

MOTION:

**June 16, 2015
Regular Meeting
Res. No. 15-**

SECOND:

**RE: ENDORSE THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BRISTOE
STATION BATTLEFIELD HERITAGE PARK – BRENTSVILLE
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT**

ACTION:

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park was conveyed to Prince William County by the Civil War Trust; and

WHEREAS, in 2007, the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park was opened by the Department of Public Works for public access and interpretation; and

WHEREAS, in 2008, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors approved a perpetual historic conservation easement on the park with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with best management practices for cultural and natural resource management, the County began the process of a developing a General Management Plan (GMP); and

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Works created a Project Team consisting of stakeholders, local landowners and content experts to develop the GMP for the park; and

WHEREAS, two public meetings were held to discuss the proposed plan and to receive public input; 22 residents attended the meetings and a large majority supported the plan; and

WHEREAS, on February 14, 2011, staff met with the Governing Board of the New Bristow Village Homeowners Association (NBVHOA) in order to review the draft GMP. The NBVHOA unanimously endorsed the current draft GMP; and

WHEREAS, the GMP guides the professional protection and management of the cultural and natural resources of the park;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Prince William Board of County Supervisors does hereby endorse the attached GMP for Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.

**June 16, 2015
Regular Meeting
Res. No. 15-
Page Two**

ATTACHMENT: Draft Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park General Management Plan

Votes:

Ayes:

Nays:

Absent from Vote:

Absent from Meeting:

ATTEST: _____
Clerk to the Board

BRISTOE STATION BATTLEFIELD HERITAGE PARK GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prince William County Department of Public Works,
Historic Preservation Division
17674 Main Street, Dumfries, VA 22026,
703-792-4754
www.pwcgov.org/historicpreservation

Prince William County Board of Supervisors

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Senior Staff

Melissa Peacor –County Executive
Tom Brunn – Director, Public Works
Brendon Hanafin – Division Chief, Historic Preservation Division

Project Team

Jim Burgess
Tom Dombrowski
Martha Duchnowski
Heather Hembrey
Michael Miller
Deb Oliver
Robert Orrison
Justin Patton
John Pearson
Lionel Raymond
Rebecca Super

Acknowledgements

The Prince William County Department of Public Works, Historic Preservation staff enlisted the assistance of many people in the development of this document. Stakeholders from Federal, State and local government, residents in the Bristow area, and citizens interested in public history and the preservation of our shared natural and cultural resources, offered insight, input and information. We also greatly appreciate the knowledge and the effort of the project team and their willingness to develop this document. It will serve as a guide to the protection and growth of the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.



Sketch: Union Army crossing Kettle Run, August 1862
Library of Congress

**Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park
General Management Plan
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GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and Description of the Plan

The General Management Plan (GMP) serves as a guide for all future planning and programming of the Park. The GMP establishes the Park purpose and classification. It describes existing conditions and constraints, details the desired visitor experience and identifies “management zones.” Uses are described in general terms and must be flexible to accommodate the changing needs of the Park and its visitors. This document should be referred to before future planning and design projects are started. Future revisions of this document should be considered on a five year cycle. Addendums may be added on an “as needed” basis, as park uses are considered and future properties are included under the Park’s auspices.

B. Public Process

The creation of the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park (BSBHP) was established through various public processes. The 2002 rezoning of New Bristow Village (PLN 2001-00157) and companion proffers led to the creation of the Park. The rezoning of New Bristow Village (REZ PLN 2001-00157) included proffers to offset the impact of development on the core area of the Bristoe Station Battlefield (Battlefield, 076-0024). The resulting proffers included the donation of 127 acres of the Battlefield to the Civil War Preservation Trust, who transferred the acreage to Prince William County. The proffer conditions are attached in Appendix B1.

The County has other review processes for design and construction of public facilities, which were followed during development of the Park. These processes included the development and recordation of plats and easements, the review and approval of construction and development plans and public facility reviews. Most public facility reviews are handled administratively by the Director of Planning without a public hearing.

Master planning and the development of general management plans are not required on County owned historic properties. However, in order to receive input from the community, the Department of Public Works, Historic Preservation Division has chosen to develop master plans for three of the four historic sites that are open to the public. The rezoning and subsequent Board of County Supervisors actions related to the BSBHP will be incorporated into the master plan. These actions are to be carried out utilizing the public hearing process required of County Board of Supervisors work session and general meetings.

In consultation with the County Attorney’s office and the Brentsville District Supervisor, staff decided a general management plan for BSBHP was necessary to

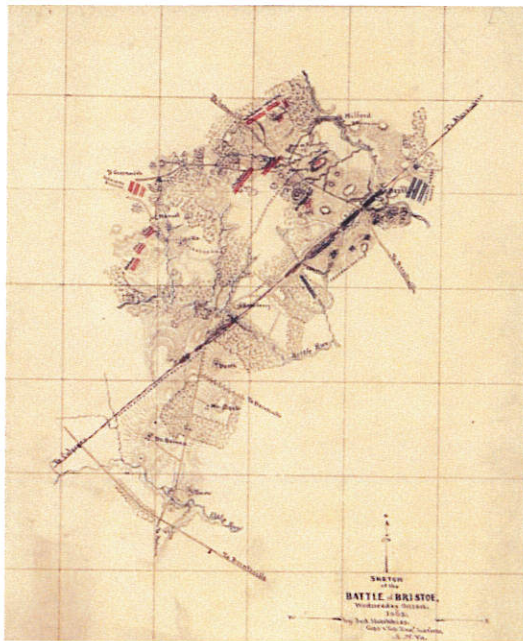
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help guide future programming, management, and maintenance of the Park. This general management plan is intended to build on past public processes. It will serve as a general guide for appropriate park uses and their approximate location within the park. Elements of the plan include planned park elements, natural and cultural resource management, and general design concerns.

To create this plan, the County created a working group with expertise in the public history and management of historical assets, the Office of Planning, the neighboring New Bristow Village subdivision, and other interested citizens. This group formed management recommendations, which are outlined in this document.

The planning process includes a public meeting for citizens to review and comment on the draft plans. Meetings are advertised in accordance with County public meeting guidelines. Once public comment is received and considered, plans will be finalized in consideration of public input. The Department of Public Works, Historic Preservation Division will submit the general management plan to the Board of County Supervisors for review and approval.

The Board of County Supervisors executed a perpetual conservation easement on the property in October 2009. The easement is held by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). It is not required for VDHR to concur with the general management plan. However, any alterations to the land and buildings within the easement area must be reviewed and approved by VDHR.



C. Park Description

BSBHP is a historic site designated as a County Registered Historic Site. The Park and surrounding area is also eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Battle of Bristoe Station is also classified as a Priority I, Class B battlefield by the American Battlefield Protection Program (Class B, good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats). The land contained in the Park is important to the Civil War heritage of Prince William County and the region. The Park contains the greater part of three significant Civil War related events.

Map of Battle of Bristoe Station, 1863
Jed Hotchkiss, Library of Congress

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These include the Confederate encampment called Camp Jones in 1861, the Battle of Kettle Run in 1862 and the Battle of Bristoe Station in 1863.



Living History Program at
Bristoe Station Battlefield
Heritage Park

The Park is located in the Brentsville Magisterial District near the southwest corner of Rt. 28 (Nokesville Road) and Rt. 619 (Bristow Rd.) [see park vicinity map, Appendix C 8] It is located in the Nokesville Tax District and is listed as parcel number 7594-68-0311 (10707 General Kirkland Drive). Further, it is located in the Nokesville Quadrangle.

All parcels within the Park belong to Prince William County Government and are administered by the Department of Public Works, Historic Preservation Division. The Park's total acreage is currently 133 acres with existing proffers that could expand the park to 175 acres. The Park features a visitor parking lot, nearly three miles of interpretative trails, two barns, one silo and four houses. There are also two ponds and two known cemeteries (one is a private cemetery of the Robertson Family heirs). In addition, there may be other cemeteries and scattered burials throughout the Park as a result of deaths from disease in 1861 Confederate camps, the August 27, 1862 Battle of Kettle Run and the October 14, 1863 Battle of Bristoe.

D. Historical Background

1. Prehistory

Paleoindians were the first people to occupy Virginia prior to 8000 B.C. No evidence of Paleoindians has been recovered in the Park. People living during the Archaic period (8000-900 B.C.) moved across the land more widely than their Paleoindian ancestors. Evidence of Middle/Late Archaic populations has been recovered in and around the Park, including a Morrow Mountain projectile point dating to ca. 3000 B.C. One campsite and one lithic reduction site (location where stone tools were produced) dating to the Middle/Late Archaic period have been identified northeast of the Park. People living during the Woodland period (900 B.C. to A.D. 1600) increasingly adopted a sedentary lifestyle and developed horticulture. Middle/Late Woodland populations lived in permanent

settlements and used ceramics. One archaeological site containing Late Woodland period components has been identified east of the Park.

The majority of prehistoric artifacts excavated in and around the Park cannot be dated or attributed to a particular period. Many of these artifacts were recovered from sites that also contain historic components, indicating repeated use over centuries.

2. History up to Civil War

The Park is located within the historic 30,000-acre Brent, or Brent Town, Tract. Thomas, Lord Culpeper granted the tract to George Brent, Richard Foote, Nicholas Hayward and Robert Bristow in January 1686/7. When the tract was divided in 1737, Robert Bristow III received 7,500 acres between Kettle Run and Broad Run wherein the present Park is located. Robert Bristow was residing in England when he willed his Virginia lands to his son, Robert IV. Since he was a citizen of England, his Virginia lands were escheated to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1779. The land remained in the Commonwealth's possession and leased until at least 1832, when the 49 Lots within Robert Bristow's tract were released for sale.

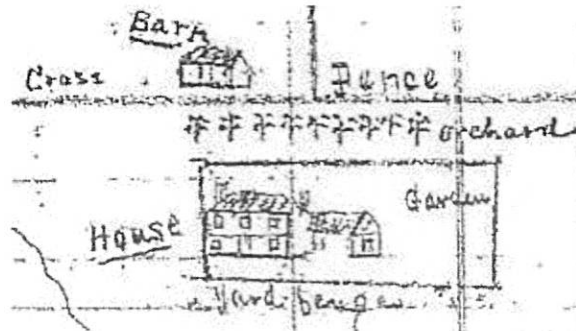
The Park spans sections of Lots 7, 10 and 11 of the Robert Bristow Tract, most commonly referred to as the Bristow Tract. The Bristow Tract was mapped in 1824 based on a land distribution settlement. In November 1823, John Maddox is listed as tenant of Lots 10, 11 and several adjoining lots outside current Park boundaries. James Fewell leased Lots 10, 11 and other nearby Lots from 1829 until at least 1832, except for 1831, when S. Renou is listed as tenant.

Between 1832 and ca. 1853, several of the Bristow tract Lot boundaries changed. At some time during that period, Charles Hunton purchased the 800-acre Bristoe Farm from the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Orange & Alexandria Railroad laid track through Hunton's Bristoe farm ca. 1850. After Hunton's death in 1853, John P. Phillips, the Commonwealth's Commissioner for Prince William County, was charged with selling Hunton's various properties (Chancery Suit of Phillips vs. Hunton) including his Bristoe Farm. Bristoe Farm was divided into four lots that were surveyed and mapped in July 1854. Phillips placed a notice in the *Alexandria Gazette* announcing that the four Bristoe Farm lots were to be sold at public auction on August 3, 1854. John Caldwell purchased Bristoe Farm Lot 3 north of the railroad track and west of Bristow Road on which most of the Park is located. It is unknown whether Caldwell occupied or improved the parcel. On November

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10, 1858 Caldwell sold the 171-acre parcel to Thomas K. Davis, who was then serving as Prince William County Sheriff (1856-1860).

Davis Farmstead
in 1861
Southern Claims
Commission



Davis placed rail fence around his property and built several new structures, including a dwelling house, a barn and carriage house, a stable, a hen house, a smoke house, a milk house and a corn house. He divided the parcel into three fenced areas. The structures occupied the northeastern area. The center area contained a stream and 72 acres of hardwood timber. The southeastern area was meadow or field. Davis, a Unionist, ran a shop from a structure that still stands at the intersection of the railroad track and Brentsville Road that is known as the Davis-Beard House (see Appendix C 2).

The area of the Park that contains the known 10th Alabama and possible Mississippi cemetery (described below) lay within Lot 4 of the late Charles Hunton's Bristoe Farm. Records imply that Lot 4 was not sold during the August 1854 public auction. Lot 4 was not sold during Commissioner John P. Phillips' tenure. Lot 4 remained in the Commonwealth's possession during the American Civil War.

3. Confederate Encampments (August & September, 1861)

Shortly after the First Battle of Manassas (July 21, 1861), the Confederate infantry brigades of William H.C. Whiting (4th Alabama, 2nd Mississippi, 11th Mississippi, 6th North Carolina, and 1st Tennessee Regiments) and Cadmus Wilcox (9th Alabama, 10th Alabama, 11th Alabama, and 19th Mississippi Regiments) went into camp near Broad Run and the Orange & Alexandria Railroad at Bristoe Station. The exact location of these camp sites remains unknown today. Bristoe seemed an ideal site for a large encampment. It was a good distance away from the horrid stench and unhealthy environment of the recent battlefield, there was a good source of water and the railroad was very convenient. The troops named it "Camp Jones" very likely in honor of Colonel Egbert Jones of the 4th Alabama, who had been mortally wounded in the Battle of Manassas, but this has not been clearly established.

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Despite Bristoe's good water supply, typhoid, measles, meningitis, and other fevers soon swept through the camps of each regiment. Many perished. Private Bailey G. McClellan, a member of Company D, 10th Alabama, recorded, "Burial of the dead was a daily occurrence at Bristoe; military homage was paid to the remains of each departed soldier by the comrades discharging a musketry volley over the grave of the deceased at the interment. Reports of musketry could be heard throughout the camping grounds of the entire brigade and it was a signal well understood."

The 10th Alabama made "a considerable graveyard" while camped at Bristoe between August 4 and September 8 according to McClellan. While passing through the area the following spring, Colonel Theodore Gates of the 20th New York State Militia made note of a graveyard at Bristoe with 74 graves, most of them from the 10th Alabama. Marching by later in May 1862, Lt. Col. Thomas Clark of the 29th Ohio Volunteer Infantry recorded a cluster of graves numbering between 50 and 100 in a little valley, all single & marked on the head board with the occupant's name, and all from the 10th Alabama. In a letter published in The Jacksonville Republican in 1883, Rev. W.T. Schooley of Manassas counted "about one hundred graves of the Tenth Alabama Regiment" and recorded the relatively few names still visible on the deteriorating boards. He noted the graves were in a grove of small cedars which had come up since the men were buried. James Coleman, a veteran of the 10th Alabama, visited the site in 1909 and, according to his subsequent article in Confederate Veteran Magazine, the cedar posts that had been placed there as a directory of each grave were so badly deteriorated that he was unable to make out the names. Coleman also noted a number of cedar trees had grown up over the graves.

Sometime after this, the survivors of the 10th Alabama placed more permanent stones over the graves of their comrades. This action marked the location of the graveyard. The location of many of the other graves at Bristoe can no longer be determined or found.

Colonel William Dorsey Pender of the 6th North Carolina wrote home to his wife on August 27, 1861, "I find the health of the Regt. terrible. Only about two hundred and thirty fit for duty & great many of the sick desperately ill." In a subsequent letter from Camp Jones on September 14th, Pender states, "The Regt. is gradually diminishing. We are to march tomorrow & will not be able to carry more than three hundred & thirty or forty men fit for duty out of seven hundred & ninety eight. We average about one per day in deaths." The unit roster shows that the 6th North Carolina Regiment lost 21 men to disease between August 20 and September 30.

In April 1862, a member of Durell's Pennsylvania Battery recorded seeing as many as 128 graves, mostly for Mississippi soldiers, in two small enclosures at Bristoe. Other Confederate regiments encamped at Bristoe likely experienced equivalent losses.

By October, 1861, most of the regiments had vacated their camps at Bristoe, moving to new camps either near Centreville or to support the Confederate batteries blockading the Potomac River in the vicinity of Dumfries. In many cases, however, the regiments left their sick behind at Bristoe in the care of medical officers. Some of these soldiers lingered on for a number of months never to rejoin their units. The gravestone of one of these soldiers, Private Edmond L. Strudwick, Company D, 11th Alabama Regiment, was discovered in the cemetery at Greenwich Presbyterian Church in 2009. Strudwick died November 15, 1861 while in the care of Dr. John D. Payne who resided near Greenwich.

4. Armies' Interaction with Bristoe Civilians

While Confederate forces camped in the vicinity of Bristoe Station after the First Battle of Manassas in July 1861, they took Thomas K. Davis' possessions, prompting Davis to give up farming and open a store at Bristoe Station in the summer of 1861. Some time before February of 1862, Confederate soldiers burned Davis' store. He opened a store in another of his buildings at Bristoe in the spring of 1862. When Confederate forces evacuated Manassas in March 1862, they burned Davis' new store and all the goods that it contained to prevent them from falling into Union hands.

The first Union forces arrived at Bristoe Station in the first week of April 1862 during a snow storm. Gen. Rufus King commanded a division to include the 14th Brooklyn Regiment, the 2nd NY "Harris Light" Cavalry, [part of Blenker's division and not known to be in the vicinity of Bristoe at this time] [Kilpatrick was Lt.Col. of the Harris Light Cavalry already mentioned], and Colonel O'Connor's 2nd Wisconsin Regiment, [part of McCall's division]. Gen. King used the Davis house as his headquarters, while his troops camped along the railroad at Bristoe Station. During their 10 – 13 day stay, they took hundreds of fence rails and boards from nearby farms and made camp fires with the wood. Because their supply trains were delayed, they took and killed sheep, cattle, turkeys, hogs and sows and confiscated corn, hay, oats, wheat, bacon, horses and other property. Thomas K. Davis later estimated the value of his property taken by King's soldiers at \$12,716.00. King's troops left Bristoe around April 13. Union forces maintained a presence at Bristoe Station during the spring and summer of 1862. Union infantry and

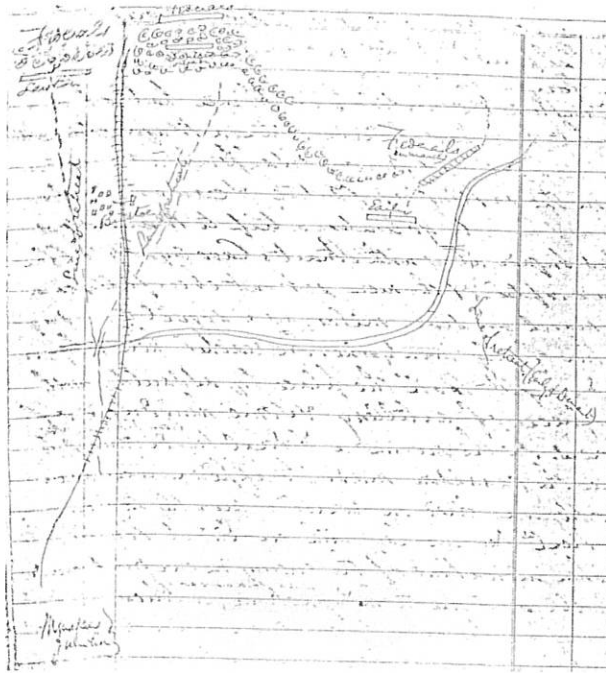
cavalry frequented area farms, pasturing their cattle and horses and often taking property such as horses and fodder from local residents.

5. Battle of Kettle Run (August 27, 1862) On June 26, 1862, Major General John Pope took command of the newly created Federal "Army of Virginia." Pope's army, a consolidation of three separate Union commands, was assigned the responsibility of protecting Washington and controlling the region north of Richmond and west to the Shenandoah Valley. Directed to cooperate with General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac, Pope mobilized his new army near Warrenton and on July 12 began pushing southward. This movement threatened the Virginia Central Railroad, a vital Confederate supply line to the Shenandoah Valley, and was intended to draw Confederate forces from McClellan's front near Richmond. With McClellan's army contained at Harrison's Landing on the lower James River and posing little threat to Richmond, General Robert E. Lee reacted immediately and sent Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson with 18,000 men by rail to protect the railroad junction at Gordonsville. Pope lost his opportunity to cut the Virginia Central Railroad with Jackson's timely arrival at Gordonsville on July 19.

The opposing forces warily eyed each other along the Rapidan River but avoided a general engagement. In early August, Lee took the initiative and authorized Jackson to strike before Pope could fully concentrate his army near Culpeper Court House. Reinforced with a newly assigned division under General A.P. Hill, Jackson advanced across the Rapidan on August 7 and on August 9 struck Nathaniel Bank's Second Corps of Pope's army near Cedar Mountain south of Culpeper. The Battle of Cedar Mountain was a standoff. The timely arrival of Union reinforcements from Pope's Third Corps under Irvin McDowell compelled Jackson to fall back to Orange Court House south of the Rapidan River.

At Richmond, Lee gained intelligence from a recently exchanged cavalry officer, John S. Mosby, that McClellan's entire army was withdrawing from the Peninsula. With McClellan's army no longer any threat to Richmond, Lee now had the opportunity he needed to deliver a decisive blow against Pope. With Major General James Longstreet's "Right Wing," Lee moved to join Jackson. By August 15 Lee had 55,000 troops concentrated south of the Rapidan, poised to crush Pope's 45,000 troops.

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Sketch map of the Battle of Kettle Run by
Campbell Brown, Tennessee Archives

Still in striking range of the Virginia Central Railroad, Pope was hoping to hold his forward position in Culpeper County until reinforcements from McClellan's army could arrive. However, Pope's main line of supply, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was long, tenuous and could be cut at any number of places. The Rappahannock River in rear of the Union army could also be used to trap Pope.

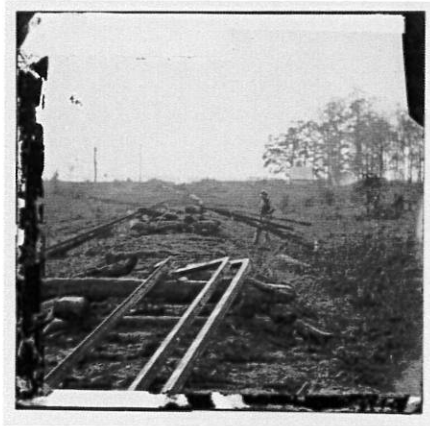
On the morning of August 18, Brigadier General J.E.B. Stuart barely evaded capture by a Union scouting expedition south of the Rapidan River. One of Stuart's staff officers was not as fortunate, being caught with papers that revealed Lee's plans. Warned of the impending attack, Pope skillfully withdrew his army behind the upper Rappahannock River on August 19. In spite of considerable skirmishing, Pope's strong defensive line withstood Lee's probing for five days. Within a week, Pope could expect McClellan's reinforcements to bring his army to over 100,000 men, enough to go back on the offensive and soundly defeat Lee.

Seeking retribution for his embarrassment on August 18, General Stuart launched his own raid behind enemy lines, striking the Orange & Alexandria Railroad at Catlett's Station on the rainy night of

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August 22. Although unable to burn a wet railroad bridge and inflict damage on Pope's supply line, Stuart took pleasure in discovering Pope's headquarters baggage at Catlett. A captured dispatch book revealed that Federal reinforcements were expected to join Pope shortly. This vital information was quickly reported to Lee who realized that if he was to defeat Pope and prevent the concentration of a massive Federal army, he had to act quickly. Stuart's raid at Catlett Station had demonstrated the vulnerability of the Union supply line.

On August 25, in a move that defied conventional military wisdom, Lee boldly divided his army, sending Jackson's 25,000 men on a wide march around Pope's right flank near Waterloo Bridge on the Rappahannock River. The balance of Lee's army, Longstreet's Right Wing, remained along the Rappahannock to occupy



Destruction of railroad at
Bristoe Station in 1862
Library of Congress

Pope's attention and distract him from Jackson's maneuver. Marching 55 miles in two days, Jackson's "foot cavalry" gained Pope's rear and cut the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Pope's line of supply and communications, at Bristoe Station at sunset on August 26. After derailing two Union supply trains at Bristoe, Jackson sent Stuart's cavalry and two regiments of Isaac Trimble's brigade five miles up the tracks to Manassas Junction where, in the early morning hours of August 27, they met little resistance, took 300 prisoners and captured a huge Union army supply depot full of much needed food and equipment.

At dawn, Jackson moved A.P. Hill's and William Taliaferro's divisions to Manassas Junction where these weary troops proceeded to plunder Pope's supplies and drive off a New Jersey brigade advancing from the direction of the Bull Run railroad bridge. The division of General Richard S. Ewell was left behind at Bristoe Station as a rear guard. Ewell was intimately familiar with the area

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as his boyhood home, Stony Lonesome, was only a few miles to the northwest.

John Pope was now forced to reassess the situation. With his supply line and telegraph communications with Washington severed, he had little choice but to abandon his strong positions along the upper Rappahannock. There was, however, a silver lining to this cloud. Jackson was isolated behind Union lines. Pope felt confident that he could cut off Jackson's escape, crush him with superior numbers and then turn on and defeat the rest of Lee's now diminished army. Pope ordered his forces to converge on Manassas Junction, leaving the Rappahannock and Longstreet's wing of Lee's army behind them. This is essentially what Lee calculated Pope would do. The balance of Lee's army then proceeded to follow the same circuitous route that Jackson had taken two days earlier with the objective of reuniting with Jackson and bringing Pope to battle on more favorable ground.

A Federal column led by General Joseph Hooker's division advanced from Catlett Station along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As Hooker's troops approached the Kettle Run railroad bridge shortly after noon, they met stubborn resistance from Ewell's advanced skirmishers, the 6th and 8th Louisiana from Henry Forno's (Hays') brigade. The Louisianans destroyed the Kettle Run bridge and fell back toward Bristoe as Hooker's lead brigade under Colonel Joseph Carr deployed and advanced in line of battle with skirmishers of the 2nd New York leading the way.

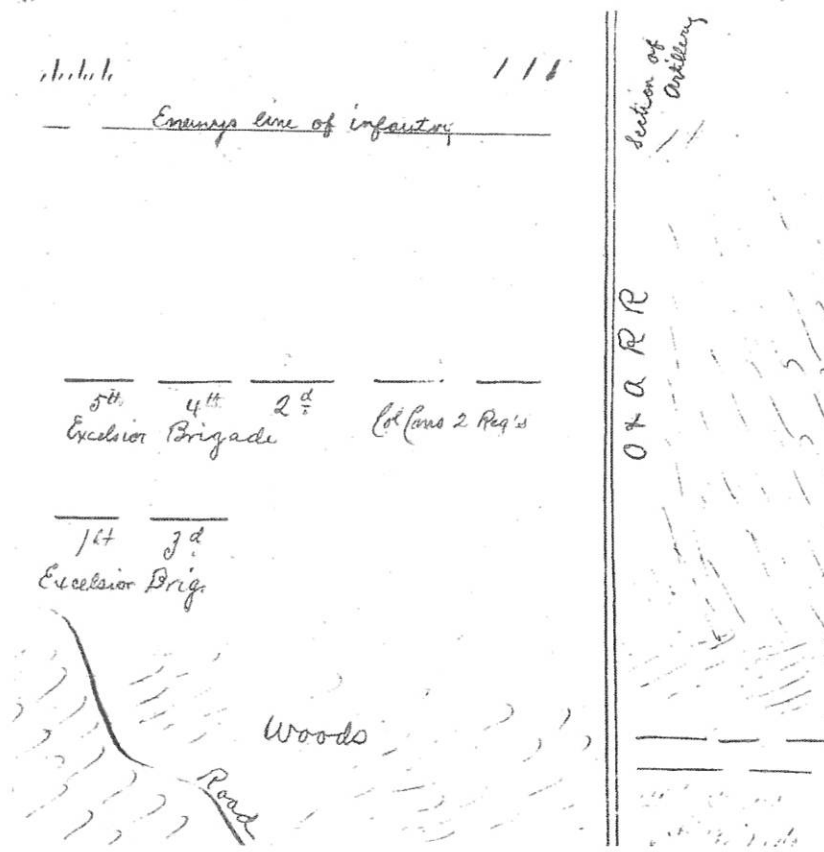


Sketch of Brown's Artillery at
Bristoe Station, 1863
Library of Congress

As the Federal line advanced beyond Kettle Run, their dense formations came under severe artillery fire from Captain W.F. Dement's 1st Maryland Battery posted on the high ground north of the tracks at Bristoe. The 6th and 8th Louisiana fell back nearly

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three quarters of a mile and took a new position along a wooded ravine north of and perpendicular to the railroad. They were soon joined by the 5th Louisiana of Forno's Brigade. The 60th Georgia of Alexander Lawton's Brigade moved up and took position south of the railroad. The 2nd New York and 8th New Jersey, leading the Federal advance over the open ground north of the tracks, received a withering fire from the Louisianans in their new position. Using the railroad embankment for cover, the Georgians delivered devastating volleys into the flank of Carr's line.



Map of the Battle of Kettle Run by Colonel Nelson Taylor
Ohio Historical Society

Seeing the Union advance wavering, General Hooker personally led the 6th and 7th New Jersey of Carr's Brigade northeastward in an effort to gain the right flank of Forno's line. The remaining regiments of Carr's Brigade, the 5th New Jersey and 115th Pennsylvania, advanced through a belt of woods along the railroad. North of the tracks the Pennsylvanians met a destructive cross fire upon emerging from the woods and moved toward the railroad

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embankment to gain cover. The inexperienced Pennsylvanians opened fire on a regiment south of the tracks which turned out to be the 5th New Jersey. This incident of friendly fire ended only after the New Jersey color bearer waved the U.S. flag several times above the embankment.

Colonel Nelson Taylor's "Excelsior Brigade" of five New York regiments now joined the battle in support of Carr's beleaguered troops. The 71st, 74th and 73th New York deployed on the left of the 8th New Jersey and suffered severe losses in a heavy exchange of fire with the 5th and 6th Louisiana. Taylor ordered his two reserve regiments, the 70th and 72nd New York, to charge the railroad on the right of the 8th New Jersey in response to the 60th Georgia taking position to enfilade the Union line from behind the railroad embankment. Taylor's swift action along with several well directed volleys delivered by the 5th New Jersey, no longer ducking friendly fire south of the railroad, persuaded the outflanked Georgians to retire. The pursuing 5th New Jersey managed to capture the colors of the 60th Georgia.

Meanwhile, the 6th and 7th New Jersey, personally led by Hooker, gained ground on the Confederate right flank and threatened the position held by Dement's Maryland battery. After firing several rounds at the approaching Federal line, one of which came close to hitting Hooker, the battery limbered up and withdrew. The tide of battle began to shift. Along the wooded ravine, Forno's Louisianans had borne the brunt of the fighting but they were beginning to run low on ammunition.

After delaying Hooker's advance much of the afternoon, Ewell began a textbook withdrawal of his troops around 4:30 p.m. Lawton pulled his Georgians back first followed by Forno's Louisianans. Jubal Early brought up the rear. After fording Broad Run, they marched to rejoin Jackson at Manassas Junction. Ewell left 35 dead behind on the field. Union casualties numbered around 300 killed and wounded. The fighting that erupted in the vicinity of the Kettle Run Bridge and continued back to Bristoe Station on the afternoon of August 27 became known as the Battle of Kettle Run. It was a relatively small affair but a significant prelude to the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862).

The Davis farm lay at the point where the Kettle Run battle climaxed. The day of the battle, Louisiana "Tigers" under Jackson burned Davis' second store at Bristoe. Union soldiers in Gen. Fitz John Porter's Corps entered the Davis house and took blankets, bedding and groceries for their wounded. The night of August 27,

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Davis' wife and children slept in a stone cellar across the railroad tracks from their farm, which lay between the Union and Confederate lines. The following day, the Davis family hastily moved to Brentsville while the Battle of Second Manassas raged a few miles away, engaging many of the troops who had fought in the Kettle Run battle.



Sketch of the Bristoe Station Battlefield
by Robert K. Sneden
Library of Congress

As the defeated Union army withdrew toward Washington after the Battle of Second Manassas, soldiers commanded by Gen. Nathaniel Banks took horses from Davis' neighbors. They killed 500 cattle that belonged to Davis' neighbor, Michael M. Roseberry. During the next several months, Union troops including the 2nd NY Regiment's "Harris Light Cavalry" under Col. J.W. Davies, Gen. O.O. Howard's Cavalry, Gen. John Buford's Cavalry, Cpt. Walker's Company of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, the 8th Illinois, the 1st Virginia Cavalry, Third Division in Segal's First Corps of Pope's Army of Virginia under Gen. Carl Shurtz, and the 40th NY Infantry regularly took horses and grain and killed livestock belonging to area farmers. Union forces frequently camped at local farms. After the July 1-3 battle at Gettysburg, Union forces encamped at Bristoe Station. Among these were First Army Corps soldiers under Maj. Gen. John Newton. Weary of the war and life amid soldiers, the Davis family abandoned their Bristoe farm and moved to Washington DC on September 11, 1863.

6. Battle of Bristoe Station (October 14, 1863)



In late 1862 and early 1863, the main armies confronted each other on the lower Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad was no longer the major supply route for the Union army. Confederate cavalry raids on Dumfries

and Occoquan in late December shifted attention eastward. Federal patrols only occasionally passed through Bristoe.

In late June 1863, the opposing armies passed through Northern Virginia on their way to Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863). After the decisive Confederate defeat in that battle, the Army of the Potomac, now commanded by General George G. Meade, cautiously followed Lee's army as it withdrew southward into Virginia. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad again became a primary supply route as the Union army again occupied the area around Warrenton.

In early September, the Confederate high command detached General James Longstreet's corps from the Army of Northern Virginia and sent it by rail to reinforce Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee near Chattanooga. Longstreet departed on September 9, reducing Lee's army by over one third and leaving Lee to face a far more numerically superior Union army. Lee's mission until Longstreet returned was to keep Meade's forces occupied so that they could not reinforce William S. Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland.

Numerous skirmishes occurred in September as Meade advanced into Culpeper County and Lee fell back into Orange and Madison Counties. Meanwhile Bragg gained a major victory in the Battle of Chickamauga (September 19-20, 1863) with the help of Longstreet's transferred troops. In response, two Union corps from the Army of the Potomac were sent west on September 25. Meade's army of 75,000 still outnumbered Lee's 45,000 men, but that did not deter Lee from launching a new offensive campaign with his remaining forces to prevent additional Union troops from moving west. On October 10, 1863, the Confederate army began maneuvering around the Union right flank near Culpeper. This marked the beginning of the Bristoe Campaign. In order

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to avoid what had happened to John Pope's Union Army of Virginia the previous year, Meade began withdrawing his army eastward toward Centreville.

October 11-13 were days of maneuvering for both armies. Taking circuitous routes across country to conceal their movements from Union signal stations, the two Confederate corps marched to Culpeper and then to Warrenton. The Union army had the advantage of interior lines and withdrew directly eastward along the railroad to avoid being cut off from their supply line to Washington. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry screened the Confederate advance and at the same time harassed the retreating Federal troops.

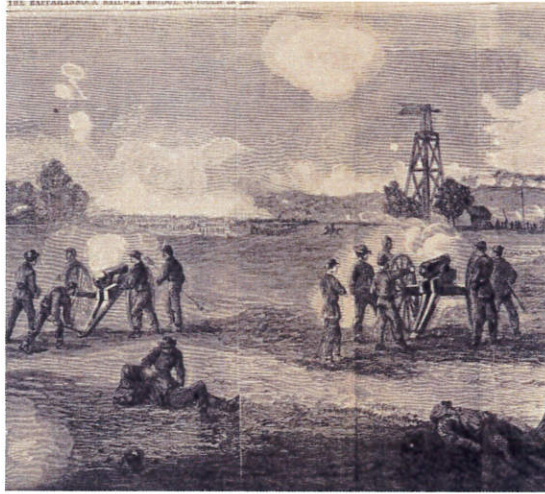
In the early morning fog on October 14, General Richard Ewell's Second Corps clashed with part of Meade's army at Auburn. As Union forces continued their withdrawal, General A. P. Hill's Third Corps reached Greenwich about 10 a.m. There they found the camp fires of the Army of the Potomac's Third Corps still smoldering indicating that the retreating Union soldiers were not far ahead. Hill ordered his men to pursue the Federal column along the road toward Bristoe Station. As the Confederates continued their march they noted abandoned blankets, knapsacks, and other equipment littering the road, evidence of a hasty withdrawal.

As the Confederate column approached Bristoe Station, General Hill rode ahead to locate the Union infantry. He halted on the high ground a mile north of the station and observed elements of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac resting just beyond Broad Run at Milford Mills. Hill ordered his lead division, commanded by General Henry Heth, to quicken its march. Heth's division was only one and one-half miles from the station. Nearing the high ground overlooking Bristoe Station, Heth deployed his first three brigades in line of battle but waited for the other three brigades of the division to form a reserve. Afraid the Federals would detect his advance and escape, Hill ordered Heth to attack the enemy at once with his three brigades on the field.

As Heth's three brigades neared the open ground overlooking Broad Run, Hill deployed Major William T. Poague's battalion of artillery to fire on the unsuspecting Federals. The artillery pieces wheeled into action; their first shots signaled the opening of the Battle of Bristoe. The Fifth Corps infantry on

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the plain across Broad Run had watched the artillery going into position but believed the guns were Union. The sound of shells passing overhead convinced them otherwise. As one of their own batteries returned fire, the Fifth Corps infantry withdrew toward Manassas Junction and safety.



Sketch of the Battle of Bristoe Station
Library of Congress

General Hill observed their retreat and ordered Heth's men to advance and strike the Federals while they were disorganized. The three leading Confederate brigades broke into the open fields and moved toward Broad Run, General John R. Cooke's brigade on the right, William W. Kirkland's brigade on the left, and Henry H. Walker's brigade formed in their rear. Expecting an easy victory, the Confederates cheerfully advanced. The laughter abruptly ended as they were struck by volleys of rifle-musket fire from the vicinity of the railroad.

Unbeknownst to General Hill, Meade's rear guard, the Federal Second Corps under the command of Major General Gouverneur Warren, was marching along the far side of the railroad to join the Fifth Corps, which had been waiting on the other side of Broad Run. Elements of General Alexander Webb's division, leading Warren's column, had started to cross the run near the railroad bridge when the Confederate artillery opened up on the Fifth Corps at Milford. Warren quickly sensed the threat and recognized the advantage of his position. Recalling the troops that had crossed Broad Run, he directed his men to form a line of battle behind the railroad

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grade which formed a natural fortification offering cover and concealment.

Heth reported a strong enemy presence on his right flank, but Hill was fixated on the pursuit of the retreating Fifth Corps and believed other units of his corps, now approaching the battlefield, would protect Heth's right flank. He ordered the advance to continue. Cooke and Kirkland in the lead recognized the disastrous consequences of a further advance but pushed forward anyway. About 4,000 North Carolinians shifted their line of advance toward the railroad.

Three brigades of Warren's Second Corps (about 3,000 men) awaited them, backed by three artillery batteries. The North Carolinians were generally unaware of the presence of the Federal infantry hidden behind the railroad embankment, but saw the batteries on the hills beyond and ran quickly forward to engage the guns before they could inflict too much damage. The Federal infantry calmly waited behind the railroad embankment until the North Carolinians were at a range of only forty yards and then rose up and poured a devastating volley into the Confederate battle line.

Both Confederate brigade commanders were wounded almost immediately, as were many field officers. Colonel E.D. Hall of the 46th North Carolina took command of Cooke's brigade knowing that his men must either move forward or retreat, for as every second passed, more fell. The regiment led the brigade forward, but as the regimental historian later wrote, "The point from which we started was distinctly marked; at least four, and in some cases ten men from each company were lying dead or wounded in that line (Clark, 1901:442)." The regiment got within twenty steps of the railroad but was ordered back because the balance of the brigade had not followed.

Kirkland's brigade, with Lt. Colonel W.J. Martin of the 11th North Carolina assuming command, actually managed to gain the rear of the embankment near the railroad bridge. The 11th and part of the 47th North Carolina regiments drove the 82nd New York of Colonel Francis Heath's brigade on the Federal right flank back from the railroad and captured several prisoners. Other Confederates mounted the embankment and engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Union soldiers but were soon overcome. One North Carolinian was able to get over the embankment and bayonet a member of the 1st

Minnesota before becoming a casualty himself. A sergeant of the 19th Maine Infantry shot one Confederate at musket length and then bayoneted another as he tried to mount the embankment.

Finding themselves alone and subjected to a deadly artillery cross fire from T. Fred Brown's Battery B, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery on the other side of Broad Run and R. Bruce Ricketts' Battery F & G, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery on the heights beyond the railroad, Lt. Col. Martin ordered a retreat back across the bloody field. The 44th North Carolina Regiment had to be ordered three times to withdraw before giving up the field. Corporal Thomas Cullen of the 82nd New York and Corporal Moses C. Hanscom of the 19th Maine were each awarded the Medal of Honor for the capture of Confederate flags during the repulse of Kirkland's troops.

The 42nd New York "Tammany Regiment" lacked cover where the Bristoe Road crossed the tracks and their line nearly broke. Brigade commander Colonel James E. Mallon steadied his old regiment as the Confederates closed. Showing concern for the condition of his troops and unwilling to stay under cover in the thick of the fight, Mallon was wounded in the stomach and carried to a gully in rear of his line. This greatly respected officer died shortly before the battle ended.

In only 15 to 20 minutes, the first Confederate attack had been bloodily repulsed. The survivors of Kirkland's and Cooke's brigades began to retreat up the open hill they had so boldly come down not long before. Other Confederates hugged the ground until a lull came in the firing. They then threw down their weapons and ran to safety behind the railroad, surrendering themselves as prisoners.

As the smoke cleared, a Confederate battery could be seen unsupported on the hill 500 yards north of the railroad. This was part of Major David McIntosh's artillery battalion that had been moved up to support Cooke's and Kirkland's attack. Union counter-battery fire had already disabled two of the guns. Skirmishers from the 19th Massachusetts of Colonel Mallon's brigade advanced and took possession of five guns which were then dragged back to the Union line along the railroad.

After Cooke and Kirkland's brigades had withdrawn, the reinforcements that Hill had promised to protect their right

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flank finally arrived and advanced to the right of the North Carolinians. Edward Perry's and Carnot Posey's brigades of Major General Richard H. Anderson's division pressed the Union line in a dense pine thicket but were met and driven back by Colonel Thomas A. Smyth's brigade of Alexander Hays' division which had been sent forward from the railroad soon after Cooke's troops had retreated. General Posey was mortally wounded during the assault.

Over 1,300 men in grey had fallen in the battle, compared to about 600 Federals. Both commanders then began to consolidate their positions as more men arrived on both sides. As evening fell, Warren had his entire corps in position around Bristoe Station, holding the railroad line as his main defensive position. Major General Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps also arrived at Bristoe Station in the evening to complete the concentration of Lee's army. No further offensive action was taken, however. Warren's troops withdrew quietly during the night to join the main body of the Union army at Centreville.

Recognizing the strength of the Federal position at Centreville, Lee declined pursuit. Riding over the battlefield with General Hill the day after the battle, a very displeased General Lee reportedly said, "Well, General, bury these poor men and let us say no more about it." The men killed at Bristoe Station were buried in individual graves on the hillside where they had fallen. Identification of the dead was a difficult task. One Confederate later wrote, "A few we could only find some pieces of the body such as a hand or three fingers. Sometimes a foot or part of a foot, sometimes a whole arm, or half the head, and bodies mangled in every conceivable condition (Clark 1901:442)." A northern newspaper correspondent later wrote of finding "a large number of broken muskets, knapsacks, etc., strewn over the ground. One patch on the side of the hill is red with graves. They are chiefly North Carolinians; so say the slabs at the head of the graves." The bodies that could be identified were later removed to North Carolina, but many still remain on the field today.

Lee began withdrawing his army to the Rappahannock River on October 18, destroying the railroad along the way to delay Meade's return to the region. The Army of Northern Virginia would never again see the familiar fields of Prince William County. Raids by John S. Mosby's Rangers (43rd Battalion

Virginia Cavalry) remained a threat so the railroads in Prince William County continued under close Union guard for the remainder of the war.

7. History 1864-1909

Union forces quickly established defensive positions at Bristoe and at other stations along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. On November 5, 1863, the commanding officer of the First Corps was directed to assign one division to guard the railroad from Manassas to Warrenton Junction, one brigade being placed at Bristoe. In late October, Union forces began to improve an older camp north of the railroad track and directly across Brentsville Road from the Davis farm. By mid-November, numerous regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves Volunteer Corps under Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford (Sykes' Fifth Corps, Third Division) were camped at Bristoe and busy constructing winter quarters.

Soldiers tore down structures that stood on several nearby farms and used the materials to build their huts. In November, they dismantled Davis' stable, barn and outbuildings. They tore down the main house, even removing the brick and stone foundation. They carried the materials to their camp in wagons or "toted on the soldiers backs as Davis' farm was so nearby." In late April 1864, most of Crawford's troops left the Bristoe camp. Union forces continued to guard the depot and to take supplies and livestock from residents even after Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

The Davis family returned to Bristoe Station after the war ended. Since none of their antebellum buildings remained, they rebuilt, improved and moved into their building directly on the railroad where Davis had operated his first store (now known as the Davis-Beard House). Some time before August 1870, Davis was involved in two Chancery Causes, Nicol vs. Davis and Hooe vs. Davis, resulting in the sale of much of Davis' land. On August 29, 1870 John A. Brawner purchased 27 acres in the northeast corner of Davis' tract. In 1877, Davis' wife Martha gained possession of the half-acre lot containing their house.

On October 8, 1883 Thomas K. Davis sold the majority of his Bristoe parcel to Basil Snowden Robertson through A.D. Payne, Special Commissioner of the Prince William County Circuit Court in the Chancery Suits Nicol vs. Davis and Hooe vs. Davis. It is probable that the Robertson family occupied the parcel prior to 1883, since the earliest known burial in Robertson family cemetery occurred in January 1878. On April 1, 1922 Basil S. Robertson's children sold their 106-acre parcel to Joseph L. Rollins with

exception of the Robertson cemetery. Centex Homes purchased the entire 341-acre Rollins tract, gaining title in 2003. Centex Homes proffered the land contained within current Park boundaries to the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) in 2004. The CWPT donated the parcel to Prince William County in June 2006. (See Administrative History.)

Lot 4 of Charles Hunton's Bristoe Farm remained in the Commonwealth's possession until August 29, 1870. Records imply that John A. Brawner purchased a 12-acre section of Lot 4, referred to as the Chapel Spring tract, which abutted the northern boundary of the parcel that he purchased the same day from the Thomas K. Davis tract. Brawner died in 1906 and his property was likely sold before 1920, when the U.S. Federal Census lists his widow as living in Gainesville, VA. 37 acres of the Park are contained within Brawner's 1870 parcel. The chain of title from John A. Brawner to the present day is yet to be documented.

On December 14, 1877 James J. Davies, the Commonwealth's Commissioner for Prince William County, sold the remaining 233 acres of Lot 4 to James M. Snook. The Snooks appear to have preserved the Alabama and Mississippi cemeteries during their tenure. 20 acres of the Park are contained within the Snooks' 1877 parcel. The chain of title from the Snooks to the present day is yet to be documented. (See 1883 Landowners Overlay)

E. Administrative History of the Park

The first recorded effort to save any part of the Bristoe Station battlefield appears to have been in 1909. Oral tradition relates that James Coleman, a veteran of the 10th Alabama Regiment, approached a Bristoe landowner in an effort to purchase the small space encompassing the 10th Alabama Cemetery. The owner, a daughter of a former Union soldier, declined but promised to protect the graves as long as she lived.

Bristow surfaced on the radar of preservationists in January 1988 when Prince William County began considering Bristow as a potential site for a new debris landfill. One month later, the County dropped Bristow as a debris landfill site due to vocal opposition from landowners, historians and preservationists citing the presence of Civil War graves. The County subsequently received a \$10,000 grant to consider Bristow for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In August 1988, County Archeologist Jan Townsend submitted the nomination forms to add Bristoe Station to the National Register.

In November 1988, the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks dropped their landmark designation efforts due to strong landowner opposition. County staff sought an historic overlay district for the Bristoe Station area. This effort met with

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strong opposition from landowners. In April of 1991, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources placed Bristow on the Virginia Landmarks Register. The following January, the Virginia General Assembly passed SB514 changing the rules for state historic designations to require the consent of a majority of landowners (as required for listing on the National Register). The law was made retroactive to cause reconsideration of the Bristow and Brandy Station battlefields. In May 1993, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources removed state landmark designation for Bristow.

In 2000, Centex Homes became the contract purchaser of the 341-acre Rollins tract on the west side of Route. 619. Centex applied for rezoning (PLN 2001-00157) with plans for residential and commercial construction to be known as "New Bristow Village." Thunderbird Archeological Associates completed a Phase I archeology survey for Centex and their report acknowledged the potential for unmarked graves on the tract.

In June 2001, an independent thermal-imaging survey sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans identified another possible burial site (44PW1234) in woods east of the well established 10th Alabama Cemetery. In October 2001, Centex submitted formal proffers to the County which included the donation of 127 acres to the Civil War Preservation Trust. This would become the core of the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.

The County Planning Commission approved the Centex plan in February 2002. In negotiations prior to the rezoning hearings, the County Historical Commission and other interested parties (Bull Run Civil War Roundtable, Sons of Confederate Veterans, CWPT, etc.) agreed to support the rezoning but insisted that Centex allow an independent investigation for unmarked graves to be conducted before any land disturbance took place. At the March 19, 2002, rezoning hearing the Board of County Supervisors approved the rezoning after Centex amended its proffers to fund a ground penetrating radar survey in a 50' buffer around the identified cemeteries. Centex also agreed to allow access for an independent unmarked grave survey for a 120-day period.

Centex took title to the Rollins tract in July 2003 and the window for the independent archeological survey in search of unmarked graves began. This survey, sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and supervised by archeologist Patrick O'Neill, was completed by November 2003. The survey covered only the areas planned for development. A number of Civil War artifacts were recovered and eventually cataloged, but the survey had negative results in locating any unmarked graves.

Subsequent to the New Bristow Village rezoning, the Faxon Estate tract, a 6.3-acre parcel of land contiguous to the heritage park, became available for purchase. This is a key piece of the core area of the battlefield located along the west side of

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Bristow Road adjacent the railroad where the fighting occurred. The Civil War Preservation Trust purchased this property in March of 2004 for \$135,000.

In September 2004, Centex transferred title of the 127 acres to the CWPT. After the land transfer from Centex to the CWPT, the County began making plans to manage the property. On September 13, 2005, the Department of Planning approved a public facility review that allowed the County to move the donated Layton farmhouse to the to CWPT portion of the Battlefield property. The farmhouse was designated as contributing building to the historic town of Bristow, which prospered after the American Civil War.

On December 20, 2005 the Board of County Supervisors approved the acceptance of the donation of a 127-acre parcel from the Civil War Preservation Trust and authorized the expenditure of \$135,000 for the purchase of a 6.3-acre parcel known as the Faxon estate tract.

On June 27, 2006, the CWPT officially transferred their Bristoe battlefield land, now expanded to 133 acres, to the Historic Preservation Division of the Prince William County Department of Public Works. The park grounds for the new “Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park” were officially opened to the public after the parking area and trail network were completed. A dedication ceremony was held on October 12, 2007.

The Board of County Supervisors took another important step in protecting the County owned portion of the Battlefield on September 9, 2008. The Board of County Supervisors approved the acceptance of the conveyance of a perpetual conservation easement to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for the BSBHP. This easement was ratified in October of 2009, when the County entered into a Deed Of Gift Of Easement with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for the Bristoe Battlefield Heritage Park (VDHR FILE NO. 076-0024).

II. PARK MISSION

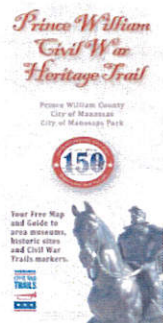
A. Park Classification and Purpose

BSBHP is a Designated Cultural Resource as defined by the Prince William County Comprehensive Plan (revised March 2009). Park purpose statements are intended to provide an umbrella for planning and decision making. By establishing park purpose, staff has a mechanism to evaluate and respond to future requests for changes based on legislative requirements or visitor preferences. If a proposed use conflicts with any one of the purposes listed, it will be considered an incompatible use.

The purpose of the BSBHP is to:

- Preserve and interpret the people and events involved in settlement and occupation of the Bristow (Bristoe) area.
- Provide the setting and tangible resources to educate a broad and diverse constituency on the cultural and natural resources that are related to the property and vicinity.

B. Park Mission



The mission of Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park is to provide opportunities for public enrichment through interpretation of American Civil War history and the village of Bristoe, as well as protect and interpret natural resources. It is valued as public space for education and scenic enjoyment.

C. Park Significance

BSBHP is important for its cultural resources. The property represents the “core” of two Civil War battlefields, cemeteries and possible Civil War camp sites. It also includes remnants of agricultural and domestic structures that provide a direct connection to Prince William County’s rich agricultural and rural heritage. The Park not only serves as an avenue to preserve the history of the land encompassed in the Park, but also the 19th century village of Bristoe Station and its 20th century evolution into the community of Bristow. The preservation and interpretation of the Park will guarantee that the public will have the opportunity to learn about and honor the soldiers who fought here and the people who created a vibrant community.

The property is also valuable because of its vast natural resources. It offers one of the largest publicly accessible preserved open spaces in central Prince William County. There is the ability to foster wildlife unique to this area and to support strong meadow management practices.

D. Visitor Profile

The Park is part of many marketing initiatives such as Virginia Civil War Trails, Prince William Civil War Heritage Trail and is actively taking part in the statewide Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration. As such, it attracts American Civil War enthusiasts, scholars and school groups.

As the Park is a significant preserved tract of open space, wildlife and plant life abound. This attracts wild flower enthusiasts as well as bird watchers and wildlife observers.

Due to its location adjacent to residential and commercial development, the Park also serves a wide variety of local residents and workers. The result is that the

Park has a dual function as both a nationally significant historic site and as a passive recreational park.

E. Relationship to the Board of Supervisors Strategic Plan Initiatives

At the time of the Park's establishment, the creation of the BSBHP was guided by the Board of County Supervisors 2004 – 2008 Strategic Plan. The Community Development Goal guided the acquisition policy for the BSBHP. The goal stated: *“Prince William County will develop and maintain a well-planned, attractive and sustainable community where citizens enjoy a high quality of life and positive reward for their investment. We are a community where residents, businesses and visitors appreciate the County's historic, cultural, natural, tourist and recreational resources”*

The acquisition of the site assisted the County in meeting the community development goal through a number of strategies. The key strategy for this effort was strategy 9. This was to identify and protect cultural/historical resources that are important for documenting or demonstrating the pre-history or history of the County. This strategy included encouraging developers and private owners to preserve historic resources.

Once acquired, BSBHP was developed through the guidance of a number of complementary strategies: These include the following:

Strategy 10: Preserve, rehabilitate and program County owned historic sites for public use. The outcomes include the following:”

Strategy 10.1: Complete the restoration and public facility improvements at County owned historic sites.

Strategy 10.2: Implement special events, interpretive programs and encourage rentals at County historic sites; program one annual special event at Rippon Lodge Historic Site, Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre, Ben Lomond Historic Site and Bristow Battlefield Historic Site.

Strategy 10.5: Explore acquisition and all alternative means to preserve significant threatened County historic sites.

The continued development and management of BSBHP is guided by these strategies and will include direction from future County Board of Supervisors actions.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. Existing and Planned Use, Zoning

The Park is located on the edge of the County's Development Area. The Development Area is planned for commercial, office and industrial use as well as higher density residential uses. The Rural Area that extends to the south is planned for agricultural and large lot (10 acres or more) estate uses. The Development Area extends from the Park to the northeast, north, northwest and west.

While the Park is undeveloped, the land on the west and wrapping around the Park to the south is zoned Planned Mixed Residential (PMR). It is a mix of single family homes, townhomes and commercial uses. Part of the PMR zoning is a commercial section, located to the west of the Park at the junction of Bristow Road, Chapel Springs Road, and Nokesville Road (Route 28), to complement the residences. It includes a low office building at a maximum height of 45 feet. A small parcel of land between Route 28 and Chapel Springs Road is zoned B-1 and is intended for community-scale retail, office and institutional uses where appropriate. Refer to Appendix C 6 for a complete zoning map of the Park and adjacent properties.

The Park encircles three lots on Bristow Road on which two single family homes are located. Parcels between the Park and Norfolk Southern Railroad to the northeast are zoned Agricultural and consist of single family homes and residences converted to retail.

Northwest of the Park, across Bristow Road, is the campus for the Manassas Assembly of God in an area zoned Office Mid-Rise with a maximum allowable building height of 70 feet. Due north of the Park and across Bristow Road the land is zoned Light Industrial (M-2). The M-2 designation is intended to provide land for research and development centers, light industrial manufacturing, warehousing, wholesaling and related office and institutional uses. It is not for retail and service uses except in support of the uses primarily intended. The maximum building height is 60 feet.

The land located northeast of and across from the Park, on the other side of Norfolk Southern railroad tracks and north of Bristow Road was rezoned to Planned Business District (PBD, REZ PLN2006-00458, Manassas Business Park). Although this land is still undeveloped, a maximum of 573,000 square feet of development with a mix of office, warehouse, and other uses is allowed. The maximum allowable building height is 45 feet. REZ PLN2006-00458 proffered 42 acres of land to the Prince William Board of County Supervisors to be incorporated into the Park.

Land across the rail road tracks and south of Bristow Road is zoned Agricultural. It currently consists of agricultural fields supported by farm residences and

outbuildings. These parcels could be developed by-right into single family homes with a minimum lot size of 10 acres.

The Parks, Open Space, and Trails chapter of the County's Comprehensive Plan shows numerous planned corridors and trails in and around the Park. Appendix C 7 shows several trails corridors. A planned Heritage Corridor along Bristow Road connects the park with Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre to the east. A Recreation Corridor beginning at a tributary inside the Park connects to the Kettle Run Recreation Corridor. The Kettle Run Recreation Corridor eventually connects to the Broad Run Recreation Corridor. Class 1 trails are planned to parallel Bristow Road and Nokesville Road (Route 28) and a Class 3 trail is planned along Valley View Drive. The Prince William County Park Authority has planned trails along Kettle Run Recreation Corridor and along Broad Run. These corridors or trails have not been built.

B. Existing and Planned Visitor Use

Staff expects to host memorial, commemorative and other special events at BSBHP. On average, these events would be three to four times per year at the Battlefield. Anticipated special events will focus on the anniversaries of the two battles (Kettle Run and Bristoe Station).



Living History Program at
Bristoe Station Battlefield
Heritage Park

C. Cultural Resources

1. Archaeological Sites

Thirteen archaeological sites have been identified within Park boundaries and listed on the Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeological site inventory. Five of these sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. All known archaeological sites, archaeological features that are identified but have not been formally investigated, and areas where unidentified archaeological resources may exist are placed within the Cultural Resources Protection Zone.

2. Battlefield Landscape

Several landscape features were significant during the Battle of Kettle Run (August 27, 1862) and the Battle of Bristoe Station (October 14, 1863).

- a. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad** (currently Norfolk Southern Railroad) was located on the southern edge of the Park. It was chartered in 1848 and completed in 1854, with 36 stations including those at Manassas Junction and Bristoe. On August 26, 1862, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's 2nd Virginia Cavalry, riding in advance of "Stonewall" Jackson's column of infantry, overtook Federal forces and captured Bristoe Station. They destroyed tracks, cut the telegraph line and derailed two trains. The next day, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's federal brigades engaged Confederates at Bristoe Station during the Battle of Kettle Run. During the 1863 Battle of Bristoe Station, fighting was concentrated along the railroad.
- b. Brentsville Road** (currently Bristow Road/Rte. 619) was the main thoroughfare between Gainesville and Brentsville. Confederate forces under Early, Forno and Lawton lined Bristoe Road, engaging Federal forces during the 1862 Battle of Kettle Run. The 1863 Battle of Bristoe Station occurred at the intersection of Brentsville Road and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
- c. High ground at core of historic farmstead** was the location of Maj. McIntosh's Confederate battery during the Battle of Bristoe Station. No structures existed in this area before the 1870s.
- d. Agricultural Fields** that are currently delineated by cedars, oaks and vegetation have changed little since 1858 when Thomas L. Davis established his farm. One exception is the absence of a 30-acre timber lot that spanned the central portion of Davis' farm. This timber lot existed during the battles of Kettle Run and Bristoe Station. Union soldiers cut down all of the trees during the fall and winter of 1863, using the wood to construct huts in their camp across Brentsville Road.
- d. Water features** that were extant during the Period of Significance (1861-1865) include two feeder streams in the southern portion of the Park.

3. Cemeteries

The Park's battlefield contains at least two cemeteries containing remains of Confederate soldiers who died of disease at Camp Jones (August through October 1861).

a. Alabama Regiment Cemetery

This cemetery is located in the northwest quadrant of the Park. The area measures approximately 175 ft. x 150 ft. It contains approximately 100 unmarked graves of soldiers who died of disease from August to October 1861 at Camp Jones. One grave is still marked by a field stone. The cemetery site is recorded, but its boundaries have not been archaeologically delineated. Cedar trees growing over the graves were first noted in 1883 (Rev. W.T. Schooly letter in *The Jacksonville Republican*) and again in 1909 by James Coleman, a 10th Alabama veteran.

b. Probable Civil War-period Cemetery

This probable cemetery is located adjacent to the 10th Alabama Regiment cemetery. Infra red aerial images revealed probable unmarked graves in this area. The site has not been archaeologically investigated.

c. Civil War-period Cemetery

This cemetery is located in the northwest quadrant of the Park. The area contains as many as 160 graves of Mississippi, North Carolina and Alabama soldiers who died of disease from August through October 1861 at Camp Jones. The cemetery site is not recorded and its boundaries have not been archaeologically delineated.

d. Robertson Cemetery

This cemetery is located in the southeast quadrant of the Park. The fenced area measures 50 ft. x 50 ft. It contains 27 marked graves and 11 graves marked by natural fieldstones. Most internments were those of the Robertson family. Dates on the marked stones range from 1878 to 1918. The cemetery site is recorded, but its boundaries have not been archaeologically delineated.

4. Agricultural Features

- a.** Two man-made ponds constructed after 1937. The 1937 aerial photograph of the area shows woods where each pond is currently located.

- b. Agricultural field current boundaries correspond with those established by Thomas K. Davis in 1858 and John A. Brawner in 1870. The same field boundaries marked by lines of oaks, cedars and vegetation are visible in the 1937 aerial photograph. All tree lines within the Park align with tree lines that are visible in the 1937 aerial image. No more recent tree lines exist.
- c. Groves of trees existing along the Broad Run Headwater generally align with tree groves that are visible in the 1937 aerial photograph. Wooded areas in and around the cemeteries also align with the 1937 aerial photograph, except where two farm ponds were constructed after 1937. The cedar grove located on the 10th Alabama cemetery apparently did not exist in 1861 based on Rev. W.T. Stoolley's 1883 report that a grove of small cedars had come up since the men were buried. Other tree groves in the vicinity of the Mississippi, North Carolina and Alabama cemetery and the probable cemetery adjacent to the 10^h Alabama cemetery may also post date the Civil War.

The grove of trees located in the southeast quadrant of the Park along the railroad post dates 1937, when the area was a cleared agricultural field.

5. Historic Roads and Paths

a. Brentsville Road (Rte. 619)

This road was established no later than 1731 by Dumfries town merchants to enable Shenandoah Valley tobacco producers to transport their crop to port.

b. Historic Road Traces on Park

Traces of a historic road leading from Bristow Road to the ca. 1960s house are visible. The road originates on Bristow Road approximately 725 ft. from the Park's northeastern boundary. The road trace continues perpendicular to Bristow Road for approximately 380 ft. along a sparse row of trees, turning northwestward at a right angle and terminating near the historic stone house foundation. This road is clearly visible in the 1937 aerial photograph, although at that time it terminated at a barn located south of the house.

Sections of a historic road are visible approximately 295 feet to the north of and parallel to the railroad. The most visible sections lay between rows of cedars and other trees that begin approximately 550 feet from Bristow Road and continue to the southeast for approximately 900 feet. The road turns to the

northwest at a right angle for approximately 330 ft., then curves at a right angle to run approximately 890 feet to the north of and parallel to the railroad, ending at the Park's western boundary. This road is clearly visible in the 1937 aerial photograph, where it terminates at a neighboring farm complex southwest of the current Park. This road is of particular interest, because it is believed to be the road used by Union troops in 1862 during the Battle of Kettle Run.

6. Structures

Seven structures stand within Park boundaries:

- a. **House/Rambler** at 10707 General Kirkland Drive, ca. 1960 domestic structure and a Silo (Historic Property #76-607) are remnants of an early-to-mid-20th century farmstead. Associated features are fruit trees, the stone foundation of a 19th-century domestic structure and historic roads.
- b. **House/Bungalow** at 10708 Bristow Road (Historic Property # 76-598) pre-1937 domestic structure.
- c. **Farmhouse** (Historic Property #76-599) circa 1890 domestic structure, occasionally referred to as the Layton House. The house was moved to its current location in 2007 from an adjacent property.
- d. **Large Barn** Pre-1937 structure
- e. **Small Barn** Pre-1937 structure
- f. **Historic building foundation** remains from a house likely constructed by John A. Brawner during the 1870s. The frame house atop the foundation was demolished in 2007 and the foundation was backfilled. Foundation stones are exposed.

D. Natural Resources

1. Fauna

There has not been a formal inventory of wildlife at BSBHP. It is known though that many of the County's urban and rural park sites have a rich diversity of wildlife including deer, fox, reptiles, amphibians and birds. The Historic Preservation Division's mission and policies require the preservation and protection of this population. This protection currently takes many forms including having paid and volunteer staff monitors the wildlife populations on site. There are other programs and activities such as blue bird boxes, managing meadows to support wildlife that is dependent on that habitat, and the establishment of hedgerows and brush

piles for small mammals and amphibians. The Historic Preservation Division is aware of several species that are known to occur within the area of BSBHP that are listed as Special Status Faunal Species by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. Special Status Faunal Species are threatened or endangered species. Careful monitoring by staff and volunteers will take place.



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2. Flora

BSBHP contains distinct areas of meadow, forest stands, hedge rows, and historic roadbeds. The hedge rows and roadbeds are dominated by Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) with a few oaks (*Quercus spp.*) and cherries (*Prunus spp.*). Invasive species such as Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica* and *maackii*) and Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) are present in many of the hedge rows and the meadows. Tree-of-Heaven control will need to be a top priority to reduce its proclivity toward dominating the landscape. The meadows are a mix of warm and cool season grasses. Native plants species known to exist within the meadows include Black-eyed Susans (*Rudbeckia spp.*), New York Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*), Goldenrod (*Solidago*

spp.) and Penstemon (*Penstemon spp.*). Staff and volunteers have identified species in the Park and will continue to do regular inventories. Future meadow management will include the increased establishment of warm season grasses and native plants (Little Bluestem, Switchgrass and Black Eyed Susan) and the removal of invasive or unwanted species (Johnson grass, cool season turf grass). Methods used can include but are not limited to chemical control (carefully monitored herbicide applications), mechanical control (disking, prescribed fire, hand pulling) and cutting some meadows on an annual schedule rather than a semi-annual schedule.

There are two forest systems present at BSBHP; Central Appalachian Oak and Pine forest and Southern Piedmont Small Floodplain and Riparian forest. The area along the railroad tracks is dominated by Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and is in general good health. The second area is in the general vicinity of the Alabama Cemetery. This area is dominated by oaks (*Quercus spp.*) and hickory (*Carya spp.*) with some ash (*Fraxinus spp.*). This forest stand is in general poor health and shows indications of a forest at the tail end of its succession. This state of decline can be attributed to several factors including a change in the hydrology of the site and heavy browse activity from deer. The large deer population in the area has created a forest stand that is void of understory plants and seedling trees. The change in hydrology to the site is evident in the decline of some trees and the increase in numbers of trees that will tolerate wetter conditions. Native herbaceous plants are also present in this area including Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) and Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*). Managing invasive species will become an increasing management issues as the forest continues to decline. The over all prognosis of this forested area is for significant decline to begin to happen within the next 5-10 years.

3. Soils and Geology

There are 12 soil units mapped on the site by the USDA SCS (table1).The soil in the lower elevations of the site (the west/southwestern half of the property) is mapped as 3A (Albano), 17A (Dulles Silt Loam 0 to 4% slope), 48A (Reaville Silt Loam 0 to 4% slope) and 56A (Waxpool Silt Loam 0 to 2% slope) as depicted on the soils map (Appendix C. 8). Only one of these four low elevation soils (the Albano series) is considered to be a hydric (wetland) soil based on the List of Hydric Soils of Virginia. This does not necessarily indicate wetlands exist in this location, but the probability is high. The other low elevation soils are poorly drained and may contain inclusions of the hydric Albano soil series.

The Albano, Dulles and Reedville soil series have all been formed from Triassic red beds of shale, siltstone and sandstone. The Waxpool series is formed from diabase and basalt rocks.

The soils along the higher elevations are mapped as 4B (Arcola Silt Loam 0 to 4% slope), 5C (Arcola Silt Loam 2 to 7 % slope), 13B (Catlett-Sycoline Complex 2 to 7% slope), 13C (Catlett-Sycoline Complex 7 to 15% slope), 35B (Manassas Silt Loam 2 to 7% slope), 46B (Panorama Silt Loam 2 to 7% slope), 53B (Sycoline-Kelly Complex 2 to 7% slope) and 53C (Sycoline-Kelly Complex 7 to 15% slope). These soils are considered to be upland in nature and moderately drained to well drained.

The Arcola soil series is formed from Triassic and Jurassic interbedded siltstone, shale and limestone. The Catlett-Sycoline soil series is formed from hornfels and granulite of the Triassic area of the Piedmont Plateau. The Manassas soil series is formed the colluvium and residuum found in Triassic red beds. The Sycoline-Kelly soil series are formed from residuum of granulite and hornfels rock of the Triassic and Jurassic Age. The Panorama soil series are formed from red shale, siltstone and sandstone found in Triassic red beds.

4. Topography and Slopes

Topography on the site is gently sloping to the southwest and strongly sloping to the east / southeast. A ridge located in the northeast portion of the property directs drainage toward the southeast and the southwest corners of the battlefield Park. A headwater stream of Broad Run runs through the northwest portion of the property to the southeast. The high probability wetlands areas on the property are primarily associated with the floodplain of the headwater stream.

Slopes range generally from <1% to approximately 10% grade. The steepest slopes of 2% to 10% grade is found along the ridge located at the northeast portion of the site. The highest point of the site is just over 265 feet elevation and is located near the existing homestead. The lowest point of the property is approximately at 200 feet elevation and is located at the southern edge of the site near the headwater stream.

E. Park Access

There are currently three primary points of Park access. The primary visitor entrance is along Iron Brigade Unit Avenue and Tenth Alabama Way. From this entrance, visitors can park their vehicles with access to the information kiosk and walking trails. The majority of the walking paths in the Park have a gravel dust surface, while the Battle of Kettle Run trail is a natural grass surface. Two other locations are primarily used as staff entrances. One at the Sears House along Bristow Road and one next to the Farmhouse along Bristow Road, which provides access to the barns and the Robertson Cemetery. This entrance is also used by the heirs of the Robertson family to have access to the cemetery and must “by right” remain accessible.

F. Existing Facilities

Facilities at the Park are currently limited. The facilities consist of a 3.5 mile gravel dust trail, half a mile grass cut trail and a visitor parking lot with 36 spaces. There is a paved roadway up to the Rambler for maintenance use. In the future, the Rambler may be used as a visitor center and the roadway will provide visitor access and accessible parking. An information kiosk with a park map, short narrative history and brochure rack is located in the visitor parking lot. Visitors can review the kiosk or pick up a printed self-guided interpretive trail map. Numbered posts along the trail correlate to the printed maps to ensure visitors understand the significance of each location in the Park. An electronic podcast narration of the interpretive trails is available on the County's web site www.pwcgov.org

There are several existing structures on the Park.

- Bungalow, ca. 1910, currently vacant, future Work Force Housing Initiative through Prince William County Police Department.
- Farmhouse, ca. 1890, currently vacant, future Work Force Housing Initiative through Prince William County Police Department.
- Rambler, ca. 1960, currently vacant, possible future visitor use building.
- Large Barn, ca. early 20th century, recently renovated and used for maintenance storage.
- Small Barn, ca. early 20th century, currently used for lumber storage.

G. Utilities

The majority of the area surrounding the Park is fully developed with utilities. Future development at the Park can easily access these utilities. All structures are serviced by ground water wells (Rambler, Sears House and Farmhouse). The Rambler has a ground septic system while the Sears House and Farmhouse rely on municipal sewer. The southeastern boundary of the Park is bisected by a municipal sewer line providing sewer service to the New Bristow Village community. Electricity and telephone service are also accessible.

H. Description of Adjacent Properties

The Park is located southwest of Rt. 28 (Nokesville Road) and Rt. 619 (Bristow Road.). Directly adjacent to the north and west of the property is the New Bristow Village residential development. There is a substantial grade difference along the western border of the Park with the development resulting in the surrounding houses and streets being above the Park property. The northeastern portion of the development is below the Park viewshed. Some vegetation exists as a buffer, but the residential neighborhood is visible from most vantage points in the Park.

East of the Park property is Bristow Road (Rt. 619) and a large tract of land owned by the Manassas Assembly of God. The majority of this land is undeveloped, except for the front portion (along Rt. 28) where the church facility and parking lot is located. This area is where Confederates under Brig. Gen. Kirkland made his initial assault toward Broad Run and then later toward the railroad track.

Railroad tracks (historic location of the Orange and Alexandria RR) run along south of the Park. The property on the other side of the railroad tracks is largely farmland with various crops. Near the intersection of Bristow Road and the railroad tracks the historic village of “Bristow” or “Bristoe Station” is located. There are several buildings that are being currently being considered contributing structures to the area’s National Register of Historic Places potential listing. These buildings all date from the post-Civil War period up to the 1960s. Also near this area is the monopole cellular phone tower that was constructed in 2008 near the Norfolk Southern Railway crew changing station. This monopole can be seen from all areas of the Park.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

A. Cultural Resource Management

BSBHP retains a sizable portion of the core of two Civil War battlefields, cemeteries and possible encampment. Also, the Park’s mission includes interpreting the village of Bristoe and its residents. Current interpretation on site is provided by a visitor kiosk, self guided tours (with brochures located in the kiosk), guided tours, pod cast tours and living history programs.

The details of site management should be developed in a separate Cultural Resource Management document and/or Interpretive Plan. The plan should address site management related to erosion control, repair of man made disturbances, monitoring for relic hunting activities, restoration of the historic view shed when possible (to include selective removal of trees, partial re-establishment of the agricultural fields present at the time of the Civil War) and site enhancements.

Future interpretation and visitor services will also be included in the Cultural Resource Management and Interpretation Plans. Site interpretation will be provided on site and through a combination of signage, panels, reconstructed field fencing, view sheds to orient visitors and programs designed to commemorate events and educate the public and special groups.

Currently, several policies are in place through Prince William County and the Commonwealth of Virginia that relate to cultural resource management at the Park. These include the Prince William County Department of Public Works (Historic Preservation Division) Collections Management Policy (2006, amended

2009), Pest Management Standards and other applicable Public Works Department Policies and Standards. Also, the Virginia State Department of Historic Resources (DHR) holds an easement over the entire Park. Any major changes, disturbances, uses of the Park or enhancements must be approved by DHR beforehand. In every instance in dealing with cultural resource management, the highest professional standards will be followed. The Park encompasses many sensitive resource areas, including cemeteries, so the strict guidelines must be enforced.

B. Natural Resource Management



The natural resources at BSBHP consist of several small forest stands, open meadows, manmade ponds, hedgerows, and a perennial stream. Some of the forest stands will be maintained by removing dangerous trees and some clearing to allow for interpretation of the cultural resources. Meadows will be maintained to protect the natural resources of the Park, as well as allow for interpretation of cultural

resources. Meadow maintenance will include, haying, prescribed burns, establishment of native warm season grasses and the removal of invasive plant species. The areas of the resource indicated as meadow will not be mowed on a regular basis. The meadows will be maintained in accordance with generally accepted meadow management procedures. Appendix B.4 “Managing Land in the Piedmont for the Benefit of Wildlife” second edition 2008 will be used as a guide for meadow management. Invasive plant species control and removal will also take place in forest stands and along hedge rows. Invasive plant species control is a large problem throughout the County. The Historic Preservation Division does not have adequate resources to address the issue in all the parks/ sites. Invasive plant removal projects may be carried out by volunteers or as a special project.

An exotic or invasive species is defined as any species not native to a geographic area. Invasive species are often present as naturalized species or are planted as landscape trees and shrubs. An invasive species is one that escapes from cultivation, spreads rapidly and occurs in greater abundance than may be desired. If not actively managed, these species may displace other native plant species.

To date five exotic species have been identified as within BSBHP are potentially invasive. The species are multiflora rose, Japanese honeysuckle, garlic mustard, tree of heaven, and English ivy.

There are no known wildlife concerns at BSBHP. The Historic Preservation Division is aware of several species that are known to occur within the area of Park that are listed as Special Status Faunal Species by the Virginia Department

of Game and Inland Fisheries. Special Status Faunal Species are threatened or endangered species. Careful monitoring by staff and volunteers will take place.

C. Desired Visitor Experience

Visitors will come from both the local community and from national and international travelers. Programming will be designed to meet the diversity of these audiences.

The desired visitor experience at the Park is for visitors to:

- Learn the history, significance and circumstance of the Battle of Kettle Run and Bristoe Station
- Learn about the tactical strategies of both battles.
- Learn the history, significance and circumstance of Camp Jones.
- Observe and respect the cemeteries of Confederate soldiers.
- Learn and observe the natural history of the County.
- Participate in regularly scheduled interpretive tours, school and youth programs.
- Experience occasional special events, living history, and ceremonies.

D. Interpretation and Visitor Services

1. Information and Interpretive Media

Current interpretation at the Park includes two self guided walking trails (*AP Hill's Folly Trail and Tragedy in Camp/Battle of Kettle Run Trail*). A brochure guides visitors along these trails with stops at numbered posts. Visitors can then read the historical information for each stop. Staff is planning to create a series of interpretative signs based on the current brochures. This will allow for images and maps to enhance the visitor experience. Although signage is more expensive up front, the signs cut down on the production of paper brochures and guarantees public interpretation when no brochures are present. One of the interpretative signs should address how this park ties in with other local historical sites and regional Civil War sites. The use of new social media is planned to meet the needs of current and future technologies. A podcast of the battles has been developed. Future projects include cell phone tours and other new media.

Interpretive materials is made available through the County website, Civil War Trials website, the local Convention and Visitors Bureau website, the Prince William Historic Preservation Foundation website and social media pages. This includes downloadable pdfs of maps, brochures, video tours, video documentaries and pod cast tours.

2. Integration with other Civil War Sites

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It is the goal of the Prince William County Historic Preservation Division to integrate BSBHP into the statewide and regional network of Civil War heritage sites. Through programs such as the multi-state Civil War Trails and cooperative efforts with the National Park Service (specifically Manassas National Battlefield Park), Bristoe will become part of a very diverse and deep Civil War story in Prince William County and Virginia as a whole. Furthermore, the Prince William County/City of Manassas Sesquicentennial Committee created the Prince William Civil War Heritage Trail. This effort links all the Civil War resources that are publicly accessible through Prince William County and the City of Manassas. Bristoe will be a critical part of this program.

Programs such as Civil War Trails have shown that providing standardized recognizable signage improves public knowledge of history. It increases awareness and support for preservation and maintenance of the sites. These programs also boost the local economy due to increased tourism.

Prince William County is one of the richest localities when it comes to Civil War heritage. Through marketing, tours and outreach programs, it is the desired outcome to have Bristoe Station become a destination for heritage tourists and educational groups. Programs, web sites, visitor information, tours and other media will also promote other Civil War related sites within the region, especially Prince William County and the City of Manassas. With the statewide commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, this effort of integrating with other local Civil War sites will be a major focus of the Park.

E. Site Considerations

BSBHP will be impacted by the high density built environment that surrounds the site. One concern is the visual impact associated with the New Bristow Village development in particular those houses along General Kirkland Drive, which border the Park on its western side. General Kirkland Drive is topographically higher than the Park land along the boundary. A few trees and shrubs help to soften the view from the Park along General Kirkland Drive. Plantings will only be considered based off of historical research and development of a Cultural Landscape Plan.

A second issue of concern is the proposed development of the parcel on the north side of Bristow Road as a commercial property. Increased traffic noise and additional development within the view shed will have a direct impact on BSBHP.

Unauthorized paths from the surrounding residential developments that provide direct access to the Park are another concern. These paths have resulted in damage to existing vegetation and provide access for illegal

dumping. To date, there is evidence of illegal dumping of tree limbs, grass cuttings and discarded landscaping materials.

V. MANGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The management framework integrates research, site analysis and basic data presented in this document. Management zones have been defined to provide a framework for future decision making and provide choices within a range of potential uses for each management zone. Existing uses, conditions and recommendations from Prince William County staff were considered in the development of the management zones. Use Areas are also detailed in certain areas of the Park. A zone map is located in the appendix.

A. Cultural Resource Protection Zone (CRPZ)

The entire Park will be treated as a valuable cultural resource and protected as a resource protection zone. The CRPZ will be maintained to protect the cultural resources located in the zone. In-holdings within the park will be maintained with a 25 foot wide buffer based on the Department of Public Works Landscape Management Plan.

1. Potential Uses Permitted:

- Historic Restoration
- Interpretation and Education
- Research
- Resource Management

B. Natural Resource Protection Zone (NRPZ)

The entire Park will be treated as a valuable natural cultural resource and protected as a resource protection zone. The NRPZ will be maintained to protect the natural resources located in the zone. Professional practices to foster native wildlife and plant life will be instituted. These practices will be in accordance to guidelines prescribed in *Managing Land in the Piedmont of Virginia for the Benefit of Birds and Other Wildlife* (written by the Virginia Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries with the Piedmont Environmental Council). In-holdings within the park will be maintained with a 25 foot wide buffer based on the Department of Public Works Landscape Management Plan.

1. Potential Uses Permitted:

- Historic Restoration
- Interpretation and Education
- Research
- Resource Management

C. Interpretative Use Area

Provides visitors with a variety of uses that are associated with the various resources of the Park. The main focus of this area will be to orient visitors to the Park, interpret its resources and provide program space for special programs and events. This area also includes the park trail network, House/Rambler and parking lot areas. The area within this zone will be landscaped according to the Department of Public Works Landscape Management Plan. In depth surveys will be undertaken prior to any land-disturbing activity.

1. Potential Uses Permitted:

- Historic Restoration
- Interpretation and Education
- Cultural Demonstrations
- Low Impact Recreation
- Visitor Entrance
- Research
- Resource Management
- Resource Protection
- Support Infrastructure

D. Park Operations Use Area

This area provides staff the ability to support the functions of the Park and the Historic Preservation Division. This area includes the Bungalow, Farmhouse, Barn and Shed area in the southeastern section of the Park. The Barns are maintenance support buildings, the Farmhouse and Bungalow will be future lease space for the Prince William County Police Department, providing security to the Park. The area within this zone will be landscaped according to the Department of Public Works Landscape Management Plan. In depth surveys will be undertaken prior to any land-disturbing activity.

1. Potential Uses Permitted:

- Historic Restoration
- Interpretation and Education
- Cultural Demonstrations
- Park and Division Maintenance Support
- Research
- Resource Management
- Resource Protection
- Staff Entrance
- Support Infrastructure

E. Glossary of Uses

1. Historic Restoration

Includes restoration of the historic landscape (ground cover, structures and view sheds) as defined by the Park's historic period of significance (1861-1865). This information will be based on historic research and with great care to protect all existing cultural and natural resources.

2. Interpretation and Education

Involves communicating information specific to the significance of the Park. These include the unique characteristics of the resources associated with the Park and the relationships of humans and natural systems. Also these activities should strive to increase visitor enjoyment and involvement in resource protection. Interpretative programs and educational workshops, brochures, displays and signage at the Park are methods of conveying this information and are critical tools to interpretation and education.

3. Cultural Demonstrations

Cultural demonstrations that are allowed within the Park include living history programs, replicated military encampments, and weapons firing demonstrations. Allowed cultural demonstrations must follow all policies and guidelines defined in the *Historic Preservation Collections Management Policy* and the Historic Preservation Division's *Guide to the Development of Historic Weapons Programs*. Battle re-enactments are prohibited in all cultural landscapes managed by the Historic Preservation Division.

4. Low Impact Recreation

Recreational activities will cause minimal disturbance to the Park's natural and cultural resources. These activities will require little if any infrastructure. Also, activities must be in accordance to respect of the nature and mission of the Park.

5. Park and Maintenance Support

Uses associated with Park operations, maintenance and staff support, including equipment and maintenance supply storage, interpretative storage, staff offices/break area and other functions to support Park activities.

6. Research

Staff investigation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, the revision of accepted theories or the development of practical applications in light of new facts. One time, periodic or ongoing research could include archaeological and historic surveys and studies, water and air quality

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monitoring studies and vegetation and wildlife inventories. Public agencies, educational organizations, professional consultants or volunteers would be authorized by Prince William County to conduct this work.

7. Resource Management

Staff will increase the understanding of natural processes, recognition of human influence upon the land and the need for stewardship of that land. Resource management plans will establish guidelines for managing natural, cultural, recreational or facility resources existing within the Park. The selection, integrations and implementation of resource management plans and actions will be based upon ecological, sociological and economical consequences of the proposed action on Park resources. These plans and recommended actions may include protections, mitigation, interpretation, monitoring and administration of Park resources.

8. Resource Protection

These uses will support the protection and security of the Park's resources and its visitors, such as providing living space for a uniformed Prince William County police officer and or staff.

9. Support Infrastructure

The development of necessary infrastructure to support Park operations and activities, such as a visitor center, administrative and maintenance facilities, roads, trails, parking areas, utilities etc.

VI. APPENDIX

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O'Neill, Partick L.. "Two Extraordinary Surveys: The 1737 Brent Town and 1824 Bristow Tract Maps." *Prince William Reliquary*, April 2007, Vol. 6, No. 2. RELIC, Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas, VA.

Prince William County Deed Book (PWCDB) 24:412. John Caldwell to Thomas K. Davis, November 8, 1858.

Prince William County Deed Book (PWCDB) 31:212. Aylett Nicol to James T. Davis, October 10, 1877.

Prince William County Deed Book (PWCDB) 32:194-195. J. J. Davies to James M. Snook, December 14, 1877.

Prince William County Deed Book (PWCDB) 34:508. J. J. Davies to John A. Brawner, February 26, 1884 cites two tracts that Brawner purchased on August 29, 1870.

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Prince William County Department of Public Works historic Preservation Division. *Historic Preservation Collections Management Policy*. January 11, 2010. Supersedes: October 12, 2006.

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*Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park
General Management Plan*

U.S. Southern Claims Commission Allowed Claims, 1871-1880:

George W. Robertson. Claim # 43,062. May 14, 1873. NARA Roll 35, Target 10. pp 533-561.

Isaac P. Baldwin. Claim # 36,641. December 1, 1873. NARA Roll 34, Target 9. pp 516-541.

James Nokes. Claim # 11,990. May 17, 1871. NARA Roll 35, Target 9. pp. 465-532.

Michael M. Roseberry. Claim # 1,428. October 17, 1871. NARA Roll 35, Target 13. pp. 672-748.

Rebecca Sexsmith. Claim # 36,650. October 31, 1873. NARA Roll 35, Target 15. pp. 791-853. (NARA Sexsmith)

William R. Snow, Thomas M. Smith and J.C. Wilson. Claim # 18,407. April 15, 1873. NARA Roll 35, Target 17. pp. 897-952.

Charles Thatcher. Claim # 16,339. September 7, 1872. NARA Roll 35, Target 19. pp. 981-1015.

Arthur F. Woodyard. Claim # 1,391. May 23, 1871. NARA Roll 36, Target 4. pp. 152-185.

U.S. Southern Claims Commission, Disallowed and Barred Claims, 1871-1880:

Thomas K. Davis. NARA RG 123, U.S. Court of Claims, Cong. Jur. #3575, Thomas K. Davis, Box 475, 16E3/08/23/03. 258 pages. (NARA Davis)

Veness, Beverly R. "Index to Agriculture Schedule, Prince William County, VA. 1880." *Prince William Reliquary*, October 2003, Vol. 2, No. 4. RELIC, Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas, VA.

B. Support Documentation

1. Park Proffer Documentation
2. DHR Easement
3. Managing Land in the Piedmont for the Benefit of Wildlife

C. Maps

1. 1824 Bristow Tract Overlay
2. 1861 Davis Farm Overlay
3. 1878 Landowners Overlay
4. 1937 Aerial Map Overlay
5. Battlefield Core and Study Area
6. Park Area Zoning Districts
7. Proposed Trails and Corridors
8. Park Soils
9. Current Park Map (w/trails)
10. Management Zone Map

PROFFER STATEMENT

REZ: #2001-0157

New Bristow Village

- 3.3 Development of the Heritage Park shall be generally as shown on the Illustrative Development Plan, and shall be subject to the review and approval of the aforesaid Architectural Review Board and the County, except that minor adjustments to the trail system, interpretive center, interpretive signage, parking lot, shelters or related features may be permitted with approval of the Planning Director.
- 11.2. The area shown on the Illustrative Development Plan shown as a Heritage/Open Space Park shall be transferred in fee simple and without cost to the Civil War Preservation Trust, for the purpose of preserving the view shed of the locations where significant civil war activities took place, and to be used as a public historic resources park; provided that the Applicant shall be permitted to retain suitable easements for the purposes of construction of the utility lines including sewer and water lines, and any lift station that may be required to provide adequate sewer service to the Property. The design of any such lift station shall be manually agreeable to the Applicant and to the Trust.
- 11.3. Alternatively such areas may be dedicated to a nationally-recognized organization trust specializing in the preservation of historical properties.
- 11.8. The Heritage/Open Space Park shall be operated as a public park by the Civil War Preservation Trust or its designee, and shall be subjected to a conservation easement granted to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in a form mutually acceptable to the Civil War Preservation Trust and the said Foundation, in a form substantially similar to that attached hereto as Attachment A and as approved by the County Attorney. Maintenance of the park shall include mowing and landscape maintenance on a regular schedule, generally consistent with the schedule to be maintained for the residential sections of New Bristow Village.

**BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT
SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM**

The attached Supplemental Statement to the Baseline Documentation Report describes the character and condition of the property placed under historic preservation easement by deed from the Grantor to the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This report contains baseline documentation that will serve as reference in monitoring the easement as required by Treas. Reg. § 170A-14(g)(5).

The Grantor and Grantee acknowledge that this report accurately reflects the character and condition of the property subject to the easement referenced above as of the date of this document.

GRANTEE: VIRGINIA BOARD OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

By: Wendy Musumeci Date: 02/22/10
Wendy Musumeci
Easement Program Coordinator, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

GRANTOR: PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

By: _____ Date: _____
Brendon Hanafin
Historic Preservation Division Chief
Prince William County

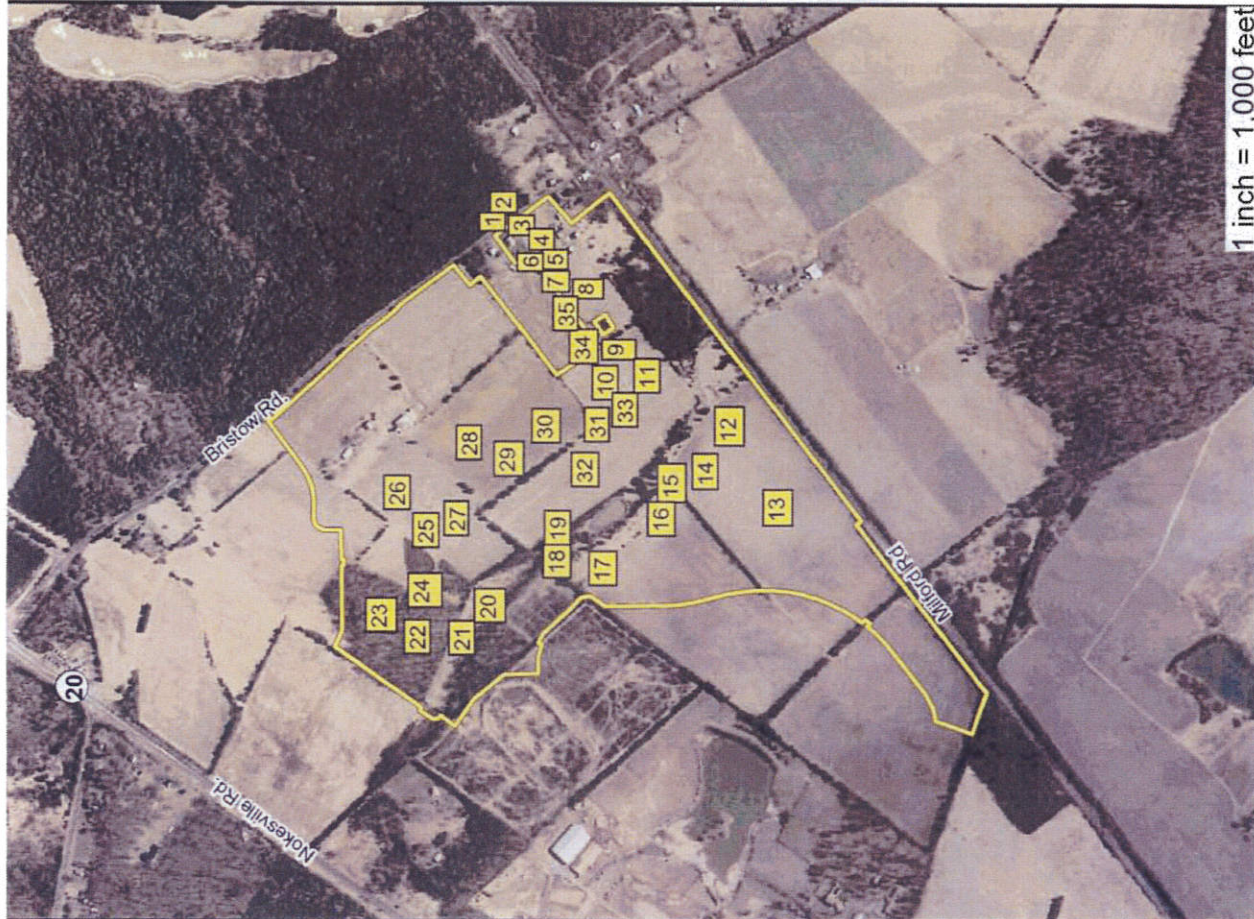
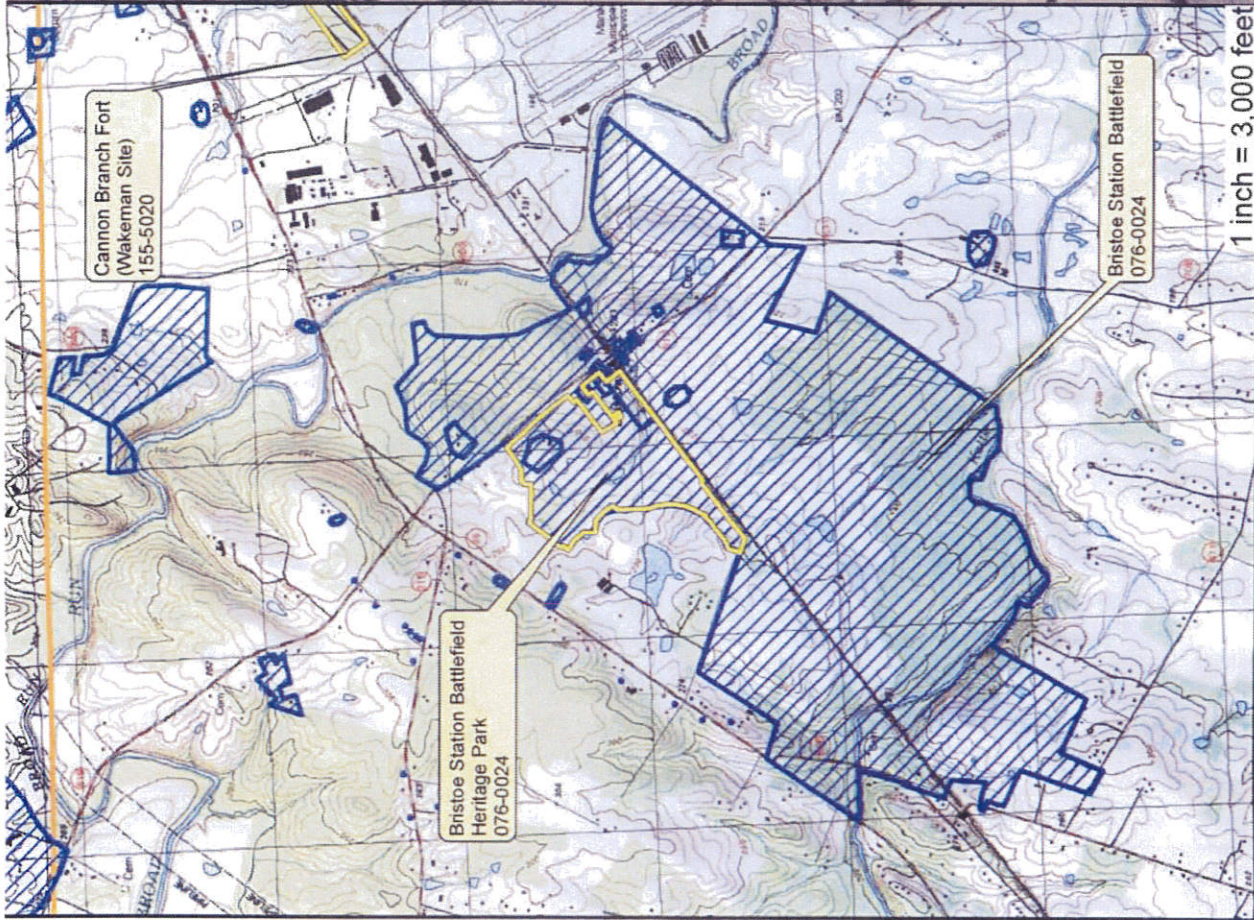
**Baseline Documentation Report (BDR)
Supplemental Statement**

Property: Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park	County: Prince William	Acres: 133.3841
DHR File No: 076-0024	Co-Holder: None	
Supplemental Information:		
The pole frame storage shed, identified as Photograph #11, Negative Number 24390 in the Baseline Documentation Report dated October 2009, was demolished and removed prior to recordation of the easement on October 20, 2009. This non-historic structure was removed from the site for safety reasons due to its deteriorated condition and partial collapse. The Baseline Documentation Report signed at the time of recordation did not reflect this removal. This Supplemental Statement is intended to correct the previously signed Baseline Documentation Report to reflect that this building is no longer standing on the property.		
Existing Principal Buildings, Structures, and Sites:		
Description of Existing Buildings: Indicate Contributing/Non-Contributing, Size, Type, and Location:		
The following buildings, outbuildings, and structures exist as of the date of this Supplemental Statement: one (1) single-family dwelling known as the "Layton Farmhouse;" one (1) "Sears" style bungalow dwelling currently used as office space; one (1) existing vacant brick ranch dwelling; one (1) tile block silo; one (1) two-story gable-roof barn with attached open shed; one (1) gable fronted frame barn with central work area and flanking sheds; (2) two ponds from previous dairy farming activity; one (1) building foundation located adjacent to the brick ranch dwelling		
Property Information:		
Property Address: 10708 Bristow Road, Bristow, Virginia, 20136		
Directions: From Richmond, take I-95 North to Exit 152B, Route 234 North toward Manassas. Stay on 234-North for 7.6 miles and turn left onto VA-619/Bristow Road. Travel for 8.4 miles on Bristow Road. The park will be on your left.		
Owner Mailing Address: Brendon Hanafin, Historic Preservation Division Chief, Prince William County Historic Preservation Division, 10764 Main Street Dumfries, VA, 22025		
Phone: 703-792-4754 Fax: 703-580-7654	Email: bhanafin@pwcgov.org	
Alternate Contact: David Born, Site Manager	Phone: 703-257-5243; dborn@pwcgov.org	
Attachments:		Notes:
Photographic Documentation:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Printed black and white archival photograph
Maps:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photopoint Map
Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email statement from property owner


The following pole frame storage shed, identified as Photograph #11 on Negative Number 24390, has been demolished and removed from the property:



11. Exterior, Shed Roof Storage Shed, Southwest Property Boundary



Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park - Easement
Prince William County, Nokesville Quads
DHR# 076-0024 **PHOTOPOINT MAP**



 Sources: VDH-2009, USGS 2002, National Geographic 2003, USOT 2007
 Sources of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered
 over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date
 and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration
 purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
 The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent
 information as data is updated continually.

Musumeci, Wendy (DHR)

From: Hanafin, Brendon C. [bhanafin@pwcgov.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 10, 2010 1:38 PM
To: Musumeci, Wendy (DHR)
Subject: Bristoe easement

Dear Wendy,

I hope that you are faring well in the snow. Although we are concerned about the roof of Rippon Lodge, our properties are surviving. Last summer we demolished the remaining portions of a small pole shed at Bristoe. A portion of the building had come down and we took the action for safety reasons. The building was photographed by you for the easement record (see below photograph) and was recorded as a standing structure with the approved easement. This was an error on my part. I did not catch the error until reviewing the easement for an upcoming project. Please let me know how you wish to proceed.

We will be sending you details of an upcoming spring project. We wish to install a split rail fence around the parking lot to impede visitors (most importantly relic hunters) from driving on the trails and the over the farm. This will include an entrance sign similar to our other properties. The third part of the project is to but stacked fencing along the property boundary with RT 619 and Iron Brigade Court. We are not sure if we can afford this portion of the project at this time. Once we receive the sign detail, we will send you a formal project document.

Sincerely,
Brendon



11. Exterior, Shed Roof Storage Shed, Southwest Property Boundary

Box 295



200910200101775
Prince William County, VA Pgs: 12
10/20/2009 3:46:02PM
Michèle B. McQuigg, Clerk

This document was prepared by
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
The preparer is unaware of any Title Insurance issued on the property herein conveyed.
GPIN: 7594-68-0311

Exempted from recordation taxes
under the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended,
sections 58.1-811(A)(3) and 58.1-811(D)
and from Clerk's Fees under section 17.1-266

DEED OF GIFT OF EASEMENT

**BRISTOE STATION BATTLEFIELD HERITAGE PARK
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY**

VBHR FILE NO. 076-0024

THIS DEED OF GIFT OF EASEMENT made this 14th day of October, 2009,
by **THE BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS OF PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,**
VIRGINIA, a body corporate and politic, ("Grantor"), whose address is: 1 County Complex Court,
Prince William, Virginia 22192, and the **COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA, BOARD OF**
HISTORIC RESOURCES ("VBHR"), whose address is: Department of Historic Resources, 2801
Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, 23221 ("Grantee").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Grantor is the owner in fee simple of a property known as Bristoe
Station Battlefield Heritage Park, consisting of a tract of land containing 133.3841 acres, more or
less, as more particularly described below ("The Property"), and desires to give and convey to
Grantee a perpetual historic preservation and open-space easement ("Easement") over the
Property as herein set forth; and

WHEREAS, Grantee is a "qualified organization" and "eligible donee" as defined in IRC
§170(h)(3) and Grantee is a qualified public body under the Open Space Act, and as an agency of
the Commonwealth of Virginia authorized under Chapter 22, Title 10.1 of the Code of Virginia
of 1950, as amended, to receive properties and easements in gross or other interests in properties
for the purpose of, among other things, the preservation and protection of such designated
landmarks; and the Grantee, as an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has the resources to

enforce the restrictions in this Easement; and

WHEREAS, the Open Space Land Act of 1966, Chapter 461 of the 1966 Acts of the Assembly, (Chapter 17, Title 10.1, §§10.1-1700 to 10.1-1705 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended), declares that the preservation of open-space land, including land preserved for historic or scenic purposes, serves a public purpose by promoting the health and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth by curbing urban sprawl and encouraging more desirable and economical development of natural resources, and authorizes any public body to receive easements in gross or other interests in properties for the purpose of preserving such historic or scenic open-space lands; and

WHEREAS, Article XI of the 1971 Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia declares the preservation of historic properties and sites to be a goal and obligation of State government, and Section 1 "Natural resources and historical sites of the Commonwealth," provides that "[I]t shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to conserve, develop, and utilize its natural resources, its public lands and its historic sites and buildings. Further, it shall be the Commonwealth's policy to protect its atmosphere, lands, and waters from pollution, impairment, or destruction, for the benefit, enjoyment and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth"; and

WHEREAS, upon portions of the Property is situated the battlefield where the Battle of Bristoe Station occurred on October 14, 1863 of the Civil War, in which Confederate forces led by General A.P. Hill attacked what they thought was a small portion of the Union Army located near the railroad tracks at Bristoe Station; and

WHEREAS, the Confederate Army rushed into the Union trap and sustained heavy losses from the Union forces, many of whom had been concealed by the railroad cut, in the last offensive effort by the Confederacy in northern Virginia; and

WHEREAS, the Property also includes two cemeteries related to Confederate camps during the winter of 1861; and

WHEREAS, the Property was acquired by the Grantor for the purposes of preserving it as a Civil War Battlefield and passive recreational park; and

WHEREAS, the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park is situated on Bristow Road in Prince William County, Virginia, which is an important public transportation corridor and the Property represents publicly significant scenic open space in that corridor; and

WHEREAS, the 2008 Prince William County Comprehensive Plan, adopted by the Board of Supervisors on March 18, 2008, recognizes Bristoe Station Historical Area as a significant historic site, and sets forth as an objective to "apply mitigation measures to all new

development within the Bristoe Station Historical Area” and to encourage property owners “to provide historic resource easements” in recognition of the Battle of Bristoe Station and other significant use of the area during the Civil War, said easements to be in the general locations as identified in the said Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, in connection with the rezoning of a property located within the area identified as Bristoe Station Historical Area in the Comprehensive Plan (REZ #PLN 2001-0157), an area on the said property, identified as Parcel V, Phase 1, Section 1, New Bristow Village, now a portion of the Property, was designated as Heritage/Open Space Park for purposes of preserving the view shed of the locations where significant Civil War activities took place and for preserving said area as an historic, scenic and open space resource for the benefit of the public; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor and the Grantee desire to protect in perpetuity the historic, archeological, open space, and scenic values herein specified (“Conservation Values”); and

WHEREAS, the Grantor and the Grantee intend to accomplish such protection by restricting the use of the Property as hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the Grantee has determined that the Restrictions (the “Restrictions”) hereinafter set forth will preserve and protect in perpetuity the historic, archeological, open space and scenic and values of the Property, which values are reflected herein and in the Grantee’s evaluation of the Property, and the documentation of the condition of the Property is contained in its respective files and records; and

WHEREAS, the conservation purpose of this Easement is to preserve and protect in perpetuity the historic, archeological, open space and scenic values of the Property, and

WHEREAS, the Grantee has determined that the Restrictions will limit the uses of the Property to those uses consistent with, and not adversely affecting, the historic, archeological, open space, and scenic values of the Property and the other governmental conservation policies furthered by this Easement; and

WHEREAS, Grantee, by acceptance of this Easement, designates the Property as property to be retained and used in perpetuity for the preservation and provision of open-space land pursuant to the Open-Space Land Act; and

NOW THEREFORE, in recognition of the foregoing, the Grantor does hereby grant and convey to the Grantee an Easement in gross over and the right in perpetuity to restrict as herein provided the use of the Property, more particularly described as follows:

The Property over which the Easement is conveyed consists of a total of approximately

133.3481 acres, being all of the same property that was conveyed to Grantor pursuant to that Deed of Gift, Transfer, Consolidation, and Easement recorded as Instrument No. 200606290097567 among the land records of Prince William County, Virginia.

The Property is shown as PIN Number 7594-68-0311 among the land records of the County of Prince William, Virginia. Even if the Property consists of more than one parcel for real estate tax or any other purpose, it shall be considered one parcel for purposes of this Easement, and the restrictions and covenants of this Easement shall apply to the Property as a whole.

AND SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the restriction that the Grantee may not transfer or convey the Easement herein conveyed to the Grantee unless the Grantee conditions such transfer or conveyance on the requirement that (1) all restrictions and conservation purposes set forth in the conveyance accomplished by this deed are to be continued in perpetuity, and (2) the transferee is an organization then qualifying as an eligible donee as defined by section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the applicable Treasury Regulations promulgated there under.

The restrictions hereby imposed on the use of the Property are in accord with the policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as set forth in Chapters 22 and 17 of Title 10.1 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended, to preserve the Commonwealth's designated historic landmarks, and to preserve historic and scenic open-space lands in the Commonwealth. The acts which the Grantor covenants to do and not to do upon the Property, and the restrictions which the Grantee is hereby entitled to enforce, shall be as follows:

- 1. BASELINE DOCUMENTATION:** The parties agree that the photographs of the Property taken by Wendy Musumeci of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources on October 17, 2008 (Virginia Department of Historic Resources negative number 24390) accurately document the appearance and condition of the Property as of the date of this Easement. The negatives of the photographs shall be stored permanently in the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, which is located at 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, or its successors. Hereafter, the Property shall be maintained, preserved, and protected in its documented state as nearly as practicable, except for changes that are expressly permitted hereunder. The Grantor warrants that it has made available to the Grantee, prior to the time the donation is made, baseline documentation sufficient to establish the condition of the property at the time of the gift. Such documentation is designed to protect the conservation interests associated with the property, which, although protected in perpetuity by the Easement, could be adversely affected by the exercise of the reserved rights. The parties agree that the Baseline Documentation Report supplied and contained in the files of the Grantee accurately describes the condition and character of the Property at the time of this Easement. The Baseline Documentation Report may be used to determine compliance with and enforcement of the terms of this Easement; however, the parties are not precluded from

using other relevant evidence or information to assist in that determination.

2. **PERMITTED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:** No building or structure shall be built or maintained on the Property other than:
- (i) the three (3) dwellings known as the brick ranch Rambler, "Sears bungalow", and the "Layton Farmhouse" which exist on the date of this Easement; the brick ranch Rambler may be maintained at its current location or demolished and replaced; any replacement dwelling shall be subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3 below; and
 - (ii) the following historic outbuildings and structures which exist on the date of this Easement: two (2) barns, one (1) storage shed and one (1) silo; and
 - (iii) other non-residential outbuildings or structures commonly or appropriately incidental to the dwellings permitted in subsection (i); and
 - (iv) farm buildings and structures, commonly or appropriately incidental to rural farming activity; for the purposes of this subparagraph, a farm building or structure shall mean a building or structure originally constructed and used for the activities specified in paragraph 4(ii); and
 - (v) reconstructions of historic buildings or structures which are documented through professional historical or archaeological investigation to have been located on the Property, which shall be consistent with and evaluated according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, specifically, the *Standards for Reconstruction*; and
 - (vi) amenities such as walking trails, footpaths, parking facilities, signs, and markers appropriate for the preservation, maintenance, exhibition, and interpretation of the Property as a Civil War Battlefield. No building, structure, or amenity shall be constructed on the Property without the prior written approval of the Grantee.

The collective footprint of all buildings and structures on the Property, excluding roads, shall not exceed 1% of the total area of the Property, provided that if Grantor can demonstrate that an increase in the collective footprint would result in increased protection of the conservation values protected herein, Grantee may approve such increase. For the purpose of this paragraph the collective footprint is the ground area measured in square feet of the structures set forth in subsections (i) through (vi) above and all other impervious surfaces, excluding roads.

3. **ALTERATIONS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION:** The Rambler, bungalow, farmhouse, three barn structures, and the silo shall not be demolished or removed from the Property, nor shall they be materially altered, restored, renovated, or extended, except in a way that would, in the opinion of the Grantee, be in keeping with the historic, archeological, open-space, and scenic character of the property and consistent with the applicable *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and provided that the prior written approval of the Grantee to such actions shall have been obtained.

No other existing or new building or structure shall be constructed, altered, restored, renovated, extended, or demolished except in a way that would, in the opinion of the Grantee, be in keeping with the historic, archeological, open-space, and scenic character of the Property, and provided that the prior written approval of the Grantee to such actions shall have been obtained. The location, size, and design of any new building or structure are expressly made subject to the prior written approval of the Grantee.

4. **INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY:** It is the intent of the parties hereto that the Property shall be used as an agricultural, historical, educational, open-space, and recreational resource for the benefit of the public. Industrial or commercial activities other than the following are prohibited: (i) activities that foster the preservation and interpretation of the historic battlefield and accommodation of the public amenities permitted under Paragraphs 2-3 (including (A) snack bar, vending machines or other manner of providing food, and (B) gift shop) (ii) agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, or animal husbandry and (iii) activities related to the preservation, maintenance, exhibition, and interpretation of the Property as a Civil War battlefield, provided that prior to each such event, all archaeological material in affected areas is completely surveyed and preserved in place and avoided during permitted activities. All such survey work and activities permitted under (iii) of this paragraph shall be reviewed and approved by the Grantee in writing prior to implementation.
5. **DESTRUCTION:** In the event that the residences or any other building or structure named in Paragraph 2 above is destroyed or damaged by causes beyond the Grantor's reasonable control including fire, flood, storm, earth movement, or other acts of God, to such an extent that in the opinion of the Grantee the building's historic integrity is irremediably compromised, nothing herein shall obligate the Grantor to reconstruct the building or return it to its condition prior to such calamity.
6. **ARCHAEOLOGY:** Ground disturbing activity or earth removal may require archaeological survey or investigation, if, in the opinion of Grantee, such ground disturbing activity or earth removal may impact archaeologically significant deposits, sites, or features on the Property. Such archaeological survey or investigation may be undertaken on the Property only if a scope of work for such survey or investigation is reviewed and approved in writing in advance by Grantee and only if said survey or investigation is performed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* and under the supervision of a professionally qualified archaeologist. Any such survey or investigation shall be designed to protect, preserve or recover archaeologically significant deposits, sites, or features in the area of the proposed ground disturbing activity. Artifacts and objects of antiquity professionally excavated from archaeological deposits, sites, or features on the Property shall be treated, curated, and preserved according to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources *State Collection Management Standards (March 22, 2007)*. Grantor shall take all reasonable precautions to protect archaeological deposits, sites, or features on the Property from looting, vandalism,

erosion, mutilation, or destruction from any cause.

7. **CEMETERY:** The Property contains two known cemeteries which date to the 19th-century. The Grantor shall take all reasonable precautions to protect these sites from looting, vandalism, erosion, mutilation, or destruction from any cause, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 6 above.
8. **TRASH:** Accumulation or permanent dumping of trash, refuse, junk, or any other unsightly or offensive material is not permitted on the Property. This restriction shall not prevent generally accepted agricultural or wildlife management practices, such as creation of brush piles, composting, or the storage of farm machinery, organic matter, agricultural products, or agricultural byproducts on the Property, as long as such practices are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
9. **TREES AND VEGETATION:** Management of trees and vegetation on the Property shall be in accordance with sound arboreal, horticultural, and/or agricultural, practices and in such a way that is consistent with the historic, archeological, open-space, and scenic character of the property. Best Management Practices, as defined by the Virginia Department of Forestry, shall be used to control erosion and protect water quality when any timber harvest or land-clearing activity is undertaken. Management, including removal of timber consistent with established forestry practices may be undertaken on forested lands, as well as to clear fallen trees and branches or to fell dead trees that pose a hazard to the permitted buildings and structures. If significant portions of forested land require conversion to open field, such as in the event of a natural disaster or other necessity, the Grantor must receive written approval from the Grantee indicating that the proposed removal of timber will not harm or destroy the battlefield's historic setting, nor any character defining landscape features, nor any archeologically significant deposits, sites, or features within the area to be cleared. Prior to clearing significant portions of forested land, a pre-harvest plan must be approved by the Grantee. If significant portions of the property are to be converted from open space to forested cover with the goal of restoring the landscape to its battlefield appearance based on historic documentation, the Grantor must provide a planting and maintenance plan and receive prior written approval from the Grantee.
10. **TOPOGRAPHY:** Grading, blasting, or earth removal shall not alter the topographic aspect of the Property, except as required in the construction of permitted buildings, structures, or roads. Generally accepted agricultural activities shall not constitute any such alteration. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no grading, blasting, or earth removal is permitted on the Property without prior written approval of the Grantee that it will not diminish or impair the historic, archeological, scenic, or open-space values of the property. Mining by surface mining or any other method is prohibited on the Property.
11. **ROADS AND UTILITY LINES:** The location of any new roads or any new utility lines

that serve permitted buildings and structures on the Property (except over existing rights of way) shall be subject to the prior written approval of the Grantee. The construction by the Grantor of walking trails or footpaths to aid in the historical interpretation of the Property as a Civil War battlefield are permitted, provided the prior written approval of the Grantee has been obtained. Such final approval shall be based on the Grantee's evaluation of the proposal, methodology, and review of detailed site plans and the impact of the proposed project on the Conservation Values associated with the Property.

12. **SUBDIVISION:** The Property shall not be divided, subdivided, or conveyed in fee other than as a single tract.
13. **SIGNS:** No sign, billboard, or outdoor advertising structure shall be displayed on the Property without the consent of the Grantee, other than signs not exceeding nine feet square for any or all of the following purposes: (i) to state the name and address of the property or property owners, (ii) to provide information necessary for the normal conduct of any permitted business or activity on the Property, (iii) to advertise the Property for sale or rental, (iv) to provide notice necessary for the protection of the Property and for giving directions to visitors, and (v) to provide historical interpretation and information to visitors to the Property as a Civil War battlefield site.
14. **PUBLIC ACCESS:** The parties hereby acknowledge that the Property is visible from a public right-of-way Bristow Road and that members of the general public may view the Property from said right-of-way. The Grantor also agrees that photographs of the Property taken by the Grantee for purposes of documenting the appearance, condition, and features of the Property, or for other purposes pursuant to this Easement, may be published or otherwise made available to the public at the discretion of the Grantee. The Grantor further agrees that the Property may be opened to the public, which may be the public at large, or in smaller groups, as designated by the Grantee, for one day from 10 AM to 5 PM every year hereafter, provided that the Grantee makes a written request for such opening by no later than February 1 in any such year. The scheduling of the date for such opening shall be by mutual consent. Any such public admission may be subject to restrictions mutually agreed upon as reasonably designed for the protection of the property. Such admission may also be subject to a reasonable fee. The Grantor also agrees that the Property may be opened by appointment with the Grantor to persons affiliated with educational organizations, professional architectural associations, and historical societies.
15. **INSPECTIONS:** The Grantee and its representatives may enter the Property from time to time, upon reasonable notice to the Grantor, for the sole purpose of inspections and enforcement of the terms of the Easement granted herein.
16. **EASEMENT MARKER:** The Grantee, in its discretion, and upon reasonable notice to the Grantor, may erect at a location acceptable to the Grantor, a single marker or sign, not exceeding two feet by two feet, which states the name of the Grantee and advises that the

Grantee owns the Easement granted herein.

- 17. ENFORCEMENT:** The Grantee has the right to bring an action at law or in equity to enforce the Restrictions contained herein. This right specifically includes the right to (i) require restoration of the Property to a condition of compliance with the terms of this Easement as existed on the date of this Deed of Easement except to the extent such condition thereafter changed in a manner consistent with the restrictions; (ii) to recover any damages arising from non-compliance; and (iii) to enjoin non-compliance by temporary or permanent injunction. The Grantee does not waive or forfeit the right to take action as may be necessary to ensure compliance with this Easement by any prior failure to act and the Grantor hereby waives any defenses of waiver, estoppels or laches with respect to any failure to act by the Grantee.
- 18. APPROVALS:** Whenever a written request for the Grantee's approval is submitted pursuant hereto and the Grantee fails to respond in writing within 30 days of receipt of such request, then the Grantee shall be deemed to have approved the request, and the Grantor may proceed with the action for which approval was requested. Nothing herein shall be construed, however, to require the Grantee to issue a final decision on such request within such 30-day period, provided that such final decisions are issued in as timely a fashion as is practicable under the circumstances. Such circumstances shall include the complexity of the request or proposed project, the amount of information submitted with the initial request, and the need for on-site inspections or consultations. No approval required hereunder shall be unreasonably withheld by the Grantee.
- 19. TRANSFER OF TITLE:** Prior to any inter vivos transfer of title to the Property, excluding deeds of trust given for the purpose of securing loans, the Grantor shall notify the Grantee in writing.
- 20. GRANTEE'S PROPERTY RIGHT:** Grantor agrees that the donation of this Easement gives rise to a property right, immediately vested in Grantee, with a fair market value that is equal to the proportionate value that the perpetual conservation restriction at the time of the gift bears to the value of the Property as a whole at that time.
- 21. CONVERSION OR DIVERSION:** Grantor and Grantee intend that this Easement be perpetual and acknowledge that no part of the Property may be converted or diverted from its open-space use except in compliance with the provisions of Section 10.1-1704 of the Open-Space Land Act which does not permit loss of open-space.
- 22. EXTINGUISHMENT:** Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 10.1-1704 of the Open-Space Land Act, should an attempt be made to extinguish this Easement, such extinguishment can be carried out only by judicial proceedings and only if such extinguishment also complies with the requirements of Section 10.1-1704 of the Virginia Code, IRC Section 170 (h) and applicable Treasury Regulations. In any sale or exchange of

extinguishment can be carried out only by judicial proceedings and only if such extinguishment also complies with the requirements of Section 10.1-1704 of the Virginia Code, IRC Section 170 (h) and applicable Treasury Regulations. In any sale or exchange of the Property subsequent to such extinguishment, the Grantee shall be entitled to a portion of the proceeds at least equal to the proportionate value of the perpetual conservation restriction computed as set forth in Paragraph 20 above, but not to be less than the proportionate value that the perpetual conservation restriction at the time of the extinguishment bears to the then value of the Property as a whole. The Grantee shall use all its share of the proceeds from the sale of the Property in a manner consistent with the conservation purposes of this Easement, of Virginia Code Section 10.1-2200 *et seq.*, of the Open-Space Land Act.

23. **SEVERABILITY:** The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this Easement shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision of this Easement or any ancillary or supplementary agreement relating to the subject matter hereof.
24. **DURATION.** This Easement shall be perpetual. It is an easement in gross that runs with the land as an incorporeal interest in the Property. The covenants, terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in this Easement shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the parties hereto and their respective personal representatives, heirs, successors, and assigns and shall continue as a servitude running in perpetuity with the Property.
25. **COUNTERPART.** This Easement may be executed in one or more counterpart copies, each of which, when executed and delivered shall be an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same Easement. Execution of this Easement at different times and in different places by the parties hereto shall not affect the validity of the Easement.
26. **DEFINITIONS:** In this Easement "Grantor" shall include Grantor and its successors and assigns, and "Grantee" shall include Grantee and its successors and assigns.

Although this Easement in gross will benefit the public in the ways recited above, nothing herein shall be construed to convey a right to the public of access to or use of the Property, and the Grantor shall retain exclusive right to such access and use, subject only to the provisions herein recited.

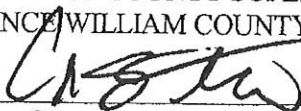
Acceptance by the Board of Historic Resources of this conveyance is authorized by sections 10.1-2204 and 10.1-1701 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended.

Witness the following signatures and seal:

[COUNTERPART SIGNATURE PAGES TO FOLLOW]

[COUNTERPART SIGNATURE PAGE 1 OF 2]

BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS OF
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA




Corey Stewart
Chairman

STATE of VIRGINIA
CITY/COUNTY of

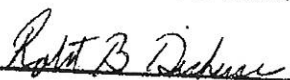
)
) to-wit:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 20th day of October, 2009, by Corey Stewart, Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, Prince William County, Virginia, Grantor therein.


Notary Public

My commission expires: Sept 30, 2012

Registration Number: 160401

APPROVED AS TO FORM
COUNTY ATTORNEY

DATE: 10/15/2009

[COUNTERPART SIGNATURE PAGE 2 OF 2]

Accepted:
VIRGINIA BOARD of HISTORIC RESOURCES

By: [Signature]
Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Date: 10/14/09

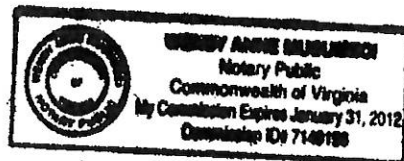
STATE of VIRGINIA)
CITY of RICHMOND), to-wit:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 14th day of October, 2009, by Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, on behalf of the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, Grantee therein.

Wendy Anne Muscarelli
Notary Public

My commission expires: 01/31/2012

Registration Number: 7149196



**BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM**

The attached Baseline Documentation Report describes the character and condition of the property being placed under historic preservation easement by deed from the Grantor to the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. This report contains baseline documentation that will serve as reference in monitoring the easement as required by Treas. Reg. § 170A-14(g)(5).

The Grantor and Grantee acknowledge that this report accurately reflects the character and condition of the property subject to the easement referenced above as of the date of conveyance of the easement.

GRANTEE: VIRGINIA BOARD OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

By: Wendy Musumeci Date: 10/14/09
Wendy Musumeci
Easement Program Coordinator, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

GRANTOR:
By: [Signature] Date: 10/20/09
County of Prince William
Board of Supervisors





APPROVED AS TO FORM
COUNTY ATTORNEY
[Signature]
DATE: 10/15/2009

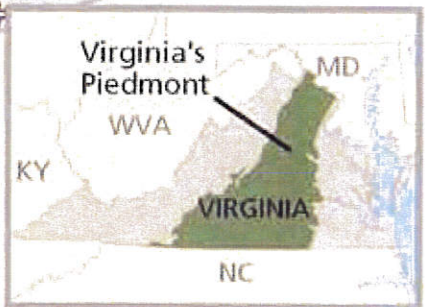
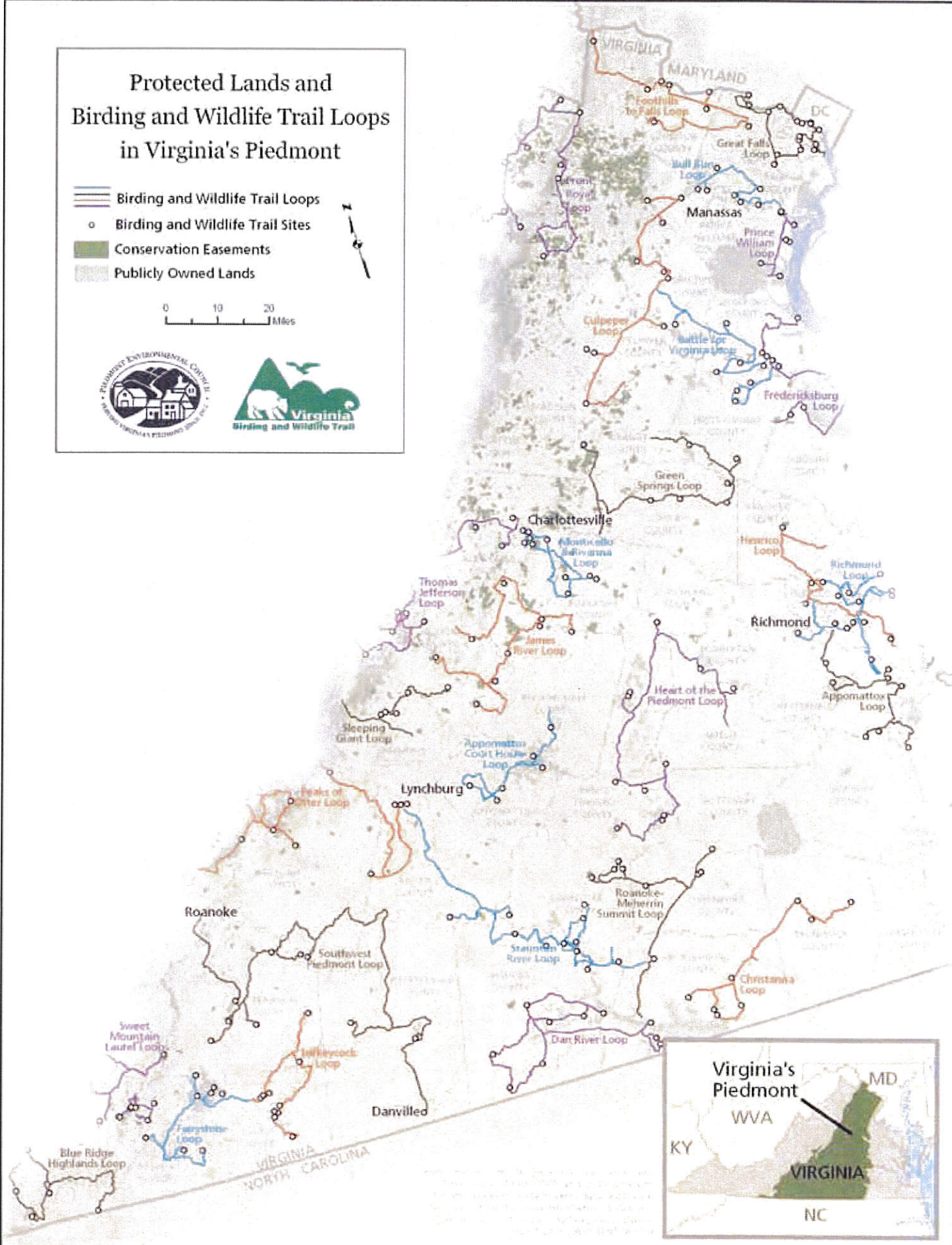
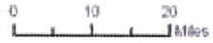


Managing Land in the Piedmont of Virginia for the Benefit of Birds and Other Wildlife



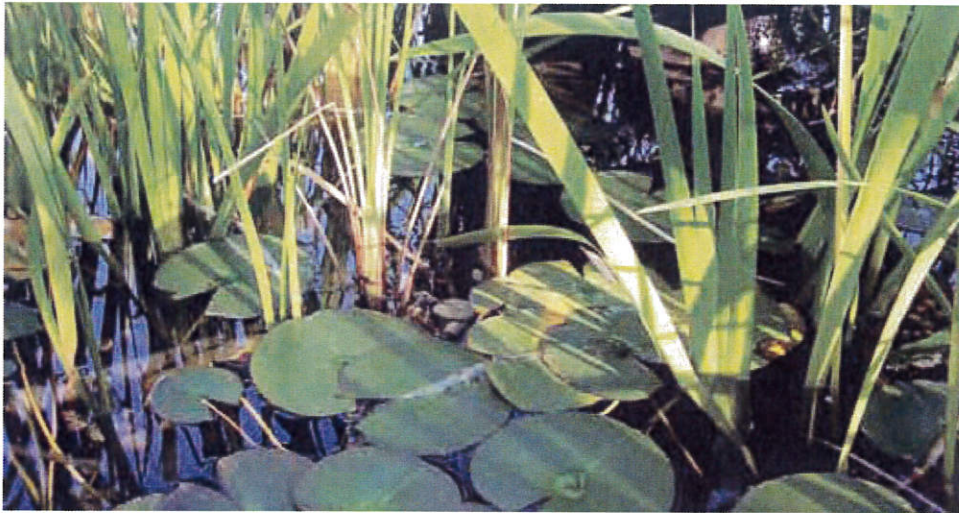
Protected Lands and Birding and Wildlife Trail Loops in Virginia's Piedmont

-  Birding and Wildlife Trail Loops
-  Birding and Wildlife Trail Sites
-  Conservation Easements
-  Publicly Owned Lands



COVER PHOTOS: Culpeper view/Faren Wolter; Short-eared Owl/Glen Tepke; Kentucky Warbler/Glen Tepke; Savannah Sparrow/Ashok Khosla

Managing Land in the Piedmont of Virginia for the Benefit of Birds and Other Wildlife



Authors:

Faren Wolter, Piedmont Environmental Council
Stephen Capel, Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries, retired
David Pashley, American Bird Conservancy
Susan Heath, Gulf Coast Bird Observatory

Second Edition, 2008



American Bird Conservancy

American Bird Conservancy (ABC) is the only 501(c)(3) organization that works solely to conserve native wild birds and their habitats throughout the Americas. ABC acts to safeguard the rarest bird species, restore habitats, and reduce threats, while building capacity in the conservation movement. ABC is the voice for birds, ensuring that they are adequately protected; that sufficient funding is available for bird conservation; and that land is protected and properly managed to maintain viable habitat.

ABC sets the bird conservation agenda by using the best science available to determine the highest priorities and the best solutions, and then communicating these priorities to the conservation community and the public through alliances, partnerships, and networks. ABC counts among its staff some of the foremost experts in bird conservation in the United States, and partners with many others throughout the Americas.

ABC is a membership organization that is consistently awarded a top, four-star rating by the independent group Charity Navigator. Please view our website, www.abcbirds.org.

Piedmont Environmental Council

The Piedmont Environmental Council (PEC) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit conservation organization and regional land trust. Founded in 1972, PEC uses a comprehensive strategy to promote and protect the Virginia Piedmont's rural economy, natural and historic resources, and scenic views. Accordingly, PEC works with landowners, residents, and local governments to ensure the long-term protection of their communities and quality of life through land conservation and land use planning that directs growth to places which ensure that new development fulfills the vision of local citizens. As communities change, we work to foster a sense of history, establish a viable transportation network, create enjoyable neighborhoods, promote strong local economies, and initiate opportunities which allow everyone to enjoy the outdoors.

PEC enjoys widespread public support of its work and primarily serves Albemarle, Orange, Madison, Greene, Culpeper, Fauquier, Loudoun, Clarke, and Rappahannock Counties, although assistance is also provided to citizens and organizations with parallel missions in neighboring counties. Consequently, PEC is recognized nationally for leadership in promotion of smart growth principles, land conservation, and related work in rural historic preservation, conservation of working forests and farmland, wildlife habitat, and watershed protection.

PEC is a membership organization that is consistently awarded a top, four-star rating by the independent group Charity Navigator. Please view our website, www.pecva.org.

Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries

As Virginia's wildlife agency, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) works to manage Virginia's wildlife and inland fish to maintain optimum populations of all species to serve the needs of the Commonwealth; to provide opportunity

for all to enjoy wildlife, inland fish, boating, and related outdoor recreation; and to promote safety for persons and property in connection with boating, hunting and fishing. VDGIF is responsible for the management of inland fisheries, wildlife, and recreational boating for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

VDGIF is a leader in Virginia in the conservation of birds that are traditionally hunted, such as waterfowl, Wild Turkey, American Woodcock, Northern Bobwhite, and Ruffed Grouse; as well as of nongame avian species, including Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Bald Eagle, and Peregrine Falcon; colonial waterbirds such as terns and herons; and shorebirds such as Piping Plover and American Oystercatcher. Bird conservation by VDGIF includes research and monitoring of bird populations; regulatory review of projects in relation to wildlife resources, including state or federally endangered and threatened species; land acquisition, and habitat management of Virginia's Wildlife Management Areas; and a number of recreational, educational, and outreach programs, including the establishment of the Virginia Birding and Wildlife Trail and sponsorship of several of Virginia's birding festivals. Please see our website, www.dgif.virginia.gov.

VDGIF's conservation activities are taking on an expanded focus through the recent development of the Virginia Wildlife Action Plan (available on www.dgif.virginia.gov), which identifies 925 species of greatest conservation need, including insects, fish, muskies, reptiles and amphibians, mammals, and birds.

Acknowledgements

We thank Sarah Gannon Nagle for conceptualizing and writing the grant proposals that started the first edition. The resulting publication was received very well by landowners, local birding clubs, and resource management agency staff. So much so, that nearly all of the first run copies have been distributed since September 2006. While the first edition will continue to be available in an electronic format, partners began discussing ways to expand and improve the habitat guide for another hard copy edition.

In 2008, ABC and PEC collaborated closely with current and retired VDGIF staff to develop this second edition. This updated version has been expanded to cover the entire Piedmont range in Virginia, and includes the following topics: agricultural habitats, grasslands, early successional habitat, forests types (hardwood, pine, and savannah), wetlands and riparian areas, developed lands, invasive exotic plants, biofuels and wildlife habitat, and landowner resources.

We thank Rick Myers (VA Natural Heritage) for reviewing the sections on Grasslands and Savannas. Dean Cumbia (VA Dept. of Forestry) offered constructive suggestions on the Forestry section. Julie Hawkins (Natural Resources Conservation Service) provided text for the Cost Share Assistance section.

We sincerely appreciate funding support for this updated and expanded version from the following: Piedmont Environmental Council and Robert L.V. French, Virginia Chapter of The Wildlife Society, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, and Virginia Society of Ornithology.

Managing Land in the Piedmont of Virginia for the Benefit of Birds and Other Wildlife

The Piedmont extends southwestward from New York City to Montgomery, Alabama, in a swath that is bordered on the east by the Coastal Plain and on the west by the Appalachian Mountains. The Virginia Piedmont is roughly triangular in shape, extending from a narrow band in northern Virginia to a width of 150 miles at the southern Virginia border. Although it was once mostly hardwood forest, centuries of human influence have converted the Piedmont to a mix of agriculture, abandoned farmland, forest, and suburban development. Often overlooked in its importance to birds, the Piedmont provides valuable nesting, migration, and wintering habitats that are scarce in other parts of the state.

Approximately 140 species of birds breed in the mid-Atlantic Piedmont. Data show that populations of many of these species have declined in recent decades. Habitat loss and degradation are the most important factors causing these declines. Suburban and agricultural development has eliminated much of the region's hardwood forest, and non-native plants and poor management have impaired much of what remains. Non-native grasses of little value to most birds dominate pastures, and early mowing for hay destroys the nests of those few that attempt to breed there. Farm modernization and increasing pesticide use have turned agricultural lands into wastelands for birds, in part by eliminating many brushy fence lines, ditches, and road banks that formerly provided valuable edge habitat for nesting and foraging.



Why should we care enough about bird population declines and habitat loss to devote our valuable time and resources to managing for wildlife? Birds are an integral part of our ecosystems and thus help maintain the dynamic balance of nature. They are some of our best pest control agents, helping to keep insect populations in check that might otherwise defoliate and damage timber and crops. Birds also serve as one of our most efficient seed dispersers, depositing them far from their place of origin and helping to maintain the vigor of our forests and grasslands.

In addition, birds are aesthetically pleasing, providing beauty of both sight and sound. Birdwatching is quickly becoming one of our most popular hobbies, generating billions of dollars each year spread across local economies where opportunities are provided. But, perhaps most importantly, birds and other wildlife are entrusted to the care of those of us who are landowners and it is our responsibility to assure that future generations have these natural resources to nurture and enjoy.

If you own land in the Piedmont, whether a large farm or estate, or just a small backyard, then you too can help provide valuable habitat for our birds. Simple changes, such as leaving a fence row to grow unkempt or allowing part of a yard to grow up in native grasses rather than mowing every two weeks, can provide great benefits to the birds that are struggling to survive under our ever-intensifying land use habits. Read on and find out about this and many more opportunities you have to help birds!



Corn/Mike Parr

Approximately 27% of the Virginia Piedmont is used for agricultural production. Although this habitat is not nearly as important for birds as grasslands or forests, management of agricultural land can have important implications for birds. Not only do some birds make direct use of this habitat, but many other species, both close by and distant, can be affected by agricultural practices.



Indigo Bunting/FWS; Barn Owl/ClipArt.com

At least 50 Piedmont bird species have been documented to nest directly in crops. Other species use the open fields for hunting and foraging and nest in the weedy borders and shrubby edges of cropland. Raptors, including Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, Northern Harrier, Barn Owl, and Great Horned Owl, hunt in crop fields, removing small rodents and insects. In fall and winter, agricultural fields provide food for migrating and wintering sparrows, bobwhite, and wild turkeys. Waterfowl and shorebirds frequently feed in flooded portions of crop fields during migration. Depending on their quality, agricultural buffers can be used by a wide variety of shrubland breeding species, including the Northern Bobwhite, Common Yellowthroat, and Indigo Bunting, as well as by wintering sparrows.

Maintaining Active Agricultural Production

Tillage—Conventional tillage practices, in which fields are disked or plowed, are detrimental to birds and the surrounding environment. These practices provide increased potential for soil erosion, which results in siltation of streams and wetlands that reduces their value for wildlife.

- Conventional tillage should be replaced with a no-till regime or conservation tillage in which at

least 30% of the soil remains covered by plants or plant residue.

- Conservation tillage allows plants and residue to keep the soil in place, provides habitat for birds, and increases food availability.
- Conservation tillage and no-till leave much more waste grain available as food for birds.
- No-till agriculture provides the greatest benefit to birds, however, this practice is often accompanied by increased use of pesticides. Pesticides can poison birds directly, and reduce their breeding success through both sub-lethal effects and by killing the insects that make up a large portion of their diet. Pesticides can impact the environment as far away as the Chesapeake Bay through runoff. If you employ no-till agriculture, practice integrated pest management that reduces the amount of pesticides that are needed.



Northern Bobwhite/Bill Hubick

Maintenance of cover—Birds need cover to avoid predation, and maintaining residue or active growth on fields reduces erosion and its associated problems. The optimal residue management is that which keeps cover on the ground at all times of the year.

- Rotate crops to maintain and improve soil productivity and fertility, reduce soil erosion, help control weeds, and manage plant pests by breaking the pest cycle.
- Planting a cover of native grasses, grains, or legumes in unused fields or as a part of crop rotation provides similar benefits and greatly promotes wildlife.
- In larger fields, planting alternating strips of grass or close-growing crops with cultivated crops can provide valuable nesting and cover habitat for wildlife.
- Leaving field and waterway edges unmowed and ungrazed helps prevent runoff and erosion, and provides areas where birds can raise young.

Buffers—In the past, the unkempt hedgerows and weedy environments often found around farmsteads served birds well by providing both cover and abundant insect food. Herbicides and so-called “clean” farming have resulted in the loss of weedy habitats and the clearing of hedgerows, both to the detriment of birds.

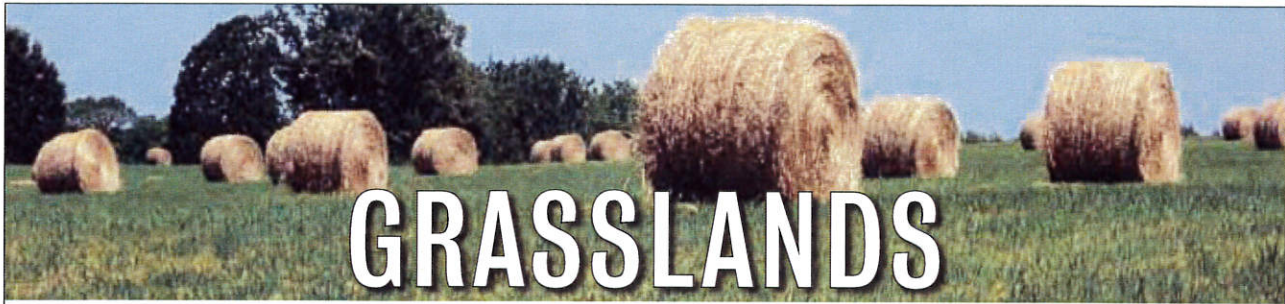
- Buffers between crop fields and forests or pastures are very beneficial, but buffers between individual crop fields can also provide useful habitat. Care should be taken not to create buffers against inhospitable habitat such as highways, as this creates a death trap for birds. Buffers up to 300 feet wide provide considerable benefits to birds, but smaller buffers of at least 35 feet in width have significant value. Buffers that are narrower than 35 feet provide essentially no benefit.
- Buffers should be planted with a diverse array of native plants and maintained to keep out invasive species. Maintenance is best accomplished in March or August either before or after the nesting season. Leaving buffers relatively high (10 inches) is preferred.



American Kestrel/Cary Smyle; Common Yellowthroat/Barth Schorre; Red-tailed Hawk/Cary Smyle; Bobolink/Joe Kosack, PGC



Tilling a farm field/stock.xchng



Hay bales/stock.xchng

Grasslands occurred mostly in the west Piedmont and along river systems in presettlement times. They were maintained here for thousands of years by human manipulation. Even before the European settlers cleared land for pasture and crops, Native Americans had maintained open areas through the use of fire. Current Piedmont grasslands consist primarily of tame grass pasture and hay fields.

Bird population analyses show that grassland birds are declining nationwide. The trend on the Virginia Piedmont is similar, with some breeding species, including Henslow's Sparrow and Upland Sandpiper, being nearly extirpated.

However, small fields (< 100 acres) still support breeding habitat for Bobolinks, Eastern Meadowlarks, Northern Bobwhite, and Savannah Sparrows, while larger tracts (>100 acres) support Grasshopper Sparrows and create the potential for re-invasion by Upland Sandpipers and Henslow's Sparrows. During the winter, raptors such as Northern Harriers and Short-eared Owls hunt over Piedmont grasslands.

The fire-maintained stands of giant cane or native bamboo (*Arundinaria gigantea*) along the South Piedmont river bottoms were an amazing ecosystem, covering broad reaches of the Dan, Roanoke, and Bannister river floodplains. Standing 6-25 feet tall with 1-3 inch diameter stems, these lush cane grasslands were intensively utilized by Native Americans and early pioneers. Unfortunately for wildlife that used them, cane proved very palatable to cattle and indicated the very best soils for cultivation. Today, botanists have only found giant cane in two Piedmont counties. Because cane normally spreads by rhizome, not seed dispersal, it is probably unrealistic to consider reestablishing Piedmont canebreaks.

Creating and Maintaining Grassland Habitat

Size and configuration—Piedmont grasslands are now divided among many owners with different management objectives and practices. This often results in patches of land that are smaller than what is required by many grassland bird species.

- The minimum size for a productive grassland is 20 acres, with 100 acres or larger being optimum. Tracts smaller than 20 acres would be best for birds if managed as shrubland habitat (see p. 10).
- Circular or square tracts are better than rectangular or elongated tracts because they minimize the edge to area ratio, which reduces predation and increases reproductive success.
- Placing roads and infrastructure near the edges of fields can minimize fragmentation.

Optimum species composition—Many existing pastures are far from optimal for birds because they contain non-native grasses that require continuous maintenance.

- Avoid dense monocultures of exotic sod-forming grass and typical lawn grasses such as cold-season Kentucky bluegrass, orchardgrass, or tall fescue. These grasses are not beneficial to birds and they require intensive ongoing care, such as fertilizer and herbicide applications that are costly and harmful to wildlife.
- Plant native warm-season bunch grasses, which grow in clumps, allow open space at ground level for wildlife to move through, and do not require fertilizer or herbicides if burned every other year. These grasses provide dependable forage production during the summer, when exotic cool-season species have slowed growth.
- A mixture of short and tall native, warm-season species, including big bluestem, Indiangrass, switchgrass, little bluestem, and broomsedge, provides the greatest benefits to birds.

- Add some native forbs, such as black-eyed Susan, to increase the plant diversity and attract insects that are a vital source of protein for young birds during the breeding season.

Management—Without management, grasslands will naturally change to scrubland and eventually forest through the process known as succession.

- Grassland maintenance can be accomplished through grazing, light disking, or burning, but avoid year-round, uncontrolled grazing.
- Rotational grazing, in which some fields are lightly grazed while others are left idle, is the best practice if grazing is your management choice.
- Heavy bush-hogging and repeated cutting throughout the growing season should be avoided, as they may result in considerable nest habitat loss and bird mortality.
- Timing of cutting is crucial for wildlife management. The best time to cut is early spring (March or early April), followed by late summer or early fall (August–September). Avoid cutting from mid-April through the end of July when most birds are using grasslands for nesting and brood rearing. Note that maximum hay production and bird conservation are incompatible, especially with cool season grasses such as fescue and timothy.
- Although tricky to do, mowing from the inside out to push the birds out of the field rather than trapping them in the middle as the mower approaches will harm far fewer young birds.

- Hayfields of warm-season grasses need to be cut only once per year, so they are easier and cheaper to maintain. They are also cut much later in the summer than cool season grasses, allowing the birds to finish breeding before cutting occurs.

- Burning benefits the grassland and the birds the most. It increases herbaceous plant diversity, promotes vigorous grass growth, releases nutrients back into the soil, and suppresses competition from invasive species. Unlike other management practices, burning also removes the vegetative litter from the ground's surface, which is necessary to allow ground-nesting birds easy passage through the fields to forage for food and escape from predators.

- Burn in the early spring (March or early April), before green-up, or if this is not possible, burn in fall (October and November). Fall burns benefit management of the grassland but result in removal of good habitat for wintering sparrows and raptors.

- Most fields should not require burning more than once every two or three years. When carrying out a burn, safety is critical and local authorities should be consulted before any burn action is considered. Virginia fire laws can be found at www.dof.virginia.gov/fire/index.shtml. The Resources section on page 26 contains a list of contractors that carry out prescribed burns in Virginia.



James easement area/Faren Wolter

SHRUBLANDS

Shrubland and old-field communities consist of scattered woody plants less than ten feet tall interspersed with open patches of diverse grasses and forbs. Other early-successional habitats occupied by similar birds include power line rights-of-way, restored strip mines, hedgerows, regenerating clearcuts, and old fields. Old fields consist of cropland or pasture that has been abandoned and allowed to grow up into vegetation.

Early successional birds are among the higher conservation priorities for the Piedmont, and include species such as the Northern Bobwhite, American Woodcock, Loggerhead Shrike, and Field Sparrow. In addition, Prairie Warblers occur in higher relative abundance in Piedmont shrublands than in any other part of their range. Other species that occupy these habitats include the Whip-poor-will, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Eastern Towhee. Species that particularly benefit from wide hedgerows include the Brown Thrasher, Gray Catbird, and a variety of wintering sparrows.

Shrubland habitat is the perfect option for fields smaller than 20 acres that are not adjacent to existing grassland or forest. These habitats appear messy to landowners and are usually either converted back to grasslands or allowed to grow into forest, most often through neglect. This loss has resulted in the decline and disappearance of wildlife that is dependent on these early-successional habitats for nesting, brood rearing, feeding, and escaping predation.

Creating and Maintaining Shrubland Habitats

Size and configuration—Early successional bird species can thrive in shrub habitat regardless of size or configuration, so maintenance as a shrubland is optimum for old fields less than 20 acres.

Maintaining land parcels larger than 20 acres as shrubland is difficult. Old fields between 20 and 100 acres would best be managed for birds as grassland, while those larger than 100 acres should be managed to

grow into forest. Both of these habitats are at a premium on the Piedmont, so these are both optimum uses for land this size.

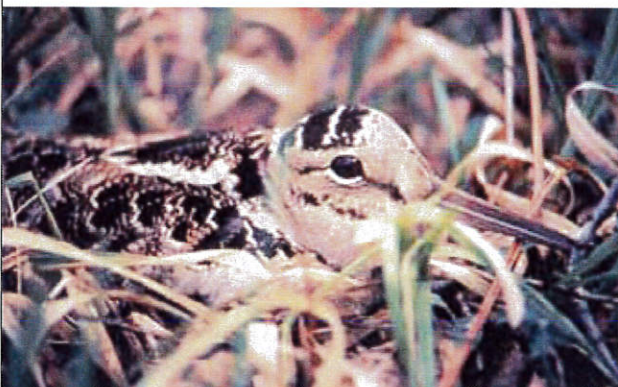
- Patches less than 20 acres in size that are adjacent to existing forests should be reverted to forest (see p. 12), and those adjacent to grasslands managed as grassland (see p. 8), thereby increasing the size of the adjacent habitat type.
- Patches that are 20 acres or smaller that are not adjacent to existing forest or grassland, or patches that are linear that do not offer much potential for successful reproduction by forest or grassland breeding birds should be considered for permanent maintenance as shrubland.



Yellow-breasted Chat/Greg Lauley



Loggerhead Shrike/Michael Strubblefield



American Woodcock/FWS

Barbara Tobolska-Cuzik/www.forestryimages.org

- Hedgerows should be as wide as possible. Benefits greatly increase at widths of 35 feet and more.

Management—Shrublands require management to keep them from changing to a forest through succession.

- Creating shrubland habitat requires aggressive management, including stump removal, mowing, and herbicide applications for a few years to allow the appropriate vegetation to become established.
- A diverse mix of native, fruit-bearing shrubs and small trees is optimum habitat for a unique assemblage of shrubland-adapted birds.

- Maintenance of existing shrublands requires periodic (about every four or five years) disturbances through such means as burning, mowing, grazing, selective removal of trees, and where necessary, herbicide use.

- No disturbance should occur from mid-April through mid-August when birds are nesting and raising young.

- To control trees, burning or cutting should be accomplished as soon as possible after mid-August because these types of control work best if accomplished before the trees become dormant for winter.



Eastern Towhee/ClipArt.com; Field Sparrow/Bill Hubick; Prairie Warbler/FWS

Hedgerow/Gavin G. Shire



Forest/Mike Parr

There are two types of forest in the Piedmont, deciduous hardwood and coniferous softwood. Piedmont hardwood forests consist mainly of oak, maple, and hickory, with smaller numbers of tulip poplar, sweetgum, and red maple. Loblolly and Virginia pine are the primary species in pine forests, along with smaller numbers of shortleaf, white, and pitch pine. European settlers cleared much of the original forest habitat in Virginia, with the total amount of forested land beginning to increase in the 1940s. However, the amount of forested land began declining again in the early 1990s due to urbanization and development.



Screech Owl/ClipArt.com

Bird populations in forests increase in density and diversity as the forest gets older, reaching a maximum in forests exceeding 100 years of age. Older forests also tend to support more dead trees or snags, which are important habitat components for many nesting birds and nearly half of North America's 45 bat species. Woodpeckers excavate cavities for nesting and roosting in dead and decaying snags, which can eventually be used by secondary cavity nesters such as Wood Duck, Prothonotary Warbler, and Great Crested Flycatcher, none of which excavate their own nest holes. The hardwood forests of the mid-Atlantic Piedmont are the heart of the breeding range for species including the Wood Thrush, Acadian Flycatcher, Scarlet Tanager, and Eastern Wood-Pewee. Other species found in Piedmont hardwood forests include the Kentucky Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Eastern Screech-Owl, Red-headed Woodpecker, Cooper's Hawk, and Red-shouldered Hawk. Pine forests can support Brown-headed Nuthatch, Whip-poor-will, Prairie Warbler, and possibly Bachman's Sparrow.

Creating and Maintaining Forested Habitats

Size and Configuration—Many bird species require large forest tracts for successful breeding, even though their individual territories may be relatively small. Unfortunately, most of the forested land in Virginia consists of highly fragmented small- or medium-sized tracts. Predation rates on bird eggs and young are much higher and reproductive success lower closer to forest edges than in the forest interior, and smaller tracts have larger relative amounts of edge.

Forest restoration is best for tracts of 100 acres or larger, and circular or square tracts have less edge than do linear tracts of comparable size. Long, rectangular tracts will simply create an extensive edge that pulls breeding birds into predatory traps. Consider management as shrubland for these types of the tracts (see p. 10).

Addition to existing forest should always be considered, particularly if it increases the amount of forest interior (defined as occurring deeper than 330 feet from the forest edge).

Plant trees in forest openings, particularly to decrease the amount of edge; locate new roads and utility lines around the forest and maintain a closed canopy over existing roads.

Restoration

- Determine what type of forest your land historically supported and/or what type of forest best fits into the surrounding landscape. It does not pay to attempt to establish a forest type that cannot be supported with the soil and climate in your area.
- Consider planting a variety of native species on your forested land. Diversity is the key to attracting all kinds of wildlife.
- Deer can decimate newly planted seedlings, so protect new hardwood and shrub plantings with tree shelters. Providing deer with a browsing alternative, such as a clover understory, will also increase seedling survival.

Management

- All livestock should be fenced out of forest stands.
- Monitor regenerating forests for invasive species that can take over in as little as a year if not eliminated or controlled.
- Forests with more structural complexity support a greater variety of bird species.
- Ensure a mixture of ground cover and understory plants to produce the best habitat for birds. Planting may accelerate establishment of these plants.
- Creating coarse, woody debris piles in a forest provides habitat for some birds as well as small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. In addition, dead trees, limbs, and litter on the forest floor provide cover and a source of invertebrate foods.
- A good supply of standing dead trees, also called snags, provide foraging sites for woodpeckers, and natural cavities for nesting is one of the best benefits of an old forest. Aim for at least four standing dead trees per acre.

Special Considerations—Hardwood Forests

- Thin young stands every three to ten years to remove weak, poor quality, or suppressed trees, allowing more growing space for the remaining healthy trees and letting sunlight penetrate to benefit mid- and understory plants.
- Periodic thinning helps to reduce the risk of insect infestations, disease, and catastrophic fires.
- Thinning that preserves mast-producing trees and shrubs (those that produce a diversity of seeds) can help sustain songbirds, deer, black bear, Wild Turkey, and small mammals through the winter months.
- Girdle some large but malformed or damaged trees to create snags for nesting and perching. Girdling them kills them but leaves them standing in place. Try to select trees that already have some decay to accelerate cavity formation. Over 80 Virginia bird species nest in cavities.

Special Considerations—Pine Forests

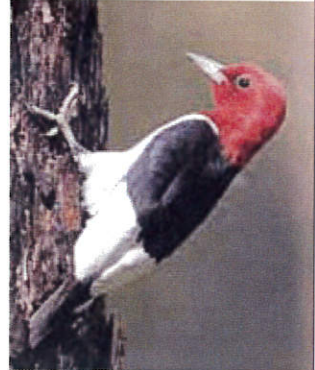
- Loblolly and shortleaf pine stands are planted at an initial density of 400-450 trees per acre (TPA) for timber production. Consider planting at 300-350 TPA for improved wildlife value. To enhance wildlife values further, consider shortleaf pine instead of loblolly. Add a few outer rows or clumps of shrubs to enhance the array of birds using the area.

- Young, natural pine stands are often heavily overstocked, sometimes exceeding 2,000 TPA. These stands will benefit by a precommercial thin down to 10 ft. x 10 ft. spacing.
- Young pine stands can be outcompeted by hardwood species. To prevent this, use prescribed burns or selective herbicide treatments targeted specifically at hardwoods. Take care not to eliminate ground cover and understory plants.
- As a loblolly or shortleaf pine forest canopy closes, tree crowns intercept an increasing amount of sunlight, resulting in less light on the forest floor. This causes a decline in ground level and understory plants, leading to a decline in the number of bird species. Thinning at 15 to 20 years overcomes this problem. Ovenbirds and other ground nesters will benefit.
- Thinning is also economically beneficial, resulting in increased growth in diameter and volume of timber. To significantly increase bird diversity, 15 to 20-year-old stands should be thinned to 175 TPA. This allows at least 50% of the ground to have sunlight at noon. A second thinning should be considered as the pine canopy again closes, typically at about ten years after initial thinning. Thin to 85-100 TPA for a stand of large pines that is attractive to wildlife and financially profitable. Thin as early as economically feasible.
- After thinning, at least one third of the acreage should be burned every year to control hardwoods while providing the highest quality wildlife habitat. The first burn should cover the entire thinned stand roughly a year post-thin. Prescribed burning removes logging debris, stimulates herbaceous growth, which provides excellent habitat for turkey poults and quail chicks, and prevents reinvasion of woody seedlings.
- Herbaceous growth responds best to burning in early spring. If this is not possible, burn in August after birds have nested.
- Burning involves more than simply lighting your forest on fire. It requires skill, planning, and experience. Safety and compliance with burn laws is critical. Local authorities and the Department of Forestry should be consulted before any burn is considered. Virginia fire laws can be found at www.dof.virginia.gov/fire/index.shtml. The Resources section on page 26 contains a list of contractors that carry out prescribed burns in Virginia.

SAVANNAS: A SPECIAL CASE

David Stephens, Bugwood.org

Vast acreages of presettlement Virginia were covered by savanna, a fire-maintained, sparsely-stocked forest with a grassy herbaceous ground cover and lacking a woody understory layer. These primarily pine savannas were maintained by frequent surface fires, originating both from lightning and from intentional burning by Native Americans. A host of species such as the Brown-headed Nuthatch, Bachman's Sparrow, and southeastern fox squirrel have a strong association with pine savannas. Some forest birds, such as Red-headed Woodpecker, and early succession birds, such as Prairie Warbler, also do particularly well in savannas.



Red-headed Woodpecker/Greg Lavaty

While the most extensive Virginia savannas were the longleaf pine forests of Southeastern Virginia (mostly southeast of Petersburg), the earliest historical diaries describe extensive savannas along the west Piedmont into the Blue Ridge foothills (most likely shortleaf pine savanna) and along the major Piedmont river corridors. However, it is unclear which kinds of trees dominated the historic Piedmont savannas of Virginia. In all likelihood, pine and oak species, due to their known adaptation to fire, would have been among the dominant savanna tree species.

Savanna Establishment/Restoration

- Undertaking pine savanna establishment or restoration involves a commitment to the regular use of prescribed burning, typically every two or three years. The goal is a scattered stand of trees with a grassy/herbaceous groundcover. This habitat structure provides trees for nesting and perching, an open and diverse herbaceous layer for foraging and nesting, and continuous light fuels which support frequent fire capable of controlling woody invasion.
- While savanna creation/restoration can begin with planting trees in field settings, it is more quickly and easily accomplished by thinning in

established forest stands. The above section on pine thinning will produce a savanna stand with an open canopy; however, reducing the TPA even further will produce better ground cover. A third thinning will most likely be required to maintain more than 50% sunlight on the forest floor.

- Creating and maintaining herbaceous ground cover requires regular burning. The initial, post-thin burn is usually the most difficult, as you have to contend with logging slash. About half of the subsequent burns can be carried out during the dormant season (January-March).
- In order to promote a diversity of herbaceous plants and better control unwanted hardwood species, it is recommended that every other prescribed burn be carried out in the growing season (April-August). Growing season burns are much more effective at controlling woody plants. However, burning during the growing season can be more challenging than during the dormant season. Talk to a professional to assess the need for and logistics of a growing season burn before undertaking it! It may require additional precautions.



Brown-headed Nuthatch/Bill Hubick

- Herbaceous ground cover is critical to full functioning of a savanna. The ground layer may be slow to establish, but prescribed burning will usually yield a surprising array of native plants that have been either lying dormant under the deep shade of a well-stocked forest, or which rapidly colonize an area which has been thinned and burned. Again, prescribed burning requires expertise, planning and suitable weather. Consult with the Department of Forestry prior to burning.
- Sometimes a diverse groundcover does not materialize, in which case it may be necessary to augment the developing savanna with appropriate native plants. Consider grasses such as wild rye, indiagrass, little bluestem, broomsedge, and bottlebrush grass, as well as wildflowers such as partridge pea, wild senna, goats rue, beggar lice, black-eyed susan, narrow-leaf mountain mint, and grass-leaf blazing star.

- Landowners may want to consider forest types other than loblolly pine as likely settings for savanna restoration. Shortleaf pine and oak/hickory dominated hardwood savannas are likely to have been dominant community types within large areas of the Piedmont and, if restored, would yield high wildlife habitat values and benefits for landowners. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries has an ongoing experiment at the Amelia Wildlife Management Area to determine the most efficient method of restoring hardwood savanna. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation is restoring shortleaf pine and hardwood savannas at the Difficult Creek Natural Area Preserve in Halifax County.



Prescribed burning/David Stephens, Bugwood.org



Prairie Warbler/Bill Hubick



Bachman's Sparrow/Greg Lavaty



Longleaf Pine/Ricky Layson Photography, Bugwood.org



Wetland/FWS

Wetlands in the Virginia Piedmont include the forested and grassed riparian areas along stream banks, farm ponds and their grassy margins, agricultural waterways, and other wet areas that support water-loving vegetation. Wetlands embedded in forests, pastures, or hayfields significantly add to the number of bird species that an area can support. Active beaver sites are particularly attractive to many birds. In addition to providing specialized habitat, wetlands also perform valuable ecological functions, including slowing flood waters, reducing erosion, and filtering sediments.

However, the ecological importance of wetland habitats is misunderstood and they are often viewed as wasted or useless land. Accordingly, wetlands are often converted to other land uses, which makes them one of the habitats most vulnerable to loss. Over 42% of Virginia's wetlands have been lost since the late 1700s. Many non-game migratory bird species that are threatened or declining are those that depend on inland freshwater habitat for at least part of their life cycle. The Louisiana Waterthrush, a riparian forest species, has a large portion of its breeding population in the Virginia Piedmont. Other bird species associated with wetlands in the Piedmont include the Prothonotary Warbler, Green Heron, King Rail, Least Bittern, and Pied-billed Grebe. Migrating shorebirds, wintering and breeding waterfowl, and some breeding rails and wading birds all benefit from well-managed wetlands.

Because wetlands are endangered, they are protected by state and federal laws, all of which should be considered when managing wetlands. When altering a wetland, you must contact the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (www.deq.virginia.gov) and the Army Corps of Engineers (www.usace.army.mil) for permitting information.



Green Heron/Peter Wallach



Louisiana Waterthrush/© Patricia Vêlc, BackyardBirdCam.com

Creating and Maintaining Wetland Habitats

Management of riparian vegetation

- Avoid removing riparian vegetation that shades streams because this causes water temperatures to rise, which has a negative effect on fish and other aquatic life that are the basis of the wetland food web.
- Leaves and small twigs falling from surrounding vegetation into streams and rivers are critical to the maintenance of aquatic food webs.
- Erosion stimulated by removal of vegetative cover deposits fine sediments that are the most widely occurring pollutants in streams. This causes a lack of water clarity that has a negative effect on aquatic life.
- Intact riparian zones slow the runoff from fields, which allows sediment to be deposited before it enters waterways.
- Maintain riparian forest buffers of at least 100 feet on each side of the water body. These provide the best habitat for birds and the best maintenance of the aquatic food web.

- ❧ Fence riparian buffers to keep out domestic animals that otherwise can cause stream bank erosion and degrade water quality.

Management of farm ponds

- ❧ Allow the edges of farm ponds to grow native wetland vegetation rather than allowing grazing or planting them with lawn grass.
- ❧ When digging ponds, create a shallow gradient that provides both vegetated borders and open mudflats. This will benefit waterfowl, rails, herons, and shorebirds.
- ❧ Farm pond buffers of 50 to 60 feet, including vegetation of differing heights from upland areas to the pond itself, will provide the broadest benefits to birds. Allow a minimum buffer of 20 feet around all farm ponds.

Management of agricultural waterways

- ❧ Allow agricultural waterways to grow grassy strips, as this will limit transport of sediment and agricultural runoff (mainly fertilizers and pesticides) to surrounding lakes and streams. Wider is better, but strips can be as narrow as 35 feet. Strips at least 150 feet wide can also provide habitat for some birds.
- ❧ Maintain grassy strips by occasional mowing or disking, but do not graze them, as this will eliminate their ability to slow water flow.
- ❧ Grassy strips should not be disturbed during the nesting season from mid-April to mid-August.
- ❧ Many herbicides and insecticides are toxic to aquatic life. In addition to maintaining buffer strips, avoid applying pesticides within 20 feet of the water's edge.



Leas Bittern/Peter La Tourette; Pied-billed Grebe/Bill Hubick; Prothonotary Warbler/Glen Tepke

Farm pond/stock.achng



Garden/morguefile.com

Although we tend to think of the Piedmont as a rural area, urban and suburban development are on the rise, and this trend will certainly continue. With their mowed lawns and monoculture habitats, urban and suburban areas tend to have very little value as avian habitat. With a few small changes, however, even a suburban yard can offer good bird habitat.



American Goldfinches, Carolina Chickadee/Gary Smyle

Managing your yard for bird habitat

- If you have the luxury of planning the structures on your lot, place them to maximize the size of natural habitat blocks.
- Avoid creating a park-like yard that provides little habitat for birds and other wildlife. A typical yard consists of two extremes, lawn and tall trees, with no middle layer of vegetation to provide the cover that is crucial to wildlife.
- Intersperse and mix native shrubs, hedges, and thickets to create habitat islands and habitat corridors that will substantially improve the appeal of any yard to birds.
- Place water sources in the form of bird baths or small pools around your yard, but remember to empty and refill these every two days to prevent mosquitoes and the spread of mosquito-borne diseases such as West Nile virus.
- If your yard includes a stream, allow the vegetation to grow up around the edges rather than mowing.
- Minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides that can harm wetlands and streams, not only nearby, but as far away as the Chesapeake Bay.
- Using native plants that are best adapted to growing in local conditions will minimize the need for these chemicals.
- Include berry plants such as winterberry holly that provide an especially important food source to birds during the cold months. There are a multitude of berry and nectar producing shrubs that provide food in the spring and summer when birds are raising young.
- Leave dead trees and snags in your yard as long as they are not a safety risk. The dead and decaying wood provides nesting cavities and attracts insects that provide food.
- Create a brush pile that will provide cover for birds and attract insects.



Red-bellied Woodpecker/Bill Hubick

Extra things you can do for birds

- Put out bird feeders filled with quality seeds (black-oil sunflower and white proso millet), especially in the winter. Remember to clean feeders regularly to prevent disease.
- Keep your cat(s) indoors. It's healthier for the cat and for the birds.
- During the summer, suspended fruit will attract orioles, catbirds, and other fruit loving birds.
- Most yards have room for at least one or two nest boxes for wrens, chickadees, bluebirds, and woodpeckers.
- Hummingbirds are particularly attracted to feeders in suburban environments.

- In the spring, you can even put out the hair from your hairbrush and the birds will use it as nesting material.

Improving your neighborhood for birds

- Participate in park and stream restoration projects in your neighborhood and encourage the use of native vegetation.
- Help schools to transform part of their land to bird habitat. It will require less maintenance than closely cropped grass, which saves money and helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Garden clubs and home owners' associations are excellent organizations that can initiate restoration projects to benefit birds.



Blue Jay/Laura Erickson, Binoculars.com; House Wren/Chris Young; Eastern Bluebird/James Ownby



Yard/flickr.com

INVASIVE EXOTICS

Purple loosestrife/TPANE: Invasive Plant Atlas of New England

Exotic species can brighten your day and be as harmless as a bed of tulips in March, or can be as destructive as the Johnsongrass in your corn field that you have been fighting for many decades. While numerous bird species may love multiflora rose, the problems associated with its spreading far outweigh encouraging or ignoring its presence on your lands. Invasive exotic plants must be addressed on a yearly basis because some of these species are very aggressive and can displace desirable species in two to three years if allowed to grow unchecked.

There are over 100 plant species that the Virginia Natural Heritage program recognizes as posing a major problem in significant portions of Virginia. For a more thorough discussion and listing of invasive species, see their web site at www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/invspdflist.shtml.

It is much easier to control a few rogue plants than fight them after they have gained a foothold. Familiarize yourself with some of the more common invasive species, be vigilant with your lands, and quickly move to control invasive species when you find them. Spot-spray when the first few plants show up. Selective herbicides are usually better choices than broad-spectrum varieties. Your county Extension Agent is the best source of current information on control of specific pests.

Exotics in Agricultural Fields

Johnsongrass is an aggressive species, especially in agricultural settings. Don't relax in keeping it contained because once it has become established, it will very difficult to remove.

- Each crop field will have its own unique "seed bank" that has accumulated over the years. Minimizing tillage brings fewer seeds to the surface.

- As you begin planting permanent cover in and around crop fields, you will need to be vigilant that dormant invasive species are kept under control. Tillage may have kept seeds of a mature *Ailanthus* tree from sprouting in the adjacent crop field, but once tillage ceases, these seeds may sprout into a major headache. Killing the *Ailanthus* at the field edge before initiating a permanent planting will make future maintenance much easier.
- Look for invasives in adjacent forested borders, fence lines, and pastures before starting a new, permanent planting.

Exotics in Grasslands

The presence of invasive species in grasslands may be as easy to control as using a prescribed burn to eliminate invading red cedar, or as difficult as trying to control the spread of *Sericea lespedeza* (Chinese bush clover).

- Multiflora rose is a particular problem in Piedmont grasslands. Spot-spray with herbicides.



Garlic mustard/Wisconsin DNR



Johnsongrass/Chris Evans, River to River CWMA, Bugwood.org

- ❧ Bermudagrass may offer some value for grazing, but it will cause no end of problems in future management of any acres on which it is planted.
- ❧ Autumn olive, kudzu, exotic thistles, and knapweed are among the other invasives to look for in grasslands.
- ❧ Canada and nodding thistles can be particularly troublesome in newly established grasslands. Their seeds are dispersed by wind, so look for their presence not only in the field to be planted, but also in adjoining fields before initiating new plantings.



Exotics in Shrublands

By their very nature as successional habitats, shrublands are prone to problems with invasive species. The regular disturbances required to maintain shrublands will sometimes encourage the spread of invasive species.

- ❧ Hedgerow maintenance is particularly important because natural regeneration may quickly result in a dominance of invasive species such as tree of heaven (*Ailanthus*), multiflora rose, and autumn olive, which can sneak into shrublands almost unnoticed.

Exotics in Forests

Forests can play host to an array of invasive exotics. Invasive species often establish a strong presence in forests because forests are the climax community, and landowners often do not practice routine, annual evaluation of forest condition.

- ❧ Check forests annually for presence of invasive exotics.
- ❧ Watch the forest floor in particular for invasive species such as Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard.
- ❧ Vines such as kudzu and bittersweet can cause serious damage to forests and may spread quickly.
- ❧ Understory plants can be displaced by invading shrubs such as autumn olive, some honeysuckles, and privet.

Exotics in Wetlands

- ❧ Purple loosestrife may be a beautiful plant, but it can be extremely aggressive in aquatic environments. Few herbicides have proven effective in controlling it.
- ❧ Be careful to check boats and trailers if they have been used in waters with *Hydrilla*. Remove all traces of the plant, or you will have a real pest in your lake or pond.
- ❧ *Phragmites* is usually found in Tidewater wetlands, but it may occur in the east Piedmont. Be careful of any disturbance in wet areas as you may encourage expansion of phragmites stands.



Japanese stiltgrass: Wisconsin DNR



Multiflora rose/James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



Autumn olive/IPANE, Invasive Plant Atlas of New England

BIOFUELS AND WILDLIFE

Biofuels include an array of fuels derived from renewable resources such as crops, grasses, and trees. At present, virtually all biofuels in the United States are derived from feedstocks of corn and soybeans. There has been an increasing interest in producing biofuels from native Virginia feedstocks (wood and native grasses), yet we have very little knowledge of the potential impacts of such production on wildlife. Certainly the push to add more corn and soybean acres for biofuels has been detrimental to wildlife, as these acres have come from either idle or less intensive land uses that supported a lot of our wildlife. From a wildlife standpoint, then, what should you keep in mind if you decide to produce biofuels feedstocks on your farm?



Switchgrass/Meadowbrook Nursery

Soybeans/Howard F. Schwartz, Bugwood.org

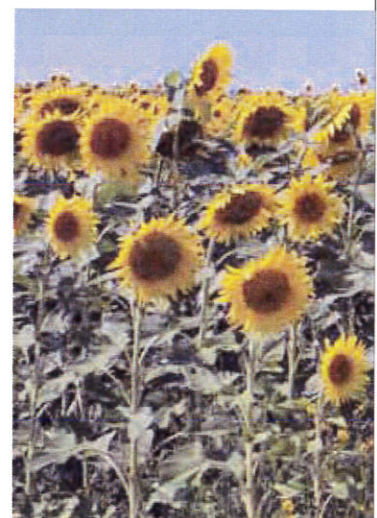
- Native grasses (big and little bluestem, indian-grass, and switchgrass in particular) offer a lot of biofuel possibilities. Use only one harvest per year. These grasses are typically harvested for biofuels in winter, so ensure that a minimum of 35 feet next to woody cover is left standing in order to benefit wintering birds. That portion can be harvested the following year as you rotate the “leave-standing” portion to another part of the field. If you wait until late February or March, you can harvest the entire field with minimal impact on wildlife.
- Remember that true grassland bird species typically use stands that are 20 acres and larger.
- If you do not require full income from a native grass biofuel stand, consider harvesting in strips, cutting 100 feet, skipping 100 feet and repeating across the stand. Another approach is to cut half the field and leave the remainder unharvested. Harvest the unharvested portions in the following year. Numerous bird species that utilize relatively undisturbed, tall grasses will benefit and it appears that there will not be a significant loss of income.
- Set harvesting equipment as high as possible. A leaf node at eight or nine inches will give the plant a much quicker start in spring and leave some residual nesting cover for early-nesting birds.
- Woody feedstocks may be slash from logging operations, poor quality trees or high-graded stands from past logging activities, or purposefully planted, quick growing trees. This may offer



Little bluestem/Meadowbrook Nursery



Song Sparrow/Gary Smyle



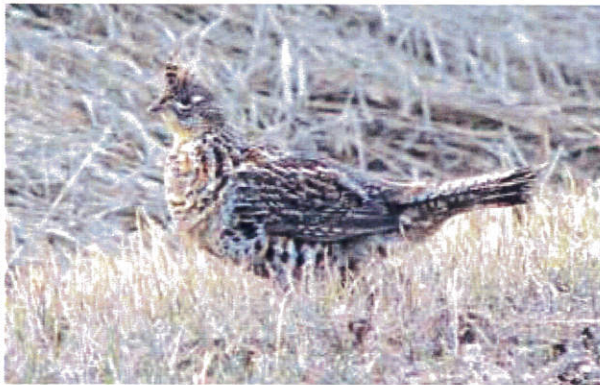
Sunflowers/stock.xchng

opportunities to improve your woodland and benefit wildlife at the same time. With careful planning and a selective harvest, you may be able to restore a degraded hardwood stand and gain a biofuel harvest at the same time.

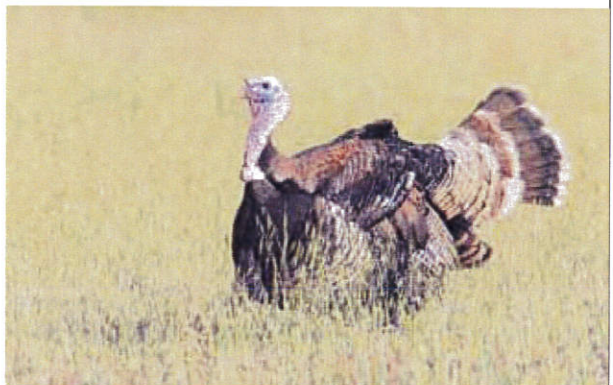
- Whole tree chipping harvests offer an array of opportunities to establish improved timber stands or to begin a scrub-shrub habitat. Always include wildlife-friendly species in a replanting of hardwood stands, including oaks, hickories, persimmon, hackberry, and perhaps a few fruit trees, if you can offer them initial protection from deer foraging.



Mourning Dove/Gary Smyle



Ruffed Grouse/Laura Erickson



Wild Turkey/Tom Grey



Switchgrass/Meadowbrook Nursery



Garden/flickr.com

RESOURCES

Planning Assistance

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries biologists are available for habitat planning and management advice. The Piedmont offices are: Fredericksburg, 540-899-4169, Lynchburg, 434-525-7522 and Farmville 434-392-9645.

Foresters with the Virginia Department of Forestry (DOF) offer a wide range of services. The DOF office nearest you can be found by contacting their Regional Office at Charlottesville, 434-977-5193 or Farmville, 434-392-4159. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has numerous offices in the Piedmont, located in your local USDA Farm Service Center.

Piedmont Environmental Council has well-qualified staff that can provide forestry, wildlife habitat, and geographic information systems (GIS) assistance for stewardship planning. Call the main office in Warrenton, 540-347-2334 and ask to speak to the Conservation and Stewardship Coordinator.

Contractor/consultant foresters are private foresters who offer an array of planning and habitat management assistance options. You can search the listing for the consultant that meets your needs on the VA Department of Forestry website at www.dof.virginia.gov/mgt/forestry-consultant-index.shtml.

A list of Certified Foresters (CF) can be found on the website for Society of American Foresters (SAF), the professional governing organization for foresters. www.safnet.org.

Contractor/consultant wildlife biologists are private biologists who offer a wide range of wildlife habitat and stewardship planning services; especially for non-game wildlife. (see list page 26). A list of Certified Wildlife Biologists (CWB) and Associate Wildlife Biologists (AWB) can be found on the website for The Wildlife Society (TWS), the professional governing organization for wildlife biologists: www.tws.org.

Cost Share Assistance

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers financial and technical assistance to help landowners create, restore, and improve habitats for wildlife. Farm Bill programs offer conservation incentives for landowners and public and private groups specifically interested in improving and protecting wildlife habitat. The Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) provides conservation easements and cost sharing for wetland restoration practices. The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is the NRCS flagship program offering cost-sharing to help install conservation practices benefiting "At-Risk" species, which are defined as those identified in Virginia's Wildlife Action Plan (see www.bewildvirginia.org for a list of species). WHIP (Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program) provides technical and financial help to install practices that improve terrestrial and aquatic species habitats and control invasive species. The sister agency of NRCS, the Farm Services Agency, manages the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), which offer annual rental payments plus cost-sharing to plant vegetated buffers, restore wetlands, and protect declining habitats. Information on all of these programs can be found at www.va.nrcs.usda.gov. In addition, your county forester can provide information on forestry specific cost share programs such as Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP), Forest Legacy Program (FLP), and Reforestation of Timberlands (RT) program.

Piedmont Environmental Council (PEC) has published a comprehensive guide, *Sources of Funds for Conservation: A Handbook for Virginia Landowners and Non-Profit Organizations*. This guide provides a good flow chart to help landowners understand which programs are suitable for their given project. You may obtain a free copy by calling the PEC main office in Warrenton at 540-347-2334.

Cost Share Assistance: State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE)

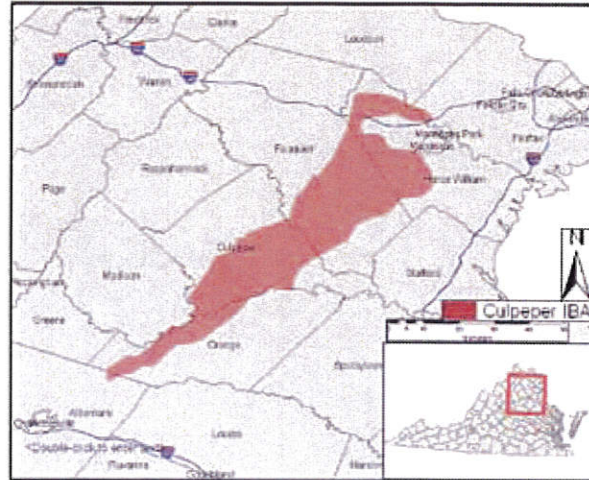
USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) created a cost share assistance program call State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) to benefit high-priority state wildlife conservation objectives through the restoration of needed habitat.

Through the local USDA office, landowners can enroll land for 10-15 year contracts provided they meet the following requirements:

- The land has a cropping history of four to six years from 1996 to 2001. This does not include marginal pasture land.
- For this project the land must be within the Culpeper Basin Important Bird Area (see map) and is appropriate for the proposed habitat restoration and management practices.
- Practices used and habitats created must be managed by the landowner during the life of the contract.

USDA may provide the following benefits to participating landowners:

- An up-front, one-time payment of \$100 per acre, which is made after the contract is approved.
- In addition to the acreage payment, USDA will pay up to 50% of the eligible cost of establishing a permanent ground cover for wildlife habitat.
- A practice incentive payment (PIP) equal to 40% of the eligible habitat installation costs.



- The remaining 10% of associated costs may be contributed through volunteer services, which means the costs associated with creating wildlife habitat through the SAFE program may be covered 100%.

Culpeper Basin IBA Pilot Project

The landscape recognized by the National Audubon Society as the Culpeper Basin Important Bird Area (see map above), which once supported an abundance of grassland bird species, has been transformed by centuries of human activities into a mosaic of farms, fields, and scattered secondary woodlots of oaks, hickories, and Virginia pine. Consequently, government agencies and private conservation organizations are working together to plant native trees, shrubs, and warm season grasses on 1,000 acres of retired cropland to restore grass and shrubland habitats along the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, as well as upland habitat along their tributaries. Restored areas will link quality habitats together into a diverse wildlife corridor, creating a mosaic of habitats in various stages of succession to provide nesting sites, food, and cover for Bobwhite Quail, Loggerhead Shrike, Field Sparrow, and Prairie Warbler, and declining or imperiled grassland species such as the Barn Owl, Eastern Meadowlark, Henslow's Sparrow, and Grasshopper Sparrow.

For more information, contact the Piedmont Environmental Council at 540-347-2334; Mary A. Elfner, Virginia IBA Coordinator, 804-788-7660, melfner@audubon.org, or your local NRCS and FSA office.



Grasshopper Sparrow/Laura Erickson



Garden/flickr.com

RESOURCES

Contractors/Consultants:

*Austin Jamison, Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage, 5497 Wyant Lane, Charlottesville, VA 22903
ajamison@cheswildlife.org • 434-825-7587

*Bob Warring (CF) Forestry Services, 9075 Totier Creek Road, Scottsville, VA 24590 • 434-286-9288

Collins Huff, 8205 James Madison Hwy, Gordonsville, VA 22942 • 540-967-5632 or 434-531-0451

*Dan Hammond, H&H Forest Management, PO Box 370, South Hill, VA 23970 • 434-955-2602

David Coleman, Conservation Services, 50 Lodge Lane, Suite 114, Verona, VA 24482
trees@conservationservicesinc.com • 877-257-4042

Fred Circle, 2948 Brookdown Dr., Columbus, OH 43235. www.fdcenterprises.com • 866-270-4833

*Glen Worrell, F&W Forestry Services, 404 8th St. NE, Suite C, Charlottesville, VA 22902 • 434-296-1464

*Justin LaMountain, Green Man Forest Management, PO Box 762, Warrenton, VA 20188
www.GreenManForestManagement.com,
greenmanforestry@gmail.com • 703-357-2403

Kevin Colbeck SMGC Wildlife Habitat & Restoration, 710 Severn Ave., Annapolis, MD 21403
smgcgrasses@aol.com • 410-991-1419

*Rex Bowen, In The Woods Land Management, HCR 74, Box 2132, Little Plymouth, VA 23127

Rick Bacon, Kenbridge, VA • 434-955-0139

*Will Argabright, P O Box 1413, West Point, VA 23181 804-785-5046

*Can conduct prescribed burns.

Note: Although it is not comprehensive, the list above reflects our current knowledge of contractors/consultants with experience in forestry and wildlife habitat work who service the Virginia Piedmont area. Your county forester (Department of Forestry) or county wildlife biologist (Department of Game and Inland Fisheries) usually has a list of local contractors for forestry and wildlife habitat work, including prescribed burning, pre-commercial thinning, reseeding, tree planting, writing stewardship plans, wetland restoration, and similar activities.



Bouquet easement area/Faren Wolter

Useful websites:

Native plants: www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/nativeplants.shtml

A useful list compiled by the Division of Natural Heritage of the Department of Conservation and Recreation

Invasive species: www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/invspdflist.shtml

Another useful list compiled by the Division of Natural Heritage of the Department of Conservation and Recreation

Southern Forests: www.srs.fs.usda.gov

link will take you to their publications page and most information is available at no charge. The USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station is the leading agency for research on natural resource management and sustainability in the Southern United States.

Additional interesting reading:

Center for Conservation Biology. *Migratory Birds of the Lower Delmarva: A Habitat Management Guide for Landowners*.

Frye, K. 1986. *Roadside Geology of Virginia*. Mountain Press. Missoula. 278 pp.

Godfrey, M.A. 1997. *A Field Guide to the Piedmont*. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill. 524 pp.

Jones, A. and P. Vickery. 1999. *Managing Agricultural Lands Including Hayfields, Crop Fields, and Pastures for Grassland Birds*. Grassland Conservation Program, Center for Biological Conservation, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, MA, 9 pp.

Kearney, R.F. 2002. *Partners in Flight Landbird Conservation Plan, Physiographic Area 10: Mid-Atlantic Piedmont*. University of Maryland. College Park. 51 pp.

Kenyon, Irv. 2000. *Beyond the Food Patch: A Guide To Providing Bobwhite Quail Habitat*. Wildlife Information Publication 00-01. Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. Richmond, VA. 44 pp.

Miller, James H. 2003. *Nonnative invasive plants of southern forests: a field guide for identification and control*. Revised. Gen. Tech. Rep. SRS-62. Asheville, NC:U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 93 p.

Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2002. *Managing Forests for Fish and Wildlife. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management Leaflet Number 18*. Natural Resource Conservation Service. 44 pp.

Oehler, J.D, D.F. Covell, S. Capel, and B. Long. 2006. *Managing Grasslands, Shrublands, and Young Forests for Wildlife: A Guide for the Northeast*. The Northeast Upland Habitat Technical Committee. Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. 148 pp.

U.S. Geological Survey, 2001. *A Gap Analysis of Virginia*. 763 pp.

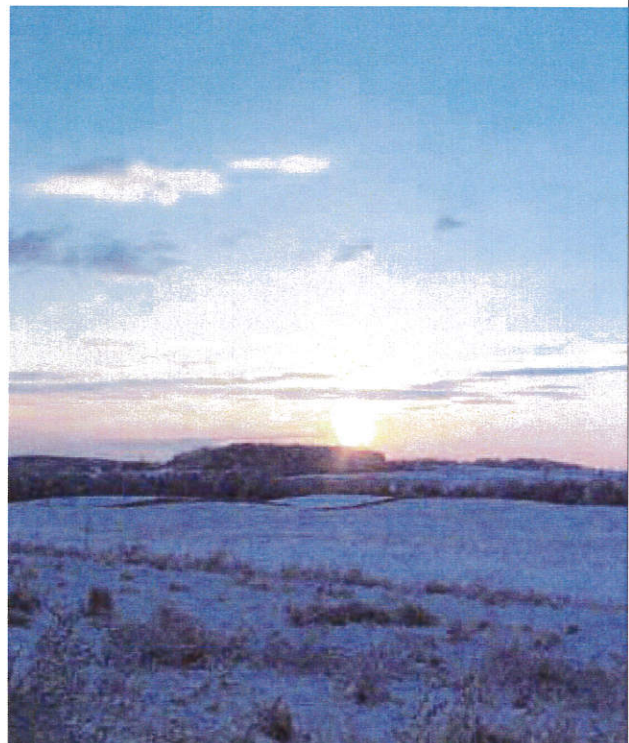
Virginia Department of Forestry. 2006. *Virginia Forest Facts*. Available at: www.dof.virginia.gov/resinfo/forest-facts.shtml.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. 1998. *Managing Pines for Profit and Wildlife*. Wildlife Information Publication No. 98-1. Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. 16 pp

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. *Habitat At Home* brochure.



Scalder Tanager/ClipArt.com



Brandy Station area/Andrew Griggby

American Bird Conservancy

P.O. Box 249

The Plains, VA 20198

www.abcbirds.org • abc@abcbirds.org

540-253-5780 • 888-247-3624

Piedmont Environmental Council

P.O. Box 460, Warrenton, VA 20188

www.pecva.org • pec@pecva.org

540-347-2334

Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries

P.O. Box 11104

Richmond, VA 23230-1104

www.dgif.virginia.gov

804-367-1000

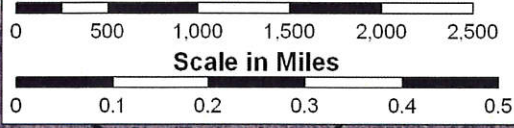




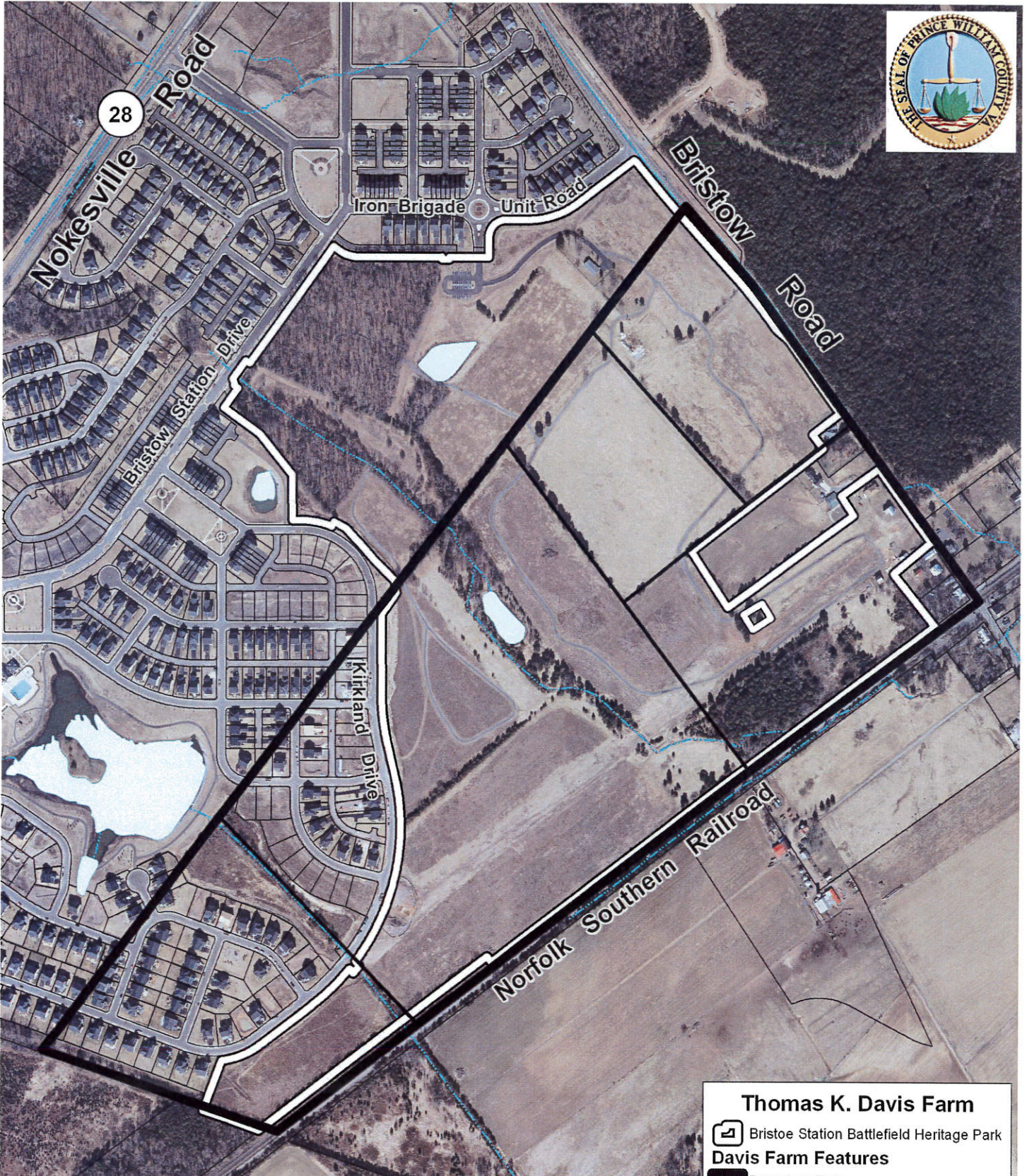
1824 Bristoe Tracts Map

- Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park
- Bristoe Tract Boundary
- Railroad
- Pond or Creek
- Intermittent Stream or other waterway
- 2010 Parcel Boundary

1 inch = 1,000 feet
Scale in Feet



Map prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office, 10/20/2010



Thomas K. Davis Farm

Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park

Davis Farm Features

- Boundary Fence
- Cross Fence
- Railroad
- Pond or Creek
- Intermittent Stream or other waterway
- 2010 Parcel Boundary

1 inch = 550 feet
Scale in Feet

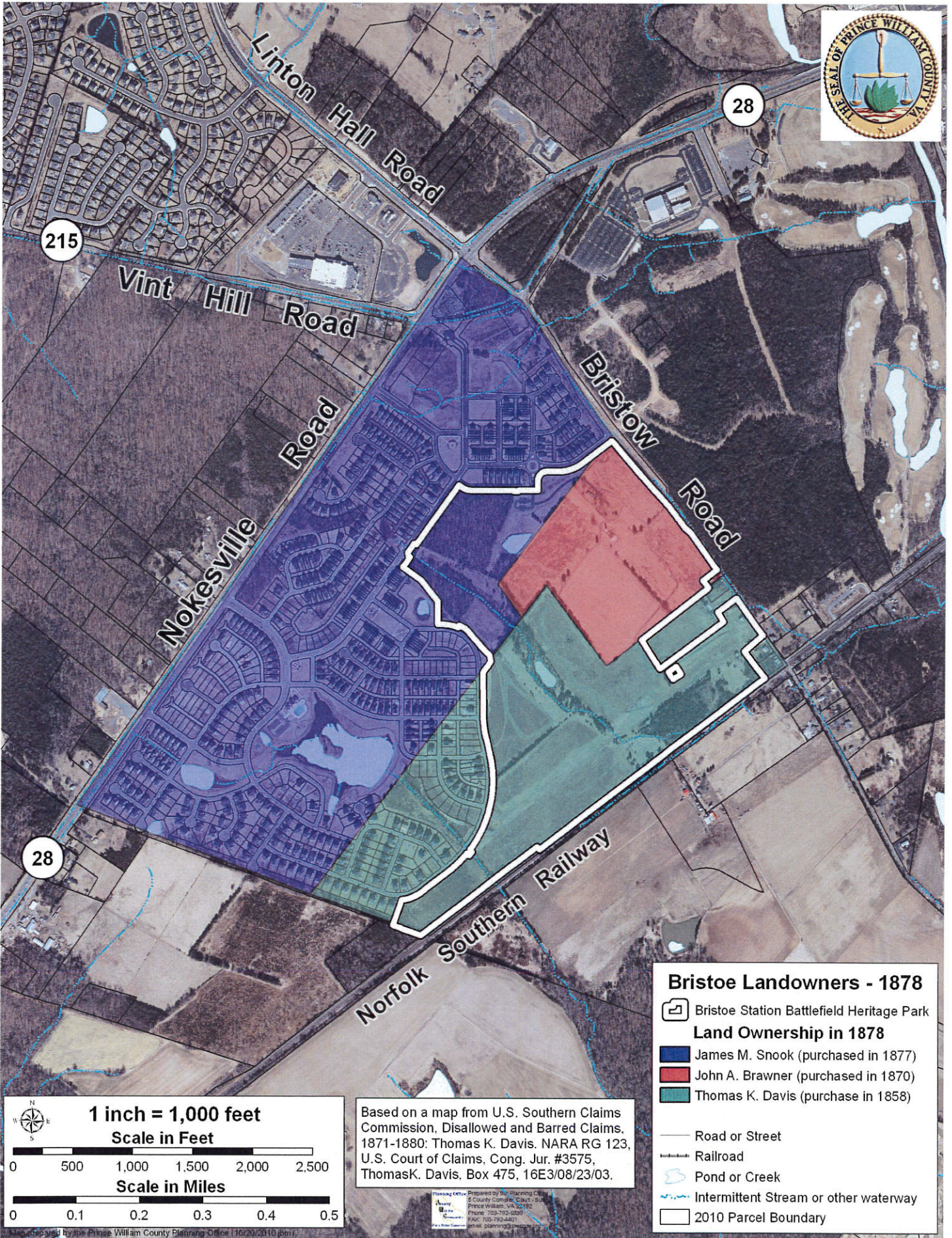
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Scale in Miles










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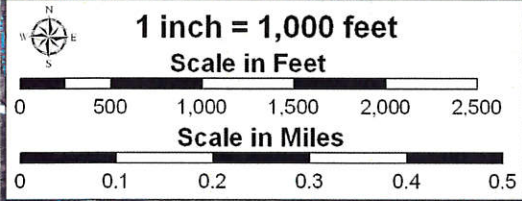
Based on a map from U.S. Southern Claims Commission, Disallowed and Barred Claims, 1871-1880: Thomas K. Davis. NARA RG 123, U.S. Court of Claims, Cong. Jur. #3575, Thomas K. Davis, Box 475, 16E3/08/23/03.

Prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office
Prince William, VA 22131
Phone: 703-792-4400
FAX: 703-792-4400
Email: planning@pw.org



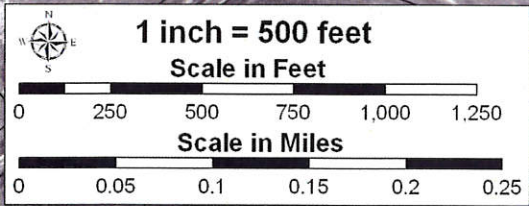
Bristoe Landowners - 1878

-  Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park
- Land Ownership in 1878**
-  James M. Snook (purchased in 1877)
-  John A. Brawner (purchased in 1870)
-  Thomas K. Davis (purchase in 1858)
-  Road or Street
-  Railroad
-  Pond or Creek
-  Intermittent Stream or other waterway
-  2010 Parcel Boundary








Based on a map from U.S. Southern Claims Commission, Disallowed and Barred Claims, 1871-1880: Thomas K. Davis, NARA RG 123, U.S. Court of Claims, Cong. Jur. #3575, Thomas K. Davis, Box 475, 16E3/08/23/03.

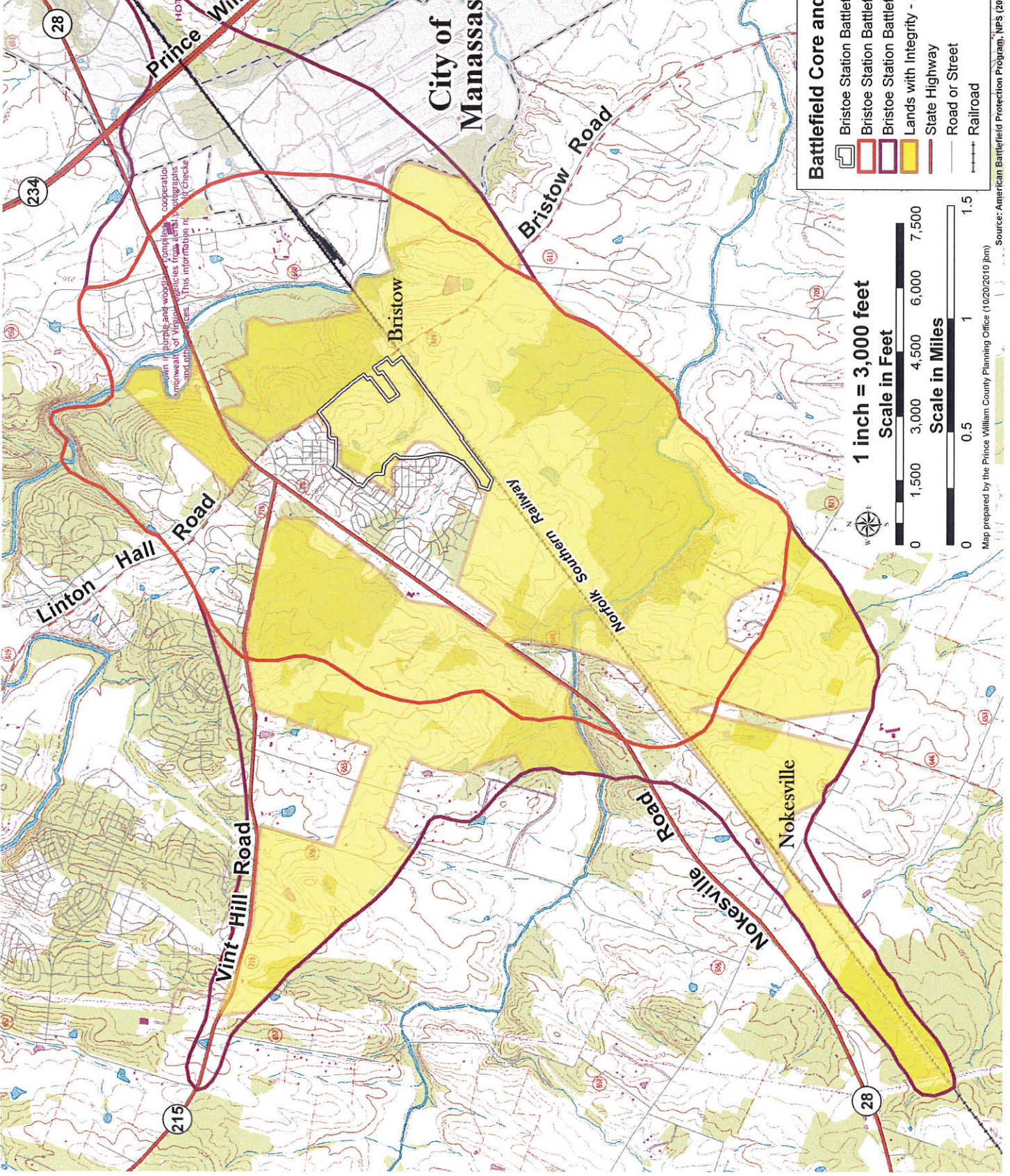
Prepared by the Planning Office
 S County Complex, Clark - Co
 Prince William, VA 22152
 Phone: 703-792-3290
 Fax: 703-792-4421
 email: planning@princewilliam.gov



1937 Aerial Photography

-  Bristow Station Battlefield Heritage Park
-  Railroad
-  Pond or Creek
-  Intermittent Stream or other waterway
-  2010 Parcel Boundary

Map prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office (10/20/2010 jbm)



down in purple and wagner's cooperation
monwealth of Virginia and Virginia
and other states. This information is
Chickpea

Battlefield Core and Study Areas

- Bristow Station Battlefield Heritage Park
- Bristow Station Battlefield Core Area
- Bristow Station Battlefield Study Area
- Lands with Integrity - 2005
- State Highway
- Road or Street
- Railroad

1 inch = 3,000 feet

Scale in Feet

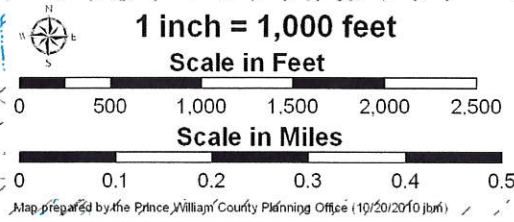
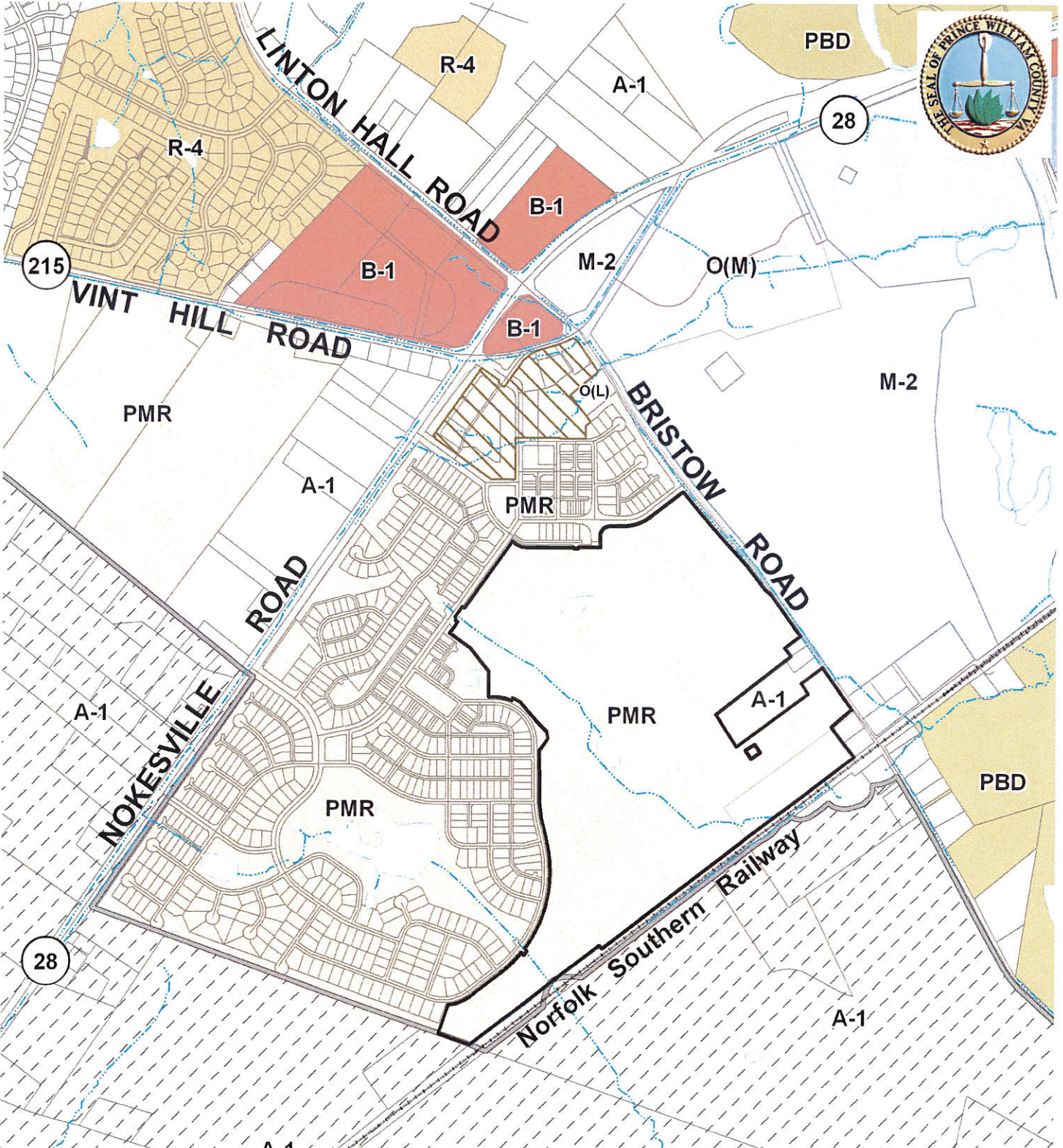
0 1,500 3,000 4,500 6,000 7,500

Scale in Miles

0 0.5 1 1.5

Map prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office (10/20/2010 jbm)

Source: American Battlefield Protection Program, NPS (2007). Field data gathered in 2005.

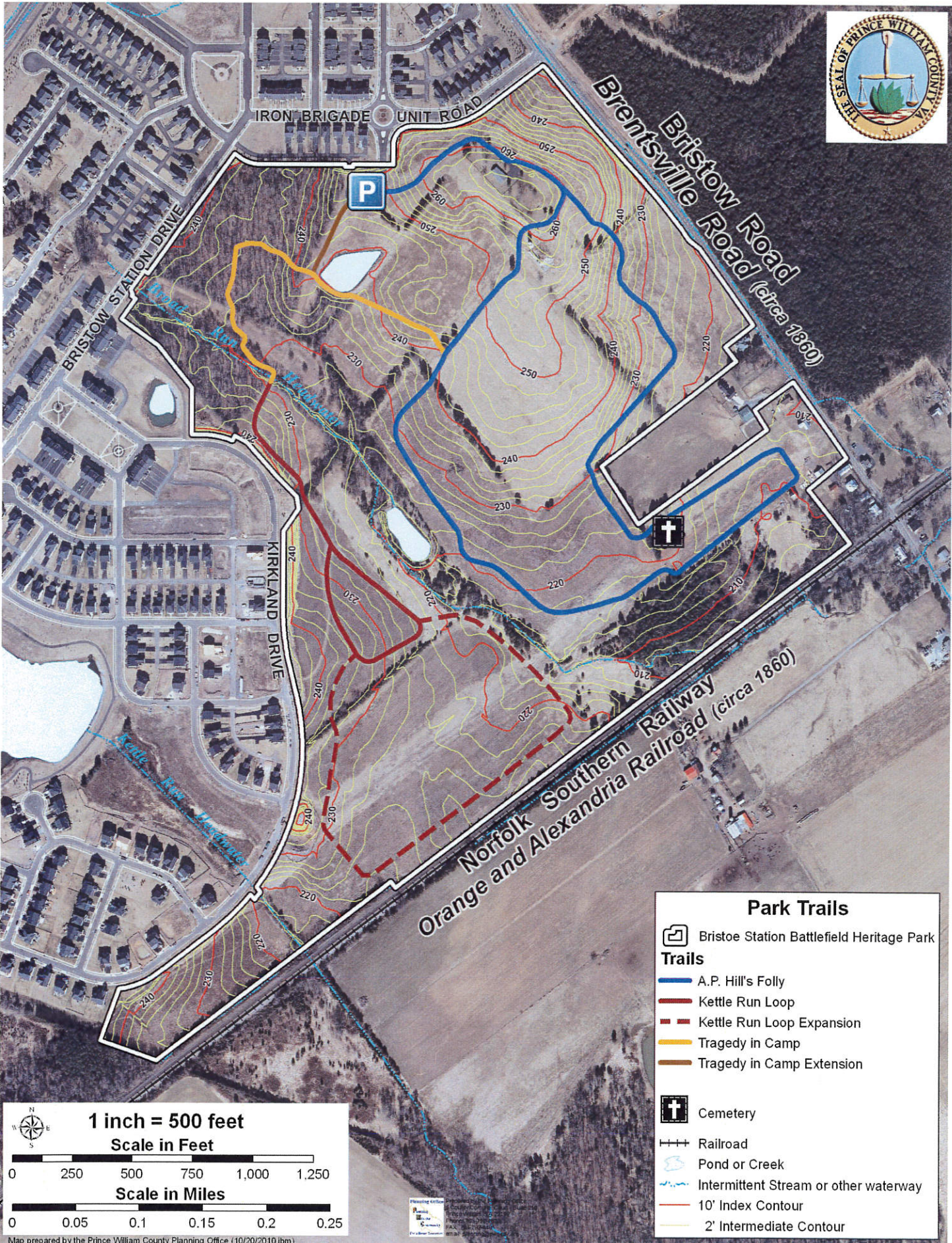


Park Zoning Districts Map

Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park	Zoning District
Rural Area	A-1 Agricultural
Road or Street	B-1 General Business
Railroad	M-2 Light Industrial
Pond or Creek	O(L) Low-Rise Office
Intermittent Stream or other waterway	O(M) Mid-Rise Office
2010 Parcel Boundary	PBD Planned Business District
PMR - Commercial	PMR Planned Mixed Residential
	R-4 4 Dwellings per 1 acre

Planning Office Prepared by the Planning Office
 3 County Complex Court, Suite 210
 Prince William County, VA 22152
 Phone: 703-792-6600
 Fax: 703-792-9401
 email: planning@pw.org

Map prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office (10/20/2010 jbm)



Park Trails

- Bristow Battlefield Heritage Park
- Trails**
- A.P. Hill's Folly
- Kettle Run Loop
- Kettle Run Loop Expansion
- Tragedy in Camp
- Tragedy in Camp Extension
- Cemetery
- Railroad
- Pond or Creek
- Intermittent Stream or other waterway
- 10' Index Contour
- 2' Intermediate Contour

1 inch = 500 feet
Scale in Feet

0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250

Scale in Miles

0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25

Map prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office (10/20/2010 jbm)



- Soil Classifications**
- 1A Aden silt loam
 - 3A Albano silt loam
 - 4B Arcola silt loam
 - 5C Arcola-Nestoria complex
 - 13B Catlett-Sycoline complex
 - 13C Catlett-Sycoline complex
 - 17A Dulles silt loam
 - 35B Manassas silt loam
 - 46B Panorama silt loam
 - 48A Reaville silt loam
 - 53B Sycoline-Kelly complex
 - 53C Sycoline-Kelly complex
 - 56A Waxpool silt loam

- Park Soils Map**
- Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park
 - Soils
 - Road or Street
 - Railroad
 - Intermittent Stream or other waterway
 - 2010 Parcel Boundary

1 inch = 500 feet
Scale in Feet

Scale in Miles

Map prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office (10/20/2010/jbm)

Prepared by the Planning Office
 County Center
 Prince William, VA 22191
 Phone: 703-792-6830
 FAX: 703-792-4611
 email: planning@pw.gov



Park Trails

- Bristow Station Battlefield Heritage Park
- Trails**
- A.P. Hill's Folly
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- Tragedy in Camp Extension
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0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25

Map prepared by the Prince William County Planning Office (10/20/2010 jbm)



Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park

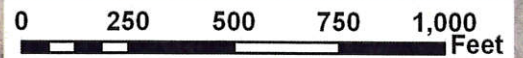


BRISTOE STATION BATTLEFIELD HERITAGE PARK MANAGEMENT ZONES

- INTERPRETIVE USE AREA**
Provides visitors with a variety of uses that are associated with the various resources of the Park.

- PARK OPERATIONS USE AREA**
Provides staff with an area to support the functions of the Park and the Historic Preservation Division.

9-1-2010 HH






Melissa S. Peacor
County Executive

COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT
1 County Complex Court, Prince William, Virginia 22192-9201
(703) 792-6600 Metro 631-1703 FAX: (703) 792-7484

BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS
Corey A. Stewart, Chairman
Maureen S. Caddigan, Vice Chairman
Pete Candland
John D. Jenkins
Jeanine M. Lawson
Michael C. May
Martin E. Nohe
Frank J. Principi

May 11, 2015

TO: Board of County Supervisors

FROM: Thomas Bruun 
Director of Public Works

THRU: Melissa Peacor
County Executive

RE: Endorse the General Management Plan for Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park – Brentsville Magisterial District

I. **Background** in chronological order is as follows:

- A. County-Owned Historic Sites – The Historic Preservation Division manages County-owned historic sites, including Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.
- B. Public Use of County Historic Sites – The Historic Preservation Division opens the County historic sites to the general public for tours, programs, rentals and special events. Volunteers support the efforts of staff in all aspects of the preservation effort.
- C. Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park –The site opened to the public in October of 2007. The trails are open daily with interpretive markers and a cell tour available. Guided tours are also offered as well as historical programs.
- D. Management of the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park – In accordance with best management practices for cultural and natural resource management, the County developed a General Management Plan (GMP) for the property

- E. General Management Plan Committee – In 2010, staff invited various stake holders to assist County staff in drafting a GMP. Stakeholders included: New Bristow Village Homeowners Association, Nokesville Horse Society, Planning, Public Works and Prince William County Historical Commission, local historians, and the Virginia Native Plant Society.

II. Current Situation is as follows:

- A. General Management Plan – The GMP committee developed the plan with the assistance of local and state authorities on Battlefield protection and natural resource management. The GMP includes an in depth history of the property including troop movements and historic images.
- B. Purpose of the General Management Plan –The purpose of the GMP is to provide staff written guidelines for the management of the Battlefield. The GMP includes prescriptions for the protection of cultural and natural resources, maintenance, and meadow management.
- C. Meadow Management –The GMP calls for the management of over 100 acres of grasslands on the Battlefield to follow the guidelines of the “Managing Lands in the Piedmont of Virginia” the document was developed and published by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries.
- D. Perpetual Historic Conservation Easements – In 2008, the Board of County Supervisors approved a perpetual historic conservation easement on the Park with The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). The GMP incorporates the easement conditions in the management prescriptions for the protection of cultural and natural resources.
- E. Public Input – The various committee stakeholders include members of the public. The draft GMP was further vetted through public meetings.
- F. New Bristow Village Home Owners Association Approval – The Committee met on several occasions with the Governing Board of the New Bristow Village Homeowners Association (NBVHOA). On February 14, 2011 the NBVHOA endorsed the current draft GMP.

- G. General Management Plan Public Meetings – Starting in November 2010, County staff hosted public meetings at the Old Manassas Courthouse in Manassas, VA. The meetings were advertised in local newspapers and on the County’s website. Twenty-two citizens attended two information sessions and presentations. The overall majority of those in attendance supported the proposed GMP. All citizen concerns were noted, and where applicable, county staff adjusted the GMP to alleviate concerns where appropriate.
- H. Board Action Requested – The Board is requested to endorse the GMP for Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.

III. Issues in the order of importance:

- A. Legal – Are there legal issues associated with the GMP?
- B. Service Level/Policy Issues – Are there service level/policy issues anticipated with the approval of the GMP?
- C. Timing – If approved, when does the GMP take effect?
- D. Fiscal Impact – What is the impact on County funds by approving the GMP?

IV. Alternatives in the order of feasibility:

- A. Endorse the GMP for the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.
 - 1. Legal – The rezoning of the property in 2002 (REZ #2001-0157) includes proffer 11.8 designating the property as a public park. Approval of the GMP clarifies the County’s approach to managing the maintenance and landscaping of the Battlefield as a cultural and natural resource.
 - 2. Service Level/Policy Issues – With an approved GMP, County staff will have a framework to properly manage Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park. The GMP’s identified management practices coincides with the perpetual historic conservation easement on the property held by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

3. Timing – Staff is managing the Battlefield in accordance with the draft GMP. Approval of the Board of County Supervisors will acknowledge the importance of the GMP.
4. Fiscal Impact – There is no fiscal impact.

B. Take No Action

1. Legal –The County will not clarify the County’s approach to managing the maintenance and landscaping of the Battlefield as a cultural and natural resource as related to proffer 11.8 of REZ #2001-0157.
2. Service Level/Policy Issues – The County will not have an approved framework to properly manage Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.
3. Timing – Staff is managing the Battlefield in accordance with the draft GMP. The County will not have a plan to manage the Battlefield for the protection of the cultural and natural resources.
4. Fiscal –Does not apply

V. **Recommendation** is for the Board of County Supervisors to approve Alternative A and Endorse the GMP for Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.

Staff Contact: Brendon Hanafin, 792-6709