

## **HISTORIC BUILDING AND SITES**

### **THE CONNER HOUSE**

The Conner House, a sandstone antebellum structure originally built in the early 1800's, lies in the heart of Manassas Park. The Conner House gained its historical significance through its role as a mapping quarter for General Joseph Johnson of the Confederate Army of the Potomac and as a field hospital for Union soldiers. In the midst of a restoration since 1995 the city has reconstructed the roof, stabilized the exterior shell and replicated all exterior mill and glass work. Future phases include the interior shell stabilization, interior mill work and floor systems, and adaptive re-use preparation to receive public utilities. The Conner House is part of the Civil Wars Trails program.

### **SIGNAL HILL**

Signal Hill is identified as the first location/incident the United States Military Signal Corps used a series of flag communications in warfare. A monument and interpretive sign identify the point where E.P. Alexander first used the 'wigwagging flag system'. Today the earthworks surrounding Signal Hill are still very well preserved. The seven bastions of the entrenchment's perimeter are still evident in the earthworks. Signal Hill is also part of the Civil War Trails program.

### **CAMP CARONDELET AND THE GEORGIA CEMETERY**

Camp Carondelet and the Georgia Cemetery, identified collectively in the historical register, are located on the Eastern end of the city. Camp Carondelet, site of the Grand ball, served as winter quarters for Louisiana troops. Camp Carondelet is an eight acre natural parcel that sits along the property line of Cougar Upper Elementary School. The Georgia Cemetery is identified as the final resting place for members of the Georgia campaign during the fierce battles along the Bull Run and is located in the Blooms Crossing Subdivision.

### **UNION MILL PARK**

The Union Mill trestle, a strategic site for both the Union and the Confederacy, spanned the Bull Run River just northeast of the city. This rail was part of the Alexandria and Orange line and was the only route to Richmond that could be traveled entirely by rail. The trestle changed hands four times during the war. Although the trestle has been lost, the sand stone abutments still remain that bear 'graffiti' from soldiers that were positioned to defend the line.

For more information on these historic locations in Manassas Park please call the Department of Parks and Recreation at 703-335-8872.