turnpike Company's ownership of the road to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors in 1896 which brought an end to toll collecting all together.

During the Civil War, several skirmishes and the Battle of Ox Hill/Chantilly occurred along the road.

On February 7, 1922, the House and Senate Roads Committee of Virginia unanimously decided to amend the Lee Highway section of the new State highway bill to provide for the designation of the section of Little River Turnpike from Fairfax to Aldie as a supplementary loop to Lee Highway. They named this loop Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway.

When the United States Numbered Highway System was implemented in November 1926, the road became part of U.S. Route 50.

William F. Carne, the editor of the Fairfax Herald, wrote an editorial in his paper on August 26, 1938, commenting on the confusing number of highway systems named “Lee” in Fairfax County. Regarding Lee-Jackson Highway, he said:

“In the case of the Little River Pike, or Lee-Jackson Highway, there is nothing especial to connect the name of Jackson with this particular road. None of Jackson’s great military movements were made over it, and as a matter of fact, he probably traveled it very little... In this connection, why not drop the name Lee-Jackson Highway in connection with the Little River Pike, and rename it the Mosby highway? It is the main thoroughfare through ‘Mosby’s Confederacy’.”

Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway (Route 50) is presently a continuation of Little River Turnpike (Route 236) starting west of the City of Fairfax. The Lee-Jackson name changes to John Mosby Highway (Route 50) at the border of Fairfax and Loudoun counties. Other stretches of Route 50 in Virginia are also referred to as Lee-Jackson Highway.

Associated Lee Jackson Memorial Highway-Named Assets

Streets

<u>Asset Name</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
Lee Jackson Memorial Highway Service Road Braddock, Providence, Springfield and Sully Districts	Various segments were constructed along the northern and southern right of way of Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway between the 1980s-1990s.

Shopping Centers

Lee Jackson Station Shopping Center Sully District	Constructed in 1986, this shopping center is located on Lee Jackson Memorial Highway.
---	---

Subdivisions

Lee Jackson Executive Center Sully District	Confederate Association - Located off Lee Jackson Memorial Highway. Built in 1986, declared as an office condominium in 1995.
--	---

Sources:

Carne, William F. *Fairfax Herald*, August 26, 1938, 4.

“Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway to be Loop of the Lee Highway”. *The World News* (Roanoke, Virginia), February 8, 1922, 11.

Robison, Debbie. “Little River Turnpike Construction.” *Northern Virginia History Notes*, www.novahistory.org/LittleRiverTurnpike/LittleRiverTurnpike.htm.

Pender Community

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: COMMUNITY, STREET, SUBDIVISION, LANDMARK, COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS, AND SHOPPING CENTER

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable:

Ownership type: Public/Private

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: PROVIDENCE, SPRINGFIELD, AND SULLY DISTRICTS

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association:

WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER (1834-1863)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: Captain, 1861; COLONEL, 1861; BRIGADIER GENERAL, 1862; MAJOR GENERAL, 1863. KILLED JULY 18, 1863.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1862, CONFEDERATE BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM PENDER LED A NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE AT THE BATTLE OF OX HILL (ALSO KNOWN AS THE BATTLE OF CHANTILLY).

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1890

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: CAPTAIN JOHN N. BALLARD, A LOCAL CONFEDERATE VETERAN

Background/notes:

In 1890, Captain John N. Ballard, a Confederate veteran who lived at Fruit Vale Farm, the site of the Battle of Ox Hill/Chantilly, suggested that a nearby proposed post office should be named after Confederate Major General William Dorsey Pender of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Pender was a brigade commander under General. A.P. Hill during the Battle of Ox Hill or Chantilly. He was mortally wounded during the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. The Pender Post Office was established on March 22, 1890. Pender,

grew to become a thriving community with a school, two blacksmith shops, two stores, a Methodist church, and about 15 homes located at the intersection of West Ox Road and Route 50. The expansion of Route 50 decimated the Pender community in 1964 and it never recovered. The intersection and surrounding area are still referred to as Pender.

Associated Pender-Named Assets

Streets

Pender Drive	Providence District
Pender Spring Drive	Providence District
Penderview Drive	Providence District
Penderview Lane	Providence District
Penderview Terrace	Providence District
Penderbrook Drive	Providence and Springfield District
Penderwood Drive	Providence and Sully Districts
Pender Creek Circle	Springfield District
Pender Ridge Terrace	Springfield District

Subdivisions

Penderbrook Square Condominium	Providence District
Pender Oaks (under construction)	Sully District
Penderwood	Sully District

Landmarks

Penderbrook Golf Club (private)	Providence District
---------------------------------	---------------------

Community Associations

Penderbrook Community Association	Providence District
Penderbrook Estates Community Association	Providence District
Penderbrook HOA	Providence District

Shopping Centers

Pender Village Center	Sully District
-----------------------	----------------

Sources:

“Pender, William Dorsey.” *NCpedia*, www.ncpedia.org/biography/pender-william-dorsey.

Bohall, Jan. “Pender: A Community of Memories”. *Metro Virginia News* (Leesburg, Virginia), September 8, 1974, 1,

Friedman, Carol Drake. “Longtime Landmark Will Disappear Soon”. *Centre View*, April 6, 1989, 4.

3.2 Braddock District Confederate Names

DIXIE HILL ROAD

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 56-1

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK AND SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: "DIXIE", A CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATED TERM

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: N/A

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: N/A

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1955-1956

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: DIXIE HILL CORPORATION

Background/notes:

On October 4, 1948, The Dixie Hill Corporation acquired 41 acres in the Centreville Magisterial District from Boston and Nellie Taylor. Developers Joseph B. and Orene J. Deming had organized The Dixie Hill Corporation for the sole purpose of holding legal title to the property. On September 12, 1950, their corporation deeded the property to themselves.

On January 22, 1952, the Demings made a Deed of Dedication on this property for the Dixie Hill subdivision. They continuously developed the property into 1956. When they developed Section 2-A in 1954, they named a street after themselves called Deming Drive. Dixie Hill Road first appears on the Section 3 plat on July 18, 1955. The road was extended to Lee Highway with the development of Section 4 in 1956.

On November 5, 1980, a Fairfax County Park Authority park was named Dixie Hill Park located adjacent to this subdivision. Recently, the Dix-Cen Gato Civic Association requested the name be changed and it has since been renamed West Fairfax Park.

In the mid-2000s, the entire Dixie Hill subdivision was demolished for townhomes, however the street name, Dixie Hill Road, was retained.

Sources:

Deed. Boston L. Taylor and Nellie N. Taylor to The Dixie Hill Corporation, October 4, 1948, Fairfax County Deed Book 654, Page 208.

Deed. The Dixie Hill Corporation to Joseph B. Deming and Orene J. Deming, September 12, 1950, Deed Book 802, Page 475.

“Section One, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, January 22, 1952, Fairfax County Deed Book 944, Page 284.

“Section Two-A, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, February 4, 1955, Fairfax County Deed Book 1269, Page 343.

“Section Three, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, November 18, 1955, Fairfax County Deed Book 1390, Page 170.

“Section Four, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, September 20, 1956, Fairfax County Deed Book 1490, Page 58.

Memorandum, Kirk W. Kincannon to Chairman and Members, Park Authority Board, December 6, 2018,

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sites/parks/files/assets/documents/board/archives/2018/121218-cow-pkg.pdf>.

JACKSON STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 68-1 TODAY'S OLD TOWN BURKE

Ownership type: (Public/Private) PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: THOMAS JONATHAN "STONEWALL" JACKSON

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: 1861-1863

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1907

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ROBERT E. AND ANNIE M. MARSHALL

Background/notes:

In 1907, Robert E. and Annie M. Marshall subdivided a tract of land which they owned and lived on in Burke and named it the Marshall & Brown Subdivision. They named streets after Burke residents including Marshall and Gaines streets. They also named Lee and Jackson Streets after the two well-known Confederate generals. Eileen Remington identified these streets as being named for Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson in a 1978 *Burke Herald* article.

Sources:

Remington, Eileen. "History of tree-shaded community lives in residents' names". *The Burke Herald*, July 14, 1978.

Deed of Dedication, Marshall and Brown Subdivision, June 20, 1907, Fairfax County Deed Book 154 Page 46.

LEE STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 78-1, TODAY'S OLD TOWN BURKE

Ownership type: (Public/Private) PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE-- COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA 1862-1865

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: 1861-1865

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE.

HOWEVER, ROBERT E. LEE'S CHILDREN LIVED NEARBY IN RAVENSWORTH AND OFTEN VISITED BURKE.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1907

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ROBERT E. AND ANNIE M. MARSHALL

Background/notes:

In 1907, Robert E. and Annie M. Marshall subdivided a tract of land which they owned and lived on in Burke and named it the Marshall & Brown Subdivision. They named streets after Burke residents including Marshall and Gaines streets. They also named Lee and Jackson Streets after the two well-known Confederate generals. Eileen Remington identified these streets as being named for Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson in a 1978 *Burke Herald* article.

Sources:

Remington, Eileen. "History of tree-shaded community lives in residents' names". *The Burke Herald*, July 14, 1978.

Deed of Dedication, Marshall and Brown Subdivision, June 20, 1907, Fairfax County Deed Book 154 Page 46.

QUINCY MARR DRIVE

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 68-3, FAIRFAX STATION

Ownership type: (Public/Private) PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: JOHN QUINCY MARR (1825-1861)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: Militia Captain, 1861. Killed at Fairfax Courthouse. Widely recognized (although disputed) as the first confederate soldier killed in the Civil War by a Union soldier in combat.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1969-1970

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: FOSTER BROS. INC.

Background/notes:

This street was first platted for Section One of the Middleridge subdivision in 1969 by Foster Bros. Inc. Middleridge has several streets that are named for notable people or places in Fairfax County's history. Included are Payne's Church (which stood nearby), Col Charles Broadwater (Fairfax County's 1st Sheriff), Earp's Corner and Willcoxon Tavern (both named for locations in the Town of Fairfax). John Quincy Marr was killed approximately three miles away at Fairfax Courthouse.

Sources:

Deed of Dedication, Middleridge Section One, October 30, 1969, Fairfax County Deed Book 3241 Page 310.

**FORT FISHER COURT, POINT LONGSTREET WAY – SIGNAL HILL
SUBDIVISION**

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREETS IN SUBDIVISION

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 69-4 AND 78-2

Ownership type: Public/Private PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: See

Background/Notes

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: See Background/Notes

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: The subdivision is located on a hill that is believed to have been used as a signal station during the Civil War.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1976-1978

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known:

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: Ridge Development Corp.

Background/notes:

Ridge Development Corp. built the Signal Hill subdivision in the 1970s. Located at the intersection of Rolling Road and Lake Braddock Drive, Signal Hill is situated on a hill which is believed to have been used as a signal station during the Civil War. Elevated positions such as this hill could be seen for many miles and were used by both the Confederate and Union armies for signaling. Soldiers would wave an arm, flag, or light to alert danger to others who were watching. The subdivision's street names have a Civil War theme.

Signal Hill Subdivision Confederate Named Streets

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
Fort Fisher Court	Fort Fisher, Confederate Fort, 1861-1865 Built to protect the trading routes of Wilmington, North Carolina in spring 1861, the fort was named after Confederate Col. Charles F. Fisher (1816-1861) who was killed at the First Battle of Manassas. Multiple battles occurred at this fort. The Union Army captured it in February 1865.
Point Longstreet Way	James Longstreet (1821-1904), General, 1861-1865 Longstreet, a veteran of the Mexican War, was an adviser and friend to General Robert E. Lee. As general, he led in several Confederate victories but was criticized for his errors in other circumstances.

Sources:

Dates for streets: <https://icare.fairfaxcounty.gov/ffxcare/search/commonsearch.aspx?mode=parid>

Brother and Cousins: Confederate Soldiers and Sailor of Fairfax County, Virginia, compiled by William Page Johnson II

Fairfax County Historical maps

Aerial photography: <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography> aerial photographs

National Park Service Civil War Soldier data base, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers>

Signal Hill Section One-A, Deed of Dedication and Subdivision, December 9, 1976, Fairfax County Deed Book 4528, Page 64.

Signal Hill Section One-C, Deed of Dedication and Subdivision, January 26, 1978, Fairfax County Deed Book 4828, Page 597.

BULLOCK LANE - RAVENSWORTH SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET IN SUBDIVISION

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 70-3, 70-4, 79-1, and 79-2

Ownership type: Public/Private: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: See Notes/Background

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: See Notes/Background

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: Ravensworth provided temporary shelter to General Robert E. Lee's wife, Mary Anna Randolph Custis Lee (1807-1873) for a month at the beginning of the Civil War. The property was later inherited by Robert E. Lee's children in 1874. Ravensworth, which predated the Civil War, was a Fitzhugh and then Lee family property. In his will, William Henry Fitzhugh (1792- 1830) left Ravensworth to his niece, Mary Custis Lee to be held in trust by his wife Anna Maria (1796-1874) for her lifetime. Upon the death of Anna Maria Fitzhugh in 1874, the Lee children inherited the Ravensworth property.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1959-1965

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: The streets are believed to be named by Carl Hellwig of Springfield Surveys. He was an amateur Civil War historian who surveyed the development and designed the layout of the streets.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: Likely Carl Hellwig of Springfield Surveys

Background/notes:

The Ravensworth plantation was part of the Ravensworth land grant owned by William Fitzhugh (the Immigrant.) It was originally a tobacco plantation seated by tenant farmers. Descendants of William Fitzhugh built three homes in the area: Ossian Hall, Oak Hill, and Ravensworth. Anna Maria Fitzhugh, widow of William Henry Fitzhugh, lived in Ravensworth throughout the Civil War. Her husband's niece, Robert E. Lee's wife, Mary Anna Randolph Custis Lee, stayed with Anna Maria Fitzhugh for a month at the beginning of the Civil War. General Lee later urged her

to leave for Anna Maria's own protection. Robert and Mary Lee's children later inherited Ravensworth after the death of Anna Maria Fitzhugh. Through the years, the Lee family were active community members in Burke. In 1958, a Lee relative sold the remaining portion of the original plantation for development, which became the Ravensworth Farm subdivision. Springfield Survey, owned by Carl Hellwig, designed the street layout of the community. His son, Bill Hellwig, has said that his dad was a Civil War historian and that he may have named the Ravensworth Farm subdivision streets.

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
Bullock Lane	Commander James D. Bulloch (Bullock) was the Confederacy's chief foreign agent in Great Britain. He was the head of the Confederacy's covert overseas shipbuilding and logistics program. This street may be named for him as many of the subdivision's streets have a naval Civil War theme. Bullock Lane could also be named for Robert Bullock, a Confederate brigadier general.

Sources:

Dates for streets :

<https://icare.fairfaxcounty.gov/ffxcare/search/commonsearch.aspx?mode=parid>

Brother and Cousins: Confederate Soldiers and Sailor of Fairfax County, Virginia, compiled by William Page Johnson II

Fairfax County Historical maps

Aerial photography <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/maps/aerial-photography> aerial photographs

National Park Service Civil War Soldier data base, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers>

3.3 Dranesville District Confederate Names

MOTTROM DRIVE

Location and Existing Information: Mottrom Drive is located between Dulany Drive and Old Dominion Drive in McLean's Elmwood Estates subdivision.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): STREET

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private): PUBLIC

Owners, if known: VDOT

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

Confederate Connection: Mottrom Drive, located in the Elmwood Estates subdivision, is named after Mottrom Dulany Ball (1835-1887), who fought for the Confederacy. Mottrom's father, Spencer Mottrom Ball (1801-1859), received 300 acres of the vast 1,200-acre Woodberry tract in 1853. The main house, *Elmwood*, was located near what is now Balls Hill Road and the Capital Beltway. This family strongly supported the Confederacy. Mottrom organized a local Balls Fairfax Cavalry at Lewinsville in late 1860, only to be captured in Alexandria May 23, 1861, when Union troops took possession of Alexandria. After being released he joined the Confederate army, surviving the war as Colonel of the 11th Virginia Cavalry. Elmwood, and ten acres, was taken over by Union troops when they occupied Northern Virginia and a fort/signal station was erected at that site. Spencer Ball also owned a home and ten acres adjacent to the Fairfax Courthouse that he named Linwood. This is the house where Colonel John Singleton Mosby (1833-1916) captured Union General Edwin Stoughton (1838-1868). This house, which still stands today, was broken into and looted, but the Elmwood house and property was destroyed. The Southern Claims Commission disallowed the Ball Claim of \$54,000. In 1905, a younger brother, William Selwyn Ball (1846-1932), built a home on another section of the Woodberry property at today's Balls Hill Road and Old Dominion Drive. He called it Elmwood after the house that was destroyed during the war. Construction for Elmwood Estates began October 1950.

Sources: Fairfax Deed Book 815: Page 264; U.S. Census; *Fairfax County Virginia: A History; The History of the Old Georgetown Pike; Northern Virginia Heritage, Volume II, Number 3; "The Fare Facs Gazette,"* Volume XII, Issue 3; and findagrave.com.

LAWTON STREET

Location and Existing Information: Lawton Street extends off Georgetown Pike into McLean's Langley Forest neighborhood.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address:

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): STREET

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private): PRIVATE

Owners, if known: VDOT

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

Confederate Connection: Lawton Street is named after Confederate Brigadier General Alexander R. Lawton (1839-1896). Lawton graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1839, and then Harvard Law School in 1842. He settled in Savannah, Georgia, and began practicing law. He received the title of general very early in the war – April 13, 1861. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Antietam but recovered after a lengthy recuperation period. In August 1863, he was appointed the Confederacy's second Quartermaster-general. After the war, he became a leading political figure in Georgia. The streets in the Langley Forest neighborhood are named after various members of the Mackall family. Lawton knew William Whann Mackall while at the military academy, even though they were two years apart. After the war, General Mackall settled in Macon, Georgia, and married Aminta Sorrell (1823-1904), sister of General Gilbert Moxley Sorrell CSA (1838-1901), from Savannah. A lasting friendship developed among the three generals.

Sources: *ADC Street Map Book: Northern Virginia*; Douglass Sorrell Mackall, III.

DIXIE PLACE

Location and Existing Information: Dixie Place connects with Gallant Green Drive in Woodside Estates on the far western portion of McLean.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address:

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): STREET

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private): PUBLIC

Owners, if known: VDOT

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

History of Asset: The 500-acre property known as *Woodside* was divided after the death of George West Gunnell (1789-1878), who did not serve, but voted to ratify the Ordinance of Secession. He had at least three sons who did serve: John Ratcliffe Gunnell, Orlando W. Gunnell, and Joseph C. Gunnell. A son from a second marriage, Dallas Polk Gunnell, received a portion of the division and a daughter, Mary Josephine Gunnell Berry, received the other part. Mary was married to Captain James Owens Berry (1837-1905), who along with son Joseph, were surveyors for Fairfax County. The Berrys built their home on what they named Gallant Green Drive. James Owens Berry is not listed in *Fractured Land* as voting for or against the Ordinance of Secession because he resided in the District of Columbia; however, he was captain of Company G, 8th Virginia Infantry. One of his great grandsons, Joseph Berry, often relates that Captain Berry was the only man in his unit not to be wounded or killed during Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. In the early 1930s, their son, Dallas Polk Berry, sold the farm to his nephew, Granville Berry, who eventually developed the property into Woodside Estates. Streets were named after both the Gunnell and Berry families. The Berrys were of Southern sympathy: hence, the name Dixie Place.

Sources: *Fractured Land*; *ADC Northern Virginia Street Map Book*; and *Yesterday: 100 Recollections of McLean & Great Falls, Virginia*.

PICKETT LANE

Location and Existing Information: Pickett Lane is a small street that connects with Alabama Avenue in the Chandron Woods subdivision in the town of Herndon. The subdivision is composed of many names associated with the Confederacy.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address:

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): STREET

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private): PUBLIC

Owners, if known: VDOT

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

Confederate Connection: Pickett Lane is named after Confederate General George Pickett (1825-1875). During the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, General Robert E. Lee (1807-1870) did not listen to the advice of General James Longstreet (1821-1904) and ordered an infantry attack against Union positions of General George Meade (1815-1872). The ill-fated assault across open fields against Cemetery Hill was led by Pickett and has gone down in history as Pickett's Charge. The Union loss was 1500 casualties, but the Confederate loss was about 6555 casualties, close to 50 percent of the soldiers that took part. The Confederacy never recovered from this defeat. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia escaped back across the Potomac into Virginia. The war continued, but Pickett's Charge, in the eyes of many, was the beginning of the end for the Confederacy.

Sources: *ADC Northern Virginia Street Map Book; The Third Day at Gettysburg*

STUART COURT

Location and Existing Information: Stuart Court is a small street in the Chandon Woods subdivision that connects with Missouri Avenue in the town of Herndon. The subdivision is composed of many street names associated with the Confederacy.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address:

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): STREET

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private): PUBLIC

Owners, if known: VDOT

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

Confederate Connection: Stuart Court is named after James Ewell Brown (J.E.B.) Stuart (1833-1864), commander of the Cavalry Brigade of Northern Virginia. He was a West Point graduate who joined the Confederacy after Virginia seceded. When General Robert E. Lee (1807-1870) took over command of the Army of Northern Virginia during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, he asked Stuart to take cavalry and circumnavigate the Union army in order to gather information on enemy troop movements and their locations. This was done and the information gathered brought about a Confederate victory. Stuart was able to accomplish this a second time during the Maryland Campaign (Antietam). However, he was tardy in arriving at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, and was unable to be of necessary assistance. The battle had already begun and Lee was unaware of enemy positions and movements. Gettysburg resulted in a Union victory. The late arrival is a stain on Stuart's career and many historians argue that the tardiness is why Lee was defeated at Gettysburg. Stuart was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern May 11, 1864.

Sources: *ADC Northern Virginia Street Map Book*; *JEB Stuart*; and Wikipedia.

STONE MOUNTAIN COURT

Location and Existing Information: Stone Mountain Court is a cul-de-sac located off Powells Tavern Place in the Crestbrook subdivision of Herndon.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address:

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): STREET

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private): PUBLIC

Owners, if known: VDOT

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

Confederate Connection: Stone Mountain is an enormous mountain-like peak in Dekalb County, Georgia, which is home to the largest memorial to the Confederacy in the country. The 158-foot memorial depicts Confederate President Jefferson Davis (1808-1864), Robert E. Lee (1807-1870), and Stonewall Jackson (1824-1863). Work began in 1923, but the project was not finished until 1972. The Stone Mountain monument depicts the three men on horseback and spans about 200 horizontal feet and is 158 feet in height. It is the largest stone carving of its kind in the world.

Sources: Wikipedia

MOSBY HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information: Mosby Heights is a subdivision located near the Loudoun County Line inside the Herndon Parkway.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address:

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private):

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

Confederate Connection: Mosby Heights subdivision is named for the Confederacy's most popular partisan fighter, John Singleton Mosby (1833-1916), branded as the "Gray Ghost." He commanded the 43rd Battalion Virginia, known as Mosby's Raiders or Mosby's Rangers. The Raiders/Rangers was noted for its quick raids and ability to escape from pursuers by blending in with the local farmers or tradesmen and, thus, disappearing. Mosby was able to "put down the sword" after the war ceased and became a supporter of President Ulysses Grant (1822-1885). His fellow Virginians showed him far more animosity than many Northerners. He received death threats, his boyhood home was burned, and there was at least one assassination attempt on his life. Mosby felt that there was more vindictiveness shown him by Southerners for his support of Grant than the North showed him for fighting four years against him. He was a lawyer by trade, but had difficulty finding enough legal business to support this family. He needed a job. In 1878, President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893) appointed Mosby as the U.S. Consul to Hong Kong. This was a position he held from 1878 to 1885. Later, he worked for the Department of the Interior and from 1904-1910 as assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department. John Mosby died at the age of 82 in Washington D.C.

Sources: *ADC Street Map Book: Northern Virginia; Northern Virginia Heritage, Volume 5, Number 3, and Wikipedia.*

MOSBY COURT AND MOSBY HOLLOW DRIVE - MOSBY HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information: MOSBY COURT IS A SMALL CUL-DE-SAC
LOCATED OFF CRESTVIEW DRIVE IN HERNDON'S MOSBY HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION.

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address:

Asset Type (Street, Monument, Building, Other): STREET

Current Use (Commercial or Residential)

Ownership type (Public/Private): PUBLIC

Owners, if known: VDOT

Supervisory District: DRANESVILLE

Confederate Connection: Mosby Court is named after the Confederacy's most popular partisan fighter, John Singleton Mosby (1833-1916), branded as the "Gray Ghost." He commanded the 43rd Battalion Virginia, known as Mosby's Raiders or Mosby's Rangers. The Raiders/Rangers was noted for its quick raids and ability to escape from pursuers by blending in with the local farmers or tradesmen and, thus, disappearing. Mosby was able to "put down the sword" after the war ceased and became a supporter of President Ulysses Grant (1822-1885). His fellow Virginians showed him far more animosity than many Northerners. He received death threats, his boyhood home was burned, and there was at least one assassination attempt on his life. Mosby felt that there was more vindictiveness shown him by Southerners for his support of Grant than the North showed him for fighting four years against him. He was a lawyer by trade, but had difficulty finding enough legal business to support this family. He needed a job. In 1878, President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893) appointed Mosby as the U.S. Consul to Hong Kong. This was a position he held from 1878 to 1885. Later, he worked for the Department of the Interior and, from 1904-1910, as assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department. John Mosby died at the age of 82 in Washington D.C.

Sources: *ADC Street Map Book: Northern Virginia; Northern Virginia Heritage, Volume 5, Number 3, and Wikipedia.*

3.4 Hunter Mill District Confederate Names

FORT LEE STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 35-2 and 36-1

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SULLY AND HUNTER MILL DISTRICTS

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: ROBERT E. LEE (1807-1870)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: GENERAL, COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, 1861-1865.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1974-1977

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: NO.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: LIKELY FOX MILL INC.

Background/notes: Fox Mill Inc. developed the Folkstone subdivision from 1974-1977. When the subdivision's deed of dedication was recorded at the Fairfax Courthouse in November 1975, the accompanying plat map included a road named Fort Lee Street. The street is likely named after Fort Lee, a U.S. Army post located in Prince George County, Virginia. Opened in 1917 as "Camp Lee", the War Department named the camp after Confederate General Robert E. Lee. *It should be noted that there is a Fort Lee, New Jersey which was named for General Charles Lee during the Revolutionary War. However, as this road is in Virginia, it is likely that the fort was named for General Robert E. Lee.

Sources:

Folkstone, Deed of Dedication, November 25, 1974, Fairfax County Deed Book 4195, Page 464

"Historic Fort Lee" *Historic Fort Lee | Fort Lee Borough, NJ*,
<https://www.fortleenj.org/283/Historic-Fort-Lee>

"History." *History: U.S. Army Garrison Fort Lee*, home.army.mil/lee/index.php/about/history.

MOSBY'S LANDING CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other) CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX
Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 38-3, 2520 GLENGYLE DR, VIENNA, VA 22181
Ownership type: PRIVATE
Owners, if known:
Supervisory District: HUNTER MILL DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY (1833-1916)
Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: PRIVATE, 1861-; COLONEL, 1864-1865
Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: There is a legend that Mosby eluded Union soldiers by hiding out in the house that once stood on this site.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1975-1977
Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.
Original Name(s), if different: N/A
Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A
Responsible party for name: VIENNA JOINT VENTURE

Background/notes:

Mosby's Landing is built on the site of the Hunter family home named *Contemplation* built c. 1800. According to legend, while *Contemplation* was owned by the Kernoll family, John Singleton Mosby and a fellow Ranger were running from Union soldiers. When her arrived at *Contemplation*, the mistress of the house allowed the men to lead their horses up the stairway into an upstairs bedroom where they successfully eluded the Union soldiers pursuing them. This legend has never been corroborated.
Contemplation was burned by vandals several times and finally succumbed to arson in 1973. Mosby's Landing was built here between 1975-1977.

Sources:

Declaration, "Mosby's Landing", May 20, 1976, Fairfax County Deed Book 4401 Page 127.
Stuntz, Connie P, and Mayo S. Stuntz. *This Was Vienna, Virginia: Facts and Photos*. 1987, 42-45.

WADE HAMPTON DRIVE

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other) STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: MAP# 0383 02 0133

Ownership type: (Public/Private) PUBLIC STREET

Owners, if known: PUBLIC ROAD

Supervisory District: HUNTER MILL

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: WADE HAMPTON III

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: promoted to Lieutenant General CSA in 1865. Served CSA 1861-1865

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: The street is said to be the approximate location of where Hampton and his cavalry unit of about 600 men and horses came into Vienna at the end of December 1862.

History of Asset:

Wade Hampton III was a lieutenant general in the Confederate States of America. The street is roughly the location of where he and his cavalry unit of about 600 men and horses came into Vienna at the end of December 1862. This unit, as well as two other 600 men cavalry units under General Rooney Lee and Fitzhugh Lee, were all under General J. E. B. Stuart within the Army of Northern Virginia, CSA. In late December 1862, General Stuart and 1,800 cavalry men left Fredericksburg, Virginia, rode north to raid Dumfries, Occoquan, Burke's Station, Fairfax Station, and Fairfax Courthouse, and finished the ride through Vienna, Frying Pan, and Culpeper.

Prior to the Civil War, General Hampton, one of the wealthiest men in South Carolina, owned one of the largest plantations in the State. His grandfather served in the Revolution, his father in the War of 1812.

After the Civil War, Wade Hampton III was Governor of South Carolina and served two terms as United States Senator. His post-Civil War record is controversial, involving violence and voter suppression.

The street was renamed in the early 1960s in recognition of the Centennial of the Civil War.

Date Constructed: LATE 1800S OR EARLY 1900S

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: newspaper article, oral history

Original Name(s), if different: Lewis Street SW

Date Renamed, if applicable: EARLY 1960s

Responsible party for name: TOWN OF VIENNA

Background/notes:

This short street in Vienna, off Maple Ave. West, was formerly the southwest quadrant's portion of Lewis Street, NW. It was renamed in the early 1960s in recognition of the Centennial of the American Civil War. As stated above, the street is said to be roughly the location of where Hampton and his cavalry unit of about 600 men and horses came into Vienna at the end of December 1862.

Sources:

Wikipedia, retrieved 10/2/2020

Burke Historical Society, email July 14, 2020

1960s newspaper article in possession of Historic Vienna, Inc.

Oral history interview with member of Vienna Centennial Committee, in possession of Historic Vienna Inc.

3.5 Lee District Confederate Names

PICKETT STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 81-2

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: LEE DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: LIKELY NAMED FOR CONFEDERATE GENERAL GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: BRIG. GENERAL, CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, 1861-1865.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: C.1974

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

Background/notes: The southern terminus of Pickett Street ends at the border of Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria. The Fairfax County section of S. Pickett Street, of which there is little, was extended here and constructed c. 1974. In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the city renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's city manager, Mark B. Jinks, identified Pickett Street as a possible Confederate-named street, however historical documentation does not make this conclusive.

Sources:

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

1974 Fairfax County Property Map, Section 81-2

ROBERT E. LEE PLACE

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 92-4

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: LEE DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: ROBERT E. LEE

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: General, Commander of the Confederate States Army, 1861-1865.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1964-1965

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: Likely builders Louis A. Zuckerman or B. Francis Saul

Background/notes:

The road was constructed as part of the Lafayette Village garden apartments complex completed in 1966 and it first appears on the 1965 county property map. The road is located on a tract that was one of four rezoned properties that resulted in the indictment of five Fairfax County supervisors on bribery charges.

Louis A. Zuckerman agreed to give former state senator and attorney for the rezoning case, Andrew W. Clarke, 25% ownership of Lafayette Village in return for arranging a \$361,000 loan and for setting up this development. Consequently, Clarke sent letters to Supervisors John Parrish, Stuart DeBell, Robert C. Cotton, Jr., and A. Claiborne Leigh shortly before the April 1963 rezoning vote urging them to approve the proposal despite the planning commission's recommendation for the Board to deny it. The Board approved the rezoning in a 6-1 vote on April 17, 1963.

On April 27, 1964, James M. Medley sold three-fourths interest of the rezoned eight acres to Louis A. Zuckerman of Metro Investment & Development Co. of Washington and one-fourths interest to Andrew W. Clarke.

In September 1966, an Alexandria federal grand jury handed down 56 separate counts indicting Clarke and Supervisors Parrish, DeBell, Cotton, Leigh, and William H. Moss among others on bribery charges. Ultimately, all state defendants were acquitted for the Lafayette Village rezoning case, however former supervisors Parrish, Leigh, and Cotton as well as several private developers were convicted and served time in a federal penitentiary for the three other rezoning cases.

B. Francis Saul was also involved with the Lafayette Village and Groveton Gardens development and the adjacent Saul Road, which connects to Robert E. Lee Place, is named for him.

Sources:

1965 Fairfax County Property Map, Section 92-4

James M. Medley, Kathleen O. Medley, Ernest Medley, Sylvia A. Medley to Louis A. Zuckerman and Andrew W. Clarke. Fairfax County Deed Book 2497, Page 108, April 27, 1964

Deed of Dedication and Easement. B. Francis Saul, Louis A. Zuckerman, The Alexandria National Bank, and Aetna Life Insurance Company. Fairfax County Deed Book 2873, Page 136, February 2, 1967

Netherton, Nan. *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History*. Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1992, 646.

Kline, Jerry. "Moss Is Acquitted by Judge in Fairfax Zoning Bribe Trial". *Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), March 16, 1967, A1.

Green, Stephen. "Bonds Set for 4 of 6 Indicted in Probe of Fairfax Zoning". *Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), May 26, 1967, B1.

VAN DORN STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other) STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 81-2; 81-4; 91-2

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: LEE DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: CONFEDERATE GENERAL EARL VAN DORN.

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: General, Confederate States Army, 1861-1863. Killed May 7, 1863.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: PRE-1937. STREET EXTENDED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

Background/notes: In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the City renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's City manager, Mark B. Jinks, confirmed that Van Dorn Street was named for Brig. Gen. Earl Van Dorn. The present-day Fairfax County route of Van Dorn Street comprised of several street names prior to 1964. Various portions of it that connected the City of Alexandria line to Franconia Road were known as Lunts Road, Triplett Road, Oakwood Road among other names. On June 10, 1964, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved renaming this stretch as South Van Dorn.

Sources:

Fairfax County Planning Division. *Old-New Street Name List*, July 1964.

https://research.fairfaxcounty.gov/ld.php?content_id=40564159

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

3.6 Mason District Confederate Names

STREETS LOCATED IN THE BROYHILL CREST SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other) STREETS IN THE SUBDIVISION

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 60-3

Ownership type: (Public/ Private)

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: MASON DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE KNOWN

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1950-1953

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: NO.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: M.T. BROYHILL & SONS INC.

Background/notes:

M.T. Broyhill & Sons Inc. developed the Broyhill Crest subdivision from 1950-1953. The family company, co-owned by Marvin T. Broyhill, M.T. Broyhill Jr., and Congressman Joel Broyhill, built thousands of houses in the Northern Virginia area during the post-World War II housing boom.

At least six of the streets in the original development carry Confederate names, particularly Confederate generals. Other streets were named for family members of the builder or former owners that sold their land to M.T. Broyhill & Sons for the development. Streets named for former property owners include Coker Place (named for Joseph D. and Jane A. Coker) and Oliver Avenue (named for Robert Stringfellow Oliver and Charlene B. Oliver). Streets named for the developer include Marvin Street (Marvin Broyhill) and Joel Drive (Joel Broyhill). It is

possible that other streets in this subdivision have a Confederate connection, but they cannot be confirmed.

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
Early Street	Jubal Early (1816-1894), General, 1861-1865 Early Street was platted on July 15, 1952, as part of Section Five of Broyhill Crest.
Ewell Street	Richard Stoddert Ewell (1817-1872), General, 1861-1865 Ewell Street was platted on July 15, 1952, as part of Section Five of Broyhill Crest.
Longstreet Court	James Longstreet (1821-1904), General, 1861-1865 Longstreet Court was platted on October 28, 1952, as part of Section Six of Broyhill Crest.
Pickett Court	George E. Pickett (1825-1875), Brigadier General, 1861-1865 Pickett Court was platted on October 28, 1952, as part of Section Six of Broyhill Crest.
Rodes Court	Robert E. Rodes (1829-1864), General 1861-1864 Rodes Court was platted on July 15, 1952, as part of Section Five of Broyhill Crest. Rodes was killed at the Third Battle of Winchester.
Stuart Court	James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart (1833-1864), General, 1861-1864 Stuart Court was platted on October 28, 1952, as part of Section Six of Broyhill Crest.

Sources:

Broyhill Crest Section One, Deed of Dedication, M.T. Broyhill & Sons, September 29, 1950, Fairfax County Deed Book 808, Page 219.

Broyhill Crest Section Two, Deed of Dedication, M.T. Broyhill & Sons, February 26, 1951, Fairfax County Deed Book 848, Page 163.

Broyhill Crest Section Three, Deed of Dedication, M.T. Broyhill & Sons, May 18, 1951, Fairfax County Deed Book 874, Page 81.

Broyhill Crest Section Five, Deed of Dedication, M.T. Broyhill & Sons, August 13, 1952, Fairfax County Deed Book 994, Page 420.

Broyhill Crest Section Six, Deed of Dedication, M.T. Broyhill & Sons, February 27, 1953, Fairfax County Deed Book 1051 Page 478.

4810 BEAUREGARD CONDOMINIUM

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): CONDOMINIUM/BUILDING

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 72-4; 4810

BEAUREGARD STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Ownership type: PRIVATE

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: MASON DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: PIERRE

GUSTAVE TOUTANT-BEAUREGARD (1818-1893)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: GENERAL, 1861-1865

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1965

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES

Original Name(s), if different: FIRST LINCOLNIA BUILDING

Date Renamed, if applicable: 2006

Responsible party for name: ROCK CREEK-4810 BEAUREGARD, L.L.C. RENAMED THE BUILDING.

Background/notes:

The First Lincolnia Building was built in 1965. The building was established as a condominium in 2006 by Rock Creek-4810 Beauregard, L.L.C. and renamed 4810 Beauregard Condominium.

It was named after Beauregard Street, the road that the building is located on.

In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the city renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's city manager, Mark B.

Jinks, identified Beauregard Street as being named for Confederate General Pierre G. T.

Beauregard, designer of the CSA "Battle Flag".

Sources:

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

Declaration of 4810 Beauregard Condominium, September 12, 2006, Fairfax County Deed Book 18798, Page 232.

BEAUREGARD STREET (ALSO KNOWN AS N. BEAUREGARD)

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other) STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 72-2, 72-3 and 72-4

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: MASON DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT-BEAUREGARD (1818-1893)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: GENERAL, 1861-1865

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: UNKNOWN. EXISTED PRIOR TO 1937.

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

Background/notes: In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the city renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's city manager, Mark B. Jinks, identified Pickett Street as being named for Confederate General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, designer of the CSA "Battle Flag".

Sources:

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

BRAGG STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 72-4

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: MASON DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: BRAXTON BRAGG (1817-1876)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: BRIGADIER GENERAL, 1861, GENERAL 1862-1865

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: C. 1960S.

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

Background/notes: In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the city renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's city manager, Mark B. Jinks, identified Bragg Street as being named for Confederate General Braxton Bragg.

Sources:

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

N. CHAMBLISS STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 72-2 and 72-4

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: MASON DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: JOHN RANDOLPH CHAMBLISS JR. (1833-1864)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: Colonel, 1861; Brigadier General, 1863-1864, killed during the Second Battle of Deep Bottom on August 16, 1864.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: UNKNOWN. EXISTED PRIOR TO 1937.

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

Background/notes: In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the city renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's city manager, Mark B. Jinks, identified N. Chambliss Street as being named for Confederate General John Chambliss.

Sources:

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

**JOHN MARR DRIVE AND JOHN MARR DRIVE PROFESSIONAL
CENTER CONDOMINIUM**

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET AND CONDOMINIUM

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 71-1; 4534B JOHN MARR DRIVE, ANNANDALE, VA

Ownership type: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: MASON DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: JOHN QUINCY MARR (1825 – 1861)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: Militia Captain, 1861. Killed at Fairfax Courthouse. Widely recognized (although disputed) as the first Confederate soldier killed in the Civil War by a Union soldier in combat.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset: JOHN MARR DRIVE

Date Constructed: 1966-1967

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC.

History of Asset: JOHN MARR DRIVE PROFESSIONAL CENTER CONDOMINIUM

Street Address: 4534B JOHN MARR DRIVE, ANNANDALE, VA

Date Constructed: 1980

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: NO.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: BRAR ASSOCIATES-ANNANDALE

Background/notes: JOHN MARR DRIVE PROFESSIONAL CENTER CONDOMINIUM

The John Marr Drive Professional Center Condominium was built in 1980 by Brar Associates and designed by architect Walter F. Roberts, Jr., both of Reston, Virginia. It was named after John Marr Drive, the road on which the building is located on.

Background/notes: History of John Marr Drive

John Marr Drive was likely named for Confederate soldier John Quincy Marr despite him not having any connections to Annandale.

Prior to 1965, Courthouse Road in Vienna was once known as “John Marr Road”. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved changing the name back to Courthouse Road on April 21, 1965. It is unclear when Courthouse Road was first named John Marr Road. There are not any John Marr Roads listed in early 1960s county street maps.

On March 26, 1964, County Investment Company, Inc. purchased the property where the first portion of John Marr Drive in Annandale was constructed from Katherine and Godfrey Munter. By August 1967, County Investment Company, Inc. made a Deed of Dedication that included plans for a newly constructed road named John Marr Drive. The road also first appears on a county tax map in 1967.

Annandale has a history of naming streets after local developers. In the 1950s, there was an Annandale real estate and development company called Marr, Incorporated. Marr Inc. was incorporated in July 1951 with its principal office in the Town of Fairfax. The officers and directors included Gareth M. Neville, president; Harriet R. Webb, vice-president; John C. Webb, secretary; and June V. Neville, treasurer. There was nobody affiliated with the company named John Marr.

Since the office’s registered location was in the Town of Fairfax, the likely explanation for the selection of the name “Marr” was because of the town’s association with John Quincy Marr, the reputed first Confederate soldier killed in the Civil War at Fairfax Courthouse. A monument to Marr was built on the courthouse grounds in 1904.

In 1958, Marr Inc. changed their registered office to 106 N. Payne Street (present day Chain Bridge Road) in Fairfax, Virginia located catty-corner from the courthouse. 106 N. Payne was the law office for Bauknight, Prichard, McCandlish & Williams of which William C. Bauknight was Vice-President of Marr Inc. in 1958.

Bauknight was also the initial registered agent of County Investment Company Inc. when it was incorporated in March 1959 and it was based in his office at 106 N. Payne Street. The John Marr Drive property was acquired by County Investment Company Inc. on March 26, 1964. Marr Inc. was dissolved less than three months later, on June 1, 1964. Bauknight’s involvement in both corporations, along with the location of the registered office, suggests that John Marr Drive, was named for the Confederate officer.

Additional background about the road’s construction is that when it was platted in August 1967, County Investment Company’s address is listed on the plat map as 4917 Bradford Drive in Annandale, the residence of Eugene T. Smith. It is unclear what Smith’s involvement with the company was. Vincent A. Sweeney was the Vice President of the company at the time as well.

Sweeney was a founding member and executive vice president of the Annandale-based Suburban Savings & Loan Association beginning in 1957. County Investment Company Inc. dissolved on July 2, 1970.

Other theories of whom John Marr Drive might have been named for are ruled out below:

The subdivision adjacent to John Marr Drive is Crestwood Manor, built in 1959 by Crestwood Construction Corporation. There were no John Marrs affiliated with that firm as the principals were Bernard Steinberg, E. Carl Hengen, and Roger Hildeen.

The houses south of John Marr Drive on Sipes Lane were known as Fairdale. They were developed in 1949-1950 by Reliance Homes of Washington. Reliance was headed by Charles B. Lawrence Jr.

The houses at the end of John Marr Drive on McWhorter Place were built by James A. McWhorter. McWhorter was a developer and surveyor and owned the Annandale Water Company. He also built Annandale Shopping Center.

Richmarr Construction Co. who built many houses in the area and has "Marr" in its name, was founded and headed by Richard Kirkstein and Marvin Kay.

The earliest Annandale directory in Fairfax County Public Library's Virginia Room dates from 1966. There are not any John Marrs living in Annandale. There are not any John Marrs living in the Annandale area in the Northern Virginia White Pages for 1962-1963.

No Marrs owned this parcel of land prior to the County Investment Company's purchase of it. There are not any Marrs listed on the 1860 Edith Sprouse Fairfax County map or on the 1878 Hopkins map. Katie F. Lannon and Frank Ball acquired this parcel from Robert and Elizabeth Knight on February 13, 1927 (Deed Book L9, 59). Kate F. Lannon, widow, sold it to Katherine Lannon Munter on April 7, 1937 (Deed Book N12, Page 336). The Munters sold to County Investment Co. in 1964, as previously mentioned.

Sources:

"County Investment Inc." Fairfax County Charter Book 19, Page 283.

"County Investment Inc." Fairfax County Charter Book 65, Page 129.

"Marr, Incorporated". Fairfax County Charter Book 18, Page 151.

"Marr, Incorporated". Fairfax County Charter Book 34, Page 82.

"Marr, Incorporated". Fairfax County Charter Book 8, Page 517.

"Subdivision of the Land of County Investment Company, Incorporated", December 6, 1967, Fairfax County Deed Book 2982, Page 579.

"Unusual New Subdivision Announced". The Washington Post, August 5, 1951, R1

"What's in a Name? How about the Origins of John Marr Drive" Annandale Chamber of Commerce <http://www.annandalechamber.com/thenamejohnmarrdrive.rhtml>

1967 Fairfax County Property Map, Section 71-1

Deed, Katherine Lannon Munter and Godfrey L. Munter to County Investment Company, Incorporated, March 26, 1964, Fairfax County Deed Book 2437, Page 293.

Deed of Dedication, John Marr Drive Professional Center Condominium, September 2, 1980, Fairfax County Deed Book 5469, Page 1822.

Fairfax County Board of Supervisors Minute Book 40, April 21, 1965, Page 33.

PICKETT STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: Tax Map Number: 81-2

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: LEE DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: LIKELY NAMED FOR CONFEDERATE GENERAL GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: BRIG. GENERAL, CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, 1861-1865.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: C.1974

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

Background/notes: The southern terminus of Pickett Street ends at the border of Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria. The Fairfax County section of S. Pickett Street, of which there is little, was extended here and constructed c. 1974. In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the city renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's city manager, Mark B. Jinks, identified Pickett Street as a possible Confederate-named street, however historical documentation does not make this conclusive.

Sources:

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

1974 Fairfax County Property Map, Section 81-2

N. ROSSER STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 61-4

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: MASON DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: THOMAS LAFAYETTE ROSSER (1836-1910)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: 1ST LIEUTENANT, 1861; LIEUTENANT COLONEL, 1861; COLONEL, 1861; BRIGADIER GENERAL, 1863-1865

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1958

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

Background/notes: In 1953, after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County, the city renamed many north-south streets after Confederate military leaders. In 2015, Alexandria's city manager, Mark B. Jinks, identified Rosser Street as being named for Confederate Thomas L. Rosser.

The section of N. Rosser Street originating in Alexandria was extended into Fairfax County in 1958 with the construction of the Dowden Terrace subdivision.

Sources:

Dowden Terrace – Deed of Dedication, September 30, 1958, Fairfax County Deed Book 1698, Page 102.

Memorandum, Mark B. Jinks, City Manager to Alexandria City Council and Mayor, August 28, 2015, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/manager/info/Inventory082815.pdf>

3.7 Mount Vernon District Confederate Names

With the exception of a few streets on Fort Belvoir Army Base, there are no confirmed Confederate-named assets in the Mount Vernon District. As Fort Belvoir is federal property, those streets are not included in the body of this report. They can be found in the Mount Vernon District section of the appendix.

3.8 Providence District Confederate Names

OAK MARR SUBDIVISION, HOA, PARK, GOLF COMPLEX, AND RECREATION CENTER

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): SUBDIVISION, HOA, PARK, GOLF COMPLEX AND RECENTER

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 47-2

Ownership type: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: PROVIDENCE DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: JOHN QUINCY MARR (1825-1861)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: Militia Captain, 1861. Killed at Fairfax Courthouse. Widely recognized (although disputed) as the first Confederate soldier killed in the Civil War by a Union soldier in combat.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1975, 1985-1986

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: FAIRFAX COUNTY PARK AUTHORITY BOARD

Background/notes:

On December 2, 1975, the Fairfax County Park Authority Board approved the name of Oak Marr Park as a result of a "Name Your Park Contest". The park was named partially for the town of Oakton where it is located and partially to honor John Quincy Marr who died nearby at Fairfax Courthouse in 1861. In 2018, the Park Authority confirmed that this park and golf course was partially named for Marr.

Prior to 1965, Courthouse Road in Vienna and Oakton was once known as "John Marr Road". The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved changing the name back to Courthouse Road

on April 21, 1965. It is unclear when Courthouse Road was first named John Marr Road. There are not any John Marr Roads listed in early 1960s county street maps.

In 1985, R.J.L. Associates Inc. built a subdivision next to the parkland and golf course and named it Oak Marr Courts. The subdivision also has an Oak Mar Courts HOA.

Confirmed Assets with Confederate Associations

OAK MARR COURTS SUBDIVISION

OAK MARR COURTS HOA

OAK MARR PARK

OAK MARR GOLF COMPLEX

OAK MARR RECREATION CENTER

Sources:

Fairfax County Board of Supervisors Minute Book 40, April 21, 1965, Page 33.

Memorandum, Kirk W. Kincannon to Chairman and Members, Park Authority Board, December 6, 2018,

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sites/parks/files/assets/documents/board/archives/2018/121218-cow-pkg.pdf>.

Oak Marr Courts Section 1-B, Deed of Subdivision, Dedication, Partial Release and Restrictive Covenants, November 20, 1985, Fairfax County Deed Book 6278, Page 1302.

STONEWALL MANOR – SUBDIVISION, STREETS AND MONUMENT

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): SUBDIVISION, STREETS, AND PRIVATE MONUMENT

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 39-3

Ownership type: PRIVATE

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: PROVIDENCE DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: THOMAS “STONEWALL” JACKSON (1824 –1863)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: GENERAL, 1861-1863

Individual’s or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE KNOWN

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1963-1966

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: YEONAS HOMES/VIENNA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Background/notes:

Construction on the Stonewall Manor subdivision began in 1963, a period when Fairfax County was commemorating the Centennial of the Civil War. The subdivision was named after Confederate General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. At the entrance of the neighborhood are two stone walls featuring the neighborhood’s name and two bas-relief busts of Stonewall Jackson.

In addition to the name of the neighborhood, there are two streets in this subdivision named for “Stonewall” Jackson:

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
Jackson Parkway	Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson (1824 –1863), General, 1861-1863

Stonewall Drive	Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson (1824 –1863), General, 1861-1863
------------------------	--

Sources:

“About Stonewall Manor”. <https://sites.google.com/site/smca1964/Home/about-stonewall-manor>

Antonio-Vila, Lydia. “Vienna neighborhood torn over community name”. *Fairfax County Times*, June 19, 2020. http://www.fairfaxtimes.com/articles/vienna-neighborhood-torn-over-community-name/article_6fb9e5c0-b1dd-11ea-b26a-0329b7edf36d.html

Stonewall Manor, Deed of Dedication, June 7, 1963, Fairfax County Deed Book 2304, Page 94.

3.9 Springfield District Confederate Names

DIXIE HILL ROAD

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 56-1

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: BRADDOCK AND SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: "DIXIE", A CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATED TERM

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: N/A

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: N/A

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1955-1956

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: DIXIE HILL CORPORATION

Background/notes:

On October 4, 1948, The Dixie Hill Corporation acquired 41 acres in the Centreville Magisterial District from Boston and Nellie Taylor. Developers Joseph B. and Orene J. Deming had organized The Dixie Hill Corporation for the sole purpose of holding legal title to the property. On September 12, 1950, their corporation deeded the property to themselves.

On January 22, 1952, the Demings made a Deed of Dedication on this property for the Dixie Hill subdivision. They continuously developed the property into 1956. When they developed Section 2-A in 1954, they named a street after themselves called Deming Drive. Dixie Hill Road first appears on the Section 3 plat on July 18, 1955. The road was extended to Lee Highway with the development of Section 4 in 1956.

On November 5, 1980, a Fairfax County Park Authority park was named Dixie Hill Park located adjacent to this subdivision. Recently, the Dix-Cen Gato Civic Association requested the name be changed and it has since been renamed West Fairfax Park.

In the mid-2000s, the entire Dixie Hill subdivision was demolished for townhomes, however the Dixie Hill Road street name was retained.

Sources:

Deed. Boston L. Taylor and Nellie N. Taylor to The Dixie Hill Corporation, October 4, 1948, Fairfax County Deed Book 654, Page 208.

Deed. The Dixie Hill Corporation to Joseph B. Deming and Orene J. Deming, September 12, 1950, Deed Book 802, Page 475.

“Section One, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, January 22, 1952, Fairfax County Deed Book 944, Page 284.

“Section Two-A, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, February 4, 1955, Fairfax County Deed Book 1269, Page 343.

“Section Three, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, November 18, 1955, Fairfax County Deed Book 1390, Page 170.

“Section Four, Dixie Hill” - Deed of Dedication, September 20, 1956, Fairfax County Deed Book 1490, Page 58.

Memorandum, Kirk W. Kincannon to Chairman and Members, Park Authority Board, December 6, 2018,

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sites/parks/files/assets/documents/board/archives/2018/121218-cow-pkg.pdf>.

STRINGFELLOW ROAD

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 35-3, 45-1, 45-3, 55-1, and 55-3

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SPRINGFIELD AND SULLY DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STRINGFELLOW (1840–1913)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: Private, 4th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, May 1861- ; Scout and spy until the end of the war

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: Stringfellow was living in the Stringfellow Road vicinity as early as 1870. He later acquired 402 acres of which included present-day Stringfellow Road.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: UNKNOWN

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: UNKNOWN

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: UNKNOWN

Background/notes:

Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow, nephew of pro-slavery Kansas border ruffian Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow (1816-1897), was born in 1840 in Raccoon Ford near Culpeper, Virginia. He attended Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia. When the Civil War broke out, he was a schoolteacher in Mississippi.

Stringfellow's enlistment efforts were repeatedly turned down by the Confederate army due to his fragile appearance. Undaunted, he persisted and enlisted as a private in the 4th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry in May 1861. Stringfellow served as a scout and spy under General J.E.B. Stuart and Major John S. Mosby and occasionally reported directly to Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. He earned high praise for his daring scouting missions and was dependable to move undetected through the Union army's lines.

Following the Confederacy's surrender in April 1865, Stringfellow fled to Canada realizing that a bounty had been placed on his head amid rumors of his involvement with the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

In 1867, he returned to Virginia and married his fiancé Emma Green who purportedly assisted his spying efforts while living in Alexandria. The couple are listed in the 1870 census as living in Centreville District of Fairfax County along with their two young children. Frank is listed as a farmer.

In 1871, Stringfellow petitioned for a road to be built connecting his property from Little River Turnpike at Ayers to the Old Braddock Road. On the attached plat map to this petition, Stringfellow is shown living in a dwelling in the vicinity of what is today Stringfellow Road. The farm, known as *Wakefield* was across from the Chantilly National Golf & Country Club.

The Fairfax County Court approved the road in January 1872 and deemed it would greatly benefit Stringfellow and the citizens of the county. It was built and financed by Stringfellow. This road is not the present-day Stringfellow Road.

On March 15, 1885, Frank Stringfellow acquired 402 acres in Centreville District from Cornelia Dorsey and John W. Green. The property, located on present-day Stringfellow Road, was the William Ayre Farm in 1860. Stringfellow renamed it *Buena Vista Farm*. Stringfellow Road originated as a farm road on this property at an unknown date.

By this time, Stringfellow had been ordained an Episcopal priest after graduating from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1876. He served a variety of parishes south of Richmond and helped establish new churches in Clifton and Chantilly. He was also instrumental in getting Saint John's Church in Centreville started up again after the Civil War.

It is unclear how long Stringfellow continued to live on his property in Fairfax County. On November 9, 1906, he wrote a column in the *Fairfax Herald* about the involvement of women in the Civil War. He died on June 8, 1913, in Lindsay, Virginia and is buried next to his wife in Ivy Hill Cemetery in Alexandria.

Upon his death, *Buena Vista Farm* passed on to his wife Emma Stringfellow who held the property as dower for the rest of her life. In 1930, the heirs of Frank Stringfellow sold *Buena Vista Farm* to F.W. Huddleson.

The Fairfax County Park Authority has identified Stringfellow Park as being named for Stringfellow Road. The present alignment of Stringfellow Road existed prior to 1937 and was known by that name before then. The road has been extended over the years.

Sources:

“Emma Green and Frank Stringfellow: Alexandria's Civil War Sweethearts.” *Emma Green and Frank Stringfellow: Alexandria's Civil War Sweethearts* / *City of Alexandria, VA*, 9 Mar. 2020, www.alexandriava.gov/historic/civilwar/default.aspx?id=89869.

Deed of Partition, Frank and Emma F. Stringfellow and John W. Green et al., May 6, 1886, Fairfax County Deed Book E5, Page 630.

Deed, Frank Stringfellow and Cornelia Dorsey et al., May 13, 1895, Fairfax County Deed Book T5, Page 147.

Deed, Martin S. Stringfellow et al. and F.W. Huddleson, January 31, 1930, Fairfax County Deed Book Q10, Page 138.

Frank Stringfellow household, 1870 United States Federal Census, Centreville Township, Fairfax County, Virginia, August 23, 1870, 12.

Frank Stringfellow, Petition for Road from Little River Turnpike at Ayers to the Old Braddock Road, 1871, Fairfax County Road Petitions, Box 2, Folder 95, Fairfax County Courthouse Historic Records Center.

Memorandum, Kirk W. Kincannon to Chairman and Members, Park Authority Board, December 6, 2018,

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sites/parks/files/assets/documents/board/archives/2018/121218-cow-pkg.pdf>.

St. John's at the Crossroads: A History of St. John's Episcopal Church, Centreville, Virginia and Colorful Memories of People Who Were There. Centreville, VA: St. John's Episcopal Church, 2004.

Stringfellow, Frank. “Column”. *Fairfax Herald*, November 9, 1906, 2.

STREETS LOCATED IN THE FAIRFAX STATION SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREETS

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 76-4 and 77-3

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES.

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

Date Constructed: 1979-1980, 1983

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: FAIRFAX STATION ASSOCIATES

Background/notes:

On September 6, 1979, Fairfax Station Associates further subdivided Section Four of Fairfax Station lots 406-419, 422-440, and 444-453. Many of the roads in this subdivision have a nod to Fairfax County's history or the Civil War, specifically to the Manassas National Battlefield. Two Confederate-named streets were constructed across from each other: Emmett Guards Court and Captain Marr Court. Further development of the Fairfax Station subdivision in 1983 resulted in another Confederate-named street, Captain Rhett Lane. There is also a street named Captain Jones Court in this subdivision, but it is inconclusive as to whom it is named for. There were multiple soldiers named Captain Jones in both the Union and Confederate armies who fought at the Battle of First Manassas.

Fairfax Station Subdivision Confederate-Named Streets

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
Captain Marr Court	John Quincy Marr (1825-1861) Militia Captain, 1861 Killed at Fairfax Courthouse. Reputed to be the first Confederate soldier killed in the Civil War by a Union soldier in combat. Street built 1979-1980.
Captain Rhett Lane	Andrew Burnet Rhett (1833-1879) Captain, 1861; Major, 1863-1865 Captain Andrew Rhett's unit fought in the Battle of First Manassas in July 1861 where he was cited for bravery. Rhett was born and died in South Carolina. Street built in 1983.
Emmett Guards Court	Emmett Guards – Company G of the Confederate 17th Regiment, Virginia Infantry Emmett Guards was organized in Alexandria, VA in April 1861 and mustered May 29, 1861. The 17 th Regiment was organized at Manassas Junction, VA in June 1861. It was involved in the Battle of First Manassas in July 1861. The regiment surrendered on April 9, 1865. Street built 1979-1980.

Sources:

"17th Virginia Infantry." *First Bull Run / The Manassas Campaign, Virginia, July 21, 1861*, www.firstbullrun.co.uk/Potomac/Fourth%20Brigade/17th-virginia-infantry.html.

“Maj Andrew Burnet Rhett (1833-1879) - Find A Grave...” *Find a Grave*, www.findagrave.com/memorial/28295654/andrew-burnet-rhett.

Fairfax Station – Section Four, Deed of Re-subdivision, September 6, 1979, Fairfax County Deed Book 5327 Page 453.

Fairfax Station Section 12-C, Deed of Dedication, September 21, 1983, Fairfax County Deed Book 5836 Page 510.

STREETS LOCATED IN THE CARR AT CEDAR LAKES SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREETS

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 45-4

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES.

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: The streets in this subdivision are named after people and other associations with the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill which occurred on this property on September 1, 1862.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1995

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: N/A

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: TATE TERRACE REALTY INVESTORS INC.

Background/notes:

In 1995, Tate Terrace Realty Investors Inc. developed the Carr at Cedar Lakes subdivision on property that was the site of the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill which occurred on September 1, 1862. Almost all the streets in this subdivision are named for both Confederate and Union soldiers who fought in the battle. Other street names also have nods to the Civil War. A few street names do not appear to have an obvious connection to the Civil War or the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill.

Confederate-Named Streets

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
Branch Brigade Lane	Lawrence O'Bryan Branch (1820-1862) Brigadier General, 1861-1862 Branch led a brigade here at the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill. Branch was killed in the Battle of Antietam.
Thomas Brigade Lane	Edward Lloyd Thomas (1825-1898) Brigadier General, 1861-1865 Thomas led a brigade here at the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill.
Trimble Court	Isaac Ridgeway Trimble (1802-1888) Major General, 1861-1865 Trimble's Brigade fought here at the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill.

Sources:

Carr at Cedar Lakes, Deed of Subdivision, Fairfax County Deed Book 9585 Page 1714

“Battle of Chantilly Facts & Summary”. *American Battlefield Trust*, 22 June 2020,
<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/chantilly>

Ropes, John Codman. “The Battle of Chantilly.” *American Battlefield Trust*, 22 June 2020,
www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/battle-chantilly.

3.10 Sully District Confederate Names

CONFEDERATE RIDGE SUBDIVISION, CIVIC ASSOCIATION, AND STREETS

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): SUBDIVISION, STREETS, AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 65-3

Ownership type: (Public/Private) PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SULLY DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: SUBDIVISION NAMED FOR CONFEDERATE OCCUPANCY OF THE CENTREVILLE RIDGE

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: SUMMER 1861- SPRING 1862

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: CONFEDERATE ENCAMPMENTS WERE ESTABLISHED IN THIS AREA

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1987-1994

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different:

Date Renamed, if applicable:

Responsible party for name: POSSIBLY MARK D. EDWARDS, TRUSTEE, OWNER OF THE PROPERTY WHEN DEVELOPED

Background/notes:

Construction on Confederate Ridge subdivision began in 1987 and continued through 1994. The first two streets were General Lee and Top Sergeant Lane. Other streets include Meeting Camp, Muskett Way, Virginia Infantry, Massaponax Place, Picketts Post Road, Calvary Place, Sharpsburg, and Farrahs Cavalry follow in 1990 and 1994.

In the winter of 1861-1862 a large Confederate encampment occupied Centreville which was a strategic location in three Civil War campaigns. The street names appear to recognize that

general history but without any specific knowledge: General Lee, for example, was at Centreville only briefly following Second Manassas. The name Massaponax refers to the Battle of Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania County, similarly Sharpsburg (Antietam) refers to a battle in Pennsylvania, and Farrah's Cavalry is a mystery.

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
General Lee Drive	General, Commander of the Confederate States Army, 1861-1865.
Confederate Ridge Lane	Named for the Confederate occupancy of the Centreville ridge during the Civil War from 1861-1862.
Confederate Ridge Civic Association	Named for the Confederate occupancy of the Centreville ridge during the Civil War from 1861-1862.

Sources:

Confederate Ridge, Deed of Dedication, Subdivision and Easement, November 13, 1987, Fairfax County Deed Book 6920, Page 1189.

STREETS LOCATED IN THE FAIRCREST SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREETS

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 55-3

Ownership type: (Public/Private)

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SULLY DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: SEE
BACKGROUND/NOTES

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: SEE
BACKGROUND/NOTES

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: SEE
BACKGROUND/NOTES

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 2003

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: Yes

Original Name(s), if different:

Date Renamed, if applicable:

Responsible party for name: Pulte Home Corporation

Background/notes:

Faircrest subdivision's streets are named after individuals involved in Centreville's history including two Confederate soldiers: JEB Stuart and Joseph Johnston. The other streets in this subdivision include Ormond Stone and Ann Grigsby. Stone (1847 - 1933) retired to Centreville in 1912 after a career as a professor of astronomy. Grigsby (1810-1868) and her husband Worden operated a tavern in Centreville before and during the Civil War. She nursed wounded Confederate soldiers in the makeshift hospital at St. John's Church.

Faircrest Subdivision Confederate Named Streets

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
JEB Stuart Square	James Ewell Brown Stuart (1833-1864), Major General, 1861-1864, mortally wounded at the Battle of Yellow Tavern. Stuart was encamped at and near Centreville during the Confederate encampment of 1861-1862.
Joseph Johnston Lane	Joseph E. Johnston (1807-1891), General, 1861-1865 Johnston commanded the Army of Virginia at the time of the First Manassas Battle and through the winter encampment of 1861-1862. He established his headquarters at Centreville. At Centreville he oversaw the construction of fortifications and the construction of the first military railroad (a spur to deliver supplies from Manassas).

Sources:

Faircrest, Deed of Resubdivision, February 9, 2004, Fairfax County Deed Book 15802, Page 2077

GENERAL JOHNSTON PLACE

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 54-4

Ownership type: (Public/Private) PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SULLY DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON (1807-1891)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: GENERAL, 1861-1865

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: General Joseph E Johnston was in command of the Confederate Army of the Potomac and established his headquarters at Centreville for the winter encampment of 1861-1862.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 2003

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES

Original Name(s), if different:

Date Renamed, if applicable:

Responsible party for name: UNKNOWN

Background/notes:

The street names in the Village at Mount Gilead subdivision are based on the history and people associated with the nearby Mount Gilead house. General Johnston Place appears to be the only Confederate-related name in the subdivision. General Johnston's headquarters were located at the nearby Four Chimneys House. Local tradition also holds that Johnston also used Mount Gilead as his headquarters. Letters written by General Jackson establish that Grigsby had invited Jackson to use the house prior to the arrival of Johnston. Numerous Brady studio photographs identify Grigsby's house as Johnston's headquarters.

Sources:

The Village at Mount Gilead, Deed of Dedication, Subdivision, Easement, Vacation and Conveyance, August 1, 2003, Fairfax County Deed Book 15340, Page 1960.

"Mount Gilead, c. 1785". *Northern Virginia History Notes*.

http://www.novahistory.org/Centreville_Mount_Gilead.html

STREETS LOCATED IN THE PLEASANT VALLEY SUBDIVISION

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other: STREETS
Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 33-4
Ownership type: (Public/Private) PUBLIC
Owners, if known:
Supervisory District: SULLY DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: SEE
BACKGROUND/NOTES
Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held:
Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: LIVED IN THE
VICINITY.

History of Asset:

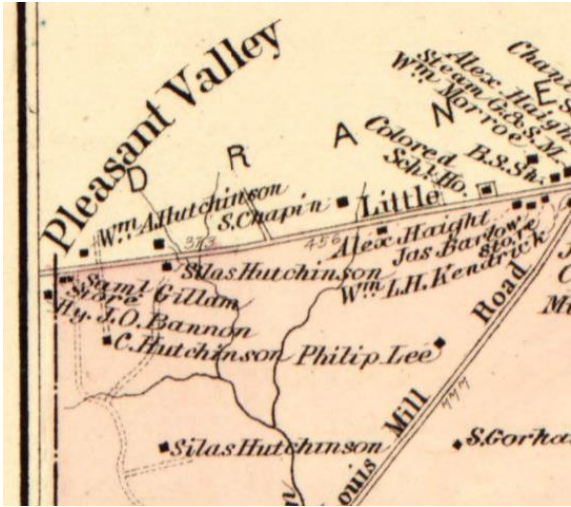
Date Constructed: 1978-1979
Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known:
Original Name(s), if different:
Date Renamed, if applicable:
Responsible party for name: RJL ASSOCIATES

Background/notes:

Roads in the Pleasant Valley subdivision were named after local property owners of Pleasant Valley on the 1878 Hopkins Map.

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
--------------------	-------------------------------

<p>Bannon Hill Court</p>	<p>Henry J. O'Bannon, Private and Sergeant, Co G, 8th Virginia Infantry Henry J. O'Bannon is shown on 1878 Hopkins Map as "Hy J. O. Bannon"; lived in Loudoun Co (and is shown as living just over the boarder on 1878 map); married Martha Hutchison; buried at Frying Pan Baptist Meeting House. Served with James Thrift's Company G, 8th VA Infantry, mustered in Dranesville; member Camp Marr C. V. after war; Confederate Service noted in press thru 1930s (on Confederate Memorial Days?); the 8th served throughout the war including Gettysburg where they were part of Pickett's' Charge and suffered 90% casualties</p>
<p>Philip Lee Drive</p>	<p>Philip De Catesby Lee (1836-1912), Private, 43 Battalion, Mosby's Rangers Lee is shown on 1878 Hopkins map. He was 23 years old and living with his widowed mother in 1860. He joined Mosby's Rangers for the duration of the war. 1910 census indicates he is a veteran, in 1913 his widow applied for a Virginia Confederate pension and Lee is listed among the privates of Company B in Williamson's Mosby's Rangers.</p>



1878 Hopkins Map

Sources:

“Pleasant Valley”, Deed of Subdivision and Dedication, July 31, 1978, Fairfax County Deed Book 4963, Page 49

1878 Hopkins Map

1860 and 1910 Census

Mosby's Rangers by James A. Williamson accessed on line via <https://archive.org/stream/mosbysrangers00willrich?ref=ol#page/n7/mode/2up/search/Philip+Lee> ; Library of Virginia; Richmond, Virginia

Confederate Pension Rolls, Veterans and Widows; Collection #: CP-2_091; Roll #: 91; Roll Description: Fairfax County (surnames But - Y) to Fauquier County (surnames A - Br); Ancestry.com. U.S., Pardons Under Amnesty Proclamations, 1865-1869 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Fairfax Herald 5/3/1889 p.1

Fairfax Herald 7/29/1910 p.2

Fairfax Herald 6/6/1930 p. 6

Fairfax Herald 6/5/1936 p. 4

SINGLETON'S GROVE SUBDIVISION AND STREETS

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): SUBDIVISION AND STREETS

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 65-2

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SULLY DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: JOHN S. MOSBY AND HIS RANGERS (SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: SEE BACKGROUND/NOTES.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1986-1987

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: YES.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: U.S. HOME CORPORATION

Background/notes:

Singleton's Grove was platted and dedicated by US Homes Corporation in 1986-1987. It was named for Confederate soldier John Singleton Mosby and his rangers. The street name reflects this theme.

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Confederate Connection</u>
Antonia Ford Court	Antonia Ford (1838-1871), Confederate spy Antonia Ford lived near the Fairfax Courthouse. In 1861, she was befriended by JEB Stuart, who honored her by naming her his aide-de-camp. She entertained Union soldiers at her home and passed along information to the Confederates. Mosby's raid in Fairfax in 1863 aroused suspicions about Antonia. Union spy Frances Jamieson won Ford's confidence. Antonia confessed her activities to Jamieson and was arrested March 15, 1863.

Antonia Ford Lane	See above.
Big Yankee Lane	<p>James F. Ames (-1864), 2nd Lieutenant, Co F, 43 VA Cav, 1863-1864</p> <p>Ames was a Sgt with the Union Army's New York 5th Cav and deserted, supposedly because the Emancipation Proclamation meant the war was "for the Negro instead of a war for the Union"; asked to join Mosby's unit Feb 1863; took Walter Frankland on trip to steal horses from 5th Cavalry camp in Georgetown; inspired raid on Fairfax Co; Ames supposedly would not fight on Northern ground; found dead on road Oct 9 1864.</p>
Fount Beattie Court	<p>Fountain C Beattie (1840-1923), Captain, 43 VA Cav. 1861-1865</p> <p>Beattie lived in Annandale at Green Spring after the war (now FCPA owned historic house); initially served with 1st VA Cavalry, Company D, under Col "Grumble" Jones; Mosby also private in that unit the men formed a friendship, both fought at 1st Manassas. He is among initial set of 9 men selected by Mosby to form Rangers, 43 Battalion in Jan 1863; participates in first raids in Chantilly area (Frying Pan Church, Cub Run, Chantilly); Mosby & Beattie are Republicans after the war; Beattie works for IRS chasing stills; remains friends w/Mosby until Mosby's death 1916.</p>
Franklin Fox Drive	<p>Franklin Fox (?-1864), 2nd Lieutenant, 43 VA Cav, 1861-1864</p> <p>Frank Fox was from Fairfax, joined Company C Dec 15, 1863; was mortally wounded in skirmish with Sixth NY Cavalry.</p>
Grumble Jones Court	<p>William Edmondson "Grumble" Jones, Brig. General, 1861-1864</p> <p>Jones was Mosby's and Fount Beattie's commander early in the war in the 1st VA Cav, under the command of JEB Stuart; Jones and Stuart's relationship was fraught and Jones was not popular with his men, resulting in his transfer to the 7th VA Cav where he performed well; Lee promoted Jones to Brigadier General and placed him in charge of the Laurel cavalry brigade; Stuart's reluctance to work with Jones contributed to Stuart's failure to produce needed intelligence at Gettysburg; Jones was killed at the Battle of the Piedmont on June 5, 1864.</p>

Hoskins Hollow Circle	<p>Bradford Smith Hoskins (?-1863), Captain, 43 VA Cav. 1861-1863</p> <p>Capt. Hoskins was a British officer serving with Mosby's Rangers, killed in a conflict at Cattlet's Station.</p>
Laura Ratcliff Court	<p>Laura Ratcliffe (1836-1923), Confederate spy</p> <p>Laura Ratcliffe (1836-1923), Confederate spy Ratcliffe lived in the Frying Pan Church area with her family. While nursing soldiers in winter camps 61-62, she met JEB Stuart. Allegedly in December 1862 at her house is when he conceived of Mosby Rangers. Mosby's first raids were in the Frying Pan Church area. The Ratcliffe home was supposedly used as a refuge by Mosby. Laura used Mosby's Rock to convey information to him.</p>
Montiero Drive	<p>Aristedes Montiero (1829-1911) Surgeon, 43 VA Cav, 1861-1865</p> <p>Aristedes Montiero (1829-1911) Surgeon, 43 VA Cav, 1861-1865 was a college classmate of Mosby's, Montiero was recruited by Mosby near the end of the war. After the war he wrote a memoir about his service with Mosby.</p>
Preacher Chapman Place	<p>Samuel F. Chapman (-), Captain, Co E, 43 VA Cav., 1861-1865</p> <p>He quit study of divinity to answer "first call" to arms, described by Mosby as "a sort of military Calvin, singing the psalms of David as he went into battle"; was a Lt in charge of artillery, after witnessing Chapman's zeal for battle, Mosby promoted him to Capt. After the war Chapman was a minister and served as a chaplain in the US Army during the Spanish American War, a position secured by his friend, John S. Mosby; Mosby and Chapman carried on a life-long correspondence recently published.</p>
Singletons Way	<p>John Singleton Mosby (1833-1916), Colonel, 1861-1865</p> <p>John S. Mosby is well know as a cavalry officer who led a group of partisan raiders, Mosby's Rangers, formally designated the 43 Battalion. Based in Loudoun Co, the Rangers were comprised of many local Fairfax County men. They made many raids into Union occupied Fairfax and campaigned in the Shenandoah Valley. The Route 15 corridor to the west of Fairfax was, until recently, known as the Mosby Heritage Area.</p>
Walter Bowie Lane	<p>Walter Bowie (?-1864), 1st Lieutenant, Co F, 43 VA Cav, 1861-1864</p>

	Bowie first served as a spy and then as one of Mosby's rangers; was killed during a mission to kidnap Maryland governor; part of Bowie family that Bowie, Maryland is named for.
William Mosby Drive	William H. Mosby (-) Adjutant, 43rd Battalion, 1861-1865 William was John Mosby's brother, was made Lt and Adjutant 43 Va Cav on July 28, 1864.

Sources:

Singleton's Grove, Section 1, Phase 2, Deed of Dedication and Subdivision, January 8, 1987, Fairfax County Deed Book 6607, Page 236.

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/antonia-ford-willard>

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Beatie-32#A_chronology_of_Fount_Beattie.27s_Post-War_activities

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_E._Jones

<https://www.jsomonline.org/BookReviews/20173152Neal.pdf>

https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/media_player?mets_filename=evm00003514mets.xml

<https://www.civilwardigital.com/CWDiaries/Williamson,%20James%20Joseph.%20Mosby's%20Rangers%20-%20a%20record%20of%20the%20operations%20of%20the%20Forty-third%20Battalion%20of%20Virginia%20Cavalry,%20from%20its%20organization%20to%20the%20surrender,%201909.pdf>

<https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showpdf.php?id=14026>

<https://www.civilwardigital.com/CWDiaries/Williamson,%20James%20Joseph.%20Mosby's%20Rangers%20-%20a%20record%20of%20the%20operations%20of%20the%20Forty-third%20Battalion%20of%20Virginia%20Cavalry,%20from%20its%20organization%20to%20the%20surrender,%201909.pdf>

STRINGFELLOW ROAD & STRINGFELLOW COURT

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: TAX MAP NUMBER: 35-3, 45-1, 45-3, 55-1, and 55-3

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SPRINGFIELD AND SULLY DISTRICT

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STRINGFELLOW (1840–1913)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: Private, 4th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, May 1861- ; Scout and spy until the end of the war

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: Stringfellow was living in the Stringfellow Road vicinity as early as 1870. He later acquired 402 acres of which included present-day Stringfellow Road.

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: UNKNOWN

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: UNKNOWN

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: UNKNOWN

Background/notes:

Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow, nephew of pro-slavery Kansas border ruffian Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow (1816-1897), was born in 1840 in Raccoon Ford near Culpeper, Virginia. He attended Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia. When the Civil War broke out, he was a schoolteacher in Mississippi.

Stringfellow's enlistment efforts were repeatedly turned down by the Confederate army due to his fragile appearance. Undaunted, he persisted and enlisted as a private in the 4th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry in May 1861. Stringfellow served as a scout and spy under General J.E.B. Stuart and Major John S. Mosby and occasionally reported directly to Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. He earned high praise for his daring scouting missions and was dependable to move undetected through the Union army's lines.

Following the Confederacy's surrender in April 1865, Stringfellow fled to Canada realizing that a bounty had been placed on his head amid rumors of his involvement with the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

Contrary to what was reported in the December 6, 2018, memorandum from Kirk W. Kincannon, Executive Director of the Fairfax County Park Authority, Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow did live and own property in Fairfax County.

In 1867, he returned to Virginia and married his fiancé Emma Green who purportedly assisted his spying efforts while living in Alexandria. The couple are listed in the 1870 census as living in Centreville District of Fairfax County along with their two young children. Frank is listed as a farmer.

In 1871, Stringfellow petitioned for a road to be built connecting his property from Little River Turnpike at Ayers to the Old Braddock Road. On the attached plat map to this petition, Stringfellow is shown living in a dwelling in the vicinity of what is today Stringfellow Road. The farm, known as "Wakefield" was across from the Chantilly National Golf & Country Club.

The Fairfax County Court approved the road in January 1872 and deemed it would greatly benefit Stringfellow and the citizens of the county. It was built and financed by Stringfellow. This road is not the present-day Stringfellow Road.

On March 15, 1885, Frank Stringfellow acquired 402 acres in Centreville District from Cornelia Dorsey and John W. Green. The property, located on present-day Stringfellow Road, was the William Ayre Farm in 1860. Stringfellow renamed it Buena Vista Farm. Stringfellow Road originated as a farm road on this property at an unknown date.

By this time, Stringfellow had been ordained an Episcopal priest after graduating from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1876. He served a variety of parishes south of Richmond and helped establish new churches in Clifton and Chantilly. He was also instrumental in getting Saint John's Church in Centreville started up again after the Civil War.

It is unclear how long Stringfellow continued to live on his property in Fairfax County. On November 9, 1906, he wrote a column in the *Fairfax Herald* about the involvement of women in the Civil War. He died on June 8, 1913, in Lindsay, Virginia and is buried next to his wife in Ivy Hill Cemetery in Alexandria.

Upon his death, Buena Vista Farm passed on to his wife Emma Stringfellow who held the property as dower for the rest of her life. In 1930, the heirs of Frank Stringfellow sold Buena Vista Farm to F.W. Huddleson.

The Fairfax County Park Authority has identified Stringfellow Park as being named for Stringfellow Road. The present alignment of Stringfellow Road existed prior to 1937 and was known by that name before then. The road has been extended over the years.

Sources:

“Emma Green and Frank Stringfellow: Alexandria's Civil War Sweethearts.” *Emma Green and Frank Stringfellow: Alexandria's Civil War Sweethearts* | *City of Alexandria, VA*, 9 Mar. 2020, www.alexandriava.gov/historic/civilwar/default.aspx?id=89869.

Deed of Partition, Frank and Emma F. Stringfellow and John W. Green et al., May 6, 1886, Fairfax County Deed Book E5, Page 630.

Deed, Frank Stringfellow and Cornelia Dorsey et al., May 13, 1895, Fairfax County Deed Book T5, Page 147.

Deed, Martin S. Stringfellow et al. and F.W. Huddleson, January 31, 1930, Fairfax County Deed Book Q10, Page 138.

Frank Stringfellow household, 1870 United States Federal Census, Centreville Township, Fairfax County, Virginia, August 23, 1870, 12.

Frank Stringfellow, Petition for Road from Little River Turnpike at Ayers to the Old Braddock Road, 1871, Fairfax County Road Petitions, Box 2, Folder 95, Fairfax County Courthouse Historic Records Center.

Memorandum, Kirk W. Kincannon to Chairman and Members, Park Authority Board, December 6, 2018, <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sites/parks/files/assets/documents/board/archives/2018/121218-cow-pkg.pdf>.

St. John's at the Crossroads: A History of St. John's Episcopal Church, Centreville, Virginia and Colorful Memories of People Who Were There. Centreville, VA: St. John's Episcopal Church, 2004.

Stringfellow, Frank. “Column”. *Fairfax Herald*, November 9, 1906, 2.

FORT LEE STREET

Location and Existing Information:

Asset Type: (Street, Monument, Building, Marker, Other): STREET

Tax Map Numbers and/or Street Address, if known/if applicable: 35-2 and 36-1

Ownership type: PUBLIC

Owners, if known:

Supervisory District: SULLY AND HUNTER MILL DISTRICTS

Confederate Connection:

Full name of Individual for whom it is named or Confederate association: ROBERT E. LEE (1807-1870)

Position under the Confederate States of America and dates held: GENERAL, COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, 1861-1865.

Individual's or Confederate association to the property/location, if any: NONE

History of Asset:

Date Constructed: 1974-1977

Confirmation of Intentional Confederate Naming, if known: NO.

Original Name(s), if different: N/A

Date Renamed, if applicable: N/A

Responsible party for name: LIKELY FOX MILL INC.

Background/notes:

Fox Mill Inc. developed the Folkstone subdivision from 1974-1977. When the subdivision's deed of dedication was recorded at the Fairfax Courthouse in November 1975, the accompanying plat map included a road named Fort Lee Street.

The street is likely named after Fort Lee, a U.S. Army post located in Prince George County, Virginia. Opened in 1917 as "Camp Lee", the War Department named the camp after Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

*It should be noted that there is a Fort Lee, New Jersey which was named for General Charles Lee during the Revolutionary War. However, as this road is in Virginia, it is a near-sure reflection of the fort named after General Robert E. Lee.

Sources:

Folkstone, Deed of Dedication, November 25, 1974, Fairfax County Deed Book 4195, Page 464

"Historic Fort Lee" *Historic Fort Lee | Fort Lee Borough, NJ*,
<https://www.fortleenj.org/283/Historic-Fort-Lee>

"History." *History: U.S. Army Garrison Fort Lee*, home.army.mil/lee/index.php/about/history.

3.11 Memorials and Plaques

Memorials and plaques found in churches and cemeteries were not included in the survey.

STONEWALL JACKSON BAS RELIEF PROFILES

TITLE:	STONEWALL JACKSON BAS RELIEF PROFILES (TWO)
ENTRY	Plaques
LOCATION	Stonewall Manor subdivision in Vienna
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Providence District
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Stonewall Manor Subdivision
YEAR INSTALLED	1963
SUMMARY	425 homes were built in the subdivision between 1963 and 1997 <i>Fairfax County Times</i> June 19, 2020 reported: “Stonewall Manor is a neighborhood in Vienna named after Stonewall Jackson, a Confederate General during the Civil War. At the entrance of the neighborhood, there are two stone walls engraved with the name “Stonewall Manor” and two bas-relief busts of Stonewall Jackson. Within the neighborhood, there are two streets named after him: Stonewall Drive and Jackson Parkway.”
NOTES	The subdivision opened when the nation was commemorating the Civil War centennial. At www.change.org , there is an on line petition to remove the profiles. As of November, 22, 2020 the petition has over 5,530 signatures, with a goal set at 7,500 signatures.

MOSBY’S HERNDON STATION RAID

TITLE:	MOSBY’S HERNDON STATION RAID
ENTRY	Plaque (bronze) on a pole near station
LOCATION	Elden Street
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville

OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Town of Herndon
YEAR INSTALLED	Presumed 2018 because of date of photo online
SUMMARY	March 17, 1863 Mosby and his rangers made a surprise attack of a Union picket detachment of the 1 st Vermont Cavalry near the station. Mosby also captured four Union officers who were dining nearby.
NOTES	Plaque displays a photo of Mosby and some of his Rangers.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

JUNE 17, 1861

TITLE:	JUNE 17, 1861
ENTRY	Plaque (bronze plaque on a rock)
LOCATION	Park Street in Vienna near W&OD Trail
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Potomac Club, National Railroad Historical Society
YEAR INSTALLED	1975
SUMMARY	The first time a railroad was used tactically in warfare. Confederate South Carolina Regiments attacked Ohio Volunteer Regiments who were riding the train.
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

JOHN QUINCY MARR (Removed)

TITLE:	JOHN QUINCY MARR (Removed)
ENTRY	Monument
LOCATION	County Courthouse Lawn (Removed, 11/2020)
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Providence
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Marr Camp, CSA
YEAR INSTALLED	1904*
*STATUS: REMOVED	On 11/5/2020 the Monument was removed from the Courthouse grounds after the Board of Supervisors’ vote to donate the monument to the Stuart-Mosby Cavalry Museum in Centreville.
SUMMARY	“This stone marks the scene of the opening conflict of the war of 1861–1865, when John Q. Marr, Captain of the Warrenton Rifles, who was the first soldier killed in action, fell 800 ft. S. 46 W. Mag. of this spot, June 1st, 1861.”
NOTES	Two Civil War cannons (removed) flanked the stone marker
SOURCE	First-hand knowledge

KEARNY & STEVENS MONUMENTS AT OX HILL

TITLE:	KEARNY & STEVENS MONUMENTS AT OX HILL
ENTRY	Monument
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Chantilly Battlefield Association own monuments Fairfax County Park Authority installed sign

YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	<p>“In July 1915, John and Mary Ballard deeded a 50x100-foot lot on their farm to six trustees, three from Virginia and three from New Jersey, General Kearny’s home state. The small lot was reserved for monuments to any Confederate or Union soldier who fell in the Battle of Ox Hill (Chantilly) Subsequently, these monuments to generals Isaac Stevens and Philip Kearny were dedicated on October 2, 1915. Captain Hazard Stevens, John Watts Kearny, Lieutenant John N. Ballard and Colonel Edmund Berkeley unveiled the monuments before a gathering of families, friends and dignitaries, including Union and Confederate veterans.”</p>
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

THE SANGSTER’S STATION MONUMENT (Removed)

TITLE:	THE SANGSTER’S STATION MONUMENT (Removed) (Panels from the monument are on display in the Fairfax Station Railroad Museum Fairfax Station Road)
ENTRY	Monument and Panels “Tears of Love”
LOCATION	On the grounds of the Alms House not far from the original site of the battle – in Clifton Colchester Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Panels are on loan to the Fairfax Railroad Museum
YEAR INSTALLED	c. 1903
SUMMARY	John McAnally of the 155 th New York Volunteers initiated an effort to erect a monument at the Sangster’s Station battle site that would recognize both sides engaged in the battle between the New York Volunteers and the 11 th Virginia Cavalry. In his letters to county officials, he wrote, “The men of them days are all friends now and I am one who wants to prove it in this way.”
NOTES	The white bronze (zinc) marker with four panels was financially supported by both Union and Confederate veterans. In the 1940s, the monument was vandalized, and the panels disappeared. Years later when the panels were recovered, they were loaned to the Fairfax Railroad Station Museum. It is believed that the original monument was burned in a barn fire. The summary of each of the four panels is below.
	<p>Illustration of a Handshake of a Confederate and Union soldier Tears and Love for the Blue, Love and Tears for the Grey. Co. I, 155 N.Y. Vol’s. Capt. John McAnally, Commanding, Engaged General R.L. Rosser Confederate Cav. Dec. 17, 1863.</p>
	<p>“HOT LITTLE FIGHT” Words of Lieut. J.H. Dougherty Co B, 11th Va Cav “Their Glory Still Lives While the Years Roll Away”</p>
	CONDUCT GOOD. Lists the Union Casualties by Number and Name

CONFEDERATE LOSS Lists the names of two dead and “Wounded Unknown”

Sources:

1. Historical marker data base www.hmdb.org search Sangster’s Station marker
2. Email communications with one of the donors of the plaques
3. Letters written by Union veteran John McNally to the Superintendent of the Poor and Fairfax County Board of Supervisors describing the monument and asking permission to install it at the battle site
4. News article Fairfax Connection March 30, 2015 - donation of plaques to Fairfax Station Railroad Museum
5. Virginia House Resolution No. 5169 Commemorating the actions of Company I, 155th New York Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War battle at Sangster’s Station

3.12 Park Authority Property Confederate Named Assets

In 2017, Park Authority staff compiled a listing of parks or park buildings with names related to Civil War events, place names, or people from both the Union and the Confederacy. On November 14, 2018, the Park Authority Board Executive Committee directed staff to further research these names. This list was updated in 2019, to include those properties and facilities that either bore potential Confederate surnames or used terminology related to the Confederacy in their names. A total of 15 properties and/or buildings was identified at that time. On January 23, 2019, the Fairfax County Park Authority Board voted to change the name of the Robert E. Lee Recreation Center to the Lee Recreation Center. Park Authority Policy 304: Naming of Parks and Facilities provides guidance as to how these parks are named. Customarily, park names are either named after historical, environmental, or geographical persons or features.

DIXIE HILL PARK (Renamed)

NAME OF PARK	DIXIE HILL PARK (Renamed West Fairfax Park)
District	Braddock
Background Info on Name	Dixie is a name for the South. It is used particularly to refer to those states that seceded to form the Confederate States of America (CSA).
When was the park named?	11/5/1980
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	The Dix-Cen-Gato Civic Association requested the name change. PAB Approved Dixie Hill Park renamed from West Fairfax Park.
Granter/ Grantee	Joseph and Orene Deming, BOS/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	Dixie Hill is the name of a community, a road and a park. It refers to a geographic location.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	NO
Reference/Association	Assets are divided as to whether the name Dixie refers to the Mason-Dixon Line or to bank currency, called dixies, minted in Louisiana (dix means 10 in French).

LEE DISTRICT PARK

NAME OF PARK	LEE DISTRICT PARK
District	Lee

Background Info on Name	The Park was named after the Supervisory District.
When was the park named?	1974
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	Part of the 1966 Park Bond acquired 122 acres of land, which is now Lee District Park. The largest area of land for the park, 118 acres, was approved for the use of the Francis and Margaret Johnston/T. Wilford and Editha Robinson parcel as public parkland for the "Rose Hill Area District Park". After many delays, the acquisition was completed and recorded on May 15, 1970, for \$1,000,000. The park as dedicated in 1974 as Lee District Park.
Granter/ Grantee	
Related County/VA Impacts	The Supervisory District, the park, the recreation center, Lee Highway, and numerous other roads included the Lee name. Also, portions of Route 50 are known as Lee Jackson Highway, named after Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Some things may also have been named for Fitzhugh Lee, Robert E. Lee's son who was a Confederate officer. However, there were many members of the Lee family who lived in the county and region before and after Robert E. Lee.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	YES
Reference/Association	It was presumably associated with the Lee family. The Lee Family was associated with Virginia, and Fairfax County as one of the earliest families of the area.

ROBERT E. LEE RECREATION CENTER (Renamed)

NAME OF PARK	ROBERT E. LEE RECREATION CENTER (Renamed the Lee Recreation Center)
District	Lee
Background Info on Name	Named after Robert E. Lee.
When was the park named?	12/2/1980
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	Per PAB action Rec Center named for Robert E. Lee.
Granter/ Grantee	Douglass S. Mackall, III, Mount Vernon Realty, Francis, Margaret, Wilfred and Edith Robinson/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	The Supervisory District, the park, the recreation center, Lee Highway, and numerous other roads included the Lee name.

	Also, portions of Route 50 are known as Lee Jackson Highway, named after Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Some things may also have been named for Fitzhugh Lee, Robert E. Lee's son who was a Confederate officer. However, there were many members of the Lee family who lived in the county and region before and after Robert E. Lee.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	NO
Reference/Association	Named for Conf. General R.E. Lee

J.E.B. STUART PARK (Renamed)

NAME OF PARK	J.E.B. STUART PARK (renamed to Justice Park)
District	Mason
Background Info on Name	The Park was named for the school. CSA Army General JEB Stuart who attended West Point and served in the US Army before resigning his post when Virginia seceded.
When was the park named?	PAB purchased the property adjacent to JEB Stuart HS between 6/1960 and 9/1961 as recorded in PAB Minutes, where it was first referred to as J.E.B. Stuart Community Park.
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	Named after the high school.
Granter/ Grantee	Mamie Murray/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	As well as the park, JEB Stuart High School, JEB Stuart Square, many streets reference Stuart and are named for General Stuart.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	NO
Reference/Association	Southern General

STUART ROAD PARK

NAME OF PARK	STUART ROAD PARK
District	Mason

Background Info on Name	Confederate States Army General who attended West Point and served in the US Army before resigning his post when Virginia seceded.
When was the park named?	First mentioned in PAB Minutes 6/4/1985 re Master Plan Review.
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	Named for Stuart Road.
Granter/ Grantee	Reston Land Corporation/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	(See above); Stuart Mill Road
Relates to person/event in that park area?	NO
Reference/Association	Southern General

MOSBY WOODS PARK

NAME OF PARK	MOSBY WOODS PARK
District	Providence
Background Info on Name	John Singleton Mosby who was commander of the 43rd Battalion, VA Calvary (Confederate) known as Mosby's Raiders. Mosby Woods subdivision named in his honor. Mosby did not own this land or any land in Fairfax County. Zip code 22042 is referred to in the US Post Office as the Mosby branch.
When was the park named?	First mentioned in PAB Minutes 9/12/1962 as parcels acquired by the PA as part of a subdivision plat.
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	(Mr. Brown) recommended that we accept the donation as indicated on plat and release the remaining proposed parklands that are included on the Mosby Woods on the preliminary plat.
Granter/ Grantee	George and Mildred Blattner/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	As well as the park, there is a Mosby Woods neighborhood, Mosby Woods Elementary School, and Mosby Woods Drive. There is also a community called Mosby. There is John Mosby Highway and a Mosby precinct for voting. In addition, there is Mosby's Rock where Laura Ratcliffe passed information to John Singleton Mosby and JEB Stuart.

Relates to person/event in that park area?	NO
Reference/Association	John Singleton Mosby who was commander of the 43rd Battalion, VA Calvary (Confederate)

**OAK MARR PARK
OAK MARR RECREATION CENTER
OAK MARR GOLF COURSE**

NAME OF PARK	OAK MARR PARK OAK MARR RECREATION CENTER OAK MARR GOLF COURSE
District	Providence
Background Info on Name	The park was named partially for the town of Oakton where the park is located and partially to commemorate John Quincy Marr.
When was the park named?	12/2/1975 - Name approved by PAB as a result of a "Name Your Park" Contest.
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	The park was named partially for the town of Oakton where the park is located and partially to commemorate John Quincy Marr.
Granter/ Grantee	William and Luann Fullerton, Irene H. Morgret, George H. Rucker Realty Corp., Allan H. Gasner/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	There is a John Marr Drive.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	NO
Reference/Association	The park was named partially for the town of Oakton where the park is located and partially to commemorate, John Quincy Marr.

CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS HISTORIC SITE

NAME OF PARK	CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS HISTORIC SITE
District	Springfield
Background Info on Name	The earthworks in this park constructed by Confederate forces but used by both the Union and the Confederacy. During the Civil War, tens of thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers camped in this area alternately using the same

	fortifications in some instances. This location has significant association to the First and Second Battles of Bull Run a.k.a Manassas. In 1997, this location was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Previously known as Union Mills Park.
When was the park named?	PAB Meeting Minutes 1/26/2005; the Park was previously known as Union Mills (named after a nearby 19th century settlement).
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	The name was changed from Union Mills Historic Site to Confederate Fortifications Historic Site as part of the General Management Plan (GMP).
Granter/ Grantee	BOS/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	The park was previously referred to as Union Mills (a location) prior to the Master Plan (aka GMP). The earthworks were built by the Confederacy to overlook (and protect) the town of Union Mills and the railroad. The fortifications were abandoned by the Confederacy and later used by Union forces. If the name were to be changed, it could be referred to as the Civil War Fortifications to Union Mills, since the earthworks were used by both sides.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	YES
Reference/Association	The earthworks in this park constructed by Confederate forces but used by both the Union and the Confederacy.

OX HILL BATTLEFIELD PARK

NAME OF PARK	OX HILL BATTLEFIELD PARK
District	Springfield
Background Info on Name	Confederates called the battle "the Battle of Ox Hill"; the Union called the battle "the Battle of Chantilly."
When was the park named?	1990s
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	The Ox Hill Battlefield was named to commemorate the September 1, 1862, Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill. Named prior to acquisition.
Granter/ Grantee	BOS/FCPA

Related County/VA Impacts	Ox Hill is a geographic location. Please note: The Battle of Ox Hill is the Southern name for the battle; the Northern name is the Battle of Chantilly.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	YES
Reference/Association	Confederates called the battle "the Battle of Ox Hill"; the Union called the battle "the Battle of Chantilly."

MILITARY RAILROAD PARK

NAME OF PARK	MILITARY RAILROAD PARK
District	Sully
Background Info on Name	"Built by Confederate forces between Nov. 1861 and Feb. 1862. It was the first exclusively used military railroad. Situated on this site are remnants of the 1861 Confederate Railroad (Virginia State Site Number 44FX1750). The railroad was constructed by the Confederate Army during the winter of 1861 and 1862 to move troops from Manassas to Centreville. Railroad ties and rails were removed when the occupying Confederate Army abandoned the area. It may be the first railroad built in North America exclusively for military purposes. The remnants are significant and likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. AKA as the Centreville Military Railroad."
When was the park named?	6/21/1994 - First mention of the railroad land being deeded to the PA in the PAB Minutes.
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	Likely named after the feature
Granter/ Grantee	BOS/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	
Relates to person/event in that park area?	YES
Reference/Association	Built by Confederate forces between Nov. 1861 and Feb. 1862.

STRINGFELLOW PARK

NAME OF PARK	STRINGFELLOW PARK
District	Sully
Background Info on Name	Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow was a Confederate officer and spy. He was a personal scout for J.E.B. Stuart. He infiltrated Union territory on multiple missions until a \$10k reward was offered for his capture.
When was the park named?	First mentioned in PAB Minutes 10/9/1973.
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	Named after Stringfellow Road
Granter/ Grantee	BOS/FCPA
Related County/VA Impacts	As well as the Park, there is a Stringfellow Road.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	NO
Reference/Association	Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow was a Confederate officer and spy.

LEE HIGH PARK

NAME OF PARK	LEE HIGH PARK
District	
Background Info on Name	May be named for Robert E. Lee or Lee family.
When was the park named?	
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	May be named after Robert E. Lee or the Lee family.
Granter/ Grantee	
Related County/VA Impacts	The Supervisory District, the park, the recreation center, Lee Highway, and numerous other roads included the Lee name. Also, portions of Route 50 are known as Lee Jackson Highway, named after Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Some things may also have been named for Fitzhugh Lee, Robert E. Lee's son who was a Confederate officer. However, there were many members of the Lee family who lived in the county and region before and after Robert E. Lee.

Relates to person/event in that park area?	
Reference/Association	

LEE LANDING PARK

NAME OF PARK	LEE LANDING PARK
District	
Background Info on Name	May be named for Robert E. Lee or Lee family.
When was the park named?	
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	May be named after Robert E. Lee or the Lee family.
Granter/ Grantee	
Related County/VA Impacts	The Supervisory District, the park, the recreation center, Lee Highway, and numerous other roads included the Lee name. Also, portions of Route 50 are known as Lee Jackson Highway, named after Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. Some things may also have been named for Fitzhugh Lee, Robert E. Lee’s son who was a Confederate officer. However, there were many members of the Lee family who lived in the county and region before and after Robert E. Lee.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	
Reference/Association	

VILLA LEE PARK

NAME OF PARK	VILLA LEE PARK
District	
Background Info on Name	May be named for Robert E. Lee or Lee family.
When was the park named?	
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	May be named after Robert E. Lee or the Lee family.

Granter/ Grantee	
Related County/VA Impacts	The Supervisory District, the park, the recreation center, Lee Highway, and numerous other roads included the Lee name. Also, portions of Route 50 are known as Lee Jackson Highway, named after Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. Some things may also have been named for Fitzhugh Lee, Robert E. Lee's son who was a Confederate officer. However, there were many members of the Lee family who lived in the county and region before and after Robert E. Lee.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	
Reference/Association	

LEEWOOD PARK

NAME OF PARK	LEEWOOD PARK
District	
Background Info on Name	May be named for Robert E. Lee or Lee family.
When was the park named?	
What was the intent or context for the name for PAB Action	May be named after Robert E. Lee or the Lee family.
Granter/ Grantee	
Related County/VA Impacts	The Supervisory District, the park, the recreation center, Lee Highway, and numerous other roads included the Lee name. Also, portions of Route 50 are known as Lee Jackson Highway, named after Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. Some things may also have been named for Fitzhugh Lee, Robert E. Lee's son who was a Confederate officer. However, there were many members of the Lee family who lived in the county and region before and after Robert E. Lee.
Relates to person/event in that park area?	
Reference/Association	

4.0 Process for Changing Names

Implementation of any renaming is beyond the purview of the History Commission and this report. The process for changing names in the county was detailed by the Office of the County Attorney in a July 27, 2020 memorandum, Matter ID 157636, to the Board of Supervisors describing the process required to rename:

- County-owned monuments
- Privately-owned monuments on County property
- Buildings owned by the County
- Recreation centers and parks owned by the Fairfax County Park Authority
- Magisterial/Election districts,
- Streets and highways
- Subdivisions

In addition, Fairfax County Land Development Services Office offered the following price list for purchasing Street Name Signs from the Fairfax County Sign Shop.

Should the Board wish to consider any name changes, the History Commission recommends that the implications for said changes be considered on a case-by-case basis.



County of Fairfax, Virginia

MEMORANDUM

FAIRFAX COUNTY SIGN SHOP PRICE LIST EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007

The following signs and costs are available from the Fairfax County Sign Shop, located at:
10635 West Drive
Fairfax, VA 22030
Telephone: (703) 877-2841

- A. Fairfax County Street Name Signs (9" Blade height – 6" Letter height)
Includes all necessary hardware complete and ready for installation by the developer.
- One blade intersection sign\$125.00
 - Two blade intersection sign.....\$215.00

- B. Fairfax County Street Name Signs (9" Blade height – 6" Letter height)
Provided with cap and crosspiece only, pole and anchor not included.
- One blade (with 2" caps)\$105.00
 - Two blades (with cap and crosspiece)\$190.00
 - 12 foot galvanized pole only.....\$40.00

Public Street Name Signs will be maintained by Fairfax County upon *installation, inspection and bond release.*

- C. Private Drive Signs: (Pipe stem lots)
- 18 x 24 sign only\$45.00
 - 18 x 24 sign, post and hardware.....\$60.00

NOTE: Private drive signs are located on private property and are "for sale" only. The installation and maintenance will be the responsibility of property owner.

Make checks payable to: **"Fairfax County"** and mail to:

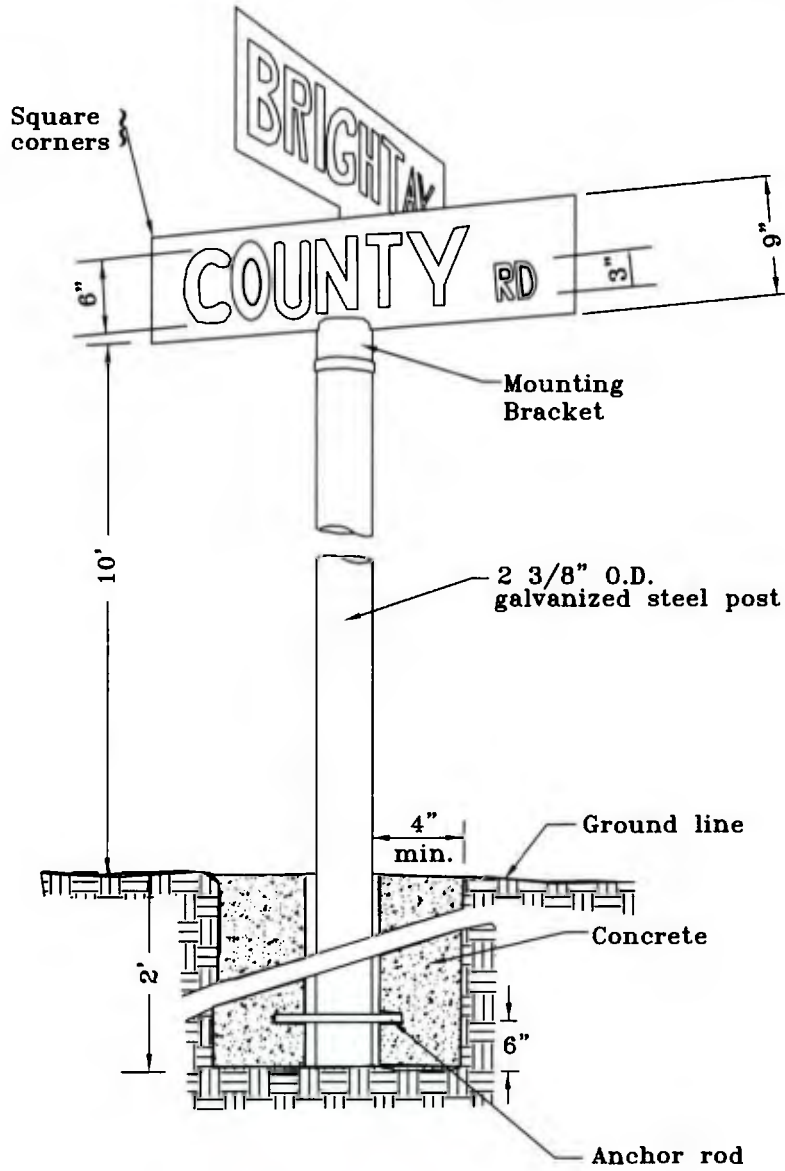
DPWES – FMB
Revenue Management – Cashiers Office
 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 236
 Fairfax, VA 22035

Please provide a contact number.

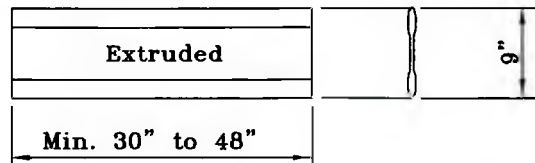
Department of Public Works and Environmental Services
 Financial Management Branch
 Revenue Management – Cashier's Office
 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 236
 Fairfax, VA 22035
 Phone: (703) 324-1515
 Fax: (703) 653-1336
 www.fairfaxcounty.gov



FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC FACILITIES MANUAL



NAME PLATE (Aluminum)



Ref. Sec. 7-0107.4,
7-0107.5, 7-0107.6F

Rev. 1-00, 2011 Reprint

STANDARD STREET NAME SIGN POST MOUNTED

PLATE NO.

14-7

STD. NO.

SNS-1

5.0 History Commission Recommendations

The History Commission proposes two recommendations as a means of ensuring that a critical element of decision-making regarding the disposition of Confederate linked assets, a robust public process, will be initiated and pursued by the Board of Supervisors.

Commissioners sought out, studied, and assessed guidelines proposed and followed by multiple national public history organizations, as well as local governments for addressing the divisive issue of Confederate names in public places. Consistent throughout all guidelines is the requirement to engage the public in an open dialogue prior to definitive action by the governing authority.

1) The Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt such a guideline. Pursuant to such a process, presentations during public hearings and community gatherings would be accepted for a period of deliberation.

An example of such a procedure is found in the national Advisory Council Historic Preservation (ACHP) statement:

Broad civic involvement and public engagement should be pursued. Parties on all sides, especially those with historic ties to the issue, should be given the opportunity to participate in discussions, provide information, express concerns, and propose alternatives for consideration. Such input should be considered as objectively as possible by decision makers.

Parameters for the review process being undertaken by the City of Fairfax include these stipulations:

- *All review activities (meetings, meeting minutes, research documents, correspondence, etc.) will be open and transparent.*
- *Citizen engagement and participation will be respectful, collaborative, and inclusive.*
- *No outcomes will be predetermined.*

The complete statements of the ACHP and the City of Fairfax are included in the Guidelines Section of this report.

2) The History Commission recommends that research materials generated by the Confederate Names Inventory Project be placed as a Collection in the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library, Fairfax County Public Library.

5.11 Fairfax County Architectural Review Board

The June 23 Board Matter recommended guidelines with the input of other relevant County Boards and Commissions such as the Fairfax County Park Authority and the Architectural Review Board for the renaming/replacement process of Confederate:

- Monuments
- Street Names
- Rec Centers & Parks
- Additional Public Places

The Architectural Review Board provided the following input on the process, as requested. The actions of the Park Authority are listed in Section 3.12.



Fairfax County Architectural Review Board

12055 Government Center Parkway

Suite 730

c/o ARB Administrator

Fairfax, VA 22035

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-development/architectural-review-board>

October 5, 2020

Anne Stuntz, Chairman
Fairfax County History Commission
10360 North Street
Fairfax, Virginia 22030-2514

Ms. Stuntz,

Please see the formal comments below from the Architectural Review Board regarding the request from the Board of Supervisors and the History Commission on input for the renaming and replacing guidelines in relation to the Inventory of Confederate Names project.

Comments:

1. Ensure the renaming and replacing guidelines are an open and transparent process. One way this can be accomplished is by the establishment of citizen boards and/or task forces that can be assembled to assist that purpose, as there will be a large amount of scrutiny.
2. Consider giving greater weight to the opinions of people living on the streets proposed to be renamed or at least within the immediate surrounding area.
3. Invite general nominations and supporting documentation for additional names to be considered for renaming on a county-wide basis.
4. Create a digital map of already identified features to see if there is a geographic concentration of confederate names. For example, there are several subdivisions that have street names with confederate themes.
5. Conduct further research to determine if the county adopted any policies or guidance on the naming of things following the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please let me know if the ARB can be of any further assistance on this effort.

Sincerely,

John A. Burns, AIA
Chairman, Fairfax County ARB

5.2 Recommended Guidelines for Consideration

The History Commission has reviewed recommendations and advice from a number of local, state, and national entities, including the City of Fairfax, Alexandria City Council, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the American Association of State and Local History, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Historic Resources. These statements provide important guidance for moving forward.

5.21 City of Fairfax Model: Confederate Place Names and Nomenclature

The Fairfax City Council approved a program entitled, “Connecting Fairfax City for All,” which will be a community conversation about racial and social equity. This initiative will examine names and places, monuments and markers, and the City seal, and discuss how these symbols reflect the city’s identity. This process will be an inclusive, open and transparent effort that will encourage as many different demographic and social groups as possible in the city to develop a broader and deeper understanding of our shared history. Building on this enhanced appreciation for our collect past and present, the city community will consider specific actions it may take regarding its nomenclature to create a more equitable, inclusive, and preferred future. A 15-member stakeholder group of citizens will work with staff of the Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter School for Peace and Conflict Resolution at George Mason University to develop recommendations, based on community input, to present to the City Council in 2021. The process is detailed at <https://www.fairfaxva.gov/government/mayor-city-council/connectingforall> and <https://engage.fairfaxva.gov/connecting-fairfax-city-s-past-and-present-to-build-a-more-equitable-and-inclusive-future>

5.22 Final Report to Alexandria City Council

Alexandria City Council created its Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names in September 2015 and submitted its final report to City Council on August 18, 2016. The process is detailed at <https://www.alexandriava.gov/Confederate>. The full final report is included below.

Final Report to Alexandria City Council

August 18, 2016

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names

www.alexandriava.gov/Confederate

Summary:

The Advisory Group recommends to City Council that:

- 1) The *Appomattox* statute on South Washington Street should remain in place, with additional efforts made to add context to its story;
- 2) The name of Jefferson Davis Highway in the City of Alexandria should be changed;
- 3) Rather than a wholesale renaming of streets in the City named after Confederate figures, individual requests for new names should be considered by City Council if brought under existing processes; and
- 4) No further action is needed with regard to a specific policy on flying of any flags on property owned or under the control of the City.

Members Ruth Brannigan, Molly Fannon, Mary Lyman, Elizabeth McCall, and James Lewis concur in this report and its recommendations¹.

Members LaDonna Sanders and Eugene Thompson dissent.

Mission:

On September 29, 2015, City Council unanimously passed a resolution to establish an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names. The resolution directed the City Manager to appoint the seven members of the Advisory Group, with two members appointed at-large and one member appointed from each of the Alexandria Human Rights Commission, the Historic Alexandria Resources Commission, the Alexandria Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage, the Alexandria Planning Commission, and the Alexandria Transportation Commission.

¹ Member Molly Fannon concurs in the overall report but does not support changing the name of Jefferson Davis Highway in the absence of a more comprehensive and consistent approach to streets named for Confederate figures.

The functions of the Advisory Group were to:

- 1) Attend scheduled Advisory Group meetings, which shall be open to the public
- 2) Bring community values, knowledge, and ideas into its discussions and considerations
- 3) Develop recommendations on actions, if any, that it believes City Council should consider with respect to:
 - the status of the *Appomattox* statue on South Washington Street
 - the name of Jefferson Davis Highway in the City of Alexandria
 - the names of the many streets within the City that are named after Confederate generals and military leaders
 - a specific policy on flying of any flags on property owned or under the control of the City
- 4) Hold one or more public hearings to solicit comments from the public on the issues relating to Confederate memorials

Members and Staff

After soliciting applicants for the two at-large positions, and recommendations by commission chairs for commission representatives, the City Manager appointed the following members to the Advisory Group:

- Mary Lyman, Chair (representing the Planning Commission)
- Ruth Brannigan (at-large)
- Molly Fannon (at-large)
- Elizabeth McCall (representing the Historic Alexandria Resources Commission)
- James Lewis (representing the Transportation Commission)
- LaDonna Sanders (representing the Human Rights Commission)
- Eugene Thompson (representing the Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage)

The City Manager appointed Craig Fifer, the City's Director of Communications and Public Information, to provide staff support to the Advisory Group.

Meetings:

As a result of the number of applications for at-large appointments received by the City Manager and difficulty scheduling an initial meeting date during the holiday season, the start date for the Advisory Group's work was much later than planned. At the first meeting, the Advisory Group voted to ask for an extension of the original deadline to allow time to not only deliberate, but allow fuller public input. In the end, the Advisory Group held five meetings, all but one in the Sister Cities Conference Room (room 1101) at City Hall.

- Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- Monday, February 8, 2016, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- Monday, March 28, 2016, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. (at Downtown Baptist Church, 212 S. Washington St. (across the street from The Lyceum))
- Monday, April 11, 2016, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- Monday, June 13, 2016, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

All members were present for the first meeting, and no more than one member was absent from any meeting. The agendas, minutes, materials provided, written public comments and a video record of each of these meetings are posted on the City Website at www.alexandriava.gov/Confederate.

All of the Advisory Group's meetings included public hearings, and no meeting was closed to the public. In addition, in the interests of transparency, the Advisory Group avoided any involved, collective email correspondence beyond setting agenda and points for discussion at the meetings (and even these were not contemporaneous group discussions). It was clear early there was not a community consensus regarding these items, but the group did not expect there to be.

The first meeting was divided between general discussion about the goals of the group, and seeking some starting place for discussion, and public input. The two following meetings were almost entirely devoted to public hearings, and the fourth focused on seeking some common ground on how to respond the City's for possible recommendations, but it too included public input. The fifth meeting responded to a draft report. Most Advisory Group discussion about the items to be considered were limited to portions of the first, fourth and fifth meetings

At the first meeting, staff briefed the Advisory Group on mission and aspects of historical context. Craig Fifer reviewed the City Council resolution establishing the Advisory Group as well as the instructions given to the Advisory Group. Lance Mallamo, Director of the Office of Historic Alexandria, gave a chronology of Alexandria's experience during the Civil War, and an overview of the context of the Civil War.

Also at the first meeting, the Advisory Group decided that there should be at least three additional meetings, with one of these primarily a public hearing, but public comment would be received at each meeting. In the end, the Advisory Group expanded the public hearing process to most of two full meetings. They also requested additional information from staff on 1) the costs of changing street signs; 2) the impact on the U.S. Postal Service of changing street names; 3) the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War; 4) Current African American heritage activities and assets; 5) the origin of the name of Forrest Street; and 6) how other cities have handled Civil War issues. Staff provided information at subsequent meetings. These are included in the public record.

Public Input:

The Advisory Group received more than 150 comments through its online feedback form and heard more than 60 speakers at its meetings, with many individuals submitting multiple comments or speaking

at multiple meetings. Most individuals providing feedback were local but some were not. Passions ran high in some cases (and this can be seen in the video record), and most commented either on street names or the *Appomattox* statue. Relatively few commented on the question of a flag policy beyond what council already had set regarding the flying of the Confederate battle flag. The decision by the Advisory Group to extend opportunities for public input was meant to offer transparency and also ensure that all perspectives on each item had an opportunity to be heard.

Advisory Group Discussions:

Members offered a range of starting points to the discussions, but positions evolved in some cases. The discussions fell mainly into three areas: whether the group needed to address a general flag policy at all; whether there should be wholesale or individual name changes (if necessary or advisable); and the *Appomattox* statue. There was some separate discussion about Jefferson Davis Highway.

Discussion of Recommendations:

At the fourth meeting, the group began to consider the items individually, and on the basis of whether it ought to make reject making a change, suggest a change, or take no action. There was one exchange of emails prior to the meeting to begin to set up some principles. These ideas were presented in their entirety at the fourth meeting as a starting point, and form the core of the following points.

- 1) The *Appomattox* statue at Washington and Prince Streets is the lone recognition in a public space to Confederate veterans in Alexandria. A much copied statute by a significant sculptor of the time, it was erected by the veterans organization with money raised locally and on land provided by the city. It is owned and maintained by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Unlike similar statues elsewhere in the former Confederacy, the location was chosen for its own significance: It marks the site from which the 17th Virginia Regiment mustered to withdraw from the city prior to Union occupation in 1861, and the names inscribed on it are of local residents who fell during the war. As such, its creation and positioning not only have a significant historical context for the City, but also reflect the national experience of the war. In addition, the artwork itself was designed and positioned specifically for the site. *Appomattox* has been a local landmark since its erection, and is one of the few surviving authentic memorials connected to the war. It also is unusual in that it is protected by statute: The statue cannot be moved without action and approval by the state legislature. These are each important considerations.

Overall, the city of Alexandria has relatively few “real” visual connections to the Civil War, which was an important and devastating event in our history – if not the most important event. Even familiar places connected to the conflict such as Fort Ward have been largely reconstructed long after the war ended. Given that what sets apart Alexandria regionally (and as a historical tourism destination) is its declared dedication to preserving and retrieving its fragile and endangered historic fabric, any decision to review the *Appomattox* statue must be understood in that context as well.

However, the statue should not be singled out as a lone element, focus, or solitary perspective of Alexandria's Civil War experience or contemporary conscience either. Instead it should be treated as part of a complex story as one of many historical assets we offer as a witness to the American experience. These assets include the Union Fort Ward (to include the post war era we are struggling to interpret), the National Cemetery (which includes not only white Federal soldiers but the African American troops), the Contraband and Freeman's Cemetery, the Edmondson Sisters memorial, and Freedom House, the site of a former slave dealer and slave pen complex. In these terms, *Appomattox* shows only one aspect of the War, and we must acknowledge that the city has not been neglecting broadening the story in recent decades. City museums are inclusive here (we have a Black History Museum, and we could be linked to the new Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington), and virtually all interpretive signage we have added reflects inclusiveness.

For these reasons, a majority of the Advisory Group thinks it is important that we follow a principle of preserving authentic historical fabric of the statue where it is, but to enhance it with a better effort to offer the inclusive "why" of the context of the war and take an "additive" instead of "subtractive" approach to interpreting our city's history and experience. We do (and have done so as a city) a poor job making the Civil War explicable beyond pointing at a spark and obvious open wound. The war was and is an important thread in our ongoing local and national history, and we must understand it through treating it in the entirety of our national story. This, in turn, requires we preserve the few authentic assets we have, yet amplify the complete story better than we have.

- 2) In the 1930s, the state of Virginia designated US Route 1 within the state as "Jefferson Davis Highway" to honor the President of the Confederacy. In practice, however, the name does not run the full length of the course of US Route 1 in Alexandria. Within the older section of the city, and prior to the designation of US Route 1, there were and remain Patrick and Henry Streets, which were simply parallel streets in the grid but which connected to the historic Alexandria Pike to the north, and to what was the Richmond highway to the south. Even today, the designation of Jefferson Davis Highway is only reflected on signs starting where Patrick and Henry merge as one road on the north end of Old Town at the turn off for Fayette street and continuing on up to the border with Arlington – which retains the Jefferson Davis Highway designation for Route 1. The name "Jefferson Davis Highway" seems never to have been in local use for the Old Town section, even where the two streets become one for a short distance at the south end. At the same time, it was the de facto address for buildings at the north section of the road. In some cases, "Route 1" and "Jefferson Davis Highway" are used interchangeably by residents when referring to the north section.

During the public comment period, speakers addressed the name of Jefferson Davis Highway in particular. Some found the name especially offensive given his role as the president of the Confederate States of America, and the fact that he never renewed his allegiance to the United States or sought or

received a pardon. Some also felt that Jefferson Davis had little local connection to Virginia, compared to other namesakes more closely associated with Alexandria, Virginia, or neighboring states.

For these reasons, and because of the odd street configuration, changing the name of the “Jefferson Davis” section of Route 1 in the city may be more feasible and less controversial than renaming other City streets. There will however, be significant costs to local businesses and residents in terms of deeds and other legal changes, as well as in switching over other records and advertising using the current name. A majority of the Advisory Group recommends that the name of Jefferson Davis Highway be changed, and that the City provide assistance to affected property owners to make related changes to deeds and other references.

- 3) There are a large number of streets in the city that may be connected with Confederate figures. The exact number, and verification, would take a great deal of research. The origin and context of the decision to give the streets those names may also vary: some may date to the commemoration of the centennial of the Civil War, when the City also decided to reconstruct Fort Ward. Some may date much earlier with specific reasons for naming associated with that time. In many cases, the names reflect Alexandrians who served during the war some capacity. There is no existing signage explaining the names, so for the most part these names are simply passive markers.

The City has already stopped naming additional streets for Confederate figures and has adopted a policy to redress naming in new opportunities (Potomac Yards and over on the West end are examples). City Council can certainly adopt a resolution affirming that fact. However, as the interests and input of affected residents loom large in renaming such a wide swath of streets (no one has specifically asked their opinion, street by street), it is impractical to take a wholesale approach to names. Instead, a majority of the Advisory Group points out that Sec. 5-2-66 of the City Code gives City Council the authority to rename a street. We suggest that if an individual objects to the name of a specific street, he or she may bring that concern to City Council at any time. The City should make this process better known to the community, through information on its website or by other means and by producing a form to streamline the process.

- 4) On September 8, 2015, City Council voted unanimously to prohibit the flying of the Confederate flag on City property on Robert E. Lee's Birthday and on Confederate Memorial Day. Since City Council has already addressed flying the Confederate flag, that question need not be reopened by the Advisory Group.

###

Comments by Member Elizabeth McCall

**Representative of Historic Alexandria Resources Commission and
Chair, Alexandria Archaeological Commission**

To me, it is important to address Confederate memorials and street names in the context of our historic fabric in its entirety – the issue is really one of balance and full inclusivity in a larger whole. I also think it's important to give credit where it is due. In recent years, the City of Alexandria has made great effort to provide a fuller and more inclusive portrayal and interpretation of all perspectives of the experience of the city's history. In particular, the African-American perspective had long been omitted deliberately, and rectifying this mistake has been a high priority. Alexandria has reclaimed and interpreted Freeman's Cemetery, installed statues and other materials elsewhere in the city, and worked to interpret other perspectives at Fort Ward park, among other important activities. All of these measures have been made to help add to our understanding of our common history, to foster inclusivity and a more complete explanation of our heritage, and to form the basis for future discussion of slavery and the African American story as part of the Alexandrian and American story. This has been an additive approach to existing resources, not subtractive, and such was my own view of the formula for treating historic fabric associated with the Confederacy: wherever possible, offer additional perspectives, but not to destroy or remove what fabric remains in our city. Inclusivity means just that: offer fuller and wider viewpoints, do not omit or destroy those with which one disagrees.

Accepting the existence of physical traces and monuments of prior generations, their priorities, mistakes, and their choices need not and does not equate with celebration or agreement. The physical residue of the centuries of painful struggles in Europe attest to that, from Rome forward. Alexandria is the sum of its human experience, scars and all, and to tell that story as "our" story is the challenge before us if we are to move forward together. My position remains: add, not subtract, and tell a fuller story, one that must and will evolve as our understanding of history develops.

To better illustrate these points, I am including the original draft language submitted to the group for consideration when I was asked to try and develop a starting point for discussion. It more fully explains the reasoning behind the recommendations first submitted, and also underscores the fact that there is actually little historic fabric left that is directly connected to the experience of Alexandria's Confederate combatants in the Civil War. This draft language was my own, not the group's, and one can compare this to what remained in the final report.

I should also like to thank City staff for the patience and support in briefing the group, and assisting in our effort.

ORIGINAL DRAFT LANGUAGE SUBMITTED BY MEMBER ELIZABETH McCALL

Discussion of Recommendations:

- 1) *The Appomattox Statue at Washington and Prince streets is the lone public recognition to Confederate veterans in Alexandria. A much copied statute by a significant sculptor of the time, it was erected by the veterans' organization with money raised locally and on land provided by the city. It is owned and maintained by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Unlike similar statues elsewhere in the former Confederacy, the location was chosen for its own significance: It marks the site from which the 17th Virginia Regiment mustered to withdraw from the city prior to Union occupation in 1861, and the names inscribed on it are of local residents who fell during the war. As such, its creation and positioning not only have a significant historical context for the City, but also reflect the national experience of the war. In addition, the artwork itself was designed and positioned specifically for the site. Appomattox has been a local landmark since its erection, and is one of the few surviving authentic memorials connected to the war. It also is unusual in that it is protected by statute: The statue cannot be moved without action and approval by the state legislature. These are each important considerations.*

Overall, the city of Alexandria has relatively few "real" visual connections to the Civil War, which was an important and devastating event in our history – if not the most important event. Even familiar places connected to the conflict such as Fort Ward have been largely reconstructed long after the war ended. Given that what sets apart Alexandria regionally (and as a historical tourism destination) is its declared dedication to preserving and retrieving its fragile and endangered historic fabric, any decision to review the Appomattox statue must be understood in that context as well. The removal of the statue would be a deliberate act to remove a piece of Alexandria's history and cultural heritage and must be treated seriously.

However, the statue should not be singled out as a lone element, focus, or solitary perspective of Alexandria's Civil War experience or contemporary conscience either. Instead it should be treated as part of a complex story as one of many historical assets we offer as a witness to the American experience. In fact, we have far more Federal memorials and interpretations of slavery here than we do any Confederate relics, and we already share more perspectives regarding the experience of the war than most places can. These assets include the Union Fort Ward (to include the post war era we are struggling to interpret), the National Cemetery (which includes not only white Federal soldiers but the African American troops), the Contraband and Freeman's Cemetery, the Edmondson Sisters memorial, and Freedom House, the site of a former slave dealer and slave pen complex. In these terms, Appomattox shows only aspect of the War, and we must acknowledge that the city has not been neglecting broadening the story in recent

ORIGINAL DRAFT LANGUAGE SUBMITTED BY MEMBER ELIZABETH McCALL

decades. City museums are inclusive here (we have a Black History Museum, and we will be linked to the new museum in Washington), and virtually all interpretive signage we have added reflects inclusiveness.

For these reasons, we think it important that we follow a principle of preserving authentic historical fabric of the statue where it is, but to enhance it with a better effort to offer the inclusive “why” of the context of the war and take an “additive” instead of “subtractive” approach to interpreting our city’s history and experience. We do (and have done so as a city) a poor job making the Civil War explicable beyond pointing at a spark and obvious open wound. The war was and is an important thread in our ongoing local and national history, and we must understand it through treating it in the entirety of our national story. This, in turn, requires we preserve the few authentic assets we have, yet amplify the complete story better than we have.

- 2) *In the 1930s, the state of Virginia designated US Route 1 within the state as “Jefferson Davis Highway” to honor the President of the Confederacy. In practice, however, the name does not run the full length of the course of US Route 1 in Alexandria. Within the older section of the city, and prior to the designation of US Route 1, there were and remain Patrick and Henry Streets, which were simply parallel streets in the grid but which connected to the historic Alexandria Pike to the north, and to what was the Richmond highway to the south. Even today, the designation of Jefferson Davis Highway is only reflected on signs starting where Patrick and Henry merge as one road on the north end of Old Town at the turn off for Fayette street and continuing on up to the border with Arlington – which retains the Jefferson Davis Highway designation for Route 1. The name “Jefferson Davis Highway” seems never to have been in local use for the Old Town section, even where the two streets become one for a short distance at the south end. At the same time, it was the de facto address for buildings at the north section of the road. In some cases, “Route 1” and “Jefferson Davis Highway” are used interchangeably by residents when referring to the north section.*

For these reasons, and because of the odd street configuration, changing the name of the “Jefferson Davis” section of Route 1 in the city may not be particularly controversial. There will however, be significant costs to local businesses and residents in terms of deeds and other legal changes, as well as in switching over other records and advertising using the current name.

ORIGINAL DRAFT LANGUAGE SUBMITTED BY MEMBER ELIZABETH McCALL

- 3) *There are a large number of streets in the city that may be connected with Confederate figures. The exact number, and verification, would take a great deal of research. The origin and context of the decision to give the streets those names may also vary: some may date to the commemoration of the centennial of the Civil War, when the City also decided to reconstruct Fort Ward. Some may date much earlier with specific reasons for naming associated with that time. In many cases, the names reflect Alexandrians who served during the war some capacity. There is no existing signage explaining the names, so for the most part these names are simply passive markers.*

However, changing the names of such a large number of streets is a daunting task, even should the City make that choice. Not only are there the considerable costs to the City, but every address and every individual or business and account connected to those addresses will be affected – meaning thousands of city residents and business would be forced to suddenly deal with the equivalent of an involuntary “move.” There will be in turn a ripple effect economically, as residents and businesses will be forced to change not only all the daily address references for bills, accounts, etc., but also they will have to pay for the legal aspects, such as deeds and mortgages. Thus there would be significant cost to the City to identify and verify the names, then to physically change the street signs and alter all day to day City records, and additionally, and far more significantly the cost to local residents and businesses.

The City has already stopped naming additional streets for Confederate figures and has adopted a policy to redress naming in new opportunities (Potomac Yards and over on the West end are examples). It can certainly adopt a resolution affirming that fact. However, as the interests and input of affected residents looms large in renaming such a wide swath of streets (no one has specifically asked their opinion, street by street), it is impractical to take a wholesale approach to names. Instead, the committee points out that there already exists a street and alley renaming system for individual streets which has been in place for some time. We suggest that if there are specific figures for which a street is named that residents object to, these instances can be addressed individually and through the existing process.

- 4) *The question of a “flag policy” for public property seems somewhat unnecessary beyond ensuring that an institutional procedure provides for the flying of certain flags in association with appropriate events and occasions. The Alexandria City Council has already voted to cease flying the Confederate battle flag specifically, and that question need not be reopened by the Committee. The City has either tacitly or explicitly approved the display of flags other than the national, state, and city flags in connection with*

ORIGINAL DRAFT LANGUAGE SUBMITTED BY MEMBER ELIZABETH McCALL

parades and festivals, although the procedures followed in those cases is not clear. It is also not clear at what times the flags of other nations have been displayed beyond the Irish flag associated with the annual Saint Patrick's Day Parade. For example the Committee would not encourage the City to adopt a stringent restriction regarding flying flags honoring a sister city day, or a visit by a foreign dignitary. At the same time, we would also not encourage opening the floodgates to a plethora of weekly or daily displays.

The sense of the committee is that the City should ensure that a predictable application process exists for City staff, festival or event organizers, or even residents wishing to ask the City to commemorate a special day to ask that a flag be flown. This process should be handled by staff, with an oversight an appeals process. At the same time, the Committee suggests that the City differentiate between city or community events (such as annual holidays, parades, festivals, or sister cities opportunities) and one-time events, and set time limits for displays, with perhaps a week limit for annual events, and two days for other markings. For those events not sponsored by the City, costs associated with the procurement, posting and removal of such flags should be borne by the private organizers. The committee also suggests that the city identify specific areas, streets or locations that may be used for such displays.

The committee recommends that the City review and fine tune the existing flag policy and procedures, perhaps with an eye on how to better capitalize on the use flag displays in conjunction with city celebrations and national events.

###

The statements which follow, from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the American Association of State and Local History, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Virginia, and Virginia Department of Historic Resources, emphasize the importance of communities confronting all aspects of their history forthrightly and inclusively, through deliberative public engagement.

5.23 ACHP Policy Statement on Controversial Commemorative Works



Preserving America's Heritage

ACHP POLICY STATEMENT ON CONTROVERSIAL COMMEMORATIVE WORKS

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 states as policy that “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.” Achieving this balance of past, present, and future can be challenging in the case of commemorative works—memorials, statues, markers, or other landscape features erected to honor, recognize, or memorialize individuals, groups, or events that played a prominent role in U.S. history.

In recent years, increasing numbers of Americans have raised concerns or objections regarding the display of various commemorative works in public spaces in their communities. Monuments commemorating the Confederacy, including prominent generals and leaders of the Confederate States of America, have been opposed for their associations with Civil War era and post-war institutional support for slavery, segregation, and white supremacy. Controversy has also arisen regarding memorials to early European explorers, colonists, and religious leaders, who are viewed by many Native Americans and others as representing the subjugation and genocide of indigenous peoples in the New World. These and other examples of commemorative works associated with controversial periods, events, and individuals raise complex issues for governments, communities, and preservationists.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent federal agency created by the NHPA, has as its mission to promote the preservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of our nation’s diverse historic resources, and to advise the President and the Congress on national historic preservation policy. Through this policy statement, the ACHP seeks to promote informed decision making and responsible stewardship of potentially controversial but nevertheless historically significant commemorative works. In doing so, the ACHP acknowledges it is essential for decision makers to: directly confront history’s difficult chapters; consult broadly with the public to ascertain contemporary community views; consider a range of management alternatives; and promote public education regarding all aspects (positive and negative) of the nation’s history.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following guiding principles have been adopted by the ACHP to assist federal, state, and local government entities facing decisions about the management or disposition of controversial commemorative works. This includes federal agencies complying with the review requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C § 306108).

1. **Stewardship.** The fundamental goal of decision making about historically significant commemorative works should be to balance stewardship responsibilities for publicly-owned

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

401 F Street NW, Suite 308 • Washington, DC 20001-2637

Phone: 202-517-0200 • Fax: 202-517-6381 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

commemorative works with recognition of the sensibilities, cultural responses, and emotions over memorialization and remembrance of difficult chapters in the nation's history.

2. **Changing values.** It is essential to acknowledge that societal values are fluid, and such values, particularly those associated with a memorial or monument, may be very different today from when it was created. Management decisions must necessarily take into account the views and needs of the contemporary community. For example, when the Congress created Custer Battlefield National Monument in 1946, it honored only the U.S. Army soldiers who died there. However, 45 years later, Congress renamed the site (which is within or adjacent to two large Indian reservations) as the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, and memorials commemorating the Native American combatants began to be added to the battlefield landscape.
3. **Historical context.** The historical context shaping the original decision to erect a commemorative work needs to be carefully considered in evaluating its significance and deciding its future. For instance, late-19th century monuments on Civil War battlefields commemorating Confederate soldiers' battle actions generally have a different context than memorials to the Confederacy constructed in local public squares during the early 20th century when Jim Crow segregation laws flourished. Decision makers should bear in mind the extent to which the historical context for the placement of the commemorative work is—or is not—understood and supported within the contemporary community.
4. **Historic significance.** It is important to determine whether a commemorative work is “historic” in order to properly assess the overall public interest when making management decisions. The fact that a commemorative work celebrates a historic event or the historic accomplishments of an individual does not necessarily render the commemorative work itself historic. For instance, a Confederate memorial erected during the recent 150th anniversary of the Civil War is likely far too new to be considered historic on its own merit. Likewise, not every older commemorative work is historic. It may have lost its physical integrity over time, be located away from the site of any historic events being commemorated, or simply not be sufficiently significant in terms of its artistic design or the event/person(s) that it is memorializing. Establishing the historic significance of a commemorative work is also essential to determine whether various federal, state, and local environmental review laws would apply during decision making. For example, in the context of Section 106 of the NHPA, a property must be listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in order to be considered historic, or be a contributing element to a historic district or historic landscape, such as a battlefield or cemetery.
5. **Consultation.** Consulting with affected parties and actively seeking broad public input is critical to reach a responsible stewardship decision. Such consultation is required under many historic preservation laws, including the NHPA, and the public should be made aware of what legal protections apply in those instances. However, regardless of whether historic preservation laws apply, consultation and public involvement in deciding a course of action are essential to a successful outcome. Broad civic involvement and public engagement should be pursued. Parties on all sides, especially those with historic ties to the issue, should be given the opportunity to participate in discussions, provide information, express concerns, and propose alternatives for consideration. Such input should be considered as objectively as possible by decision makers (although admittedly maintaining objectivity can be difficult when discussions are highly charged).
6. **Inclusion.** It is important to be inclusive, to hear the views of all interested groups and individuals, and consider the relationship of their history, heritage, and values to the commemorative work in the decision-making process. For example, decision makers considering the future of a statue to Christopher Columbus need to hear from both Native Americans—who generally view Columbus as a

symbol of European conquest—and Italian Americans—who frequently view him as a hero and symbol of Italian American contributions to American history.

7. **Treatment alternatives.** A broad range of alternatives should be considered in determining the future of a historically significant commemorative work that is publicly owned. Generally, commemorative works should not be destroyed since they have lessons to teach about difficult issues in the country's history. Reviewing the experiences of other agencies and communities can provide important examples of other possible outcomes. Some typical alternatives to consider include the following:
 - a. Retaining the commemorative work unchanged on its site. This alternative might be warranted where the work is of such exceptional historical significance that alteration or relocation is inappropriate, in which case off-site interpretation might be pursued.
 - b. Retaining the commemorative work on its site and providing context through on-site interpretation. One example is the interpretive plaque placed at the Confederate monument on the campus of the University of Mississippi in 2016. Such interpretation must be handled sensitively given the painful or emotional chapters of history being addressed. Context might also be achieved by adding an accompanying commemorative work to balance the story told by the original memorial. This was done when Congress passed legislation to add the Vietnam Women's Memorial to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the National Mall after objections that the original memorial did not acknowledge the service and sacrifices of women who served during the war. Similarly, concerns from disability rights advocates led Congress to approve adding a statue of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in a wheelchair to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C.
 - c. Modifying the commemorative work to address community concerns while maintaining the overall integrity of it or its historic environs. Illustrative of this approach, the City of San Francisco is considering removing one of five statues that comprise its Pioneer Monument, since the statue depicts a Native American in a demeaning manner.
 - d. Preserving the commemorative work, but removing it from prominent display in a public space. Relocated commemorative works can be preserved through appropriate curation, display, and interpretation in a museum setting, or re-erection in a non-public venue. One example is the relocation of a statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis from the grounds of the University of Texas to the university's Briscoe Center for American History.
8. **Public education.** Controversy over a commemorative work offers significant opportunities to increase public understanding of American history and the complexities of its more difficult aspects. This can be important given the sometimes limited public knowledge of and appreciation for U.S. history and its lessons. The public involvement process is a platform for providing information on the history of the commemorative work in question and for having advocates and opponents hear their differing perspectives. More informed public participation will pay dividends for decision makers in exploring various alternatives. Likewise, any interpretation proposed for commemorative works is a chance for further public education.

Adopted March 22, 2018



BLOG

AASLH Articles for History Practitioners

[< Previous](#) [Next >](#)

Monuments, History, and History Organizations



By John Dichtl, President and CEO, AASLH

While the widespread fervor to rethink and take down some of the nation's thousands of historical monuments has reached new heights in recent weeks, AASLH is not new to the conversation. In the pages of our publications, in conference sessions, in workshops and webinars, and in their own institutions and hometowns, our members have grappled with these difficult questions of history, memory, and commemoration.

During the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, our 2011 Annual Meeting keynote speaker, historian Edward T. Linenthal, asked if finally the war's commemoration would be remembered for having "offered a nuanced, thoughtful, inclusive, and challenging understanding of the causes and consequences of the war that stands still at the center of American history?" In 2016, an [entire issue of *History News magazine*](#) was devoted to "Reconsideration of Memorials and Monuments." In 2018, AASLH published [Controversial Monuments and Memorials: A Guide for Community Leaders](#), featuring perspectives from twenty professionals and others across our field. In June 2020, AASLH issued a statement supporting public efforts to dismantle systemic racism, calling on members to bring their history skills and to open the doors of their

history institutions to this task. On July 9, 2020, we will be recording an AASLH Conversations webinar, [“Monuments and Memory.”](#)

For the better part of the last decade, AASLH has sought to provide resources to history practitioners as they have reconsidered their community’s monuments. Especially useful in the current moment, however, is the statement that AASLH and two dozen other history associations endorsed in August 2017. The American Historical Association’s [Statement on Confederate Monuments](#) captures several important points that bear repeating today.

“Historical scholarship itself,” and all public history practice, “is a *conversation* rooted in evidence and disciplinary standards.”

History practitioners and organizations may disagree about the meanings and implications of historical events and the appropriate way to commemorate them, but a good-faith consideration of the range of ideas and expertise in their community is an essential part of reconciling divergent views about the future of a given monument or memorial.

“Debates over removal of monuments should consider chronology and other evidence that provide context for why an individual or event has been commemorated. Knowledge of such facts enables debate that learns ‘from history.’”

Knowing the specific historical context of Confederate or other monuments and the motivation for creating them is critical. When and why was the monument erected in the first place? What can that context tell us about the values and purpose behind them? Most Confederate monuments did not appear in the immediate aftermath of the Civil War but in the [late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries](#), and were intended to celebrate resistance to Reconstruction after the Civil War, to shore up the Lost Cause legacy, to strengthen racial segregation, and to intimidate African Americans. History practitioners can help ensure participants in debates about the future of a particular monument fully recognize the wider context of its creation.

“To remove a monument, or to change the name of a school or street, is not to



erase history, but rather to alter or call attention to a previous interpretation of history.”

A monument is not history itself, it is an interpretation of a historical person or event, cast at the particular moment in time of its creation. A monument or marker represents “a moment in the past when a public or private decision defined who would be honored in a community’s public spaces,” but many of those decisions were made without including all of the members of the community. Not only were many community members not included in decisions about what or whom to honor, the very subject

matter of the monuments in and of themselves excluded a large segment of society. Reconsidering a community’s monuments now allows for a more complete range of voices to weigh in on the decision of how to proceed.

“Decisions to remove memorials of Confederate generals and officials who have no other historical accomplishment does not necessarily create a slippery slope towards removing the nation’s founders, former presidents, or other historical figures whose flaws have received substantial publicity in recent years.”

Removal of some monuments might bring new scrutiny to others, but this is not a wholesale attack on history or memory. “There is no logical equivalence between the builders and protectors of a nation—however imperfect—and the men who sought to sunder that nation in the name of slavery.” Still, “there will be, and should be, debate about other people and events honored in our civic spaces.”

“We also encourage communities to remember that all memorials remain artifacts of their time and place. They should be preserved, just like any other historical document, whether in a museum or some other appropriate venue.”

It is the obligation of historians and history organizations to educate and to support civic and democratic discourse in resolving these vexing issues. We understand why protesters, representing parts of our communities whose objections to certain monuments and markers had been ignored for years or decades, have suddenly torn down or more aggressively demanded the removal of some monuments. Museums, for their part, may not have interest in housing or interpreting the monuments that do come down. We should recognize that different communities will come to different conclusions about the fate of monuments and statues, including removal, reinterpretation, or relocation. History practitioners and history organizations have an important role to play in supporting their community's efforts to arrive at those decisions.

Ultimately, community-wide engagement with and reconsideration of monuments and markers is a good thing. History museums, historical societies, and historic sites should have a prominent role in their communities in facilitating such discussions about the past and about the meaning and future of monuments and markers. History organizations may even be able to provide venues for these community-wide discussions. They certainly can provide evidence on which to ground such dialogue, and methodologies for conveying ambiguity and complexity in understanding the past and its meanings today.

By [John Dichtl](#) | July 9th, 2020 | Categories: [Aaslhblog](#), [Best Practices](#), [Education and Interpretation](#) | Tags: [Commemoration](#), [Confederate Memorials](#), [Confederate Monuments](#), [History Relevance](#), [Memorials](#), [Monuments](#), [relevance](#) | [1 Comment](#)

Statement | Washington, DC | June 18, 2020

National Trust for Historic Preservation Statement on Confederate Monuments

- Author: The National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Contact Email: pr@savingplaces.org
- Contact Phone: [202-588-6141](tel:202-588-6141)

In recent weeks, protests throughout America and around the world have sprung up in support of racial justice and equity, sparked by the horrific killings of George Floyd, Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, and others. The National Trust stands committed to support this fight for justice. We believe that [Black Lives Matter, Black History Matters](#), and that historic preservation has a powerful role to play in telling the full story of our often-difficult history. A critically important part of this work is elevating and preserving the enormous and important contributions that African Americans have made to our nation and carrying that profound legacy forward through places of truth, justice, and reconciliation.

This nationwide call for racial justice and equity has brought renewed attention to the Confederate monuments in many of our communities.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has previously issued statements about the history and treatment of Confederate monuments, emphasizing that, although some were erected—like other monuments to war dead—for reasons of memorialization, most Confederate monuments were intended to serve as a celebration of Lost Cause mythology and to advance the ideas of white supremacy. Many of them still stand as symbols of those ideologies and sometimes serve as rallying points for bigotry and hate today. To many African Americans, they continue to serve as constant and painful reminders that racism is embedded in American society.

We believe it is past time for us, as a nation, to acknowledge that these symbols do not reflect, and are in fact abhorrent to, our values and to our foundational obligation to continue building a more perfect union that embodies equality and justice for all.

We believe that removal may be necessary to achieve the greater good of ensuring racial justice and equality.

Although Confederate monuments are sometimes designated as historic, and while many were erected more than a century ago, the National Trust supports their removal from our public spaces when they continue to serve the purposes for which many were built—to glorify, promote, and reinforce white supremacy, overtly or implicitly. While some have suggested that removal may result in erasing history, we believe that removal may be necessary to achieve the greater good of ensuring racial justice and equality. And their history needs not end with their removal: we support relocation of these monuments to museums or other places where they may be preserved so that their history as elements of Jim Crow and racial injustice can be recognized and interpreted.

We believe that communities have an obligation to take on this issue forthrightly and inclusively. We recognize that not all monuments are the same, and a number of communities have carefully and methodically determined that some monuments should be removed and others retained but contextualized with educational markers or other monuments designed to counter the false narrative and racist ideology that they represent, providing a deeper understanding of their message and their purpose. We also recognize that some state legislatures have prohibited removal of such monuments, disallowing the rights of local communities wishing to remove these offensive symbols. Until such state laws are changed or overturned, contextualization may be the only option, at least for the present. Our view, however, is that unless these monuments can in fact be used to foster recognition of the reality of our painful past and invite reconciliation for the present and the future, they should be removed from our public spaces.

###

Confederate Monuments—Frequently Asked Questions

How did the National Trust for Historic Preservation—an organization dedicated to saving places—arrive at a point where it supports removal of Confederate monuments?

The National Trust believes that [Black Lives Matter](#), [Black History Matters](#), and that historic preservation have a powerful role to play in telling the full story of our often-difficult history.

The nationwide call for racial justice and equity has brought renewed attention to the Confederate monuments in many of our communities. We reexamined the statements we made in the past, including the most recent made in response to the violent white nationalist demonstrations in Charlottesville in 2017, and determined to be more clear about the importance of removing these monuments from public places when they continue to reinforce racial injustice.

[Our view is that unless these monuments can in fact be used to foster recognition of the reality of our painful past of racial injustice and invite reconciliation for the present and the future, they should be removed from our public spaces.](#)

As preservationists, our goal is not to freeze places in time, and historic places should be allowed to evolve as their communities and individuals do. The purpose of preservation is not to stop change, but to offer tools that help a community manage change in thoughtful ways that do not disconnect the community from the full legacies of its past and the potential for its future.

Does removing a Confederate monument mean you're erasing history?

No. History is not that fragile. History is written in our buildings, landscapes, documents, objects, oral traditions, individual memories, and many other places, as well as in

monuments in public spaces. To the contrary, left standing without appropriate context, these monuments promote a false and damaging narrative. When removed, these monuments can provide an even deeper understanding of history in other venues, such as museums, that can offer fuller and more inclusive context around the people, events, and ideologies that led to the monuments' creation, and their relationship to present-day issues.

Does the National Trust approve of the spontaneous removal of these monuments by individuals or groups?

No. Though the National Trust recognizes that these symbols have stood as tacit sanctions of oppression—in some cases, for more than a century—we do not agree with the removal of these monuments in any unplanned way, such as spontaneous action during a protest, that represents a danger to public safety.

What guidance is the National Trust offering to communities? What steps do you recommend?

The National Trust is in the process of developing additional guidance to help communities grapple with and formulate their own ideas on these issues, especially if they are considering removing a Confederate monument. We plan to share more resources in the coming weeks, and we want to play an active role in helping communities to allow their public spaces to continue to evolve to reflect their values. Please visit our website on this topic for updates and additional information.

What should communities do with the monuments that are removed?

Ideally, communities should be inclusive in deciding the future of these monuments and use the process as an opportunity for acknowledgement and reconciliation. Realistically, that may not be possible at the present time if the removal poses a risk to public safety. Options include putting them in storage; relocating them to private land or other locations as determined by the community; or recontextualizing them in an honest and inclusive way, whether in a museum or another place.

What, if anything, should replace them?

We believe that it is up to each community to decide whether or how to replace them, but that process should be done in a thoughtful and inclusive way to promote genuine healing and reconciliation. Because removal itself becomes a part of the ongoing history of the communities they once stood in, the resulting change in the cultural landscape of these public places creates an important opportunity to “tell the full story” about why they were erected—and why they were removed.

How does the National Trust's position on Confederate monuments translate to other types of monuments and memorials, such as those to Christopher Columbus?

This debate has sparked cascading conversations nationwide about the origin and meaning of other monuments, landmarks, or objects. We also acknowledge that not all monuments

are the same. The National Trust's statement refers specifically to Confederate monuments, their unique context, and their relationship to this moment in time. That said, we encourage all communities to review, consider, and grapple with their full complex histories, and the way those histories are represented by monuments in public places, to help move us toward greater understanding and acknowledgement of our often-difficult history.

What is the National Trust doing to save places related to African American history?

The National Trust strives to tell the full American story, including, among other ways, the National Trust's [African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund](#), which works to save places where African American history happened. We invite members of the public to [take the pledge to join us in saving these places](#), and learn more about this critical work.

What about historic sites, especially former plantations, where people were enslaved?

We differentiate symbolic monuments from historic sites that have developed over time, some of them places built by African Americans held in bondage. These historic sites today must serve as critical places to explore the legacies of slavery and discrimination, and as sites of conscience where the honest exploration of our shared history and reconciliation can occur. At our own National Trust Historic Sites, we are engaged actively in this work, but there is much to be done and we look forward to sharing our work on this with colleagues across the country as it continues.

What about people who are proud of their Confederate heritage? How should they respond to this issue?

Thoughtful, honest dialogue is essential so that those who are proud of their Confederate heritage also begin to understand the way the monuments are seen differently by other members of the community. While these monuments may be understood as part of the legacy of Confederate veterans, they are viewed by others—including some of those descendants of Confederate veterans, new residents, and African American members of the community—as public confirmation of an ideology that supports racial oppression. We believe that monuments in public spaces should reflect the shared values of the full community and should not project oppression or intimidation. People are still free to remember and honor their ancestors, whether Confederate, Union, enslaved, or free, which can be a path to deeper understanding of our shared and difficult history.

5.26 Preservation Virginia - Checklist for the Removal of Monuments from Their Original Location

Checklist for the Removal of Monuments From Their Original Location

Background: The 2020 General Assembly Session passed [HB1537](#) that “provides that a locality may remove, relocate, contextualize, or cover any monument or memorial for war veterans on the locality's public property, not including a monument or memorial located in a publicly owned cemetery, regardless of when the monument or memorial was erected.” The legislation directs the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to create regulations about adding **contextualization**. However, the legislation **does not** provide or direct DHR to prepare guidance for localities about considerations of **removing** a monument safely or the implications of removal on local, state, and federal designations.

An interracial working group of Virginia preservation practitioners and scholars with varied backgrounds in history museums, university teaching, community and historic site consulting, and public service met virtually to discuss the preservation/conservation issues related to monument removal. The group included emerging thought and practice leaders, as well as preservation professionals with research and practice experience in Virginia.

The group agreed that decisions to remove, contextualize, or take other steps to reveal the histories of monuments designed and installed during the Jim Crow and the mid-century Civil Rights Era in twentieth-century Virginia could be an important step in community truth, reconciliation, and healing.

The following checklist is offered to provide guidance to localities considering removal of war monuments and memorials. Not all items will be applicable to a particular situation, nor is this a comprehensive list of considerations. It is offered as a starting point to help each locality consider its individual circumstances and its communities' values and aspirations.

Researching Ownership, Reviews, and Restrictions of the Monument and/or Memorial

Knowing the unique history of each monument and memorial is a critical first step. In most cases, these statues, pedestals, and plaques were erected a century or more ago. Issues of ownership have come up in various communities.

1. Does the locality own the land beneath the monument? In some localities, the local government transferred ownership of the land (even when located in the middle of a courthouse green or other municipal property) to the organization sponsoring the installation of the monument. You can verify ownership by researching:
 - a. County or city deed and land records
 - b. Period newspapers and periodicals
 - c. General Assembly proceedings
2. If land was deeded to a third party:
 - a. Does the entity still exist?
 - b. If not, is there a successor to the original entity?
3. Is the monument owned by the organization that sponsored installation of the monument?

- a. Consult with the locality's attorney to investigate provisions under the new legislation to guide removal.
4. Are there ownership or location reversion clauses or stipulations?
5. If there are ownership issues or other restrictions, is there a possible process to reach an outcome that will reduce harm and promote healing?
6. Who currently maintains the monument?
7. Is the monument a Contributing Resource within a locally designated historic district or located on a locally designated property that is subject to review by an architectural review board or similar elected or appointed body?
8. Is the monument listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places?
 - a. Without prior consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, a listed monument will automatically be delisted upon removal from its historic site.
 - b. In cases where a monument is being moved to a new location, rather than to storage, consult with the Department of Historic Resources on appropriate site selection and possible retention of listing status.

Documenting History

Within our communities, there have been decades-long struggles to address and correct the racial injustice that many of these monuments convey. Understating the history of these monuments can help communities to understand, acknowledge, and document their effects for more than a century on people who see the monuments and memorials as creating a false sense of history and racial supremacy that is disturbing and threatening to them.

1. Who sponsored the monument?
 - a. What was their mission and primary membership?
 - b. Does the organization exist today?
 - c. Was the monument sponsored by an individual or individuals? Are there descendants alive today?
2. How was the creation and installation funded?
 - a. By a single organization or a combination of groups? What was their mission and primary membership?
 - b. Through subscription?
 - c. Primarily by one or more individuals?
 - d. By the locality?
 - e. Through a special tax?
3. Is the monument associated with a particular individual, historical event, or military unit?
 - a. Is there a historical association to the monument's location?
4. When was the monument dedicated?
 - a. Are there news accounts or other accounts that documents who attended?
 - b. Who spoke at the dedication and what was the content of the speeches?
5. Was there any public opposition when the monument was installed?

- a. Was there an African-American newspaper or other publication that reported on the creation, installation, or dedication; were there editorials or published letters?
 - b. Was there formal or informal opposition?
6. What activities have occurred at the monument since it was installed?
- a. Regular gatherings and/or events of the organizing entity?
 - b. Opposition gatherings by individuals or organizations--rallies, events?
 - c. Have perceptions of the monument changed? Has that affected the uses and activities in the vicinity of the monument?
 - d. How will removal impact the historical narrative? Will that be addressed or not?
 - e. Reach out to lineage groups, family associations, as well as communities of color through churches, NAACP, local African American organizations, and school groups and ask for their opinion about what the monument means. Meet groups where they are; do not reinforce supremacy by holding meetings in places that might have uncomfortable associations.

Documenting Design

Some monuments were individually commissioned and may be of scholarly interest because they may reveal past attitudes of our society toward power and influence; are part of a body of work of a particular designer, artist, period, or style; or exhibit details of work, material, and/or site arrangement and organization that may be significant in the study of art, design, and or planning. Contemporary artists and theorists may wish to study and re-evaluate monument design as artists create and install new works of art. Historians and theorists are also likely to conduct new research related to these monumental sculptural works in public spaces and the human responses to their presence over time.

- 1. Was the monument an individual work of art or part of a series of other installations in nearby or other community locations?
- 2. Who was the artist or manufacturer?
 - a. Are there other known works by the same artist or manufacturer?
 - b. Is the statue one that was mass produced?
 - c. Could the monument be part of a body of work that may warrant professional evaluation before or as part of the removal and relocation process? Would a professional evaluation influence the removal process and the location to which the monument will be moved?
- 3. Was the monument's placement part of an intentional landscape design, or simply placed without significant regard to the surroundings?
- 4. Was there a landscape designer associated with the design of the site?
- 5. Have elements been added over time?
- 6. Is there graffiti or other evidence of protest and resistance to the presence of the monument?

7. Take photographs of the monument and document the design, dimensions and material. Note its current condition and include any graffiti or graffiti traces that have been added as well as any intentional chipping or incisions.
 - a. Map the location including GPS coordinates; and record with a diagram the landscaped site with its plans and measurements and any auxiliary features such as plaques, signs, walkways, paving, plantings and/or fencing.

Collateral Materials and Pedestals

Monuments do not exist in a vacuum. As part of both a goal to emulate the grand plazas of Europe and reinforce repression, additional memorials and plaques often have been located in close proximity to monuments. Streets and buildings also may have names that reinforce messages of racial supremacy.

1. Document the design, dimensions, and material of the pedestal. Examine the inscription of the pedestal. Some simply contain a name. Others contain phrases and symbols that reinforce racial dominance.
 - a. [The legislation](#) arguably requires that pedestals that are retained once a statue has been removed will be subject to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources review as part of their contextualization responsibility.
 - b. Document the names, imagery, and symbols that are inscribed/applied on the pedestal.
2. Take an inventory of any memorials, plaques, and associated street and building names.
 - a. Research the placement and history of the plaques, etc.
 - b. Consider removal, adding context or renaming

Oral Histories

Oral histories are an important opportunity to capture the voices of people and their reflections of history embodied by the monument.

1. Enlist local libraries, historical societies, churches, and other organizations to help film and collect the recollections.
2. Ensure participation of a broad spectrum of people in the community.
3. Identify a repository for the oral histories and consider ways to share them with consent of those recorded or interviewed.

Planning For Removal

Careful and thoughtful planning is needed in order to safely remove any monument and prepare for the future use and appearance of the site.

1. Consider how the monument site and related spaces will be treated following removal.
 - a. Consider how the monument will be moved.
 - i. Is it metal or stone?
 - ii. How many pieces make up the construction?
 - b. Will it remain a commemorative space or will it be repurposed?
 - c. Will there be an interim period before a more permanent decision is made?

- d. Will the monument remain accessible to the public or will it be concealed or shielded?
 - e. If encased, fenced or otherwise kept inaccessible to the public as a way to mitigate possible damage, how will the community be allowed to continue to register its reactions to the monument?
 - f. How will the site be treated during the period immediately following removal?
 - g. Identify a process for making decisions for more long-term uses, planning, and design.
2. Find original plans of the monument to determine how the statue, pedestal, and any other elements were constructed.
 3. Consider consultation with an art conservator or other professional for assistance in planning the removal process.
 4. Identify riggers who have experience and expertise in moving large statues.
 5. What kind of security is necessary for the removal?
 - a. How will spectators be managed for human safety? Do you anticipate that a large number of people might gather to witness the removal? How will you plan for an assembly?
 - b. How will transportation and utilities be managed? Will streets need to be closed temporarily? Will parking need to be restricted during preparation and removal? Will any utilities or other services need to be disconnected or temporarily disrupted? If so, remember to post public informational signage and to notify those likely to be affected.
 - c. How will the monument be transferred?
 6. Find appropriate storage for the monument and its associated parts.
 - a. Identify a new site or storage facility prior to removing.
 - b. Is the facility secure?
 - c. Will the storage be temporary or permanent?
 7. Determine whether the monument needs conservation.
 8. Will the pedestal be retained and repurposed?
 - a. Will divisive language or images be removed, covered, reinterpreted? If so, how?
 - b. Evaluate design significance before repurposing and consider how significant features integral to the overall pedestal design might be incorporated as new inscriptions or other features are added.
 9. Determine full costs for removal and/or relocation.

After the Monument is Removed

Stewardship responsibilities for the monument do not end with removal. Once the monument has been removed:

1. Plan to re-evaluate historic designation documents
 - a. Do local, state or federal designations need to be revised to reflect the removal? Does the National Register Nomination need to be updated?

- b. Is this an opportunity to revise the documents to reflect the communities' current values?
 2. Will the monument be moved to another location within the control of the locality?
 - a. If so, how will the monument be interpreted?
 - b. Consult with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for regulations to guide contextualization and interpretation.
 3. Will the monument be transferred to another organization? [HB1537](#) provides that the monument may be transferred to a museum, historical society, government, cemetery, or military battlefield.
 - a. Is the museum or historical society established?
 - b. Does it have a history of and the capacity to care for artifacts of this type?
 - c. Does the institution have a record or mission statement and vision of equitable interpretation?

Addressing the Site after a Monument is Removed

Once a monument has been removed, consider the site where it was located.

1. Identify individuals who have different perspectives who can advise, help plan, or help to decide whether the removed monument will be addressed through site interpretation, how the site will be addressed--whether and how it will be paved or planted or whether new sculptural or other elements will be located on or near the site of the removed monument.
2. Enlist the assistance of landscape architects and others who can help assess and plan for how the site can be made a place where all can feel welcome.

New Monuments

Have an inclusive and equitable process to consider new monuments.

1. Enlist the assistance of local museums, historical societies, humanities organizations, and educational institutions.
2. Identify individuals who have different perspectives who might serve on a committee.
3. Develop inclusive ways to survey the community for how and whether new monuments or other features will be added in the future.

Resources--Search for recommendations regarding memorials on these sites

[Department of Historic Resources](#)

[Preservation Virginia](#)

[Virginia Humanities](#)

[Monument Lab](#)

[FiveThirtyEight](#)

[American Association of State and Local History](#)

[Society for Architectural Historians](#)

[National Register of Historic Places--Contact](#)

[Transforming Community Spaces](#)

5.27 Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Historic Resources - Guidance Regarding Confederate Monuments



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

DHR Guidance Regarding Confederate Monuments

Echoing Governor Northam's [recent comments](#) regarding removal of Confederate monuments and public safety, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) urges those advocating for removal of these monuments in Virginia localities to allow for a legal and deliberative process. As soon as July 1, localities may legally remove monuments; in the meantime, vandalism, potentially a Class 6 felony under state law (§ [18.2 – 137](#)), may unnecessarily pose a risk to public safety and will impede the orderly removal of the monuments.

During these turbulent times, owners of monuments are faced with difficult and time-sensitive choices. DHR offers the following guidelines to support the removal of monuments in a manner adhering to best preservation practices, one that will also allow for input from local officials and citizenry about the ultimate fate of each monument.

Guidance for Localities:

On July 1, amendments to Virginia Code §15.2-1812 take effect that empower localities to remove, relocate, contextualize, or cover certain monuments or memorials for war veterans, including Confederate monuments, through prescribed steps. In the meantime, removing a monument prior to July 1 may leave a local government legally vulnerable.

Other relevant Code sections regarding damages and penalties:

§15.2-1812.1

§18.2-137

Guidance Regarding Contextualization of Monuments: As required by HB 1537, DHR and the Board of Historic Resources are in the process of developing regulations for localities regarding the contextualization of monuments that remain on public property in their existing location. The purpose of the contextualization is to explain to the public the history of the monument, the motivation for its erection, and the truth regarding the "Lost Cause."

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

The Board of Historic Resources is responsible for promulgating regulations regarding the process for contextualization of certain monuments or memorials for war veterans. This is the sole responsibility of the BHR under this legislation. The BHR draft regulations are currently expected to be drafted before the end of July 2020, and the BHR will vote on approval of the draft regulations at their next meeting in September 2020 in order to begin the regulatory process.

Guidance for Easement Property Owners:

In the event of an emergency, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) may grant permission for the temporary removal of monuments located on properties protected by easements held by the Board of Historic Resources. The provisions contained within the specific easement, as well as the following protocols, will guide such removal:

1. A written request for removal must be submitted to the DHR Easement Program Architect by the property owner, consistent with the project review process. The request should include a photograph(s) of the monument, a site plan to confirm its approximate location on the property, and describe the means and methods of removal. The likelihood of ground disturbance should also be addressed, as well as the proposed storage location for the monument.

Because of the emergency nature of the request, the standard 30-day review period will not apply. All efforts will be made to respond to the request within two (2) business days of receipt of the request. Receipt of a request will be acknowledged via electronic mail within one (1) business day. Clearly indicate the proposed timeline for removal in a written request.

Please note that any request for removal of a funerary monument, crypt, or other memorial marking the interment of an individual or individuals will also be evaluated against applicable state law.

2. Comprehensive documentation of the monument must be completed prior to removal. Photographs of the monument itself, as well as its setting, should be taken from multiple angles and perspectives. Documentation must include a written condition assessment, taking particular note of any instances of deterioration or aspects in need of repair.
3. The monument should be removed in a single piece whenever possible. If disassembly is required, it should occur at the original joints and in such a manner that facilitates its re-installation. It may also be acceptable to temporarily remove a portion of a monument (i.e. a statue, sculpture, or plaque).
4. Project planning should include efforts to minimize ground disturbance, including that resulting from the removal of the monument or the use of any heavy equipment. Use of protective construction mats and avoiding the use of heavy or tracked equipment after a rain event may help to minimize ground disturbance. If

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

disturbance cannot be avoided, archaeological investigation may be required prior to monument removal.

5. Notify local law enforcement of the removal plans.
6. Whenever possible, the monument should remain on the easement property, with all components stored together. Secure, interior storage conditions appropriate to the monument material should be identified. Where it is necessary to store monument components in multiple locations, each component should be clearly labeled, and a single document listing the location and method of storage of all components shall be provided to essential staff persons associated with the owner and the easement program of DHR. If the monument will be stored for a duration of time longer than one (1) year, a conservation plan must be submitted for DHR review and approval within the first year of storage.
7. Following the removal of a monument, the verification of the proper storage of the monument will be included as part of future stewardship monitoring visits by DHR.
8. The cost of removal is the responsibility of the property owner. Depending on the monument design, the use of heavy machinery and/or specialized professionals may be necessary. Anticipate potential difficulty securing a contractor to complete the work, due to both expediency and safety concerns. Entities listed on the [DHR Historic Trades Directory](#) may be helpful, but are not specifically endorsed by DHR.
9. Reinstallation should follow the standard easement program request for project review.

All easement property requests should be submitted to:

Megan Melinat
Easement Program Architect
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
megan.melinat@dhr.virginia.gov

Considerations for Appropriate Removal:

- Pre-Removal Documentation is highly recommended. This may include 3-D scanning, photography, photogrammetry, and written condition documentation.
- Cost – depending on the monument, removal may require the services of a general contractor, crane operator, mason, riggers, archaeologist (if surrounding landscape is impacted by removal)
- Team Qualifications – should include qualified conservator (American Institute for Conservation can provide a list of conservators for your locality and their number is 202-452-9545)
- Contractors – obstacles may be encountered when attempting to procure local services; some firms are not interested for safety reasons
- Methods – remove in a single piece if possible. If not, disassemble at original joints

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

- Safekeeping of associated plaques, time capsules, removal ornament
- Storage, Repurposing, Deaccessioning, Acquisition by another entity or institution
- Security
- Coordinate activity with local government officials, including law enforcement, well in advance of planned work. Be aware of local historic district overlays and other local laws, methods, processes that may apply to monument removal.
- If a property is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, consultation with the National Register program at the National Park Service should occur prior to removal. Monuments moved without prior consultation with the National Park Service are immediately delisted by the Keeper of the National Register.

Best Practices for Damaged Monuments:

- Documentation of Damage: Hire a conservator to document damage, there may be kinds of damage that a non-expert may not recognize. Documentation should take the form of photography and written reports at the least, more documentation is always better.
- Paint removal: The owner of the monument should decide if the paint is now an important part of the history of the monument that should be preserved before the decision for removal is made. Please keep in mind that while paint and other forms of vandalism may be disfiguring to the monument, it may also now form an important part of the history of the monument. If it is decided that the paint removal is necessary. It should be thoroughly documented by a qualified conservator, samples of all paints and other vandalization materials should be taken and stored if deemed necessary for documentation and future study before removal takes place. A qualified conservator should be hired to perform any paint removal. A conservator will prioritize the preservation of the original surface of the sculpture that survives underneath the paint or other vandalizing material.
- Masonry damage should be prioritized if there are safety and structural concerns. A professional conservator should both consult on structural repairs and perform aesthetic repairs on masonry, stone, and brick.
- Conservation/Preservation of damaged monuments: The owner of the monument should decide if the damage is now an important part of the history of the monument that should be preserved before the decision for repair is made. Please keep in mind that while vandalism may be disfiguring to the monument, it may also now form an important part of the history of the monument. If it is decided that the repair is necessary, it should be thoroughly documented by a qualified conservator, samples of all paints and other vandalization materials should be taken and stored if deemed necessary for documentation and future study before repair takes place. A qualified conservator should be hired to perform any repair and conservation treatment. A conservator will prioritize the preservation of the history of the sculpture that survives.

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

- Be aware that monuments may contain time capsules and other purposefully placed materials from the time of the monument's installation that should be considered and looked for when the statue, pedestal and/or, associated objects are removed.

Implications Regarding National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register Listings.

In order for an individually listed monument/memorial to retain continuous National Register listing, it should not be relocated until the Keeper of the National Register has cleared the proposed move. See [36CFR60.14\(b\)](#).

Individually listed monuments/memorials that are moved without clearance by the Keeper are automatically delisted from the National Register.

Delisting a monument/memorial because it has been moved without Keeper clearance is not a punitive action. Grounds for removing a property from the National Register are explained at [36CFR15](#).

- An example of a removed memorial is Appomattox Statue in Alexandria. In addition to contributing to the Alexandria Historic District, the memorial was individually listed in the registers. The United Daughters of the Confederacy removed Appomattox Statue during the first week of June 2020 as part of a negotiated agreement with the City of Alexandria. Because the Keeper of the National Register was not consulted about the memorial's removal, Appomattox Statue was delisted at the moment it was removed. The statue may be re-nominated for listing after it has been reinstalled in another outdoor setting (statues in museums are not eligible for listing).

As part of the consultation process with the Keeper, the original nomination should be scrutinized to understand what qualities of the monument made it eligible for individual listing and/or contributing status in a historic district. For instance, the [Turner Ashby Memorial](#) is listed under Criterion A in the area of Social History and its significance is very much tied to its location as the place Ashby is thought to have died in battle, as well as it being the site of annual commemorations by the United Daughters of the Confederacy ever since. It is not possible to relocate the site of Ashby's death. If the elements associated with the memorial, therefore, are moved to a new location, it is not likely these elements in their new location would be eligible for the Registers.

Monuments/memorials that are contributing to a listed historic district lose their contributing status if they are moved without clearance by the Keeper. If moved out of the historic district, the monument can no longer contribute to the district. If the monument is moved to a new location within the historic district, it may continue to contribute if the Keeper has approved the new location.

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Concerning most historic districts in Virginia, removal of a monument/memorial that is a contributing object or structure likely would not cause the entire district to be delisted. Both the VLR and NRHP have a high bar for delisting a historic district, as the entire district must be found no longer to be a distinguishable entity with significance and integrity. That said, demolitions in one area on the edge of a district can result in changing the district's boundary to remove that area. Demolitions that eat up the center of a district likely would lead to delisting as the VLR and NRHP do not allow 'donut holes' in districts. But the types of monuments and memorials in most districts do not have that kind of scale.

Not all Confederate monuments and memorials are already listed in or recommended eligible for listing in the VLR and NRHP. For example, Norfolk's mayor ordered removal of the Confederate Monument in downtown on June 12 as a matter of public safety. This statue was not within a listed historic district, was not individually listed, and furthermore had not ever been evaluated by DHR for Register eligibility.

Report of the Monuments Work Group (2016): In 2015, former Governor Terry McAuliffe tasked a diverse Work Group to make recommendations for best practices that may help localities foster a constructive dialogue when it comes to discussions regarding monuments. DHR was a member of the Work Group and presented statistics and recommendations on historic monuments and memorials—including ones referencing the Civil War, both Confederate- and Union-affiliated. The Work Group issued its [report](#) of recommendations in 2016. Appendix A of the report included a presentation DHR made to the Work Group summarizing information the agency has compiled on war memorials in Virginia. In July 2018, DHR updated the presentation to reflect newer figures resulting from our ongoing survey efforts. Here is that [updated presentation](#)

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

6.0 Acknowledgements

The History Commissioners wish to acknowledge the community of people who worked to produce the Confederate Names Inventory Report as a major research project completed within the required time limits.

Fairfax County History Commission as a Committee of the Whole:

Anne Barnes, Robert Beach, Gretchen Bulova, Phyllis Walker Ford*, Carole Herrick*, Lynne Garvey-Hodge, Mary Lipsey*, Sallie Lyons, Tammy Mannarino*, Esther McCullough, David Meyer, Elise Murray, Barbara Naef*, Barbara Peters, Cheryl-Ann Repetti, Steve Sherman, Sue Kovach Shuman, Anne Stuntz*, Jordan Tannenbaum, Gregory Wilson*

Community Research Partners Contacts:

City of Fairfax Museum & Visitor Center – Susan Inskeep Gray, Town of Clifton, Town of Herndon, Herndon Historical Society, Town of Vienna, Historic Vienna, Inc., Burke Historical Society, Bull Run Civil War Round Table, Historic Centreville Society, Friends of Historic Centreville, Fairfax County Genealogical Society, Historical Society of Fairfax County, Franconia Museum, Great Falls Historical Society, Hunter Mill Defense League, Mount Vernon Regional Historical Society, NOVA Parks, Reston Trust and Museum, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Fairfax Chapter

Fairfax County & Commonwealth Staff Contacts:

Hunter Mill District – Supervisor Walter Alcorn, Gwenn Minton, Matthew Knox
Providence District – Supervisor Dalia Palchik, Aryeh Kalender
Office of County Executive – Rachel Flynn
Office of the County Attorney – Daniel Robinson
Fairfax County Park Authority – Dr. Elizabeth Crowell*
Fairfax County Architectural Review Board
Fairfax County Archives – Heather Bollinger, Georgia Brown
Fairfax Library Virginia Room – Christopher Barbuschak*
Department Planning & Development, History Commission Liaison, – Denice Dressel*
Department Planning & Development, Heritage Resources – Kyra Davis
Department Planning & Development, GIS – Daniel White, Marsha Collins,
Facilities Management Division – Michael Lambert
Fairfax County Department of Transportation – Noelle Dominguez
Land Development Services – Kenneth Williams, Kristen Munz
Virginia Department of Transportation – Helen Ross

* Members and staff of the Confederate Names Committee

7.0 Appendices

7.1 Compiled Filtered Lists by District

The Compiled Filtered Lists by Magisterial Districts represent the full inventory of Research Notes generated during the Confederate Names Inventory project. All the assets listed were investigated to verify or clear Confederate name association. Those in red font are confirmed as Confederate names.

7.11 Braddock District Compiled Filtered Lists

Braddock District Civic Association

SUBD_NAME	Partial Match	Notes
Bradfield	Bradfield	No Confederate Association Found
Burke Centre Conservancy	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Cove Condo	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Estates	Burke	Common Family Name
Fairfax Club HOA	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Villa	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Lake Fairfax Estates	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fox Lair	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Greenfield Farms	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Hills	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Glen	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Lee Forest C/A	Lee	Common Family Name
Leewood Forest HOA	Lee	Common Family Name
Leewood HOA	Lee	Common Family Name
Waverlee Woods C/A	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Carrleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Crownleigh Community	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Dunleigh HOA	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Dunleigh HOA	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Robinson Square	Robinson	No Confederate Association Found
Robinson Square	Robinson	No Confederate Association Found
Whitfield Green	Whitfield	No Confederate Association Found

Braddock District Filtered Community Center Name List

Community Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Audrey Moore Recenter	Moore	No Confederate Association Found

Robinson Square Community Center	Robinson	No Confederate Association Found
----------------------------------	----------	----------------------------------

Braddock District Filtered Hydrology Name List

Hydrology Names	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Head	Head	No Confederate Association Found
Head	Head	No Confederate Association Found

Braddock District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Burke Centre Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name- Silas Burke
Burke School	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Towne Center Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Village Center II Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Village Center Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name
Fairfax Centre Shopping Center	Fairfax	Common Family Name – Lord Fairfax
Fairfax Corner Shopping Center	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax County Government Center	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax County Herrity Building	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax County Pennino Building	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Court Shopping Center	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Memorial Park Cemetery	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Villa Elementary School	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Lee Plaza Shopping Center	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway- Robert E. Lee
Robinson High School	Robinson	Sgt. Robinson first Virginian Medal of Honor winner during the Vietnam war

Braddock District Filtered Library Name List

Library Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Burke Centre Library	Burke	Common Family Name - Silas Burke

Braddock District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List

Non-FCPA Trail Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Burkeshire Commons Trail	Burke	Common Family Name
Univ - Daniels Run	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax County Parkway Trail	Fairfax	Common Family Name – Lord Fairfax
Forest - Mosby	Mosby	This may be a trail that connects to subdivision Mosby Woods in Fairfax City (Source: FCPA)

Braddock District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Burke Centre	Burke	Common Family Name- Silas Burke
Burke Towne Center	Burke	Common Family Name
Fairfax Centre	Fairfax	Common Family Name- Lord Fairfax
Fairfax Corner	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Court	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Lee Plaza	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for Lee Highway which was named for Robert E. Lee

Braddock District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Francy Adams Ct	Adams	No Confederate Association Found
Alison Dr	Alison	No Confederate Association Found
Allenby Rd	Allen	No Confederate Association Found
Ethan Allen Ln	Allen	No Confederate Association Found
Glenallen St	Allen	No Confederate Association Found
Bacon Ct	Bacon	No Confederate Association Found
Bakersville Ln	Baker	No Confederate Association Found
Battailles Ct	Battaille	Common Family Name
Bellmont Dr	Bell	No Confederate Association Found
Berrywood Ct	Berry	No Confederate Association Found
Luxberry Dr	Berry	No Confederate Association Found

Queensberry Ave	Berry	No Confederate Association Found
Winterberry Ln	Berry	No Confederate Association Found
Blackburn Dr	Blackburn	No Confederate Association Found
Hollie Bowling Ln	Bowling	No Confederate Association Found
Bradfield Ct	Bradfield	No Confederate Association Found
Bradfield Dr	Bradfield	No Confederate Association Found
Brentwood Farm Dr	Brent	No Confederate Association Found
Broadwater Dr	Broadwater	Common Family Name
Burke Centre Pkwy	Burke	Common Family Name- Silas Burke
Burke Chase Ct	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Commons Ct	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Commons Rd	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Lake Rd	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Pond Ct	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Pond Ln	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Rd	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Station Ct	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Station Rd	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Towne Ct	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke View Ave	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke View Ct	Burke	Common Family Name
Burkewood Way	Burke	Common Family Name
Old Burke Lake Rd	Burke	Common Family Name
Burr Oak Way	Burr	No Confederate Association Found
Carters Oak Ct	Carter	Common Family Name
Carters Oak Way	Carter	Common Family Name
Carterwood Dr	Carter	No Confederate Association Found
King Carter Ct	Carter	No Confederate Association Found
Castle Cary Ln	Cary	No Confederate Association Found
Cooper's Landing Ct	Cooper	No Confederate Association Found

Mount Corcoran Pl	Corcoran	Confirmed Confederate Association – In Signal Hill Subdivision: Irish American Brig. Gen Michael Corcoran led the 69th New York Regiment to DC. Fort Corcoran was one of the first forts built to defend DC. He led the 69th into battle at the First Battle of Bull Run. He organized the Corcoran Legion of five New York regiments which consisted of many Irish-American soldiers who idolized him. In December 1863, he was thrown from a runaway horse and fractured his skull. He died at the W.P Gunnell house in the City of Fairfax on December 22, 1863, age 36.
La Cross Ct	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Crows Nest Ct	Crow	No Confederate Association Found
Darlington St	Darlington	No Confederate Association Found
Joshua Davis Ct	Davis	No Confederate Association Found
Dove Nest Ct	Dove	No Confederate Association Found
Doveville Ln	Dove	No Confederate Association Found
Wooden Dove Ct	Dove	No Confederate Association Found
Duncan Dr	Duncan	No Confederate Association Found
Ellzey Dr	Ellzey	No Confederate Association Found
Llewellyn Ct	Ewell	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Blvd	Fairfax	Common Family Name - Lord Fairfax
Fairfax Center Creek Dr	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Center Woods Trl	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Commons Dr	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Corner Ave	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Corner Ave E	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Corner Ave W	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax County Pkwy Nb	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Estates Dr	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Meadows Cir	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Woods Way	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Ann Fitz Hugh Dr	Fitz	No Confederate Association Found

Ashford Ln	Ford	Common Family Name. William Henry Ashford had a house on Guinea Road since at least 1860. He voted for secession in 1859 and 1860. His son Charles Ashford served in Company D, 17th VA Infantry and died in the war. The schoolhouse next to his property that was named "Ashford School" still stands and is on the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites. Subdivision platted in 1972.
Blackford St	Ford	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Glen Ct	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest St	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestdale Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Harrow Ln	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Lair Dr	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Sparrow Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Foxe Pl	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Gaines St	Gaines	Common Family Name
Gardner Pl	Gardner	No Confederate Association Found
Garner St	Garner	No Confederate Association Found
Gooding Pond Ct	Gooding	Common Family Name
Ashford Green Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision platted in 2004 and has English-themed streets.
Braddock Green Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Green Dr	Green	Fairfax - Common Family Name
Greenshank Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Hampshire Green Ave	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Oak Green Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Oak Green Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Park Green Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Park Green Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Wood Green Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Grigsby Dr	Grigsby	Common Family Name
Home Guard Dr	Guard	Both Confederate and Union had Home Guards who were citizen militias and who defended the home front.
Hall Dr	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Ossian Hall Ln	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
James Halley Dr	Halley	No Confederate Association Found
Southampton Dr	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found

Harmon Pl	Harmon	No Confederate Association Found
Head Ct	Head	No Confederate Association Found
Heathwood Ct	Heath	No Confederate Association Found
Herberts Crossing Dr	Herbert	Confirmed Confederate Association – Located in Signal Hill Subdivision: Arthur Herbert of the 17th Virginia Infantry was a partner of the Burke and Herbert bank. He also was a pall bearer in 1891 at the funeral of Gen. William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, Robert E. Lee’s son.
Dixie Hill Rd	Hill	Dixie is a word with Confederate associations. On October 4, 1948, The Dixie Hill Corporation acquired 41 acres in the Centreville Magisterial District from Boston and Nellie Taylor. Developers Joseph B. and Orene J. Deming had organized The Dixie Hill Corporation for the sole purpose of holding legal title to the property. On September 12, 1950, their corporation deeded the property to themselves.
Fairfax Hills Way	Hill	Fairfax- Common Family Name
Forest Hill Ct	Hill	Forest -No
Forest Hill Dr	Hill	Forest-No
Hill Cumorah Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Shooters Hill Ln	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Signal Hill Dr	Hill	Civil War related
Hogans Lake Pl	Hogan	No Confederate Association Found
Holden St	Holden	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Center Hunt Trl	Hunt	Fairfax -Common Family Name
Hunt Rd	Hunt	Common Family Name
Huntwood Manor Dr	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Orange Hunt Ln	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Earlehurst St	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found
Hurst Ct	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found
Penshurst Dr	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found
Inzer St	Inzer	No Confederate Association Found
Fort Fisher Ct	Ish	Confederate – In Signal Hill Subdivision: Fort Fisher was Confederate fort built to protect the trading routes of Wilmington, North Carolina.
Jackson St	Jackson	Confirmed Confederate Association

Jacksons Oak Ct	Jackson	Common Family Name
Jebb St	Jeb	No Confederate Association Found
Kelley Dr	Kelley	No Confederate Association Found
Atlee Pl	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Gramlee Cir	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Lee Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - “The Lee Highway was named for General Robert E. Lee. Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870) was the son of Revolutionary War hero and Governor of Virginia Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee. Robert E. Lee was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, West Point, an engineer, and a U.S. Army colonel. However, he was most famous as General-in-Chief for the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War. After the war, Lee was president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington, Virginia where he is buried.
Lee Hwy Service Rd	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - “The Lee Highway was named for General Robert E. Lee. Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870) was the son of Revolutionary War hero and Governor of Virginia Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee. Robert E. Lee was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, an engineer, and a U.S. Army colonel. However, he was most famous as General-in-Chief for the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War. After the war, Lee was president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington, Virginia where he is buried.
Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association – See Lee Jackson Memorial Highway Report
Lee Pl	Lee	Common Family Name- Lee Family

Lee St	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - In 1907, Robert E. and Annie M. Marshall subdivided a tract of land which they owned and lived on in Burke and named it the Marshall & Brown Subdivision. They named streets after Burke residents including Marshall and Gaines streets. They also named Lee and Jackson Streets after the two well-known Confederate generals. Eileen Remington identified these streets as being named for Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson in a 1978 Burke Herald article.
Leehigh Ct	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association – See Lee Highway
Leehigh Dr	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association – See Lee Highway
Leesville Blvd	Lee	Common Family Name
Leeway Ct	Lee	Common Family Name
Mary Lee Ln	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Steven Lee Ct	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Carrleigh Pkwy	Leigh	Carr - developer
Crownleigh Ct	Leigh	Carr - developer
Dunleigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Dunleigh Dr	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Dunleigh Glen Ln	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Fairleigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Sandy Lewis Dr	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found
Point Longstreet Way	Longstreet	Confirmed Confederate Association – Part of Signal Hill Subdivision: General James Longstreet, a veteran of the Mexican War, was an adviser and friend to General Lee. He led in several Confederate victories but was criticized for his errors in other circumstances. After the war, his support of the Republican party and President Grant also hurt his reputation.
Lynchburg Ct	Lynch	No Confederate Association Found
Malone Ct	Malone	No Confederate Association Found
Lamarre Dr	Marr	No Confederate Association Found
Quincy Marr Dr	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association

Martins Landing Ct	Martin	No Confederate Association Found
Martins Landing Ln	Martin	No Confederate Association Found
Mason Bluff Ct	Mason	No Confederate Association Found
Mason Bluff Dr	Mason	No Confederate Association Found
Mason Park Ct	Mason	No Confederate Association Found
Mason Pond Dr	Mason	No Confederate Association Found
Mcwhorter Pl	McWhorter	No Confederate Association Found
Ashmeade Dr	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Englemeade Dr	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Mattie Moore Ct	Moore	No Confederate Association Found
Moreland Ln	Moreland	No Confederate Association Found
Oak Moss Ter	Moss	No Confederate Association Found
Morrisons Way	Orrison	No Confederate Association Found
Paynes Church Dr	Payne	No Confederate Association Found
Pickett Rd	Pickett	Common Family Name
Powell's Landing Rd	Powell	No Confederate Association Found. Road first platted as part of the Vertain Park subdivision in 1946 (Deed Book 591, Page 24). The subdivision has a couple of first names for streets. None of them are associated with previous property owners or the developer. Seems unlikely there is a connection to local Confederates John S. Powell (who lived in Occoquan) and Thomas Powell.
Powell Rd	Powell	No Confederate Association Found. Road first platted as part of the Vertain Park subdivision in 1946 (Deed Book 591, Page 24). The subdivision has a couple of first names for streets. None of them are associated with previous property owners or the developer. Seems unlikely there is a connection to local Confederates John S. Powell (who lived in Occoquan) and Thomas Powell.
Richardson Dr	Richardson	No Confederate Association Found
Royston St	Roy	No Confederate Association Found
Viceroy Ct	Roy	No Confederate Association Found
Viceroy St	Roy	No Confederate Association Found
Rucker Ct	Rucker	No Confederate Association Found
Kimscott Ct	Scott	No Confederate Association Found
Simpson Ln	Simpson	Common Family Name
Skinner Dr	Skinner	No Confederate Association Found

Slidell Ln	Slidell	No Confederate Association Found
Eddystone St	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Heatherstone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Pickstone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Pickstone Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stone Gate Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stone Haven Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stone Wood Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Wheatstone Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Sutherland Ct	Sutherland	No Confederate Association Found
Taylor Dr	Taylor	Common Family Name
Thompsons Creek Cir	Thompson	No Confederate Association Found
Charles Thomson Ln	Thomson	No Confederate Association Found
John Turley Pl	Turley	No Confederate Association Found
John Tyler Ct	Tyler	No Confederate Association Found
Walker St	Walker	No Confederate Association Found
Warren Ln	Warren	No Confederate Association Found
Weber Ct	Weber	No Confederate Association Found
Weber St	Weber	No Confederate Association Found
West Dr	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westover Ct	West	No Confederate Association Found
Hepplewhite Ct	White	No Confederate Association Found
Lakewhite Ct	White	No Confederate Association Found
Nellie White Ln	White	No Confederate Association Found
Whitefield St	White	No Confederate Association Found
Whitewater Dr	White	No Confederate Association Found
Whitfield Ct	Whitfield	No Confederate Association Found
Wilson Woods Ct	Wilson	No Confederate Association Found
Windsor Hills Dr	Windsor	No Confederate Association Found
James Young Way	Young	No Confederate Association Found
John Adams Ct	Adams	No Confederate Association Found
Cannonball Rd		Not necessarily CW 2 roads nearby -not sure CW - Gunpowder and Caisson rd.

Braddock District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Adams Landing	Adams	No Confederate Association Found
Berrywood Subdivision	Berry	No Confederate Association Found
Kingsberry	Berry	No Confederate Association Found
Property of Boyer & Webb	Boyer	No Confederate Association Found
Bradfield	Bradfield	No Confederate Association Found
Brentwood	Brent	No Confederate Association Found

Burke Center	Burke	Common Family Name – Silas Burke
Burke Center Condominium Office	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Centre Woodwalk Condominium	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Cove Condominium	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Estates	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Junction	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Lake Estates	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Lake Meadow	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Professional Center	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Ridge Cluster Subdivision	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Station Woods	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Village	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke's Way	Burke	Common Family Name
Burkewood Glen	Burke	Common Family Name
Estates of Burke Chase	Burke	Common Family Name
Old Burke Lake Preserve Subdivision	Burke	Common Family Name
Townes Of Burke	Burke	Common Family Name
Walden At Burke Centre A Condominium	Burke	Common Family Name
Doveville	Dove	No Confederate Association Found
Americana Fairfax	Fairfax	Common Family Name – Lord Fairfax
Cloisters of Fairfax	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Center	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Centre Ii	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Club Estates	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax County Governmental Center	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Gateway	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Heritage Condominium	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Heritage Condominium Phase X	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Ridge	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Villa	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Woods	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Lake Fairfax Estates	Fairfax	Common Family Name

Ashford	Ford	Common Family Name. William Henry Ashford had a house on Guinea Road since at least 1860. He voted for secession in 1859 and 1860. His son Charles Ashford served in Company D, 17th VA Infantry and died in the war. The schoolhouse next to his property that was named “Ashford School” still stands and is on the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites. Subdivision platted in 1972.
Ashford East	Ford	Common Family Name. William Henry Ashford had a house on Guinea Road since at least 1860. He voted for secession in 1859 and 1860. His son Charles Ashford served in Company D, 17th VA Infantry and died in the war. The schoolhouse next to his property that was named “Ashford School” still stands and is on the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites. Subdivision platted in 1972.
Buckner Forest	Forest	Buckner
Foster Bros Addition to Willow Woods	Foster	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Lair	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Greenfield Farm	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Hall Acres	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Burke Hills Assoc.	Hill	Burke - Silas Burke Common Family Name
Carr's First Addition to Signal Hill	Hill	Carr - Edward R. Carr developer of several subdivisions in Fairfax County
Carr's Second Addition to Signal Hill	Hill	Carr see above
Dixie Hill	Hill	Dixie is a word with Confederate associations - Dixie Hill Corp. built the subdivision
Fairfax Hills	Hill	Fairfax – Common Family Name Lord Fairfax
Forest Hills of Fairfax	Hill	Fairfax Common Family Name
Hillsdale	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hunts Village	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Huntsville	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found

Huntwood Estates	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Huntwood Manor	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Glen	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
J Mannie Jackson	Jackson	Named for Jeremiah Mannie Jackson, an African American resident of Burke who served in the United States Colored Troops
Ashton C. Jones	Jones	Under Ashton's leadership, the Rucker Realty company undertook a number of development projects in Northern Virginia
Jones Ashton C	Jones	See above
Estates At Leewood	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association – See Lee Highway
First Addition To Leewood	Lee	Common Family Name
Lee Forest	Lee	Common Family Name
Lee Meadows	Lee	Common Family Name
Lee Pines	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association – See Lee Highway
Leehigh Village	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association – See Lee Highway
Leehigh Woods	Lee	Common Family Name
Leesville Village Office Condominium	Lee	Common Family Name Lee
Leewood	Lee	Common Family Name
Leewood Resub	Lee	Common Family Name
Waverlee Woods	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Carrleigh	Leigh	Carr was a developer
Crownleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Dunleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Dunleigh Oaks	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
The Reserve at Martin's Pointe	Martin	No Confederate Association Found
Monroe Knolls	Monroe	No Confederate Association Found
Property of Mrs Alice Moore	Moore	No information found on Mrs. Alice Moore
Morrisons Way Village	Orrison	No Confederate Association Found
Powell Road	Powell	Inconclusive - Possible Capt. John S. Powell, 4 th Virginia Cavalry
Simpson	Simpson	Simpson Common Family Name is prevalent in the Burke community- there two Simpson Branches who are not related to one another – Common Family Name

Sisson Estates	Sisson	Elsie Sheads Sisson and her brother Bill Sheads grew up in Burke- for many years, the family operated a Christmas tree farm – Common Family Name
Stone Haven	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Warren, Raymond L.	Warren	In 1940 census, Raymond L. Warren and family were living in Centreville.
Nellie White Estates	White	Several Nellie Whites have lived in Fairfax County – No Connection Found to Confederacy found – Common Family Name
Whitfield Green	Whitfield	No Confederate Association Found
Windsor Hills	Windsor	No Confederate Association Found

Braddock District FMD List

FMD List	Partial Match	Notes
Burke Centre Community	Burke	Common Family Name
Burke Vol Fire Station	Burke	Common Family Name
Virginia Railway Express, Burke Centre Station Parking Garage	Burke	Common Family Name
Fairfax Center Fire Station # 40	Fairfax	Common Family Name

7.12 Dranesville District Compiled Filtered Lists

Dranesville District Filtered Civic Association

Subd_Name	Partial Match	Notes
Beach Mill Woods	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Edmonston-Carrwood	Carr	No Confederate Association Found
Crosswoods	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Ellison Heights-Mt Daniels HOA	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found
Dranesville District Council	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
Dranesville Estates HOA	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
South Dranesville	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
Evans Mill Pond	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Brook	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Manor	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Foxvale Farms	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Area C/A	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Heights	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Foxhall C A	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hallcrest Heights	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hamptons Of Mclean HOA	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Haycock	Haycock	Common Family Name
Herndon C/A	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Courts, Inc.	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Village	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Woods	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Woods	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Hastings Hunt HOA	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean Hunt Estates	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean Hunt HOA	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Creek HOA	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Lewinsville Residents Assn.	Iden	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Meadow HOA	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Mill Commons H.A.	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Mill Meadows	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Ranleigh HOA	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Woodleigh At Kingstream HOA	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Lockmeade HOA	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Scotts Run	Scott	No Confederate Association Found

Stoneleigh HOA	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stuart Ridge Community	Stuart	Inconclusive Confederate Association – possibly Gen. J.E.B. Stuart
Swinks Mill Estates	Swink	No Confederate Association Found
Brilyn-Westmoreland	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland Park	West	No Confederate Association Found

Dranesville District Filtered Community Center Name List

Community Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Herndon Senior Center	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Teen Center at Herndon Middle School	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Neighborhood Resource Center	Hood	No Confederate Association Found
Lewinsville Retirement Residences	Iden	No Confederate Association Found

Dranesville District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Cooper Middle School	Cooper	No Confederate Association Found
Mount Daniel Elementary School	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found
Dranesville District Supervisors Office	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
Dranesville Elementary School	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Water Treatment Plant	Fairfax	Common Family name
Falls Plaza East Shopping Center	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Elementary School	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Sherman Elementary School	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Haycock Elementary School	Haycock	Common Family Name
Herndon Centennial Golf Course	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found

Herndon Centre Shopping Center	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Elementary School	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon High School	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Marketplace	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Middle School	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Parkway Crossing	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Parkway Shopping Center	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Hutchison Elementary School	Hutchison	No Confederate Association Found
Lutie Lewis Coates Elementary School	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found
Smiths Chapel Cemetery	Smith	No Confederate Association Found

Dranesville District Filtered Library Name List

Library Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Herndon Fortnightly Library	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found

Dranesville District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List

Non-FCPA Trail Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Cross County Trail	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Cross County Trail	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax County Parkway Trail	Fairfax	Common county family name
Herndon Parkway Trail	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Town of Herndon Regional Trails	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Harding Park	Harding	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Centennial Golf Course	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Haley M Smith Park	Smith	No Confederate Association Found

Dranesville District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Herndon Centre	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Marketplace	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Parkway Crossing	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found

Olivers Corner	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
----------------	--------	----------------------------------

Dranesville District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Adams St	Adams	No Confederate Association found - Named for President John Adams
Allendale Rd	Allen	Undetermined
Allenwood Ln	Allen	Undetermined
Anderson Rd	Anderson	No Confederate Association found - Clyde Anderson or Dr. Jackson Anderson
Baker Crest Ct	Baker	Undetermined
Baker Pl	Baker	No Confederate Association found - Possibly named for Herndon family
Bakers Creek Ct	Baker	Civil War -Battle near Vicksburg
Baldwin Dr	Baldwin	Undetermined
Barbee St	Barbee	Undetermined
Beach Mill Rd	Beach	No Confederate Association found - Named for the family of Warren Beach
Beckman Way	Beckman	Undetermined
Bell Dr	Bell	Undetermined
Bellview Pl	Bell	Undetermined
Bellview Rd	Bell	Undetermined
Benjamin St	Benjamin	No Confederate Association found - Named for Benjamin Mackall founder of Langley
Berry Pl	Berry	Common Family Name. This property was in the Berry Family prior to 1897. Granville and Elizabeth E. Berry acquired this property on May 15, 1940 from Richard and Alma Berry and developed it into Woodside Estates in 1952. Deed Book 1019 Page 33.
Bicksler Ct	Bicksler	Family operated Bicksler's Store
Bicksler Dr	Bicksler	Family operated Bicksler's Store
Bicksler Ln	Bicksler	Family operated Bicksler's Store
Birch Ct	Birch	No Confederation Association found - Named for Birch tree
Birch Grove Ct	Birch	Undetermined
Birch Rd	Birch	No Confederate Association Found - A Named for Robert W. Birch

Birch St	Birch	No Confederate Association Found - Named for Birch family
River Birch Dr	Birch	No Confederate Association Found for birch trees near Potomac
River Birch Rd	Birch	No Confederate Association Found crosses Merrybrook Run
Brawner St	Brawner	Named for family of Julia Brawner Smoot
Brentfield Dr	Brent	Undetermined
Browns Ferry Rd	Brown	Small battle near Chattanooga, 1863
Browns Mill Ct	Brown	Battle of Brown's Mill, 1864
Browns Mill Dr	Brown	Battle of Brown's Mill, 1864
Brownsville Dr	Brown	Battle of Brownsville, 1863
Burke Farm Ln	Burke	Possible
Byrnes Dr	Byrne	Named for McLean fire chief James Byrnes, Jr.
Campbell Way	Campbell	Inconclusive Confederate Connection – may have been named for Campbell who left Supreme Court for CSA
Carper St	Carper	Named for family of Bright Miller Carper
Carrwood Rd	Carr	Undetermined
Clarks Branch Rd	Clark	Undetermined
Clarks Run Rd	Clark	Undetermined
Clarke St	Clarke	Undetermined
Clarkewood Ct	Clarke	Undetermined
Cooper Dr	Cooper	Probably named for James Fenimore Cooper
Cooper Station Rd	Cooper	Named for first stationmaster in Herndon
Cornwell Farm Dr	Cornwell	Named for Cornwell family
Cross Hollow Ct	Cross	Civil War Site of several skirmishes
Cross St	Cross	Undetermined
Crossview Dr	Cross	Name religiously significant
Crooked Crow Ln	Crow	Undetermined
Mount Daniel Dr	Daniel	High peak in Falls Church
Davidson Rd	Davidson	Named after John C. Davidson family
Davis Ct	Davis	Named after Winifred and Eugene Davis
Daviswood Dr	Davis	Undetermined
Dixie Pl	Dixie	Confirmed Confederate Association
Dranesville Manor Dr	Drane	Named after Town of Dranesville
Dranesville Rd	Drane	Named after town of Dranesville

Dulany Dr	Dulany	Common Family Name Mary Dulany Ball
Dulany St	Dulany	Common Family Name Mary Dulany Ball
Dyer Ct	Dyer	Family of Kinsey and son Elisha Dyer
Early Fall Ct	Early	No Confederate Association Found
Emerson Ave	Emerson	Probably named for Ralph Waldo Emerson
Evans Farm Dr	Evans	Named for Bayard Evans of Evans Farm
Evans Mill Rd	Evans	Named for Bayard Evans of Evans Farm
Fairfax County Pkwy Nb	Fairfax	Common Family Name early colonial name
Fairfax County Pkwy Sb	Fairfax	Common Family Name early colonial name
Fairfax Dr	Fairfax	Common Family Name Early colonial name
Fairfax Ln	Fairfax	Common Family Name Early colonial name
Lady Fairfax Cir	Fairfax	Common Family Name Proprietor Lady Fairfax
Falls Bridge Ln	Falls	Chain Bridge was first named Falls Bridge
Falls Chase Ct	Falls	The name acknowledges the Great Falls
Falls Manors Ct	Falls	The name acknowledges the Great Falls
Falls Pointe Ct	Falls	The name acknowledges the Great Falls
Falls Pointe Dr	Falls	The name acknowledges the Great Falls
Falls Rd	Falls	The name acknowledges the Great Falls
Falls Reach Dr	Falls	This Falls name would be for the Little Falls
Falls Run Rd	Falls	Named after the Great Falls of the Potomac
I66 Eb Ramp To W Falls Church Metro	Falls	No Confederate Connection Found
Northfalls Ct	Falls	Undetermined
Oak Falls Ct	Falls	Undetermined
Old Falls Rd	Falls	Ruminants of past road to the Great Falls
Rt267 Eb Ramp to W Falls Church Metro	Falls	No Confederate Connection Found
W Falls Church Metro Ramp to Rt7 Wb	Falls	No Confederate Connection Found
Willow Falls Dr	Falls	Maybe named for Willow Falls in Wisconsin

Woodland Falls Dr	Falls	Undetermined
Fay Pl	Fay	Undetermined
Ferguson Pl	Ferguson	Undetermined
Fitz Folly Dr	Fitz	Named for family of Jerry Fitzgerald
Floyd Pl	Floyd	Undetermined
Follin Farm Ln	Follin	Named for family of Sidney M. Follin
Burford Dr	Ford	Maybe named for Union General John Buford
Bernane Forest Ct	Forest	Possibly named for the Bernane Bell
Forest Brook Ln	Forest	Undetermined
Forest Heights Ct	Forest	Undetermined
Forest Lake Dr	Forest	Undetermined
Forest Ln	Forest	Undetermined
Forest Oak Ln	Forest	Undetermined
Forest Park Rd	Forest	Undetermined
Forest Ridge Dr	Forest	Undetermined
Forest Villa Ln	Forest	Undetermined
Forestville Dr	Forest	This was the original name for Great Falls
Forestville Meadows Dr	Forest	This was the original name for Great Falls
Forestwood Ct	Forest	Undetermined
Forestwood Dr	Forest	Undetermined
Karen Forest Dr	Forest	Undetermined
Foster Rd	Foster	Undetermined
Fox Creek Farm Way	Fox	Undetermined
Fox Crest Ct	Fox	Undetermined
Fox Forest Dr	Fox	Undetermined
Fox Haven Dr	Fox	Undetermined
Fox Mill Rd	Fox	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Several Foxes fought in the war
Franklin Ave	Franklin	Undetermined
Franklin Cluster Ct	Franklin	Undetermined
Franklin Park Rd	Franklin	Undetermined
Gordon Ave	Gordon	Undetermined
Gordon Ln	Gordon	Common Family Name - Mae Gordon Hall
Grayson Pl	Grayson	Undetermined
Gallant Green Dr	Green	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Maybe Gen Tom Green "Gallant Green"
Green Branch Ct	Green	Undetermined
Green Oak Dr	Green	Undetermined
Meadow Green Ln	Green	Undetermined

Seneca Green Way	Green	Undetermined
Welham Green Rd	Green	Named after a town in England
Dulles Greene Dr	Greene	No Confederate Connection Found
Gunnell Ct	Gunnell	George West Gunnell Common Family Name
N Gunnell Ct	Gunnell	Named for early Fx County Gunnell family
S Gunnell Ct	Gunnell	Named for early Fx County Gunnell family
Columbus Hall Ct	Hall	Named for Christopher Columbus Hall
Foxhall Rd	Hall	No Confederate Connection Found
George C Marshall Dr	Hall	World War II General George Marshall
Hallcrest Dr	Hall	No Confederate Connection Found
Halls Farm Ln	Hall	No Confederate Connection Found
Hallwood Ave	Hall	No Confederate Connection Found
Nethercliffe Hall Rd	Hall	Named for school in England
Shallow Ford Ct	Hall	River crossing where skirmishes took place in three states
Shallow Ford Rd	Hall	River crossing where skirmishes took place in three states
Grand Hamptons Dr	Hampton	No Confederate Connection Found
Hampton Oak Ct	Hampton	No Confederate Connection Found
Hampton Park Ct	Hampton	No Confederate Connection Found
Hampton Ridge Dr	Hampton	No Confederate Connection Found
Hampton View Pl	Hampton	No Confederate Connection Found
Harrison Garrett Ct	Harrison	Named for Harrison Garrett
N Harrison St	Harrison	No Confederate Connection Found
Haycock Rd	Haycock	Common Family Name
Glen Head Ct	Head	Possibly named for Glen Head Long Island
Stourhead Ct	Head	Historic English estate house and gardens
Herndon Mill Cir	Herndon	No Confederate Connection Found
Herndon Pkwy	Herndon	No Confederate Connection Found
Herndon Station Sq	Herndon	A tribute to the former train station
Herndon Woods Ct	Herndon	Undetermined
Balls Hill Rd	Hill	Common Family Name of Spencer
Greenhill St	Hill	Green Hill CSA cemetery in Danville, VA
Hampton Hill Cir	Hill	No Confederate Connection Found

Hilldon St	Hill	Undetermined
Hillwood Ct	Hill	Maybe estate of Marjorie Merriweather Post
Lewinsville Rd Nb Ramp To Spring Hill Rd Sb	Hill	No Confederate Connection Found
Lewinsville Rd Sb Ramp To Spring Hill Rd Nb	Hill	No Confederate Connection Found
Bill Holcombe St	Holcombe	Probably named for musician Bill Holcombe
Howard Ct	Howard	No Confederate Connection Found
Hunt Way Ct	Hunt	No Confederate Connection Found
Hunt Way Ln	Hunt	No Confederate Connection Found
Huntmar Park Dr	Hunt	No Confederate Connection Found
Old Hunt Way	Hunt	No Confederate Connection Found
Hunters Grove Ct	Hunter	No Confederate Connection Found
Crownhurst Ct	Hurst	Undetermined
Linden Hurst Ave	Hurst	Named after home of Matthew Laughlin
Mayhurst Blvd	Hurst	Named after historic VA plantation estate
Woodhurst Blvd	Hurst	Maybe named after a small English village
Hutchison St	Hutchison	Undetermined
Fisher Ave	Ish	Undetermined
Fisher Ct	Ish	Pimmit Hills Undetermined
Fisher Dr	Ish	Pimmit Hills Undetermined
Fishers Mill Ct	Ish	Do not Know where Fishers Mill is/was
Jackson Ln	Jackson	Common Family Name of Ralph Jackson merry-go-round
Jackson St	Jackson	Named for President Andrew Jackson
Jackson Tavern Way	Jackson	Common Family Name of George Jackson Dranesville Tavern
Jenkins Ln	Jenkins	Undetermined
Kilby Glen Dr	Kilby	Maybe named for small town in England
Kirby Ct	Kirby	Named for Kirby family
Kirby Rd	Kirby	Named for Kirby family
Kirby Rd Ramp to Old Dominion Dr	Kirby	Named for Kirby family
Towne Lane Ct	Lane	Undetermined
Towne Lane Rd	Lane	Undetermined

Lawton St	Lawton	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for General Alexander Lawton - Langley Forest Deed Book 1729 Page 312
Leeland Dr	Lee	Undetermined
Lees Meadow Ct	Lee	Undetermined
Leesburg Pike	Lee	Chartered 1758 Named for Thomas Lee
Leesburg Pike Service Rd	Lee	Named for Thomas Lee
Tralee Dr	Lee	Town in County Kerry Ireland
Katie Leigh Ct	Leigh	Maybe voice actress Disney, Muppets, etc.
Leigh Mill Ct	Leigh	Named for the Leigh family
Leigh Mill Rd	Leigh	Named for the Leigh family
Ranleigh Manor Dr	Leigh	Named for Randolph Leigh
Ranleigh Rd	Leigh	Named for Randolph Leigh
Fletcher Ln	Letcher	Undetermined
Fielding Lewis Way	Lewis	Named for Fielding Lewis Maddux
Barbaralynn Pl	Lynn	Undetermined
Lynn St	Lynn	Undetermined
Terrylynn Ct	Lynn	Undetermined
Lyons St	Lyons	Named for E. E. Lyons of Lyons Construction
Mackall Ave	Mackall	Named for Mackall family
Mackall Farms Ln	Mackall	Named for Mackall family
Maddux Ln	Maddux	Named for Maddux family
Mallory Estate Dr	Mallory	Undetermined
Martingale Dr	Martin	Undetermined
Mason Mill Ct	Mason	Maybe named for 1850s flour mill in Georgia
Mcdaniel Ct	McDaniel	Named for past mayor, John B. McDaniel
Lockmeade Ct	Meade	Undetermined
Miller Ave	Miller	Named for O. K. Miller
Matthew Mills Rd	Mills	Named for person Matthew Mills
Monroe Hill Ct	Monroe	Undetermined
Monroe Mills Ln	Monroe	Undetermined
Monroe St	Monroe	Named for President James Monroe
Montague Dr	Montague	Undetermined
Sterling Montague Dr	Montague	Named for real estate developer Sterling Waite Montague, Jr.
Morton Mills Ln	Morton	Undetermined

Mosby Ct	Mosby	Confirmed Confederate Association - John Singleton Mosby – Included in Mosby Heights subdivision
Mosby Hollow Dr	Mosby	Confirmed Confederate Association - John Singleton Mosby – Included in Mosby Heights subdivision
Moss Wood Ln	Moss	Undetermined
Mottrom Dr	Mott	Confirmed Confederate Association - Mottrom Dulany Ball
Murphy Dr	Murphy	Undetermined
Nalls Dairy Ct	Nalls	Named for Nalls/Middleton family
Nalls Farm Way	Nalls	Named for Nalls/Middleton family
Kennedy Dr	Ned	Named for President John Kennedy
Nichols Run Ct	Nichols	Undetermined
Nicholsridge Rd	Nichols	Undetermined
Page Ct	Page	Undetermined
Page Mill Blvd	Page	Undetermined
James Payne Cir	Payne	Named for William Payne family
Pettit Ct	Pettit	various spelling of the name
Pickett Ln	Pickett	Confirmed Confederate Association - General George Pickett - Built 1960. Can't confirm it, but it seems likely as all the surrounding streets are southern states and other potential Confederate names are nearby such as Stuart Court. Deed Book 1942 Page 536
Polk St	Polk	Maybe named for Gen. Leonidas Polk
Poole Ln	Poole	Named for fire chief Alfred Poole
Preston Square Ct	Preston	Undetermined
Purdue Pl	Purdue	Undetermined
Ramey Ln	Ramey	Common Family Name. Ramey Lane is named after the family/descendants of Private James William Ramey (1842-1915) When the Keslo family dedicated the Cold Stream Farm subdivision in 1949, the subdivision abutted the lands of "Ramey".
Isham Randolph Dr	Randolph	Undetermined
Randolph Rd	Randolph	Undetermined
Jeff Ryan Dr	Ryan	Undetermined
Sanders Ct	Sanders	Named for family of Milburn P. Sanders
Saunders Dr	Saunders	Undetermined
Saunders Haven Ct	Saunders	Undetermined

Express Lane Sb Ramp to Scotts Crossing Rd	Scott	No Confederate Connection Found
Scotts Crossing Rd Ramp to Express Lane Nb	Scott	No Confederate Connection Found
Scotts Run Rd	Scott	Colonial Named for family of Alexander Scott
Shreve Rd	Shreve	Common Family Name - Strong Confederate ties
Simmons Ct	Simmons	Undetermined
Simmons Dr	Simmons	Undetermined
Sinclair Dr	Sinclair	Undetermined
Jaysmith St	Smith	Undetermined
Smith St	Smith	Undetermined
Smoot Dr	Smoot	Named for family of Jacob Gilliam Smoot
Spencer Ct	Spencer	Undetermined
Spencer Rd	Spencer	Undetermined
Stone Church Ct	Stone	Undetermined
Stone Falls Way	Stone	Undetermined
Stone Meadow Way	Stone	Undetermined
Stone Mountain Ct	Stone	Confirmed Confederate Association - Confederate carvings
N Stuart St	Stuart	Undetermined
Stuart Ct	Stuart	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for General J.E.B. Stuart - Built 1968. Can't confirm it, but it seems likely as all the surrounding streets are southern states and other potential Confederate names are nearby such as Pickett Lane. Deed Book 3015 Page 519
Stuart Pointe Ln	Stuart	More info needed. Many Stuarts in area.
Stuart Robeson Dr	Stuart	Named after Stuart Robeson of Merryhill
Swinks Ct	Swink	Named after Swink family
Swinks Mill Ct	Swink	Named after Swink family
Swinks Mill Rd	Swink	Named after Swink family
N Taylor St	Taylor	Undetermined
Taylor Rd	Taylor	Undetermined
Thomas Ave	Thomas	Undetermined
Thomas Run Dr	Thomas	Undetermined

Thompson Crest Ct	Thompson	Probably named for developer Ken Thompson
Thompson Ridge Ct	Thompson	Named for Hazel and Albert Thompson
Travelers Pl	Traveler	Near airport maybe for travelers, not Lee's horse
Tucker Ave	Tucker	Undetermined
Turner Ave	Turner	Undetermined
Tyler St	Tyler	Named for President John Tyler
Tyler Swetman Dr	Tyler	Maybe for actor known for Cole Justice
N Underwood St	Underwood	Undetermined
Utterback Store Rd	Utterback	Named for Lillie and Theodore Utterback
Waggaman Cir	Waggaman	Named for Lydia and John Waggaman
Walker Glen Ct	Walker	Named for Walker family
Walker Hill Ln	Walker	Named for Walker family
Walker Lake Dr	Walker	Named for Walker family
Walker Mill Rd	Walker	Named for Walker family
Walker Rd	Walker	Family of Richard and Mahala Walker
Walker Woods Dr	Walker	Family of Charles Walker
Dreamweaver Ct	Weaver	Undetermined
Weaver Ave	Weaver	Undetermined
Webster Mill Ct	Webster	No idea where this is
Powells Tavern Pl	Wells	Historic Inn, built 1808, in Goochland County, VA
Sadlers Wells Ct	Wells	Named for British performing arts theatre
Sadlers Wells Dr	Wells	Named for British performing arts theatre
N Westmoreland St	West	Named for Westmoreland County, VA
West Falls Way	West	Undetermined
Westbury Rd	West	Undetermined
Westby Ct	West	Town in either Wisconsin or Montana
Westmont Ln	West	Undetermined
Westmoreland St	West	Probably named for Westmoreland County, VA
Westwood Pl	West	Undetermined
White Chimney Ct	White	Undetermined
White Chimney Ln	White	Undetermined
Whitehall Pl	White	Probably street and district in London
Whitewood Ln	White	Term for low grade timber
Perry William Dr	William	Undetermined

Williamsburg Blvd	Williams	Colonial name for VA capital
Williamsburg Pond Ct	Williams	Colonial name for VA capital
Wiltshire Ln	Wilt	Locality in Southern England
Windsor Hall Way	Windsor	Undetermined
Windsor Meadows Ln	Windsor	Undetermined
Wise Owl Way	Wise	No Confederate association found
Wise St	Wise	Undetermined
Dick Wright St	Wright	Maybe named for jazz specialist/opera singer
Wrightson Dr	Wright	Possibly named for Mount Wrightson in Arizona
Young Ave	Young	Undetermined
Young Dairy Ct	Young	F. G. Young of Follylick Farm
Youngblood St	Young	Undetermined
Youngs Point Pl	Young	Mississippi River battle site

Dranesville District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Allenwood	Allen	No Confederate Association Found
Allenwood	Allen	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Downs	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Downs	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Downs	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Estates	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Estates	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Farms Subdivision	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Woods	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Woods	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Bellview Place	Bell	No Confederate Association Found
Birch Grove	Birch	No Confederate Association Found
Brown's Landing	Brown	No Confederate Association Found
Clark's Branch	Clark	No Confederate Association Found
Clarks Branch Subdivision	Clark	No Confederate Association Found
Cornwell Farm	Cornwell	No Confederate Association Found
Cornwell Farm	Cornwell	No Confederate Association Found
Cornwell Farm	Cornwell	No Confederate Association Found
Cornwell Farm	Cornwell	No Confederate Association Found
The Crosswoods	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Crooked Crow Estates	Crow	No Confederate Association Found
Crooked Crow Estates	Crow	No Confederate Association Found

Dahnks Addition To Mount Daniel	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found
Daniels	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found
Daniels	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found
Mt Daniel	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found
Division Of Land Of Geroge Carr & Rita Bell Davis	Davis	No Confederate Association Found
Division Of Land Of Geroge Carr & Rita Bell Davis	Davis	No Confederate Association Found
Dranesville Estates	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
Dranesville Estates	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
Dranesville Meadow	Drane	No Confederate Association Found
Emerson One	Emerson	No Confederate Association Found
Evans Farm	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Evans Farm	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Evans Farm Condominium	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Evans Mill Pond	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Evans Mill Pond	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Ingleside Fairfax Land Co Addition	Fairfax	Common county family name
Ingleside Fairfax Land Co Addn	Fairfax	Common county family name
Falls Pointe	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Pointe	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Pointe	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Pointe	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Run	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Run	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Fallswood	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Fallswood	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Fallswood	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Fitz Folly Farms	Fitz	No Confederate Association Found
Fitz Folly Farms	Fitz	No Confederate Association Found
Fitz Folly Farms	Fitz	No Confederate Association Found
Crossman Forest	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Heights Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Heights Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Lake Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Ridge	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Ridge	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Villa	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Villa	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Villa Woods	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Villa Woods	Forest	No Confederate Association Found

Forestville Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Estates	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Farms	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Farms	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Heights	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Heights	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forestville Meadows	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Foster Estates Addition	Foster	No Confederate Association Found
Foster Estates Addition	Foster	No Confederate Association Found
Foster Estates Addition	Foster	No Confederate Association Found
Foster Estates Addition	Foster	No Confederate Association Found
Foster Subdivision	Foster	No Confederate Association Found
Fosters Glen	Foster	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Creek Farm	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Run	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Run	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Estates At Franklin Park	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Cluster	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Forest	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Forest	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Park	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Park	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Park	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Park	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Franklin Park Resub	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found
Green Acres	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Green Acres	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Green Branch Estates Subdivision	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Heights	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Heights	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Heights	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Mclean Greenway Heights	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Zuckermans Addition To Greenway Heights	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Zuckermans Addition To Greenway Heights	Green	No Confederate Association Found
John W. Hanes Jr. Gunnell's Run Farm	Gunnell	No Confederate Association Found
John W. Hanes Jr. Gunnell's Run Farm	Gunnell	No Confederate Association Found

Foxhall	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Foxhall Of Mclean	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hallcrest Heights	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hallcrest Heights	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hallcrest Heights	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hallcrest Heights	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Halls Manor	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Grand Hamptons	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Grand Hamptons Ii	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Grand Hamptons Ii	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
HAMPTONS OF Mclean	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Southampton	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Southampton	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Southampton	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Southampton Forest	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
The Great Hamptons	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
The Great Hamptons	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Heath Manor	Heath	No Confederate Association Found
Heath Manor	Heath	No Confederate Association Found
D Van Vlecks Addition To The Town Of Herndon	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
D Van Vlecks Addition To The Town Of Herndon Subd	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Haloyon Of Herndon	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Acreage	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Acreage	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Chase	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Commerce Center A Condominium	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Court	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Crossing	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Estates	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Estates	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Estates	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Estates	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Estates	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Harbor House Ii Condominium	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Ii An Office Condominium	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Park A Condominium	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Park Station	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Station	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found

Herndon Village Apartments	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Woods	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Woods	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Liang Homes At Herndon Chase	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Reston Herndon Center Condominium	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Town of Herndon	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Balls Hill Subdivision	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Beach Mill Hill	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Beckman Hills	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hill Crest Acres	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Colvin Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Great Falls Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Great Falls Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Hastings Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Hastings Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean HUNT	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean HUNT	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean HUNT	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean HUNT ESTATES	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean HUNT ESTATES	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean HUNT ESTATES	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
McLean HUNT ESTATES	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Old Dranesville Hunt Club	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Old Dranesville Hunt Club	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Seneca Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Seneca Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Seneca Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Hunter Property	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Creek	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Creek	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Gaschs Division Of The Albert Jackson Farm	Jackson	No Confederate Association Found
Jackson Hills	Jackson	Common Family Name. Dedicated by the Carper family in 1949. Abutted the land of Charles Maurice Jackson (1910-1966). C.M. Jackson was related to Confederate Edgar Moss Jackson (1849-1917) who built a house on this property. Deed Book 681 Page 174
Jackson Hills	Jackson	Common Family Name. Dedicated by the Carper family in 1949. Abutted the

		land of Charles Maurice Jackson (1910-1966). C.M. Jackson was related to Confederate Edgar Moss Jackson (1849-1917) who built a house on this property. Deed Book 681 Page 174
Jackson Mill Woods	Jackson	No Confederate Association Found
Richard T Jackson	Jackson	No Confederate Association Found
Jenkins Ridge	Jenkins	No Confederate Association Found
Jewell Kirby Keroher	Kirby	No Confederate Association Found
Kirby Court	Kirby	No Confederate Association Found
Kirby Knoll	Kirby	No Confederate Association Found
Kirby Park	Kirby	No Confederate Association Found
Kirby Run	Kirby	No Confederate Association Found
Lane at Four Stairs	Lane	No Confederate Association Found
Lanes Resub. Chesterbrook	Lane	No Confederate Association Found
The Lane on Georgetown Pike	Lane	No Confederate Association Found
Leeland Park	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Leeland Park	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Offutts Addition to Leeland Park	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Tralee	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Tralee Estates	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Tralee Estates	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Estates at Leigh Mill Road, The	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Corners Condominium	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Meadow	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Meadow	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Mill Commons	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Mill Commons	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Mill Commons	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Mill Commons	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Mill Meadows	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Ranleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
David C. & Marie T. Lewis	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found
David C. & Marie T. Lewis	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found
D S Mackalls Addition To Mclean	Mackall	No Confederate Association Found
Mackall Farms	Mackall	No Confederate Association Found
Mackall Farms	Mackall	No Confederate Association Found
Mackall Home Place	Mackall	No Confederate Association Found
H Cabell Maddux Property	Maddux	No Confederate Association Found

Mallory Square	Mallory	No Confederate Association Found
Martin Redmon Subdivision	Martin	No Confederate Association Found
Mcintosh Manor Addition To Olde Chesterbrook	McIntosh	No Confederate Association Found
Bellmeade 2	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Lockmeade	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Lockmeade	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Lockmeade	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Lockmeade	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Raymond Mills	Mills	No Confederate Association Found
Village At Herndon Mills	Mills	No Confederate Association Found
Grace Manor At Minor Hill	Minor	No Confederate Association Found
Hutchison & Mitchell Subdivision	Mitchell	No Confederate Association Found
Ivan J Money Subdivision	Money	No Confederate Association Found
Monroe Hill	Monroe	No Confederate Association Found
Monroe Place	Monroe	No Confederate Association Found
Mosby Heights	Mosby	Confirmed Confederate Association - Likely John S. Mosby
Estate Of Henry S. Murphy	Murphy	No Confederate Association Found
Estate Of Henry S. Murphy	Murphy	No Confederate Association Found
Nichols Run Estates	Nichols	No Confederate Association Found
First Addition To Oliver Estates	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
First Addition To Oliver Estates	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
Oliver Estates	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
Oliver Estates	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
Oliver Estates	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
Oliver Estates	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
Olivers Corner Condominium	Oliver	No Confederate Association Found
Pettit Place	Pettit	No Confederate Association Found
Annie S. Phillips Estate	Phillips	No Confederate Association Found
James B. Phillips Estate	Phillips	No Confederate Association Found
Presgraves Subdivision	Presgraves	No Confederate Association Found
Reid Heights	Reid	No Confederate Association Found
Reid Heights	Reid	No Confederate Association Found
Reids Addition To Woodside Estates	Reid	No Confederate Association Found
Reids Grove	Reid	No Confederate Association Found
Reids Grove	Reid	No Confederate Association Found
Ruckers Addition To Langley	Rucker	No Confederate Association Found
Ruckers Addition To Langley	Rucker	No Confederate Association Found

Ellison Heights Bryant's Add'n	Ryan	No Confederate Association Found
Saunders Haven	Saunders	No Confederate Association Found
Preserve At Scotts Run The	Scott	No Confederate Association Found
Scotts Run Subdivision	Scott	No Confederate Association Found
Simpson And Mays First Addition To Chesterbrook Woods	Simpson	No Confederate Association Found
Smith's Chesterbrook Woods	Smith	No Confederate Association Found
Chesterbrook Woods Smoot's Addition	Smoot	No Confederate Association Found
Chesterbrook Woods Smoot's Addition	Smoot	No Confederate Association Found
Elwardstone Subdivision	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Elwardstone Subdivision	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stoneleigh	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stuart Estates	Stuart	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Gen. J.E.B. Stuart
Stuart Professional Village Condominium	Stuart	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Gen. J.E.B. Stuart
Stuart Ridge	Stuart	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Gen. J.E.B. Stuart
Stuart Woods	Stuart	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Gen. J.E.B. Stuart
Towns At Stuart Pointe The	Stuart	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Gen. J.E.B. Stuart
Olde Swinks Mill Estates	Swink	No Confederate Association Found
Olde Swinks Mill Estates	Swink	No Confederate Association Found
Swinks Mill	Swink	No Confederate Association Found
Swinks Mill Acres	Swink	No Confederate Association Found
Swinks Mill Acres	Swink	No Confederate Association Found
Swinks Mill Woods	Swink	No Confederate Association Found
Thomas Avenue	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found
Thompson Property	Thompson	No Confederate Association Found
Thompson's Addition Old Mill Estates	Thompson	No Confederate Association Found
Thompsons Addn	Thompson	No Confederate Association Found
Trammell's Saigon	Trammell	No Confederate Association Found
Walker Glen	Walker	No Confederate Association Found
Walker Hill Estates	Walker	No Confederate Association Found
Walker Woods Farm	Walker	No Confederate Association Found
Walker Woods Lake	Walker	No Confederate Association Found
Walkers Hill Subdivision	Walker	No Confederate Association Found

Wells Division	Wells	No Confederate Association Found
D. S. Mackalls Addition To West Mclean	West	No Confederate Association Found
West Lewinsville	West	No Confederate Association Found
West Lewinsville Heights	West	No Confederate Association Found
West Lewinsville Heights	West	No Confederate Association Found
West Lewinsville Heights	West	No Confederate Association Found
West Lewinsville Heights	West	No Confederate Association Found
West Lewinsville Hgts	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westfield	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westhampton	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westhampton	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westhampton	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland Heights	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland Park	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland Place	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland Square	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westmoreland Square	West	No Confederate Association Found
William E Moss 1st Chesterbrook Woods	William	No Confederate Association Found
Williamsburg Pond Subdivision	Williams	No Confederate Association Found
Williamsburg Woods	Williams	No Confederate Association Found
Windsor Meadows	Windsor	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Could be Frederick R. Windsor
Daley Wright Farms	Wright	No Confederate Association Found

Dranesville District Filtered FMD

Building Name	Partial Match	NOTES
Herndon Connector Bus Operations Center	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Fire Station	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Fortnightly Library	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Harbor House II	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found
Herndon Station Metro Garage	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found

7.13 Hunter Mill District Compiled Filtered Lists

Hunter Mill Civic Association Filtered List

SUBD_NAME	Partial Match	Notes
The Towns at Baldwin Grove	Baldwin	Reston. 1994-95. Miller and Smith dev.
Bennington Square	Benning	Reston 1982-3 Partial name
Birchfield Woods	Birch	Reston
Carpers Farm	Carper	This property was purchased in 1946 by Oswald V. and Catherine E. Carper from Mary Emma Leigh. Sold by Oswald V. Carper, widower, to C-I Mitchell & Best Company for development in 1978. In 1811, Philip Carper purchased Colvin Run Mill which was located across from this property/subdivision.
Carter Lake	Carter	Reston apts. Near Lake Ffx, old family name
Clarks Crossing Homeowners	Cross	Crossing not Cross
Copper Crossing	Cross	Crossing not Cross
Lake Fairfax HOA	Fairfax	County name is Fairfax
Chadds Ford	Ford	Ford is geographic description.
Forest Edge Cluster	Forest	It is literally on the edge of a forest
Fox Mill Comm Preservation	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Mill Estates	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.

Franklin Oaks Homeowners Assn	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1986.
Fairgreen Cluster	Green	Reston, by golf course
THE GREENS At Penderbrook	Green	Next to golf course
THE GREENS Of Fair Lakes	Green	Recreational association
Gunnell Farms Community Assn	Gunnell	Common Family Name. The 399-acre property formerly located here was owned by Elizabeth Gunnell in 1860. Her son, George W. Gunnell, ran off to join the Confederate Army at 16, but was brought back by his mother. He served in Mosby's Rangers in 1864. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1972.
Hampton Meadows	Hampton	No obvious reason to assume Wade
Hampton Pointe	Hampton	"
Hunt Club Cluster Assn	Hunt	Hunting terms are common, neighborhood
Richland Hunt	Hunt	Off Hunter Mill. Hunting terms.
Hunter Mill District Council	Hunter	Common Family Name. In 1992, Centreville District was renamed Hunter Mill District after a 19th century flour mill once operated by a family of Scots along the Snakeden Branch creek. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Mill Forest	Hunter	Common Family Name. Named after a 19th century flour mill once operated by a family of Scots along the Snakeden Branch creek. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.

Hunter Woods Fellowship House	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Crest Assn	Hunter	“
Hunters Crossing	Hunter	“
Hunters Green	Hunter	“
Hunters Square	Hunter	“
Hunters Woods	Hunter	“
Hunters Woods Village	Hunter	“
Wynhurst HOA	Hurst	Partial name, “Wynhurst” not Hurst
Moneys Corner Assn	Money	Common Family Name. "Money's Corner" was named after the Money Family who owned much of the land surrounding the intersection of Lawyers and Fox Mill Roads prior to 1860. Edward F. Money was a Confederate Sgt. In Company G of the 8th Virginia Infantry and mortally wounded at Gettysburg. In 1964, Jim Monroe, president of the Monet Construction Company, purchased 46 lots here and named the development Moneys Corner.
Monroe Manor	Monroe	There is No Connection Found to local Confederate Deskin Moore who lived in the Clifton area. The subdivision is located on Monroe Street. The road existed prior to 1937. Lee H. Monroe was living near Fox Mill Road in 1854 and it's possible this road is named for him.
Townes Of Moorefield	Moore	Named for 18 th century Baptist minister Jeremiah Moore and his house Moorefield “Moorefield”
Mosscrest	Moss	Originally purchased in 1946 and subdivided by William W. and Janice Moss in 1947. This subdivision at Gosnell and Old Courthouse Roads was wiped out in 1994 by the Amberwood subdivision.
Greg-Roy Citizens Assn	Roy	There's a developer named Greg Roy

Sutherland Square	Sutherland	No known Confederate Association
-------------------	------------	----------------------------------

Hunter Mill District Filtered Community Center Name List

Community Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Teen Center at Forest Edge Elementary School	Forest	At the edge of the forest.
Stone Gate Neighborhood Center	Stone	No known connection. Reston. Stonegate Village Community Center 2244 B Stonewheel Drive, Reston, VA 20191

Hunter Mill District Filtered Hydrology Label Name List

Hydrology Label Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Lake Fairfax	Fairfax	Common Family Name. The namesake of Fairfax County, the Fairfax family, had a presence in the area since 1719 when Thomas, Baron Cameron, sixth Lord Fairfax assumed control of the Northern Neck Proprietary.
Lake Fairfax Dam	Fairfax	See entry above

Hunter Mill District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Browns Chapel Cemetery	Brown	Property for the future site of Brown's Chapel was donated by Augustus and Sarah Brown in 1874. Augustus voted against secession in 1861 at Lydeckers. In the claim of R.G. Coleman, #9989, Rev. Augustus Brown is identified as a "Union man".

Crossfield Elementary School	Cross	FCPS website: Crossfield Elementary School opened in 1988. Our school is named after an aeronautical pioneer whose accomplishments include being the first aviator to fly twice the speed of sound and the first test pilot to fly the X-15. A. Scott Crossfield was a neighbor and friend of our school and served as a role model for intellectual curiosity, educational preparation, and high standards of excellence
Fairfax Christian School	Fairfax	Common Family Name. The namesake of Fairfax County, the Fairfax family, had a presence in the area since 1719 when Thomas, Baron Cameron, sixth Lord Fairfax assumed control of the Northern Neck Proprietary.
Forest Edge Elementary School	Forest	Edge of forest – geography The school takes the name from one of the neighborhood clusters of Reston. Forest Edge is literally situated at the edge of a small forest.
Fox Mill Elementary School	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads. The school was named for the mill.
Fox Mill Shopping Center	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads. The shopping center is located on Fox Mill Road.

Green Hedges School	Green	Founded 1942 Arlington by Frances and Kenton Kilmer. Green Hedges describes color of hedge. Kilmer is son of Joyce Kilmer, known for poem "Trees"
Village Green Shopping Center	Green	Describes a village green - geography
Hunter Mill District Supervisors Office	Hunter	Common Family Name. In 1992, Centreville District was renamed Hunter Mill District after a 19th century flour mill once operated by a family of Scots along the Snakeden Branch creek.
Hunters Woods Elementary School	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The school was named for Hunters Woods Village, one of the planned neighborhoods of Reston. It refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Woods Shopping Center	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark, FCPS: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Cedar Lane School	Lane	This lane is describing a road/street/drive named after a tree.

Hunter Mill District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List

Non-FCPA Trail Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Cross County Trail	Cross	It goes across the county. Formal name is Gerry Connolly Cross County Trail (GCCCT of Fairfax County, Virginia FCPS claims it.
Fairfax County Parkway Trail	Fairfax	Common Family Name. The namesake of Fairfax County, the Fairfax family, had a presence in the area since 1719 when Thomas, Baron Cameron, sixth Lord Fairfax assumed control of the Northern Neck Proprietary.

Purple Beach Rec Area	Beach	Reston, on Lake Thoreau
Browns Chapel Park	Brown	Property for the future site of Brown's Chapel was donated by Augustus and Sarah Brown in 1874. Augustus voted against secession in 1861 at Lydeckers. In the claim of R.G. Coleman, #9989, Rev. Augustus Brown is identified as a "Union man".
Fox Mill Soccer Field	Fox	The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
The Greens Rec Area	Green	Greens like in golf
Vienna Town Green	Green	It's a town green, like an old-fashioned village green.
Hunters Woods Park	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Woods Rec Area	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Vienna Dog Park (Moorefield Park)	Moore	Named after Jeremiah Moore (18 th century preacher)'s house Moorefield
Sarah Walker Mercer Park	Walker	This park honors the late Sarah Walker Mercer a beloved African American neighborhood figure often considered the "mother of the neighborhood".
Walker Nature Education Center	Walker	Reston. Named after Reston's first Nature Center Director, Vernon J. Walker 1967
Wainwright Rec Area	Wright	No Confederate Association Found. Named for the Wainwright Cluster in Reston.

Hunter Mill District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Fox Mill	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads. The shopping center is located on Fox Mill Road.
Village Green	Green	Description of common open area
Hunters Woods	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.

Hunter Mill District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Quincy Adams Ct	Adams	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted for Fox Mill Estates in 1972. Likely named for the president. Adjacent is Wendell Holmes Road. No Confederates by this name.
Quincy Adams Dr	Adams	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted for Fox Mill Estates in 1972. Likely named for the president. Adjacent is Wendell Holmes Road. No Confederates by this name.
Roger Bacon Dr	Bacon	In Reston; named after Medieval Scholar
Battle Ct Se	Battle	Possibly named after the Battle of Vienna that took place nearby.
Battle St Se	Battle	See entry above
Battle St Sw	Battle	See entry above
Alexander Bell Dr	Bell	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston and built 1984. Possibly named for Alexander Graham Bell?
Bennington Hollow Ln	Benning	North Reston Development

Bennington Woods Ct	Benning	North Reston Development
Bennington Woods Rd	Benning	North Reston Development
Berry St Se	Berry	Common Family Name. The street is likely named for County Surveyor Joseph Berry, (1869-1958) who lived in Vienna. Berry's father was James Owens Berry a Confederate captain. In 1946, this property was subdivided by O.E. Hine's widow Katrina Hine Echols. The subdivided property included a lot known as "Hine Home Farm" and a tract of land formerly known as the Berry-Freedman lot.
Birch Cove Rd	Birch	Subdivision has streets named for trees.
Birch Run Cir	Birch	Subdivision has streets named for trees.
Birch St Sw	Birch	Subdivision has streets named for trees.
Grey Birch Pl	Birch	Subdivision has streets named for trees.
Brenton Point Dr	Brent	In Reston.
Brentridge St	Brent	No Confederate Association Found. Street in Amberwood subdivision dedicated and platted in 1994.
Brentwood Ct Nw	Brent	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted in 1990 for Vandervate Estates. Subdivision is named for the van der Vate family who acquired the property in 1938 and sold it in 1989.
Browns Chapel Rd	Brown	Property for the future site of Brown's Chapel was donated by Augustus and Sarah Brown in 1874. Augustus voted against secession in 1861 at Lydeckers. In the claim of R.G. Coleman, #9989, Rev. Augustus Brown is identified as a "Union man".
Browns Mill Rd	Brown	Named for Brown's Mill which was located near the intersection of Beulah and Browns Mill Roads. William Everett Brown (1860-1923) and his wife Katie Brown (1870-1958) purchased the exiting mill here in 1890. Katie Brown sold the mill after his death in 1938.
Chestnut Burr Ct	Burr	Nature term: chestnut tree cupule is also referred to as a "burr"

Campbell Rd	Campbell	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted for Carter's Grove subdivision in 1953. Nobody named Campbell was connected with this property.
Carpers Farm Ct	Carper	Property purchased in 1946 by Oswald V. and Catherine E. Carper from Mary Emma Leigh. Sold by Oswald V. Carper, widower, to C-I Mitchell & Best Company for development in 1978.
Carpers Farm Way	Carper	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision named for Oswald V. and Catherine E. Carper who purchased property in 1946; sold by Oswald V. Carper, widower, to C-I Mitchell & Best Company for development in 1978.
Carter Ct Sw	Carter	No Confederate Association Found. Townes of Vienna III platted and dedicated in 1993. No former property owners or developer named Carter.
Carters Glen Ct Sw	Carter	Property acquired by Charles H. Carter in 1891. He was not a Confederate. Passed down to family members until the Carter Family sold it in 1995. Subdivision built 1995.
Clarks Glen Pl	Clark	Off Clark's Crossing. Family farm.
Roland Clarke Pl	Clarke	Reston
Cockerill Ct	Cocke	Not Cockerille
Cockerill Farm Ln	Cocke	Not Cockerille
Barrel Cooper Ct	Cooper	Reston development: streets named for craftsmen..

Cooper Ct Se	Cooper	<p>Named for John E. F. Cooper the owner and developer of the resub division of Lots 5, 6, and part of 7 of the Onondio subdivision in 1973. Cooper acquired this property in 1973 from Basil and Dorothy Fowler Cooper who acquired this property in 1966.</p> <p>Basil and Dorothy F. Cooper who acquired this property in 1966.</p> <p>John E. F. Cooper who owned Onondio subdivision platted 1973 by owners Basil P. and Dorothy Fowler Cooper</p>
Coopers Branch Ct	Cooper	No Confederate Association Found. Fox Mill Station Condo subdivision platted in 1998 has streets named for bodies of
Coopers Ct	Cooper	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
Coulter Ln	Coulter	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted in 2005 for Oakton Hollows subdivision. Former property owners and developer did not have the name Coulter.
Chapel Cross Way	Cross	No Confederate Association Found.
Clarks Crossing Rd	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. "Clarks Crossing Road was named for William T. Clarke (1816-1894) who together with Noah Hunt (or Hunt)(1812-1884) bought 119 ½ acres in 1854 from Ira Williams who had purchased 174 acres at a commissioners sale of Bushrod Gunnell's property in 1847" (Stuntz TWVV p 81) Clarke voted against secession at Lydeckers in 1861.
Coving Cross Ln	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Road is in Hunter Mill Estates subdivision platted and dedicated in 1997.
Cross School Rd	Cross	In Reston.
Crossbeam Ct	Cross	A construction term. Adjacent road is Center Post Court.

Crows Nest Ln	Crow	Nautical term. Reston.
Dawson St	Dawson	No Confederate Association Found. Street in Amberwood subdivision dedicated and platted in 1994.
Days Farm Dr	Day	Named for F. Fremont Day and Emma G. Day who sold this property in 1985 for the Wolftrap Meadows subdivision. The Days acquired the property in 1971.
Dove Cir Sw	Dove	Named for Noah Dove of Vienna. He worked for the Town, involved in mid-century growth
Dove Point Ct	Dove	No Confederate Association Found. Road is in Hunter Mill Estates subdivision platted and dedicated in 1997.
Drake St Sw	Drake	Section 11 of Vienna Woods subdivision platted and dedicated in 1959. Likely named after a member of the Yeonas Devt Co, Vienna.
Mamie Dyer Ln	Dyer	Named after 20 th century member of Dyer family.
Elgin Dr	Elgin	Common Family Name. In Elgin Manor subdivision off Clarks Crossing. Inherited by the Elgin Family in the 20 th Century. Sold by Laura J. Elgin in 1940.
Fairfax County Pkwy Nb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax County Pkwy Sb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found
Lake Fairfax Dr	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found
Follin Ln Se	Follin	Common family name. John Follin (1761-1841) first moved to Vienna in c. 1822. The Follin plantation evolved into 338 acres. (TWVV page 60-63)
Chadds Ford Dr	Ford	Reston Development; named after Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania
Chathams Ford Dr	Ford	A ford is a water crossing
Chathams Ford Pl	Ford	See entry above

Forest Edge Dr	Forest	Road is in Reston and, along with the elementary school situated on the road, is, literally, on the edge of wooded area.
Forest Maple Rd	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Lake Forest Ct	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Lake Forest Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Regency Forest Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Fox Fire Ct	Fox	Fox Fire is from nature: bioluminescence
Fox Mill Rd	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Mine Ln	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Ripple Ln	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Run Ct	Fox	Streets in the Wayside subdivision have a sports hunting theme.

Fox Stream Ln	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox View Way	Fox	Although located off of Fox Mill Road, the majority of the roads in The Courts Fox Mill subdivision are named for foxes (the animal).
Fox Woods Dr	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Foxcroft Way	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Gallant Fox Ct	Fox	Named for the animal.
Franklin Oaks Dr	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1986.
Garrett St	Garrett	No Confederate Association Found. Road in Glencannon subdivision built in 1968. Near Vienna, out Vale.
Gibson Cir Sw	Gibson	Named after member of Yeonas Devt Corp team in 1950s
Gibson Dr Sw	Gibson	See entry above

Gibson Oaks Dr	Gibson	No Confederate Association Found. All streets in the Franklin Woods subdivision are named “oak”. Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm.
Bowman Green Dr	Green	. A Bowman family home from pre-Reston, in Reston. They came in the 1920s. Green in front of house.
Cypress Green Ln	Green	Terms from nature. Cypress is a tree
Green Range Dr	Green	In Reston. No Confederate Association Found.
Green Run Ln	Green	No Confederate Association Found, streets named for sports hunting.
Green Watch Way	Green	No Connection Found, streets have a nature theme.
Greenbriar Cir	Green	In Reston. No Confederate Association Found. Streets have a nature theme.
Greenbriar Ct	Green	In Reston. No Confederate Association Found. Streets have a nature theme.
Greenhorn St	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Streets have a nature theme.
Greenkeepers Ct	Green	Road is next to Reston National Golf Course.
Greenmont Ct	Green	In Reston. No Confederate Association Found.
Gunnell Farms Dr	Gunnell	Common Family Name. The 399-acre property formerly located here was owned by Elizabeth Gunnell in 1860. Her son, George W. Gunnell, ran off to join the Confederate Army at 16, but was brought back by his mother. He served in Mosby’s Rangers in 1864. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1972.
Abington Hall Pl	Hall	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston. Madison Park at West Market Condo subdivision.
Fanieul Hall Ct	Hall	Fanieul Hall is a marketplace in Boston.
Meadow Hall Ct	Hall	No Confederate Association Found. Streets have a nature theme.

Meadow Hall Dr	Hall	No Confederate Association Found. Streets have a nature theme.
Edmund Halley Dr	Halley	In Reston. Named for the astronomer.
Grovehampton Ct	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Streets have sports hunting theme.
North Hampton Ave	Hampton	In Reston. No Confederate Association Found.
Oakhampton Pl	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found.
Ridgehampton Ct	Hampton	In Reston. No Confederate Association Found.
Wade Hampton Dr Sw	Hampton	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Confederate Wade Hampton in early 1960s for Civil War centennial.
Harleyford Ct	Harley	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have an UK/English theme.
Headlands Cir	Head	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
Headlands Ct	Head	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
Cameron Heath Dr	Heath	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
Heath Pl	Heath	No Confederate Association Found, streets are named for trees.
Heathcliff Ln	Heath	No Confederate Association Found, streets are named for trees.
Heathcote Ct	Heath	No Confederate Association Found, streets have an English theme.
Adams Hill Rd	Hill	Adams Common Family Name. Adeline Adams owned 36 acres here in 1860. Her husband, Charles W. Adams, was arrested on February 21, 1862 as a Confederate spy. During the secession vote, he was at the polls in Vienna with a drawn pistol; swore he would shoot any man who dared vote the Union ticket. Property was owned by the Young Family until at least 1960. Subdivision is Hunter Mill Forest developed in 1979.

Brandon Hill Way	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
Brenthill Ct	Hill	Brent - No Confederate Association Found. Brentwood Courts subdivision dedicated in 1996. No Brents lived here.
Brenthill Way	Hill	Brent No Confederate Association Found. Brentwood Courts subdivision dedicated in 1996. No Brents lived here.
Carrhill Ct	Hill	Subdivision is known as Carriage Hill platted and dedicated in 1963 by Home Purchasers Inc., W. Lewis Leigh and J. Gordon Kincheloe (No Connection Found to Springfield developer Edward R. Carr). Roads have a horse & buggy/Carriage theme.
Carrhill Rd	Hill	See entry above
Hillcrest Dr Sw	Hill	Early Vienna VA subdivision, named after geography
Howard Manor Dr	Howard	Named for owners Edward G. and Erika R. Howard c. 1980.
Fox Hunt Ln	Hunt	Fox Hunting is a sport
Hunt Club Dr	Hunt	See entry above
Hunt Club Rd	Hunt	See entry above
Hunts End Ct	Hunt	Streets here have a sports hunting theme.
Old Hunt Rd	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Near Hunter Mill Road. Built in 1970s for Minchews Addition to Hunter Valley subdivision.
E Hunter Valley Rd	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.

Hunter Ct Sw	Hunter	Common Family Name. James Hunter (1818-1894) acquired the former Moorefield property in 1874. The Townes of Moorefield subdivision dedicated and platted 1975. No known Confederate connection with this family.
Hunter Gate Way	Hunter	A continuation of the northern terminus of Hunter Mill Road in Reston. Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Mill Rd	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Mill Rd Ramp to Rt267 Eb	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Mill Rd Ramp to Rt267 Wb	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Station Rd	Hunter	Named for the Washington & Old Dominion railroad stop "Hunter Station". The station was located at the intersection of Hunter Mill and Hunter Station Roads. Named for the Hunter Family.

Hunter View Farms	Hunter	Common Family Name. Off Hunter Mill Road. Hunter View Farms subdivision platted and dedicated in 1974 by Eva and Teresa Wright. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter View Rd	Hunter	Common Family Name. Off Hunter Mill Road. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunters Crest Way	Hunter	Common Family Name. In Hunter Mill Road vicinity. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunters Den Ln	Hunter	Common Family Name. Off Hunter Station Road. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunters Green Ct	Hunter	Next to Reston National Golf Course. Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Pl	Hunter	Common Family Name. Off Hunter Station Road. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.

Hunters Run Ct	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Run Dr	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Square Ct	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Woods Plz	Hunter	Per Jeff Clark: The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Rt267 Eb Ramp To Hunter Mill Rd	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert
Rt267 Wb Ramp To Hunter Mill Rd	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert
Wynhurst Ln	Hurst	Not the same name. No Confederate Association Found.
Jackstay Ter	Jack	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston.
Johnson St Sw	Johnson	No Connection Found. Possibly named for himself by Lester V. Johnson of Arlington, the civil engineer who platted the Windover Heights subdivision in 1952.
Kearney Ct Sw	Kearney	Robert J. Kearney (Kearney Court) owned the property where Avery Court in Pickett Estates is today.

Kelley St Sw	Kelley	The estate of Grace J. Kelly was developed into the Vienna Woods Development in 1959. Road is possibly named for her or a Yeonas family or company name.
Kidwell Field Rd	Kidwell	Named for Clarence Minor Kidwell and Isabell E. Kidwell who acquired property here in 1944. Now part of the McNair Farms subdivision.
Fort Lee St	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Fort Lee is a U.S. Army base in Virginia, which was named for the Confederate general Robert E. Lee. Foldstone subdivision dedicated and platted in 1975.
Leeds Castle Dr	Lee	Castle in Kent, England, UK
Leemay St	Lee	Unable to determine origins of name. Road named prior to Highview Two subdivision dedication in 1977.
Leesburg Pike	Lee	Road to Town of Leesburg
Branleigh Park Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston. Hunters Square subdivision.
Netherleigh Pl	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Lewis St Nw	Lewis	Vienna Lewis family was not Confederate
Foxclove Rd	Love	Fox Near Fox Mill Road vicinity. Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Lynn St Sw	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found. In Vienna Woods subdivision platted in 1958. Road is possibly named for her or a Yeonas family or company name.
Lynnhill Ct Ne	Lynn	No known Confederate Association. Subdivided in 1967 by Lynnhill Developers Inc.
Purple Martin Pl	Martin	A type of bird

Masons Ferry Dr	Mason	Named for George Mason of Gunston Hall. Surrounding roads are Founders Way and Thomas Jefferson Drive.
Brookmeade Pl	Meade	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted in 1978 for Richland Hunt subdivision.
Larkmeade Dr	Meade	No Confederate Association Found.
Ripplemeade Ct	Meade	No Confederate Association Found, streets are named for meadows or bodies of water.
Milburn Ln	Milburn	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston. Road named in 1988.
Miller Ln	Miller	Named for Donald Miller who acquired this property with his wife Agnes J. Miller in 1953 and sold the property in 1971 for the development of Wexford East subdivision in 1972.
Post Mills Ln	Mills	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston.
York Mills Ln	Mills	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston.
John Milton Ct	Milton	17 th century English poet
John Milton Dr	Milton	See entry above
Monroe Chase Ct	Monroe	There is No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate Deskin Moore who lived in the Clifton area. The subdivision is located near Monroe Street. The road existed prior to 1937. Lee H. Monroe was living near Fox Mill Road in 1854 and it's possible this road is named for him.
Monroe Manor Dr	Monroe	Named for adjacent Monroe Street. Subdivision is known as Monroe Manor built in the 1990s. There is No Connection Found to local Confederate Deskin Moore who lived in the Clifton area. Monroe Street existed prior to 1937. Lee H. Monroe was living near Fox Mill Road in 1854 and it's possible this road is named for him.

Monroe St	Monroe	There is No Connection Found to local Confederate Deskin Moore who lived in the Clifton area. The road existed prior to 1937. Lee H. Monroe was living near Fox Mill Road in 1854 and it's possible this road is named for him.
Moore Ave Se	Moore	Common Family Name. Named for the Moore family. In 1860, Mary A. Moore owned 109 acres here. Her sons, William and Alfred voted for secession. All three sons, William, Alfred and Jeremiah Moore served in the Confederate Army.
Moore Ave Sw	Moore	Common Family Name. Named for the Moore family. In 1860, Mary A. Moore owned 109 acres here. Her sons, William and Alfred voted for secession. All three sons, William, Alfred and Jeremiah Moore served in the Confederate Army.
Moore Pl Sw	Moore	Common Family Name. Named for the Moore family. In 1860, Mary A. Moore owned 109 acres here. Her sons, William and Alfred voted for secession. All three sons, William, Alfred and Jeremiah Moore served in the Confederate Army.
Moorefield Creek Rd Sw	Moore	Named for 18th century Baptist minister Jeremiah Moore's house "Moorefield".
Moorefield Hill Ct Sw	Moore	See entry above
Moorefield Hill Grv Sw	Moore	See entry above
Moorefield Hill Pl Sw	Moore	See entry above
Moorefield Rd Sw	Moore	See entry above
Moss Point Ln	Moss	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Murray Downs Ct	Murray	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have sports hunting theme.
Murray Downs Way	Murray	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have sports

Murray Ln Ne	Murray	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted for Beulah Heights subdivision in 1946.
Nelson Dr	Nelson	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted for Beulah Heights subdivision in 1946.
Nelson Dr Ne	Nelson	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted for Beulah Heights subdivision in 1946.
Newcombs Farm Rd	Newcomb	Property acquired by Anthony and Mariette Newcomb in 1975. Sold by the Newcomb family for Blueberry Hill subdivision in 2000.
Pickett Pl Sw	Pickett	Named for John W. Pickett of 450 W. Broad Street, Falls Church, the owner and developer of Pickett Estates.
Potterton Cir Sw	Potter	Named for Gilbert and Bernice Potterton who gave their consent and approval of the lots and streets embraced within the property developed into Section 8 of the Vienna Woods subdivision in 1958.
Mary Powell Ln	Powell	No Confederate Association Found.
Virginia Randolph Ave	Randolph	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in McNair Farms subdivision in 1996-1997. Unable to determine the origins of people named in streets in this subdivision.
Greg Roy Ln	Roy	Roy not on our master list. No confederate Greg Roy anyway
Scott Cir Sw	Scott	No Confederate Association Found. Platted in 1959 for Section 12 of Vienna Woods. Possibly named for a Yeonas family member or employee.
Shepherdson Ln Ne	Shepherd	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted in 1998 for Regency Ridge subdivision.
Smith Farm Way	Smith	Sold by the Smith family in 1995 for development of the subdivision Smithfield at West Ox. The property was acquired by James and Lou Alice Smith in 1946.

Foxstone Dr	Stone	Fox No Confederate Association Found.
Stone Fence Ln	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has nature themed streets.
Stone Ridge Ln	Stone	Streets in this subdivision have a sports hunting theme.
Stone Wheel Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
Stoneledge Ct	Stone	Subdivision has nature themed streets.
Stones Throw Dr	Stone	An expression
Stoneview Sq	Stone	Roads in this vicinity are named for rocks. In Reston.
Stuart Hills Way	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Near Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart, although he was in the area just south of here near Pender during the Battle of Ox Hill.
Stuart Mill Rd	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.
Stuart Pointe Ln	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Near Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart, although he was in the area just south of here near Pender during the Battle of Ox Hill.

Stuart Rd	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Known as Stuart Road prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart, although he was in the area just south of here near Pender during the Battle of Ox Hill.
Stuart Ridge Dr	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Near Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart, although he was in the area just south of here near Pender during the Battle of Ox Hill. Stuart Ridge subdivision platted and dedicated in 1973.
Margaret Thomas Ln	Thomas	Margaret Thomas grew irises on her property off West Ox in 20 th century
Thomas View Rd	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston.
Thompson Run Ct	Thompson	No Confederate Association Found. Prior to when the Middleton Two subdivision was platted in 1988, someone with the last name "Thompson" owned property adjacent to the planned subdivision.
Utterback Store Rd	Utterback	WaPo 1985 Theodore T. Utterback, it develops, opened his small one-room store near the intersection mentioned above sometime after World War I and, ailing and by then having but one leg, he shut it down in the early 1950s. He has since died.
Walker Cir Sw	Walker	Named after a member of the Yeonas Devt Co, Vienna VA 1950s
Walker St Sw	Walker	See entry above

Daniel Webster Dr	Webster	No Confederate Association Found. Likely named for well-known American lawyer and statesman Daniel Webster (1782-1852). It's next to Wendell Holmes Rd. Road platted for Fox Mill Estates in 1972.
Westbriar Ct Ne	West	Located alongside Westwood Country Club, whose predecessor was Westbriar Country Club.
Westbriar Dr Ne	West	Located alongside Westwood Country Club, whose predecessor was Westbriar Country Club.
Westford Dr	West	No Confederate Association Found. Westford subdivision platted and dedicated in 1964.
Westglade Ct	West	No Confederate Association Found, in Reston. Located west of Glade Drive which it connects to.
Westhills Ln	West	See entry above
Westmanor Ct Se	West	No Confederate Association Found. Located across from Westwood Country Club.
Westwood Center Dr	West	No Confederate Association Found. Possibly named for the country club which is somewhat nearby.
Westwood Dr	West	Named for Westwood Country Club which was named after the Westwood Land Corporation.
Westwood Dr Ne	West	Named for Westwood Country Club which was named after the Westwood Land Corporation.
Preston White Dr	White	Preston No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
White Cornus Ln	White	Another name for dogwood
William Short Cir	William	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in McNair Farms subdivision in 1996-1997. Unable to determine the origins of people named in streets in this subdivision.

Williams Ave	Williams	Common Family Name. Hampton C. Williams inherited 422 acres here through his wife Frances Chapman sometime after their marriage in 1835. The Williams were living here in Vienna in 1860 and well into the 20 th century. At least two relatives, Alexander Chapman Williams and Franklin Chapman Williams served in the Confederate army.
Williams Meadow Ct	Williams	No Connection Found. In Monroe Chase subdivision platted and dedicated in 1996. Possibly named for previous property owner William J. Jennings.
Windsor Hunt Ct	Windsor	No Confederate Association Found. Platted in 1985 for Embassy Court II subdivision. Nobody named Windsor associated with the property.
Francis Young Ln	Young	20 th century friend of Mayo Stuntz. Off Beulah
Thomas Young Ct	Young	Off John Milton Drive, Herndon area. 17 th century Scottish theologian.
Thomas Young Ln	Young	Tutor to John Milton

Hunter Mill District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Allen Dale Subdivision	Allen	Named for Allen C. Adams who resubdivided this property in 1959.
Baldwin Grove A Condominium	Baldwin	Reston.
C.R. Ball Subdivision	Ball	Reston. Carleton Roy Ball (1873—1958) was an American botanist
Birch Office Condominium	Birch	No Confederate Association Found. Likely named for the tree in 2011. The condominium next to it is White Oak Tower Condominium.
Brentwood Courts	Brent	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision dedicated in 1996. No Brents lived here.

Carper's Farm	Carper	Property purchased in 1946 by Oswald V. and Catherine E. Carper from Mary Emma Leigh. Sold by Oswald V. Carper, widower, to C-I Mitchell & Best Company for development in 1978.
Carper's Farmhouse	Carper	Property purchased in 1946 by Oswald V. and Catherine E. Carper from Mary Emma Leigh. Oswald Carper sold the property in 1979. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1987.
Carpers Ridge	Carper	Property purchased in 1946 by Oswald V. and Catherine E. Carper from Mary Emma Leigh. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1992.
Carters Glen		Property acquired by Charles H. Carter in 1891. He was not a Confederate. Passed down to family members until the Carter Family sold it in 1995. Subdivision built 1995.
Carters Glen Ii	Carter	Property acquired by Charles H. Carter in 1891. He was not a Confederate. Passed down to family members until the Carter Family sold it in 1995. Subdivision built 1996.
Carters Grove	Carter	Named for William Carter Ide this property in 1952 and it became Carter's Gove in 1953.
Clarkes Landing	Clarke	Named for property owners Owen and Ruby Clarke who sold it for development in 1972.
Cockerill Place	Cocke	And it isn't Cocke. Cock/Cocke is a Common Family Name. Philip St. George Cocke was Brig Gen from Va but not from here. note that Cockerille is a Common Family Name
Constance L. Cooper.	Cooper	Oakton neighborhood between Stuart Mill Road. Constance is not General Samuel Cooper or Joseph Cooper. (the one road is called Carter Cooper)
Cooper Condo Office Complex	Cooper	Named for owner Jack S. Cooper in 1981.
Lester C. Cooper Subdivision	Cooper	Lester is not Samuel Cooper. Reston-ish, near Hunter Mill Road, n of toll

		road and Reston Presb Ch, across from Crowell Road.
Clarks Crossing	Cross	Clark but Clark isn't on this list. (several Clarke with an "e" family served CFA). Family Name. Crossing is a physical location where roads cross. <i>"Clarks Crossing Road was named for William T. Clark (1816-1894) (the county's official name for the road excludes the "e") who together with Noah Hunt (or Hunt)(1812-1884) bought 119 1/2 acres in 1854 from Ira Williams who had purchased 174 acres at a commissioners sale of Bushrod Gunnell's property in 1847"</i> (Stuntz TWVV p 81
Crossfields	Cross	Crossfield is an adjective meaning "across the field of play"
Dodd Manor	Dodd	Subdivided by property owners Russell C. and Beatrice J. Dodd in the 1960s.
Dodd Ppty	Dodd	Could not locate. Likely property of Russell and Beatrice Dodd.
Elgin Manor	Elgin	Inherited by the Elgin Family om the 20 th Century. Sold by Laura J. Elgin in 1940. Off Clarks Crossing. 14 homes built in late 1990s.
Lake Fairfax Business Center	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Lake Fairfax Park Estates	Fairfax	See entry above
Falls Park	Falls	No Confederate Association Found.
Chathams Ford Estates	Ford	Geographic description Ford Off Beulah, across from Meadowlark. Chatham's Ford Drive.
Chathams Ford Subdivision	Ford	See entry above
Browns Mill Forest	Forest	Named for Brown's Mill which was located near the intersection of Beulah and Browns Mill Roads. William Everett Brown (1860-1923) and his wife Katie Brown (1870-1958) purchased the exiting mill here in 1890. Katie Brown sold the mill after his death in 1938.

<p>Courts Of Fox Mill The</p>	<p>Fox</p> <p>See Fox Mill ES website and Jeff Clark's What's in a Name video</p> <p>Where did the name Fox Mill come from? Did you know that Fox Mill was originally going to be called Mumford Park Elementary School? However, before that name became official, parents from our community researched local history and found that during the 1800s there was a family with the last name Fox who operated a mill. Documents from the time period of the American Civil War show that a one-room schoolhouse once operated near the Fox family's mill. Parents presented this information to the Fairfax County School Board, and in May 1979 the School Board voted to officially name our school the Fox Mill Elementary School.</p>	<p>Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads. The History Behind Our Name (Fox Mill)</p> <p>The Story of Fox's Mill – retrieved 9/3/2020</p> <p>https://www.myfoxmill.com/about-us/the-history-behind-our-name-fox-mill/</p> <p>In October of 1786, Amos Fox, age 47, was granted by the Court of Fairfax County, 1 acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. This is at the present intersection of Fox Mill Road and Waples Mill Road. His parents, George and Mary Fox, had come to Virginia from New Jersey. Amos decided to build a grist mill for grinding grain into flour. Three of his sons, Morris, Isaac and Gabriel inherited the milling business. By 1840, there were three mills housed together in one large three-story building. The mills were woolen, grist and flour. Gabriel Fox ran the mills himself and was considered to be a wealthy man. Around 1840, Gabriel married a woman from Alexandria and moved her out to the country. There was no school for the children of the area to attend, so Mrs. Fox had a one-room log schoolhouse erected and it was referred to as "The school at Fox's Mills". The school was located on Waples Mill Road just a mile from present-day Route 50. Both Fox Mill Road and Fox Mill Estates are named in the memory of the three mills belonging to the Fox Family.</p>
-------------------------------	--	---

		This history was researched by Linda H. Sittig , who at the time of the report, was a reading specialist at Fox Mill Elementary School. see www.strongwomeninhistory.com .
Fox Mill Estates	Fox	See entry above
Fox Mill Heights	Fox	See entry above
Fox Mill Station A Condominium	Fox	See entry above
Fox Mill Woods	Fox	See entry above
Franklin Corner	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s.
Franklin Farm	Franklin	Franklin Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin, started with 100 acres that went with the house in 1937. By 1979, they had accumulated 827 acres, making it the largest dairy farm in Fairfax County. https://franklinfarm.org/sub_category_list.asp?category=21&title=Franklin+Farm+History#:~:text=James%20B.,dairy%20farm%20in%20Fairfax%20County . Retrieved 9/3/2020
Franklin Oaks	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1986.
Franklin Woods	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1986.

Bowman Green	Green	Josiah Bowman of Vienna was a spy with Bakers Detectives (<i>This Was Vienna VA, and Brothers and Cousins</i>). Named for the Bowman Family who operated the distillery here in Reston/Sunset Hills.
Carters Green	Green	In 1842, Keziah Carter, a Powhattan Indian woman (who married Robert Carter, reputed to be a former slave of George Washington) purchased 50 acres of land right here. Several of her children and grandchildren were reported as free in the Registration of Free Negroes from the 1830s-1860s. No Confederate connections here. Subdivided and platted in 1976.
Gunnell Farms	Gunnell	Common Family Name. The 399-acre property formerly located here was owned by Elizabeth Gunnell in 1860. Her son, George W. Gunnell, ran off to join the Confederate Army at 16, but was brought back by his mother. He served in Mosby's Rangers in 1864. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1972.
Hampton	Hampton	No known connection to Brig General Wade Hampton of SC
Hampton Pointe Condominium	Hampton	In Reston.
Jennings Addition To Hampton	Hampton	In Reston.
Havenner Subdivision	Havenner	Named for George and Ruth Havenner who subdivided this property in 1962.
Berry Ayr Hill	Hill	Berry – Name for J. Gilbert Berry who subdivided the property in 1962.
Heads Hill	Hill	Head - Common Family Name. Andrew J. Head own this 168-acre property in 1860. Last owned by his son Beriah Wells Head who died in 1920. No Connection Found to Confederate George J. Head. Dedicated and platted in 1973.

Fox Hunt Estates	Hunt	Common Family Name. Located on Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Hunt Run	Hunt	Fox - No Confederate Association Found. Next to Fox Hunters Park.
The Hunt at Lake Fairfax	Hunt	Fairfax - The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Glade at Hunters Woods Condominiums The	Hunter	The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunter Mill Estates	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Mill Forest	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Mill Overlook	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunter Ridge	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.

Hunter Valley Estates	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Crest	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunter's Crossing A Condominium	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. In Reston.
Hunters End	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunter's Knoll	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Place	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Square	Hunter	The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the

		Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Hunters Station	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Valley	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Valley East	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Valley Minchews Addition	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters View	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Woods Village Condominium	Hunter	The name refers to the Reston area's former use as hunting territory by the

		Fairfax Hunt, a club dedicated to the sport of fox hunting.
Fisher Subdivision	Fisher	No Confederate Association Found
Property of Archie R. Jackson	Jackson	Not Stonewall
Kelleys Green	Kelley	Named for Leo Gilbert Kelley and Virginia Wiard Kelley in 1987.
Kemper Park	Kemper	Named after Kemper Beard <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>E. Kemper Beard</p> <p>Former Vienna businessman E. Kemper Beard has died at his home in Colonial Beach. Long-time residents will remember Mr. Beard, who opened the Arfax Electric Company on Dominion Road in 1950. Over the years he was a contractor for the Yeonias Company and developed warehouses on Mill Street, an auto body shop on Dominion Road, and several other properties around town. Each Christmas he helped decorate Vienna's commercial areas.</p> <p>In the county Mr. Beard developed the Kemper Park subdivision and formed an investors group that purchased the Barber House in Fairfax City. In Merrifield he purchased and developed the land where the Merrifield Post Office and a service station now stand.</p> <p>Mr. Beard and his wife Mickey moved to Colonial Beach about 10 years ago, where he served on the Planning Commission and often cited Vienna as an example of all the good things a community could accomplish. In addition to his wife, he is survived by sons E. Kemper II and Mark, daughters Denise, Debi, Claudia, Ellen and Beth, and their families.</p> </div>
Lee Manor	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named after Lee Highway. See Inventory Report for Lee Highway. Subdivision platted and dedicated by Ethel Harrison in 1944. It is located along Lee Highway and named Lee for that reason. Lee Highway was named in honor of Robert E. Lee. (Deed Book 434, Page 532.)
Robaleed	Lee	Robaleed is not Lee
Lowes Subdivision	Lowe	Unable to locate
Jennie Lynn Division	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found. Jenny Lynn (I) (1873–1965) Actress?
Lynnhill	Lynn	(near Elise) No known confederate connection. Subdivided in 1967 by Lynhill Developers Inc.
Martin Subdivision	Martin	Unable to locate
Mills Subdivision	Mills	Unable to locate
Money's Corner	Money	“Common Family Name. "Money's Corner" was named after the Money Family who owned much of the land surrounding the intersection of Lawyers and Fox Mill Roads prior to 1860. Edward F. Money was a

		Confederate Sgt. In Company G of the 8th Virginia Infantry and mortally wounded at Gettysburg. In 1964, Jim Monroe, president of the Monet Construction Company, purchased 46 lots here and named the development Moneys Corner
Monroe Chase	Monroe	There is No Connection Found to local Confederate Deskin Moore who lived in the Clifton area. The subdivision is located near Monroe Street. The road existed prior to 1937. Lee H. Monroe was living near Fox Mill Road in 1854 and it's possible this road is named for him.
Monroe Manor	Monroe	There is No Connection Found to local Confederate Deskin Moore who lived in the Clifton area. The subdivision is located on Monroe Street. The road existed prior to 1937. Lee H. Monroe was living near Fox Mill Road in 1854 and it's possible this road is named for him.
Moore Mews	Moore	Common Family Name. Named for the Moore family. In 1860, Mary A. Moore owned 109 acres here. Her sons, William and Alfred voted for secession. All three sons, William, Alfred and Jeremiah Moore served in the Confederate Army. The property was developed as Moore Mews in 1985. Moore Avenue SW also runs nearby.
Moorefield	Moore	Named for 18th century Baptist minister Jeremiah Moore and his house "Moorefield"
Townes Of Moorefield	Moore	Named for 18th century Baptist minister Jeremiah Moore and his house "Moorefield"
Mosbys Landing A Condominium	Mosby	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report_Named for John Singleton Mosby who allegedly fled Union soldiers in the house that once stood on this site. Next door to Anne

		on Route 123 just south of Vienna. Built 1975-1978.
Murrayland	Murray	Subdivided and named by property owners William E. and Florence E. Murray in 1952. They purchased the property also in 1952 from Llyod and Ellen Wright.
Pickett Est	Pickett	John W. Pickett of 450 W. Broad Street, Falls Church, was the owner and developer of Pickett Estates. Property acquired in 1961.
Mildred E. Poole Subdivision	Poole	3 lots on Reston Ave. No Confederate named Mildred Poole.
Robinson Division	Robinson	Unable to locate
Great Oak Greg-Roy	Roy	Roy not on our master list. No confederate Greg Roy anyway
Greg-Roy	Roy	There is a developer named Greg Roy.
The Reserve at Stone Hill	Stone	No Confederate Association Founds found. Built 2008.
Hinks Addition to Stuart Ridge	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. On Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart.
Smc Stuart Road	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. On Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this is road named for JEB Stuart.
Stuart Estates	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Stuart Road once ran to where this subdivision was, but now it no longer does. Stuart Road has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart.
Stuart Hills	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Stuart Road once ran to where this subdivision was, but now it no longer

		does. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1997. Stuart Road has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart.
Stuart Professional Village Condominium	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Near Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart.
Stuart Ridge	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Near Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1973.
Stuart Woods	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found. Near Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart.
Stuarts Mill Woods	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.
Towns At Stuart Pointe The	Stuart	Built 1999. No Confederate Association Found. Near Stuart Road which has been known as such prior to 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart. There is no obvious reason to assume this road is named for JEB Stuart.

Windover Hgts Ewells Addn	Wells, Ewell	Ewell - Named for Stanley and Ethel Ewell who subdivided their property in 1958.
Smithfield At West Ox	West, Smith	No Confederate Association Found. Named for road.
West Creek	West	Unable to locate
West End Manor	West	Subdivision is on W. Street. Built 1988.
Westford	West, Ford	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1964.
Preston White Professional Center A Condominium	White	No Confederates by this name.
Wilson Estates	Wilson	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision developed in 1978.
Wright Property	Wright	Named for property owners Kenneth E. and Eva L. Wright.
Francis Young Estates	Young	Off Beulah Rd Vienna, Francis Young was Mayo Stuntz good friend, and he was not a Confederate. His family developed their family farmland and named places after family members. Long time Fairfax family.

Hunter Mill FMD List

Building Name	Partial Match	NOTES
Fox Mill Fire Station # 31	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.

Herndon Monroe Park & Ride	Monroe	<p>Herndon</p> <p>There is No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate Deskin Moore who lived in the Clifton area. This lot is located near Monroe Street. The road existed prior to 1937. Lee H. Monroe was living near Fox Mill Road in 1854 and it's possible this road is named for him.</p>
----------------------------	--------	--

7.14 Lee District Compiled Filtered Lists

Lee District Filtered Civic Association

SUBD_NAME	Partial Match	Notes
Villages I "Three Bell" Assn	Bell	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Hills Tenants	Hill	No Confederate Association Found.
Amberleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Crestleigh HOA	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Valleigh Homeowners Assn	Leigh	Named for valley location. Subdivided and dedicated in 1983 by Valley View Limited Partnership. Street name through it is Valley View Drive.
Cameron Crossing/Runnymede	Meade	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1983 by Rocky Gorge Communities Inc. It is located next to a stream.
Norton Square	Norton	No Confederate Association Found. Located on Norton Road. The Norton Road portion south of Burgundy Road existed prior to 1937. It was known as Norton Road prior to the 1940s. Cannot find any additional information about its origins. There are no Nortons in this vicinity based on 1860 or 1878 maps. Confederate George Hatley Norton does not appear to have lived in this area.

Windsor Estates HOA	Windsor	Common Family Name. Beulah Road was simultaneously called Windsor Road or Windsor's Road prior to the 1940s. The subdivision where Windsor Ave is located is called Windsor Estates (built in 1946) and located adjacent to Windsor/Beulah Road. Richard Windsor owned 1,173 acres in this spot in 1860. According to Southern Claims Commission #18059, Windsor told T. Pulman to vote for secession or leave the county. His son Frederick Richard Windsor served as a Lt. Col. In the 5 th Va. Cav.
Windsor Park	Windsor	Common Family Name. Beulah Road was simultaneously called Windsor Road or Windsor's Road prior to the 1940s. The subdivision is located next to where Windsor Ave and Windsor Estates (built in 1946) and located adjacent to Windsor/Beulah Road. Richard Windsor owned 1,173 acres in this spot in 1860. According to Southern Claims Commission #18059, Windsor told T. Pulman to vote for secession or leave the county. His son Frederick Richard Windsor served as a Lt. Col. In the 5 th Va. Cav.

Lee District Filtered Community Center Name List

Community Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Lee District Recenter	Lee	Common Family Name. Originally named The Robert E. Lee RECenter. The Fairfax County Park Authority Board voted to change the name to Lee District RECenter on January 23, 2019. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Lee District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Brookfield Plaza Shopping Center	Brookfield	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1960. This section of land was part of 526 acres that NY resident Caroline M. Brook/Caroline Brooke Dinwiddie inherited in 1901 from Francis Miller (Deed Book I6 page 556). Possibly named for her. No prior Brookfields lived here.
Forestdale Elementary School	Forest	Named for the two communities the school was built to serve: Springfield Forest and Loisdale Estates.
Greendale Golf Course	Green	No Confederate Association Found. FCPA did not identify this as a Confederate name.
Bush Hill Elementary School	Hill	Named for a former historic home located nearby. The Bush Hill plantation was established by Josiah Watson in 1791.
Rose Hill Elementary School	Hill	Named for an historic manor house and plantation in Franconia established by Daniel French in the 1700s and named for the roses on the terrace in front of the house.
Rose Hill Shopping Center	Hill	Named for an historic manor house and plantation in Franconia established by Daniel French in the 1700s and named for the roses on the terrace in front of the house.
Howard Gardner School	Howard	No Confederate Association Found.
Lane Elementary School	Lane	Named for Anthony T. Lane who served on the Fairfax County School Board for 24 years.
Lee District Supervisors Office	Lee	Common family name. It is not entirely clear whom Lee District is named for in 1870, but it is likely the Lee Family. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Lee High School	Lee	It has since been renamed for late Rep. John Lewis in July 2020. Originally named for Robert E. Lee.
Lee Shopping Center	Lee	Common family name. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Lee District Filtered Non-FCPA Trail Name List

Non-FCPA Trail Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Fairfax County Parkway Trail	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.

Lee District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Brookfield Plaza	Brookfield	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1960. This section of land was part of 526 acres that NY resident Caroline M. Brook/Caroline Brooke Dinwiddie inherited in 1901 from Francis Miller (Deed Book I6 page 556). Possibly named for her. No prior Brookfields lived here.
Rose Hill	Hill	Named for an historic manor house and plantation in Franconia established by Daniel French in the 1700s and named for the roses on the terrace in front of the house.
Lee	Lee	Common family name. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

Lee District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
----------	----------------------	-------

Alexander Ave	Alexander	No Confederate Association Found. Multiple first name streets in this townhome subdivision built 1990.
Joseph Alexander Rd	Alexander	Named for former Lee District Supervisor Joseph Alexander
Ashby Heights Cir	Ashby	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Ashby Heights, built in 2004.
Ashby Ln	Ashby	No Confederate Association Found. Stratford Place condo development built 1989.
Ashby Manor Pl	Ashby	No Confederate Association Found. Road built c. 1991 for Wilson Woods development.
Ayers Meadow Ln	Ayers	Street named for Lawrence Fales Ayers and Margaret Cox Ayers who sold property to Accotink Bluff Estates LLC in 2000 for the Accotink Bluff Estates subdivision.
Birch Branch Ter	Birch	Streets in this development are named for trees, flowers, and bodies of water.
Birchlake Ct	Birch	Streets in this development are named for trees.
Brookfield Plz	Brookfield	Named for a shopping center built here c. 1960. This section of land was part of 526 acres that NY resident Caroline M. Brook/Caroline Brooke Dinwiddie inherited in 1901 from Francis Miller (Deed Book I6 page 556). Possibly named for her. No prior Brookfields lived here.
Campbell Dr	Campbell	No Confederate Association Found. Burgundy Village subdivision dedicated 1951. There are other first name street names in this subdivision.
Carrsbrook Ct	Carr	No Confederate Association Found. Likely named for nearby Springfield developer Edward R. Carr.
Cashland Ct	Cash	No Confederate Association Found. Island Creek subdivision and road built in 1994.

Caton Woods Ct	Caton	Named for Caton Woods Subdivision built in 2002. Developed by The Caton Family Limited Partnership. Douglas E. Caton, General Partner.
Cobbs Creek Ct	Cobb	Common Family Name. Located off of Cobb's Road which existed pre-1937 and was known as such. No further information found about the road's origin. The Cobb family was based closer towards Vienna. No Cobbs listed as owning land in Fairfax County in Sprouse's 1860 book. No Cobbs living in Franconia in 1878. Unlikely there is a Confederate Association to Howell Cobb, President of the First Confederate Congress.
Cobbs Rd	Cobb	Common Family Name. Cobb's Road existed pre-1937 and was known as such. No further information found about the road's origin. The Cobb family was based closer towards Vienna. No Cobbs listed as owning land in Fairfax County in Sprouse's 1860 book. No Cobbs living in Franconia in 1878. Unlikely there is a connection to Howell Cobb, President of the First Confederate Congress.
Corcoran St	Corcoran	No Confederate Association Found. Road part of Fairfield Subdivision built in 1965. Unlikely any connection to Centreville Confederate soldier Dennis Corocran.
Arcross Ct	Cross	Not same name. No Confederate Association Found. Road built with Kerrybrooke Subdivision in 1967.
Cross Gate Ln	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Road built c. 1987.
Crow Ct	Crow	All streets in this development are named for birds.

Dove Dr	Dove	This property was owned by Halley and Ellen E. Dove. In August 1949, widow Ellen dedicated this Lewell Park subdivision with the street name Dove Drive. Halley Dove does not have any ancestral connections to Fairfax Confederates Armisted or Fenton Dove.
Dyer Ct	Dyer	No Confederate Association Found. Loisdale Estates dedicated 1956 with first names used for street names.
Fairfax County Pkwy Nb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax County Pkwy Sb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Floyd Ave	Floyd	No Confederate Association Found. All of the streets in this subdivision are first names.
Fordson Rd	Ford	Route 628 existed pre-1937. Labeled as Fordson Road on 1960 tax map. On June 10, 1964, the Board of Supervisors renamed West Ford Avenue as Fordson Road. Unable to determine if this was the same road. Unable to determine Fordson namesake. Likely named for West Ford or member of his family, perhaps his son. This is near the Gum Springs community, established by freed people formerly enslaved by George Washington. Originally known as the Old Richmond-Washington Highway. Most of the road traversed along Hybla Valley Airport and connected it with Route 1.
Old Brentford Ct	Ford	Brent - Roads in this 1984 subdivision are named for UK locations. Brentford is a suburban town in London.
Old Brentford Rd	Ford	Brent - Roads in this 1984 subdivision are named for UK locations. Brentford is a suburban town in London.
Dogue Forest Ct	Forest	Dogue Creek and the forested Dogue Creek Stream Park runs behind this road.

Forest Ave	Forest	No Confederate Association Found. Road built c. 1935 for Guilford subdivision. Original streets names in Guilford had tree themes. Ex: Woodland Drive and Edgewood Drive.
Forest View Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Forsythia St	Forsyth	Streets in this subdivision are named for plants or trees.
Fox Hollow Way	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Foxboro Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Franklin St	Franklin	Unable to find this road in Lee District,
Gentle Ct	Gentle	Kings Landing Subdivision built 1983. No Connection Found to local Confederate David Gentle who lived in Herndon.
Gentle Ln	Gentle	Kings Landing Subdivision built 1983. No Connection Found to local Confederate David Gentle who lived in Herndon.
Grayson St	Grayson	No Connection Found to local Confederate William Grayson. Springfield Subdivision built 1953. Subdivision has many first name street names.
Charles Green Sq	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Unknown who this street was specifically named for. Island Creek subdivision and road built in 1994. There are no local or prominent Confederates named Charles Green.
Glen Green Ct	Green	Development contains streets named after bodies of water and rocks.
Green Glade Ct	Green	Lake Devereux Subdivision has streets named for pastures, meadows, and bodies of water.
Green Glen Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1994 for Kingstowne Subdivision. All roads in this section are named "Green".

Green Glen Ln	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1994 for Kingstowne Subdivision. All roads in this section are named "Green".
Green Meadow Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Green Meadow subdivision built 1969.
Green Spring Ln	Green	Development contains streets named after bodies of water and rocks.
Greendale Rd	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Roads in this subdivision are named for grasses and plants.
Greendale Village Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1994 for Kingstowne Subdivision. All roads in this section are named "Green".
Greenhaven Pl	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Road built for Section 3 of Rose Hill Farm Subdivision in 1956.
Greenville Pl	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1954 for Springfield Subdivision. Originally platted as Greenville Place in the Deed of Dedication.
Shannons Green Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Mount Vee Manor built 1999. Several streets are presumably named for people. No local or prominent Confederates by this name.
James Gunnell Ln	Gunnell	Subdivision itself is named Gunnell. Virginia B. Gunnell, President of Bush Hill Development Corporation, sold this in 1999 to be developed. (Deed Book 11109 Page 899). Named for her husbands' great-grand uncle, Dr. James Samuel Gunnell (1830-1907) who owned Bush Hill here. His name does not appear on the Confederates from Fairfax County list.

Sherwood Hall Ln	Hall	Named for Sherwood Hall, a one-room community center built in 1901 and used by the Mount Vernon Circle of the King's Daughters. The building served as a meeting hall and hosted concerts, lectures, and suppers. Dismantled in 1944.
Hampton Creek Way	Hampton	Roads in this development all named for bodies of water.
Hampton Ct	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Woodstone Subdivision built 1986. Not named for local Confederate William Henry Hampton of Clifton. Unlikely named for Confederate General Wade Hampton. Surrounding streets with this subdivision are Fairfield and Westfield.
Hampton Knolls Dr	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Street is actually named Hampton Knoll Drive. Subdivision is named Northhampton built in 2009. Streets in this area are named for geographic features such as hills and bodies of water.
Hampton Manor Pl	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Built for Townes of Manchester Subdivision in 2000. Subdivision named for Anne W. Manchester who sold the property in 2000. There was an old house on this site, but No Connection Founds to the Hampton name.
Seth Hampton Dr	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Island Creek subdivision and road built in 1994. Unknown who Seth Hampton was. There were no local or prominent Confederates named Seth Hampton.
Harrison Ln	Harrison	No Confederate Association Found. Possibly named for Thomas G. Mays one of the trustees involved in the development of Monticello Woods in 1962 when the road was built. (Deed Book 2137, Page 373)

Hatcher St	Hatcher	No Confederate Association Found. Road built 1954 for Sommerville Hill subdivision.
Brindle Heath Way	Heath	Unclear who or what Brindle Heath was. Built 1990 for Eton Square Condominium development. No obvious connection to local Confederate soldier John B. Heathe.
Fort Hill Dr	Hill	No Confederate connection. The Union Army built a redoubt here on Wilton Hill. The southern edge of the Wilton Hill redoubt is near the intersection of Fort Hill Drive and Shadow Walk. The subdivision is known as Wilton Woods. A redoubt was similar to a fort, only just more temporary.
Fox Hill St	Hill	Fox - No Confederate Association Found. Street built 1954 for Yates Village Section 3.
Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Street built in 1950 for Section 2 of Burgundy Village.
Hill Park Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Street in Hilltop Industrial Park dedicated in 1983. Possibly named because of its hilly terrain.
Hill Park Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Street in Hilltop Industrial Park dedicated in 1983. Possibly named because of its hilly terrain.
Hilldale Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has street names for hills and trees.
Hillmead Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Street built 1967 for Springfield Village, Section 2.
Holly Hill Rd	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision's streets include names for geographic places and bodies of water.

Lofthill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found to Confederate A.P. Hill
Madison Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is called Madison Hill built by Madison Hill Inc. in 1974/1975. There are no local or well-known Confederates by the name of Madison Hill.
Shannon Hill Rd	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has streets named for hills and trees.
Hooes Rd	Hooe	Named for John T. Hooes. According to Fairfax County Circuit Court records, he asked for a road to be built from his Occoquan River ferry to Alexandria in 1792.
Hunter Creek Ln	Hunter	Named either for Hunter Tract Associates which developed the Island Creek subdivision in 1994. Source: Deed Book 9325 Page 577) Or Possibly Shirley Hunter or the nearby former Hunter Motel. Another street in Island Creek development is named Shirley Hunter Way.
Hunters Oak Ct	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision was named Hunter Tract when built 1997. Unclear where "Hunter" name came from. No Hunters owned this property in 1860.
Shirley Hunter Way	Hunter	Named for Shirley Hunter, owner of Hunter Motel & Restaurant which was located nearby at Loisdale Road.
Fieldhurst Ct	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found.
Grovehurst Pl	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found. Likely named as such due to proximity to Groveton.
Jasper Ln	Jasper	Named for William Jasper, who was enslaved from birth and purchased 13 acres here in 1860.

Kemper St	Kemper	Common Family Name. A Col. Kemper is shown living at “Clifton” in the Hybla Valley vicinity on the 1878 Hopkins Map. He previously lived in a dwelling called “Clifton” in the Alexandria area, but it was demolished in 1862. This Col. Kemper was a member of the Fairfax Calvary Company. This was likely Lt. Col. Delaware B. “Del” Kemper. Kemper had two children. First names, however, are common in this subdivision and the naming of Kemper could entirely be coincidental. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38793806/delaware-b-kemper
Lane Dr	Lane	This road does not appear to be in Fairfax County, but rather over the border in Alexandria.
E Lee Ave	Lee	Common Family Name. Originally named Lee Avenue in 1926 when the Memorial Heights subdivision was developed. In 1964, the Board of Supervisors changed it to East Lee Avenue. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.
Janna Lee Ave	Lee	This street was part of the Rolling Hills subdivision built by husband and wife J. Lee and Janet Murphy in 1950. It was originally named Lee Avenue which intersected with Jackson Avenue. In 1964, the Board of Supervisors changed Lee Avenue to Janna Lee Avenue and Jackson Avenue to Rolling Hills Avenue. The street was renamed for the Murphy’s daughter Miss Janna Lee Murphy. (Source Jerry Lee Murphy obit 12/15/1960 Evening Star, pg. B4)

Lee Valley Dr	Lee	Common Family Name. Named after the Lee Valley Apartment Complex built in 1968. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.
Leeward Ln	Lee	Common Family Name. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.
Leewood Dr	Lee	Common Family Name. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee. Road built for Rose Hill Farm Subdivision section in 1956
Robert E Lee Pl	Lee	Constructed 1964-1965. Named for Confederate general Robert E. Lee. See Inventory Report.
Ashleigh Manor Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Two "Manor" streets in this subdivision.
Birchleigh Cir	Leigh	Birch - Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Birchleigh Way	Leigh	Birch - Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Braeleigh Ln	Leigh	Birch - Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Briarleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.

Brickleigh Ct	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Brookleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Coachleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Crestleigh Cir	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Crestleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Foxleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Greenleigh Ln	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Hatherleigh Ct	Leigh	Road built with Kingstowne subdivision in 1987. Other Leigh named streets in this subdivision. Subdivision has streets with English (UK)-sounding names or localities.
Langleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Linleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.

Lochleigh Ct	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Meadowleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Overleigh Ln	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Parkleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Rockleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Springleigh Way	Leigh	Subdivision is named Amberleigh. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Wrenleigh Row	Leigh	Road built with Kingstowne subdivision in 1987. Other Leigh named streets in this subdivision. Subdivision has streets with English (UK)-sounding names or localities.
Mallory Cir	Mallory	No Confederate Association Found. Road part of Kingstowne Subdivision built 1987. Unlikely a connection to Confederate politician Stephen R.
Mallory Ln	Mallory	No Confederate Association Found. Road part of Kingstowne Subdivision built 1987. Unlikely a connection to Confederate politician Stephen R.
Martin Allen Ct	Martin	Allen - No Confederate Association Found. Unknown who this street was specifically named for. Island Creek subdivision and road built in 1994. No local or prominent Confederates known as Martin Allen.

Mason Grove Ct	Mason	Common Family Name. Surrounding roads are named "Huntley". Huntley was the country residence of Thomas Francis Mason in the early 19 th century.
Masondale Rd	Mason	Common Family Name. The Mason family has roots in the area pre-dating the founding of Fairfax County in 1742.
Collins Meade Way	Meade	No Confederate Association Found. Unsure if Collins Meade is a place or a person. Only local Confederate soldier named Meade was Everhard Meade.
Miller Dr	Miller	Road existed prior to 1937. Named for Oliver N. & Alice E. Miller who acquired property at the western terminus of Miller Drive across Beulah Street. They lived there from 1931-1940. (Deed Book W10, 477)
Moon Rock Ct	Moon	Development contains streets named after bodies of water and rocks.
Moon St	Moon	No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate soldier A.F. Moon.
Nevitt Way	Nevitt	No Confederate Association Found. Unknown who this street was specifically named for. Island Creek subdivision built in 1994 and has several proper names none of which have obvious Confederate connections.
Norton Rd	Norton	No Confederate Association Found. The Norton Road portion south of Burgundy Road existed prior to 1937. It was known as Norton Road prior to the 1940s. Cannot find any additional information about its origins. There are no Nortons in this vicinity based on 1860 or 1878 maps. Confederate George Hatley Norton does not appear to have lived in this area.
Pickett St	Pickett	Likely named after Gen. George Pickett after Alexandria annexed a portion of Fairfax County in 1953. See Inventory Report.
Little Potters Ln	Potter	Common Family Name. Several Potters owned property in this vicinity in 1860.

Potters Ln	Potter	Common Family Name. Several Potters owned property in this vicinity in 1860.
Rives Ct	Rives	No Confederate Association Found. Unlikely named for Virginia Confederate representative William C. Rives.
Russell Rd	Russell	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to determine origins of Russell Road. Known as Russell Road prior to 1948. Road existed prior to 1937. Not connected to local Confederate soldier Dr. Charles Fenton Russell. Dr. Russell lived in Herndon for the remainder of his life after the Civil War.
Scottswood Ct	Scott	No Confederate Association Found.
Scottswood St	Scott	No Confederate Association Found.
Simms Rd	Simms	Common Family Name throughout Fairfax County. No Connection Found to the three local Simms Confederate soldiers. Road built 1953-1954 as part of Glynalta Park subdivision.
Steel Mill Dr	Steel	Road is located in industrial section of Springfield. Likely given this industrial-sounding street name.
Stone Mill Pl	Stone	Development contains streets named after bodies of water and rocks.
Stone Valley Ct	Stone	Streets in this subdivision are all named for valleys.
Stone Wheat Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stonebridge Ct	Stone	Development contains streets named after bodies of water and rocks.
Stonebridge Rd	Stone	Development contains streets named after bodies of water and rocks.
John Thomas Dr	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found. Unknown who this street was specifically named for. Island Creek subdivision and road built in 1994. Unlikely there is a connection to Fairfax Confederate soldier John P. Thomas.
Royal Thomas Way	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found. Island Creek subdivision and road built in 1994.

Thomas Dr	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found. Possibly named for Thomas G. Mays one of the trustees involved in the development of Monticello Woods in 1962 when the road was built. (Deed Book 2137, Page 373)
Thomas Grant Ct	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found. Unclear for whom this street is named for. There are no local or predominant Confederate soldiers named Thomas Grant.
Thomas Grant Dr	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found. Unclear for whom this street is named for. There are no local or predominant Confederate soldiers named Thomas Grant.
Van Dorn Street	Van Dorn	Named for Confederate Earl Van Dorn. See Inventory Report.
Walker Ln	Walker	Named for Maurice Jenkins Walker. Installed as a private road when the property was subdivided in the 1950s. Incorporated into Metro Park design in 1999-2000.
Walkers Croft Way	Walker	Subdivision has streets with English (UK)-sounding names or localities.
Warren Point Ct	Warren	Subdivision's streets are named for places in Ireland. Warrenpoint is a small port town and civil parish in County Down, Northern Ireland.
Westmore Ct	West	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision's name is Westhaven.
Westmore Dr	West	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision's name is Westhaven
Bobwhite Ct	White	This subdivision has all of their streets named for birds.
Wiley Creek Way	Wiley	Common Family Name. Sgt. Robert Wiley (1840-1932) was a Confederate who enlisted in Company K, 19 th Georgia Infantry on March 8, 1862 at Occoquan. He moved to the Lorton area after the war. Where his family lived in Fairfax County is today known as Wiley, Va.

William Edgar Dr	William	Street constructed in 1997. Named for beneficiaries William Edgar Schurtz and Ruby Virginia Schurtz. (Deed Book 10361, page 855)
Williams Wood Rd	Williams	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to determine road name's origin. Road located on base at Fort Belvoir.
Williamsburg Rd	Williams	Streets in this neighborhood are named for Colonial American sites. Adjacent street is Monticello.
Windsor Ave	Windsor	Common Family Name. Beulah Road was simultaneously called Windsor Road or Windsor's Road prior to the 1940s. The subdivision where Windsor Ave is located is called Windsor Estates (built in 1946) and located adjacent to Windsor/Beulah Road. Richard Windsor owned 1,173 acres in this spot in 1860. According to Southern Claims Commission #18059, Windsor told T. Pulman to vote for secession or leave the county. His son Frederick Richard Windsor served as a Lt. Col. In the 5 th Va. Cav.

Lee District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Allen Industrial Park	Allen	No Confederate Association Found. Named Allen Industrial Park in 1978.
Ashby Heights	Ashby	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision built in 2004.
Butlers Addition To Fort Lyon Heights	Butler	Named for property owner.
Cash, W.J	Cash	Named for William J. Cash who acquired this property in 1955.
Caton Woods	Caton	Acquired from The Caton Family Limited Partnership in 2002 and developed into Caton Woods shortly thereafter. The property was originally acquired by Hervey and Lorene Caton between 1937-1940.

Cobbs Creek	Cobb	Common Family Name. Located off of Cobb's Road which existed pre-1937 and was known as such. No further information found about the road's origin. The Cobb family was based closer towards Vienna. No Cobbs listed as owning land in Fairfax County in Sprouse's 1860 book. No Cobbs living in Franconia in 1878. Unlikely there is a connection to Howell Cobb, President of the First Confederate Congress.
Cox Ppty.	Cox	Unable to find this subdivision. Likely named for property owner.
Cobbs Creek Of Fairfax	Fairfax	Cobb - Common Family Name. Located off of Cobb's Road which existed pre-1937 and was known as such. No further information found about the road's origin. The Cobb family was based closer towards Vienna. No Cobbs listed as owning land in Fairfax County in Sprouse's 1860 book. No Cobbs living in Franconia in 1878. Unlikely there is a connection to Howell Cobb, President of the First Confederate Congress.
Cobbs Creek Of Fairfax	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax Homes	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fosters Crest	Foster	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision built in 2011.
Franklin Mews	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivided in 1981.
Green Meadow	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Platted and dedicated in 1969.
Gunnell	Gunnell	Property sold in 1999 by Virginia B. Gunnell for development.
Northampton	Hampton	Not the same name. No Confederate Association Found.
Hooes Road Property	Hooe	Road is named for John T. Hooes. According to Fairfax County Circuit Court records, he asked for a road to be built from his Occoquan River ferry to Alexandria in 1792.

Division of The Property Of Marjorie Howard	Howard	Named for Marjorie Howard.
Hunter Tract Subdivision	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision was named Hunter Tract when built 1997. Unclear where "Hunter" name came from. No Hunters owned this property in 1860.
Hunter Village	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Many street names and subdivisions in this vicinity reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Florance Lane Subdivision	Lane	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision built in 2018.
True Lane Property	Lane	Named for the road True Lane.
Janna Lee Condominium	Lee	Janna Lee Street was part of the Rolling Hills subdivision built by husband and wife J. Lee and Janet Murphy in 1950. It was originally named Lee Avenue which intersected with Jackson Avenue. In 1964, the Board of Supervisors changed Lee Avenue to Janna Lee Avenue and Jackson Avenue to Rolling Hills Avenue. The street was renamed for the Murphy's daughter Miss Janna Lee Murphy. (Source Jerry Lee Murphy obit 12/15/1960 Evening Star, pg. B4)
Tylee's Addition To Springvale	Lee	Named for Drayton L. and Eleanor Jean Tylee who purchased this property in 1963 and subdivided it in 1966.
Amberleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Crestleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Developed by Amberleigh Limited Partnership in 1982. All streets in this subdivision end in Leigh.
Valleigh	Leigh	Named for valley location. Subdivided and dedicated in 1983 by Valley View Limited Partnership. Street name through it is Valley View Drive.

Lynchs Addition To Burgundy Manor	Lynch	Land acquired by Vernon and M. Lynch. Subdivided and developed by Edwin Lynch and Lynch Construction Corporation in 1972.
Saint Marks Subdivision	Marks	Named for the saint.
Runnymede	Meade	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1983 by Rocky Gorge Communities Inc. It is located next to a stream.
O. N. Miller Subdivision	Miller	Named for property owner.
Moores Addition To Maple Grove Estates	Moore	Named for former property owner W.H. Moore. Subdivided in 1970.
Nalls Property	Nalls	Formerly owned by Carrol L. and Mattie Nalls in the 1940s.
Division Of Nelson Property	Nelson	Unable to find this subdivision. Likely named for property owner.
Norton Square	Norton	No Confederate Association Found. Located on Norton Road. The Norton Road portion south of Burgundy Road existed prior to 1937. It was known as Norton Road prior to the 1940s. Cannot find any additional information about its origins. There are no Nortons in this vicinity based on 1860 or 1878 maps. Confederate George Hatley Norton does not appear to have lived in this area.
Norton Villa	Norton	No Confederate Association Found. Located on Norton Road. The Norton Road portion south of Burgundy Road existed prior to 1937. It was known as Norton Road prior to the 1940s. Cannot find any additional information about its origins. There are no Nortons in this vicinity based on 1860 or 1878 maps. Confederate George Hatley Norton does not appear to have lived in this area.
Potters Glen	Potter	Common Family Name. Several Potters owned property in this vicinity in 1860. Potters Glen built in 2014.
G. C. Russell	Russell	Named for property owner G.C. Russell who purchased this parcel in 1936 and subdivided it in 1937. Russell Road runs nearby.

B.R. Simms Addition to Maple Grove Estates	Simms	No Confederate Association Found. Named for property owner.
Taylor's Addition to Groveton Heights	Taylor	Named for John W. and Hilda M. Taylor who subdivided this property in 1977.
6348-6350 Walker Lane Condominium	Walker	Named for Maurice Jenkins Walker. The road was installed as a private road when the property was subdivided in the 1950s. Incorporated into Metro Park design in 1999-2000
Devereux West	West	No Confederate Association Found. Named for nearby Lake d-Evereux. Subdivision built 1981 by d'Evereux West Limited Partnership.
Wilson Manor	Wilson	Property was formerly known as the Harley P. Wilson estate when it was subdivided by George Beach in 1938.
Wilson Woods	Wilson	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivided and dedicated by Wilson Woods Inc. in 1989.
Windsor Est	Windsor	Common Family Name. Beulah Road was simultaneously called Windsor Road or Windsor's Road prior to the 1940s. The subdivision where Windsor Ave is located is called Windsor Estates (built in 1946) and located adjacent to Windsor/Beulah Road. Richard Windsor owned 1,173 acres in this spot in 1860. According to Southern Claims Commission #18059, Windsor told T. Pulman to vote for secession or leave the county. His son Frederick Richard Windsor served as a Lt. Col. In the 5 th Va. Cav.
Windsor Knoll	Windsor	See entry above

Windsor Park	Windsor	Common Family Name. Beulah Road was simultaneously called Windsor Road or Windsor's Road prior to the 1940s. The subdivision is located next to where Windsor Ave and Windsor Estates (built in 1946) and located adjacent to Windsor/Beulah Road. Richard Windsor owned 1,173 acres in this spot in 1860. According to Southern Claims Commission #18059, Windsor told T. Pulman to vote for secession or leave the county. His son Frederick Richard Windsor served as a Lt. Col. In the 5 th Va. Cav.
Wise Park	Wise	Subdivided by property owner Nannie May Wise, a widow, in June 1953.

7.15 Mason District Compiled Filtered Lists

Mason District Filtered Civic Association

SUBD_NAME	Partial Match	Notes
Adams Walk	Adams	No Confederate Association Found. Homes built 1984.
Carr At Pinecrest	Carr	No Confederate Association Found – Carr was developer
Charing Cross Condominium	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Charing Cross is a location in London.
Villages of Falls Church	Falls	No Confederate Association Found.
Jefferson Green Condo	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Lee Boulevard Heights	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Named for its location between Leesburg Pike and Arlington Boulevard.
Brentleigh Community Assoc	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found – established 1981
Mason Dist Council	Mason	Mason District became Fairfax County's 7 th magisterial district in 1953 and is named for George Mason of Gunston Hall.
Masonville Heights	Mason	No Confederate Association Found. In the early 1900s, this area became known as Masonville. named for Mary Fitzhugh Mason who built Holly Hill and owned 174 acres, which includes Masonville Heights, now a part of Broyhill Crest. http://www.annandalechamber.com/holly_hill.rhtml .

Mason District Filtered Community Center Name List

None Found

Mason District Filtered Hydrology Name List

Hydrology Names	Partial Match Filter	Notes
-----------------	----------------------	-------

Coon	Coon	Common Family name Pre-Civil War Soloman A. “Lyman” Coon was in the 17 th Virginia Infantry
------	------	--

Mason District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Falls Church High School	Falls	No Confederate Association Found. The school is named for the Town of Falls Church where this school originally opened in 1945. The town was named for the “Falls Church” on Washington Street.
Graham Park Plaza Shopping Center	Graham	No Confederate Association Found. The shopping center is located on Graham Road which is named for Neil Ferguson Graham (1840-1928) a local landowner and doctor who practiced medicine in Washington, D.C. He was Assistant Surgeon of the 12 th Ohio Volunteers in the Union Army during the Civil War. Moved to Fairfax County in the 1870s and the Graham home was at the intersection of Lee Highway and West Street.
Leesburg Pike Plaza Shopping Center	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Named for the road on which this shopping center is located.
Mason Crest Elementary School	Mason	Common Family Name. In 1858, Mary Anne Mason inherited land near this school. Her home was at Gallows Road and Annandale Road. By the early 1900s, the area near this home became known as Masonville. A 20 th century FCPS school here was named Masonville Elementary which closed in 1980. Mason Crest was approved for construction in 2009 and opened in 2012. Per Jeff Clark, it is named as a tribute to the old Masonville School and the adjacent Broyhill Crest neighborhood.
Mason District Supervisors Office	Mason	Mason District became Fairfax County’s 7 th magisterial district in

		1953 and is named for George Mason of Gunston Hall.
Bill Page Plaza Shopping Center	Page	Named for auto dealer William H. Page who opened a Buick dealership on this site in 1950. There are two Bill Page Honda and Toyota dealerships at this intersection.
Phillips School for Contemporary Education	Phillips	Named in 1967 for founder E. Lakin Phillips, a psychologist.

Mason District Filtered Library Name List

None Found

Mason District Filtered Non-FCPA Park Name List

None Found

Mason District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Graham Park Plaza	Graham	No Confederate Association Found. The shopping center is located on Graham Road which is named for Neil Ferguson Graham (1840-1928) a local landowner and doctor who practiced medicine in Washington, D.C. He was Assistant Surgeon of the 12 th Ohio Volunteers in the Union Army during the Civil War. Moved to Fairfax County in the 1870s and the Graham home was at the intersection of Lee Highway and West Street.
Leesburg Pike Plaza	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Named for the road on which this shopping center is located.
Bill Page Plaza	Page	Named for auto dealer William H. Page who opened a Buick dealership on this site in 1950. There are two Bill Page Honda and Toyota dealerships at this intersection.

Mason District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Adams Park Ct	Adams	No Confederate Association Found. Street built 1976 for Lafayette Park West. Streets are named Park.
Allen St	Allen	No Confederate Association Found. Road built by Eakin Properties c. 1950.
Arnold Ln	Arnold	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to find any information.
Asbury Ct	Asbury	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1956 for Bren Mar Park subdivision.
Battlement Way	Battle	No Confederate Association Found. Although connected to Beauregard Street, this name doesn't have any obvious Confederate connections.
Beachway Dr	Beach	No Confederate Association Found. Located along the side of Lake Barcroft. Some roads around the lake have a "water" theme.
Beauregard St	Beauregard	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, Gen., CSA, designer of the CSA "Battle Flag".
N Beauregard St	Beauregard	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Beauregard Street (same street). Named for General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, Gen., CSA, designer of the CSA "Battle Flag"
Bell Manor Ct	Bell	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Bell Manor Estates subdivision. Road platted in 2004.
Bellview Dr	Bell	No Confederate Association Found.
Birch Ln	Birch	Braddock Acres streets have a tree and nature theme.
Birch Ln Nb Ramp To Tunlaw St Sb	Birch	Braddock Acres streets have a tree and nature theme.
Bragg St	Bragg	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Braxton Gragg, Gen. CSA.

Byrneley Ln	Byrne	Subdivision is named Byrneley View. Named for U.E. Byrne who owned this property from 1901-1942.
N Chambliss St	Chambliss	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for General John Chambliss, CSA.
Colliers Ln	Collier	No Confederate Association Found. On Park Authority property at Bren Mar Park.
Conrad Rd	Conrad	No Confederate Association Found. Street in Parklawn subdivision.
Cook St	Cook	Built 1999 for Highland View subdivision. No Confederate Association Found
Crossman St	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Built for Wynfield subdivision in 1966.
Crosswoods Cir	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. In Lake Barcroft neighborhood.
Crosswoods Dr	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. In Lake Barcroft neighborhood.
Daniels Ave	Daniel	No Confederate Association Found. Known as Daniels Avenue prior to 1953. There was a McDaniels Store located in Annandale in 1912.
Tom Davis Dr	Davis	Named for Congressman Tom Davis.
Duncan Dr	Duncan	No Confederate Association Found. Built for Chestnut Hill subdivision in 1948.
Early St	Early	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Broyhill Crest Subdivision. Likely named for Confederate Jubal Early.
Ewell St	Ewell	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Broyhill Crest Subdivision. See Inventory Report. Likely named for Confederate Richard Stoddert Ewell
Fairfax Pkwy	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Falls Gate Ct	Falls	No Confederate Association Found. Courtyards at Falls Gate subdivision built in 2009.
Fallswood Glen Ct	Falls	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Fallswood Court built 1995.

Farr St	Farr	Common Family Name. There are at least eight Confederate named streets in the Broyhill Crest subdivision built in the early 1950s. This street, built in the adjacent subdivision of Kenwood in 1960, may have been named after Richard Ratcliffe Farr, a Confederate private in Mosby's Rangers, but the family name is so common in Fairfax County, it is not entirely clear.
Fitzhugh Dr	Fitz	Common Family Name. Francis T. Fitzhugh owned land near here in the Sleepy Hollow area in 1860. The road known as Ancient Oak Court was originally known as Fitzhugh Drive. When Sleepy Hollow Place was built here in 1992, the road was renamed. The adjacent service road adopted the Fitzhugh Drive name.
Forest Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found. Virginia Heights subdivision built early 1950s.
Forest Grove Dr	Forest	All tree names in this subdivision.
Glen Forest Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found. According to Jeff Clark, the Glen Forest neighborhood has a glen called Upper Long Branch. The area was largely forested before development by Woodrow Oliver in the 1950s. Name likely inspired by the landscape and the name of the nearby Arlington neighborhood Glencarlyn.
Foxwood Nook	Fox	Surrounding roads have a nature theme.
Franklin Rd	Franklin	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1950 for Annandale Gardens subdivision.
Gainesville Rd	Gaines	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1956 for Edsall Park subdivision.
Gordon St	Gordon	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted and named in 1938 for Courtland Park subdivision.
Gorham St	Gorham	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in early 1950s for Rock Terrace subdivision.

Graham Rd	Graham	Named for Neil Ferguson Graham (1840-1928) a local landowner and doctor who practiced medicine in Washington, D.C. Assistant Surgeon of the 12 th Ohio Volunteers in the Union Army during the Civil War. Moved to Fairfax County in the 1870s and the Graham home was at the intersection of Lee Highway and West Street.
General Green Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Unknown whom road is named for. Road built in the 1970s in Shell Oil Park. Adjacent street is General Washington Drive.
Greenberry Ln	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Evergreen Heights. Connects to Evergreen Lane.
Greenfield Rd	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Road named and platted in 1947 for Brook Hill Estates subdivision. Surrounding streets have a nature theme.
Greenway Blvd	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Greenway Downs platted in 1927.
Greenwood Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1982 for Hollybrooke Condominiums.
Gretna Green Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Part of the Pinecrest subdivision that has several streets named "Green" presumably named for the adjacent Pinecrest golf course.
S Greenbrier St	Green	Unable to find this street in Fairfax County. Only see it in Arlington.
Shetland Green Rd	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Part of the Pinecrest subdivision that has several streets named "Green" presumably named for the adjacent Pinecrest golf course.
Hall Ct	Hall	No Confederate Association Found. Road built for Bel Air subdivision.
Hampton Village Pass	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Several streets in this subdivision are named "Village" or "Pass".

S Harrison St	Harrison	Unable to find this street.
Herbert St	Herbert	Broyhill Crest Subdivision.
Ambrose Hills Rd	Hill	No Confederate Association Found to A.P. Hill. Road built in 2015 for Stanley Martin townhouse development named Ambrose Hills.
Farm Hill Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. In Lake Barcroft neighborhood.
Hill Dr	Hill	Property of Mary Fitzhugh Mason of Holly Hill in 1860. Subdivision known as State Hill.
Hillbrook Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Hillbrook built c. 1949.
Hillcrest Ln	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Part of Mill Creek Park subdivision.
Hillcrest Pl	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Surrounding streets are named for hills, summits, ridges and other geographic features.
Hillcrest Rd	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Part of Mill Creek Park subdivision.
Hillsborough Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Part of Ravenwood Park subdivision.
Hillwood Ave	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to determine road's origin. This is one of the original roads that make up Seven Corners. Hillwood subdivision built along this street c. 1935. There were several hills in this vicinity including Munsons Hill, Uptons Hill and Perkins Hill.
Holly Hill Dr	Hill	Property of Mary Fitzhugh Mason of Holly Hill in 1860. Subdivision known as Broyhill Park.
Jefferson Hill Ct	Hill	Jefferson - No Confederate Association Found. No Confederate soldiers or leaders by this name.
Munson Hill Rd	Hill	Civil War related - Named for Munson Hill, a notable geographic location during the Civil War and occupied by the Confederate army. Daniel Munson's house was on this hill. Supervisor Anne Wilkins later lived here. She sold out to develop the property in the 1950s.

Reserves Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Brand new subdivision.
Rt7 Wb Ramp To Hillwood Ave Wb	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to determine road's origin. This is one of the original roads that make up Seven Corners. Hillwood subdivision built along this street c. 1935. There were several hills in this vicinity including Munsons Hill, Uptons Hill and Perkins Hill.
Horseman Ln	Horseman	Subdivision is known as Ichabod Grove. The area is known as Sleepy Hollow and the street is likely named after the Headless Horseman of the Ichabod Crane short story "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow".
Howard St	Howard	No Confederate Association Found. Oliver Knolls subdivision built 1960.
Hummer Rd	Hummer	Common Family Name. The Hummer family of Annandale lived in this vicinity since the early 20th century.
Mayhunt Ct	Hunt	Property acquired from Isaac Hunter Gregory and Margarett May Gregory on October 1, 1959 (Deed Book 1816, Page 338). The street is named for both of them.
Sandhurst Ct	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found. In Wynfield subdivision.
Kingfisher Ln	Ish	Fisher No Confederate Association Found. This is the name of a bird. Overlook subdivision streets have a nature theme.
Jacks Ln	Jack	No Confederate Association Found.
Dewey Jones Rd	Jones	No Confederate Association Found. No Confederates by this name.
Kemper Lakes Ct	Kemper	No Confederate Association Found. Built c. 1985 adjacent to Pinecrest Golf Course.
Lee Ct	Lee	Unable to find this street.

Lee Park Ct	Lee	<p>Common Family Name.</p> <p>The roads in the Broyhill Park subdivision (built 1950) are named for historical associations with the property. The connecting streets, Hickory Hill Drive and Hickory Court is named for Hickory Hill (not the McLean house) which was located nearby at a place called Upton's Hill near Seven Corners. Hickory Hill was acquired by Rezin W. Darby in 1896. Slade Court and Slade Run Drive is named for the Slade family who owned this property and sold it for development in 1947. The Slades were related to the Fitzhugh family, so it's possible there is a Lee connection there. The developer, M.T. Broyhill did name other streets in their subdivisions for Confederate individuals. Lee Park Ct dead ends at Roundtree Park which might be why it's named "Park". No further information can be found.</p>
Lee Pl	Lee	<p>Common Family Name.</p> <p>This small cul-de-sac was built in 1947 for the Columbia Pines subdivision. It predates the adjacent Broyhill Crest subdivision which has several streets likely with a Confederate connection. There were many Lees who lived in Fairfax County since its founding in 1742, including family members of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.</p>
Leebrad St	Lee	<p>Common Family Name.</p> <p>Property was originally part of "Ravensworth", the Lee family's home since 1796. Sold by Custis Lee DeButts and Anne Lee Ely to Vernon Lynch in October 1935 who developed the subdivision "Leewood" on this site in 1936. Multiple streets are named "Lee" in this subdivision. Also adjacent to Leewood Estates subdivision.</p>
Leesburg Ct	Lee	<p>No Confederate Association Found.</p> <p>Road is off of Leesburg Pike and is</p>

		behind Leesburg Pike Plaza shopping center.
Leesburg Pike	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. An 1809 Virginia General Assembly Act incorporated the Leesburg Turnpike Company to build a road from Leesburg to the Little River Turnpike Road. Section of road from Difficult Run to Leesburg was originally called Leesburg Turnpike.
Leesburg Pike Service Rd	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. An 1809 Virginia General Assembly Act incorporated the Leesburg Turnpike Company to build a road from Leesburg to the Little River Turnpiked Road. Section of road from Difficult Run to Leesburg was originally called Leesburg Turnpike.
Leesville Blvd	Lee	Common Family Name. The North Springfield subdivision was built in 1955 on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert "Rob" E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896. The subdivision bounds the Lee Wood Subdivision.
Leewood Forest Dr	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision is known as Leewood Forest dedicated in 1972 and originally part of Leewood subdivision. It was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert "Rob" E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
Lewis Ln	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found.
Lewis Pl	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1951 for Woodley

		subdivision. Nobody named Lewis owned this property.
Longstreet Ct	Longstreet	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Broyhill Crest Subdivision. Likely named for Confederate General James Longstreet.
Malone Ridge St	Malone	No Confederate Association Found. Road built sometime after 2004 for Jefferson at Sullivan Place.
John Marr Dr	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Confederate John Quincy Marr.
Martin Ave	Martin	No Confederate Association Found. Likely named for a Mr. Martin who sold building lots in Annandale in 1926.
Martin St	Martin	No Confederate Association Found. In Hanna Park subdivision which has other first name streets.
Mason Ridge Dr	Mason	Road built as part of Forest Hills subdivision c. 1959 on Mason's Hill.
Masonville Ct	Mason	Originally property of Mary Fitzhugh Mason of Holly Hill.
Masonville Dr	Mason	Originally property of Mary Fitzhugh Mason of Holly Hill.
Mcwhorter Pl	McWhorter	Named for local builder and Annandale resident James McWhorter
Jay Miller Dr	Miller	No Confederate Association Found. No Confederates by this name.
Minor Cir	Minor	Named for the Minor Family. Stanley F. Minor acquired the property in 1957. Legal description of the property at the entrance of Minor Lane at Little River Turnpike (of which Minor Circle is located) is "Stanley F. Minor Estate". Deed Book 1634 Page 280.
Minor Ln	Minor	Named for the Minor Family. Stanley F. Minor acquired the property in 1957. Legal description of the property at the entrance of Minor Lane at Little River Turnpike is "Stanley F. Minor Estate". Deed Book 1634 Page 280.
Mitchell St	Mitchell	No Confederate Association Found. Platted in 1947 for Indian Spring subdivision.

Moncure Ave	Moncure	Known as the R.C.L. Moncure Subdivision platted in July 1903. Property acquired by R.C.L. Moncure in 1899 and the road is named for him. (Deed Book 133 Page 616)
Monroe Dr	Monroe	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1941 for Clearfield subdivision.
Morgan St	Morgan	No Confederate Association Found. Street is in Parklawn subdivision.
Moss Brooke Ct	Moss	No Confederate Association Found. Streets have a nature theme.
Moss Dr	Moss	Streets in this subdivision named for plants and trees.
Murray Ct	Murray	Murray Court is off of Murray Lane. This street was platted in 1952 for Section Seven of the Columbia Pines subdivision. See description below concerning Murray Lane.
Murray Ln	Murray	Murray Lane seems to have been named and built in the Columbia Pines subdivision during or shortly before its construction in 1947. When Broyhill Crest was built in 1950-1951, the connecting road through the neighborhood was originally platted as Oakwood Street, however by the time that development was completed it was renamed Murray Lane. Broyhill Crest has several streets with Confederate names. The Annandale Chamber of Commerce has identified Murray Lane as one of several streets named for an Annandale builder, developer, property owner or their family members, but unable to substantiate this.
Kennedy Ln	Ned	Kennedy - Named for Harold S. Kennedy and Agnes M. Kennedy who sold land here on September 29, 1947 (Deed Book 580, Page 530) to Robert and Jeannette Stafford to develop the Stafforddale subdivision in 1947.
Nicholson Rd	Nichols	Knollwood subdivision developed by F. James Nicholson and Henry J. Rolfs in 1950. Nichols and Rolfs Roads are named for them.

Nicholson St	Nichols	Named for a property owner with the last name “Nicholson” who owned land adjacent to the Buffalo Hill subdivision when it was platted in 1941. Unsure of Nicholson’s first name.
Oliver Ave	Oliver	Named for Robert Stringfellow Oliver and Charlene B. Oliver who sold part of their property to M.T. Broyhill & Sons for the development of Broyhill Crest in 1952.
Payne St	Payne	Common Family Name. Named for the Payne family who had long lived at this site at Baileys Crossroads until the early 1970s.
Perry Penney Dr	Perry	No Confederate Association Found.
Peyton Forest Trl	Peyton	No Confederate Association Found. Road built c. 1983.
Saint Philips Ct	Philips	Named for Saint
Pickett Ct	Pickett	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Broyhill Crest Subdivision. Likely named for Confederate General George Pickett
S Pickett St	Pickett	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Confederate General George Pickett
Powell Ln	Powell	Named for property owners Walter and Hattie Powell. Walter Powell acquired this tract on July 1, 1915 (Deed Book X7, 199). Widow Hattie Powell built a subdivision here known as the “Walter Powell Subdivision” in 1949.
Peyton Randolph Dr	Randolph	Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses
Randolph Ct	Randolph	Named for Randolph Tucker Creel who owned <i>Aspin Hill Farm</i> here in the early to mid-20 th century. Willowrun subdivision built here in 1946.
Randolph Dr	Randolph	Named for Randolph Tucker Creel who owned <i>Aspin Hill Farm</i> here in the early to mid-20 th century. Willowrun subdivision built here in 1946.
Randolph St	Randolph	Unable to locate Randolph Street in Mason District

Rebel Dr	Rebel	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1953 for Shamrock Heights subdivision.
Robey Ave	Robey	Name of family that owned farm in Annandale.
Rodes Ct	Rodes	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Broyhill Crest Subdivision. Likely named for Confederate Robert E. Rodes
N Rosser St	Rosser	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Confederate Thomas L. Rosser.
Slade Ct	Slade	Common family name. Land owned by Cook F. Slade (1850-1937). Slade was son of William O. Slade who voted for secession in 1859 and 1861.
Slade Run Dr	Slade	Common family name. Land owned by Cook F. Slade (1850-1937). Slade was son of William O. Slade who voted for secession in 1859 and 1861.
Stephenson Way	Stephens	Named for George W. Stephenson who acquired Lot 15 of Shell Oil Park in January 1980. Stephenson Printing is presently located on this street.
Leestone Ct	Stone	Lee Common Family Name. Property was originally part of "Ravensworth", the Lee family's home since 1796. Sold by Custis Lee DeButts and Anne Lee Ely to Vernon Lynch in October 1935 who developed the subdivision "Leewood" on this site in 1936. Multiple streets are named "Lee" in this subdivision. Also adjacent to Leewood Estates subdivision.

Leestone St	Stone	Lee Common Family Name. Property was originally part of “Ravensworth”, the Lee family’s home since 1796. Sold by Custis Lee DeButts and Anne Lee Ely to Vernon Lynch in October 1935 who developed the subdivision “Leewood” on this site in 1936. Multiple streets are named “Lee” in this subdivision. Also adjacent to Leewood Estates subdivision.
Stuart Ct	Stuart	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Broyhill Crest Subdivision. Likely named for Confederate JEB Stuart.
Summers Ln	Summers	No Confederate Association Found. Part of Bell Manor Estates.
Terrett Ct	Terrett	Common Family Name. In 1860 Virginia Terrett owned property adjacent to the present-day Dowden Terrace subdivision (built 1953). She was the wife of John Wallace Terrett who voted for secession at Annandale in 1859 and 1861. Several members of the Terrett family lived in this district.
Thomas Ct	Thomas	Named for property owners William W. Thomas and Eleanor A. Thomas who sold out for the development of the Valley Brook subdivision in October 1948. (Deed Book 659, page 18)
Thornton Ct	Thornton	Common Family Name. There are at least eight Confederate named streets in the Broyhill Crest subdivision built in the early 1950s. This street, built in the adjacent subdivision of Kenwood in 1960, may have been named after Confederate Thomas R. Thornton, but it’s not clear. Thornton is a long-time family name in the county
Thornton St	Thornton	Common Family Name. There are at least eight Confederate named streets in the Broyhill Crest subdivision built in the early 1950s. This street, built in the adjacent subdivision of Kenwood in 1960, may have been named after

		Confederate Thomas R. Thornton, but it's not clear. Thornton is a long-time family name in the county
Trammell Ct	Trammell	Common Family Name. The Trammells lived in Annandale since the early-20 th century.
Trammell Rd	Trammell	Common Family Name. The Trammells lived in Annandale since the early-20 th century.
Tyler St	Tyler	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1938 for Courland Park subdivision.
Watkins Trl	Watkins	No Confederate Association Found. Street built part of Forest Hill subdivision in 1959.
Wayne Drive	Wayne	Broyhill Crest Subdivision.
Webster Ct	Webster	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1967 in Wynfield subdivision.
Westmoreland Rd	West	Moreland - No Confederate Association Found. Part of Woodley subdivision
White St	White	Subdivision is known as "Whites Addition to Ravenwood Park". Property owned by Sargent and Elizabeth L. White who sold it for development on April 10, 1958.
King William Ct	William	Subdivision has English royal theme. Adjacent street is King Edward Ct.
Williams Ln	Williams	Property was part of Henry Williams estate in 1952.
Rt50 Wb Ramp To Wilson Blvd Nb	Wilson	Known as Wilson Boulevard pre-1916. Named in honor of President Woodrow Wilson.
Wilson Blvd	Wilson	Known as Wilson Boulevard pre-1916. Named in honor of President Woodrow Wilson.
Windsor Arms Ct	Windsor	Subdivision has English royal theme.

Mason District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
------------------	----------------------	-------

Adams Walk	Adams	No Confederate Association Found. Homes built 1984.
Anderson Property	Anderson	Cannot find this subdivision. Likely named for a 20 th century Anderson property owner.
Arnold Park	Arnold	When Arnold Park was dedicated in 1948, there was a property owner with the surname “Arnold” that lived immediately west of what is today Arnold Lane.
Beachs Addition To Pine Ridge	Beach	Developed by Beach Incorporated in 1956. Dorsey S. Beach was president.
4810 Beauregard Condominium	Beauregard	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, Gen., CSA, designer of the CSA “Battle Flag”.
Bell Manor Estates	Bell	No Confederate Association Found. Built c. 2004.
Bell Manor Iii	Bell	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 2005-2006.
Granberry Estates	Berry	No Confederate Association Found.
Mulberry Grove	Berry	No Confederate Association Found.
Carr At Pinecrest A Condominium	Carr	No Confederate Association Found. Carr was developer.
Clark W L	Clark	Named for property owner W.L. Clark of Annandale in the 1930s.
Rodriguez-Cooper Property	Cooper	Property is co-owned by Hilda and Edward Lynn Cooper.
Charing Cross A Condominium	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Charing Cross is a location in London.
Early's Fairland	Early	Cannot find this subdivision. Possible Confederate General Early
Fairfax Medical Condominium	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Courtyard At Falls Gate	Falls	No Confederate Association Found. Located in Falls Church.
Fallswood Court	Falls	No Confederate Association Found. Located in Falls Church.

Villages At Falls Church A Condominium	Falls	No Confederate Association Found. Located in Falls Church.
H.D. Floyd Property	Floyd	Named for property owner Homer Dalton Floyd who had this property subdivided in 1947.
Foster Property	Foster	Unable to locate
Fox-Virginia Hgts	Fox	Unable to locate
Garner Acres	Garner	Property formerly owned by John Garner prior to 1953 subdivision.
Hall Forrest J	Hall	Forrest - Named for Forest J. Hall who co-owned this property with his wife Stella M. Hall and dedicated this subdivision in 1946.
Hallran	Hall	Named for Forest J. and Stella M. Hall who dedicated this subdivision in 1951. Hallran Road is named for them as well.
Hallwood	Hall	Unable to find this subdivision.
Ambrose Hills	Hill	No Confederate Association Found to A.P. Hill. Built 2015 by Stanley Martin developer
Forest Hills	Hill	Forest No Confederate Association Found. Platted and dedicated in 1959.
Hummer Woods Estates	Hummer	Common Family Name. Located off Hummer Road which is named for the Hummer family of Annandale who lived in this vicinity since the early 20th century. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1981.
FARR & Mccandlish	Ish	Farr - Named for the property owners W.M. Farr and F.S. McCandlish.
Jacobs Park	Jacobs	No Confederate Association Found. Dedicated and platted in 1954 by the Penn-Oliver Coke Co. Not sure where the Jacobs name came from.
Gordon Johnsons Addition To Holmes Run Park	Johnson	Named for property owner Gordon Johnson.
Johnson's Garden	Johnson	Subdivision named for the Johnson family who owned the property when the subdivision was dedicated in 1997: Thomas P. Johnson, Walter

		Winston Johnson, and James Franklin Johnson.
Keyes 2nd Addition To Lincolnia Park	Keyes	Named for the Keyes Family which owned the property. Karen J. Keyes owns the property at 6348 Evangeline Lane. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1964 by Dorthy, Wendell and Jane Keyes.
Keyes Addition To Lincolnia Park	Keyes	Named for the Keyes Family which owned the property.
Kirby Dale	Kirby	Named for Garland J. Kirby who owned property on the north end of the subdivision when it was built in 1959.
Birch Lane Estates	Lane	Birch No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision dedicated 1984.
Annalee Heights	Lee	Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1950 by Midway Homes Inc. Someone with the last name "Lee" owned property on the north end of the subdivision in 1950. Likely combined the name Annandale and the owner's last name for the name of this subdivision.
First Addition To Leewood	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert "Rob" E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
First Addittion To Leewood Estates	Lee	See entry above
Lee Blvd Heights	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Named for its location between Leesburg Pike and Arlington Boulevard.
Leewood	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in

		the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert “Rob” E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
Leewood Estates	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert “Rob” E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
Leewood First Add'n	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert “Rob” E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
Leewood Forest	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision is known as Leewood Forest dedicated in 1972 and originally part of Leewood subdivision. It was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert “Rob” E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
Leewood Resub	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert “Rob” E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.

RESUBDIVISION OF PART OF Lot 13, LEEWOOD	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert “Rob” E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
Rows Lee Blvd Heights	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Named for its location between Leesburg Pike and Arlington Boulevard.
Second Addition To Leewood Estates	Lee	Common Family Name. Subdivision, dedicated in 1973, was located on property owned by Anna Marie Fitzhugh in 1860. The property was included in the division of Ravensworth and Confederate Captain Robert “Rob” E. Lee Jr. and Julius Carter Lee were the last Lees to own it in 1896.
Brentleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision built in 1981.
John Marr Drive Professional Center Condominium	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Confederate John Quincy Marr.
Masonville Heights	Mason	No Confederate Association Found. In the early 1900s, this area became known as Masonville. named for Mary Fitzhugh Mason who built <i>Holly Hill</i> and owned 174 acres, which includes Masonville Heights, now a part of Broyhill Crest. http://www.annandalechamber.com/holly_hill.rhtml .
McDaniels Addition To Sunnyhill	McDaniel	Named for property owner Carlton A. McDaniel in 1992.
Millers Pointe	Miller	Named for property owners Robert P. Miller and Larry Miller in 2004.
Moncure R C L	Moncure	Subdivision platted in July 1903. Property acquired by R.C.L. Moncure in 1899 and the road is named for him. (Deed Book 133 Page 616)

Moore & Keith	Moore	Was formerly the property of lawyers R. Walton Moore and Thomas R. Keith.
Oliver Knolls	Oliver	Named for property owners Robert Stringfellow Oliver and Charlene B. Oliver
Oliver Park	Oliver	Named for property owners Robert Stringfellow Oliver and Charlene B. Oliver
Olivers Addition To Sylvan Hills	Oliver	Named for Hunter G. and Cathleen Oliver who owned and dedicated this subdivision in 1967.
Pearsons Addition To Fairlyn Subdivision	Pearson	Cannot find this subdivision.
Powell Subdivision	Powell	No Confederate Association Found.
Russell C Wood	Russell	Named for Russell C. Wood who owned this property since 1918. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1941.
Russell C. Wood Subdivision	Russell	Named for Russell C. Wood who owned this property since 1918. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1941.
Slades Addition To Broyhill Park Subdivision	Slade	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1951 and is bordered by Slade Run Drive. Nobody named Slade owned it then.
Summers And Lee Addition To Mt. Pleasant	Summers	Lee - Named for Lewis and Bessie Summers and Harry and Blanche Lee who owned and dedicated this subdivision in 1951.
Alice B Walkers Subdivision	Walker	Named for Alice B. Walker, widow, who created this subdivision in 1949.
E L White Subdivision	White	Likely named for Elizabeth L. White.
Ravenwood Park White's	White	Named for Sargent and Elizabeth L. White who sold this property for the subdivision in 1958.
Whites Addition To Ravenwood Park	White	Named for Sargent and Elizabeth L. White who sold this property for the subdivision in 1958.
Whites Addition To Ravenwood Park	White	Named for Sargent and Elizabeth L. White who sold this property for the subdivision in 1958.
Wright Pleasant Ridge	Wright	Unable to locate

Youngs Buffalo Hills	Young	Named for Larrie Young and Neta B. Young who owned this property in 1955. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1955.
----------------------	-------	--

Mason District FMD

Building Name	Partial Match	Notes
Mason District Government Center and Police Station	Mason	Mason District Government Center and Police Station
George Mason Regional Library	Mason	No Confederate Association Found.
Thomas Jefferson Library	Thomas	No Confederate Association Found.
Woodrow Wilson Library	Wilson	No Confederate Association Found.

7.16 Mount Vernon District Compiled Filtered Lists

Mount Vernon District Civic Association

SUBD_NAME	Partial Match	Notes
Newberry Station	Berry	Newberry Station is located in Newington, VA and the name likely derives from the home named Newington and the subsequent Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad Station that was built there in 1872. (source: Fairfax County Historical Marker). The origin of the Berry portion of the name is unknown to date. It seems unlikely that is connected to the Confederate Soldier as he is listed as from the Dranesville area. Two possible leads on the source are of the Berry portion of the name are John Barry who is listed nearby in 1760 (source: 1760 map of Fairfax County) or an unknown Newberry who is listed (source: Moxham's Land Grants in Great Hunting Creek Basin and Mason Neck) as holding an undetermined amount of land on Mason Neck around 1657.
Fordham Village	Ford	Fordham Village appears to consist only of Fordham Dr. in the Bucknell Manor neighborhood. The name goes back to Fordham University rather than Ford. The Land was once owned by Bucknell University and all of the street names reflect Universities (Yale, Cornell, Duke, Mary Baldwin). (source: Fairfax County maps)

Greenridge HOA	Green	Green Ridge is a neighborhood in Lorton, VA which appears to consist of one street: Rocky Gap Ct. The Battle of Rocky Gap was fought during Civil War between Union General Averell and Confederate General George Patton. While it is possible for the name Green Ridge is connected to a Confederate soldier named Green, it is more likely that the connection between the two names, Green Ridge and Rocky Gap that they are both State Parks in the Maryland panhandle. (source: dnr.maryland.gov)
Community Association Of Hollin Hills	Hill	Hollin Hills – Relates to nearby Hollin Hall Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason’s third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Hollin Hills C/A	Hill	Hollin Hills – Relates to nearby Hollin Hall Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason’s third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Fairfax Residents Association	Iden	Fairfax Residents Association – the partial match identified was Iden which is spurious. Concerning the name Fairfax, it is unclear of the location of this association. It may be in connection to “The Fairfax” retirement community located near Fort Belvoir, site of the historic 18th century Fairfax home “Belvoir.” It is also possible that the Residents Association is a larger entity named simply for Fairfax County.
Mason Hills C A	Mason	Mason Hill is the property on which Hollin Hall sat. It was owned by George Mason IV and given to his third son, Thomson Mason through deeds of gift in 1781 and 1786. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)

Shepherd Hills Ca	Shepherd	<p>Shepherd Hills is a neighborhood in Lorton Virginia very close to Richmond Highway. It can be reached via Cherwek Dr. or Sebrell St. It is possible that the land on which the streets sits was connected to Richard H. Shepherd or his family. They had connections to Lorton, VA and he is buried there. He enlisted into Company A of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry on April 23rd 1861 at Brentsville. First a teamster for General Whiting, he became a scout for Generals Wickham, Fitz Lee and Jeb Stuart. Shepherd accepted the fifty dollar bounty to reenlist. The parole he received on 27 April 1865 at Winchester stated he was 5 feet and 8 inches tall with light hair and blue eyes. He was buried at Cranford Methodist Church. (Source: CNC listing and Findagrave.com)</p> <p>Robert Wiley, a Confederate veteran and Commander of the Marr Camp, United Confederate Veterans at Fairfax was elected County Treasurer in 1891 and served in that office for 24 years. Two fellow Confederate veterans and Marr Camp members, William S. Kincheloe and Richard H. Shepherd, helped collect the taxes for 1893 and 1894. Robert G. Nevitt, a notary public, also assisted. Shepherd was a long-time tax collector for the Mount Vernon district, Kincheloe served for many years as Deputy Treasurer, and Nevitt was a long-time member of the Fairfax County School Board.</p> <p>Additionally, There was a William Nicholas Sebrell Co.A - 13th Virginia Cavalry – CSA The son of William Jones Sebrell and Virginia Mary Butts Sebrell. (Source for Shepherd: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>, FCPL Virginia Room)</p>
-------------------	----------	--

Nston Heights/Wiley	Wiley	<p>Robert Wiley was born on August 16, 1840, to Joseph and Catherine Wiley in the Mount Vernon District of Fairfax County. He began service with the Confederate army in September 1861 serving as a scout. On March 8, 1862, Wiley enlisted in Company K of the Nineteenth Georgia Infantry at Occoquan in Prince William County. He took part in the battles of Williamsburg, West Point, Seven Pines, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Olustee, Drewry's Bluff, and the Seven Days' battles. He was severely wounded multiple times and was briefly captured as a prisoner of war following the Battle of Fredericksburg. He surrendered in Raleigh, North Carolina on April 30, 1865, and returned home on May 20, 1865. After the war, he served as Justice of the Peace for the Mount Vernon District. He was elected Commissioner of the Revenue for Fairfax County from 1871-1891 and then served as County Treasurer for 24 years. He was the Commander of the John Q. Marr Camp, United Confederate Veterans at Fairfax; vice president of the Lorton Valley Democratic Club; and a trustee of the Fairfax Cemetery Association.</p> <p>Wiley married Mary Elizabeth Lee, of Fairfax, on June 26, 1867. The couple had seven children. The Wiley family lived in Lorton, Virginia where the present-day Wiley Drive is located. He and his family later moved to the Town of Fairfax and lived in the Roberts/Chichester House at 3701 Chain Bridge Road from 1902 until his wife's death in 1923. Wiley died at his daughter's house in Fairfax following a long illness on February 13, 1932. He is buried in the Confederate section of the Fairfax Cemetery. Robert Wiley, a Confederate veteran and Commander of the Marr Camp, United Confederate Veterans at Fairfax was elected County Treasurer in 1891 and served in that office for 24 years. Two fellow Confederate veterans and Marr Camp members, William S. Kincheloe and Richard H. Shepherd, helped collect the taxes for 1893 and 1894. Robert G. Nevitt, a notary public, also assisted. Shepherd was a long-time tax collector for the Mount Vernon district, Kincheloe served for many years as Deputy Treasurer, and Nevitt was a long-time member of the Fairfax County School Board. (sources: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>, findagrave.com, and Fairfax County Public Library Virginia Room)</p>
---------------------	-------	---

William H Randall C A	William	William Randall Estates is adjacent to Bucknell Manor. The namesake is likely a developer and, given the use of first and last name, unrelated to Confederate Officer William.
Williamsburg Manor North C A	Williams	Is located along Collingwood Rd. and is named in honor of the original capital city of Virginia, Williamsburg. Street names feature William and Mary Dr. and Crown Court. (Fairfax County map)
Williamsburg Square	Williams	Is located in Jefferson Manor and appears to be named in honor of the original capital city of Virginia, Williamsburg. Nearby streets are named Jefferson, Monticello.

Mount Vernon District Filtered Community Center Name List

Community Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Hollin Hall Senior Center	Hall	named for nearby Hollin Hall Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason's third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)

Mount Vernon District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Coleman Cemetery	Coleman	On Collingwood Rd. Originally owned by Quaker Stacey Snowden. African-American Cemetery with some reinternments from Arlington Oddfellows. The cemetery is affiliated with St. John's Baptist Church in Gum Springs. https://fxgs.org/cemeteryRecords.php?cid=227
Cooper Center Shopping Center	Cooper	The namesake of the road is Oliver Jacob Cooper confirmed in a 2019 obituary of his Granddaughter. Additionally, Frederick Cleveland

		Cooper is confirmed in the same article as the namesake of nearby Cooper Street (source: <i>Mount Vernon Gazette</i> , October 17-23, 2019. P. 16)
Village Shops at Crosspointe Shopping Center	Cross	Crosspointe is a neighborhood in the Fairfax Station started in the late 1980's. It is possible that the name bears a relationship to Confederate Hamilton J. Cross or his family. He is listed as living in the Legato area. If so the connection is not widely known.
Fairfax County Water Authority	Fairfax	Named for Fairfax County.
Fordson Place Shopping Center	Ford	Named for West Ford founder of Historic Gum Springs free black community and his descendants among whom he divided his property. (source: Gum Springs Historical Society)
Hollin Hall Shopping Center	Hall	Named for Hollin Hall Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason's third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Halley Elementary School	Halley	School. Named for William Halley (1874-1954) (source: FCPS <i>What's in a Name</i>)
Laurel Hill Elementary School	Hill	School. The property was purchased and the original house was likely built in the period of 1787-1790 by William Lindsay, an upstanding member of the local community at that time. William Lindsay is notable for serving in the Virginia Militia as a Major during the American Revolution. The house may have been named after the original Lindsay Family plantation estate located in the north of Ireland (County Derry/River Bann area) that is also known as <i>Laurel Hill Plantation</i> . Source: <i>Laurel Hill House Structure Report</i> , Fairfax County)

Fort Hunt Elementary School	Hunt	School. Named for Union General Henry J. Hunt (source: FCPS <i>What's in a Name</i>)
Bryant Alternative High School	Ryan/Bryant	School. Originally named for William Cullen Bryant following the FCPS tradition of naming Intermediate schools for Writers (Virginia Room, Photographic Archive)
Williamsburg Square Shopping Center	Williams	Like the neighborhood, likely named in honor of the original capital city of Virginia, Williamsburg. (Fairfax County map)

Mount Vernon District NON-FCPA Parks and Trails

None Found

Mount Vernon District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Cooper Center	Cooper	namesake of the road is Oliver Jacob Cooper confirmed in a 2019 obituary of his Granddaughter. Additionally, Frederick Cleveland Cooper is confirmed in the same article as the namesake of nearby Cooper Street (source: <i>Mount Vernon Gazette</i> , October 17-23, 2019. P. 16)
Village Shops At Crosspointe	Cross	Crosspointe is a neighborhood in the Fairfax Station started in the late 1980's. It is possible that the name bears a relationship to Confederate Hamilton J. Cross or his family. He is listed as living in the Legato area. If so the connection is not widely known. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Fordson Place	Ford	Named for Wes Ford founder of Historic Gum Springs free black community and his descendants among whom he divided his property. (source: Gum Springs Historical Society)

Hollin Hall	Hall	Named for Hollin Hall Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason's third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: <i>Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites</i>)
Williamsburg Square	Williams	Like the neighborhood, likely named in honor of the original capital city of Virginia, Williamsburg. (Fairfax County map)

Mount Vernon District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Adams Chase Cir	Adams	An adjacent street is Cross Chase and Oak Chase is nearby. Other streets refer to birds. The term chase appears to refer to a British term meaning an enclosed area used for hunting. There doesn't appear to be a connection to any Confederate Adams most of whom lived in the Vienna area. There are no Adams shown on 1760 or 1860 maps (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Allen Park Rd	Allen	This is the location of the Fairfax County Solid Waste Facility. There is No Connection Found from 1760 or 1860 land ownership. Surrounding road names appear to be associated with the Newington Railroad station. The Confederate Douglas Allen enlisted in Dranesville and is buried near Tyson's Corner so any connection is unlikely (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Anderson Ln	Anderson	Parallel to Backlick Rd. in the area of the old town of Accotink across from the Walker Gate of Fort Belvoir. Anderson name appears to be related to Belvoir as The Belvoir Gardens apartments is located on the street and there is a nearby Anderson Park adjacent to Davison Airfield.

Armistead Rd	Armistead	Off of Lorton Rd. Location of the Pollution Control Plant. It is unclear where the name originates, but it appears that the Armistead family intermarried with the Mason Family of Gunston Hall. Seems unrelated to Confederate General Armistead. Given that this road is adjacent to Fort Belvoir it may also be that it follows their convention of naming streets for Civil Engineers. This would be theoretically named for Walker Keith Armistead.
Athey Rd	Athey	This road is within the Barnes Subdivision located on Gunston Cove Rd between Richmond Highway and 395. William Athey was born to William B. and Mary Wheeler Athey in 1836 near Mount Vernon. The land for this subdivision is marked in the 1860's map section 107.4 with both Athey and Wheelers names. The Road may be named for the Athey Family (Source: 1760 and 1860 maps, <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Ayers Dr	Ayers	William S. Ayres was born circa 1842 near Centreville. He was reported to have lived in the Mount Vernon Area from 1916-1932, however, census data places him at Hickory Grove, Haymarket and Centreville during that time period. His brother Thomas P. Ayres and sister Laura Washington Ayres Popkins lived in the Mount Vernon area. The Ayers family had a dairy farm along Richmond Highway adjacent to the Popkins farm. The nearby street name is likely taken from the dairy or the family. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i> , <i>St. Mark's Church history</i> , <i>Groveton</i> by Charlotte Brown)The (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)

Bakers Dr	Baker	Located off Pohick Rd. in Lorton. There is no evidence of a nearby family with this name in either the 1760 or 1860s map. The only reference to a local Confederate Baker is a burial in Ivy Hill Cemetery (Source: CNC List)
Mary Baldwin Dr	Baldwin	Named for Mary Baldwin College in Staunton VA
Ballston Ct	Ball	Place name
Beach Rd	Beach	Very short section of what becomes Burbeck Rd on Fort Belvoir. May be named after 20th Century Officer or is perhaps used as a casual name since the road leads down to Gunston Cove/Accotink bay. Confederate Beaches tended to reside closer to Fairfax Courthouse
Beauregard Rd	Beauregard	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following the naming convention used for many roads on base, likely to be named for Civil Engineer PGT Beauregard.
Boland Pl	Boland	Located off of Gibbs St. Near Woodley Hills ES. No evidence of Boland land ownership in 1760 or 1860. No evidence of connection to Confederate Boland, who resided near Falls Church
Brady St	Brady	Adjacent to Little Hunting Creek, off Wagon Wheel Rd. No evidence of Brady land ownership in 1760 or 1860. No evidence of connection to Confederate Brady.
Brent St	Brent	Brent St is a small street off Shields Ave. in the Penn Daw area. The Brent family has been in this area since the 1600s. Margaret Brent owned the land that became Alexandria. Her brother Giles Brent owned Piscataway Neck which encompasses the entire Fort Hunt Area. There is no evidence that ties that the street is named for specific Confederates.

Brentwood Pl	Brent	Located in the Hollin Hills Subdivision off Elba Rd. The name may derive from the Brent Family mentioned above. There is no evidence that ties that the street is named for specific Confederates
Brown Ct	Brown	This street is in Gum Springs and is named for the Brown Family, residents of the community starting in the late 1860s. (source: <i>Gum Springs: The Triumph of a Black Community</i> .)
Cameron Brown Ct	Brown	First and last name indicates someone other than known Confederates George, James, Leonard, and William. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i> .)
Buckner Rd	Buckner	Located off Old Mill Rd. Other streets in the subdivision are named Patton and McNair indicate that this road is named for World War II General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. (Source: Fairfax County map)
Burke Dr	Burke	Located off Patton Blvd Other streets in the subdivision are named Buckner and McNair which strongly indicate that this road is named for World War II Chief of Naval Operations, Arleigh Burke (Source: Fairfax County map)
Burr St	Burr	This street is in Penn Daw Terrace Trailer Park. There are a variety of street names in this subdivision. The source of the names is unclear. There is no evidence that the name is connected to Confederate Charles Burr who is recorded as being from the Herndon area.

Carter Farm Ct	Carter	This street is located adjacent to the Gum Springs Community. It is possible that it is named for the local Carter Family, but it is possible given the proximity to a historically free black community, that the street is named for the Carter Nomini Hall Plantation, site of the largest known pre-Civil War manumission. There is no evidence that the street is named for any of the Confederates named Carter.
Chapman Oak Ct	Chapman	Located off Alban Rd. Like surrounding streets, it is named after a species of oak tree. (source: Fairfax county map)
Chapman Rd	Chapman	Pearson Chapman is listed as owning the land where this street is located on the 1860 map. Thos. F. Chapman is shown owning it on Hopkins map of the Mount Vernon District circa 1879. Thomas F. Chapman served in the Confederate signal corps and a postwar roster also states that he was in the Secret Service. He served as Senior Warden and Vestryman at Pohick church and is buried there. The first pew west of the pulpit in Pohick Church was donated in his memory by his children relatives and friends with the notation "It was through his untiring efforts this church was reopened after the Civil War." His son, Thomas F. Chapman, Jr. was a merchant in Accotink for decades and was also buried at Pohick Church with other family members. There is no evidence that the road is named specially for Thomas as opposed to the family in general. (sources: 1860 map, Hopkins map, <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)

Clark Pl	Clark	Located in the Hollin Hills neighborhood where streets are for the most part named after Revolutionary War heroes and battles. Most likely named after General George Rogers Clark. The exception is that there was one street named Stonewall in the neighborhood, but that was changed to New Market Rd around 1960. There are a couple Confederate Generals named Clark, but none as well known as the historical figures for which the surrounding streets are named.
Cook Inlet Dr	Cook	The Cook Inlet property was owned and developed by Native American entrepreneurs from Alaska. The development was named after Cook Inlet in Alaska. The neighborhood streets in this subdivision primarily sport names associated with inlets and coves.
Cooper Dr	Cooper	No longer called Cooper Dr. Current name is 4th Place.
Cooper Rd	Cooper	County records show that a man named F.C. Cooper owned tourist cabins in Engleside one mile north and on the other side of Richmond Highway. An obituary for Virginia Marie Cooper states that this road was named for Oliver Jacob Cooper, F.C. Cooper's son. (source: "Obituary: Virginia Marie Cooper" Mount Vernon Gazette, October 17-23, 2019. P. 16)
Cooper St	Cooper	County records show that a man named F.C. Cooper owned tourist cabins in Engleside one mile north and on the other side of Richmond Highway. An obituary for Virginia Marie Cooper states that this street was named for Frederick Cleveland Cooper's. (source: "Obituary: Virginia Marie Cooper" Mount Vernon Gazette, October 17-23, 2019. P. 16)

Cornell Dr	Cornell	Located in the Bucknell Manor neighborhood. The name refers to University rather than a Confederate Cornell. The land was once owned by Bucknell University and all of the street names reflect universities (Yale, Fordham, Duke, Mary Baldwin). (source: Fairfax County maps)
Cross Chase Cir	Cross	An adjacent street is Adams Chase and Oak Chase is nearby. Other streets refer to birds. The term chase appears to refer to a British term meaning an enclosed area used for hunting. This street appears to be in the Crosspointe neighborhood in within Fairfax Station started in the late 1980s. It is possible that the name bears a relationship to Confederate Hamilton J. Cross or his family. He is listed as living in the Legato area. If so the connection is not widely known. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Cross Vw	Cross	Off Cross Chase Circle. This street appears to be in the Crosspointe neighborhood in within Fairfax Station started in the late 1980's. It is possible that the name bears a relationship to Confederate Hamilton J. Cross or his family. He is listed as living in the Legato area. If so the connection is not widely known. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Crossbrook Ct	Cross	Located near Silverbrook Rd. Like some street names in the Crosspointe neighborhood it is possible that the name bears a relationship to Confederate Hamilton J. Cross or his family. He is listed as living in the Legato area, but it could also refer to the street's perpendicular position set to cross Silverbrook. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)

Crosspointe Glen Ct	Cross	Off of Hoes Rd. This street appears to be in the Crosspointe neighborhood in within Fairfax Station started in the late 1980's. It is possible that the name bears a relationship to Confederate Hamilton J. Cross or his family. He is listed as living in the Legato area. If so the connection is not widely known. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Crowley Pl	Crowley	Located in the Waynewood neighborhood off of Fort Hunt Rd. Waynewood is named after Revolutionary War General "Mad Anthony Wayne." It is likely that Crowley place is named for Samuel Crowley the first casualty of the American Revolution in 1774, before the Shot heard round the world. Or it could be named after his son James who participated in the Battle of Yorktown as an 18-year-old.
Custis St	Custis	Located in the Tauxemont neighborhood where many street names reflect historic people and locations in Virginia. These include the names of other prominent Virginia Families (Washington, and Lee), their homes (<i>Cameron</i> and <i>Greenway</i>) and even villages of Native Americans documented on Captain John Smith's journey to the area in 1608 (Tauxemont, Namissingahent)
Nellie Custis Ct	Custis	Named for Nellie Custis, the youngest of Martha Washington's granddaughters who lived at Mount Vernon and was later given Woodlawn by George Washington. (source: MountVernon.org)

Davis Dr	Davis	Common Family Name - Located in Lorton, VA. Confederate Francis Cofar “Frank” Davis resided north of Davis Ford on the 1879 Hopkins map of Lee District. Just South of the location of Davis Dr. in Lorton, VA, the 1860s map shows that Thomas M. Davis owned 100 acres. On the Hopkins Map from 1879, Elias Davis is shown as the owner of land slightly North of this location, (received Thomas M. Davis in 1871). There is a Cemetery named Ashford-Davis nearby. There were many Davis’ represented in the Families of Pohick volume (20 pages). It is unclear if the street is named for a specific Davis Family member. There is nothing specific to connect them to this street name. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Davis St	Davis	Located off Popkins Lane. There was no evidence of nearby land ownership by the name of Davis in the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. Charlotte Brown, author of “Groveton” reports that the name is derived from a Twentieth Century Groveton family. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Day St	Day	There was no evidence of land ownership by the name of Day in the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. The Confederate Day seems associated with the Dranesville area, so it is unlikely that this street is named for him. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Annadove Way	Dove	Street located on Fort Belvoir named for Anna Dove who is shown as residing north of the Friends meeting house on the Hopkins map of 1879.

Dove Cottage Ct	Dove	There was no evidence of land ownership by the name of Dove in the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. The Confederate Doves are associated with the Centreville and Burke Station areas, so it is unlikely that this road is named for them (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Fairfax County Pkwy	Fairfax	Common Family Name - Named Fairfax because it traverses the County
Fairfax Dr	Fairfax	Common Family Name - Located on Fort Belvoir at the site of the ruins of the <i>Belvoir</i> mansion which burned at the end of the 18th century and was demolished by gun fire in the War of 1812. Named for the Fairfax family.
Fairfax Rd	Fairfax	Common Family Name - Located in the Tauxemont neighborhood where many street names reflect historic people and locations in Virginia. These include the names of other prominent Virginia Families (Washington, and Lee), their homes (Cameron and Greenway) and even villages of native Americans documented on his journey to the area in 1608 (Tauxemont, Namissingahent
Fairfax St	Fairfax	Common Family Name - Unable to locate
Fairfax Ter	Fairfax	Common Family Name - Unable to locate
Fallswood Way	Falls	Located in Lorton, VA. The surrounding names seem to be either connected to nature (e.g. meadow or woods) or have vaguely British sounding names (Sheffield, Colgrove). No information was found on a Confederate named Falls.

Farrcove Ct	Farr	<p>No evidence of Farr family ties from the 1760 or 1860 maps. Confederates Farr appeared to reside in Dranesville and Fauquier.</p> <p>This subdivision was owned and developed by Native Americans from Alaska. The neighborhood streets in this subdivision have names associated with inlets and coves. The neighborhood may have combined names of Fort Belvoir employees with the names of coves. This street may be named for Mack R. Farr who had a 34-year career working for the U.S. Army in Night Vision at the Laboratory at Fort Belvoir. He was inducted into the Association of U.S. Night Vision Manufacturers Hall of Fame in 1995 and retired in 1998. He passed away in 2014. (source: http://www.nightvisionassociation.org/hall_of_fame/)</p>
Fordham Dr	Ford	<p>Located in the Bucknell Manor neighborhood. The name refers to Fordham University rather than a person named Ford. The Land was once owned by Bucknell University and all of the street names reflect Universities (Yale, Cornell, Duke, Mary Baldwin). (source: Fairfax County maps)</p>
Fordson Ct	Ford	<p>Named for West Ford founder of Historic Gum Springs free black community and his descendants among whom he divided his property. (source: Gum Springs Historical Society)</p>
Snowden Ashford Rd	Ford/Ashford	<p>Located in Lorton, VA. It is unclear whether the name is associated with Confederate John A. Ashford or his family. He is buried with other family members at the nearby Ashford Davis Cemetery at 8606 Ox Road. (sources: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>, https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/library_cemeteries/Cemetery.aspx?number=FX313)</p>

Forest Haven Dr	Forest	Located in the Yacht Haven neighborhood. No evidence of Forest family ties from the 1760 or 1860 maps. Appears to be named for natural features.
Forest Pl	Forest	Located off Richmond Highway, North of Lukens Lane. There is no obvious connection to a Confederate Forest. The likely source of the name is from a residence shown on the Hopkins map of 1879. It is adjacent to Pole Rd and labeled "Forest Home". It looks as though it was the property of James Hunter.
Foster Rd	Foster	Located on Fort Belvoir this appears to follow their convention of naming streets for Civil Engineers throughout American history, one as recent as the 1970s. Named for John Gray Foster, a Union general and postbellum expert on Underwater demolition. He wrote a treatise on the subject in 1869. (source: Wikipedia)
Foxcroft Rd	Fox	Located within the Belle Haven neighborhood which seems to have an English hunting theme within it. An Adjacent street is Tally Ho Lane.
George Fox Pl	Fox	Located near the Lorton Library in a neighborhood with other streets that include first and last names and are tied to area history. This particular section has streets named after Prince William (William Augustus) and Daniel French, Vestryman and builder of Pohick Church. It is possible that it is named after Confederate Pvt George Fox who married into the local Millan family. It is unclear that they resided in this area and his historic record is far less visible than the other names in this community. It is also possible that the street is named for George Fox the founder of the Religious Society of Friends, Quakers.

Franklin Dr	Franklin	Located in Newington in the area of the old station. No evidence of anyone named Franklin on the 1760, 1860 or Hopkins map of 1879. Confederate Isaac Newton Franklin and his family appears to be associated with & buried in Centreville (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Franklin Rd	Franklin	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following the naming convention used for many roads on base, likely to be named for Civil Engineer and Union General William B. Franklin.
Franklin Woods Pl	Franklin	Located in a Lorton Station neighborhood where many names appear to be associated with Pohick Church or land-owning families in the area. No evidence of anyone named Franklin nearby on the 1760, 1860 or Hopkins map of 1879. Confederate Isaac Newton Franklin and his family appears to be associated with & buried in Centreville (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
James Franklin Ct	Franklin	Located in the Engleside area on land once owned by Quaker, Courtland Lukens. Unlikely to be named for a Confederate Franklin. No evidence of anyone named Franklin nearby on the 1760, 1860 or Hopkins map of 1879.
Daniel French St	French	Located in a Lorton Station neighborhood where many names appear to be associated with Pohick Church or land-owning families in the area. Most likely named for Daniel French builder of Pohick Church. His father of the same name was a vestryman, and the 1760 map shows he owned land at the heads of both Dogue Creek and Great Hunting Creek. (Source: <i>Families of Pohick Church.</i>)

French Rd	French	Located on Mason Neck where the French family was present from the mid-1700s and had members connected to the Vestry of Pohick church and to its construction.
Gaillard Rd	Gaillard	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following the naming convention used for many roads on base, likely to be named for Civil Engineer Lieutenant Colonel David DuBose Gaillard who was charged with construction of the central portion of the Panama Canal
Gallahan Ct	Gallahan	Located off Old Mount Vernon Rd, adjacent to Nalls Rd. on land once owned by Quaker, Edward Gibbs. Unlikely to be named for a Confederate Gallahan. No evidence of anyone named Gallahan nearby on the 1760, 1860 or Hopkins map of 1879.
Godfrey Ave	Godfrey	Located off Old Mill Rd. Other streets in the subdivision are named Patton and McNair indicate that this road is named for World War II Fighter pilot and flying ace, John Trevor Godfrey
Gordon Blvd	Gordon	Route 123, from its southern terminus to the Occoquan River Bridge, it is known as Gordon Boulevard. No evidence of anyone named Gordon nearby on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860. Sallie Lyons, History Commissioner reports that the Gordon name comes from a local developer for which Gordon Plaza is also named. Confederate George Gordon appears to have served as a Sheriff in Fairfax County, but is shown on the Hopkins map of 1879 as residing near Columbia Pike and Bailey's Crossroads. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i> , https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia_State_Route_123)

Graysons Mill Ln	Grayson	Located off Lorton Station Blvd. in an area that contains some street names associated with the Revolutionary Wars (Henry Knox, Buckland and Bennington). Grayson's Mill seems to refer to William Grayson, aide de camp to George Washington (source: https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/william-grayson/)
Central Green St	Green	Located in the Liberty Green neighborhood on the site of the historic Lorton prison. Green appears to refer to the greenspace.
Reencastle Ln	Green	Located near the Lorton Library in a neighborhood with other streets connected to local history (e.g. Thomas Baxter) some of which appear to be named for families that had Confederate sons. (Shepherd, Cherwek, Sebrell). There is no evidence of a connection to a Confederate named Green. The 1760 map shows that land in the area owned by another Charles Green. It is likely that the street is named after Reverend Charles Green, longtime Rector of Truro Parish including Pohick Church. (There is another nearby street named for his successor Lee Massey). Green was the subject of a scandalous lawsuit by Lawrence Washington regarding the Rector's behavior with Washington's wife, Anne Fairfax Washington. (source: https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/lifestyle/1990/12/15/the-scandal-that-rocked-old-virginny/89928078-b9eb-4ef3-b3a2-e3906caadf02/)

Greenway Rd	Green	Named for the Fairfax family home <i>Greenway Court</i> near White Post, VA. This street is in the Tauxemont neighborhood where many street names reflect historic people and locations in Virginia. These include the names prominent Virginia Families (Washington, and Lee), their homes (<i>Cameron</i> and <i>Greenway</i>) and even villages of native Americans documented by John Smith on his journey to the area in 1608 (Tauxemont, Namissingahent)
Shannons Green Way	Green	Named for a natural feature, not a person
Greene Dr	Greene	Located near Belmont Bay and Colchester No evidence of anyone named Greene nearby on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. There are members of Pohick Church named Greene in the late 1800s and early 1900s who were related by marriage to the local Beach family (source: <i>Families of Pohick Church</i>)
Arch Hall Rd	Hall	Located in Lorton Station. Most likely refers to Arch Hall, the Alexandria home belonging to Lawrence and Nelly Custis Lewis which appears to have been moved from 815 Franklin Street to 11701 River Drive, Lorton at some point. https://www.loc.gov/item/va0154/
Ferry Hall Ct	Hall	Located near Ferry Point on the Potomac on what was George Washington's Union Farm. Ferry Hall likely refers to a structure near the location, perhaps the one noted on George Washington's 1801 map (Source: https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3882m.ct000367/?r=0.11,0.375,0.679,0.343,0)

Hall Rd	Hall	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following the naming convention for this part of the base, it is likely to be named for Combat Engineer Earl E. Hall who served with Patton's 3rd Army in World War II. Other nearby road are Doerr and Chapek. (Source: http://www.vets-hall.org/stories/world-war-ii/earl-hall)
Sherwood Hall Ln	Hall	Named for Sherwood Hall, a one-room community center built in 1901 and used by the Mount Vernon Circle of the King's Daughters. The building served as a meeting hall and hosted concerts, lectures, and suppers. Dismantled in 1944. (source: FC Inventory of Historic Sites)
Halley Ct	Halley	Located in a neighborhood at the intersection of Lorton Rd and Silverbrook Rd. Richard Thomas Halley, was the son of Henry S. Halley and the Grandson of Henry H. Halley who fought in the War of 1812. The street is located at the intersection of Lorton Rd and Silverbrook Rd. Notably, an elementary school in Fairfax Station is named for William Halley who built the school after a fire destroyed an earlier school in 1918. He reportedly also drove the school bus so that the students did not have to cross the Lorton Correctional Facility. There is nothing to indicate the naming of Halley Road for specific family members (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i> , 1760's and 1860s maps, <i>What's in a Name</i> series)

Halley Farm Ct	Halley	Located off Lukens lane. Quaker Courtland Lukens is shown as owning the land in 1860. There is no evidence of anyone named Halley in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. The developer may have pulled the name from the Lorton area. There does not appear to be a connection to the Confederate Halley.
Hampton Rd	Hampton	Located West of 123 in the Fairfax Station area. There is no evidence of anyone named Hampton in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. It is possible that this road map be named for either Confederate William Henry Hampton or his family since his residence is given as Farr in 1910 and he is buried at the nearby Hampton Family Cemetery at 11900 Henderson Rd. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Harding Pl	Harding	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following their naming convention for Civil Engineers it is likely to be named for Chester Harding. He served as governor of Panama Canal Zone from January 1917 to 1921.

Harley Rd	Harley	The Harleys appear to have arrived in Virginia from Ireland at the beginning of the 19th Century. A 2013 article in the Patch puts them on Mason Neck from the beginning of the 20th Century. The article gives the namesake of Harley Road as John Harrison Harley (1868-1966). His Father, Noah Harley (or John Noah Harley) appears to have served in the CSA's 49th Regiment of the Virginia Infantry. His birthdate is given as 1835 and the article states that he drowned in the Potomac River. It is unclear if he lived on or near this property. (source: https://patch.com/virginia/lorton/living-off-the-water-meet-the-harley-s-of-mason-neck)
Harrover Pl	Harrover	Located in the Lorton Station area. The Harrover family (variation Harover) was very active in the Lorton area and Pohick Church from the early 1800s. This community includes many streets with local family names. Alexander Harrover is shown owning land nearby on the 1860 map, Hopkins 1879 map shows John Harrover as located at the head of Pohick Creek. There is no evidence that this street would be named specifically for Confederate Harrover. (source: <i>Families of Pohick Church</i>)
Wasdale Head Dr	Head	Located in Lorton near Giles Run. There is no evidence of anyone named Head in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. The Confederate Head is said to have resided near Langley. Head likely refers to a natural feature with Wasdale being the primary association here. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)

Herbert Springs Rd	Herbert	Common Family Name - Located between the George Washington Memorial Parkway and the Potomac River. The Herbert Family was related to the Carlyle and Fairfax families of Alexandria and Fort Belvoir. The Herberts resided at the <i>Carlyle House</i> and later owned Bryan Fairfax's property <i>Mount Eagle</i> . Two of the brothers made a significant mark locally, Confederate Col Arthur Herbert, founder of Burke & Herbert bank in 1852 and Upton Herbert, who was named the first Superintendent of Mount Vernon in 1859. Arthur Herbert was acquainted with Henry Allen Taylor of <i>Collingwood</i> and purchased many of Taylor's items after his death. Upton Herbert and his eventual wife Sarah Tracy, Secretary to Pamela Cunningham of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, managed and protected the <i>Mount Vernon</i> Estate throughout the Civil War. They are thought to have lived nearby before moving to the <i>Ravensworth</i> area. Herbert Springs and subsequently, Herbert Springs Rd. located between the George Washington Memorial Parkway and the Potomac River could have been named for either of these men or for their family in general. (Sources: <i>Brothers and Cousins, Fairfax County Historical Society Yearbook, Volume 9</i>)
Bunker Hill Rd	Hill	Named for Bunker Hill
Craighill Rd	Hill	Named for a physical feature
Hinson Farm Rd	Hinson	Located off Parkers Lane alongside Mount Vernon Hospital. Said to be named for the Hinson Farm on which the road sits. It seems unlikely to be connected to the Confederate Charles Hinson who resided in Clifton, VA (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)

Hooes Rd	Hooe	Named for John Hooe who started a Ferry across the Occoquan River in 1791. Confederate Alfred T. Hooe of Centreville was probably one of many relations.
Fort Hunt Ct	Hunt	Named for Fort Hunt which is in turn named for Union General Henry J. Hunt (Source: National Park Service)
Hunter Rd	Hunter	Located on Fort Belvoir, this road follows the naming convention for this part of the base, where streets reflect the different roles of George Washington (e.g. Surveyor, Vestryman, Delegate, Inventor). Hunter is particularly appropriate in this location.
Huntersend Rd	Hunter	Located in Newington. It is unlikely that this road is named for Confederate Hunter who is recorded as residing at Hunter's Mill. This street likely refers in general to hunters. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Fisher Woods Dr	Ish/Fisher	Located adjacent to historic Mount Air. It is unlikely that this road is named for Confederate Fisher who is recorded as residing and buried in the Fairfax Station area. Given the proximity of "twin brooks" this street may indicate that it was known to local fishermen.
Jackson Loop	Jackson	Located on Fort Belvoir, unlikely to be named for Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson since there is another street on base bearing his name.
Jackson Pl	Jackson	Located in the Mount Zephyr neighborhood. There is no evidence of anyone named Jackson in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. Nearby streets carry the names of previous owners of Mount Zephyr (e.g. (Bushrod) Washington and (Park) Agnew), along with some place names (Richmond and Radford). There is no evidence to suggest that this street is named for a Confederate Jackson

Jackson Rd	Jackson	Located in the Hollin Hills neighborhood where streets are named for heroes, families, homes and battles in American History. Most likely named for Andrew Jackson. There is a nearby street named New Orleans (the battle in the War of 1812 associated with Andrew Jackson). The street parallel to Jackson was an exception in the neighborhood in that it is a Civil War reference. It was once named Stonewall, but that was changed to New Market Rd around 1960. It is possible, but seems less likely, that the parallel streets were named both named for “Stonewall” Jackson, one for his first name and the other for his last.
Johnston Rd	Johnston	Located on Fort Belvoir. Following the convention on base of naming roads for civil engineers , it is likely named for Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston who was trained as a civil engineer at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, graduating in the same class as Robert E. Lee.
Kirby Lionsdale Dr	Kirby	Located in Lorton in a neighborhood with British affiliated names that are sometime exact (Thwaite Howe) and other times just a little bit off kilter (Barrow Furnace for the UK town Barrow-in-Furness). This road is taken from the town of Kirkby Lonsdale.
Henry Knox Dr	Knox	Located off Lorton Station Blvd. Named for Henry Knox the first Secretary of War. Other surrounding streets (Buckland, Grayson and Bennington, carry on the Revolutionary war theme)

Lamberts Ln	Lambert	Located off Richmond Highway near Old Mount Vernon Rd. There is no evidence of anyone named Lambert in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. <i>Brothers and Cousins</i> places the Confederate Lambert living near Centreville, so a connection is unlikely.
Sharon Lane Rd	Lane	On Fort Belvoir. Named for Army Nurse Sharon Lane, the only woman to die by enemy fire in the Vietnam war. (Source: https://aultman.org/home/about/aultman-hospital/sharon-lane-an-american-heroine/#/)
E Lee Ave	Lee	Located near Richmond Highway near Popkins Lane and the old Groveton High School (now Bryant HS). There is no evidence of anyone named Lee in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. Charlotte Brown, author of <i>Groveton</i> indicates that the street is named for a Twentieth Century Lee family that lived in the area.
Lee Ave	Lee	Located in the Tauxemont neighborhood where many street names reflect historic people and locations in Virginia. These include the names of other prominent Virginia Families (Washington, and Fairfax), their homes (Cameron and Greenway) and villages of Native Americans that Captain John Smith documented on his journey to the area in 1608 (Tauxemont, Namissingahent)
Lee Masey Dr	Lee	Located off Lorton Station Blvd. named for his successor Lee Massey who was appointed Rector of Pohick Church in 1766. It is unclear whether the spelling is a variation or a mistake. (Source: <i>Fairfax County, Virginia: A History</i>)
Lee Rd	Lee	Unable to locate
Lady Lewis Ct	Lewis	Located in Newington. Named for a woman, Possibly Nelly Custis Lewis.

Lewis Chapel Cir	Lewis	Named for circuit rider Reverend John Lewis who helped grow and build the first Methodist church in the area, Cranford Memorial Church (source: <i>Then & Now Lorton</i>)
Fox Glove Trl	Love/Fox	Named for flower
Lynnfield Dr	Lynn	Located off Parkers lane There is no evidence of anyone named Lynn in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. The neighborhood streets don't appear to follow a recognizable theme. Confederate Lynns appear to be in the Providence and Centreville areas. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Lynnhall Pl	Lynn	Located near Ferry Point on the Potomac on what was George Washington's Union Farm. There is no evidence of anyone named Lynn in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. Confederate Lynns appear to be located in the Providence and Centreville areas. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Mahoney Dr	Mahoney	Located in Lorton There is no evidence of anyone named Mahoney in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. The neighborhood streets do not appear to follow a recognizable theme. Confederate Mahoney appears to have resided in the Herndon/Dranesville area. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Mason Dr	Mason	On Fort Belvoir. Adjacent streets are Woodlawn and Belvoir, so the name refers to the Mason family who lived at nearby <i>Gunston Hall</i>
Mason Hill Dr	Mason	Mason Hill is the property on which <i>Hollin Hall</i> sat. It was owned by George Mason IV and given to his third son, Thomson Mason through deeds of gift in 1781 and 1786. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Mason Pl	Mason	Could not locate

Mccarty Dr	McCarty	Located on Fort Belvoir. Named for the McCarty family who from the late 1750s owned the nearby <i>Mount Air</i> property and had a farm, <i>Cedar Grove</i> on some of the land on which Fort Belvoir sits (source: <i>Jonathan Roberts</i> by Greg Wilson)
Mccarty Rd	McCarty	Located in a neighborhood at the intersection of Lorton Rd and Silverbrook Rd. Following the theme of the neighborhood, it is named for the McCarty Family who owned <i>Mount Air</i> and were very active at Pohick Church. Other names found in this area are Halley, Wagener and Plaskett. Some of these families had Confederate sons, but there is nothing to indicate naming for specific family members
Grassymeade Ln	Meade	Located off Fort Hunt Rd. Named for Charles Wilkins' <i>Grassymeade</i> farm.
Hollymeade Dr	Meade	Located in Lorton. Streets including Birchfield, Highgrove appear to be named for physical features.
Meade Rd	Meade	Located on Fort Belvoir. Following the convention on base of naming roads for civil engineers, it is named for Union General George G. Meade
Miller Ln	Miller	Unable to locate
Miller Rd	Miller	Located on Fort Belvoir, this road follows the naming convention for this part of the base, where streets reflect the different roles of George Washington (e.g. Surveyor, Vestryman, Delegate, Inventor). Miller is particularly appropriate in this location across from his Grist Mill.

Hamilton Ct	Milton/Hamilton	Located in Newington adjacent to Hamilton Rd. Most likely named for James Hamilton or his family who were lived in the area as early as 1775. James was a Vestryman at Pohick Church. Confederates Hamiltons are reported to have resided near Fairfax Courthouse. (sources: <i>Families of Pohick Church and Brothers & Cousins</i>)
Hamilton Ln	Milton/Hamilton	Located in the Hollin Hills neighborhood where streets are named for heroes, families, homes and battles in American History. Almost certainly named for Alexander Hamilton. Nearby streets are Lafayette, Spotswood and Washington.
Hamilton Rd	Milton/Hamilton	Located in Newington adjacent to Hamilton Ct. Most likely named for James Hamilton or his family who were lived in the area as early as 1775. James was a Vestryman at Pohick church. Confederates Hamilton are reported to have resided near Fairfax Courthouse. (sources: <i>Families of Pohick Church and Brothers & Cousins</i>)
Milton St	Milton	This street is located in Penn Daw Terrace Trailer Park. There are a variety of street names in this subdivision. The source of the names is unclear. There is no evidence that the name is connected to Confederates Milton one of whom is recorded as living in the Great Falls area.
Mooregate Ct	Moore	Located in Lorton in a neighborhood names inspired by International names that are sometime exact (Inverary) and other times just a little bit off kilter (Timarand for Tamarind) and Mooregate for Moorgate.

Nalls Rd	Nalls	The Nalls associated with Pohick Church seemed to arrive in the Mount Vernon area in the mid-twentieth century. The Confederate Nalls is listed as residing in Fairfax Courthouse and Culpeper. (source: <i>Families of Pohick Church, Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Newton Rd	Newton	Located on Fort Belvoir. Following the convention on base of naming roads for civil engineers, it is named for Union General John Newton, a Virginian.
Phillips Dr	Phillips	Located off Richmond Highway near Fairview There is no evidence of anyone named Phillips in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. The Confederate Phillips resided in Fauquier County. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Plaskett Forest Ln	Plaskett	Located in the Lorton Station area. The large Plaskett family emigrated from England to Fairfax County in 1854 by way of Philadelphia. Joseph Plaskett voted against secession in Accotink, but reportedly traded on both sides of the war. His son, Mathew Plaskett served as a private in the CSA, but was arrested for giving information that lead to the deaths of Union troops at Pohick Run. Joseph Plaskett is shown on the 1860's map as owning property on Tax Map # 114:3; 117:2; <u>118:1</u> Plaskett Forest Lane and Plaskett lane are located close to those areas. The Plaskett family had ties to the Cranford family. The roads are likely named for the larger family. (Sources: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i> , 1860s map, <i>Families of Pohick Church</i>)

Potters Hill Cir	Potter	James Potter and his wife Susanna were born in Fairfax County, Virginia, during the 1780s. The 1850 census shows, they owned a large tract of land along what would become Telegraph Road, not far from its intersection with present day Beulah Street. The land included a large hill that became known as Potter's Hill. James and Susanna lived there with three of their sons: Joseph, George and his wife Francis, and Charles and his wife Elizabeth. (source: Historical Marker Project HM2001)
Preston Ave	Preston	Located near Richmond Highway near Popkins Lane and the old Groveton High School (now Bryant HS). There is no evidence of anyone Preston The neighborhood streets don't appear to follow a recognizable theme. The Confederate Preston is listed as residing in Centreville. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Randolph Macon Dr	Randolph	Located in the Bucknell Manor neighborhood. The name refers to Randolph Macon College. The Land was once owned by Bucknell University and all of the street names reflect Universities (Yale, Cornell, Duke, Mary Baldwin). (source: Fairfax County maps)
Bryant Towne Ct	Ryan/Bryant	Named for nearby Bryant High School (which is named for William Cullen Bryant)
Scott Pl	Scott	Located in the Hollin Hills neighborhood where streets are named for heroes, families, homes and battles in American History. Almost certainly named for Winfield Scott. Nearby streets are: Lafayette, Spotswood, and Washington.

Scott St	Scott	<p>Located in the Newington Forest area. There is no evidence of anyone named Scott in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. It may have been named for John Scott associated with the beginnings of Pohick Church. Confederate Scott appears to have resided in the Falls Church and Dranesville areas. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)</p>
Seaton St	Seaton	<p>Located in Gum Springs. Named for John Seaton or his family who, starting in 1866 purchased land from Daniel Ford, West Ford's son.(source: <i>Gum Springs: The Triumph of a Community</i>)</p>

Shepherd Hills Ct	Shepherd	<p>Common Family Name - Shepherd Hills is a neighborhood in Lorton Virginia very close to Richmond Highway. It can be reached via Cherwek Dr. or Sebrell St. It is possible that the land on which the streets sits was connected to Richard H. Shepherd or his family. They had connections to Lorton, VA and he is buried there. He enlisted into Company A of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry on April 23rd, 1861 at Brentsville. First a teamster for General Whiting, he became a scout for Generals Wickham, Fitzhugh Lee and Jeb Stuart. Shepherd accepted the fifty-dollar bounty to reenlist. The parole he received on 27 April 1865 at Winchester stated he was 5 feet and 8 inches tall with light hair and blue eyes. He was buried at Cranford Methodist Church. (Source: CNC listing and Findagrave.com)</p> <p>Robert Wiley, a Confederate veteran and Commander of the Marr Camp, United Confederate Veterans at Fairfax was elected County Treasurer in 1891 and served in that office for 24 years. Two fellow Confederate veterans and Marr Camp members, William S. Kincheloe and Richard H. Shepherd, helped collect the taxes for 1893 and 1894. Robert G. Nevitt, a notary public, also assisted. Shepherd was a long-time tax collector for the Mount Vernon district, Kincheloe served for many years as Deputy Treasurer, and Nevitt was a long-time member of the Fairfax County School Board.</p>
-------------------	----------	--

Shepherd Hills Dr	Shepherd	Common Family Name - Located in Lorton Virginia in a neighborhood with many streets named after families connected to Lorton and Pohick history. The Shepherd family fills 10 pages of Families of Pohick Church. While it is possible that the street could be named for Confederate Richard H. Shepherd (He was a long-time tax collector for the Mount Vernon District, and He was buried at Cranford Methodist Church). It is more likely to have been named for the larger family. (Source: CNC listing and Findagrave.com and FCPL Virginia Room)
Percy Simms Dr	Simms	Located in Lorton VA. A different member of the larger Simms family. Son of George and Nellie Simms. Born in 1905. (Source: <i>1920 Census</i>)
Smithway Dr	Smith	Located off Beacon Hill Rd. No evidence of anyone named Smith in the immediate area on the 1760, 1860 or 1789 maps. Augustine Smith lived at Westgrove during the early 1800s. No evidence to suggest a Confederate Smith in this area. May be a different name altogether.
Springman St	Springman	Springman Street is in the Mount Zephyr neighborhood. Members of a Springmann family (different spelling) are associated with Pohick Church in the mid-1800s. While it is possible for there to be a connection with the Confederate Springman, records show that he resided in the Vale area of Fairfax County (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Blu Steel Way	Steel	Located in Lorton of Ox Road. Appears to be named for a company.
Stewart Rd	Stewart	Located on Fort Belvoir this appears to follow their convention of naming streets for Civil Engineers throughout American history. It was possibly named for Revolutionary War General Daniel Stewart, namesake of Fort Stewart.

Stone Hedge Dr	Stone	Named for a natural feature not a person
Stonewall Jackson Rd	Stonewall	Located on Fort Belvoir this appears to follow their convention of naming streets for Civil Engineers throughout American history, one as recent as the 1970s. Only a few (including Beauregard and Stuart) served the Confederacy).
Stuart Rd	Stuart	Located on Fort Belvoir this appears to follow their convention of naming streets for Civil Engineers throughout American history, one as recent as the 1970s. Almost certainly named for Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart.
Taylor Rd	Taylor	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following the naming convention for this part of the base, it is likely to be named for Combat Engineer C. William Taylor who served with Patton's 3rd Army in World War II along with the namesake of a nearby road, Earl Hall (Source: https://www.americanveteranscenter.org/2009/07/c-william-taylor/)
Thomas Baxter Pl	Thomas	Located near the Lorton Library in a neighborhood with other streets that include first and last names. The neighborhood also has some streets that appear to be named for families that had Confederate sons. (Shepherd, Cherwek, Sebrell). This street was likely named for Thomas Baxter who around 1700 had a patent on land adjacent to Occoquan Bay, possibly the builder of the <i>Belmont</i> plantation. (source: https://simpsonhistory.com/notes/thomas4)
Thomas J Stockton Pkwy	Thomas	Named for Thomas J. Stockton in Fairfax County Government

Thomas Nevitt St	Thomas/Nevitt	<p>Located near the Lorton Library in a neighborhood with other streets that include first and last names. The neighborhood also has some streets that appear to be named for families that had confederate sons. There are 3 Thomas Nevitts for which this street may be named:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dr. Thomas Nevitt (1806-1875) buried at Newington, reinterred at Pohick in 1879 2) His son, Thomas William Nevitt (1842-1921) Pvt CSA, resided in Pulaski Co. buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond 3) Dr. Nevitt's nephew, Thomas Francis (Frank) Nevitt (1865-1949) buried at Pohick, Courtyard lamp contributed in his memory. <p>The 1860 map shows that Thomas Nevitt owned 2 parcels of land near this street. (Sources: <i>Alexandria Gazette</i>, <i>Families of Pohick</i>, and <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)</p>
Thomas Rd	Thomas	Located on Fort Belvoir this appears to follow their convention of naming streets in this section of the base for Topographical Engineers.
Thorpe Dr	Thorp	Could not locate. Believe that it may have been on Fort Belvoir.
Troth Way	Troth	On Fort Belvoir. Named for the Troth Family, Quakers who purchased <i>Woodlawn</i> in the mid-1800s.
Anne Tucker Ln	Tucker	Named for a different person
Warren Rd	Warren	Located on Fort Belvoir this appears to follow their convention of naming streets for Civil Engineers throughout American history, one as recent as the 1970s. Named for Union General Gouvenuer K. Warren

Wells Rd	Wells	Located in Lorton near South County High School. There is no evidence of anyone named Wells in the immediate area on the Fairfax County 1760, 1860 or Hopkins 1879 maps. Brothers & Cousins has no information on a Confederate named Scott.
Westford View Ct	West/Ford	Located off Fordson Road. Refers to West Ford founder of Gum Springs.
Westhampton Dr	West	Located in a neighborhood adjacent to Popkins land and Bucknell Manor. Many street names evoke the English countryside: Coventry, Devonshire, etc.
Westmoreland Rd	West/Moreland	Located in the Tauxemont neighborhood where many street names reflect historic people and locations in Virginia. Named for Westmoreland County birthplace of George Washington and Robert E. Lee.
Whitehaven Ct	White	Appears to be physical description
Whiteoaks Dr	White	Named for trees

Wiley Dr	Wiley	<p>Common Family Name - Robert Wiley was born on August 16, 1840, to Joseph and Catherine Wiley in the Mount Vernon District of Fairfax County. He began service with the Confederate army in September 1861 serving as a scout. On March 8, 1862, Wiley enlisted in Company K of the Nineteenth Georgia Infantry at Occoquan in Prince William County. He took part in the Battles of Williamsburg, West Point, Seven Pines, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Olustee, Drewry's Bluff, and the Seven Days' battles. He was severely wounded multiple times and was briefly captured as a prisoner of war following the Battle of Fredericksburg. He surrendered in Raleigh, North Carolina on April 30, 1865, and returned home on May 20, 1865.</p> <p>After the war, he served as Justice of the Peace for the Mount Vernon District. He was elected Commissioner of the Revenue for Fairfax County from 1871-1891 and then served as County Treasurer for 24 years. He was the Commander of the John Q. Marr Camp, United Confederate Veterans at Fairfax; vice president of the Lorton Valley Democratic Club; and a trustee of the Fairfax Cemetery Association.</p> <p>Wiley married Mary Elizabeth Lee, of Fairfax, on June 26, 1867. The couple had seven children. The Wiley family lived in Lorton, Virginia where the present day Wiley Drive is located. He and his family later moved to the Town of Fairfax and lived in the Roberts/Chichester House at 3701 Chain Bridge Road from 1902 until his wife's death in 1923. Wiley died at his daughter's house in Fairfax following a long illness on February 13, 1932. He is buried in the Confederate section of the Fairfax Cemetery.</p>
----------	-------	---

William And Mary Dr	William	Located in the Williamsburg Manor neighborhood. The name refers to the Monarchs of Britain or the American College.
William Augustus Ct	William	Located in Lorton in a neighborhood with many historic names connected to Lorton and Pohick church. Named for Prince William, aka William Augustus. Lorton was in Prince William County until Fairfax County was formed in 1742
Williams Dr	Williams	Located in the Bucknell Manor neighborhood. The name refers to Williams College. The land was once owned by Bucknell University and all of the street names reflect Universities (Yale, Cornell, Duke, Mary Baldwin). (source: Fairfax County maps)
Williams Wood Rd	Williams	On Fort Belvoir. No clear source of name.
Wilson Rd	Wilson	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following the naming convention for this part of the base, it is likely to be named for Topographic Engineer and Union General James Harrison Wilson
Windsor Rd	Windsor	Located within the Belle Haven neighborhood which seems to have an English hunting theme within it. Nearby streets are Foxcroft Rd and Tally Ho Lane.
Wright Rd	Wright	Road located on Fort Belvoir. Following the naming convention for Civil Engineers it is likely named for Union General Horatio Wright. After the war, he was involved in a number of engineering projects, including the Brooklyn Bridge and the completion of the Washington Monument, and served as Chief of Engineers for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Wrights Hollow Ln	Wright	In Lorton, off Ox Rd. The main road into the development appears to be Davis Dr. The Subdivision appears to have been built in 1994. William R. Selecman owned the property in 1860. There is no apparent connection to the Confederates Wright who may have resided closer to Fairfax Courthouse.
-------------------	--------	--

Mount Vernon District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Allen Industrial Park	Allen	This is the location of the Fairfax County Solid Waste Facility. There is an associated street name Allen Park Rd. There is No Connection Found from 1760 or 1860 land ownership. Surrounding road names appear to be associated with the Newington Railroad station. The Confederate Douglas Allen enlisted in Dranesville and is buried near Tyson's Corner, so any connection is unlikely (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Barnes Subdivision	Barnes	Common Family Name - Barnes Subdivision is located on Gunston Cove Rd between Richmond Highway and 395. It may be named for Abraham Barnes who is shown on the 1760 map as owning land adjacent to McCarty's nearby <i>Cedar Grove</i> . His daughter Mary King Barnes married Thomson Mason (1732-1785), brother of George Mason. The two Confederate Barnes may have been related but seem to have resided near Pope's Head Rd and Fairfax Courthouse. This subdivision contains Athey Rd., which is another local landowner with a Confederate family member.
Carter Court	Carter	Unable to locate this subdivision
Cook Inlet	Cook	No evidence of Cook family ties from the 1760 or 1860 maps. There is little

		residence information on Confederate Privates Cook in <i>Brothers and Cousins</i> . The neighborhood streets in this subdivision primarily sport names associated with inlets and coves.
Crosspointe	Cross	Crosspointe is a neighborhood in the Fairfax Station started in the late 1980s. It is possible that the name bears a relationship to Confederate Hamilton J. Cross or his family. He is listed as living in the Legato area. If so, the connection is not widely known. (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Wellington - Davis	Davis	This subdivision seems to be related to only one property in the Wellington Subdivision. The notation for a property on Cameron Rd. indicates: DAVIS ADDITION WELLINGTON. This maybe the name of a builder and is very unlikely to be related to Jefferson Davis.
Dawson Woods	Dawson	S. Cooper Dawson was key to the development of the Richmond Highway Corridor - Confederates Nicholas and William Dawson are listed as living in Fairfax County near Cameron Station. Their relative Samuel Cooper served as the Adjutant General of the Confederate Army. Cooper's Grandson, S. Cooper Dawson was key to the development of the Richmond Highway Corridor and one of the founders of the Penn-Daw Hotel for which the Penn-Daw area was named. It is more likely that this subdivision was named for S. Cooper Dawson. (Source: https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23850446/samuel-cooper-dawson and <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Evans	Evans	This subdivision appears to only be associated with Almeda Ct in Lorton, VA. No other references can be seen. The Confederate Evans soldiers

		appear to have resided in the Centreville area. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Jan A. K. Evans, Charles B King And Donald C. H. King	Evans	These three names show up in an obituary of Karla Harrison (1907-2014).
Fairfax Yacht Club Condominium	Fairfax	The Yacht Club sits on the Occoquan River in Mason Neck. It is most likely named for the Fairfax family whose home <i>Belvoir</i> was nearby.
Floyd M. Clifton	Floyd	Likely named for Floyd M. Clifton (1885-1960) born in Tunstall, VA, died in Lorton, VA
Fordham Village	Ford	Fordham Village appears to consist only of Fordham Dr. in the Bucknell Manor neighborhood. The name refers to Fordham University rather than Ford. The Land was once owned by Bucknell University and all of the street names reflect Universities (Yale, Cornell, Duke, Mary Baldwin). (source: Fairfax County maps)
Forest At Southrun	Forest	Appears to refer to natural features rather than Fairfax Confederates named Forrest.
Mount Vernon Forest	Forest	Appears to be named for forests in proximity to <i>Mount Vernon</i>
Green Pines	Green	Could not locate this subdivision. Likely named for a physical feature.
Green Ridge	Green	Green Ridge is a neighborhood in Lorton, VA which appears to consist of one street: Rocky Gap Ct. The Battle of Rocky Gap was fought during Civil War between Union General Averell and Confederate General George Patton. While it is possible for the name Green Ridge is connected to a Confederate soldier named Green, it is more likely that the connection between the two names, Green Ridge and Rocky Gap that they are both State Parks in the Maryland panhandle. (source: dnr.maryland.gov)
Mt Vernon On the Green	Green	Named for proximity to Mount Vernon

Hollin Hall Village Parkside Addn.	Hall	Named for Hollin Hall Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason's third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Sherwood Hall	Hall	Named for Sherwood Hall, a one-room community center built in 1901 and used by the Mount Vernon Circle of the King's Daughters. The building served as a meeting hall and hosted concerts, lectures, and suppers. Dismantled in 1944. (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Halley Farm	Halley	Subdivision located off of Lukens Lane, built circa 2011. Land owned by Courtland Lukens in 1860. No obvious connection to Richard Thomas Halley listed on Confederate Dead monument in Fairfax Cemetery (source: 1860 map, <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Harley Farm Estates	Harley	The Harleys appear to have arrived in Virginia from Ireland at the beginning of the 19th Century. A 2013 article in the Patch puts them on Mason Neck from the beginning of the 20th Century. The article gives the namesake of Harley Road as John Harrison Harley (1868-1966). His Father, Noah Harley (or John Noah Harley) appears to have served in the CSA's 49th Regiment of the Virginia Infantry. His birthdate is given as 1835 and the article states that he drowned in the Potomac River. It is unclear if he lived on or near this property. (source: https://patch.com/virginia/lorton/living-off-the-water-meet-the-harley-s-of-mason-neck)

Hollin Hills	Hill	Hollin Hills – Relates to nearby <i>Hollin Hall</i> Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason’s third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Mt. Vernon Hills	Hill	Named for physical hills in proximity to <i>Mount Vernon</i>
Fort Hunt Manor	Hunt	Named for Fort Hunt which is in turn named for Union General Henry J. Hunt
Huntington At Mt. Vernon	Hunt	Named for the community of Huntington which was in turn named for adjacent Hunting Creek. (source: <i>Hunting Creek Area Plan</i> , Alexandria, VA)
Hunter Estates	Hunter	Subdivision off Telegraph Rd. built in 1961. (adjacent to Hunter’s Manor) In 1860, the land was owned by the Nevitts, a Confederate family, but there is no apparent connection to the Confederate Hunter who may have lived in Alexandria, but appears to have closer associations with the Hunter’s Mill Area (source: 1860 map, <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Hunter's Manor	Hunter	Subdivision located off Fort Hunt Rd. Likely named for the Hunter Family of nearby Cedar Hill in what is now the Waynewood Subdivision. William and Margaret Hunter had ties to Philadelphia and associated with many Quaker families (e.g. Ballenger, Stabler) and were unlikely to be supporters of the Confederacy (source: <i>Rambler</i> , Jan 17, 1915)
Hunterwood	Hunter	Small subdivision bounded by on Newington Rd, Accotink Rd and Telegraph Rd. built in 1965. In 1860, the land was owned by the Nevitts, a Confederate family, but there is no apparent connection to the Confederate Hunter who may have lived in Alexandria, but appears to have closer associations with the

		Hunter's Mill Area (source: 1860 map, <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Jackson Hall	Jackson	Subdivision located at the corner of Beacon Hill Rd. and Quander Rd. Built in 1961. No apparent connection to Confederate soldiers named Jackson. Land possibly previously owned by the Quander Family or adjacent to their lands.
Annalane Terrace	Lane	Unrelated Name
Woodleigh Woods	Leigh	Subdivision appears to consist of only Maryland St. Off of Old Mount Vernon Rd. The name appears to be word play with the name of nearby Woodley Hills community which may be in reference to the wooded landscape on which the neighborhood was built (source: FCPS <i>What's in a Name Series</i>)
Mason Hill	Mason	Mason Hill is the property on which <i>Hollin Hall</i> sat. It was owned by George Mason IV and given to his third son, Thomson Mason through deeds of gift in 1781 and 1786. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)
Masons Passage	Mason	Located in Lorton, VA adjacent to Mason Neck, location of George Mason's home, <i>Gunston Hall</i>
Hollymeade	Meade	Subdivision and its included streets Birchfield, Highgrove appear to be named for physical features.
Millside	Mills	Small Subdivision that appears to only include a portion of Elba Rd. Was part of a Quaker farm owned by the Gibbs, then Wilkinson families. Sherwood Hall was located nearby. There may have been a mill on the property as the North Branch of Little Hunting Creek is nearby, but it is also possible that the developer pulled the name from Washington's Mill on Dogue Creek. (Source: <i>Mount Vernon Revisited</i> , neighborhoods.com)

Purks Addition To Petitts Landing	Petitt	Petitt's Landing is a development begun in 1995 off Old Mount Vernon Rd. near Mount Vernon High School. Thomas Pettit owned land along Little Hunting Creek in the 1760s, Unclear if that would be the same name. There is no apparent connection to the Confederate Family Pettit who seemed to be located near Clifton (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Reid	Reid	Unable to locate.
Clarence J. Robinson	Robinson	Clarence J. Robinson was a businessman, philanthropist, and one of George Mason University's greatest benefactors. Robinson served in the Signal Corps during World War I, became president of his father's company, George H. Robinson and Sons, Inc., and started the Robinson Terminal Company in 1939. (Source: George Mason University)
Keys & Russell	Russell	Developers of the subdivision off Cooper Rd.
Bryant Towne	Ryan/Bryant	Located adjacent to Bryant High School Originally named for William Cullen Bryant following the FCPS tradition of naming Intermediate schools for Writers (Virginia Room, Photographic Archive)
Shepherd Hill	Shepherd	Common Family Name - Shepherd Hills is a neighborhood in Lorton Virginia very close to Richmond Highway. The Shepherd family fills 10 pages of <i>Families of Pohick Church</i> . Many family members lived in the Accotink area and are buried at local churches. Richard H. Shepherd served as a Confederate Private in the 4 th Virginia Cavalry. After the war, along with fellow Confederate veterans and Marr Camp member, William S. Kincheloe, Richard H. Shepherd, helped collect the taxes for 1893 and 1894. Robert G. Nevitt, a notary public, also assisted. Shepherd

		<p>was a long-time tax collector for the Mount Vernon district, Kincheloe served for many years as Deputy Treasurer, and Nevitt was a long-time member of the Fairfax County School Board. He was buried at Cranford Methodist Church. There is no evidence that either Shepherd Hills Cr. or Shepherd Ln. in Lorton is specifically named for Richard H. Shepherd rather than his family. (Source: CNC listing and Findagrave.com, FCPL Virginia Room (Source for Shepherd: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>, FCPL Virginia Room))</p>
Simms Bucknell Manor	Simms	<p>Unable to find this subdivision. It is likely one house within the larger Bucknell Manor subdivision. The Land was once owned by Bucknell University and all the street names reflect Universities (Yale, Cornell, Duke, Mary Baldwin). (source: Fairfax County maps)</p>
Boguess & Simpson	Simpson	<p>Boguess & Simpson appear to be developers or owners of the property near East Boulevard, Wellington Rd and Herbert Springs. Vici Boguess is an Agent with McEneaney and the Simpson Development Corporation has worked on a variety of properties in the Alexandria area. Alternatively, on the 1760 map, there were adjacent landowners in the Mason Neck areas with a similar name Boggess and Simpson. The Boggess family owned LaGrange on Old Colchester Road.</p>
B M Smith	Smith	<p>B M Smith is a developer and property management company founded by immigrants from Canada in the 1870s. (source: http://www.bmsmith.net/about-bmsmith/history/)</p>
Sydney B. Smith Prop.	Smith	<p>On September 25, 1865 Lieutenant Sidney B. Smith, who had recently been appointed Assistant</p>

		<p>Superintendent in the Freedmen’s Bureau for the district that included Fairfax County, expressed a desire to open a school at Fairfax Courthouse where his headquarters were located. He sent a letter asking how he could obtain books for scholars who were just beginning. Soon thereafter, he established a school in the basement of Mrs. Moss’s house. Fifty students were taught by two soldiers, part of a detachment of the 195th Ohio Volunteer Infantry that was sent to Smith at Fairfax Courthouse. A Sabbath school, attended by old and young alike, was established in conjunction with the school; however, the school did not last long. When Smith’s headquarters was relocated to Vienna on October 2, 1865, the house where the school was taught was returned to the owner and the school closed. (source: Novahistory.org)</p>
Springman	Springman	<p>Springman Street is located in the Mount Zephyr neighborhood. While it is possible for there to be a connection with the Confederate Springman, records show that he resided in the Vale area of Fairfax County (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)</p>
Thompson's Creek Assoc.	Thompson	<p>Thompson’s Creek appears to be on Mason Neck. Perhaps further research into Park documents would reveal the source of the name and whether it predates the Civil War. It may be a variation of the name Thomson Mason. It seems less likely that there is a connection to the Confederate Thompsons who seem to be located more in the Dranesville, Herndon, Chantilly area (source: <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)</p>
Burgoyne Forest West	West/Forest	<p>Forest and West appear to be natural, physical or geographic descriptions rather than names</p>

Profffts White Addn Oak	White	Could not locate this subdivision. White appears to be an adjective rather than a name likely modifying oak.
Wiley Subdivision	Wiley	<p>The Wiley family lived in Lorton, Virginia where the present-day Wiley Drive is located. Joseph Wiley is shown as the landowner on the 1860 map. Confederate brothers Robert and James H. Wiley was born in the Mount Vernon District to Joseph and Catherine Wiley. They were born to a much larger Wiley contingent with strong ties to Pohick and Cranford churches. After the war, Robert served as Justice of the Peace for the Mount Vernon District. He was elected Commissioner of the Revenue for Fairfax County from 1871-1891 and then served as County Treasurer for 24 years. He was the Commander of the John Q. Marr Camp, United Confederate Veterans at Fairfax; vice president of the Lorton Valley Democratic Club; and a trustee of the Fairfax Cemetery Association. Robert Wiley married Mary Elizabeth Lee, of Fairfax, on June 26, 1867. The couple had seven children. He and his family later moved to the Town of Fairfax and lived in the Roberts/Chichester House at 3701 Chain Bridge Road from 1902 until his wife's death in 1923. Wiley died at his daughter's house in Fairfax following a long illness on February 13, 1932. He is buried in the Confederate section of the Fairfax Cemetery. James H. Wiley married Martha Dawson in 1869 and later Jennie Grimes 1878. He died at 90 years old and was buried at Cranford Methodist Cemetery. There is no indication whether the Wiley Rd. is named for either of these two brothers or for one or more members</p>

		of the extended Wiley family that owned property in the vicinity. (Source: <i>Brothers and Cousins, Families of Pohick Church</i> , 1860s map and biographies)
Williamsburg Manor North	Williams	Like the neighborhood, likely named in honor of the original capital city of Virginia, Williamsburg. (Fairfax County map)
Darrough & Wilson	Wilson	Subdivision could not be located. Darrough is a construction company located on Kane Ct. in the Hollin Hall Village neighborhood. The Wilson connection is unclear.
Wilson Manor	Wilson	The subdivision is located near the intersection of Frye Rd. and Pole Rd in the <i>Woodlawn</i> Area and was built around 1946. The land was owned by Martin Stiles in 1860. There is no apparent connection to the Confederate Wilson. (source: 1860 map, <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)
Wright's Overlook	Wright	In Lorton, off Ox Rd. The main road into the development appears to be Davis Dr. The Subdivision appears to have been built in 1994. William R. Selecman owned the property in 1860. There is no apparent connection to the Confederates Wright who may have resided closer to Fairfax Courthouse. (source: 1860s map, <i>Brothers and Cousins</i>)

Mount Vernon District FMD

Building Name	Partial Match	NOTES
Hollin Hall Center	Hall	named for nearby <i>Hollin Hall</i> Property owned by Thomson Mason, George Mason's third son. Original home destroyed by fire in 1824 (source: Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites)

Huntington Community Center	Hunt	Named for the community of Huntington which was in turn named for adjacent Hunting Creek. (source: <i>Hunting Creek Area Plan</i> , Alexandria, VA)
Huntington Feeder Bus Garage	Hunt	Named for the community of Huntington which was in turn named for adjacent Hunting Creek. (source: <i>Hunting Creek Area Plan</i> , Alexandria, VA)
Murphy House	Murphy	Site of the Lorton Community Action Center. Murphy house name does not appear to be widely used. No history uncovered to date. Groundbreaking on New Center scheduled for August 2020 may be removing the house or the original name.

7.17 Providence District Compiled Filtered Lists

Providence District Filtered Civic Association

SUBD_NAME	Partial Match	Notes
Mill Run Crossing	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Acres-Dudley Hgts	Fairfax	Common Family Name Lord Fairfax
Fairfax Farms	Fairfax	Common Family Name Lord Fairfax
Fairfax Plaza Terrace Th	Fairfax	Common Family Name Lord Fairfax
Falls Church Garden Condo Assn	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Place Ths	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Lakeford Comm Assoc	Ford	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Downs	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Downs	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Hampton Commons HOA #2	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Hampton Court HOA	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Harrison Grove Homeowners Assn	Harrison	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Hill	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hill Road Civic Assoc	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Timberlane Village Garden	Lane	No Confederate Association Found
Blakelee HOA	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Fairlee #2 Group	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Landing Park	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Southgate/James Lee	Lee	No landowner and African American James Lee
Villa Lee	Lee	Not sure
Oakleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Oak Marr Court HOA	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named after Rec Center named for John Q Marr
Strathmeade Square	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Miller Heights Neighborhood	Miller	No Confederate Association Found
Miller Heights Neighborhood	Miller	No Confederate Association Found
Miller Heights Road Neighbrhd	Miller	No Confederate Association Found
Shrevecrest HOA	Shreve	Shreve - Common Family Name in Falls Church
Shreewood	Shreve	See above
Stonehurst Iv	Stone	No Confederate Association Found

Stonewall Manor	Stonewall	Confirmed Confederate Association - named for Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson
Sutherland Square	Sutherland	No Confederate Association Found

Providence District Filtered Community Center Name List

Community Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Teen Center at Graham Road Community Building	Graham	No Confederate Association Found - Graham family lived on street
James Lee Community Center	Lee	Landowner African American James Lee lived off Annandale Road
James Lee Senior Center	Lee	See community center above
James Lee Teen Center	Lee	See community center above
Oak Marr Recenter	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for John Q. Marr first confederate officer killed – See Park Authority listing

Providence District Filtered Hydrology Name List

Hydrology Names	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Hunters	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Scott	Scott	Possibly Pvt. Edgar Scott or his family
Scotts	Scott	See above

Providence District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Fairfax Cemetery	Fairfax	Named for location Fairfax
Fairfax Circle Plaza Shopping Center	Fairfax	Named for location Fairfax
Fairfax Hospital	Fairfax	Named for location Fairfax
Fairfax Plaza Shopping Center	Fairfax	Named for location Fairfax
Fairfax Square Shopping Center	Fairfax	Named for location Fairfax
Graham Center Shopping Center	Graham	Graham Family lived on road

Graham Road Elementary School	Graham	Graham Family lived on road
Graham Road Elementary School at Devonshire	Graham	Graham Family lived on road
Hunter Mill Plaza Shopping Center	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Jackson Middle School	Jackson	Named for Luther Porter Jackson educator, historian and civil rights leader who parents had been enslaved
Timber Lane Elementary School	Lane	No Confederate Association Found
Lee-Graham Shopping Center	Lee	Connection to Graham Family who lived there and Lee Highway named for Robert E. Lee
Oak Marr Park Country Club	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association - Name for Confederate John Q. Marr first officer killed in the war
Mosby Woods Elementary School	Mosby	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named after Confederate ranger John S. Mosby
Pickett Shopping Center	Pickett	John W. Pickett of 450 W. Broad Street, Falls Church, was the owner and developer of Pickett Estates. He and his wife Jenifer W. Pickett acquired the property from Evan and Mabel Flory on December 7, 1961.
Shreveewood Elementary School	Shreve	Shreve - Common Family Name lived in Falls Church
Stonewall Square	Stonewall	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Believed named after Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson
Shops at West Falls Church Shopping Center	West	No Confederate Association Found

Providence District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Fairfax Plaza	Fairfax	Lord Fairfax Common Family Name
Fairfax Square	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Graham Center	Graham	Common Family Name
Hallstead Square	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hunter Mill Plaza	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found

Lee-Graham	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Pickett	Pickett	John W. Pickett of 450 W. Broad Street, Falls Church, was the owner and developer of Pickett Estates. He and his wife Jenifer W. Pickett acquired the property from Evan and Mabel Flory on December 7, 1961.
Stonewall Square	Stonewall	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Believed to be name for Stonewall Jackson
West Falls Church Outlet Center	West	Falls -No Confederate Association Found

Providence District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Adams Ln	Adams	No Confederate Association Found
Adams Pl	Adams	No Confederate Association Found
Bryson Alexander Way	Alexander	No Confederate Association Found
Allen St	Allen	No Confederate Association Found
Anderson Dr	Anderson	No Confederate Association Found
Anderson Rd	Anderson	No Confederate Association Found
Arnold Ln	Arnold	No Confederate Association Found
Asbury Park Rd	Asbury	No Confederate Association Found
Bell Ln	Bell	No Confederate Association Found
Holly Berry Ct	Berry	No Confederate Association Found
Bradfield Pl	Bradfield	No Confederate Association Found
Chappell Ln	Chappell	No Confederate Association Found
Chichester Ln	Chichester	Common Family Name
Charing Cross Rd	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Mill Cross Ct	Cross	No Confederate Association Found
Custis Pkwy	Custis	No Confederate Association Found
Day Lilly Ct	Day	No Confederate Association Found
Doveton Cir	Dove	No Confederate Association Found
Evans Ct	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Robert Evans Dr	Evans	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Farms Rd	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Metro Ln	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Ridge Rd	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Village Dr	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Lord Fairfax Ct	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Lord Fairfax Rd	Fairfax	Common Family Name

Falls Place Ct	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Fallsmere Ct	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Bellforest Ct	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Bellforest Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Grace Forest Pl	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Rest Ln	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Spring Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Foxmoor Dr	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Frank St	Frank	No Confederate Association Found
Garnett Ct	Garnett	No Confederate Association Found
Gordon Rd	Gordon	Named for brother and sister Willis S. Gordon and Idaho E. Gordon of Santa Cruz, California. They acquired property here in 1926.
Gordons Rd	Gordon	Named for brother and sister Willis S. Gordon and Idaho E. Gordon of Santa Cruz, California. They acquired property here in 1926.
Graham Ct	Graham	No Confederate Association Found
Graham Rd	Graham	No Confederate Association Found
Green Ledge Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Green Look Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Green Look Pl	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Green Ridge Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenbrier Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greensboro Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greensboro Station Pl	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenspire Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Blvd	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenwood Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenwood Pl	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Palace Green Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Pilgrim Green Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Sutton Green Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found
W Greenway Blvd	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Bridgehampton Ct	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found
Harrison Rd	Harrison	No Confederate Association Found
Heathland Dr	Heath	No Confederate Association Found
Lakenheath Way	Heath	No Confederate Association Found
Herrell Ct	Herrell	No Confederate Association Found
Hill Pl	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hill Rd	Hill	No Confederate Association Found

Hillsman St	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hillwood Ave	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Lloyd Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hogan Ct	Hogan	No Confederate Association Found
Howard Ave	Howard	No Confederate Association Found
Hummer Rd	Hummer	No Confederate Association Found
Hunt Rd	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Hunt Valley Dr	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found
Hunter Mill Rd	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunter Rd	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunter Rd Sw	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunter Ridge Dr	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Branch Rd	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Glen Way	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunton Ave	Hunton	No Confederate Association Found
Annhurst St	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found
Baronhurst Dr	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found
Hurst St	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found. Originally known as Oak Street when the Idyllwood Knoll subdivision was dedicated and platted in 1938. Virginia C. Walker subdivided this property, and the connecting Virginia Lane is named for her. Oaks Street was renamed Hurst Street by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors on April 17, 1963.
Hutchison Grove Ct	Hutchison	No Confederate Association Found
Fisher Dr	Ish	No Confederate Association Found
Winter Jack Ln	Jack	No Confederate Association Found
Jackson Ave	Jackson	Likely named for President Andrew Jackson. The City Park Homes subdivision built in the 1940s has streets with last names of several historical figures including Adams, Farragut, Jefferson, Marshall, and Monroe.
Jackson Dr	Jackson	Street part of Oldewood subdivision platted and dedicated in 1947. Not sufficient evidence to suggest that this street is named for Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Also no one named Jackson owned property here or developed the subdivision. Several streets with first names surround this road.

Jackson Pkwy	Jackson	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for Stonewall Jackson – parkway intersect Stonewall Dr. See Stonewall Manor Inventory Report
Jerman Ln	Jerman	Common Family Name. This area was known as the Village of Jermantown prior to 1859. The Jerman Family had a presence in Fairfax County prior to 1840. Middleton G. Jerman owned 93 acres along Jermantown Road in 1860, as did Mary Jerman who owned 73 acres. Middleton Jerman served as a Private in Company C 18 th Virginia Cavalry of the Confederate Army. A relative, John F. Jerman, an active and versatile businessman, real estate agent, and insurance salesman lived here into the 20 th century.
Jermantown Rd	Jerman	Common Family Name. This area was known as the Village of Jermantown prior to 1859. The Jerman Family had a presence in Fairfax County prior to 1840. Middleton G. Jerman owned 93 acres along Jermantown Road in 1860, as did Mary Jerman who owned 73 acres. Middleton Jerman served as a Private in Company C 18 th Virginia Cavalry of the Confederate Army. A relative, John F. Jerman, an active and versatile businessman, real estate agent, and insurance salesman lived here into the 20 th century.
Johnson Rd	Johnson	No Confederate Association Found
Jones Branch Dr	Jones	No Confederate Association Found
Kidwell Ct	Kidwell	Common Family Name. Named for the Kidwell Family who lived in Fairfax County prior to the 1830s. Cora E. Kidwell (1879-1969), unmarried, owned this property in the 1950s. Her father, John T. Kidwell served as a Private Co. D, 17 th Virginia Infantry and lived in Providence District.

Kidwell Dr	Kidwell	Common Family Name. Named for the Kidwell Family who lived in Fairfax County prior to the 1830s. Cora E. Kidwell (1879-1969), unmarried, owned this property in the 1950s. Her father, John T. Kidwell served as a Private Co. D, 17 th Virginia Infantry and lived in Providence District.
Kidwell Hill Ct	Kidwell	Common Family Name. Named for the Kidwell Family who lived in Fairfax County prior to the 1830s. Cora E. Kidwell (1879-1969), unmarried, owned this property in the 1950s. Her father, John T. Kidwell served as a Private Co. D, 17 th Virginia Infantry and lived in Providence District.
Kidwell Town Ct	Kidwell	Common Family Name. Named for the Kidwell Family who lived in Fairfax County prior to the 1830s. Cora E. Kidwell (1879-1969), unmarried, owned this property in the 1950s. Her father, John T. Kidwell served as a Private Co. D, 17 th Virginia Infantry and lived in Providence District.
Knox Rd	Knox	No Confederate Association Found
Larkin Ln	Larkin	No Confederate Association Found
Adenlee Ave	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Emma Lee St	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
I495 Nb Ramp to Leesburg Pike	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
James Lee St	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Kalmia Lee Ct	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Lee Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Hwy Ramp To Hunters Glen Way	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Hwy Service Rd	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association- Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson

Lee Landing Ct	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Landing Dr	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Ln	Lee	Common Family Name or the General
Lee Oaks Ct	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Oaks Pl	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Leesburg Pike	Lee	Named after the Town of Leesburg
Leesburg Pike Service Rd	Lee	Named after the Town of Leesburg
Lester Lee Ct	Lee	Unknown
Merrilee Dr	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Old Lee Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Taleen Ct	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Amberleigh Way	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Cranleigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Everleigh Way	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leigh Jillion Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Leighton Dr	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Loreleigh Way	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Oakleigh Ln	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Shawn Leigh Dr	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Fletcher St	Letcher	No Confederate Association Found
Daniel Lewis Ln	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found
Lewis Knolls Dr	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found
Lynch Ln	Lynch	No Confederate Association Found
Kings Lynn Rd	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found
Lynn Regis Ct	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found
Lynnhaven Pl	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found
Lynnhurst Dr	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found
Mallory Ct	Mallory	No Confederate Association Found
Saint Marks Pl	Marks	No Confederate Association Found
Martinhoe Dr	Martin	No Confederate Association Found
Steven Martin Dr	Martin	No Confederate Association Found

Mason Ln	Mason	No Confederate Association Found
Masonville Dr	Mason	No Confederate Association Found
Elmesmeade Ct	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Strathmeade St	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Miller Heights Rd	Miller	No Confederate Association Found
Miller Rd	Miller	No Confederate Association Found
Hamilton Dr	Milton	No Confederate Association Found
Monroe Pl	Monroe	Likely named for President James Monroe. The Greenway Downs subdivision built in the 1940s has streets with last names of several historical figures including Marshall, George Mason, and Custis. The adjacent City Park Homes subdivisions continues the street name theme of historical figures including Adams, Farragut, Jackson, Jefferson and Marshall.
Monroe St	Monroe	Likely named for President James Monroe. The Greenway Downs subdivision built in the 1940s has streets with last names of several historical figures including Marshall, George Mason, and Custis. The adjacent City Park Homes subdivisions continues the street name theme of historical figures including Adams, Farragut, Jackson, Jefferson and Marshall.
Moon Dr	Moon	No Confederate Association Found
Leamoore Ln	Moore	No Confederate Association Found
Lochmoore Ln	Moore	No Confederate Association Found
Morgan Ln	Morgan	No Confederate Association Found
Kennedy Dr	Ned	No Confederate Association Found
Kennedy St	Ned	No Confederate Association Found
Newton St	Newton	No Confederate Association Found
Page Ave	Page	Common Family Name. According to Page Johnson, this road is named for the Page family of which Rev. Frank Page served in the Confederacy. He was a member and chaplain of Marr Camp, the local Confederate veterans' group. Technically the road is in the City of Fairfax. Built c. 1960 and runs through the Fairfax Courthouse Complex.
Preston Heights Ct	Preston	No Confederate Association Found
Bryant Pl	Ryan	No Confederate Association Found

Express Lane Nb Ramp to Scotts Crossing Rd	Scott	No Confederate Association Found
Express Lane Sb Ramp to Scotts Crossing Rd	Scott	No Confederate Association Found
Scotts Crossing Rd	Scott	No Confederate Association Found
Scotts Crossing Rd Ramp to Express Lane	Scott	No Confederate Association Found
Settle Ct	Settle	No Confederate Association Found
Sewell Ave	Sewell	No Confederate Association Found
Shreve Hill Rd	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Sherve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Shreve Rd	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Sherve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Garden Stone Ln	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Graystone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Livingstone Ln	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Mainstone Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Miles Stone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Miles Stone Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Moonstone Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Silverstone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stone Hollow Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stone Oak Pl	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stone Vale Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stonehurst Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stoneleigh Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Sunstone Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Wheystone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Wheystone St	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stonewall Dr	Stonewall	Confirmed Confederate Association - Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. See Stonewall Manor Inventory report
Stuart Dr	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found
Stuart Pl	Stuart	No Confederate Association Found
Sutherland Hill Ct	Sutherland	No Confederate Association Found
Jessica Taylor Pl	Taylor	No Confederate Association Found

Taylor Dr	Taylor	No Confederate Association Found
Taylor Ln	Taylor	No Confederate Association Found
Thompson Farm Ct	Thompson	Common Family Name. Lawson Thompson owned 169 acres near this site in 1860. His son, Armistead Thompson, served in the Confederate Army from 1861-1864. He is buried nearby at the Pan Am Shopping Center. The Thompson family owned this property well into the 1960s and after Armistead Thompson
Thompson Park Ln	Thompson	Common Family Name. Lawson Thompson owned 169 acres near this site in 1860. His son, Armistead Thompson, served in the Confederate Army from 1861-1864. He is buried nearby at the Pan Am Shopping Center. The Thompson family owned this property well into the 1960s and after.
Thompson Rd	Thompson	No Confederate Association Found
Tinner Hill Rd	Tinner	No Confederate Association Found
Tinners Hill St	Tinner	No Confederate Association Found
Tyler Ave	Tyler	No Confederate Association Found
Walkerton Ln	Walker	No Confederate Association Found
Weber Pl	Weber	No Confederate Association Found
Alliwells Ct	Wells	No Confederate Association Found
S West St	West	No Confederate Association Found
West St	West	(in Vienna) Named for the direction. The street ran west of North-South Street (now known as Lewis Street).
Westbranch Dr	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westbriar Dr Ne	West	No Confederate Association Found
Westford Ct	West	No Confederate Association Found. No indication this street was named for West Ford either. Subdivision name is West Stafford Landing built in the 1970s.
Westglen Ct	West	Robin Glen subdivision's streets are named for birds. Cardinal Glen across the street.

Westhurst Ct	West	Hurst - No Connection Found. Windsong subdivision built in 1988 by West Homes Inc. Possibly the West name came from them.
Westhurst Ln	West	No Confederate Association Found. Windsong subdivision built in 1988 by West Homes Inc. Possibly the West name came from them.
Westover St	West	No Confederate Association Found. Next to South Street. Subdivision built
Prince William Dr	William	Street is in Mantua
William Tyson St	William	Named after Tyson's Corner's namesake, William Tyson.
Williams Ave	Williams	Named for Hubert Williams whose property line bordered the Hilltop Subdivision when platted in September 1949.
Williams Dr	Williams	Named for Seth S. and Marie Williams who acquired property here in 1909 (Deed Book E7, Page 179) and subdivided the property into the " <i>Seth Williams Subdivision</i> " in January 1951 (Deed Book 832, Page 205).
Wilson Ave	Wilson	No Confederate Association Found. Road known as such prior to 1943. Adjacent Miller Road is named for property owner C.E. Miller.
Wilson Ln	Wilson	No Confederate Association Found. Street built in the 1970s for condominium development.
Windsor Dr	Windsor	No Confederate Association Found. No Windsors were living here in 1860. Part of the Chiles Tract into the 1950s and sold to Melpar Inc.
Brandywine Dr	Wine	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Saddlebrook/Lord Fairfax (Tyson's Place) built in 1993 by Stanley Martin.
Yancey Dr	Yancey	All streets in Lakeford Subdivision named "Y". Street platted in 1983 for Lakeford subdivision.

Providence District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Armistead Park	Armistead	Inconclusive. There were two Armistead Thompsons associated with this property. Confederate Armistead Thompson (1838-1864) and his nephew Armistead Thompson (1889-1971).
Armistead Park	Armistead	Inconclusive. There were two Armistead Thompsons associated with this property. Confederate Armistead Thompson (1838-1864) and his nephew Armistead Thompson (1889-1971).
Woods Addition to Arnold Park	Arnold	No Confederate Association Found
Beachs Addition to Pine Ridge	Beach	No Confederate Association Found
Bell Subd	Bell	No Confederate Association Found
Berryland Farm	Berry	No Confederate Association Found
Birch	Birch	No Confederate Association Found
Birch	Birch	No Confederate Association Found
Birch	Birch	No Confederate Association Found
Campbells Landing	Campbell	No Confederate Association Found
Carters Glen Ii	Carter	No Confederate Association Found
Carters Glen Ii	Carter	No Confederate Association Found
Allans' Addition to Fairfax Farms	Fairfax	Lord Fairfax Common Family Name
Fairfax Acres	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Circle Offices Lc	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Circle Offices Lc	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Executive Park	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Farms	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Farms	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Farms	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Farms	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Medical Condominium	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Metro Square	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Plaza Office Park	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Plaza Townhouse Condominium	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Ridge Condominium	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Fairfax Terrace	Fairfax	Common Family Name

Lord Fairfax Estates	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Lord Fairfax Manors	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Saddlebrook Lord Fairfax	Fairfax	Common Family Name
Falls Church Gardens	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Church Manor	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Court	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Glen	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Place I	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Place Townhouses	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Rest	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Fallsmere	Falls	No Confederate Association Found
Floyd Heigts Subdivision	Floyd	No Confederate Association Found
Floyd Park	Floyd	No Confederate Association Found
Lakeford	Ford	No Confederate Association Found
Fairfax Forest	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Grove	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Forest Heights	Forest	No Confederate Association Found
Oak Forrest	Forrest	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Creek	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Den Estates	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
Fox Heritage	Fox	No Confederate Association Found
French, Lucy C	French	No Confederate Association Found
Gordons	Gordon	Named for brother and sister Willis S. Gordon and Idaho E. Gordon of Santa Cruz, California. They acquired property here in 1926.
GORDONS 2nd	Gordon	Named for brother and sister Willis S. Gordon and Idaho E. Gordon of Santa Cruz, California. They acquired property here in 1926.
Greensboro Square Office Complex	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Greenway Downs	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Sutton Green	Green	No Confederate Association Found
Tudor Hall	Hall	No Confederate Association Found
Hampton Court	Hampton	Named after British palace
Harrison Grove	Harrison	No Confederate Association Found
Dominion Heights Herrells	Herrell	No Confederate Association Found
Cyrandall Valley Phillip's Addn	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Falls Hill	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Follin Hill Subdivision	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Heads Hill	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hill Acres	Hill	No Confederate Association Found

Hillwood	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hillwood South Part	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hillwood Square Apts	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Holts Addition To Falls Hill	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Lloyd Hill Estates	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Hunter Crossing	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunterbrooke	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Branch Condominium	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Crossing	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Hunters Vale	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found
Carnew Providence	Iden	No Confederate Association Found
New Providence Village At Lakeford	Iden	No Confederate Association Found
Johnson Falls Hill	Johnson	No Confederate Association Found
7940 Jones Branch Drive Condominium	Jones	No Confederate Association Found
Fenwick Park-Jones Addn	Jones	No Confederate Association Found
Kemper Park	Kemper	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1964-1965. Nobody named Kemper owned or developed this property. Beekay Ct. is named for the developer B & K Incorporated. Possibly the "K" in B & K was Kemper, but unable to verify. This property does not appear to be associated with local Confederates William H. and William S. Kemper nor Virginia Governor and Confederate General James L. Kemper.
Kidwell Towns	Kidwell	Common Family Name. Named for the Kidwell Family who lived in Fairfax County prior to the 1830s. Cora E. Kidwell (1879-1969), unmarried, owned this property in the 1950s. Her father, John T. Kidwell served as a Private Co. D, 17 th Virginia Infantry and lived in Providence District.
Chichester Lane	Lane	Common Family Name
Blakelee	Lee	Near Blake Lane and park
C.W. Lee	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Donna Lee Gardens	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Emma J Lee	Lee	No Confederate Association Found

Hartlee Center Condominium	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
James Lee Condominium	Lee	African American landowner James Lee
James Lee Subdivision	Lee	See above
Kalmia Lee Condominium	Lee	No Confederate Association Found
Lee Graham Square	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Hi Industrial Park	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Landing Condominium	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Landing Park	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Manor	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Lee Oaks Condominium	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Merrilee Industrial Park	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Nutley-Lee Highway Property	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Old Lee Highway Professional Condominium	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Villalee	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Highway Association named highway for Robert E. Lee
Wedderburn Heights Lees Addition	Lee	Common Family Name
Leigh Woods	Leigh	Common Family Name
Oakleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Oakleigh Woods	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found
Lewis Manor	Lewis	John F. Lewis – No Confederate Association Found

Oak Marr Courts	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association - Capt. John Q. Marr probably connected
Martin Duvall	Martin	Duvall E. Martin - Common Family Name
Mason Terrace	Mason	Common Family Name
Masonville Heights	Mason	Common Family Name
Mcdaniels Addition to Sunnyhill	McDaniel	No Confederate Association Found
Strathmeade Springs Gain's Add.	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Strathmeade Square	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Stratmeade Springs Gain's Add	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Stratmeade Springs Gain's Add.	Meade	No Confederate Association Found
Miller Heights	Miller	No Confederate Association Found
Mitchell S. Cutler	Mitchell	No (was a real estate lawyer)
Edgemoore	Moore	No Confederate Association Found
Edgemoore Manor	Moore	No Confederate Association Found
Moorefield	Moore	No Confederate Association Found
Townes Of Moorefield	Moore	No Confederate Association Found
Morgan At Mclean Condominium	Morgan	No Confederate Association Found
Morgan Chase	Morgan	No Confederate Association Found
Page Acres	Page	Common Family Name. According to Page Johnson, this road is named for the Page family of which Rev. Frank Page served in the Confederacy. He was a member and chaplain of Marr Camp, the local Confederate veterans group. Technically the road is in the City of Fairfax. Built c. 1960 and runs through the Fairfax Courthouse Complex.
Pickett Estates	Pickett	John W. Pickett of 450 W. Broad Street, Falls Church, was the owner and developer of Pickett Estates. He and his wife Jenifer W. Pickett acquired the property from Evan and Mabel Flory on December 7, 1961.
Preston Heights	Preston	No Confederate Association Found
Raneyvale	Raney	No Confederate Association Found
Prichards Corner	Richards	No Confederate Association Found

Shreve Hill	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Shreve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Shreve Manor	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Shreve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Shreve Subd	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Shreve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Shrevecrest	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Shreve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Shrevewood	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Shreve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Shrevewood Estates	Shreve	Common Family Name. William Henry Shreve purchased Mount Pleasant in 1840 here in Idylwood. Two of Shreve's sons served in the Confederate Army. His daughter Barbara Shreve was a Confederate spy for Mosby
Simpsons Addition To Tysons Woods	Simpson	No Confederate Association - Note: Only if slavery proponent Bryan

		Tyson of N.C. is linked to the local Tysons names is this Confederate
Steele Subdivision	Steele	No Confederate Association Found
Stonehurst	Stone	No Confederate Association Found
Stonewall Manor	Stonewall	Confirmed Confederate Association – Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson
Stonewall Square Condominium	Stonewall	Inconclusive Confederate Association – Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson
Sutherland Square	Sutherland	No Confederate Association Found
Charles H Tinner	Tinner	No Confederate Association Found
Tyler Park	Tyler	No Confederate Association Found
Tyler Park Hylton Addn	Tyler	No Confederate Association Found
Reddwarren Subdivision	Warren	No Confederate Association Found
B. F. Weaver's Subdivision	Weaver	No Confederate Association Found
Weber Property	Weber	No Confederate Association Found
Sherman Wells A Est	Wells	No Confederate Association Found
Wells Property	Wells	No Confederate Association Found
Gordons Addition to West Falls Church	West	No Confederate Association Found
Whitestone	White	No Confederate Association Found
Whitestones Addition to Marshall Heights	White	No Confederate Association Found
William R. Goodwin	William	Was in Union Army
Annie C. Williams Heights	Williams	No Confederate Association Found
Seth Williams Subdivision	Williams	Was in Union Army
Williams Hill	Williams	No Confederate Association Found
Williams Meadow	Williams	No Confederate Association Found
Williams, Seth	Williams	No Confederate Association Found
Williamsburg Commons	Williams	No Confederate Association Found
Kendale Park Williamson Addition	Williamson	No Confederate Association Found
Wilsons West Falls Church	Wilson	No Confederate Association Found

Providence District FMD

Building Name	Partial Match	NOTES
Fairfax County Courthouse	Fairfax	Common Family Name Lord Fairfax
Fairfax Juvenile Care II	Fairfax	Common Family Name Lord Fairfax
James Lee Community Center and Theater	Lee	African American landowner James Lee

7.18 Springfield District Compiled Filtered Lists

Springfield Civic Association

SUBD_NAME	Partial	Notes
Bethelen-Spring-Birch Woods	Birch	No Confederate Association Found.
Burke Lake Cluster	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Manor	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Overlook HOA	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Ridge Ca	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Station	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Townhouse H/A	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Village	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Crosspointe	Cross	No Confederate Association Found.
Crosswinds Ha	Cross	No Confederate Association Found.
Dranes Tavern Association	Drane	No Connection Found to local Confederate soldier Robert Drane
Fairfax Station	Fairfax	Named after nearby village of Fairfax Station. Fairfax Station was named for the railroad depot there.
Fairfax Station East H/A	Fairfax	Named after nearby village of Fairfax Station. Fairfax Station was named for the railroad depot there.
Ferguson Knolls C/A	Ferguson	No Confederate Association Found.
Forest View HOA	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Forest View HOA	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Lake Forest Comm Assoc	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Foxfire	Fox	Named after the animal. The only street in this subdivision is Running Fox Court.

Hampton Acres	Hampton	Common Family Name. Located off of Hampton Road which was known as such prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Hampton Woods East	Hampton	Common Family Name. Located off of Hampton Road which was known as such prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Hampton Woods Iii C/A	Hampton	Common Family Name. Located off of Hampton Road which was known as such prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Burke Hill C/A	Hill	Burke - Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Hampton Hills	Hill	Hampton - Common Family Name. Located off of Hampton Road which was known as such prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Henderson Hills	Hill	Henderson - No Confederate Association Found. Nearby Henderson Road known by that name prior to 1874.
PLANTATION HILLS	Hill	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Cannot find the location
Clifton Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found.
Colchester Hunt HOA	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or polo theme.
Dominion Valley Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found.

Hampton Hunt HOA	Hunt	Hampton - Common Family Name. Located off of Hampton Road which was known as such prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Orange Hunt Estates	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Orange Hunt Estates	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Orange Hunt Square HOA	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Townes Of Orange Hunt	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Hunter Valley HOA	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found.
Timberlane HOA	Lane	No Confederate Association Found.
Lee Brooke Assn	Lee	No Confederate Association Found.
Lee Chapel Woods	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Ashleigh Of Clifton	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Platted and dedicated in 1987.
Lincoln-Lewis-Vannoy	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found.
Briarlynn Estates Ii	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found.
Briarlynn Estates Iii	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found.
Johnny Moore	Moore	Named for the nearby Johnny Moore Creek. Unknown who Johnny Moore was.
Robeys Meadow	Robey	Located near Robey's Mill/Piney Branch Mill/Hope Park Mill. After the Civil War, the mill complex was separated from the Hope Park property and sold to Frank Robey. He ran the mill and a small store on the property. The mill was the social and commercial center of the area until Robey's death in 1906.

Sangster's Station	Sangster	Common Family Name. Named for the community of Sangster's Station, a whistle stop on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad near Clifton. The Sangster area was named after the family of Edward Sangster, a Fairfax County Sheriff and farmer, and his wife Mary Kendall Lee, who owned the land around Sangster Branch in the 19th century. During the Civil War, three of Edward and Mary's sons (Thomas, John, and James) fought for the Confederacy.
Hampton Woods West	West	Hampton - Common Family Name. Located off of Hampton Road which was known as such prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Windsor Gate Governance Inc Ca	Windsor	No Confederate Association Found.

Springfield District Filtered Community Center Name List

Community Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Mott Community Center	Mott	Named for local civil rights and community activists James and Marguerite Mott in 1995.
Mott Teen Center	Mott	Named for local civil rights and community activists James and Marguerite Mott in 1995.

Springfield District Filtered Hydrology Name/Label List

Hydrology Names	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Burke Lake	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Crosspointe	Cross	No Confederate Association Found.
Moore	Moore	No Confederate Association - Johnny Moore Creek
Peyton	Peyton	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to determine when or for whom Peyton Run was named.
Sangster	Sangster	Common Family Name. From FCPS historian Jeff Clark: Sangster Branch was named after the family of Edward Sangster, a Fairfax County Sheriff and farmer, and his wife Mary Kendall Lee, who owned the land around Sangster Branch in the 19th century. During the Civil War, three of Edward and Mary's sons (Thomas, John, and James) fought for the Confederacy.
Burke Lake	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Lake Dam	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.

Crosspointe Lake	Cross	No Confederate Association Found.
Huntsman Lake	Hunt	Orange Hunt and surrounding developments reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Lake Huntsman Dam	Hunt	Orange Hunt and surrounding developments reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.

Springfield District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Burke Commons Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Lake Golf Center	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke School	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Town Plaza Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Village Center II Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Village Center Shopping Center	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Country Club Of Fairfax	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax Station Square Shopping Center	Fairfax	Named after nearby village of Fairfax Station. Fairfax Station was named for the railroad depot there.
Fairfax Towne Center Shopping Center	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Shoppes at Fairfax Station Shopping Center	Fairfax	Named after nearby village of Fairfax Station. Fairfax Station was named for the railroad depot there.

Greenbriar East Elementary School	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Chantilly subdivision called Greenbriar built by Levitt and Sons Inc. in 1967.
Greenbriar Town Center Shopping Center	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Chantilly subdivision called Greenbriar built by Levitt and Sons Inc. in 1967.
Hunt Valley Elementary School	Hunt	The school was originally planned to be called Sydenstricker Chapel Elementary School but the Fairfax County School Board voted to change it in April 1968 to Hunt Valley named for the area's landscape and the surrounding neighborhoods. Many of the neighborhood road names chosen by developers reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Orange Hunt Elementary School	Hunt	Originally planned to be called Caldwell Elementary School after the Caldwell Estates neighborhood, the Fairfax County School Board named the school "Orange Hunt" in March 1974. This was one of three names that the community had put forward to the school board to select as a name. It is named for the Orange Hunt community. Developers named the Orange Hunt subdivision for the Orange County Hunt, a fox hunting club in the Plains, Virginia which was originally from Orange County, NY and moved to Northern Virginia in 1900.
Sangster Elementary School	Sangster	Common Family Name. From FCPS historian Jeff Clark: "Sangster Elementary School was named on June 9, 1988 for the Sangster Branch stream and community where it was built. Sangster Branch was named after the family of Edward Sangster, a Fairfax County Sheriff and farmer, and his wife Mary Kendall Lee, who owned the land around Sangster Branch in the

		19th century. During the Civil War, three of Edward and Mary’s sons (Thomas, John, and James) fought for the Confederacy —only James. Two of James Sangster’s sons were public school teachers in FCPS during the 1880s and 1890s.”
Greenbriar West Elementary School	West	Green No Confederate Association Found. Named for Chantilly subdivision called Greenbriar built by Levitt and Sons Inc. in 1967.

Springfield District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List

Non-FCPA Trail Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Cross County Trail	Cross	Full name is Gerry Connolly Cross County Trail. Named as such because the 40-mile trail crosses the county and connects it together.
Fairfax County Parkway Trail	Fairfax	No Connection Found.
Country Club of Fairfax	Fairfax	No Connection Found.

Springfield District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Burke Commons	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Town Plaza	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Village Center	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.

Burke Village Center	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Fairfax Station Square	Fairfax	Named after nearby village of Fairfax Station. Fairfax Station was named for the railroad depot there.
Fairfax Towne Center	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Greenbriar	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Chantilly subdivision called Greenbriar built by Levitt and Sons Inc. in 1967.
Huntsman Square	Hunt	Many of the neighborhood road names chosen by developers reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.

Springfield District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Anderson Ave	Anderson	No Confederate Association Found.
Golden Ball Tavern Ct	Ball	Streets in this subdivision are named "Golden" and start with the letter G.
Battle Rock Dr	Battle	Subdivision streets are named for rocks.
Battlewood Ct	Battle	No Confederate Association Found.
Stevens Battle Ln	Battle	Named for Union officer Isaac Ingalls Stevens (1818-1862) who died in the Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill
Beachplum Dr	Beach	Subdivision streets named for plants.
Beachway Ct	Beach	No Confederate Association Found.
Beachway Ln	Beach	No Confederate Association Found.
Bellmont Dr	Bell	No Confederate Association Found.
Bentonbrook Dr	Benton	No Confederate Association Found.
Ashtonbirch Dr	Birch	No Confederate Association Found.

Birch Cliff Dr	Birch	Streets in this subdivision are named for trees.
Birch Leaf Ct	Birch	Streets in this subdivision are named for trees.
Birch Pond Ln	Birch	Streets in this subdivision are named for trees. A pond is at the end of the street.
Sweet Birch Ct	Birch	Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Branch Brigade Ln	Branch	Confirmed Confederate Association – Found in Carr at Cedar Lakes Subdivision. Named for Confederate Brigadier General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch.
Browns Pond Ln	Brown	Named for Paul J. Brown and Patricia K. Brown who sold their property for the Donovan's Ridge development.
Burke Centre Pkwy	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824. The planned community of Burke Centre was built in the 1970s.
Burke Lake Rd	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824. Named for Burke Lake Park.
Burke Manor Ct	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Meadow Dr	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Rd	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Woods Dr	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.

Old Burke Lake Rd	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Silas Burke St	Burke	Named for Silas Burke (1796-1854)
Carr Pl	Carr	Likely named for Springfield developer Edward Carr.
Edward Carr Ct	Carr	Named for home builder Edward R. Carr.
Carters Grove Ct	Carter	No Confederate Association Found.
Robert Carter Rd	Carter	Named for Robert "King" Carter (1662-1732)
Chinn House Dr	Chinn	Named for A Civil War era house on the Manassas Battlefield.
Cordwood Ct	Cord	No Confederate Association Found.
Cross Chase Cir	Cross	Subdivision is known as Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named "Cross" or "Chase". No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Cross Chase Ct	Cross	Subdivision is known as Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named "Cross" or "Chase". No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Cross Oaks Ct	Cross	Subdivision is known as Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named "Cross". No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Cross Oaks Ln	Cross	Subdivision is known as Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named "Cross". No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Crosslake Dr	Cross	Subdivision is known as Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named "Cross". No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Crosspointe Dr	Cross	Subdivision is known as Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named "Cross". No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Crosstimmer Ct	Cross	No Confederate Association Found.
Gatecross Pl	Cross	No Confederate Association Found.

Crouch Dr	Crouch	Named for a 20th century Crouch family. The “Crouch Tract” was located here adjacent to the Senes Property subdivision in the 1990s.
Crowfoot Dr	Crow	Subdivision has streets named for birds.
Custis Acres Dr	Custis	Named for Linda L. Custis and Harry F. Custis who purchased property here in 1983 and subdivided the Towering Oaks Subdivision in 1985
Davisfield Ln	Davis	Subdivision streets are named for geographic features.
Daysailer Dr	Day	No Confederate Association Found.
Deavers Run Ct	Deavers	No Confederate Association Found.
Donaldson Ct	Donaldson	No Confederate Association Found.
Dranes Tavern Dr	Drane	No Connection Found to local Confederate soldier Robert Drane. Road built 1973.
Everett Ct	Everett	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax County Pkwy Nb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax County Pkwy Sb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax Station Rd	Fairfax	Named for village of Fairfax Station which was named for its railroad station.
Fairfax Towne Ctr	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Mary Fairfax Ct	Fairfax	Likely named for Mary Mildred Fairfax (1849-1932) who owned land in Fairfax Station. She is buried nearby at the Woodyard Family Cemetery.
Fallsway Dr	Falls	No Confederate Association Found.
Hazel Ferguson Dr	Ferguson	Named for Hazel T. Ferguson who sold this property to developers in 1995.
Fitzhugh St	Fitz	Common Family Name. James Marshall Fitzhugh owned a nearby farm here alongside Pohick Creek. Street is supposedly named for Robert Fitzhugh. No further information found.
Ashford Ct	Ford	Ashford - No Confederate Association Found.

Ballsford Dr	Ford	Ball - Named for Balls Ford crossing defended by the Confederates on the Manassas Battlefield. Other names in this subdivision have a Civil War connection primarily to the Manassas Battlefield.
Blackburn Ford Dr	Ford	Blackburn - Blackburn's Ford was the crossing of Bull Run by Centreville Road between Manassas and Centreville. A Civil War battle occurred here in July 1861.
Bobs Ford Rd	Ford	No Confederate Association Found. Road built 1980s.
Evans Ford Ct	Ford	Evans - Named for an old ford crossing
Evans Ford Rd	Ford	Evans - Named for an old ford crossing
Ford Ln	Ford	No Confederate connections are in the Town of Clifton according to Lynne Garvey Hodge.
Old Yates Ford Rd	Ford	Named for an old ford crossing
Ridge Ford Dr	Ford	No Confederate Association Found.
Sally Ford Ct	Ford	Likely named for Sallie Ford who lived in this vicinity at the turn of the century. Other roads in this subdivision are named for local individuals.
Andrew Forest Way	Forest	Nearby streets have tree themes.
Balmoral Forest Ct	Forest	Most streets on the site of Ivakota Farm have the name "Balmoral".
Balmoral Forest Rd	Forest	Most streets on the site of Ivakota Farm have the name "Balmoral".
Cathedral Forest Dr	Forest	Nearby streets have tree themes.
Clifforest Dr	Forest	Streets in this subdivision are named "Cliff" or "Ridge".
Clifton Forest Dr	Forest	No Confederate Association Found.
Forrest Hollow Ln	Forrest	Several streets in this subdivision are named "Hollow"
Forrester Blvd	Forrest	No Confederate Association Found.
Fox Chapel Estates Dr	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Fox Chapel Estates built 2016-2017.

Fox Chapel Rd	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Fox Grape Ln	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Fox Lake Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has several streets with "Lake" in them.
Fox Lake Dr	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has several streets with "Lake" in them.
Fox Lake Pl	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has several streets with "Lake" in them.
Fox Ridge Rd	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Fox Run	Fox	Subdivision is known as Fairfax Hunt. Streets names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Fox Shadow Ln	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Foxhollow Ln	Fox	Unable to find this street on a map. Must be a newly constructed street?
Gossamer Way	Gossam	No Confederate Association Found. Streets have nature theme.
Green Ash Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Ash Dr	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Cap Pl	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Garland Dr	Green	Subdivision streets are named for plants.
Green Hollow Ct	Green	Subdivision streets named for hollows or other geographic features.
Greenview Ln	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Greenebrook Ct	Greene	No Confederate Association Found.
Gregg Ct	Gregg	No Confederate Association Found.
Grigsby Dr	Grigsby	No Confederate Association Found.
Emmett Guards Ct	Guard	Confirmed Confederate Association – Found in Fairfax Station Subdivision. Named for "Emmett Guards" Company G of the Confederate 17th Regiment, Virginia Infantry that saw action during the Battle of First Manassas.
Foxhall Ter	Hall	Fox - No Confederate Association Found.

Hall St	Hall	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named for early Burke residents. It's almost certain that this street was named for FCPS superintendent M.D. Hall, a Burke resident.
Manor Hall Ln	Hall	No Confederate Association Found.
Newby Hall Ct	Hall	No Confederate Association Found.
Quincy Hall Ct	Hall	No Confederate Association Found.
Rose Hall Dr	Hall	No Confederate Association Found.
Sabine Hall Rd	Hall	No Confederate Association Found.
Halley Commons Ct	Halley	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Hunt at Fairfax Station platted in 1991.
Hampton Forest Ct	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Hampton Forest. Road platted 1984.
Hampton Forest Way	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Hampton Forest.
Hampton Rd	Hampton	Common Family Name. Known as Hampton Road prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Hampton Station Ct	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Road named for Hampton Station subdivision built in 1990 near Hampton Road.
Hampton Way	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Hampton Woods Dr	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.

Havener Ct	Havener	Streets have some Civil War themes in this subdivision, but No Connection Found to local Confederate Joseph R. Havener.
Havener Rd	Havener	Streets have some Civil War themes in this subdivision, but No Connection Found to local Confederate Joseph R. Havener.
Heathwick Ct	Heath	No Confederate Association Found.
Henderson Ct	Henderson	No Confederate Association Found.
Henderson Rd	Henderson	No Connection Found to local Confederate Charles W. Henderson. Known as Henderson Road prior to 1874.
Herbert St	Herbert	This subdivision has streets named for early Burke residents. Likely named for Sarah and Upton Herbert who moved to Burke in 1866 and started an Episcopal congregation that grew into the Church of the Good Shepherd.
Benjamin Hill Ln	Hill	Named for Union Col. Benjamin Caspar Christ (1824-1869) who assumed command on this site at the Battle of Ox Hill after Stevens' death.
Berry Hill Ct	Hill	Berry - No Confederate Association Found. Streets are named for hills.
Dixie Hill Rd	Hill	Dixie is a word with Confederate Associations. Named for The Dixie Hill Corporation organized by developers Joseph B. and Orene J. Deming for the sole purpose of holding legal title to the property they acquired in 1948.
Erica Hill Ln	Hill	Despite the Carr at Cedar Lakes subdivision having several Civil War street names (including Confederate) No Confederate Association Found is found.
Gary Hill Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found.
Hill House Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Roads named for dwellings and manors.
Hill St	Hill	No Confederate Association Found.

Lake Hill Dr	Hill	All roads in this subdivision have the name "Lake" in them.
Lake Hill Farms Dr	Hill	All roads in this subdivision have the name "Lake" in them.
Luton Hill Way	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
May Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision all start with the letter "M"
Mcclain Hill Ct	Hill	Despite the Carr at Cedar Lakes subdivision having several Civil War street names (including Confederate) No Confederate Association Found.
North Hill Dr	Hill	No Confederate Association Found.
Hooes Rd	Hooe	Named for John T. Hooes. According to Fairfax County Circuit Court records, he asked for a road to be built from his Occoquan River ferry to Alexandria in 1792.
Hooes Rd Ramp To Pohick Rd	Hooe	Named for John T. Hooes. According to Fairfax County Circuit Court records, he asked for a road to be built from his Occoquan River ferry to Alexandria in 1792.
Rt286 Sb Ramp to Hooes Rd	Hooe	Named for John T. Hooes. According to Fairfax County Circuit Court records, he asked for a road to be built from his Occoquan River ferry to Alexandria in 1792.
Clifton Hunt Ct	Hunt	Subdivision is known as Clifton Hunt. Property was woods used for hunting until the 1980s.
Clifton Hunt Dr	Hunt	Subdivision is known as Clifton Hunt. Property was woods used for hunting until the 1980s.
Clifton Hunt Ln	Hunt	Subdivision is known as Clifton Hunt. Property was woods used for hunting until the 1980s.
Colchester Hunt Dr	Hunt	Subdivision is known as Fairfax Hunt. Street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.

Fairfax Hunt Rd	Hunt	Fairfax - Subdivision is known as Fairfax Hunt. Street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Forest Hunt Ct	Hunt	Forest - Part of Orange Hunt subdivision. Street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Hampton Hunt Dr	Hunt	Hampton - Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Hampton Road connects.
Hunt Club Cir	Hunt	Subdivision named for sports polo and hunting.
Hunt Square Ct	Hunt	Part of Orange Hunt subdivision. Street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Shari Hunt Grv	Hunt	Subdivision is known as Clifton Hunt. Property was woods used for hunting until the 1980s.
Willshire Hunt Ct	Hunt	Subdivisions in this vicinity have street names that reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Wolf Run Hunt Ct	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Next to Wolf Run Shoals Road.
Hunter Village Dr	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Hunter Village
Glenhurst Dr	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found.
Lakinhurst Ln	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found.
Sedgehurst Dr	Hurst	No Confederate Association Found.
John Jackson Ct	Jackson	Named for local blues singer John Jackson who lived in Fairfax Station
Jasper Ln	Jasper	No Confederate Association Found.

Captain Jones Ct	Jones	Inconclusive Confederate Connection - Unclear who it's named for. Likely named for either Confederate Captain E.J. Jones (?-1861) or Captain John R. Jones (1827-1901) who fought at the Battle of First Manassas. A Union Captain E.W. Jones also fell at First Manassas. Other names in this subdivision have a Civil War connection primarily to the Manassas Battlefield.
Kearney Ln	Kearney	Named for Union officer Philip Kearny (1815-1862) who was killed in the Battle of Ox Hill/Chantilly on this site.
Kilby Landing Ct	Kilby	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1997 and unlikely named for local Confederate soldier Joseph Mason Kilby.
Kincheloe Rd	Kincheloe	Common Family Name. The Kincheloe family were early settlers of Northern Virginia. They immigrated from Scotland after receiving a land grant from Lord Fairfax and built a house in the Clifton area in 1772. Members of the family have continuously served in the military from the Revolutionary War, Civil War, WWII and Vietnam. There were at least six family members from the local Kincheloe family that served as Confederate soldiers.
Deerlee Dr	Lee	No Confederate Association Found.
Flora Lee Dr	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to determine who Flora Lee was.
Lee's Farm Rd	Lee	In subdivision known as Lees Mill. Sold to developers by Earl H. Lee and Mary E. Lee in 1979. The Lees owned the property since 1967.
Lee-Brooke Pl	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Other nearby roads named for springs and brooks.
Lee Alan Dr	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Unable to determine who Lee Alan was.

Lee Chapel Rd	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Chapel Rd Nb Ramp To Old Keene Mill Rd Eb	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Chapel Rd Nb Ramp To Rt286 Sb	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Chapel Rd Sb Ramp To Rt286 Nb	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for General Robert E. Lee
Lee Hwy Service Rd	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for General Robert E. Lee
Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for General Robert E. Lee and General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.
Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy Service Rd	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for General Robert E. Lee and General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.
Nanlee Dr	Lee	No Confederate Association Found.

Old Keene Mill Rd Wb Ramp To Lee Chapel Rd Nb	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Ashleigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Ashleigh Rd	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Brantleigh Pl	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Carrleigh Pkwy	Leigh	Carr - Subdivision built by Carr, Inc. in the early 1960s. Edward R. Carr's son Edward Jr. married Sandra Lee Cunningham in 1960. Possibly a combination of their names.
Dina Leigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Eastleigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Fernleigh Blvd	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Marleigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Marleigh Ln	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Lewisham Rd	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found.
Briarlynn Ct	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found.
Lynn Susan Ct	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found.
Terry Lynn Ct	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found.
Mallory Hill Ln	Mallory	Despite the Carr at Cedar Lakes subdivision having several Civil War street names (including Confederate) No Confederate Association Found.
Captain Marr Ct	Marr	Confirmed Confederate Association - Found in Fairfax Station subdivision. Named for Confederate John Quincy Marr.
Rosemeade Dr	Meade	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Willowmeade Dr	Meade	No Confederate Association Found.
Jonathan Mitchell Rd	Mitchell	No Confederate Association Found. Unsure who Jonathan Mitchell was. This subdivision has Civil War-themed roads, but there aren't any local or well-known Confederates by this name.

Mitchell Ct	Mitchell	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision all start with the letter “M”
Johnny Moore Ln	Moore	Named for the nearby Johnny Moore Creek. Unknown whom Johnny Moore was. Dr. Liz Crowell knows.
Moore Rd	Moore	No Confederate Association Found. Road built c. 1948 for Willow Spring subdivision.
Moss Glen Ct	Moss	No Confederate Association Found.
Moss Glen Rd	Moss	No Confederate Association Found.
Moss Ranch Ln	Moss	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision all start with the letter “M”
Newman Rd	Newman	Common Family Name. Known as Newman Road prior to 1878. The Newman family lived in Clifton during the 19 th century including local Confederate John D. Newman who voted for secession at Sangster’s Station (Clifton).
Paynes Church Dr	Payne	Named for the nearby location of Payne’s Church at Fairfax Station. Payne’s Church completed in 1768 received its name from the building’s contractor, Captain Edward Payne. The church was dismantled by Union soldiers in 1862-1863. Jerusalem Baptist Church was erected on its foundation.
Pendleton Ave	Pendleton	No Confederate connections are in the Town of Clifton according to Lynne Garvey Hodge.
Captain Rhett Ln	Rhett	Confirmed Confederate Association – Found in Fairfax Station subdivision. Named for Confederate captain Andrew Burnet Rhett who fought at First Manassas.
Rhett Ln	Rhett	No Confederate Association Found.
Richards Ln	Richards	No Confederate connections are in the Town of Clifton according to Lynne Garvey Hodge.

Robeys Meadow Ln	Robey	Located near Robey's Mill/Piney Branch Mill/Hope Park Mill. After the Civil War, the mill complex was separated from the Hope Park property and sold to Frank Robey. He ran the mill and a small store on the property. The mill was the social and commercial center of the area until Robey's death in 1906.
Peter Roy Ct	Roy	Named for Denmark immigrant Peter Roy who owned this property in Burke at the turn of the century.
Ryanlynn Dr	Ryan	Lynn - No Confederate Association Found. Road part of Woodover Farms subdivision.
Sangsters Ct	Sangster	Common Family Name - The Sangster area was named after the family of Edward Sangster, a Fairfax County Sheriff and farmer, and his wife Mary Kendall Lee, who owned the land around Sangster Branch in the 19th century. During the Civil War, three of Edward and Mary's sons (Thomas, John, and James) fought for the Confederacy.
Lee Prescott Dr	Scott	Lee - The Prescott family acquired this property in 1954. Sold in 1972 for Heritage Square subdivision. Road was platted that year.
Old Scotts Ct	Scott	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has Irish-themed street
Scott Ct	Scott	No Confederate Association Found.
Scott St	Scott	No Confederate Association Found. First section of road built in 1960 for Chapel Acres subdivision.
Shepherd Ridge Ct	Shepherd	No Confederate Association Found. Street names in this subdivision have "Ridge" in them.
Simpson Patent Ct	Simpson	No Confederate Association Found. Several Simpsons were granted Northern Neck Grants in Fairfax County between 1678-1820.
Smithfield Ave	Smith	No Confederate Association Found.

Villagesmith Way	Smith	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named for occupations.
Southern Cross Ln	Southern Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Longwood Knolls; road platted in 1977.
Blu Steel Way	Steel	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1994.
Robert Stephens Dr	Stephens	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1984 for Crest Ridge subdivision. No local or well-known Confederates by this name.
Stewart St	Stewart	Named for C. Norman Stewart whose home stood at the intersection of Burke Road and Burke Lake Road.
Stewarts Bridge Ct	Stewart	No Confederate Association Found.
Atherstone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Beechstone Ln	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Brimstone Ln	Stone	Named for Brimstone Hill, formerly known as Arundle's Tavern which stands at the intersection of Burke Lake Road and Ox Road.
Fair Stone Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Heathstone Ct	Stone	Heath - No Confederate Association Found.
Kentstone Way	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Melstone Dr	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Midstone Ln	Stone	All street names in this subdivision start with the letter "M".
Stone Hill Pl	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stone Shadow Ct	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonebrook Ct	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonebrook Dr	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.

Stonecrest Ln	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Stonecrest built in 1989.
Stonedale Ct	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonedale Ln	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonefield Dr	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonefield Ln	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonehaven Ct	Stone	Subdivision has roads named after rocks and bodies of water.
Stonehunt Ct	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonehunt Pl	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stonehunt Way	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stoneway Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Whetstone Manor Ct	Stone	Subdivision has several roads named after rocks.
Stringfellow Rd	Stringfellow	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for Confederate soldier and spy Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow whose farm included the road.
John Sutherland Ln	Sutherland	No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate John W. Sutherland. Road built 2006-2007.
Thomas Ashleigh Ln	Thomas	Leigh - No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision known as Ashleigh of Clifton dedicated in 1987.
Stringfellow Rd	Stringfellow	Confirmed Confederate Association - Named for Confederate soldier and spy Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow whose farm included the road.
Thomas Brigade Ln	Thomas	Confirmed Confederate Association – Found in Carr at Cedar Lakes subdivision. Named for Confederate Brigadier General Edward L. Thomas.

Van Thompson Rd	Thompson	Named for Van Ernest Thompson who acquired property on this road in 1960. Thompson died in 1964 and his wife, Harriette P. Thompson had the land developed in 1970 into Seven Hills Estates.
Trimble Court	Trimble	Confirmed Confederate Association – Found in Carr at Cedar Lakes Subdivision. Named for Confederate General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble.
Tucker Woods Ct	Tucker	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision’s roads all have “Woods” in their street names.
Wesley Tyler Rd	Tyler	No Confederate Association Found. There aren’t any local or well-known Confederates named Wesley Tyler.
Westmeath Ct	West	No Confederate Association Found.
White Dr	White	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in 1952 for Lewis Park subdivision.
Wickham Rd	Wickham	No Confederate Association Found.
William Kirk Ln	William	No Confederate Association Found. There aren’t any local or well-known Confederates named William Kirk.
Wilson Valley Dr	Wilson	Despite the Carr at Cedar Lakes subdivision having several Civil War street names (including Confederate) No Confederate Association Found is found.
Windsor Gate Ln	Windsor	Unable to find any connection to local Confederates James Thomas Windsor or Richard Frederick Windsor. Subdivision is called Windsor Gate.
Windsor Way	Windsor	Named for the Windsor Family who owned the Mulberry Hill residence located here at 9417 Windsor Way from 1793-1855. Adjacent to the house is the Windsor family cemetery. House is listed on the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites.
Shipwright Dr	Wright	Streets in this subdivision have nautical themes.
Young Ct	Young	No Confederate Association Found.

Youngs Branch Dr	Young	Named for Youngs Branch, a water feature in Manassas National Battlefield Park. Other names in this subdivision have a Civil War connection.
------------------	-------	--

Springfield District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Bell Subdivision	Bell	No Confederate Association Found. Presently owned by John E. Bell.
Birch Pond	Birch	Subdivision has a tree theme including street names.
Burke Centre	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Centre	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Chase	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Heights	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Heights	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Heights	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Lake Cluster	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Lake Cluster	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.

Burke Lake Estates	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Lake Meadow	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Lake Meadow	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Manor	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Mill Cove	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Ridge Cluster Subdivision	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Ridge Cluster Subdivision	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Ridge Estates	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Ridge Estates	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Station Square	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Station Square	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.

Burke Station Square	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Station Square	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Station Square	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Station Square	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke Village	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Burke's Way	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Enclave Of Burke	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Townes Of Burke	Burke	Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Carr At Cedar Lakes	Carr	No Confederate Association Found. Not named for Carr the developer.
Cary Professional Center Condominium	Cary	Originally known as The Cary Building built in 1972 at 8136 Old Keene Mill Road, it was converted into condominiums in 2007. The building was named for Northern Virginia home builder Thomas A. Cary Inc.
Corbett Manor Subdivision	Corbett	No Confederate Association Found. A new subdivision, built c. 2018-2019.
Crosspointe	Cross	Subdivision is known as Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named

		“Cross”. No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Oaks At Crosspointe	Cross	Crosspointe built c.1989-1995. Many roads named “Cross”. No known connection to any local Confederates named Cross.
Townes At Burke Lake Crossing Subdivision The	Cross	Burke - Common Family Name. The village of Burke is named after Silas Burke who inherited land from his father here in 1824.
Crouch Commons	Crouch	Subdivision built in 2005 in Clifton on property sold by Harry Redmond Crouch, Nena E. Crouch, and Harry Raymond Crouch.
Crouch Commons	Crouch	Subdivision built in 2005 in Clifton on property sold by Harry Redmond Crouch, Nena E. Crouch, and Harry Raymond Crouch.
Estates At Fairfax	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax Associates	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax County Governmental Center	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax Manor	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax Park	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax Station	Fairfax	Named after nearby village of Fairfax Station. Fairfax Station was named for the railroad depot there.
Fairfax Station East	Fairfax	Named after nearby village of Fairfax Station. Fairfax Station was named for the railroad depot there.
Fairfax Woods	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Lake Fairfax Est	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Lake Fairfax Est	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Lake Fairfax Estates	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Ferguson Knolls	Ferguson	Subdivision built in 1973 adjacent to property owned by John W. Ferguson.
Ferguson Property	Ferguson	No Confederate Association Found. Owned by Hazel T. Ferguson.
Ford Mill Woods	Ford	No Confederate Association Found. Developed 1981.
Andrew Forest	Forest	No Confederate Association Found. All streets have a tree theme.
Forest View	Forest	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1986.

Creekside At Fox Chapel Estates	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Brand new subdivision.
Fox Chapel Estates	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Built 2016-2017.
Fox Property	Fox	This appears to be the same as the Harvey W. Fox Property which is owned by Harvey W. Fox.
Foxfire	Fox	Named after the animal. The only street in this subdivision is Running Fox Court.
Harvey W Fox Property	Fox	Property owned by Howard W. Fox.
Red Fox Estates	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Trails	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has a nature theme.
Greenbriar	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Chantilly subdivision called Greenbriar built by Levitt and Sons Inc. beginning in 1967.
Greenbriar Meadows	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Chantilly subdivision called Greenbriar built by Levitt and Sons Inc. beginning in 1967.
Townes Of Greenbriar	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Chantilly subdivision called Greenbriar built by Levitt and Sons Inc. beginning in 1967.
Grigsby Mill	Grigsby	Common Family Name. Alexander S. Grigsby owned property here in 1860. Formed a partnership with Robert Whaley in 1849 for dealing in slaves. He voted at Centreville for secession. At least one of his sons, H.G. Grigsby fought in the Confederate army.
Rose Hall	Hall	No Confederate Association Found. Originally Fairfax Station Hunt subdivision but re-divided in 1994 as Rose Hall.
Hampton Acres	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Hampton Estates	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Built after the adjacent Hampton

		Forest subdivision and appears to have taken on the Hampton name from it.
Hampton Forest	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision platted 1984.
Hampton Manor Estates	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Hampton Reserve	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Hampton Station	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Subdivision built in 1990 near Hampton Road.
Hampton Woods	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Hampton Woods East	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Hampton Woods Iii	Hampton	Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Reserve At Hampton Springs Subdivision The	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found. Brand new subdivision by Christopher Companies.
Henderson Woods	Henderson	No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate Charles W. Henderson. Located off of Henderson Road which was known as such prior to 1874.
Hampton Hills	Hill	Hampton - Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including

		Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Henderson Hills	Hill	Henderson - No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate Charles W. Henderson. Located off of Henderson Road which was known as such prior to 1874.
Lake Hill Farms	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. All roads in this subdivision have the name "Lake" in them. Several ponds located throughout the neighborhood.
Plantation Hills	Hill	Plantation – Unconfirmed Confederate Association
Clifton Hunt	Hunt	Property was woods used for hunting until the 1980s.
Clifton Hunt Ii	Hunt	Property was woods used for hunting until the 1980s.
Colchester Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has street names with a polo or sports hunting theme.
Dominion Valley Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Sports hunting was frequent in this area from the early to mid-20 th century.
Fairfax Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has street names with a polo or sports hunting theme.
First Addition To Orange Hunt Estates	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Hampton Hunt Estates	Hunt	Hampton - Common Family Name. The Hampton family lived in this area at the turn of the century including Confederate William H. Hampton. Connects to Hampton Road.
Manors Of Ox Hunt The	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Built 2012. Located along Ox Road.
Orange Hunt Estates	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Orange Hunt Square	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Ox Hunt Estates	Hunt	Located near Ox Road and near other subdivisions that have a fox hunting or sports hunting theme.

The Hunt At Fairfax Station	Hunt	Fairfax - No Confederate Association Found. Sports hunting was frequent in this area from the early to mid-20 th century.
The Hunt at Fairfax Station Phase III	Hunt	Fairfax - No Confederate Association Found. Sports hunting was frequent in this area from the early to mid-20 th century.
Townes Of Orange Hunt	Hunt	Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Wolf Run Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Next to Wolf Run Shoals Road.
Hunter Tract Subdivision	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Developed 1998.
Hunter Village	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Several subdivisions in the vicinity have a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
Hunters Run	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1980s.
Grace J Kelley	Kelley	Owned by Grace J. Kelly who died on May 23, 1956.
Gordon Kincheloe	Kincheloe	Named for J. Gordon Kincheloe, a Fairfax County lawyer. The long-time Fairfax County Kincheloe family continues to own property in the Clifton area here.
Lee Chapel Forest	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Chapel Grove	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Chapel Ridge	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly

		named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Chapel Woods	Lee	Named for Lee Chapel, built in built in 1871. The church was a member of the Occoquan Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Allegedly named for Robert E. Lee following his death, but this has never been confirmed.
Lee Mill	Lee	Same as Lee's Mill Sub? Unable to find a Lee Mill subdivision.
Lee-Brooke	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. Named for Lee-Brooke Association, a Virginia non—stock corporation? Subdivided 1978.
Lees Mill Subd	Lee	Sold to developers by Earl H. Lee and Mary E. Lee in 1979. The Lees owned the property since 1967.
Park Lee	Lee	Unable to find this subdivision.
Tylee's Addition To Springvale	Lee	No Confederate Association Found.
Ashleigh Of Clifton	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1987.
Lewis Park	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1952.
Briarlynn Estates	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found. Built in c. 1987.
Willowmeade	Meade	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1976.
Milton Addition To Daventry Park	Milton	Owned by The Milton Company in 1980s-1990s.
Gene P. Mitchell	Mitchell	Gene P. Mitchell sold this property to Professional's Inc. for development on March 4, 1986.
Oliver Manor	Oliver	Property owned and developed by Rowland S. Oliver Jr. and Verona B. Oliver in 2005.
Robeys Meadow	Robey	Located near Robey's Mill/Piney Branch Mill/Hope Park Mill. After the Civil War, the mill complex was separated from the Hope Park property and sold to Frank Robey. He ran the mill and a small store on the property. The mill was the social and

		commercial center of the area until Robey's death in 1906.
Sangsters Station	Sangster	Common Family Name. Named for the community of Sangster's Station, a whistle stop on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad near Clifton. The Sangster area was named after the family of Edward Sangster, a Fairfax County Sheriff and farmer, and his wife Mary Kendall Lee, who owned the land around Sangster Branch in the 19th century. During the Civil War, three of Edward and Mary's sons (Thomas, John, and James) fought for the Confederacy.
Stone Creek Crossing	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Whole subdivision has a nature theme.
Stonecrest	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision built in 1989.
Stonehedge	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Built in 1999.
Burgoyne Forest West	West	Forest - No Confederate Association Found.
Hampton Woods West	West	Hampton -Common Family Name. Located off of Hampton Road which was known as such prior to 1886. Confederate William H. Hampton lived in the vicinity in 1890. He and his family are buried nearby in the family cemetery at 11900 Henderson Road
Orange Hunt Estates West	West	Hunt - Development and street names reflect a sports hunting or fox hunting theme.
West Grove	West	No Confederate Association Found. A new subdivision located off Westbrook Drive.
West Hill	West	No Confederate Association Found. Development built c. 1966.
Westwood Of Stoneleigh	West	No Confederate Association Found.
White Rock Estates	White	No Confederate Association Found.

Williams & Conley	Williams	Unable to find subdivision. Possibly named for D.C. law firm Williams & Conley
Windsor Gate	Windsor	No Confederate Association Found.
Windsor Knolls	Windsor	No Confederate Association Found.
Windsor Mews	Windsor	Named for the developer Windsor Communities.

Springfield FMD

Building Name	Partial Match	NOTES
Mott Community Center	Mott	Named for local civil rights and community activists James and Marguerite Mott in 1995.

7.19 Sully District Compiled Filtered Lists

Sully District Filtered Civic Association

SUBD_NAME	Partial Match	Notes
Berryland Farms HOA	Berry	There was a farm here prior to the construction of the subdivision in 1979. Acquired by David Berry Weisiger in 1952 and named Berryland.
Birch Pond H/A	Birch	The community designer, whose first name was "Birch," wanted to make sure there was a large amount of woodland. To complete the landscape, he included a pond, which residents enjoy on their walks.
Brentwood C/A	Brent	No Confederate Association Found.
Brentwood Farms H/A	Brent	No Confederate Association Found.
Brookfield Civic Assn	Brookfield	The Brookfield subdivision was one of many developed by Thomas A. Cary in the 1960s. Cary drew inspiration from the local landscape for the naming of his communities, such as Rolling Valley, Springbrook Forest, Ridgefield, and Brookfield. Prior to development, the property that would become Brookfield was a farm field with a brook running along its southern boundary. That brook, known as Frog Branch, is one of the headwaters of Cub Run – a tributary of the Potomac River.
Brookfield Woods H/A	Brookfield	See entry above
Confederate Ridge, Sect I	Confederate	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Confederate Ridge
Buckner Forest	Forest	Buckner - No Confederate Association Found. Streets here named for trees.

Fox Heritage	Fox	Common Family Name. Located off Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Lake Property Owners	Fox	Common Family Name.
Fox Run	Fox	Ryan homes, Inc. built this community in the late 70's and early 80's. It was Incorporated with the name West Ox Cluster but marketed under the Fox Run. Foxes are an appealing animal and they are related to "hunt country" and its allure of a certain type of wealth and heritage.
Fox Vale C/A	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near intersection of Fox Mill and Vale Roads. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Foxfield C.A.	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Named for the animal. Streets are also named for the animal.
Foxfield Community HOA	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Foxwood HOA	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.

Franklin Farm Foundation	Franklin	Franklin Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin, started with 100 acres that went with the house in 1937. By 1979, they had accumulated 827 acres, making it the largest dairy farm in Fairfax County.
Franklin Glen Governance	Franklin	See entry above
Green Trails HOA	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Greenbriar Civic Assn, Inc	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Townes Of Greenbriar	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Hampton Chase HOA	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found.
Hampton Forest H/A	Hampton	No Confederate Association Found.
Hunters Valley Association	Hunter	Common Family Name - George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Leehigh Village	Lee	Named for the road Lee Highway which runs nearby. Lee Highway was named in honor of Robert E. Lee.
Brookleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found.
Stone Crossing	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Adjacent to Stone Road.
Stone Pond	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Neighborhood has a pond.
Stuart Mill Woods H/A	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.

Sully District Filtered Hydrology Label Name List

Hydrology Label Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Fox Lake	Fox	Common Family Name. Off of Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an

		acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads
Fox Lake Dam	Fox	See entry above

Sully District Filtered Landmark Name List

Landmark Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Brookfield Elementary School	Brookfield	The Brookfield subdivision was one of many developed by Thomas A. Cary in the 1960s. Cary drew inspiration from the local landscape for the naming of his communities, such as Rolling Valley, Springbrook Forest, Ridgefield, and Brookfield. Prior to development, the property that would become Brookfield was a farm field with a brook running along its southern boundary. That brook, known as Frog Branch, is one of the headwaters of Cub Run – a tributary of the Potomac River.
Fairfax National Golf Club	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Franklin Farm Shopping Center	Franklin	Franklin Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin, started with 100 acres that went with the house in 1937. By 1979, they had accumulated 827 acres, making it the largest dairy farm in Fairfax County.
Franklin Middle School	Franklin	Named for Benjamin Franklin.
Lee Jackson Station Shopping Center	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Lee Jackson Memorial Highway
Lees Corner Elementary School	Lee	Common Family Name. Lee's Corner refers to the family of William Fairfax Lee, an area resident of the 19 th and early 20 th centuries. Unclear if there is a Confederate connection.
Powell Elementary School	Powell	Named for Colin L. Powell (1937-)
Stone Middle School	Stone	Named for Ormond Stone (1847 - 1933) who retired to Centreville in

		1912 after a career as a professor of astronomy.
Westone Plaza Shopping Center	West	Stone - Shopping Center is located at the intersection of Westfields and Stonecroft Boulevards.

Sully District Filtered Non-FCPA Park and Trail Name List

Non-FCPA Trail Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Fairfax County Parkway Trail	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Manassas National Battlefield Park	Battle	Civil War

Sully District Filtered Shopping Center Name List

Shopping Center Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Franklin Farm Village	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s.
Lee Jackson Station	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Lee Jackson Memorial Highway
Westone Plaza	West	Stone Shopping Center is located at the intersection of Westfields and Stonecroft Boulevards.

Sully District Filtered Street Name List

FULLNAME	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Musket Ball Dr	Ball	Streets have a gun theme in this subdivision.
Barnesdale Path	Barnes	No Confederate Association Found.

John Barnes Ln	Barnes	Inconclusive Confederate Association - "We learned about John Barnes the miller, after whom John Barnes Lane is named. He came to Fairfax in the 1830s, and his son, John Barnes, Jr. continued to operate the mill until the Civil War, when he joined the "Fairfax Rifles." He later rode with Mosby's Rangers but was captured and incarcerated in Union jails three times during the war. At the end of the war, he was sentenced to death for horse stealing but was spared by a pardon from President Andrew Johnson." -- Jan 2010 <i>The Acorn</i> , Fair Oaks Estates newsletter
Barney Rd	Barney	No Confederate Association Found. Fairwood Estates is subdivided, and its roads established by deed 31 July 1953.
Joel Beach Ln	Beach	Joel Beach built Mount Gilead house circa 1785. Street names in this subdivision are based on history of nearby Mount Gilead house
Fount Beattie Ct	Beattie	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Fountain C Beattie (1840-1923), Captain, 43 VA Cav.
Bell Ridge Ct	Bell	No Confederate Association Found.
Berry Farm Ct	Berry	No Confederate Association found. The Bennet Farm subdivision is built on the property of the Bennet family. A chain of title back to the point of Bennet ownership did not reveal ownership by anyone named Berry. Berry is also the name of a surveyor for Fairfax County.

Berryland Ct	Berry	David Berry Weisiger and his wife Eileen bought land from the Franklin Kidwell estate in 1952. They called it Berryland Farms. Mrs. Weisiger sold the farm in 1972 to a set of trustees. A subdivision plat is submitted on December 31 1979, but aerial photographs show that construction begins sometime between 1980 and 1990. The plat includes a road named for the Weisigers as well as for their Berryland Farms home.
Berryland Dr	Berry	See entry above
Billberry Dr	Berry	No Confederate Association Found. Billberry is a European plant similar to blueberry and is also used as a place name in England. May also be a play on the name of the firm that drew an early plat, Dewberry & Davis.
Big Yankee Lane		Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for James F. Ames 2nd Lieutenant, Co F, 43 VA Cav, 1863-1864
Birch Dr	Birch	Named for Birch landowners, no Confederate connection. James Davis owned the Chantilly Estates land in 1860. The land was partitioned among his heirs, Francis Birch, James Davis, Mary E. Birch, and Sarah Pressgraves. Francis and Ealbeck Birch come to own the land that will become Chantilly Estates. Ealbeck, b. 1832, is about 29 when the war breaks out. There is no record of his having served in the Civil War and 1910 census does not indicate that he is a veteran.
Canoe Birch Ct	Birch	Subdivision has streets named for trees.
Water Birch Ct	Birch	Subdivision has streets named for trees.

Bonham Pl	Bonham	Inconclusive - Located in the Heritage Estates subdivision which announces the theme for its street names. It's possible that the road is named for Confederate General Milledge Luke Bonham (1813-1890) who fought in the First Battle of Manassas. The use of a last name only means that identifying any associations is speculative. Many of the roads are names of Civil War battles outside Virginia (except Trevilian's Station) but other apparent last names, eg Starbird, have only obscure Civil War associations and not necessarily Confederate.
Brentwall Ct	Brent	Not likely a reference to John H. Brent. Origins of names Brentwall and Walbern not found. Property traced back to Wrenn family.
Brentwall Dr	Brent	See entry above
Brookfield Corporate Dr	Brookfield	The Brookfield subdivision was one of many developed by Thomas A. Cary in the 1960s. Cary drew inspiration from the local landscape for the naming of his communities, such as Rolling Valley, Springbrook Forest, Ridgefield, and Brookfield. Prior to development, the property that would become Brookfield was a farm field with a brook running along its southern boundary. That brook, known as Frog Branch, is one of the headwaters of Cub Run – a tributary of the Potomac River.
Brookfield Ct	Brookfield	See entry above
Brookfield Dr	Brookfield	See entry above
Brookfield Tower Dr	Brookfield	See entry above
Brown Post Ln	Brown	Roads in Gate Post Estates are the name of a color followed by post.
Burchlawn St	Burch	Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.

George Carter Way	Carter	George Carter I built <i>Oatlands</i> , now a National Trust historic home in Loudoun County. His son, George Jr, sold <i>Oatlands</i> to the founder of the <i>Washington Post</i> in 1897. The <i>Washington Post</i> was the owner of this Headquarters 2 property from 1989 to 2005 and sold it to Headquarters 2 LLC. There are George Carter families in Fairfax, including a George Carter who served in the 6th Virginia Cavalry, but a chain of title back to 1860 did not reveal any Carter association with the land.
Hardee Chambliss Ct	Chambliss	The Hardee Chambliss House, also known as the Robert V. Utterback House, was Hardee Chambliss Jr.'s law office and was owned by him from 1961 to 1977. Mr. Chambliss lived in Fairfax City & Centreville in mid-20th century. He was the descendant of two Confederate officers, General William Hardee and Major Nathaniel Chambliss. Hardee Chambliss Sr was Chair of the Chemistry Department at Catholic University and lived in Washington DC. During World War I he was instrumental in developing synthetic nitrates, essential to manufacturing explosives.
Preacher Chapman Pl	Chapman	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Confederate Gen. Samuel F. Chapman.
Clarkes Landing Dr	Clarke	Owen W. and Ruby M. Clarke acquired this property in 1947 and sold it for development in 1972. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1973.

Coleman Ct	Coleman	The entry street, Lawrence Mill Lane, refers to the history of nearby Ellanor C. Lawrence Park as does the name of the adjoining subdivision, Walney Mills. But the Middlebourne road name does not relate to the Park history. It is therefore difficult to conclude who Coleman Ct refers to. Coleman Lewis was an historical figure associated with the park and is described in Elizabeth Brown Pryor's history of the park. Coleman is also a common family name in Fairfax, though they did not own land in the immediate vicinity. It seems unlikely that the street honors either Confederates Johnston C. Coleman from Loudoun County or Thomas Coleman from Dranesville.
Confederate Ridge Ln	Confederate	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report.
Carter Cooper Way	Cooper	This property, solely purchased and owned by Constance Lang Cooper, was subdivided by Constance and her husband Bertram into 7 parcels in 1972. A subdivision plat was drawn showing an unpaved ingress/egress road named Carter Cooper Way. It is unknown why the Coopers selected this name. Constance and Bertram had three children, Bertram, Anthony, and Julia. Bertram's parents and siblings are not named Carter either.

Alexander Cornell Dr	Cornell	Inconclusive Confederate Association - Alexander Cornell was a private in Co. D, 17th Va. Infantry, the Fairfax Rifles. He appears in the Fairfax County census of 1860 working as a laborer in the Beach farm. He enlisted in May 1861 and served through 1864. He then left Fairfax County and resided in Loudoun County. In the 1860 census the Beach household appears on the same page as a William Cornell household and a Barnes household (a street in this subdivision is named Barnes). But it is unclear exactly where these households are located, or how the developer selected this name
Benjamin Cross Ct	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Two people named Benjamin Cross are associated with this street. Neither were Confederates. The elder Cross was a slave owner and War of 1812 veteran. He bought 550 acres from Carter's heirs in 1835. In 1869, five acres of land were sold to Charles Brooks, an emancipated slave. Benjamin Franklin Cross inherited a portion of the farm and built a house near this street ca. 1871 that later burned. His son, Albert Judkins Cross, built the standing farmhouse ca. 1905 where descendants lived until 1959. A Fairfax County Historical Marker is located at the 1905 house.
Cross Creek Ct	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. Benjamin F. Cross owned land nearby. Elizabeth Saunders married Benjamin Cross in 1840. Her father, Daniel Saunders left Elizabeth his 200+ acre farm in 1841. She held onto the property until 1875.
Cross Creek Ln	Cross	See entry above

Cross Keys Ct	Cross	Civil War connection - Named for the Battle of Cross Keys, Confederate victory under General Jackson. Other roads in this subdivision are name for Civil War battles/locations.
Cross Meadow Pl	Cross	No Confederate Association Found - Streets here have a nature theme.
James Cross St	Cross	No Confederate Association Found. In 1946 Earl Vernon Thompson and Roland Clyde Morris subdivided Rockland Village. In April 2000, the land was reconsolidated and re-subdivided. Some of the new roads honored original Rockland Village landowners.
Day Valley Ct	Day	No Confederate Association Found. Other valley roads in this subdivision.
O'day Dr	Day	O'Day - No Confederate Association Found. Road built c. 1940s-50s.
Lonesome Dove Ct	Dove	Named for the bird. No Confederate Association Found.
Morning Dove Ln	Dove	Named for the bird. No Confederate Association Found.
John Ewell Ct	Ewell	Named for the 20th century John Ewell. The Ewell family cemetery is near here. Road platted in 2004.
Fairfax County Pkwy Nb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax County Pkwy Sb	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairfax National Way	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in the 1990s.
Fallscliff Ln	Falls	No Confederate Association Found.
Antonia Ford Ct	Ford	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Confederate spy Antonia Ford.
Antonia Ford Ln	Ford	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Confederate spy Antonia Ford.

Brices Ford Ct	Ford	Common Family Name (Misspelled?) - The Bryce family, Matthew Bryce and then son Washington owned land near road. Matthew Bryce was a Confederate soldier.
Forest Pond Ct	Forest	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named for bodies of water.
Fox Creek Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named for bodies of water.
Fox Den Ln	Fox	Appears to be named for the animal.
Fox Glen Dr	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Keep Run	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have an English theme.
Fox Land Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Fox Den Estates.
Fox Meadow Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Fox Mill Manor Dr	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Mill Rd	Fox	See entry above
Fox Vale Glen Ct	Fox	See entry above
Fox Valley Ct	Fox	See entry above
Foxfield Ln	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Foxfield subdivision is named for the animal.
Foxhole Dr	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Foxlease Ct	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.
Foxmont Trl	Fox	No Confederate Association Found.

Foxvale Ct	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near intersection of Fox Mill and Vale Roads. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Foxvale Dr	Fox	See entry above
Frankford Cir	Frank	Ford. No Confederate Association
Franklin Corner Ln	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s.
Franklin Farm Rd	Franklin	See entry above
Franklin Fox Dr	Franklin	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Franklin Fox, Second Lt, 43 VA Cav, 1861-1864
Franklin Manor Ct	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s.
Franklin View Ct	Franklin	See entry above
Franklins Way	Franklin	See entry above
Gordon Ct	Gordon	No Confederate Association Found. Street platted in 1978 for Chantilly Highlands subdivision.
Gordon Dr	Gordon	No Confederate Association Found. In Xanadu subdivision built 1991.
Gosling Ct	Gosling	No Confederate Association Found. A baby goose. Streets here have a bird theme.
Gosling Dr	Gosling	No Confederate Association Found. A baby goose. Streets here have a bird theme.
Green Holly Springs Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Holly Springs Ln	Green	No Confederate Association Found.

Green Mallard Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named for birds.
Green Moor Ln	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Park Way	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Green Post Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Gate Post Estates roads are the name of a color followed by post
Green Trails Blvd	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Green Trails Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Kensal Green Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Level Green Ln	Green	Civil War - Named for Level Green House, which has Civil War history, it served officers under Beauregard's command, but is older than the war.
Willow Green Ct	Green	No Confederate Association Found.
Ann Grigsby Cir	Grigsby	Ann Lewis Grigsby (1810-1868) and her husband Worden operated a tavern in Centreville before and during the Civil War (Worden died before the war but Ann continued to operate it during the war). Ann is buried at St. John's Church; her epitaph indicates she nursed sick "Southern soldiers."
Guard Mount Ct	Guard	Vague military reference, not specifically Confederate.
Blakesley Hall Ct	Hall	Blakesley Hall is a Tudor house museum in England. Not named after a person.
Harrison Hollow Ln	Harrison	Common Family Name. At least three generations of Harrisons owned land near this road. No clear connection to the Confederacy. Cannot confirm if this Harrison has any Confederate connections.

Harrison House Ct	Harrison	Harrison House is named after Virginia and Thomas D Harrison who purchased the house after the Civil War. The Harrison family occupied it well into the 20th century. Thomas did not serve in the Civil War.
Heathrow Ln	Heath	No Confederate Association Found.
Herndon Ave	Herndon	No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate John Gibson Herndon.
Autumn Hill Ct	Hill	Not named after a person.
Autumn Hill Ln	Hill	Not named after a person.
Bannon Hill Ct	Hill	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Pleasant Valley subdivision. Named for Confederate Henry J. O'Bannon
Bay Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Streets here have a nature theme.
Bree Hill Rd	Hill	There is no Confederate in Fairfax Co or of any prominence named Bree.
Brians Hill Ln	Hill	No Confederate Association Found
Cobb Hill Ct	Hill	Cobb - Ethel and William Cobb owned the property from 1945 to 1971.
Cobb Hill Ln	Hill	Cobb - Ethel and William Cobb owned the property from 1945 to 1971.
Deer Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision's streets are named for animals and nature.
Freehill Ln	Hill	No Confederate Association Found.
Harmony Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Harness Hill Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Hill Haven Ct	Hill	No Confederate Association Found.
Honey Hill Ct	Hill	Road is in Heritage Estates. Likely named for the Battle of Honey Hill fought November 30, 1864.

Hood Ln	Hood	No Confederate Association Found to John Bell Hood. In Sudley Farm subdivision.
Hoskins Hollow Circ		Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Bradford Smith Hoskins (?-1863), Captain, 43 VA Cav.
Hoxton Sq	Hoxton	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision has streets named for English places. Hoxton Square is a public garden square in the Hoxton area of Shoreditch in the London Borough of Hackney.
Fairhunt Ct	Hunt	Common Family Name. Somewhat near Hunter Mill Road. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunt Chase Ct	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found.
Hunt Farm Ln	Hunt	William T. Hunt owned property here in 1860. The family does not appear to have any Confederate connections. Property later acquired by Jasper A. Hunt in 1910. Sold for development by the Hunt family in 1972
Hunt Manor Ct	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Fair Oaks Hunt.
Hunt Manor Dr	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision is known as Fair Oaks Hunt.
Hunt Rd	Hunt	William T. Hunt owned property here in 1860. Property near here was later acquired by Jasper A. Hunt in 1910. Sold by the Hunt family in 1972 for development of Hunt Valley Estates.
Hunts Mill Ct	Hunt	William T. Hunt owned property here in 1860. The family does not appear to have any Confederate connections. Property near here was later acquired by Jasper A. Hunt in 1910.

Huntsfield Ct	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found.
Hunter Mill Rd	Hunter	Common Family Name. - George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunters Pond Trl	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision dedicated in 2014.
Hunters Valley Rd	Hunter	Common Family Name. Off Hunter Mill Road. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Silas Hutchinson Dr	Hutchinson	Not a Confederate soldier, born in 1806. Land west of Cub Run was originally patented by Andrew Hutchison in the 18th century. Silas appears twice on the 1878 Hopkins map - possibly to show both home and mill locations.
Dallas Hutchison St	Hutchison	In 1956 Dallas Porter Hutchison conveyed land here to Rockland Village Inc.
Porter Hutchison St	Hutchison	In 1956 Dallas Porter Hutchison conveyed land here to Rockland Village Inc.
Fishers Hill Ct	Ish	No Confederate Association Found.
Jackson Fields Ct	Jackson	Theodore Jackson (1925-1996) or his descendants owned the property from 1963. Part of community of free African Americans at Centreville.
Ralph Jackson Dr	Jackson	There are numerous Ralph Jacksons in Northern Virginia – ex: the owner of a Great Falls Merry-go-round (Evening Star 3/15/1953 p. 41). None appear to have served in the Confederacy.
Jasper Ct	Jasper	No Confederate Association Found. Chantilly Farms subdivision platted and dedicated in 1980. Nobody named Jasper owned property here.
Jasper Rd	Jasper	See entry above

Johnson Ave	Johnson	Inconclusive - Four streets were dedicated for Ratcliffe's Subdivision in 1938: Shreve, Johnson, Newgate, and Mosby. Newgate is the colonial name of Centreville; Mosby operated in and recruited men from this area including, it is alleged, the nearby Royal Oaks house; Benjamin Shreve, George Shreve and Lawson E. Johnson were Confederate veterans who had been mentioned in local newspapers in the 1930s and Ratcliffe may have personally known Benjamin and Lawson. Both Shreve and Johnson are Fairfax Common Family Names, but the families didn't live or own property at the location of this subdivision. Like other subdivisions built in this era there was a whites only covenant. Mosby Road was abandoned with redevelopment of Ratcliffe Subdivision.
General Johnston Pl	Johnston	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.
Joseph Johnston Ln	Johnston	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Faircrest. Named for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.
Grumble Jones Ct	Jones	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for William Edmondson "Grumble" Jones.
Laneview Ct	Lane	No Confederate Association Found.
Laneview Pl	Lane	No Confederate Association Found.
Flint Lee Rd	Lee	Common Family Name. Flint Lee Road is off Lee Road. The Lee Family owned Sully plantation from 1725-1839. Lee Road travels through most of the property that was owned by the Lees

Fort Lee St	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Fort Lee is a U.S. Army base in Virginia, which was named for the Confederate general Robert E. Lee. Foldstone subdivision dedicated and platted in 1975
General Lee Dr	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Confederate Ridge Named for Robert E. Lee.
Lee Forest Path	Lee	Common Family Name. Near Lee Highway. Lee's owned property and resided in Fairfax County, including near this Westport subdivision. The colonial and federal period Lee family played an important role in Virginia's and the nation's history, making references simply to "Lee" difficult to interpret.
Lee Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Robert E. Lee.
Lee Hwy Service Rd	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Robert E. Lee.
Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.
Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy Service Rd	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.
Lee Overlook Rd	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Lee Overlook Subdivision overlooks Lee Highway. Named for the road which is named for Robert E. Lee. Subdivision dedicated in 1994.
Lee Rd	Lee	Common Family Name. The Lee Family owned Sully plantation here from 1725-1839. Lee Road travels through most of the property that was owned by the Lees.
Lee Side Ct	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. In Century Oak subdivision.

Leefield Dr	Lee	No Confederate Association Found. The Fox Mill Acres subdivision was built by Leeland Development Corporation in 1973. Star Court which runs off of here is named for an adjacent property owner named Starr when built in 1973.
Lees Corner Rd	Lee	Common Family Name. Lee's Corner refers to the family of William Fairfax Lee, an area resident of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Unclear if this family has any Confederate connections.
Leeton Cir	Lee	Named for the existing historic house Leeton in Sully District
Old Lee Rd	Lee	Common Family Name. The Lee Family owned Sully plantation here from 1725-1839.
Philip Lee Rd	Lee	Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Pleasant Valley subdivision. Named for Confederate Philip De Catesby Lee
Ashleigh Oaks Ct	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named "oak".
Jenny Leigh Ct	Leigh	No Confederates by this name.
Leighfield St	Leigh	Brookfield subdivision was platted in 1978 alongside tract owned by W. Lewis Leigh. Named for him.
Leighfield Valley Dr	Leigh	Named for prominent attorney W. Lewis Leigh who owned property nearby.
Lewis Leigh Ct	Lewis	Named for prominent attorney W. Lewis Leigh.
Lewis Mill Way	Lewis	Named for Hubert Edward Lewis & Anne Poindexter Lewis who acquired property here in 1958.
Lewis Woods Ct	Lewis	No Confederate Association Found. In Sutton Oaks subdivision, roads named for trees.

Lowe St	Lowe	Named for Beeker and Irene Lowe who subdivided this property into the Ox Hill subdivision in September 1954.
Lynncroft Dr	Lynn	No Confederate Association Found.
Machen Rd	Machen	A 1971 photograph caption in an Evening Star article states: "Machen Road was named for Lewis Machen, clerk of the United States Senate for 1836 to 1859." Lewis Machen bought property near Centreville in 1843, most of which is now Ellanor C. Lawrence Park. They owned property here until 1913. Machen refused to participate in the secession vote. He did not favor the abolition of slavery but he strongly favored the Union remaining intact. Lewis' sons supported the Confederacy once Virginia voted to secede.
Virginia Mallory Dr	Mallory	No Confederate Association Found
Martins Brandon Way	Martin	Martin's Brandon is the name of a historic plantation and church on the James River dating from 1616. The plantation is now called Lower Brandon Plantation. Other streets in the area seem to be named after colonial sites
Martins Hundred Dr	Martin	Colonial Tidewater plantation.
Mason Dixon Dr	Mason	No Confederate Association Found. The Mason Dixon Line is a demarcation line between four U.S. states, forming part of the borders of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia.
Mccoy Rd	McCoy	No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate Henry A. McCoy. In Lee Overlook subdivision.
Millstream Ct	Mills	No Confederate Association Found. Near Little Difficult Run Stream Park.
Montiero Dr		Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Aristedes Montiero (1829-1911) Surgeon, 43 VA Cav, 1861-1865

Goldmoore Ct	Moore	No Confederate Association Found.
Johnny Moore Ct	Moore	Most likely named after the creek. Name Johnny More (various spellings) appears on 18th century patents.
Moore Rd	Moore	No Confederate Association Found fond. Road built c. 1948 for Willow Spring subdivision.
Windmoore Ct	Moore	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Morgans Hamlet Ct	Morgan	No Confederate Association Found.
Newton Patent Ct	Newton	Named for Willoughby Newton, a colonial landowner of most of Centreville & Chantilly.
Newton Patent Dr	Newton	Named for Willoughby Newton, a colonial landowner of most of Centreville & Chantilly.
Newton Tavern Ct	Newton	Newgate Tavern was built on land owned by Willoughby Newton and sold to William Carr Lane. Newton Tavern appears to confound the two names.
Willoughby Newton Dr	Newton	Named for Willoughby Newton, a colonial landowner of most of Centreville & Chantilly.

Lt Nichols Ct	Nichols	Inconclusive - In Fair Oaks Estates. There are two references to "Lt Nichols" in the Historic Newspaper Index: a 1862 story about a Lt Col Nichols who is caught as a Confederate spy; and a 1863 story about Lt Nichols of Maine who attempts to resign from the Union Army in protest against the Emancipation proclamation (and fails). There is also a "Mrs. Nichols" who appears on Hopkins map and is a neighbor to Brice (Bryce) & Stewart who have streets named after them in this subdivision. No connection to Confederate Private Thomas A. Nichols, 6 th So. Carolina, buried at Clifton, & whose name appears on the Fairfax Cemetery list. He died of "camp fever" (typhoid) in September 1861.
Lt Nichols Rd	Nichols	See entry above
Norris Ct	Norris	No Confederate Association Found.
Pearson Valley Ln	Pearson	No Confederate Association Found. Road built in the early 2000s.
Pendleton Pl	Pendleton	Named for James Pendleton Robinson (1846-1925) who acquired this property in 1882.
Pittman Ct	Pittman	No Confederate Association Found. Road built 1998.
Powers Ln	Powers	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted in 2004 for Sully Manor subdivision.
Presgraves Ct	Presgraves	No Confederate Association found. In 1946 Earl Vernon Thompson and Roland Clyde Morris subdivided Rockland Village. In April 2000, the land was reconsolidated and resubdivided. Some of the new roads honored original Rockland Village landowners
Laura Ratcliff Ct		Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Laura Ratcliffe (1836-1923), Confederate spy

Ritchie Rd	Ritchie	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted in 1967 for Country Club Manor.
Scott Ter	Scott	No Confederate Association Found. Street built 1988 in Clifton Townes subdivision.
Tabscott Dr	Scott	Not Scott. No Confederate Association found. In Brookfield subdivision.
Shreve St	Shreve	Inconclusive - Four streets were dedicated for Ratcliffe's Subdivision in 1938: Shreve, Johnson, Newgate, and Mosby. Newgate is the colonial name of Centreville, named for the infamous British prison. Mosby operated in and recruited men from this area including, it is alleged, the nearby Royal Oaks house; Benjamin Shreve, George Shreve and Lawson E. Johnson were Confederate veterans who had been mentioned in local newspapers in the 1930s and Ratcliffe may have personally known Benjamin and Lawson. Both Shreve and Johnson are Fairfax Common Family Names, but the families did not occupy or own property at the location of this subdivision. Like other subdivisions built in this era there was a Whites only covenant. Mosby Road was abandoned with redevelopment of Radcliffe Subdivision.

Richard Simpson Ln	Simpson	<p>Inconclusive - Compton Ridge development followed the adjoining Confederate Ridge development. It is possible that the two street names in Compton continue the Confederate theme but the two names in Compton Ridge, Richard Simpson and Colonel Taylor, are obscure. There are Richard Simpsons who served in both the Union and the Confederacy, but only one of any notoriety and not during the War. There was a Captain James R. Simpson who was killed near his Loudoun County home, Mount Gilead. A website article that describes this event, identifies the Captain as "Richard Simpson." There are no sources given in the web article so it is unclear if this is an error repeated in other sources that may have been replicated in naming the street. The association with the name Mount Gilead earns Captain Simpson consideration here as Mount Gilead, Centreville, is a nearby historic house. There is however, not a simple, clear and convincing case for either Simpson as being the namesake for the street, and it is quite possible that the street is named after someone else entirely.</p>
Ruben Simpson Ct	Simpson	<p>"We published a story about Reuben Simpson, after whom Reuben Simpson Court is named. (The name is spelled incorrectly on the street sign.) He was a laborer who came from England with his brother in the 1850s to work at Sully Plantation. He married a woman named Lizzie about 1860; too bad they didn't name the street after her! Lizzie Simpson Court has a nice ring to it!" - Fair Oaks Estates Newsletter</p>

Singleton's Way		Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for John Singleton Mosby (1833-1916), Colonel, 1861-1865.
Hughsmith Ct	Smith	No Confederate Association Found.
Hughsmith Way	Smith	No Confederate Association Found.
Smithaven Pl	Smith	No Confederate Association Found. Road platted in 1987 for Pleasant Forest
Smithfield Ct	Smith	See entry above
Smithfield Pl	Smith	See entry above
Smiths Trce	Smith	No Confederate Association Found.
Smithwood Dr	Smith	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named f or trees.
Spence Pl	Spence	No Confederate Association Found. Built early 1990s for Pendleton Park subdivision.
Spindle Ct	Spindle	Common Family Name. Confederate soldier Benjamin Spindle lived on this property with his family in the 1870s. In 1877, he and his wife sold one-half acre of this property to the Centreville District School Board for a school site. A one-room school was built here and now it's the site of Mountain View Alternative School. Since the street doesn't have a first name associated with it, it's not conclusive that it is named for Benjamin.

Charles Stewart Ct	Stewart	Inconclusive - In Fair Oaks Estates. Uncertain which Charles Stewart this is named for. Charles Stewart (1781-1858) b. in Stafford moved to Ffx and bought farm here; farm includes land for Fair Oaks Estates; his son, Charles Lewis Stewart (1826-1927), is buried in Confederate section of Ffx City Cemetery; burial of Charles Stewart Sr unknown; 1910 census does not indicate Chas L is a veteran; 1925 newspaper article says he served with the "Confederate militia" but was soon discharged for disability; search of military records did not find a match; farmer, ran a hotel, was also a road commissioner in 1875
Charles Stewart Dr	Stewart	See entry above.
Stewart's Ford Ct	Stewart	Common Family Name. Charles Stewart (1781-1858) b. in Stafford moved to Ffx and bought farm here; farm includes land for Fair Oaks Estates; his son, Charles Lewis Stewart (1826-1927), is buried in Confederate section of Ffx City Cemetery; burial of Charles Stewart Sr unknown; 1910 census does not indicate Chas L is a veteran; 1925 newspaper article says he served with the "Confederate militia" but was soon discharged for disability; search of military records did not find a match; farmer, ran a hotel, was also a road commissioner in 1875
Greenstone Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. The Scottish Highlands are the theme of this subdivision
Greenstone Way	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. The Scottish Highlands are the theme of this subdivision
Lakestone Dr	Stone	Several roads in this subdivision are named "lake". It overlooks a lake.

Ormond Stone Cir	Stone	Named for Ormond Stone (1847 - 1933) who retired to Centreville in 1912 after a career as a professor of astronomy.
Stone Chase Way	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision have a nature theme.
Stone Creek Ct	Stone	Streets in subdivision named for bodies of water.
Stone Creek Dr	Stone	Streets in subdivision named for bodies of water.
Stone Crossing Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Stone Crossing subdivision built 1984.
Stone Heather Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stone Heather Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stone Maple Ter	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Streets are named for rocks and trees.
Stone Mill Ct	Stone	Subdivision has streets named for mills.
Stone Pine Ct	Stone	Streets in subdivision named for trees.
Stone Range Dr	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Located off of Stone Road.
Stone Rd	Stone	Likely named for Ormond Stone (1847 - 1933) who retired to Centreville in 1912 after a career as a professor of astronomy. The nearby Ormond Stone Middle School is named for him.
Stone Ridge Dr	Stone	Subdivision streets are named for rocks and trees. Near Stone Road.
Stonecroft Blvd	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stonecroft Center Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stonepath Cir	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stonewater Ct	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stringfellow Ct	Stringfellow	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Frank Stringfellow
Stringfellow Rd	Stringfellow	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report. Named for Frank Stringfellow

Jeb Stuart Sq	Stuart	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Faircrest Named for JEB Stuart.
Stuart Mill Ct	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.
Stuart Mill Rd	Stuart	See entry above
Colonel Taylor Ln	Taylor	Inconclusive - The absence of a first name makes this speculative, especially as the origin of the other street in Compton Ridge, Richard Simpson Lane, is also unclear. Walter H. Taylor (1838-1916) was a VMI student who joined the militia after John Brown's raid on Harper Ferry and then joined the Confederate Army as the war began. He was assigned to the staff of General Robert E. Lee prior to Lee's ascension to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. Taylor remained on Lee's staff to the end of the war. Though Taylor's letters reveal a Lee who was demanding and unappreciative, Taylor none-the-less had great respect for Lee and authored two books about him after the War.
Glen Taylor Ln	Taylor	No local Confederates by this name. Platted in Chantilly Highlands subdivision in 1986. Several streets are named after unknown people here.
Taylor Makenzye Ct	Taylor	No Confederate Association found. Talyor Mackenzye or Mackenzie does not appear on any of the lists of Committee lists. Platted in Chantilly Highlands subdivision in 1986. Several streets are named after unknown people here. First spelt as Mackenzye Court but changed to "Makenzye".
Thompson Rd	Thompson	The Thompson Family of Navy did not have any Confederate connections. William E. Thompson voted against secession in 1861.

Walter Thompson Dr	Thompson	No Confederate connection. Unknown which Walter Thompson it is named for, possibly Walter E. Thompson (1889-1959) who served as the town sergeant of Vienna and was on the town council or Walter R. Thompson who was involved with the Hunter's Valley Riding Club in the 1960s.
Triplett Dr	Triplett	Common Family Name. Triplett's are among the area's early settlers. Simon Triplett married into the Lane family and operated Newgate Tavern. Other Triplett's owned and operated Cabell's Mill.
Turberville Ct	Turberville	Common Family Name. In the early 18th century George Turberville acquired a large assemblage of land, include portions of today's Franklin Farm community.
Turberville Ln	Turberville	Common Family Name. In the early 18th century George Turberville acquired a large assemblage of land, include portions of today's Franklin Farm community.
Walter Bowie Ln		Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for Walter Bowie (?-1864), 1st Lieutenant, Co F, 43 VA Cav, 1861-1864.
West View Dr	West	West as in the direction.
Westbourne Pl	West	Streets in this subdivision have an English location theme.
Westcroft Blvd	West	Road is located at the intersection of Westfields and Stonecroft Boulevards.
Westfax Dr	West	Not West. No Confederate Association
Westmore St	West	No Confederate Association Found. Not the same name.
Westone Plz	West	Shopping Center is located at the intersection of Westfields and Stonecroft Boulevards.

Westwater Ct	West	No Confederate Association Found. Streets in this subdivision are named for bodies of water.
Westwood Hills Dr	West	No Confederate Association Found.
Whaley Ct	Whaley	Common Family Name. James Whaley settled in this area in 1758 working as an overseer of Henry Lee. Through the remainder of the 18th century the Whaley family increased. The Whaley name is associated with both the Oak Hill and Wrenn House properties located near this road. Both houses are on the County Inventory of Historic Sites.
Wharton Ln	Wharton	Named for R. D. Wharton who owned property near the road in 1942.
Wharton Park Ct	Wharton	Dedicated in 2001. Named after nearby Wharton Lane. Wharton Lane is named for R. D. Wharton who owned property near the road in 1942.
Wheeler Way	Wheeler	No Confederate Association Found to local Confederate soldier Richard Henry Wheeler who lived near Colchester.
William Carr Ln	William	Carr. - William Carr Lane was the owner of Newgate Tavern established circa 1764.
William Colin Ct	William	No Confederate Association Found.
William Mosby Dr	William	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report for Singleton's Grove. Named for William H. Mosby Adjutant, 43rd Battalion, 1861-1865
William Petersen Way	William	Rev. William Petersen was St. John's Rector from June 1963 to December 1989. The road is located at the Church.

William Terry Dr	William	No Confederate Association Found. Last name isn't William. Two William Terrys appear in local newspapers. The elder owned land nearby. He emigrated from NY. Summary remarks for the Southern Claims Commission begin: "There can be no doubt as to the loyalty of Mr. Terry." Terry received \$419 in damages.
Wrenn House Ct	Wrenn	Named for the Samuel Wrenn House (built c. 1810-1820) which is on this street. It is listed on the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites. The association of Wrenn House with Mosby's Wrenns is unclear.
Wrenn House Ln	Wrenn	Named for the Samuel Wrenn House (built c. 1810-1820) which is on this street. It is listed on the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites. The association of Wrenn House with Mosby's Wrenns is unclear.
Gladewright Dr	Wright	No Confederate Association Found. Streets have a nature theme in this subdivision.
Young Dr	Young	Named for Joseph S. Young, secretary of Timberlake Properties, Inc. Street platted in 1960 for their Timberton subdivision.

Sully District Filtered Subdivision Name List

Subdivision Name	Partial Match Filter	Notes
Berryland Farm	Berry	No Confederate Association Found. There was a farm here prior to the construction of the subdivision in 1979. Acquired by David Berry Weisiger in 1952.

Brookfield	Brookfield	The Brookfield subdivision was one of many developed by Thomas A. Cary in the 1960s. Cary drew inspiration from the local landscape for the naming of his communities, such as Rolling Valley, Springbrook Forest, Ridgefield, and Brookfield. Prior to development, the property that would become Brookfield was a farm field with a brook running along its southern boundary. That brook, known as Frog Branch, is one of the headwaters of Cub Run – a tributary of the Potomac River.
Brookfield 4 Condominium	Brookfield	Cannot find.
Brookfield Corporate Center	Brookfield	Cannot find.
Brookfield Plaza	Brookfield	Cannot find.
Clarke Property	Clarke	Cannot find.
Clarke's Landing	Clarke	Owen W. and Ruby M. Clarke acquired this property in 1947 and sold it for development in 1972. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1973.
Confederate Ridge	Confederate	Confirmed Confederate Association - See Inventory Report
Constance L. Cooper	Cooper	Constance L. Cooper is a 20 th century landowner and developer.
Davis Drive Llc	Davis	Named for a development company based in Manassas Park, Virginia
Well Property	Ewell	Common Family Name. The Ewell Family Cemetery is located near here. No known Confederate connections with this family. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 2004. John Ewell Court is in this subdivision.
Property Of Csh Fairfax LLC	Fairfax	No Confederate Association Found.
John Farr	Farr	Unable to locate
Fosters Glen	Foster	No Confederate Association Found. New development not yet built.

Airston At Fox Mill	Fox	Common Family Name. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Den	Fox	Appears to be named for the animal. Not exactly near Fox Mill Road. In Oakton.
Fox Den Estates	Fox	Appears to be named for the animal. Subdivision is in Manassas
Fox Heritage	Fox	Common Family Name. Located off Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Lake	Fox	Common Family Name. Off of Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Meadow	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Located in Centreville. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1994.
Fox Mill Acres	Fox	Common Family Name. Located off Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.

Fox Vale	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near intersection of Fox Mill and Vale Roads. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Vale Estates	Fox	Common Family Name. Located at intersection of Fox Mill and Vale Roads. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Vale Glen	Fox	Common Family Name. Located at intersection of Fox Mill and Vale Roads. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fox Wood	Fox	Common Family Name. Located off Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Foxfield	Fox	No Confederate Association Found. Named for the animal. Streets are also named for the animal.

Foxvale	Fox	Common Family Name. Located near intersection of Fox Mill and Vale Roads. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
The Manors Of Fox Mill	Fox	Common Family Name. Off Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Wellborns Addition Fox Mill Acres	Fox	Common Family Name. Off Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Franklin Corner	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s.
Franklin Farm	Franklin	Franklin Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin, started with 100 acres that went with the house in 1937. By 1979, they had accumulated 827 acres, making it the largest dairy farm in Fairfax County.
Franklin Glen	Franklin	Franklin Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin, started with 100 acres that went with the house in 1937. By 1979, they had accumulated 827 acres, making it the largest dairy farm in Fairfax County.

Franklin Manor	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1986.
Franklin Oaks	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1986.
Franklin Woods	Franklin	Named for the nearby Franklin Farm, originally known as Oak Hill Farm. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Franklin owned the farm from the 1930s-1980s. Subdivision dedicated and platted in 1986.
Franklin's Trust	Franklin	Unable to locate.
Franklin's Trust	Franklin	Unable to locate.
Green Trails	Green	Property acquired by Green Trails Associates in 1986. Green Trails subdivision dedicated in 1989.
Grigsby Mill	Grigsby	Common Family Name. Alexander S. Grigsby owned property here in 1860. Formed a partnership with Robert Whaley in 1849 for dealing in slaves. He voted at Centreville for secession. At least one of his sons, H.G. Grigsby fought in the Confederate army.
Hatcher Property	Hatcher	Thomas and Bessie Lou Hatcher acquired this property in 1960 and sold it for development in 1999. Subdivision platted and dedicated in 1999.

Fox Hills	Hill	Common Family Name. Off Fox Mill Road. The Fox family has had a long presence in Fairfax County. In October 1786, the Fairfax County Court granted Amos Fox, age 47, an acre of land on which to build a mill on Difficult Run. The mill was located at the intersection of Fox Mill and Waples Mill Roads.
Fair Oaks Hunt	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found.
Fairhunt Estates	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found.
Hunt Chase	Hunt	No Confederate Association Found.
Hunt Valley Estates	Hunt	William T. Huntt owned property here in 1860. The family does not appear to have any Confederate connections. Property acquired by Jasper A. Hunt in 1910. Sold for development by the Hunt family in 1972
Hunt Valley Estates	Hunt	See entry above
Hunter Ridge	Hunter	Unable to locate.
Hunter Valley Estates	Hunter	Unable to locate. Likely nearby Hunters Valley subdivisions which are a common family name with no Confederate connection.
Hunters Crest	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Crossing	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Condominium in Reston.
Hunter's Pond	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision dedicated in 2014.
Hunters Run	Hunter	No Confederate Association Found. The Hunters Run subdivision was established in the mid to late 1980's with the final home completed in 1990.
Hunters Vale	Hunter	Common Family Name. Located near Hunter Mill and Vale Roads. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill

		here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter.
Hunters Valley	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Valley North	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
Hunters Valley Whitneys Addition	Hunter	Common Family Name. George Washington Hunter Sr. bought a mill here in 1831 and the family had a presence here well into 1900. This family has No Connection Found to Confederate James Robert Hunter. Hunter's Mill was located just south of here.
The Hunter Property	Hunter	Sold to developers in 1998 by Helynn and Duncan Lee Hunter.
Jackson Fields	Jackson	Theodore Jackson (1925-1996) or his descendants owned the property from 1963. Part of community of free African Americans at Centreville.
Kemper Park	Kemper	Named after Kemper Beard
Lambert Property	Lambert	Property acquired by Lucille B. Lambert in 1964. Named for Bruce E. Lambert who dedicated the subdivision in 1999.
Centrelee Business Park Condominium	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Located on Lee Highway in Centreville. Named for the road which is named for Robert E. Lee.

Flint Lee Business Park Condominium	Lee	Common Family Name. Located off Flint Lee Road which is off of Lee Road. The Lee Family owned Sully plantation from 1725-1839. Lee Road travels through most of the property that was owned by the Lees.
Lee Jackson Center	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Located off Lee Jackson Memorial Highway. Built in 1986, declared as an office condominium in 1995.
Lee Overlook	Lee	Confirmed Confederate Association - Subdivision overlooks Lee Highway. Named for the road which is named for Robert E. Lee. Subdivision dedicated in 1994.
The Estates At Leeton Manor	Lee	Named for the existing historic house in Sully District
Brookleigh	Leigh	No Confederate Association Found. Subdivision built c. 1975.
Poplar Tree Lewis Property	Lewis	Named for Anne Poindexter Lewis who sold the property for development in 2004.
Walney Mills	Mills	Named for the mills located in the vicinity of Walney, an 18th-century farmhouse.
Katherine T Moore Farm	Moore	No Confederate Association Found. Named for a 20 th century Centreville property owner.
Moore's Hamlet	Moore	Dedicated 1997. Originally part of the Katherine T. Moore Farm subdivision which is named for her.
Morgan Acres	Morgan	Unable to locate.
Murray Farms	Murray	Named for W.E. Murray and Florence Esther Murray who sold this land for development in 1946 who purchased it in 1943.
Pendleton Park	Pendleton	Named for James Pendleton Robinson (1846-1925) who acquired this property in 1882. Subdivision dedicated in 1988.
Ratcliffes Subdivision	Ratcliffe	Purchased and subdivided by R. Jackson Ratcliffe in 1938. Subdivision originally had a Mosby Lane platted in it.
Ratcliffes Subdivision	Ratcliffe	See entry above

Robinson James P.	Robinson	Named for James Pendleton Robinson (1846-1925) who acquired this property in 1882.
Stone Crossing	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1984.
Stone Pond	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Built 1985. Property had several ponds in the 1960s.
Stonebridge Chase	Stone	Named for the Stone Bridge on the Manassas National Battlefield. Development built c. 2017
Stonecroft Business Park Condominium	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
Stonegate At Faircrest Condominium	Stone	No Confederate Association Found.
The Reserve At Stone Hill	Stone	No Confederate Association Found. Built 2008.
Stuart Mill	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.
Stuart Mill Estates	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.
Stuart Mill Landing	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.
Stuarts Crossing	Stuart	Inconclusive - Likely named for JEB Stuart but unconfirmed. He encamped in Centreville-Fair Oaks area in the winter 1861-62. May have been in this vicinity during the Battle of Dranesville but cannot confirm. Nearby Stuart Road known as such since at least 1937. Nobody named Stuart lived in this vicinity in 1860. No developers named Stuart.
Stuarts Mill Woods	Stuart	Named for William Stuart who owned 711 acres on Difficult Run near Hunter's Mill from 1885-1920. The

		mill was located on what is now 11050 Stuart Mill Road.
Thompson Road Property	Thompson	Common Family Name. Located off Thompson Road. The Thompson Family of Navy did not have any Confederate connections. William E. Thompson voted against secession in 1861.
Thompsons Crest	Thompson	Common Family Name. Located off Thompson Road. The Thompson Family of Navy did not have any Confederate connections. William E. Thompson voted against secession in 1861.
West Fairfax Commerce Center	West	Fairfax - Common Family Name.
West Ridge	West	No Confederate Association Found.
Wharton Park	Wharton	Dedicated in 2001. Named after nearby Wharton Lane. Wharton Lane is named for R. D. Wharton who owned property near the road in 1942.
White Property	White	Unable to locate.
Property of William S Stephens & Bonnie S Stephens	William	Stephens Acquired by William & Bonnie Stephens in 2006.

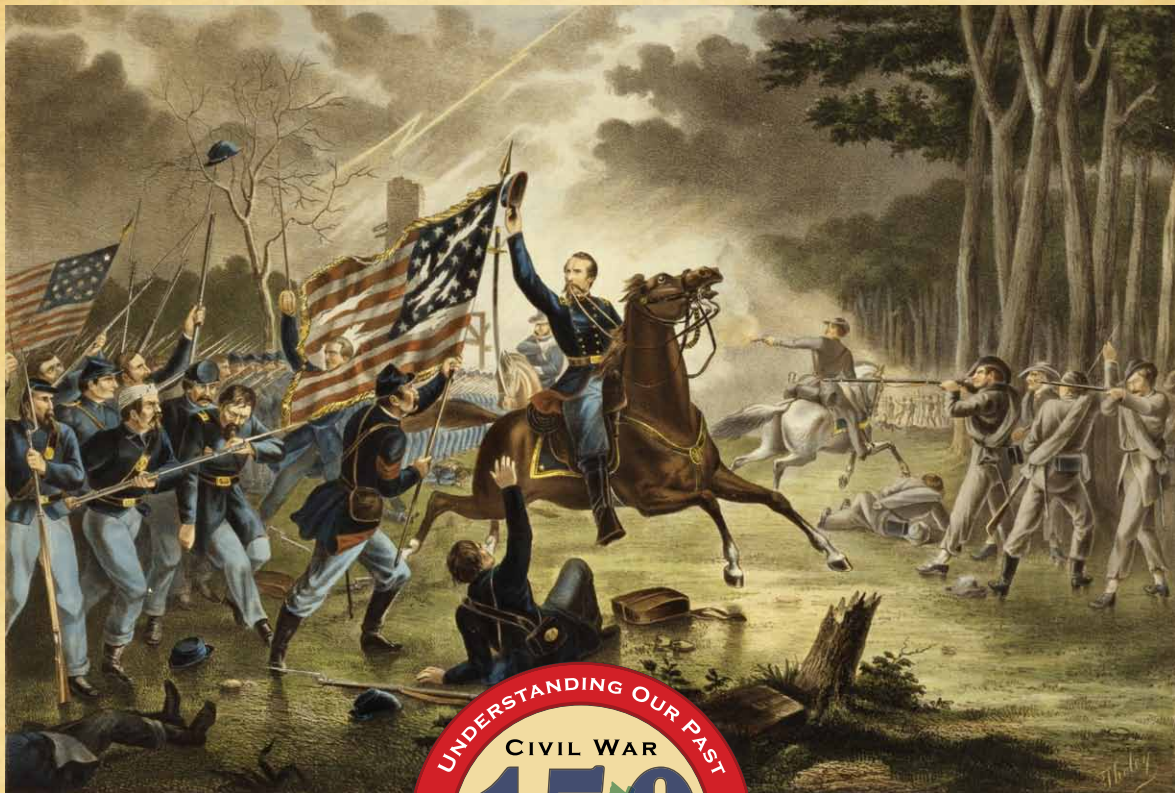
Sully FMD Filtered List

None Found

Connect with *history*

Conflict and Courage in Fairfax County

Sites and Stories of the Civil War



Battle of Ox Hill (Chantilly)
September 1, 1862



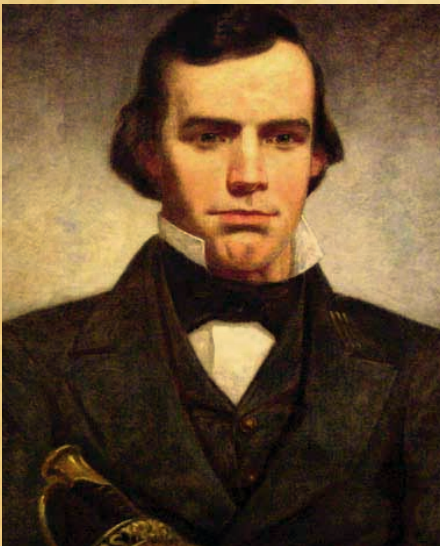
www.fairfaxcivilwar.org



Fairfax County, Virginia
Connect with America

At the center of the conflict

From the Occoquan River below Washington, DC to the upper Potomac to the north, Fairfax County laid in the path of all Federal armies advancing into Northeastern Virginia. Some of the earliest



John Q. Marr

engagements of the Civil War took place in Fairfax County. When John Quincy Marr died in a skirmish at Fairfax Court House on June 1, 1861, he became the first Confederate officer killed in the war. A couple of miles away and just four days earlier, Peyton Anderson was the first Confederate soldier to shed his blood for the Confederacy when he was wounded near today's Lee Highway and Blake Lane.

Three days before the Battle of First Manassas/Bull Run, over 35,000 Union troops marched through Fairfax County on their way to the first bloody battle of the war. The first heavy fighting occurred at Blackburn's Ford, on the western edge of the county.



Blackburn's Ford



Robert K. Sneden sketch of The Battle of Ox Hill (Chantilly)

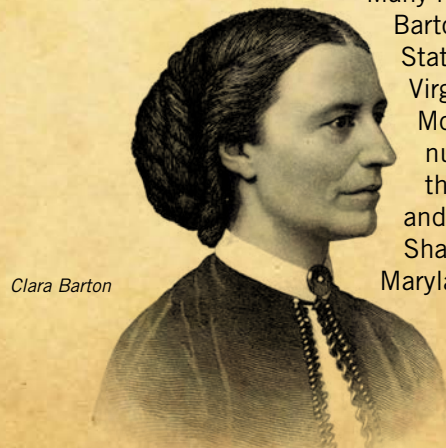
The Battle of Ox Hill (Chantilly)



Take the audio tour

The most intense period of the war in Fairfax County occurred in late August and early September 1862 during the Second Manassas/Bull Run Campaign. This was a period of constant troop movements, maneuvering and fighting as Pope's Union army retreated from Manassas to Centreville and Fairfax Court House. Stonewall Jackson flanked the Federal forces and fought a bloody battle with Pope's rear guard at Ox Hill/Chantilly near today's Route 50 and West Ox Road. Fought during a ferocious thunder and lightning storm, this was the only major battle of the war fought on Fairfax soil.

Many homes and churches were used as hospitals and Clara Barton tended to thousands of Union wounded at Fairfax Station. At this time, most of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, plus the combined Union armies of Pope and McClellan were in Fairfax. Together, these armies numbered over 150,000 troops. After the Ox Hill battle, the Federals withdrew to the fortifications of Washington and the Confederates began their inexorable march to Sharpsburg, Maryland as Lee embarked on his ill-fated Maryland, Antietam/Sharpsburg Campaign.



Clara Barton

From Innovation to Legends

At Taylor's Tavern (today's Seven Corners), Professor Thaddeus Lowe went up in his gas filled balloon to perform aerial reconnaissance for the Union Army, the first occurrence of this tactic in warfare in American history. If he waved the flag in one direction, the cannons needed to shoot further; a wave in the other direction meant the cannons were firing too far.



Colonel John Mosby

Any overview of Fairfax and the Civil War must include the greatly feared Confederate Guerilla Chieftain, also known as the Gray Ghost of the Confederacy.

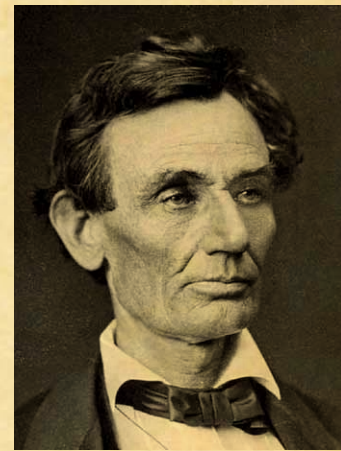
With an apparent shield of invincibility and audacity, Colonel John Mosby captured Union officers, soldiers, horses, sutlers' wagons and just about everything else the Union Army sent his way to Fairfax and Northern Virginia.

"The most melancholy spectacle that one can imagine meets the eye here—Houses dismantled and torn to pieces, gardens ruined and trampled down, fences torn away, orchards destroyed, and indeed all marks of civilization and culture lost. Such is one of the many

curses & horrors of war." *Major Richard Maury, 24th Virginia, March 1862*



Professor Lowe's balloon reconnaissance of the enemy's position near Fairfax, VA -The New York Illustrated News, July 12, 1861



Abraham Lincoln

The Land Never Forgets

The first year of the war generated a flurry of activity in Fairfax County:

- In June the war's first tactical railroad action occurred when Confederates attacked a Union troop train near Vienna, on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad (today's W&OD bike trail).
- Confederate Generals P.G.T. Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston and Quartermaster General William L. Cabell met in Fairfax Court House in September 1861 and approved the first Confederate battle flag: a square red flag, with blue diagonally crossed bars, and 12 stars.
- It was discovered, in September 1861, that J.E.B. Stuart had directed his men to build "Quaker Cannons," faux cannons made of logs, to mislead the Union army as to the strength of his artillery on Munson's Hill. This was the first time "Quaker Cannons" were used in the Civil War.
- In October 1861, Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States of America, reviewed troops at Fairfax Court House.



Ruins of Stone Bridge at Bull Run

- In November 1861, U.S. President Abraham Lincoln and other dignitaries reviewed approximately 70,000 Union troops during the Grand Review, at Bailey's Crossroads.
- On January 24, 1862 a slave named Harry escaped to a Union picket line in the Mason Neck area of Fairfax County. Rather than return him to his owner, the officer in charge, Captain Heine, gave him a uniform, a pistol, a sabre and "a good horse." A full year before the Emancipation Proclamation or the enlistment of black soldiers, Harry became the first black cavalryman of the war.

Notable events in Fairfax County May - July 1861

"The Ordinance of Secession"
 Full taken at "Acetubule", Fairfax County, Va. on Thursday the
 23rd day of May 1861, upon the ratification or rejection
 of "An Ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution
 of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to
 resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution,
 adopted in convention at the City of Richmond, on the 17th day of
 April 1861

In Ratification		In Opposition	
Fred. D. Windsor	1	Leah Alexander Dent	1
Willis Henderson	2	S. N. Colwell	1
Thos. G. Smith	1		

Ordinance of Secession Vote



John Quincy Marr Monument at Fairfax Courthouse



Confederates ambush Union troop train near Vienna

1 May 23-24, 1861: Virginia secedes. Federal troops invade Alexandria and Fairfax.

2 May 27, 1861: Private Peyton Anderson, C.S.A., is wounded and captured while on picket duty near present day Fairfax Circle. First Confederate soldier wounded in action.

3 June 1, 1861: Skirmish at Fairfax Court House. Captain John Quincy Marr is the first Confederate officer killed.

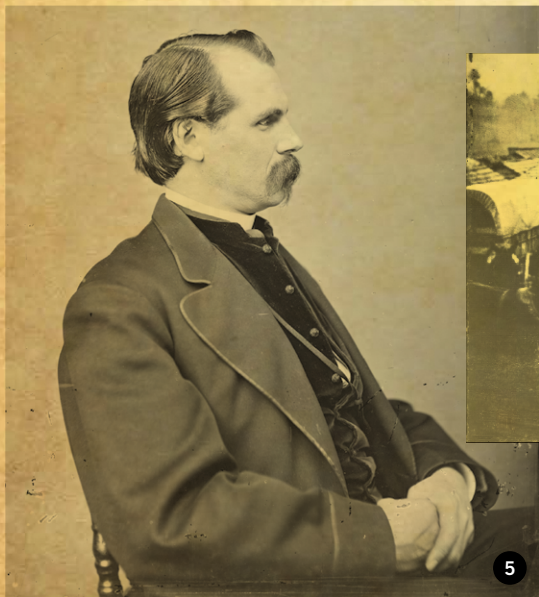
4 June 17, 1861: Confederates ambush Union troop train near Vienna. First time a train was engaged in warfare in American History.

5 June 23-24, 1861: Professor Thaddeus Lowe's balloon ascents at Taylor's Tavern. First aerial military reconnaissance in American history.

6 July 16-18, 1861: General Irvin McDowell's 35,000 Union troops march across Fairfax toward Bull Run in preparation for the First Battle of Manassas/Bull Run.

7 July 18, 1861: Engagement at Blackburn's Ford. First significant action of the First Manassas Campaign.

8 July 21, 1861: Disorganized Union army flees through Fairfax County to Washington, DC after their defeat at First Manassas/Bull Run.



5

Professor Thaddeus Lowe



6

Union Army Camp, Centreville



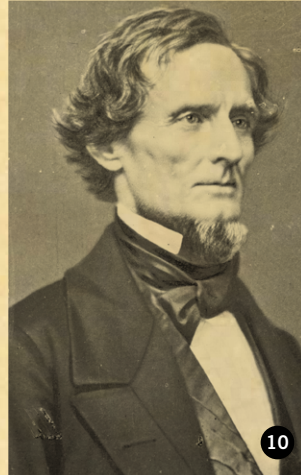
8

Battle of First Manassas/Bull Run

Notable events in Fairfax County September 1861-September 1862



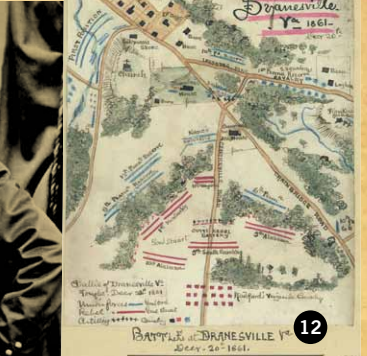
9 Bringing in the Federal Wounded After the Skirmish at Lewinsville, by The Illustrated London News



10 Jefferson Davis



George McClellan



12 Battle of Dranesville 1861

9 September 11, 1861: Colonel J.E.B. Stuart engages Union troops at Lewinsville.

10 October 1-3, 1861: Jefferson Davis holds his Fairfax Court House Conference and reviews Confederate troops.

11 November 20, 1861: Abraham Lincoln reviews approximately 70,000 Union troops at Bailey's Crossroads led by General George B. McClellan.

12 December 20, 1861: The Battle of Dranesville.

13 October-January, 1861-62: Confederates construct fortifications and winter huts at Centreville.

14 Fall 1861-February, 1862: Confederates construct the Centreville Military Railroad. The spur is 5½ miles in length and the first railroad built for military purposes in American history.

15 August 27, 1862: Battle at Bull Run Railroad Bridge. Prelude to the Battle of Second Manassas/Bull Run.

16 September 1, 1862: Battle of Ox Hill/Chantilly. Union Generals Stevens and Kearny are killed

Ruins of railroad bridge near Mitchell's Ford



13 Winter quarters at Centreville



14



16 Stevens and Kearny Monuments, Ox Hill Battlefield Park

Notable events in Fairfax County

September 1862-May 1865



Clara Barton

17



J.E.B. Stuart

18



John S. Mosby

19



Union Soldiers at Fairfax Courthouse

20

17 August 31-September 2, 1862: Clara Barton nurses wounded soldiers from Second Manassas/Bull Run and Ox Hill/Chantilly at Fairfax Station and St. Mary's Church.

18 December 28, 1862: General J.E.B. Stuart's "Christmas Raid" on Burke's Station.

19 March 9, 1863: Captain John S. Mosby raids Fairfax Court House and captures Union General Edwin Stoughton in his sleep.

20 June 15-27, 1863: Movement of Union army through Fairfax County to Gettysburg. General Stuart's Confederate cavalry moves through Fairfax County to Gettysburg.

21 August 8, 1864: Lieutenant Colonel John S. Mosby's men skirmish at St. Mary's Church in Fairfax Station.

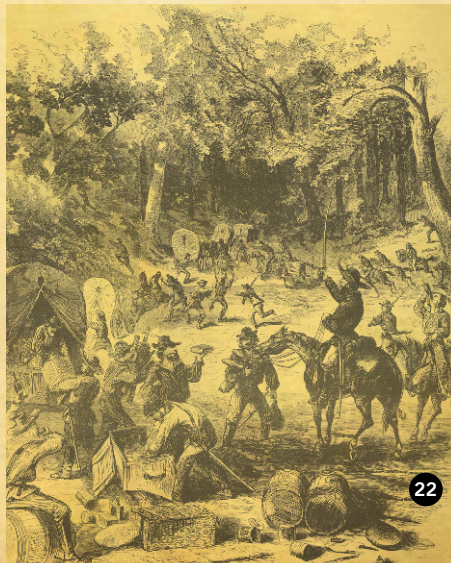
22 April 10, 1865: Last engagement of the war in Fairfax County, a skirmish involving Mosby's Rangers at Arundel's Tavern.

23 May 23-24, 1865: Grand Review takes place in Washington, DC, with more than 200,000 Union troops passing through Fairfax County to attend.



St. Mary's Church

21



Mosby's Rangers destroy sutlers' train

22



Grand Review

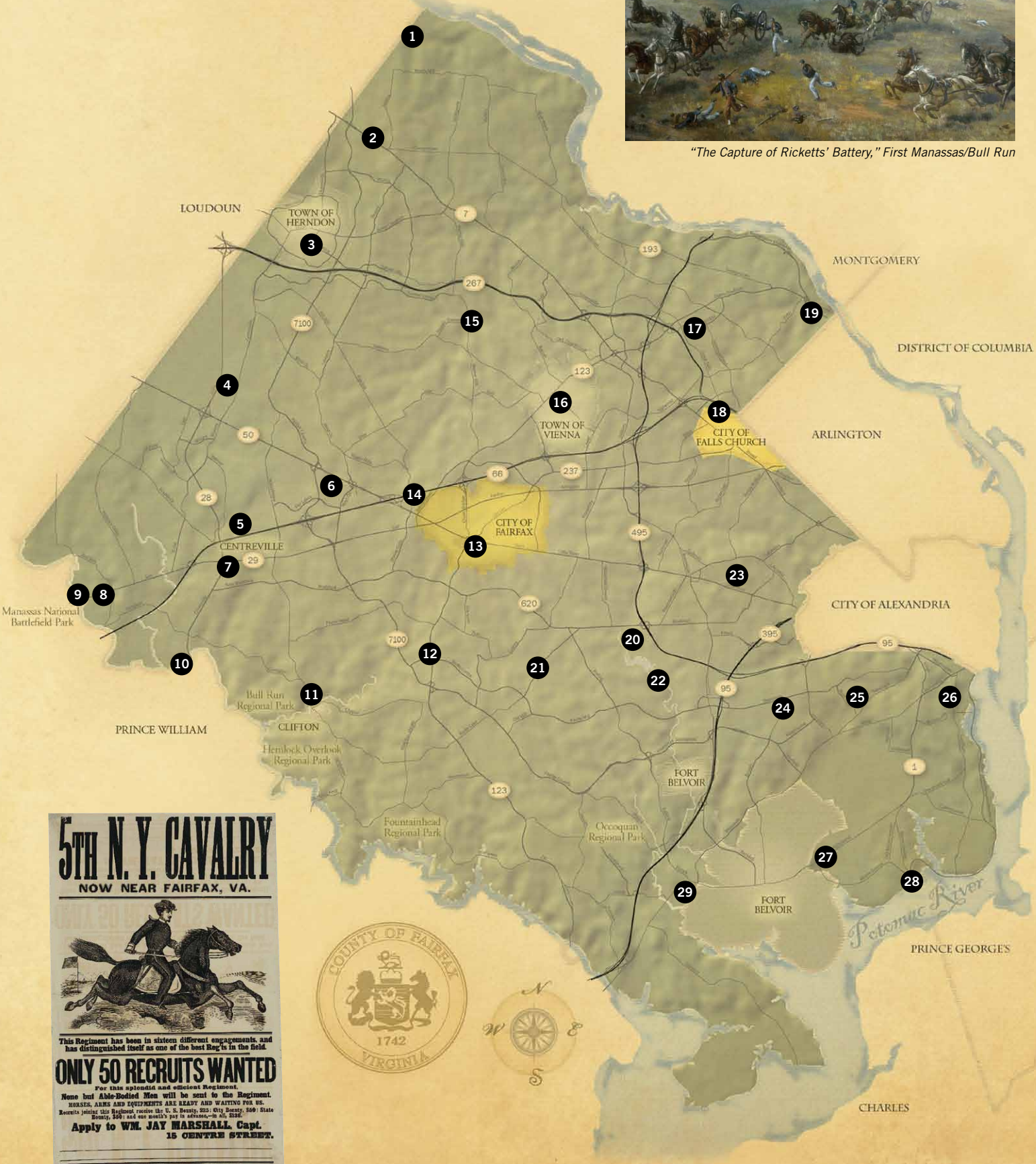
23

Civil War Sites Map

See pages 7-11 for site listings.



"The Capture of Ricketts' Battery," First Manassas/Bull Run



5TH N. Y. CAVALRY
 NOW NEAR FAIRFAX, VA.

This Regiment has been in sixteen different engagements, and has distinguished itself as one of the best Reg't in the field.

ONLY 50 RECRUITS WANTED

For this splendid and efficient Regiment.

None but Able-Bodied Men will be sent to the Regiment.

HORSES, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS ARE READY AND WAITING FOR US.

Recruits joining this Regiment receive \$10.00, \$5 Bounty, \$200.00 State Bounty, \$500.00 and one month's pay in advance.—In all, \$1250.

Apply to **WM. JAY MARSHALL, Capt.**
 15 CENTRE STREET.

Civil War Sites

1 Rowser's Ford

Terminus of Seneca Road, Great Falls, VA 22066
Location is the last point of public access via vehicle in Virginia detailing J.E.B. Stuart's crossing of Rowser's Ford on his controversial ride to Gettysburg. It was said of the ford crossing that "no more difficult achievement was accomplished by the cavalry during the war."
Historical markers on site.

2 Dranesville Tavern

11919 Leesburg Pike, Herndon, VA 20170
703-827-0609

www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/hprs/dranesville.htm
This drover's tavern and inn is located near the site of the Battle of Dranesville fought December 20, 1861. The Confederates were led by General J.E.B. Stuart and the Union forces by General Edward O.C. Ord.



Sully Historic Site

● Town of Herndon and Area:



Scan to see more

Herndon Depot Museum

717 Lynn Street, Herndon, VA 20170
On St. Patrick's Day 1863, Confederate Captain John S. Mosby and 40 Partisan Rangers attacked a Union detachment of the 1st Vermont Cavalry guarding this station on the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad. Mosby captured 4 officers, 21 men and 26 horses.

Grave of Laura Ratcliffe

Elden Street/Centreville Road (Route 228)
13101 Worldgate Drive, Herndon, VA 20170
Grave is directly in front of the Washington Dulles Marriott Suites Hotel. The final resting place of famous Confederate spy Laura Ratcliffe. Laura saved Mosby from a Union ambush in February 1863. Marker is next to hotel flag poles; grave obscured by huge boxwoods.

Frying Pan Meeting House

2625 Centreville Road, Herndon, VA 20171
703-437-9101
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/fryingpanpark/meetinghouse.htm
"Old School" Baptist meeting house used by free blacks and slaves who worshiped here with local farmers. During the Civil War it was used as a picket post by both sides.

Mosby's Rock

State historic marker on McNair Farms Drive
This rock is located 250 yards SW of marker, behind the townhouses, at the end of Squirrel Hill Road past Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, Herndon, VA 20171
Mosby's Rangers used this rock as a rendezvous point and a message drop. Here raids were planned and intelligence shared.

4 Sully Historic Site

3650 Historic Sully Way, Chantilly, VA 20151
703-437-1794 www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sully
During the Civil War Sully was home to the Haight and Barlow families, Unionists from New York. In September 1862 after the Battle of Ox Hill, Sully was used as a hospital. In December 1862, General J.E.B. Stuart rested his men at Sully after the "Christmas Raid" at Burke Station. The generals ate breakfast in the house and left wounded in care of Maria Barlow.

5 E.C. Lawrence Park (Walney Visitor Center) Walney or Machen's Farm

5040 Walney Road, Chantilly, VA 20151
703-631-0013 www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/ec/
Walney suffered extensive damage during the Civil War, as troops from both sides crossed back and forth across the farm. On June 24, 1864, John S. Mosby's command attacked elements of the 16th New York Cavalry here and captured Thomas P. "Boston" Corbett, who would later kill Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth. Visitor Center has a small Civil War display. Various family activities year-round.

6 Ox Hill Battlefield Park

4134 West Ox Road, Fairfax, VA 22033
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/oxhill
The park preserves a small part of Fairfax County's only major Civil War battlefield. On September 1, 1862, Stonewall Jackson's Confederates fought Union troops in the last battle of the Second Manassas/Bull Run Campaign. Union Generals Stevens and Kearny were killed. Kiosk, interpretive signage, monuments and loop trail.

7 Centreville Historic District and Area:

Old Stone Church

13941 Braddock Road, Centreville, VA 20120
703-830-3176 www.thechurchoftheascension.org
The Old Stone Church was the first designated Union Army field hospital, handling casualties from the battles of Blackburn's Ford, and First and Second Manassas/Bull Run.

Stuart-Mosby Civil War Cavalry Museum

13938 Braddock Road, Centreville, VA 20120
703-785-5294 www.stuart-mosby.com
Features artifacts related to Confederate Horsemen J.E.B. Stuart and John S. Mosby.

Mount Gilead

5634 Mount Gilead Road, Centreville, VA 20120
Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston brought his 30,000-man army to the Centreville area for winter encampment in 1861-62 and moved into Mount Gilead. Earthworks survive on the property's NE corner.

St. John's Episcopal Church and Cemetery

5649 Mount Gilead Road, Centreville, VA 20120
703-803-7500 www.stjohnscentreville.org
St. John's served as a battlefield hospital in 1861-62. Numerous Confederates are buried in the cemetery.

Confederate Fortifications: Apex Fort and Covered Way

Pickwick Road (Between Leland Road and Newhall Court), Centreville, VA 20120
Part of five miles of earthworks constructed in 1861-62 to defend Centreville and Manassas Junction. The Apex Fort was linked by a 1,200-foot trench called a Covered Way, capable of handling wagons and artillery while allowing the Confederates to pass back and forth without exposure to direct fire by the enemy. Marker at entrance to Covered Way on Pickwick Road.

Manassas Gap Railroad (MGRR) Bridge Abutments

Access Point at Terminus of Honsena Drive, Centreville, VA 20120
Stone abutments were built to carry the Independent Line of the MGRR across Cub Run. Unfinished railbed runs west through the Second Manassas/Bull Run Battlefield. Take paved trail 100-yards to stone abutments and marker at Cub Run.



Mosby's Rangers

8 The Winery at Bull Run

15950 Lee Highway, Centreville, VA 20120
703-815-2233 www.wineryatbullrun.com
This award-winning winery is home to multiple displays of Civil War relics found on site and elsewhere in Fairfax County. Historical markers showcase the property's Civil War heritage and 19th century winemaking techniques educate visitors on how wine was produced in the Civil War era.

9 The Stone Bridge at Manassas National Battlefield Park

16012 Lee Highway (Fairfax County Side of Bull Run), Centreville, VA 20121
703-361-1339
www.nps.gov/mana/historyculture/places.htm
Historic Warrenton Turnpike bridge over Bull Run played a key role in the Civil War. Both sides recognized its strategic importance and the original bridge was ultimately destroyed by Confederate forces.

Adjacent Manassas National Battlefield Park sites can be accessed from the Stone Bridge: Stone House • Henry House Hill • Visitors Center & Museum • Stonewall Jackson Monument • Bee and Bartow Monuments • Henry House • Bull Run Monument • Robinson House site • New York Monuments (5th and 10th NY, 14th Brooklyn) • Groveton Confederate Cemetery and Monument • Dogan House • Groveton Monument • Deep Cut and the Unfinished Manassas Gap Railroad Grade • Battery Heights • Brawner Farm • Stuart's Hill

10 Blackburn's Ford

7098 Centreville Road/Route 28 (Fairfax County side of bridge over Bull Run), Centreville, VA 20121
www.nps.gov/mana/historyculture/the-skirmish-at-blackburns-ford.htm



Scan to see more

On July 18, 1861, part of the Union army attempted to cross Bull Run here—which was guarded by 3,000 Confederates. The Confederates were victorious in this preliminary action three days prior to the Battle of First Manassas/Bull Run.

11 Devereux Siding/Station

Main Street/Clifton Road (Rt. 645) at the railroad tracks, Clifton, VA 20124 www.cliftonva.us
In 1863, Herman Haupt, of the U.S. Military Railroads, ordered John Devereux to build a "siding" on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Here, firewood was collected for use by wood-burning locomotives. Historic marker adjacent to tracks and caboose.


12 Fairfax Station Area:

Fairfax Station Railroad Museum

11200 Fairfax Station Road, Fairfax Station, VA 22039
703-425-9225 www.fairfax-station.org
Postbellum railroad station and museum relocated to this site. The original station was located next to the Orange & Alexandria Railroad tracks south of here. The O&A was critical in sustaining Union Army operations from 1862-64.



Mount Gilead

 **St. Mary's Church**

5612 Ox Road, Fairfax Station, VA 22039
703-978-4141 www.stmaryofsorrows.org
Casualties from Second Manassas/Bull Run and Ox Hill/Chantilly were transported to Fairfax Station and St. Mary's. Here they were cared for by Clara Barton (Founder of the American Red Cross), Union surgeons and U.S. Christian Commission workers. The Clara Barton memorial plaque is on the front of the church.

13 City of Fairfax:

 **City of Fairfax Museum**

10209 Main Street, Fairfax, VA 22030
703-385-8414 www.fairfaxva.gov/museumvc/mvc.asp
This museum is the starting point for walking tours and information about the city's many Civil War sites.

The Virginia Room


10360 North Street, Fairfax, VA 22030
703-293-6227 www.fairfaxcounty.gov/library/branches/vr
The Virginia Room of the Fairfax City Regional Library has a rich collection of regional history and genealogy, Civil War military history, historical maps, an extensive photographic archive, manuscripts, local newspapers and rare books.

 **Old Fairfax Courthouse**

4000 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030
The first Confederate officer to die in combat was killed during a skirmish in the vicinity of this courthouse on June 1, 1861. A monument to Captain John Q. Marr was erected on the courthouse grounds in 1904 to commemorate this fateful engagement.

Fairfax Confederate Monument

10561 Main Street, Fairfax, VA 22030
In the City of Fairfax cemetery, this obelisk was dedicated in 1890 to honor both the unknown Confederate dead buried in the cemetery and Confederate soldiers from Fairfax who lay on battlefields far from home.

 **The Civil War Interpretive Center at Historic Blenheim**

3610 Old Lee Highway, Fairfax, VA 22030
703-591-0560
www.fairfaxva.gov/museumvc/CivilWarInterpretiveCenter.asp
The interpretive center examines the history of the Civil War in the greater Fairfax area. Blenheim is renowned for its preserved graffiti collection of signatures, art and poetry created by Union soldiers in 1862-63.

Peyton Anderson Memorial

9700 Fairfax Boulevard, Fairfax, VA 22031
Dedicated to the first Southern soldier to shed his blood for the Confederacy, May 27, 1861. Erected in 1927.


14 NRA National Firearms Museum

11250 Waples Mill Road, Fairfax, VA 22030
703-267-1600 www.NRAMuseum.com
This museum contains a recreated Federal arms factory complete with rifling machinery, dozens of Union and Confederate muskets, revolvers and rifles. Many of these weapons were used at nearby Civil War battlefields, including Manassas and Gettysburg.

15 Hunter Mill Road "Crossroads to War"

Intersection of Hunter Mill Road and the Washington & Old Dominion Trail, Vienna, VA 22181 www.hmdl.org
This junction was an active military crossroads during the Civil War. Four historical markers commemorate those who traveled and encamped here. Another marker 1 mile to the east (near mile marker 13.5 on the W&OD Trail) details the execution of Reverend Read by Mosby's Rangers.

16 Town of Vienna and Area:

 **Historic Cemeteries: Flint Hill & Oakton Church of the Brethren**

10025 Courthouse Road, Oakton, VA 22181
www.flinthillcemetery.org
Here lie 26 Civil War veterans in two adjoining cemeteries. In addition, the church is built upon a "Rebel Fort", its front earthen wall still intact.

 **Freeman House Store & Museum**

131 Church Street NE, Vienna, VA 22180
703-938-5187 www.historicviennainc.org
This Vienna landmark was a polling place for the secession vote, served as a quarters and stable for Union officers and was used as a hospital by both sides.

 **Star Fort**

On the grounds of American Legion Post 180
330 Center Street N, Vienna, VA 22180
This six-point, star-shaped earthen fort (partially obliterated today) once provided a commanding view of the western and northwestern approaches to Vienna.



Scan to see more

Vienna Railroad Battle Site

Intersection of Park Street SE and W&OD Trail, Vienna, VA 22180
On June 17, 1861, Confederate forces ambushed a troop train carrying Union soldiers on the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad. This was the first tactical action involving a railroad in warfare.

Freedom Hill Fort

8539 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, VA 22182
This small earthen battery, or redoubt, was a fortified outpost on Freedom Hill (near present day Tysons Corner). Constructed in 1865 as protection for couriers and patrols on today's Chain Bridge Road.

17 **The Battle of Lewinsville**

1659 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, VA 22101
On this site a Union engineering party being protected by 1,800 men under Colonel Isaac Stevens was attacked by 400 Confederates led by Colonel J.E.B. Stuart on September 11, 1861. This engagement became known as "The Battle of Lewinsville".

18 **City of Falls Church:**

Cherry Hill Farmhouse and Barn

312 Park Avenue, Falls Church, VA 22046
703-248-5171

This property was repeatedly overrun, raided and requisitioned, but managed to somehow survive almost entirely intact.

Hangman's Tree

Corner of West Broad Street and N. Virginia Avenue, Falls Church, VA 22046

On this site stood the Hangman's Tree, an old oak supposedly used by Colonel John S. Mosby to hang Union spies. Mosby scholars say the story is a myth. Marker on site.

The Falls Church

East Fairfax Street and South Washington Street, Falls Church, VA 22046

Pre-Revolutionary War church which gave its name to today's city. The church was used by both sides as a picket post, and as a hospital and stable by Union troops.

Fort Taylor Park

North Roosevelt Street, Falls Church, VA 22046
Near Taylor's Tavern where Professor Thaddeus Lowe launched his balloon Enterprise on June 23-24, 1861 to observe Confederate positions. This was the first aerial military reconnaissance in American history.

19 **Fort Marcy**

Fort Marcy Park, George Washington Memorial Parkway (Entrance from northbound lanes of parkway only), McLean, VA 22101 www.nps.gov/cwdw
Part of the Civil War defenses of Washington, DC. Interpretive signs, cannon, rifle trenches and well-preserved earthworks.

20 **Ravensworth**

5252 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22151
Historical markers detail the Civil War story of the Ravensworth property once owned by Anna Maria Fitzhugh, the widowed aunt of Mrs. Robert E. Lee. The mansion that once stood near here provided a safe haven for Mrs. Lee at the beginning of the Civil War. The house burned in 1926.



Freeman House Store and Museum

21 **Burke's Station**

9415 Old Burke Lake Road, Burke, VA 22015
O&A Railroad station raided by Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry during his 1862 "Christmas Raid." From this station Stuart telegraphed Union Quartermaster General Meigs about the poor quality of the mules he had just captured. Station is now a State Farm Insurance office.

22 **Orange & Alexandria Railroad**

Lake Accotink Park Road, Springfield, VA 22151
Historic markers tell the story of the strategic O&A railroad trestle over Accotink Creek, targeted by Confederate forces seeking to disrupt Union supply lines. Hiking trail on cuts and fills of the roadbed.

23 **Mason's Hill**

6621 Columbia Pike, Annandale, VA 22003
Marker on site details the historical significance of the surrounding area's Civil War sites including the Confederate observation tower at Mason's Hill, Confederate Colonel J.E.B. Stuart at Munson's Hill, and Union General McClellan's troop review in Bailey's Crossroads which was attended by President Lincoln and his cabinet.

24 **Franconia Museum**

6121 Franconia Road, Franconia, VA 22310
www.franconiamuseum.org
Civil War history section provides insight into how the war affected this part of Fairfax County.

25 **Rose Hill**

6209 Rose Hill Drive, Alexandria, VA 22310
Historical markers on site showcase the history of Rose Hill. The house that once stood near this location was the site of a successful raid by Confederate Major John S. Mosby and his men. The raid resulted in the capture of Colonel Daniel F. Dulany. One of Mosby's Rangers that participated in the raid was French Dulany, Colonel Dulany's son.

26 Fort Willard Historic Site

6625 Fort Willard Circle, Alexandria, VA 22307
This fort was constructed in 1862 as part of the defense system of Washington, DC. It was the southernmost fort on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

27 Woodlawn

9000 Richmond Highway, Alexandria, VA 22309
703-780-4000 www.woodlawn1805.org
Before and during the Civil War, this community was settled by white and free black farmers who had purchased land from Quakers. These residents became targets of raids and suspicion by both Union and Confederate forces.

28 George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate & Gardens

3200 Mount Vernon Memorial Highway,
Mount Vernon, VA 22121
703-780-2000 www.mountvernon.org
Leaders from the Union and the Confederacy agreed to keep the estate a "national spot" free from armed conflict. Soldiers from both sides paid their respects to General Washington by visiting his tomb.

29  Pohick Church

9301 Richmond Highway, Lorton, VA 22079
703-339-6572 www.pohick.org
Union forces stripped "Washington's Church" for souvenirs and used it as a stable. Soldiers left graffiti and other markings that can still be seen today.



Virginia Civil War Trails are indicated with a bugle.



Civil War Trails Sites:

- Battle of Lewinsville
- Blackburn's Ford
- City of Fairfax Museum
- Civil War Interpretive Center at Historic Blenheim
- Devereux Station
- Dranesville Tavern
- Fairfax Station Railroad Museum
- Fort Marcy
- Fort Taylor Park
- Freedom Hill
- Freeman House Store & Museum
- Herndon Depot Museum
- Historic Cemeteries
- Hunter Mill Road
- Mason's Hill
- Old Fairfax Courthouse
- Old Stone Church
- Orange and Alexandria Railroad
- Ox Hill Battlefield Park
- Pohick Church
- Ravensworth
- Rose Hill
- Rowser's Ford
- St. John's Episcopal Church
- St. Mary's Church
- Star Fort
- Sully Historic Site

From your central location in Fairfax County you have easy access to other Civil War historical sites found throughout the Capital Region.

Alexandria:

- Alexandria National Cemetery • The Lyceum Museum
- Fort Ward • Alexandria Black History Museum

Arlington:

- Arlington National Cemetery • Fort C.F. Smith
- Fort Ethan Allen

Prince William County/Manassas:

- Ben Lomond Historic Site • Manassas Museum
- Bristoe Station • Battlefield Heritage Park

Loudoun County:

- Aldie Mill Historic Park • Balls Bluff Battlefield
- Morven Park • Mt. Zion Historic Park

Washington, DC:

- Fort Stevens • The African American Civil War Memorial and Museum

Regional Attractions:

- Antietam/Sharpsburg • Gettysburg • Fredericksburg
- Richmond • Winchester • Harpers Ferry

Fairfax County: Your Capital Region Civil War Base Camp

Beginning your Civil War adventure in Fairfax County will give you the opportunity to connect with Civil War landmarks, museums, memorials and re-enactments—in the exact places where events happened. From Fairfax County, you have easy access to the events and battlefields in Gettysburg, Sharpsburg (Antietam), Manassas, Harpers Ferry and Fredericksburg.



Fairfax County also affords visitors the luxury of renowned entertainment venues, shopping, dining and all that the Capital Region has to offer. Download the Visit Fairfax app to guide you on your journey.

Each year of the Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration some of our sites and attractions will mirror Virginia's annual themes with special events and programs. For more information on these activities, visit www.FairfaxCivilWar.org

Historical images courtesy of the Library of Congress



Fairfax County, Virginia
Connect with America

7.3 County Wide Civil War Markers

The full inventory of the interpretive markers, located throughout the county, verifies the position of Fairfax County as a crossroads of war. The markers’ data, includes types, ownership, locations, and narrative content. The table below provides subject totals by interpretive marker category. Confederate Markers are those with content exclusive to Confederate actions or personages. Markers identified as Union are those with content exclusive to Union actions or personages. If both Union and Confederate are referenced, the markers are categorized as Civil War. Over half of the historical markers throughout the county are identified as such. Memorials, plaques and interpretive markers at churches, cemeteries, in cities and on federal properties were not included in the survey. A full list of Interpretive Markers including type, ownership, location, and narrative content, follows this table.

Table 2: Ownership/Responsible Party of Civil War Markers by Interpretive Category

	Confederate	Union	Civil War	Total
Miscellaneous	3	0	6	9
History Commission	4	1	8	13
Parks	5	7	7	19
VDHR	12	3	11	26
Civil War Trails	3	7	17	27
TOTALS	27	18	49	94

Miscellaneous: Includes privately owned, non-profit, and commercial

Parks: Includes Fairfax County Park Authority and NOVA Parks

VDHR: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

7.31 Braddock District Markers

TITLE: RAVENSWORTH	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Port Royal Road at Ravensworth Shopping Center
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Braddock District
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	
SUMMARY	“Near here stood Ravensworth, a Fitzhugh and Lee family home. Built about 1796 by William Fitzhugh, the mansion stood on the largest single land grant in Fairfax County, the 21,966 acres acquired by Fitzhugh's great-grandfather in 1685. During the Civil War the house was not molested by either side.”
NOTES	The text adds that the second son of Gen. Robert E. Lee Confederate Maj. Gen. W.H.F. ("Rooney") Lee inherited the house. The house burned down in 1926.
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BURKE’S STATION CHRISTMAS RAID – JEB STUART’S RAID	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Old Burke Lake Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Braddock
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown Online photograph dated 2015
SUMMARY	December 1862 JEB Stuart’s cavalry was on the move. “Wade Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, and William H.F. "Rooney" Lee made a

	<p>"forced reconnaissance" behind Union lines to steal supplies, disrupt communications, and harass the Federals."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * attacked Burke Station * Burned Orange and Alexandria RR over Accotink Creek * Union infantry fired upon them at Fairfax Courthouse * rested at Frying Pan * Set up winter quarters near Fredericksburg Jan. 1. 1863
NOTES	Includes Illustration/Painting of Stuart's Raid
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE:	
RAVENSWORTH TEMPORARY SAFE HAVEN	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Port Royal Road Ravensworth Shopping Center
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Braddock
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	2012
SUMMARY	<p>“The nearby Ravensworth mansion provided a safe haven for Mrs. Robert E. Lee (Mary Randolph Custis Lee) at the beginning of the Civil War. Constructed about 1796, Ravensworth was the home of Mrs. Lee’s widowed aunt, Anna Maria Fitzhugh. The newlywed Lees spent part of their honeymoon there in July 1831.</p> <p>In May 1861, Gen. Robert E. Lee left his wife’s home, Arlington House, for Richmond to become commander of state troops and military advisor to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Concerned for his wife’s safety so close to the U.S. capital, Lee urged her to move to her “Cousin Anna’s” home, Ravensworth. She was reluctant to go and later wrote, “I left my home in obedience to the wishes of my husband.” After less than a month, she left Ravensworth for other relatives’ homes after Lee wrote that her presence might imperil Mrs. Fitzhugh.”</p>

NOTES	Also included in the text. February 1863 - Union soldiers cut down most of the trees on the property to build wooden huts. In August 1863 Mosby camped there one night. Mrs. Lee's children inherited the plantation in 1874. The plantation house burned in 1926.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BOG WALLOW AMBUSH	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	East on Braddock Road at intersection with Dunleigh Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Braddock
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2013
SUMMARY	4 December 1861, 55 NJ infantry under command of Col. George W. Taylor set an ambush for Confederate cavalry led by Capt. J. Fred Waring
NOTES	Both sides suffered casualties
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: BURKE STATION	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Old Burke Lake Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Braddock
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1986

SUMMARY	December 1862 Confederate General attacked the Burke Station Railroad depot where he sent a telegram to Union Quartermaster General Meigs
NOTES	In the telegram Stuart complained about the mules he had just captured.
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BURKE STATION RAID	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Little River Turnpike, just outside of Fairfax City
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Braddock
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1937
SUMMARY	December 1862 Confederate General attacked the Burke Station Railroad depot where he sent a telegram to Union Quartermaster General Meigs
NOTES	The text ends with the phrase. "A Famous Joke"
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

7.32 Dranesville District Markers

TITLE: BATTLE OF LEWINSVILLE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lewinsville Park Parking lot
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FCPA
YEAR INSTALLED	2012
SUMMARY	<p>“On September 11, 1861, Lt. Orlando Poe led a party of U.S. Army Topographical Engineers to map the area around Lewinsville for military use. Col. Isaac Stevens and 1,800 men protected the engineers. Stevens’s command included the 79th New York (Highlanders) Infantry, detachments from four other regiments, 90 cavalrymen, and Capt. Charles Griffin’s Battery, 5th U.S. Artillery. Ordered not to bring on a general engagement, the expedition marched from Camp Advance on Chain Bridge Road to Lewinsville, arriving at 10 A.M. Skirmishers and artillerymen guarded the surveyors while Confederate cavalry pickets observed from a safe distance.”</p> <p>Later, 400 Confederate cavalrymen under JEB Stuart attacked. The Union suffered three killed, several wounded and four taken prisoner.</p>
NOTES	Maps and illustrations included

TITLE: ROWSER’S FORD 5,000 CONFEDERATE CAVALRYMEN CROSSED-GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Seneca Road in Great Falls
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville District
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown - Online picture dated 2012

SUMMARY	Describes Confederate General JEB Stuart and 5,000 Confederate cavalymen crossed here on June 27, 1863 on their way to Gettysburg. Also describes the Battle of Gettysburg
NOTES	Includes map of Stuart's route and photos of Stuart and Union General Joseph Hooker
SOURCE:	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: MOSBY'S ROCK	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	McNair Farms Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2000
SUMMARY	"The large boulder, located just south of here, served as an important landmark during the Civil War, when Col. John S. Mosby's Partisan Rangers (43d Battalion, Virginia Cavalry) assembled there to raid Union outposts, communications, and supply lines. Laura Ratcliffe, a young woman who lived nearby and spied for Mosby, concealed money and messages for him under the rock. Mosby credited her with saving him from certain capture by Union cavalry on one occasion. She also was a friend of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart."
NOTES	
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: LAURA RATCLIFFE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Elden St./ Centreville Rd Herndon

SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2007
SUMMARY	Confederate spy Laura Ratcliffe aided both JEB Stuart and John S. Mosby. Mosby credited Ratcliffe with helping him avoid capture.
NOTES	Ratcliffe died in 1923 and is buried nearby in a family cemetery.
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT ROWSER'S FORD	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Great Falls, VA
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	No Va Regional Parks
YEAR INSTALLED	2012
SUMMARY	5,000 Confederate Cavalry led by JEB Stuart, Wade Hampton, John R. Chambliss, and "Fitz" Lee crossed the Potomac River on the night of June 17, 1863 under very hazardous conditions.
NOTES	The marker includes a map and illustration of the crossing. Photos include Capt. Kennon and Major. H.B. McClellan. A quote from McClellan. "No more difficult achievement was accomplished by the cavalry during the war."
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE:

BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE FIRST FEDERAL VICTORY SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Dranesville Tavern Historical site parking lot Herndon Rte. 7
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online picture dated 2007
SUMMARY	Union Infantry and artillery under the command of Gen. Ord set up defensive lines in the area near Dranesville Tavern. On 20 December 1861 Ord fired artillery etc. at General JEB Stuart cavalry. After significant losses, Stuart retreated. 68 Union and 194 Confederate soldiers died. Stuart returned the next day to recover dead and wounded. Described as the first tactical success for the Union and a boost for the morale.
NOTES	The marker has an illustration of the attack, a map, and photos of Stuart and Ord.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: LAURA RATCLIFFE A CIVIL WAR SPY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Arrowbrook Centre Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online picture dated 2018
SUMMARY	Laura Ratcliffe met JEB Stuart while nursing wounded soldiers at his headquarters on December 21, 1861. Stuart wrote letters and poems to Ratcliffe. Mosby credits Ratcliffe with providing him

	information that helped him avoid capture by the Union West Virginia Cavalry.
NOTES	Includes photos of Ratcliffe, Stuart, and Mosby
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: MOSBY'S HERNDON STATION RAID	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Station Street, North of Elden Street
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails- NOVA Parks Property
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online photo dated 2006
SUMMARY	“On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1863, Confederate Capt. John S. Mosby and 40 Partisan Rangers attacked the picket post of the 1st Vermont Cavalry guarding this station on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. The detachment commander Lt. Alexander G. Watson had just been joined by Maj. William Wells and other officers to investigate charges that pickets were stealing from local citizens. Arriving ahead of a Union relief force, Mosby and his men took the pickets by surprise with only one Vermonter wounded. The Union officers were having lunch at the home of Kitty Hanna, whose husband, Nat, ran the general store in the station. The officers were also captured after a brief struggle during which Wells fell through the attic ceiling but was not injured. “
NOTES	Currently undergoing rewrite [July 2020] Includes photos of Mosby and Wells
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: ACTION AT DRANESVILLE	
---	--

ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Georgetown Pike
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR Virginia Dept. of Historical Resources
YEAR INSTALLED	1931
SUMMARY	Confederate JEB Stuart attacked Union forces commanded by Union General Ord on December 20, 1861. Stuart retreated, but returned the next day to pick up wounded
NOTES	
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BENVENUE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Churchill Road and Dolley Madison Blvd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Dranesville
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2001
SUMMARY	“Benvenue” was part of the 3402 acre “Woodberry” estate granted by Lord Fairfax in 1724 to George Turberville. Charles Lee Corbin Turberville was deeded 400 acres in 1796, which included 198 acres that became known as “Benvenue” when acquired by Capt. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, USN, in 1830. The sandstone house reportedly was named after the Louisiana plantation where Jones recovered from wounds received in defending New Orleans on 14 Dec. 1814. During the Civil War the Army of the Potomac's Fourth Corps occupied the surrounding area. “Benvenue” served

	as a field hospital from Oct. 1861 to Mar. 1862. Later the spelling was changed to “Bienvenue”, French for “welcome”.
NOTES	
SOURCE	History Commission Files

7.33 Hunter Mill District Markers

TITLE: FREEDMAN STORE AND MUSEUM CAUGHT IN CONFLICT	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	131 Church Street NE Vienna
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown - Online picture dated 2007
SUMMARY	Describes how the village of Vienna changed hands many times during the war. Lydecker Store, later known as FreemanStore, was used when Union officers quartered there. Also, Confederates used the store as a hospital.
NOTES	Photos of the store and an illustration of a fight at nearby railroad are on the marker.
SOURCE:	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CIVIL WAR ACTION AT VIENNA	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	W & OD Trail reached from Park Street traveling North
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	NOVA Parks
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown Online picture dated 2010
SUMMARY	June 17, 1861, 261 Union Ohio Volunteers on train are ambushed by 700 South Carolina infantry and cavalry. 8 Union men were killed. "War came to the Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad (predecessor of the W&OD) shortly after Virginia seceded from the Union. Before Union forces confiscated the railroad on May 24, 1861, Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee tore up the track and bridges west of Vienna and sent two of the three locomotives south. After the skirmish at Vienna, the <i>Clarke</i> and

	other locomotives shuttled troops and supplies to Union encampments between Alexandria Vienna. The AL&H saw little further action other than occasional harassment by Col. John Mosby's men. “
NOTES	Marker includes illustrations of the “Battle of Vienna”
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: FRYING PAN MEETING HOUSE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Centreville Rd and Frying Pan Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1994
SUMMARY	Discusses the organization and history of the church including that both blacks and whites worshipped in the church and are buried in the cemetery.
NOTES	The text includes, “During the Civil War, Union and Confederate forces each used the meetinghouse several times as a picket post.”
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CROSSROADS TO WAR	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Hunter Mill Rd and Hunter Station Rd
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill

OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2009
SUMMARY	“In Sept. 1862, the Confederate Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's cavalry brigade passed here on route to Maryland during the Antietam Campaign. Traveling on the way to Pennsylvania on 17 June 1863, part of the Union's Army of the Potomac bivouacked just north of here, followed by the army's commander, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, on 26 June. The next day, Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart also passed here en route to Gettysburg. “
NOTES	
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: SHARPSBURG (ANTIETAM) CAMPAIGN	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Leesburg Pike near North Falls Court Reston
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1935
SUMMARY	“Here Lee entered this road from Ox Hill, September 3, 1862, and turned West toward Leesburg. Crossing the Potomac at White's Ford, the army entered Maryland, September 5-6, 1862.”
NOTES	
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT NEAR HUNTER'S MILL	
---	--

ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lawyers Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2011
SUMMARY	Col. Robert Ransom Jr.'s 1st North Carolina Cavalry attacked 94 men of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry under Capt. Charles Bell. Union were defeated - one killed, six wounded. 26 captured
NOTES	JEB Stuart is quoted in the text, "The result of this our first engagement with the enemy's cavalry is, I doubt not, highly satisfactory to the General-In-Chief."
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CIVIL WAR STAR FORT 1861-1865	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	North Center Street , Vienna
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown - On line photo dated 2007
SUMMARY	Star Shaped Civil War earth works fortification on Gunnell family property. Thought to be built between 1863 and 1865 to protect the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad that ran nearby.
NOTES	There are nine Gunnell Confederates listed in inventory of names
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: TERROR BY THE TRACKS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	W & OD trail in Vienna, reached by Hunter Mill Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	NOVA Parks, Friends of the W & OD Trail, Hunter Mill Defense League
YEAR INSTALLED	2009
SUMMARY	<p>“On October 18, 1864 Reverend John B. Read, a lay preacher at the Falls Church Baptist Church, was executed in dense pine woods by the railroad bridge here at Piney Branch. Early that morning a contingent of Confederate Colonel John Singleton Mosby's Partisan Rangers, led by Captain Richard Montjoy, conducted a raid on Falls Church looking for horses. Upon realizing an attack was underway, Read blew a horn to alert the Home Guard and Union pickets. As a result, Read and a black man, both members of the Home Guard, were taken prisoner.” A Union army surgeon determined Read died by execution. The black man survived having his ear shot off.</p> <p>“For many years after the war, local legend held that children jumping rope would chant: Isn't any school, Isn't any teacher; Isn't any church, Mosby shot the preacher.”</p>
NOTES	Pictured on the marker: Reverend John. B. Read. Capt. Richard Montjoy and Col. John S. Mosby
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: STRATEGIC JUNCTION- HUNTER MILL ROAD AND A,L & H RAILROAD	
---	--

ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Hunter Mill Road near the Intersection with W & OD Trail
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	NOVA Parks, Friends of the W & OD Trail, Hunter Mill Defense League
YEAR INSTALLED	2009
SUMMARY	At the beginning of the American Civil War in mid-1861, Union General Irvin McDowell, Commander, Army of Northeastern Virginia, knew that his army lacked an adequate supply of wagons. "The Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad (today's W&OD Trail) was recognized as the primary means in Northern Virginia for transporting mass amounts of troops and supplies westwards to engage the Confederate Army. Confederate General Robert E. Lee, Commander, VA Volunteers, recognizing the importance of the railroad and understanding it would be impossible for him to defend, ordered the destruction of the tracks on June 10, 1861. Even after the tracks were torn up west of Vienna it continued to be used as a foot and cavalry path by both Union and Confederate forces."
NOTES	Text includes a timeline from June 1861 – October 1864 of Civil War events including attacks Confederates by Mosby and Stuart and the execution of Reverend John Read which happened nearby.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: RAILROAD IN VIENNA 1859-1968	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Virginia Centennial Park
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Vienna Centennial Caboose Committee, Vienna Centennial Co.

YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown Online photo dated 2007
SUMMARY	Text describes the history of the Railroad in Vienna Including June 7, 1861 when 1 st Ohio Infantrymen commanded by Brig. Gen.Schenck, traveling by train, were ambushed by 1 st South Carolina volunteers
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: FIELDS OF FIRE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Hunter Mill Road and Water Falls Lane
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2014
SUMMARY”	On 17 June 1863, early in the Gettysburg Campaign, the Union XII Corps camped just north of here. The men left Fairfax Courthouse at daybreak, ate breakfast at Hunter's Mill, and halted by 11 AM because of extreme heat, 99 degrees in the shade. Devastated by sunstroke casualties two days earlier during the grueling 25-mile-long march north, the Corps continued to suffer. Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, the First Division Commander, noted on the 17th that ‘the dry old grass of the fields and woods got on fire, and filled the air with smoke and additional heat.’
NOTES	
SOURCE	https://vcris.dhr.virginia.gov/HistoricMarkers/Account/Logon

TITLE: CIVIL WAR AT FRYING PAN SPRING MEETING HOUSE
--

ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Centreville Rd. and Copper Ridge Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2013
SUMMARY	Both Confederate JEB Stuart and Mosby camped nearby
NOTES	Church Building was used as Confederate field hospital
SOURCE	History Commission Files
ENTRY	Marker
TITLE:	Gooding's Tavern 1807-1879
LOCATION	Little River Turnpike (236) across from NVCC
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2011
SUMMARY	The Gooding family operated a tavern, blacksmith shop and stable. Civil War skirmishes took place around the tavern.
NOTES	24 August 1863 John S. Mosby was severely wounded here while engaging with the Union 2 nd Mass. Cavalry.
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: HUNTER MILL ROAD	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Hunter Mill Road, north of Chain Bridge Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill

OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2009
SUMMARY	Hunter Mill Road was used by both sides traveling to the Battles of Manassas, Peninsula Campaign, Gettysburg and Antietam. Neighbors along the road experienced damage of property.
NOTES	
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: FREEDOM HILL REDOUBT - LATE WAR PROTECTION	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Old Courthouse Road Vienna
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Hunter Mill
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	2012
SUMMARY	<p>“On New Year’s Day 1865, two 13th New York Cavalry troopers encountered a concealed force of thirty Confederates near Freedom Hill. One of the Union soldiers escaped and spread the word, but patrols failed to capture any of the Confederates. Later that month, Union authorities ordered the construction of the redoubt. Military dispatches and other official communications from the Freedom Hill redoubt confirm the fact that the fort saw no significant action during its brief lifetime. A company of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Regiment was stationed here as part of a larger contingent assigned to protect the signal tower at the nearby Peach Grove Stockade. Freedom Hill’s fortifications also offered protection to couriers and patrols on Chain Bridge Road as they sought to elude Confederate Col. John S. Mosby’s Rangers. The Freedom Hill redoubt was built to standard army design. A gun platform was located in the center, the earthen walls were lined with timber, and ditches ringed the exterior. The</p>

	soldiers were not shielded from the weather, nor did the earthworks protect against anything but small arms fire.
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

7.34 Lee District Markers

TITLE: FAIRVIEW CAUGHT IN HISTORY'S CROSSFIRE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Tennessee Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Lee
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online photo dated 2019
SUMMARY	Site of Burgundy plantation owned by Bushrod Froebel from 1847 to 1854 then sold to Fairfax. Union officers occupied the house and men camped near the house. Mosby and his rangers visited house twice. Margaret Fairfax escaped being killed when a "Ball" came tearing through the walls of the home. Since 1936 it has been a private residence.
NOTES	Marker text does not provide first name of Fairfax who bought the house from Froebel.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: BIRTHPLACE OF FITZHUGH LEE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Franconia Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Lee
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2004
SUMMARY	Relates the military life of Confederate Major General Fitzhugh Lee before, during, and after the Civil War.

NOTES	Included in the text, Fitzhugh Lee served with JEB Stuart and was Gen. Robert E. Lee's nephew
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RR STRATEGIC TARGET	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Main Parking Lot of Lake Accotink Park
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Lee
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown Online Picture dated 2007
SUMMARY	Text describes history of the railroad and the Confederate Stuart's raid of Burke Station and Fitzhugh Lee's attempt to burn the wooden trestle bridge in December 1862. It includes "Maj. John S. Mosby's Rangers and Confederate civilians continued to make nighttime raids, however, tearing up tracks and attempting to derail trains. The raiders often concealed themselves in drainage culverts beneath the rail bed while waiting to sabotage passing trains." A sidebar includes the history of the Ravensworth plantation and the relationship between the Fitzhugh Family and the Lee Family.
NOTES	Photos on the marker include the Ravensworth Mansion, JEB Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee (nephew of Robert E. Lee)
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: LAKE ACCOTINK	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Near main parking lot Lake Accotink Park

	7500 Accotink Park Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Lee
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown – Online photo dated 2008
SUMMARY	“The railroad trestle was built as part of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in 1851. During his 28 December 1862 raid on nearby Burke’s Station, Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart dispatched 12 men under the command of Fitz Lee to burn the railroad bridge over Accotink Creek. Stuart also tore up the rails and cut telegraph lines before withdrawing. The trestle was later rebuilt and continued carrying Union supplies for the duration of the war.”
NOTES	The marker text describes the history of the Lake Accotink area including Native Americans, Civil War, Camp Humphreys, and Springfield Dam. Includes photos and illustrations associated with the history,
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA TRESTLE BRIDGE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lake Accotink Park main parking lot
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Lee
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2003
SUMMARY	Confederate Major General JEB Stuart ordered Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and men to burn down the railroad bridge. They started a fire but it did not completely burn the bridge down. Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was the nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee

NOTES	
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: ROSE HILL	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	6209 Rose Hill Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Lee
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2000
SUMMARY	Rose Hill plantation house was built by Daniel French, who built the Pohick Church. 28 September 1863 Mosby and men attacked and captured Union loyalist Daniel F. Dulany, whose son Mosby Ranger French Dulany helped to capture his father.
NOTES	
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: THE SPY WITH THE GLASS EYE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Old Beulah Street and Hilltop Village Center Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Lee District
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Franconia Museum
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- on line photo dated 2017
SUMMARY	“In early January 1862, Colonel Wade Hampton, with a small detachment of cavalymen crossed the Occoquan River, and rode towards Pohick Church looking for a fight. After going only a few miles beyond the church on Telegraph Road, it encountered a small

	<p>body of Union cavalry that immediately turned towards Alexandria and fled with Hampton and his men in hot pursuit. Hampton was reaching the top hill, a Texas scout dashed out from the left hand side of the road informing him to stop because he was leading his men into a Union ambush at the bottom of the hill. Heeding the warning, Hampton immediately halted and formed the squadron at the top of Potter’s Hill.”</p> <p>The scout who alerted Col. Hampton was John Burke, who had a glass eye. After a short engagement, Hampton decided to retreat back across the Occoquan.</p>
NOTES	<p>There are illustrations of Col. John Burke and Col. Wade Hampton. Another illustration depicts cavalry at full gallop. There is no caption for this illustration.</p> <p>The marker does not face the street.</p>
SOURCE	<p>www.hmdb.org historical marker database</p>

7.35 Mason District Markers

TITLE: BAILEY'S CROSSROADS CIVIL WAR ENGAGEMENTS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Leesburg Pike
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2000
SUMMARY	“After the First Battle of Manassas, Confederate troops led by Col. J.E.B. Stuart occupied nearby Munson's and Mason's Hills from late July until they abandoned their position about 29 Sept. 1861. Confederate troops fought skirmishers of the Union 2d and 3d Michigan Infantry around Bailey's Crossroads for several days starting 28 Aug. 1861. “
NOTES	Union forces occupied the area after the Confederates left and went to Centreville.
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: MASON'S HILL	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Columbia Pike in Annandale
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2000

SUMMARY	“During the Civil War, Confederate Col. J. E.B. Stuart used Mason’s Hill and nearby Munson’s Hill as outposts for the First Virginia Cavalry from late July to the end of Sept. 1861.”
NOTES	Also, the text describes the installation on Mason’s Hill a signal station and telescope to observe Union troops in DC.
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: JEB STUART AT MUNSON’S HILL	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Leesburg Pike near Seven Corners
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1992
SUMMARY	After First Battle of Manassas, Col. JEB Stuart and men camped at Munson’s Hill, the closest that Confederates had been to DC. Stuart watched the Union launch balloons to observe the Confederates. He installed “Quaker” guns to confound the Union. While here on September 24 he was promoted to Brig. General.
NOTES	Quaker guns are logs painted black with wagon wheels flanking them to make them look like cannons from afar.
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: MASON’S HILL – STRATEGIC LOCATION	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Mason District Park Columbia Pike Annandale VA

SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	2012
SUMMARY	Mason's Hill was a strategic location because of its elevation and being near Columbia Pike and Little River Turnpike. Mason's Hill was intended to be a signal station for the Confederates to receive messages from a Confederate spy E. Pliny Bryan who lived in a rooming house in DC. The plans were abandoned. The Union took over the area after the Confederates abandoned it.
NOTES	Includes Photos of Stuart and Lincoln
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: FORT BUFFALO	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Seven Corners – on Sleepy Hollow Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2000
SUMMARY	“Nearby once stood Fort Buffalo. This earthwork fortification was built by the 21st New York Infantry of the Union army in 1861 and named for the troops’ hometown. During the Civil War, a concentration of forts existed in the Seven Corners section of Falls Church. These structures were used in the Union defense of Washington. First occupied by Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell’s troops during the First Manassas Campaign, the fort was briefly occupied by the Confederates following that Union defeat in July 1861. In the 1950s, Seven Corners shopping center and the surrounding community was developed on land once part of and surrounding Fort Buffalo.”

NOTES	
SOURCE	https://vcris.dhr.virginia.gov/HistoricMarkers/Account/Logon

TITLE: LINCOLN REVIEWS TROOPS AT BAILEY'S CROSSROADS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Leesburg Pike and Charles Street
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1992
SUMMARY	“After the Union defeat on 21 July 1861 at the First Battle of Manassas, Lincoln appointed Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan as commander of the demoralized army. A superb organizer, McClellan rebuilt the army and on 20 November 1861 staged a formal military review here, between Munson's Hill and Bailey's Crossroads. Lincoln and his entire cabinet attended. Occupying nearly 200 acres, some 50,000 troops, "including seven divisions—seven regiments of cavalry, ninety regiments of infantry, [and] twenty batteries of artillery," took part in the review, at that time the largest ever held in America.”
NOTES	
SOURCE	https://vcris.dhr.virginia.gov/HistoricMarkers/Account/Logon

TITLE: MOSBY ATTACKS ANNANDALE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Intersection Championship Dr and service road Little River Turnpike

SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2009
SUMMARY	Confederate John S. Mosby, 300 rangers and 2 field artillery attacked Union stockade commanded by Union Capt. Joseph Schneider. 24 August 1864
NOTES	Mosby broke off attack after one hour possibly because of threat of Union reinforcements.
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: ACTION AT ANNANDALE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Little River Turnpike (236) and Hillbrook Dr. at George Mason Regional Library
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2010
SUMMARY	200 Confederate Cavalrymen overran a Union barricade of New York Volunteers on 2 December 1861
NOTES	Confederates retreated when Union reinforcements arrived
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: SPRINGFIELD STATION	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Hechinger Drive- a stop on the VRE today
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mason
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission

RESPONSIBLE PARTY	
YEAR INSTALLED	1999
SUMMARY	Station on "Springfield Farm" owned by Henry Daingerfield. Site of two Confederate raids, 3 October 1861 and 3 August 1863
NOTES	
SOURCE	History Commission Files

7.36 Mount Vernon District Markers

TITLE: THE ROSE HILL RAID – A NOT SO TENDER REUNION	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Rose Hill Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mount Vernon
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails “Mosby’s Confederacy” Series
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown - On line Photograph dated 2013
SUMMARY	On September 28, 1863 Mosby and his men “rode along Telegraph Road to the Rose Hill Plantation to surprise the governor’s aide, Col. Daniel F. Dulany. One of Mosby's Rangers, French Dulany, was Col. Dulany's son.” Col. F. Dulany was imprisoned, exchanged and survived the war.
NOTES	<p>Painting of Mosby and horse and quote by Mosby included on the sign.”</p> <p><i>“The Colonel sarcastically remarked to his son that he had an old pair of shoes he had better take, as he reckoned they were darned scarce in the Confederacy, whereupon the son holding up his leg which was encased in a fine pair of cavalry boots just captured from a sutler, asked the old man what he thought of that.”</i> — Maj. John S. Mosby, October 1, 1863</p> <p>The Rose Hill frame house burned in 1895.</p>
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON FT. WILLARD	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	6625 Ft. Willard Circle
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mount Vernon

OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online photograph dated 2011
SUMMARY	Fort Willard was one of 68 forts built around DC to defend against Confederate attack
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: PARAPET AND GUN PLATFORMS MOUNT EAGLE PARK	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Huntington Park Drive East
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Mount Vernon
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown – online picture dated 2019
SUMMARY	<p>“The battery between Fort O'Rourke and Fort Farnsworth was an ‘unnamed’ battery, originally designed for six guns. The gun platforms stood vacant unless the defenses south of Alexandria were threatened. The parapet was arranged so that its face was almost perpendicular to Forts Weed and Farnsworth. When the battery was manned, the field guns would have provided crossfire, striking the enemy in the flank as they approached the forts. . . Garrison troops at Fort Farnsworth and Fort O'Rourke between 1862 and 1865 included the 34th Massachusetts Infantry, the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, the 142d Ohio Infantry, and the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. “</p>
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

7.37 Providence District Markers

TITLE: FAIRFAX COUNTY COURTHOUSE -WAR ON THE COURTHOUSE GROUNDS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Fairfax County Historical Courthouse Lawn
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Providence
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Replacement Text installed 2020 November
SUMMARY	The text describes the activities at the courthouse prior to 1861 including business dealings, court hearings, registrations of freed African Americans, and sales of those enslaved. The description also includes information about the Order of Secession vote, skirmishes in the area, and the occupations of the courthouse by both sides during the Civil War. A side bar describes the theft and later return of Martha Washington's will.
NOTES	Two Images are included- US Army Troops at the courthouse and a copy of graffiti left by a Union soldier in a court ledger.
SOURCE	Fairfax County Circuit Court Historic Records

7.38 Springfield District Markers

TITLE:	
SKIRMISH AT ST. MARY’S – VICTORY OR DEATH MOSBY’S CONFEDERACY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Near the church parking lot – Fairfax Station Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails “Mosby’s Confederacy” Series
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown - Online photograph dated 2006
SUMMARY	8 August 1864 at St. Mary’s Catholic Church, Confederate John S. Mosby and rangers encounter Union New York Volunteer Cavalry men commanded by Capt John McMenamin and Capt. James Fleming. Union broke line and fled toward the courthouse. Union suffered 5 dead, 8 wounded and 20 men captured.
NOTES	Mosby quoted “Come on men, victory or death!” 39 horses were also captured.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE:	
SKIRMISH AT ST. MARY’S – VICTORY OR DEATH MOSBY’S CONFEDERACY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Near the church parking lot – Fairfax Station Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails “Mosby’s Confederacy” Series
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown - Online photograph dated 2006

SUMMARY	8 August 1864 at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Confederate John S. Mosby and rangers encounter Union New York Volunteer Cavalry men commanded by Capt John McMenamin and Capt. James Fleming. Union broke line and fled toward the courthouse. Union suffered 5 dead, 8 wounded and 20 men captured.
NOTES	Mosby quoted "Come on men, victory or death!" 39 horses were also captured.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: CLARA H. BARTON, FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Rte. 123 and Fairfax Station Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax Chapter American National Red Cross
YEAR INSTALLED	1961
SUMMARY	Here in September 1862 Clara Barton ministered to 3,000 suffering soldiers after the Second Battle of Manassas
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: FAIRFAX STATION- THE ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Fairfax Station Museum – Fairfax Station Road

SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails Fairfax Station Railroad Museum
YEAR INSTALLED	2003
SUMMARY	Text relates the history of the Station from 1852 – 1988 . Also includes description of Clara Barton ministering here to 3.000 soldiers after the Second Battle of Manassas
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: DEVEREUX STATION	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Main Street Clifton
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	2012
SUMMARY	Orange and Alexandria Railroad was targeted by the Confederates frequently. November 25, 1863 Capt, James C. Kincheloe and his brother Sgt. Williams S.Kincheloe attacked the station. In retaliation, the Union picked up suspicious Clifton residents including the Kincheloe’s father, John Kincheloe IV.
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: MARYLAND (ANTIETAM/ SHARPSBURG) CAMPAIGN	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Monument Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2000
SUMMARY	“Following the Battle of Ox Hill (Chantilly) on 1 Sept. 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee pondered his options and strategy. Encouraged by Confederate victories and Union disorganization, Lee acted quickly to continue the offensive. On 3 Sept., Lee's Army of Northern Virginia marched north towards Leesburg, from where it could cross into Maryland, flank the Washington fortifications, and draw the Union army out of Virginia. The troops of Maj. Gens. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and James Longstreet moved north on Ox Road past Frying Pan and Herndon Station to Dranesville. The army concentrated around Leesburg and forded the Potomac into Maryland Sept, 4-7. “
NOTES	The marker text does not clearly indicate that Lee marched near the location of the historical marker.
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: LEE CHAPEL CHURCH	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lee Chapel Rd. and Fairfax County Parkway. Yardarm Lane
SUPERVISORY	Springfield

DISTRICT	
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Burke United Methodist and descendants of those buried in the cemetery are trustees
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown
SUMMARY	Lee Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1871 and was named in honor of Robert E. Lee The Chapel was closed in 1951 because of the plans for the federal airport [Dulles] to be built in Burke. The Chapel stood empty and was vandalized until the decision was made to intentionally burn it.
NOTES	The Lee Chapel Cemetery, which is still active, surrounds the marker.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: REID- BALLARD HOUSE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Near Cedar Lakes Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online picture dated 2007
SUMMARY	“The historic Reid-Ballard House once stood 140 yards west-northwest of this marker. The original log structure was built by Joseph Reid before the Revolution on land inherited by his wife, Barbara Walker Reid. The house and land passed to succeeding generations of Reids and upon his death in 1860, Col. John Reid willed the house, 143 acres and two slaves, Daniel and Harriet, to his granddaughter, Mary Lillie Reid Thrift.” The Battle of Ox Hill

	September 1, 1862 raged around the house which was briefly used to shelter injured Union troops.
NOTES	Also described in the text. In 1874 Mary Thrift married former Confederate Lt. John N. Ballard, a veteran of Mosby's Rangers In 1915, the Ballards donated the land for monuments to be installed which honored Union Generals Kearny and Stevens who were killed during the battle.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: SANGSTER'S STATION – TEARS AND LOVE FOR THE BLUE AND LOVE AND TEARS FOR THE GREY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Near the RR tracks in Clifton – Main Street and Ford Lane
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown – Picture online dated 2017
SUMMARY	March 1862 Union NY Cavalry encountered a Confederate rearguard at Sangster's Station. One Union cavalry soldier was killed. Second attack occurred December 17, 1863. Confederate cavalry of the Laurel Brigade, with local soldiers of the Chinquapin Rangers captured a Union stockade fort guarding the railroad.
NOTES	Includes a picture of a white bronze marker that had four panels with details about the battle which was installed near Sangster's Station and has since disappeared. Another photo shows the details of one of the panels with a handshake of a Confederate and Union soldier and the quote Tears and Love for the Blue and Love and Tears for the Grey. Co. I, 155 N.Y. Vol's.

	Capt. John McAnally, Commanding, Engaged General R.L. Rosser Confederate Cav. Dec. 17, 1863.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: THE BATTLE OF OX HILL AFTERMATH OF THE INVASION OF MARYLAND	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park – ninth trail stop 4134 West Ox Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	“After the battle [of Ox Hill], Major General James Longstreet’s wing arrived at Chantilly. With Lee’s army now united, the Confederates held their position and rested on September 2, their camps sprawling from Ox Hill to Chantilly and beyond. On September 3, Lee marched his army to Dranesville, then to Leesburg and the Potomac River fords. There, on September 4, the Army of Northern Virginia began crossing into Maryland. The invasion of Maryland would draw the Union army out of Virginia and move the war to Union territory”
NOTES	Map of troops movements and illustration of Stonewall Jackson’s troops wading the Potomac River.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE:

WOLF RUN SHOALS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	End of Wolf Run Shoals Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails, NOVA Parks
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online picture dated 2014
SUMMARY	<p>“During the Civil War, both Union and Confederate forces considered Wolf Run SHOALS an essential crossing point on the Occoquan River through 1963. Confederate regiments camped on the south side of the SHOALS and posted pickets there from the winter of 1861–1862 until March 1862.”</p> <p>Last military use was by Mosby in April 1865.</p>
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BOULDERS AND QUARTZ STONE AT OX HILL	
ENTRY	Monument/ Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority installed marker Chantilly Battlefield Association own the boulders
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	<p>The boulders and quartz stone beside this fence mark the location where Union General Isaac Stevens fell with the flag of the 79th New York “Highlanders” during the initial Union assault. Here, Stevens’ troops threw down the fence and drove Hay’s Louisiana</p>

	brigade back through the woods.
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: KEARNY'S STUMP AND THE MONUMENT LOT	
ENTRY	Monument/Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Chantilly Battlefield Association owner of granite stump Fairfax County Park Authority marker
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	<p>“The history of this small granite monument marked simply “Kearny’s Stump,” is a mystery. According to tradition, a tree stood here at the time of the Ox Hill battle that subsequently became known as the “Kearny Tree.” It was said to be either the place where General Kearny was killed, or where his body lay after the battle ended. Both of these scenarios are doubtful. Kearny was definitely killed in the cornfield west of here. The Confederates recovered his body and took it to Stonewall Jackson’s headquarters near Chantilly. It is known, however, that General Stevens was killed in this immediate vicinity, and <i>his</i> death <i>may</i> be the actual basis for the legend. The only certainty is, in 1915, the rotting tree stump, known then as “Kearny’s Stump,” became the focal point for the deed description of the 50 x 100-foot monument lot donated by John and Mary Ballard. The stump was then replaced by this permanent monument. “</p>
NOTES	Granite stump replaced rotted tree stump
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BATTLE OF OX HILL ATTACK AND DEATH OF STEVENS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	Description of the death of Brig. Gen. Isaac Stevens “As he neared the rail fence (directly ahead of you), Stevens was shot in the head and fell with the flag draping his body. The heavens then opened. Lightning streaked the sky, thunder crashed, and heavy winds drove sheets of rain. The Highlanders surged over Stevens’ lifeless body and the fence, driving Hays’ Louisiana brigade back through the woods.”
NOTES	Included on the marker: Photo of Stevens, Illustration of his death, and battle map
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BATTLE OF OX HILL THE DEATH OF KEARNY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax,
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)

YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	Describes death of Major General Philip Kearny “In an instant there were cries of “That’s a Yankee officer!” “Surrender!” “Halt!” “Shoot him!” Kearny threw himself forward and dug in his spurs, but a dozen muskets flashed in the growing darkness. Kearny was shot from his horse and died instantly in the muddy cornfield.”
NOTES	Included on the marker: Photograph of Kearny; Illustration of his death: Illustration of Robert E. Lee under a flag of truce sending Kearny’s body back to Union lines; battle map
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BATTLE OF OX HILL GENERAL RENO’S PROBE EAST OF OX ROAD	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	Description of the battle as “Two of Reno’s regiments, the 6th New Hampshire and 51st Pennsylvania, joined the fight west of Ox Road and supported Stevens’ division.”
NOTES	Included on the marker is an illustration of the battle and a map
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE:

DEATH OF GENERAL STEVENS AND KEARNY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online picture dated 2014
SUMMARY	<p>“About 4 p.m. September 1, as storm clouds gathered, Stevens attacked Jackson's column at Ox Hill. A fierce battle ensued as a violent thunderstorm lashed the combatants with high winds and rain. Stevens was shot through the head and killed. As Stevens's troops fell back, Gen. Philip Kearny brought up several brigades of III Corps troops and attacked Jackson's right. The attack faltering, Kearny rode forward in the rain and gloom to reconnoiter, found himself in the Confederate lines, was shot from his horse and killed. Darkness halted further fighting. About 500 Confederate troops and perhaps 1,000 Union troops were killed or wounded. The Union army retreated during the night to Alexandria and the defenses of Washington. On September 3, Lee's army moved towards Leesburg and the Potomac River fords. Lee's army entered Maryland September 4-7. The Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) was fought September 17, ending Lee's Maryland adventure. “</p>
NOTES	Included: Illustration of the battle and battle map
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: ATTACK OF GENERAL BIRNEY’S BRIGADE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax

SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority FCPA
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	Generals Kearny and Stevens intercepted Stonewall Jackson's men on Little River Turnpike, Gen. David Birney's Brigade pushed forward and engaged North Carolina Brigades of generals Branch and Pender. Heavy rain disabled the weapons which resulted in fierce fighting with bayonets and muskets used as clubs.
NOTES	Included on the marker: photos of Generals Birney and Branch and battle map
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: SELECMAN (SNYDER'S) FORD	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	End of Van Thompson Road at Occoquan Reservoir
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Prince William County Historical Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2009
SUMMARY	"Near here on the Occoquan River was Selecman's Ford, a rocky, narrow river crossing used by both sides during the Civil War. The 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry with 100 men of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry crossed this ford on December 19, 1862 to defend Occoquan from General Wade Hampton's raiding horsemen. On December 28, 1862, a day after General J.E.B. Stuart struck Dumfries and Occoquan, General Fitzhugh Lee's

	cavalry brigade encountered 250 men of the 2nd and 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry on a reconnaissance and drove them back to Selecman's Ford. The Confederate cavalry with Major John Pelham's horse artillery charged single file across the ford and pursued the Union two miles into Fairfax County where they sacked and burned a Union camp. The outnumbered Union lost 2 officers killed, 10 enlisted wounded, and 100 men captured. Stuart's "Christmas Raid" continued on to Burke Station and Fairfax Courthouse. The Occoquan dam, completed in 1958, flooded the ford site forever. '
NOTES	Marker stands at water's edge in Fairfax County across from Prince William County. Located in Sandy Run's Regional Park
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BATTLE OF OX HILL (CHANTILLY)	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Monument Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	2000
SUMMARY	Stonewall Jackson's men encountered Union troops at Ox Hill. Fierce fight here and two Union generals Stevens and Kearny were killed. Union Major General Pope and men retreated to Alexandria and the defenses of Washington
NOTES	September 1, 1862 After the second battle of Manassas
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BATTLE OF CHANTILLY (OX HILL)	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Monument Drive and Fairfax County Parkway
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1990
SUMMARY	Stonewall Jackson's men encountered Union troops at Ox Hill. Fierce fight here and two Union generals Stevens and Kearny were killed. Union Major General Pope and men retreated to Alexandria and the defenses of Washington. The battle ended the Second Manassas campaign and led to Lee's invasion of Maryland.
NOTES	
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BATTLE OF CHANTILLY OX HILL	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Fairfax Towne Center Monument Drive, West Ox Road, and Lee Jackson Highway
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Developers Diversified Realty Macquarie DDR Trust Fairfax Towne Center
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown - on line photo dated 2006
SUMMARY	The text describes that the Ox Hill battle on September 1, 1862 ended in a stalemate with an estimated total of 1100 Union and

	Confederate casualties. After this battle, Lee moved his forces into Maryland which resulted in the Battle of Antietam.
NOTES	The metal sign on a pole is installed in a plaza at the shopping center. At the top of the marker there are crossed flags, one US and one Confederate.
Source:	www. hmdb.org historical marker data base

TITLE: WOUNDS SUFFERED AT OX HILL	
ENTRY	Kiosk
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	Describes both the dead and wounded from the battle. “The Wounded Left Behind-During the Ox Hill battle, the Confederates established temporary hospitals at locations along the Little River Turnpike. Afterward, they moved most of their wounded 2.5 miles west to a field hospital at the Chantilly House and plantation. The Union forces collected their wounded at the Millan House, just south of here, which served as the Union hospital. There, surgeons worked until late at night doing amputations. Around 3 a.m., the Union army withdrew toward Jermantown and Fairfax Courthouse. The most seriously wounded were left behind and became prisoners by dawn.
NOTES	Included on the marker: an illustration of moving the wounded, a photo of Millan home used as a field hospital and a map
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: OX HILL BATTLEFIELD PARK AND INTERPRETIVE TRAIL	
ENTRY	Kiosk
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	Describes the loop trail and describes the generals who fought there. USA Kearny and Stevens; CSA Lawton and A.P. Hill
NOTES	Includes on the marker a map of the trail
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: SEQUEL TO SECOND MANASSAS	
ENTRY	Kiosk
LOCATION	Ox Hill Battlefield Park 4134 West Ox Rd, Fairfax
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)
YEAR INSTALLED	2008
SUMMARY	Describes the details of the battle and its results “Despite wet ammunition, the bloodshed continued until darkness brought an indecisive end to the struggle. There was no tactical resolution—only exhaustion, the wounded and the dead. During the night, Union forces withdrew and eventually reached the safety of Washington’s defenses. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia

	marched toward Leesburg and, on September 4, began fording the Potomac River, initiating the Maryland Campaign. “
NOTES	Includes a detailed map of the whole battle
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: BURKE’S STATION WOOD CHOPPERS AND TEAMSTERS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Old Burke Lake Road in front of the fire department
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Springfield
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails - Burke Historical Society
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online picture dated 2015
SUMMARY	<p>“During the Civil War, African American laborers chopped wood and conveyed it to Burke’s Station, a major Union timber transportation station located here on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. To supply the Union army and engineers with timber for railroad ties, bridge trusses, stockades, and firewood, wood choppers cut down thousands of acres of woodland along the railroad in Fairfax County. The wood was then transported by rail to Alexandria. On October 28, 1863, Confederate guerillas captured about 25 mules, a wagon master, and several contrabands at work near here. When the Confederates ordered the wagon master to lead them to the station guard, one of the contrabands escaped to warn the garrison. They fired a volley when the Confederates approached and drove them off. The wagon master, contrabands, and mules were all rescued.”</p>
NOTES	Included on the marker: a map of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, an aerial photo of its original location; photos of wood choppers, teamsters, and huts

SOURCE	www.hmdb.org
--------	--

7.39 Sully District Markers

TITLE: BLACKBURN'S FORD - GUARDING THE FORDS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Centreville Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails – NOVA Parks Property
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online photo dated 2007
SUMMARY	<p>“On July 17, 1861, anticipating the Union attack, Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard ordered Confederate forces to abandon the extensive earthworks on the open plains at Centreville and withdraw behind the strong naturally wooded defensive position of the Bull Run Stream. Beauregard knew the Union would not cross Bull Run except at the fords and bridges because the riverbanks were steep and the approaches to other crossings impassable. The new defensive position increased the Confederate chances for victory and protected the vital railroad junction at Manassas that was used to supply and reinforce the Southern army. The first tactical use of railroads in history to deliver troops to combat occurred on July 21, 1861, at the Battle of First Manassas when three Confederate brigades (9,000 men) under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston arrived at Manassas Junction from the Shenandoah Valley. “</p>
NOTES	Map on marker shows the troop placements
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CLOVER HILL	
ENTRY	Marker

LOCATION	Centreville Rd. Near Lees Corner
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2014
SUMMARY	Residence of Charles Turley whose Grandson was a Mosby's Ranger – The residence burned down in 1995.
NOTES	Slave Cabins were located near the home
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: CROSS FARM	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Walney Park Drive and Autumn Glory Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2017
SUMMARY	Generations of Cross family farmed and lived here. Benjamin Cross was a slave owner and veteran of War of 1812. In 1869 family sold five acres to emancipated slave, Charles Brooks. Benjamin Cross home burned down in 1871. Current farmhouse was built by Albert Judkins Cross in 1905. Cross family lived in the house until 1959.
NOTES	
SOURCE	History Commission Files

TITLE: MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD INDEPENDENT LINE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Near north trail head of Cub Run Stream Park
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	History Commission
YEAR INSTALLED	2003
SUMMARY	Railroad Gap line intended to connect Manassas to Alexandria was never completed. During the Civil War, both sides used the railroad roadbed for shelter.
NOTES	
SOURCE:	History Commission Files

TITLE: BATTERY RIDGE	
ENTRY	Metal marker on pole
LOCATION	Battery Ridge Lane
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Unknown - located in Battery Ridge Subdivision
YEAR INSTALLED	2009
SUMMARY	<p>“Located 40 ft. south of this location is the Flagler and Forsyth Family Cemetery, 1866.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>Located 80 ft. to the north is a Civil War Fortification, 1861-</p>

	1862. This was a part of a large military complex that extended from Centreville to Manassas.”
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CAMPAIGN OF SECOND MANASSAS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Machen Road and Lee Highway
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1931
SUMMARY	Seven miles south is Manassas, where Jackson, on his turning movement around Pope, destroyed vast quantities of supplies, August 26–27, 1862. Hill and Ewell of Jackson's force, coming from Manassas, reached Centreville on their way to Jackson's position north of Groveton, August 28, 1862.
NOTES	
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Near intersection of Lee -Jackson Memorial Highway and Sully Road

SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1986
SUMMARY	“This road, along which many of his skirmishes took place, is named for Colonel John Singleton Mosby, commander of the 43rd Battalion of Confederate Partisan Rangers. Their activities in this area helped keep the Confederate cause alive in Northern Virginia toward the end of the Civil War.”
NOTES	Not clear as to what road the sign is referring to, since the marker is located on Lee Jackson Memorial Highway .
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: CONFEDERATE DEFENSES	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lee Highway and Machen Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1999
SUMMARY	Here Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston built strong fortifications for his winter quarters 1861- 1862. In Feb. 1862 President Jefferson Davis ordered Johnston to evacuate and move closer to Richmond. March 1862 General McClellan found “Quaker” guns in the abandoned trenches.
NOTES	“Quaker Guns” are logs painted black to look like cannon.

SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org
--------	--

TITLE: FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lee Highway and Machen Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1928
SUMMARY	Here Union Brig. General McDowell gathered forces to attack Confederate Brig. Gen. Beauregard July 18, 1861. This action resulted in the First Battle of Manassas.
NOTES	
SOURCE	http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org

TITLE: MILITARY RAILROAD TERMINUS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Centreville Rd.
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1996
SUMMARY	“Half a mile west is the terminus of the Centreville Military Railroad, the first railroad in the world constructed exclusively for

	<p>military purposes. Built by the Confederate army late in 1861 because of impassable roads, it supplied the soldiers in their winter camps at Centreville. Trains from Manassas Junction ran here until March 1862 when Confederate forces withdrew southward. Nearby on 9 Dec. 1862, Privates Michael O'Brien and Dennis Corcoran of Maj. Chatham R. Wheat's "Louisiana Tigers" were court-martialed for mutiny, executed by a firing squad from their own company, and buried. In 1979 their remains were reinterred at St. John's Episcopal Church cemetery in Centreville. "</p>
NOTES	
SOURCE	<p>http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org</p>

<p>TITLE: FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS – PANIC AT CUB CREEK BRIDGE</p>	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lee Highway near Prince Way
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	VDHR
YEAR INSTALLED	1999
SUMMARY	<p>Description of 21 July 2861 First Battle of Manassas. Citizens who came to watch the battle panicked when Union Army retreated and blocked the bridge by which everyone was using to retreat.</p>
NOTES	
SOURCE	<p>http://vcris.dhr/virginia.gov/HistoricalMarkers/ And www.hmdb.org</p>

TITLE: BATTLEFIELD TOURISTS -FIRST SHOTS AND A CONGRESSMAN	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Winery at Bull Run- 15950 Lee Highway
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Assume Winery is the owner
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown
SUMMARY	Describes the First Battle of Bun Run and the Confederate's capture of Congressman Albert Ely of New York who was sent to prison in Richmond.
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: BLACKBURN'S FORD – BULLETS HUMMING LIKE A BEEHIVE	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Centreville Road
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown – Online photo dated 2007
SUMMARY	July 18, 1861 Union soldiers battle Confederates as they try to cross the ford. “The clash at Blackburn’s Ford proved a moral victory for the Southerners, who celebrated the Union repulse as a major battle. It demoralized the Union, who experienced their first combat and learned that the Bull Run fords would be fiercely

	contested. Two Union soldiers received the Medal of Honor for their bravery.”
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: A PLACE ON THE HIGH GROUND -CENTREVILLE CIVIL WAR FORTS AND EARTHWORKS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	General Johnston Place
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Fairfax County Park Authority
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown – Online photo dated 2008
SUMMARY	Fall of 1861, 40,000 Confederates establish a five-mile defensive line of fortifications and earthworks including log huts and 71 field guns in Centreville.
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: MYSTERY OF THE CENTREVILLE SIX – THE LONG ROAD HOME	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	McDonald’s parking lot Rt. 28 and Fort Drive North
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully

OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	2019
SUMMARY	In June 1994, a well-preserved male skeleton was found buried in the woods. Subsequently, five more burials were found in a row. “After extensive examination of forensic data as well as genealogical and military records, researchers concluded that the men were among the earliest casualties of the Civil War. They died during or after the sharp fight about two miles in front of you at Blackburn’s Ford on July 18, 1861, when Confederates under Gen. James Longstreet blocked a Union column under Daniel Tyler that attempted to cross Bull Run. Three days later, the war’s first large-scale battle took place—the First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run. “
NOTES	The remains were identified as members of Companies G and H of the 1 st Massachusetts Infantry. “On June 10, 2006, the six soldiers were reinterred with full military honors in the Massachusetts National Cemetery, Bourne, and Massachusetts.”
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: PENDER FROM BATTLEGROUND TO COMMUNITY	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Lee Jackson Memorial Highway and Fair Ridge Drive, at the Pender Village Center
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Unknown
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown Online picture dated 2012

SUMMARY	Here was the Stewart family farm. The family were Union loyalists who lived in their home during the war. Union officers used the house as a field hospital and their troops camped nearby. During the Battle of Ox Hill, the Confederates established battle lines on the Stewart Farm. Confederate General William Dorsey Pender led troops at the Battle of Ox Hill. The text also describes the settlement of the community of Pender and that it was named after General Pender.
NOTES	Marker includes a photo of General Pender. Assume Pender Drive in Fairfax is named after him.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: THE CENTREVILLE CONFEDERATE MILITARY RAILROAD	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Compton Road, facing the bike trail on Compton Road east of Richard Simpson Lane
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Unknown, located on Compton Chase HOA common land
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown – Online picture dated 2011
SUMMARY	Railroad was built solely for military purposes. The 6-mile railroad was constructed to connect Manassas Junction with the Centreville Plateau and bring supplies to the Confederate armies of Generals Beauregard and Johnston.
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: CENTREVILLE VIRGINIA	
ENTRY	Marker – Bronze plaque on a pole
LOCATION	Pickwick Road, north of Lee Highway
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Trafalgar House/was the developer Walney Glen HOA
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown- Online picture dated 2006
SUMMARY	Between October 1861 and March 1862 Confederates camped in the area and built 17 miles of forts, trenches, rifle pits and batteries. A significant fortification is located near the sign. After March 1862, both sides alternately occupied the earthworks,
NOTES	Marker is in a residential neighborhood and marks the entrance to a wooded walking trail between two houses that takes you to the earthwork remains. Trafalgar House was the developer of the community homes.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: CIVIL WAR WINTER QUARTERS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Bull Run Drive
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	NOVA Parks
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown Online Picture July 2020

SUMMARY	Describes the building of winter quarters of both sides. Confederates in Centreville and Union along Bull Run and the Occoquan rivers.
NOTES	Marker includes a case of artifacts reflective of camp life.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org , https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: SULLY FARMS	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Virginia Civil War Trails
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown – Online Picture dated 2006
SUMMARY	<p>Two Unionist families Barlow and Haight lived at Sully and Little Sully. The women maintained the farms as the men left to avoid capture. “On September 1, 1862, Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson fought Union Gen. John Pope's retreating army at the Battle of Ox Hill (Chantilly), five miles east of Sully, after the Second Battle of Manassas. The farms were reportedly used as hospitals. In December 1862, Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry, returning from his "Christmas Raid" on Burke Station, stopped here and rested his men. Stuart, as well as Gens. Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee ate breakfast in the house and left Union wounded behind in Maria Barlow's care. As the war continued, Confederate partisans fought on Sully lands. Confederate Col. John S. Mosby frequented the farms here, searching for supplies but also hoping to capture the men of the family. Neighbor Henry Ryer, reminiscing about the raids, called Mosby a "regular dare-devil.”</p>

NOTES	Included on the marker is illustration of Mosby visiting Sully and a photo of Maria Barlow.
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org, https://www.fxva.com/things-to-do/attractions/?skip=0&sort=rankTitle&subcatid=241

TITLE: BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN OR FIRST MANASSAS	
ENTRY	Marker Bronze Plaque Mounted on stone base
LOCATION	Bull Run Regional Park 7700 Bull Run Drive Centreville, VA
SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	NOVA Parks
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown
SUMMARY	<p>Battlefield of Bull Run or First Manassas</p> <p><i>July 21, 1861. Confederates under General Beauregard defeated Federals under General McDowell. General Jackson given name of "Stonewall" on this field. Generals Bee and Bartow killed.</i></p> <p><i>Old stone house used as hospital.</i></p> <p><i>This marker erected</i></p> <p><i>July 21, 1928.</i></p>
NOTES	
SOURCE	www.hmdb.org

TITLE: A LOVELY BATTLE FOR A PICNIC	
ENTRY	Marker
LOCATION	Winery at Bull Run- 15950 Lee Highway, Centreville

SUPERVISORY DISTRICT	Sully
OWNERSHIP/ RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Winery at Bull Run
YEAR INSTALLED	Unknown –
SUMMARY	Describes the “War Watchers” and the capture of Congressman Alfred Ely.
NOTES	
SOURCE	Manassas National Battlefield Loop and The Winery At Bull Run, www.funinfairfaxva.com