
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2009



Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Brawner Farmstead site encompasses about 344 acres located in the northwest corner of Manassas National Battlefield Park, in Prince William County, Virginia. The city center of Manassas is about five miles to the south, while Washington, DC lies roughly thirty miles east. Along the western edge of the Brawner Farmstead runs Pageland Lane. In the southeast corner, the property boundary extends south of Route 29, then jogs back to that road before cutting across the fields to Pageland Lane (Figure 1). The apparently odd shape of the property boundary today is due to the early date of its definition, in the early nineteenth century and before the construction of the Warrenton Turnpike. The north and east boundaries of the farm trace the same property lines as the historic Douglas or Brawner tract. The farm was acquired by the National Park Service in 1985 from the Davis family, who bought it in 1895.

Composed primarily of farmland, the Brawner Farmstead was acquired by the National Park Service only after Congress authorized this move with the passage of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1980. Following a legislative taking in 1988, the boundaries of the Manassas National Battlefield Historic District were officially expanded to include park lands added since 1980, as well as adjacent lands located outside of the authorized park boundary. The revised National Register nomination, which was completed in 2004 and accepted in 2006, encompasses the current property of approximately 6,421 acres. Manassas National Battlefield Park commemorates the First Battle of Manassas, fought on July 21, 1861, and the Second Battle of Manassas, fought from August 28-30, 1862. The park was listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.

The Brawner Farmstead land addressed by this inventory is composed of two tracts. The property located to the north of Route 29, also known as the Lee Highway or Warrenton Turnpike, was originally owned by George Tennille as two separate tracts of land, the northern portion of which measured 180 acres and the southern portion, 208 acres. His grandson, George Douglas, and his wife, Augusta, later leased the property to John Brawner during the Civil War. The Davis family owned the farm for most of the twentieth century, and added 21 acres to its northwest corner in 1918. The majority of the property was acquired fee simple by the National Park Service in 1985, as a tract of 312.5 acres from Annie M. Davis. The small section of the farmstead located to the south of Route 29 measures 29 acres, and also once formed a part of the Douglas/Brawner farm. It was owned by the Davis family and later by Hazel/Peterson Companies et al., who briefly planned to develop the parcel and surrounding land into a mixed-use development that included a regional shopping mall. In 1988 the National Park Service acquired this tract, known as the Stuart's Hill Tract, through a legislative taking.

The properties contained within the Brawner Farmstead site were previously known as the Douglas, Brawner, and Davis farms. Most of this site is the same property owned and farmed by the Tennille family and their descendants throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. George Tennille originally acquired 208 acres of this land, then known as Great (or Upper) Bull Run, by patent from the descendants of the wealthy plantation owner Robert "King" Carter in 1800. A land agent for the Northern Neck Proprietary of Lord Fairfax, Carter had amassed this portion of what was then Stafford County in 1724. Tennille built a residence known as Bachelor's Hall on the original 208 acres before expanding his property over the course of several decades, and by 1822 had bought the northern half of

Brawner Farmstead

Manassas National Battlefield Park

what today composes the Brawner Farmstead. Tennille's grandson, George A. Douglas, inherited the property upon his grandmother's death in 1846. Following his death in 1856, Douglas' widow, Augusta Douglas, began leasing the farm to tenant John C. Brawner in 1857. The property was later sold to William Davis, whose family retained ownership until the National Park Service formally acquired the land in 1985 (Earley and Fanning 2005: 10, 13, 35-44).

The Brawner Farmstead property is significant for its involvement in the Second Battle of Manassas. It was here that fighting broke out on August 28, 1862, between Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's wing of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and soldiers from Brigadier General Rufus King's division of the Third Corps of the Union Army of Virginia. The antebellum farmstead known as Bachelor's Hall anchored the right of the Confederate line that evening, and the conflict continued to rage on the property over the next two days.

The period of significance for the Brawner Farmstead encompasses both the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, and the agricultural development of the area, from 1800 to 1905. The site also meets Criterion A for its significance to broad patterns of history, relating primarily to the Civil War, but also to the settlement and agricultural development of the surrounding area. In addition, it is significant under Criterion B for its association with the well-known Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and Criterion D for its ability to yield important archeological information about the battle and the character of the Douglas/Brawner Farmstead.

Today, the Brawner Farmstead retains a high level of integrity to its historic period of significance, and still consists partially of cleared farmland that is actively cultivated. The site has two primary landscapes, characterized as woodland and farmland. Although never a very prosperous farm, this property has continually been devoted to agricultural practices that have helped to preserve, in large part, the historic landscape of the battlefield. Trees and a limited understory line the edges of wide open fields, breaking up the broad, rolling vistas. In the southeastern corner, the size of Brawner Woods is near double what it was during the 1860s, as twentieth century forest growth has extended north of the historic woods. As a result of a landscape rehabilitation project that took place here in 2008, a large swath of land in the northeast corner of the property was cleared to restore the same sweeping, open vista to the east that existed historically. As a result, lands belonging to the old William H. or Lucinda Dogan Farm (Peach Grove) can now be seen across the rolling fields, while a glimpse of a portion of the Deep Cut battlefield can be had through the trees, providing the visitor with one of the most pivotal vistas of the Second Battle of Manassas.

The house is the primary building on the property, and stands partially in the same location once occupied by the historic home that existed during the Civil War. The present structure was completed by 1905, and contributes to the historic character of the Brawner Farmstead.

Site Plan

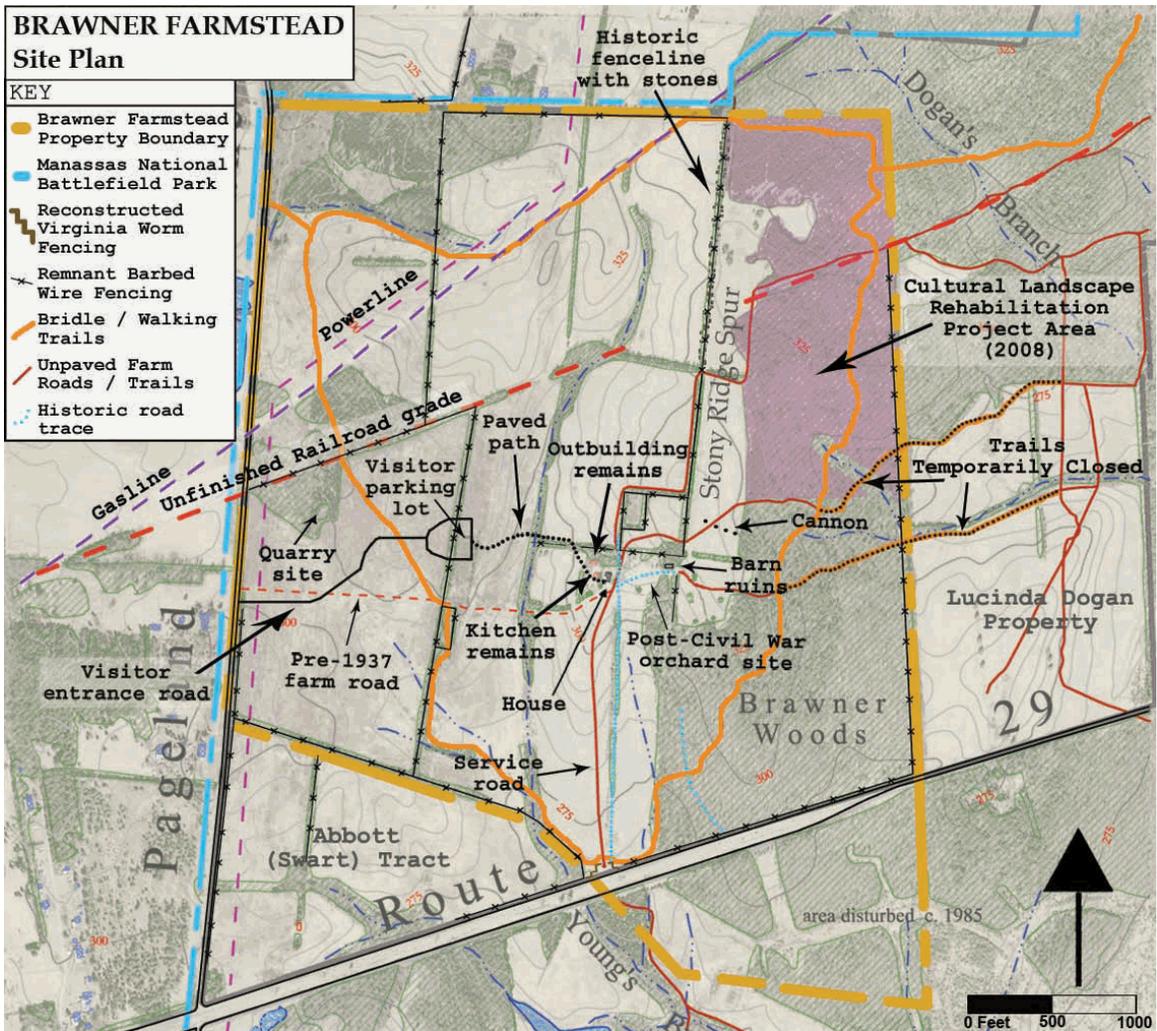


Figure 1. Site Plan of the Brawner Farmstead, transposed onto an aerial photograph from 2005 (MANA files).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Brawner Farmstead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600182
Parent Landscape:	600181

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Manassas National Battlefield Park -MANA
Park Organization Code:	3840
Park Administrative Unit:	Manassas National Battlefield Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Brawner Farmstead was identified as a landscape significant to Manassas National Battlefield Park in 1980, when Congress authorized the expansion of the official park boundaries to include it. The property contributes to the overall significance of the park, primarily with respect to its role during the Civil War, and specifically the Second Battle of Manassas, which lasted from August 28-30, 1862. This landscape represents a typical agrarian farmstead, including a house and surrounding ruins of associated outbuildings, bordered by open, gently rolling agricultural fields and several woodlots.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of the landscapes at Manassas National Battlefield Park. Secondary sources were consulted in generating the Chronology section, while in-depth site investigations and additional research were used to inform the Analysis and Evaluation section. Archival research was conducted at Manassas National Battlefield Park, and site investigations were conducted by the National Capital Region Cultural Landscapes Program (CLP).

The inventory was completed over the course of 2008 and 2009 by Emily Donaldson, National Capital Region Landscape Historian. Instrumental in forming the basis for this document was the Cultural Landscape Report completed in 2005 by Judith Earley and Kay Fanning. The following Manassas National Battlefield Park staff also provided valuable insight during the inventory process: Ray Brown, Cultural Resources Manager, and Bryan Gorsira, Natural Resources Manager. Key support was also provided by the staff of the National Capital Region, including Darwina Neal, Chief of Cultural Resource Preservation Services; Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect; Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist; and Martha Temkin, CLI Coordinator.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	06/01/2009
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	06/08/2009

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Virginia concurred with the findings of the Brawner Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory on June 8, 2009, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the "National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date" refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of listing on the National Register.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

June 1, 2009

Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Brawner Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Ed Clark, Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Brawner Farmstead, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Brawner Farmstead is hereby approved and accepted.


Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

JUNE 1, 2009
Date

Concurrence letter from Manassas National Battlefield Park, dated June 1, 2009.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

March 23, 2009

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: State Historic Preservation Officer, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Brawner Farmstead Cultural Landscapes Inventory

I, **Kathleen Kilpatrick**, Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Brawner Farmstead CLI as submitted on March 23, 2008.

K. M. Amanda Lee, Historic Preservation June 8, 2009
Kathleen Kilpatrick Date
Virginia
State Historic Preservation Officer

Letter of concurrence from the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, dated June 8, 2009.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Brawner Farmstead is known as park land Tract 02-166 and Prince William County, Virginia Tax Map 7498-81-7068. It currently consists of roughly 344 acres, including both the 312.5 acres acquired in 1985 and the additional 29-acre Stuart's Hill Tract acquired in 1988. The property's full acreage is shown on the site plan, and is partially framed on two sides by roads: Pageland Lane to the west, and Route 29 to the south (Figure 2). On its east and north sides, the property is bounded by adjacent farm fields, as it has been for centuries. Since the original acquisition of the farm's full acreage by Tennille in 1821, the farm has retained the same boundaries with a single exception: a small strip of land along the northern half of the property, along Pageland Lane, is now included in the total acreage. The section of farmstead located south of Route 29 is part of the Stuart's Hill Tract, which was acquired by

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

the National Park Service in 1988. Still, the farmstead has for the most part remained intact, and retains a high level of integrity. At the time of the Second Battle of Manassas, the property included about 346 acres that were maintained largely as pastureland, but also used for the cultivation of wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay and grasslands. In addition, a fairly large section of land in the southeast corner of the property was occupied by Brawner Woods, which was used as a woodlot during this period.

State and County:

State: VA

County: Prince William County

Size (Acres): 390.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	76,697
UTM Northing:	5
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	77,647
UTM Northing:	98,459
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	77,685
UTM Northing:	99,999
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	77,233
UTM Northing:	99,256

Location Map:

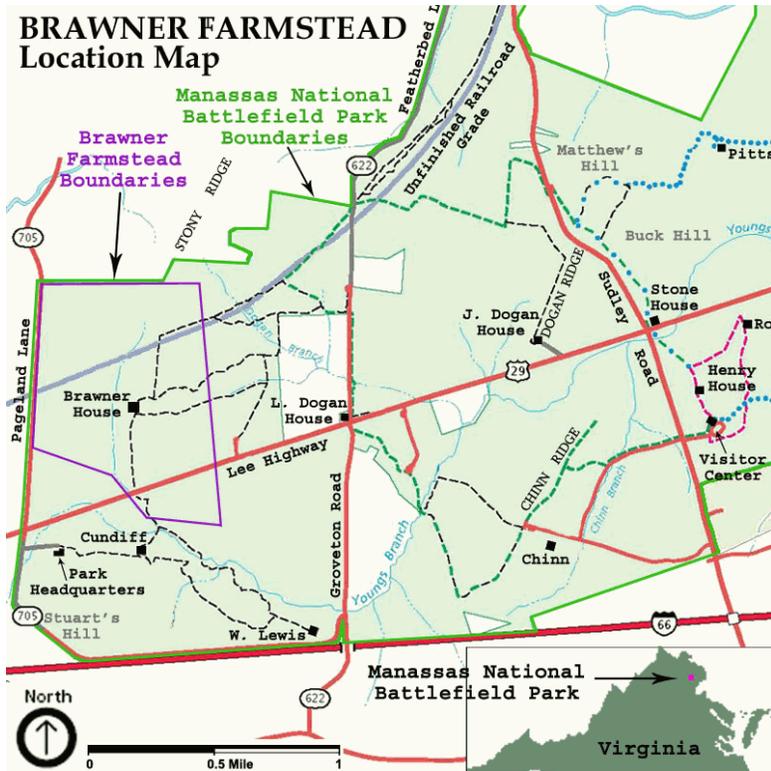


Figure 2. Annotated map showing the location of the Brawner Farmstead within Manassas National Battlefield Park, in Virginia (MANA archives).

Management Unit: MANA

Tract Numbers: Tract 02-166, or 7498-81-7068 and a portion of the Stuart's Hill Tract.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 06/01/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Brawner Farmstead was included in the National Register Nomination for Manassas National Battlefield Park, which was completed in 1981 and revised in 2004. It was therein identified as the site of intense fighting during the Second Battle of Manassas, and an important location for the interpretation of the battle and the agricultural evolution of the surrounding area before and after the war. The Management Category Date is the date that the CLI was approved by the superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding

Expiration Date: 10/01/2014

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

This Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service and several different farmers is an agreement renewed annually. It allows the Katz family to use the acreage of Manassas National Battlefield Park for the cultivation of hay. The fields of the Brawner Farmstead are used by Katzenberger and Smith, who thus help to further the National Park Service's program to maintain the historic agrarian landscape of this Civil War battlefield.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service acquired the Brawner Farmstead following a long process of acquisition which began in 1983, through a Declaration of Taking. Fast action on the transfer of this land was necessary due to the presence of certain archeological resources that drew relic hunters to the site in 1984. That same year the last member of the Davis family to reside in the farmhouse, Walker Davis, passed away. The simultaneous increase in the activity of developers in the area meanwhile posed an additional threat to the farmstead. Tract 02-166, or 7498-81-7068, measuring 315 acres, was acquired in 1985, while the 29-acre Stuart's Hill Tract south of Route 29 was acquired in 1988 (Manassas National Battlefield Park archives).

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Explanatory Narrative:

Primary visitor access to the Brawner Farmstead is provided by a driveway that lead east from Pageland Lane to a visitor parking lot. From here, a paved path leads to the farmhouse and also provides a link to the network of hiking and bridle trails that circle the site. The majority of these trails are open to public use. Two trails leading east into the woods surrounding the headwaters of Dogan’s Branch are currently closed off to visitors, but will be reopened upon completion of clean-up activities associated with the recent landscape rehabilitation project on the property. The majority of trail use on the farm is at present recreational, but interpretive use will likely increase in the coming years, with the planned reuse of the house and additional opportunities for interpretation centered around the Second Battle of Manassas.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The Brawner Farmstead is today bordered by two other historic properties, both owned by the park. To the east lies the Lucinda Dogan or Peach Grove farm, while across Route 29 to the south is Stuart’s Hill, the site of Robert E. Lee’s headquarters during the Second Battle of Manassas. Both of these adjacent tracts contribute to the historic significance of the Brawner Farmstead.

To the west across Pageland Lane are the additional Manassas Battlefield Historic District properties known as Honeywood and Pageland II, both historic farms, while to the north are privately owned lands. Much of this acreage is comprised of sparsely settled woodland, but the properties to the north and further west may soon be subject to development due to the ever-expanding Washington metropolitan area. Indeed, developers are increasingly focusing on this area as a prime spot for subdivisions and commercial development. For example, proposals have recently been submitted for two large projects, known as Dominion Station and Prince William Station, which would both be located to the southwest of Brawner Farmstead. Close attention should be paid to any disruptions of historic views and vistas caused by these constructions and other continuing developments in the region.

Considering the number of views looking west from the Brawner Farmstead, as well as other park properties to the south and east, the prospect of development on adjacent lands is a nascent threat. Long-range views to the east could be cause for similar concern, regarding the future treatment of the privately-owned Stonewall Memory Gardens. This property is clearly visible from the Brawner Farmstead land, when looking to the south and east of Deep Cut, and forms a part of the historic viewshed (Figure 3). However, securing this land against additional development would be a challenge due to their location outside the authorized boundaries of Manassas National Battlefield Park. As a result, neither fee simple nor easement acquisition is available to the National Park Service for safeguarding these properties and historic viewsheds.



Figure 3. View of the Dogan Farm looking east from the cultural landscape rehabilitation project area on Stony Ridge (NCR CLP 2008). Note the open fields, with the grounds of Stonewall Memory Gardens in the distance.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
NRIS Number:	66000039
Other Names:	NRIS Number: 05001546
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Revised Nomination Approved - 1/18/2006

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1861 - 1865
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	AD 1800 - 1905
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)
Time Period:	AD 1800 - 1905
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Statement of Significance:

Application of the National Register for Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation to the cultural landscape of the Brawner Farmstead reveals that it is significant under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of American history, particularly the Civil War and the settlement and subsequent agricultural development of the surrounding region. The property is also significant under Criterion B for its association with Confederate General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson, whose hard fought victories were renowned throughout the conflict, and Criterion D, for its ability to yield important information concerning both the battle and the character of the historic farmstead. The broader historic period of significance for this cultural landscape ranges from 1800 to 1905, beginning with the year in which its original owner, George Tennille, purchased the land where the first farmhouse was built, and ending with the completion of William Davis’ construction of the current house. The Civil War, which occurred during these years and lasted from 1861 to 1865, accounts for the second period of significance associated with the Brawner Farmstead. The site played a particularly important role in the Second Battle of Manassas, which was fought from August 28-30, 1862. Although not mutually exclusive, due to their differences this Civil War era and the more broad agricultural period of significance are treated as separate periods of significance by this inventory.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Agricultural Field

Primary Current Use: Agricultural Field

Other Use/Function

Outdoor Recreation
 Interpretive Landscape

Other Type of Use or Function

Current
 Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Brawner Farmstead
 Brawner Farm
 Davis Farm
 Akers Farm
 Douglas Farm
 Great (Upper) Bull Run
 Bachelor's Hall

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic
 Historic
 Historic
 Historic
 Historic
 Historic
 Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1724	Purchased/Sold	Robert King Carter acquires the Bull Run tract in Stafford County, including Great and Middle Bull Run and comprising 41,660 acres. He patents the land in the name of two of his sons, in addition to five of his grandsons. Today, Featherbed Lane marks the historic division between Great and Middle Bull Run tracts.
AD 1729	Purchased/Sold	King Carter acquires Lower Bull Run, which was located south of the stream known as Youngs Branch and comprised 6,030 acres.
AD 1730	Established	The northern portion of Virginia's Stafford County, including present-day Fairfax, Arlington, Fauquier, and Loudoun counties, is renamed Prince William County.
AD 1730 - 1775	Developed	Wheat gradually overtakes tobacco and corn as the leading agricultural product of Prince William County.

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1740 - 1760	Built	The first regional mills for grinding wheat into flour are built, and begin contributing to local development of roads and turnpikes. These include Chapman's Mill, on nearby Broad Run in Thoroughfare Gap, and the large flour mill known as Sudley Mill and built by John Carter along Catharpin Run.
AD 1749	Settled	A settlement of Scottish merchants and wealthy Virginia planters is chartered on Quantico Creek, near the southern end of Prince William County, and named Dumfries.
	Settled	In May the town of Alexandria is chartered, the same month as Dumfries.
AD 1750	Expanded	The town of Dumfries is one of the busiest ports in Virginia, particularly known for its transport of tobacco.
AD 1760 - 1770	Inhabited	Landon Carter II and John Carter, two grandsons of King Carter, move to the family lands in Prince William and Fairfax counties. John settles north of the confluence of Bull and Catharpin Runs on a plantation called Sudley, while Landon inherits the Middle Bull Run tract.
AD 1760	Built	John Carter builds a large flour mill, known as the Sudley Mill, on Catharpin Run, and around the same date begins building a large manor house at Sudley. The Sudley Mill soon became a key component to the local economy, through both internal and external trade. Other associated buildings likely built around the same time include a blacksmith's shop, saw mill, and general store.
AD 1765	Built	Landon Carter II builds a house on the Middle Bull Run tract, establishing the estate known as Pittsylvania.
AD 1775 - 1800	Developed	Alexandria adapts itself from tobacco to wheat transport, and surpasses Dumfries to become the region's major port for national and international trade.
AD 1789 - 1800	Purchased/Sold	Revolutionary war veteran George Tennille purchases a patent for 208 acres located to the west of the Henry Dogan lands, on the southern end of Stony Ridge. This parcel will later become the southern half of the Brawner Farmstead.

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1800	Purchased/Sold	George Tennille purchases an additional 165 acres of land from Mann Page, bordering Catharpin Run, and in succeeding years makes several more land purchases in the area.
	Developed	By this date, Prince William County contains fifty grist and saw mills.
AD 1812	Built	Work begins on the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, known in the Manassas area as the Warrenton Turnpike, which will link the western part of Prince William County with the thriving Potomac River port.
AD 1815	Inhabited	By this date, George Tennille is living on his land in Prince William County, and most likely inhabits a house on the 208-acre parcel that later became the southern half of the Brawner Farmstead.
AD 1819 - 1860	Altered	Between these dates, Virginia's population declines dramatically due to decreased crop yields caused by erosion and soil exhaustion. By 1860, the state has dropped from first to fifth largest in the Union.
AD 1821 - 1822	Purchased/Sold	George Tennille purchases a 180-acre tract just north of the 208-acre tract, from a man named Newman. The new acquisition has no structures on it. Part of this tract later became the northern half of the Brawner Farmstead.
AD 1828	Built	Completion of the Warrenton Turnpike to Warrenton heralds a new era of transport between there and Alexandria. Toll gates are placed at seven mile intervals along its length.
AD 1840 - 1860	Developed	Relying on product diversification and improved agricultural techniques such as crop rotation and the use of fertilizers, Virginia agriculture begins to pick up speed again after the lull.
AD 1840	Land Transfer	Upon the death of George Tennille, his wife, Sarah, inherits his estate, including livestock and buildings.
AD 1846	Land Transfer	Following the death of Sarah Tennille, her grandson George A. Douglas inherits the buildings and 322.5 acres of their estate.

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1847	Built	The first rail line in the Sudley area is chartered, connecting Gordonsville in Orange County to Alexandria via Tudor Hall.
AD 1850	Built	The Manassas Gap Railroad connects to the Orange & Alexandria at Tudor Hall, which becomes known as Manassas Junction.
AD 1854	Purchased/Sold	The Manassas Gap Railroad company acquires land at Bull Run, including an 80-foot wide corridor that cuts across the north end of the Douglas/Brawner Farmstead, in order to build its own "Independent Line" from Gainesville to Jones' Point. The company aims to offer a less expensive alternative to the original Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and quarries some of its construction stone from the small quarry on the Douglas/Brawner Farmstead. During the construction effort, workers build a series of cuts and fills to achieve an even grade, and trees are cleared along the corridor.
AD 1856	Land Transfer	Upon the death of George Douglas, his wife, Augusta, inherits his estate.
AD 1857	Land Transfer	Augusta Douglas rents out her Bull Run property, now known as Bachelor's Hall, to John C. Brawner.
AD 1858	Developed	The Manassas Gap Railroad grade to Alexandria is completed, but soon afterwards the company falls into bankruptcy. The project is left unfinished, and the new railroad bed abandoned.
AD 1860	Developed	By this date the Bachelor's Hall farm includes 300 improved and 46 unimproved acres, in addition to livestock. In the southeast corner of the property is a woodlot of about 45 acres that became known as Brawner's or Gibbon's Woods, and later featured prominently in the battle of Brawner Farmstead.

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1862	Military Operation	On August 28 the Second Battle of Manassas begins on Brawner Farmstead, with Confederate troops positioned in Brawner's Woods, to the east of the house, and alongside the Unfinished Railroad. By evening the fighting is centered around the Brawner House, yard, and outbuildings. Thousands of dead and wounded lie in the fields to the south and east of the house, by the time the battle reaches a stalemate around 8:15 pm. The following day, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson sets up his right flank along the Unfinished Railroad.
	Damaged	Most of the crops, livestock and other property of the Brawner Farmstead is destroyed by soldiers during the Second Battle of Manassas, which lasts from August 28-31. The Brawner family continues to live there and farm, despite these and other damages, throughout the war.
AD 1860 - 1870	Altered	The number of Virginia farms measuring 1,000 acres or more drops from 641 to 317.
AD 1865	Memorialized	The Union Army erects two monuments at the Manassas battlefield, one on Henry Hill and the other along the Unfinished Railroad at Deep Cut. Both are obelisks hewn from the local red sandstone.
AD 1866	Altered	A visitor to the battlefield of the Battles of Manassas describes abandoned country roads, destroyed fencelines marked only by straggling bushes and trees, abandoned orchards and only a few inhabited farmsteads.
AD 1876	Land Transfer	Augusta Douglas Lynn dies and leaves the Brawner Farmstead property to her son, Pendleton.
AD 1878	Preserved	In June, J.A. Judson creates a series of survey maps for the Army re-trial of Fitz John Porter.
AD 1878 - 1880	Inhabited	By this date the Brawner Farmstead is being rented by Benjamin Akers, who in 1880 cultivates corn, oats, and wheat in addition to keeping several types of livestock. The Warrenton Turnpike is bordered by post-and-rail and Virginia worm fences, while survey maps by J.A. Judson depict the farmstead in a grove of trees.

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1895	Land Transfer	Pendleton Douglas sells the Brawner Farmstead to William M. Davis, who eventually brings the property back into relative prosperity.
AD 1901	Preserved	George C. Round launches the first efforts to acquire land at Manassas to preserve the battlefield and create a commemorative park.
AD 1903	Memorialized	The 7th Georgia Infantry installs approximately six battlefield markers on the private property around the Manassas battlefields.
AD 1904 - 1905	Expanded	William Davis expands the Brawner Farmstead, adding a full second story and a large ell in the form of an I-house to the south. The entrance to the house is relocated to the structure's east side, and a porch is added. A new orchard is also planted to the south of the barn, which was outfitted with a new metal roof.
AD 1912	Preserved	Congress holds hearings on legislation to create a Manassas Battlefield.
AD 1913	Preserved	The War Department appoints a board to survey the battlefield at Manassas. The board advises restoring and maintaining the 1865 federal monuments and purchasing the Henry and Dogan family lands on which they are located.
AD 1917	Land Transfer	Upon the death of William Davis, his property is divided among his seven children. One or more of his sons continues to live in the house and farm the land. Though farming activities generally keep the fields open, Brawner Woods begins to spread into the neighboring fields.
AD 1920 - 1930	Developed	The Warrenton Turnpike is regraded and realigned, and the stretch within Prince William County is repaved with concrete. The name of this road is also changed to the Lee Highway, later U.S. Route 29.
AD 1926	Preserved	In the first historic sites study ever authorized by the federal government, the Manassas Battlefield is deemed worthy of designation as a national monument.

Brawner Farmstead
 Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1936	Preserved	The first land purchase for the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area is completed, measuring 171.72 acres. The parcel is soon turned over to the National Park Service, which develops master plans to guide the preservation and interpretation of the sites for the two battles of Manassas. The Works Progress Administration provides the manpower to clear the ground, stabilize historic structures, control erosion, and begin restoring the battlefield landscape of Manassas.
AD 1966	Preserved	Manassas National Battlefield Park is designated a National Register Historic District.
AD 1970 - 1980	Land Transfer	The Davis family sells the South Woods, or the portion of the Brawner Farmstead located south of the Warrenton Turnpike, to the Marriott Corporation.
AD 1980	Expanded	An expansion of the Manassas National Battlefield Park boundaries authorizes the inclusion of several of the surrounding properties into the park, including the Brawner Farmstead.
AD 1983	Preserved	A General Management Plan is completed for Manassas National Battlefield Park. It identifies the Brawner Farmstead as a primary interpretive site for the Second Battle of Manassas.
AD 1984	Explored	Two men discover human remains at the Brawner Farmstead, in addition to other Civil War artifacts.
AD 1985	Land Transfer	The National Park Service purchases the Brawner Farmstead, or Tract 02-166, measuring 312.5 acres, from Annie M. Davis. Upon acquisition, the condition of the house is seriously deteriorated, in part because it had been vacant since 1978.
	Explored	The Historic Structures Report on Douglas Hall concludes that the extant Brawner Farmstead was the antebellum Bachelor's Hall.
	Preserved	A report on troop movements during Second Manassas is completed.

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1987	Excavated	Under the supervision of Kathleen Parker, archaeological excavations take place at the Brawner farmhouse and focus on the northern half of the building and the area to its north. A report of the findings is published in 1989.
AD 1988	Land Transfer	The National Park Service purchases the Stuart's Hill Tract to the south of Route 29 from Hazel/Peterson Companies et al., and thus completes its acquisition of the historic area encompassed by the old Douglas Farm during the nineteenth century.
AD 1989	Maintained	A draft Development Concept Plan and Environmental Assessment for Brawner Farmstead is prepared but never submitted as a final report, due to park development issues relating to the nearby Stuart's Hill tract.
AD 1990 - 2000	Restored	The National Park Service clears a narrow path of woods on the north side of Stuart's Hill, in order to restore historic views to the Brawner Farmstead.
AD 1994	Excavated	The area around the northern portion of the old Davis/Brawner House is excavated by a team of archaeologists led by NPS archeologist Stephen Potter. The dig focuses specifically on the remains of the Second Battle of Manassas. A report of the findings is published in 2001.
AD 1998	Altered	Powerlines extending across the Brawner Farmstead are shifted to the west in order to improve historic battlefield views. The corridor for the powerlines is cleared of trees, which affects only a few of the farm's fencerows and a patch of woods near the historic quarry. New trees are planted along the corridor's edges.
AD 2001	Explored	An addendum to the historic structures study of the Brawner Farmstead challenges the first, concluding that the extant building is a post-bellum structure that included certain antebellum features from Bachelor's Hall.
AD 2002	Explored	A third and more thorough historic structures study, entitled Historic Structure Report Addendum, is carried out by a team from the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center. The study concludes that the northern block of the Brawner Farmstead incorporates a 1.5 story structure that dates to the eighteenth or very early nineteenth century.

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 2003 - 2005	Excavated	Archaeological excavations are conducted, involving a series of test units dug in the vicinity of the Brawner farmhouse and led by John Bedell of the Louis Berger Group. The dig not only helps to illuminate the battle that took place here, but guides the subsequent rehabilitation of the house. Findings from the excavation are published in 2006.
AD 2004	Preserved	A revised National Register of Historic Places nomination is submitted for Manassas National Battlefield Park, which includes the Brawner Farmstead and several other neighboring tracts.
AD 2005	Preserved	Judith Earley and Kay Fanning of the National Park Service research and complete a Cultural Landscapes Report for the Brawner Farmstead.
AD 2006	Preserved	On January 18, the revised National Register of Historic Places nomination is approved for Manassas National Battlefield Park.
	Built	A new visitor entrance road, parking area, and pedestrian path and bridge are installed near the western edge of the property leading from Pageland Lane to the house.
AD 2007	Rehabilitated	The National Park Service completes a full rehabilitation of the house, in preparation for its use as an interpretive facility.
	Rehabilitated	The National Park Service begins a cultural landscape rehabilitation project in the northeast corner of the Brawner Farmstead, to remove woody growth and rehabilitate roughly 120 acres to historic open fields.

Physical History:

A full physical history of the Brawner Farmstead can be found in the Brawner Farm Cultural Landscape Report, completed in 2005 by Judith Earley and Kay Fanning.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

INTRODUCTION

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the cultural landscape at the Brawner Farmstead by comparing the existing conditions with those landscape characteristics and features present during the two periods of significance, Civil War (1861-1865) and agricultural (1800-1905). Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a cultural landscape which express its historic character and integrity, and which allow visitors to understand the history of a site. Each characteristic or feature is classified as either a contributing or non-contributing element of the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape characteristics are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance, and non-contributing if they were not present during that period. Non-contributing features may in some cases be considered "compatible," if they are determined to fit within the physical context of the historic period and match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Features designated as "incompatible" are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape, and whose existence can lessen the historic character of the property.

This section also includes an evaluation of the property's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. As defined by the National Register, historic integrity is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four criteria, but also should be demonstrated to retain integrity to the period of significance.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the Brawner Farmstead are topography, natural systems and features, land use, vegetation, circulation, spatial organization, views and vistas, small-scale features, archeological sites, and buildings and structures.

Over the years the Brawner Farmstead has retained the same rolling, open topography that existed there during both periods of significance. The straight berms and ditches created by the Unfinished Railroad as it cut across Stony Ridge are still largely present, and mark the ground that Confederate General Stonewall Jackson chose to defend during the Second Battle of Manassas. The varied terrain that played such an important role in this battle thus remains largely the same, distinguished by the

Brawner Farmstead

Manassas National Battlefield Park

gentle descent to Warrenton Turnpike, or Route 29, from the site of the farmhouse and Stony Ridge.

Natural systems and features on the Brawner Farmstead also contribute to the historic meaning of the cultural landscape, for both the Civil War period and the broader agricultural period of significance. Just west of the house, the headwater tributary of Young's Branch flows south, while to the east a strip of woods marks the location of Dogan's Branch. Both of these streams still catch runoff from the spurs of Stony Ridge, which run north to south, before feeding into Young's Branch to the south. Near the western edge of the farm just south of the Unfinished Railroad, an old quarry ruin marks where the natural source of gravel and stone was used in the construction of the railroad just before the Civil War. An old spring was once present just north of the farmhouse, but is no longer there. Thus, although a few things have changed, in general the natural systems and features on the property have remained constant.

Throughout its history the shallow, largely poor quality soils on the farm have dictated its ongoing use as pasture and hay fields. Continuing land use on the Brawner Farmstead includes a National Park Service agricultural lease, which maintains the agrarian character of the battlefield landscape as it appeared during both periods of significance. Even the type of agriculture has remained relatively constant, as hay is still cultivated over much of the site. The fencelines, fields and woodlands present on the property today are the same which could be seen during the nineteenth century, including the woodlot in the southeast corner known as Brawner Woods. These woods played an important role in the first day of the Second Battle of Manassas. The recent landscape rehabilitation project has restored some of the pasture land once present in the northeastern portion of the property, although the size of Brawner Woods still remains larger than it was historically.

The vegetation on the Brawner Farmstead is today characterized mainly by grasslands, and has changed little since the periods of significance. During the Civil War, the property consisted largely of open fields used for pasture and some cultivation of hay, wheat, oats and potatoes, while a small portion of the land was devoted to woodlots. Brawner Woods was an oak forest spanning the Warrenton Turnpike, while limited woodlands sheltered the headwaters of Dogan's Branch to the east. These clusters of deciduous forest have remained relatively the same, though their size has increased with the growth of coniferous forest along their edges. A few trees also surrounded the historic house, and a small orchard and vegetable garden were present in the vicinity. Fences throughout the property were much more open and free of woody growth during the Civil War than they are currently. However, two standing and one fallen white oak (*Quercus alba*) that likely existed at the time of the Second Battle of Manassas can be found near the northeastern perimeter of the farm, close to the edge of the clearing and towering above the rest of the forest. On the whole, however, the type and arrangement of vegetation in this cultural landscape has remained fairly constant over the years.

The Brawner Farmstead has retained the majority of its historic circulation patterns, including the Warrenton Turnpike (today known as Route 29) and the historic Pageland Lane (once known as Mill Road) which define portions of its western and southern boundaries. The farm lane that once led up to the house and barn from the Warrenton Turnpike is still visible, though for the past fifty years an alternate route on slightly higher ground has been utilized. Just east of the house this access route

Brawner Farmstead

Manassas National Battlefield Park

becomes a farm road as it continues north, and is still marked by a depression that attests to its historic use. Today, hiking and bridle paths throughout the property help the public to access and appreciate the historic site. A new driveway leads from Pageland Lane to a parking lot, from which visitors can walk along a paved path to the house. Although this access road and the interpretive trails were not present during the historic periods of significance, other circulation routes on the property still retain much of their historic integrity.

The existing spatial organization of Brawner Farmstead closely resembles its layout at the time of the Civil War and afterwards. The house still marks the area where a cluster of farm buildings once stood, and field borders are still clearly defined throughout the site by lines of successional cedar trees and other woody growth. The boundaries of the property itself have also remained largely the same. Although today's property is somewhat smaller than the historic farm, it roughly approximates the same acreage owned by George Tennille in the early nineteenth century. One exception to this rule is a narrow strip of land along the northern portion of Pageland Lane, which has been incorporated into the property since Tennille's ownership in the early 1800s. On the whole, however, the mostly unaltered layout of the farmhouse area and surrounding fields retain historic integrity.

Views and vistas from the Brawner Farmstead have changed to some extent since the Civil War, largely due to the expansion of woodland areas throughout the area. Historic views east toward Groveton and Deep Cut have in part been restored by a 2008 cultural landscape rehabilitation project that cleared 120 acres of forested land. The view looking north from the project area, just north of Brawner Woods on Stony Ridge, still includes the Unfinished Railroad grade, though the cut itself is marked by woodland growth that was not present historically. As it was during the Civil War, Stuart's Hill is also clearly visible from the house area looking south. The lines of trees that mark the edges of fields on the farm today are likewise more substantial than they would have been during the historic period of significance, resulting in a greater obstruction of views across the property's more open expanses. However, it is important to note that none of these impacts on the views and vistas of the site are permanent or irreversible. One ongoing issue, meanwhile, is how to conceal the views throughout the property of the Virginia Power transmission lines, which were relocated along the western edge of the property in 1998 and are presently slated to undergo a height increase. As a result, the views and vistas of the farmstead only retain a moderate degree of integrity to the historic periods of significance.

The house that stands at the farm today is not the historic structure which stood during the Second Battle of Manassas and throughout the nineteenth century. By 1905, the historic building that witnessed the Civil War had been replaced with the current house, which stands partially on the foundations of the original one. Although some portions of the extant structure may date back two hundred years, these were probably moved from another site and introduced after the Civil War. Nonetheless, the yard and some remains of the associated farm buildings preserve the general layout of the original farmstead, while the house itself still contributes to the agricultural history of the site. Together, these buildings can still serve as the interpretive focal point for interpretation of the cultural landscape as an agricultural property where the opening stages of the Second Battle of Manassas unfolded.

The most common small-scale features present on the Brawner Farmstead during the historic periods of significance were fences. Originally built of wood, the location of these fences is today marked by traces of old barbed wire replacements, trees, and sometimes lines of field stones or small berms. Several unidentified piles of stones have also been found on the property, both in Brawner Woods and in the northeast corner of the site. A historic quarry site used just before the Civil War can still be found to the south of the Unfinished Railroad, while remnants of the twentieth century include some outbuildings and farm machinery. Due to these modern additions and the absence of many of the older agricultural materials, small-scale features on the property retain a moderate level of historic integrity.

The Brawner Farmstead also contains several important archeological sites that not only support the nineteenth century use of this area, but also contribute to the interpretation of the Second Battle of Manassas. Several of these have been excavated in the vicinity of the house, but there are other cultural resources associated with the battle which remain in the surrounding fields, as documented by relic hunters in the 1980s. As a result of their disturbance by unauthorized visitors of this kind, these sites retain a moderate level of integrity to the historic periods of significance.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. Location – The majority of the boundaries encompassing the 344 acres of the Brawner Farmstead cultural landscape can be traced back to land maps from the early nineteenth century, and approximate what had become George Tennille’s land by 1822. On maps from that period, the site appears much as it does today and is bordered along most of its southern edge by the Warrenton Turnpike and to the west by Pageland Lane, then known as Mill Road. The small portion of land that extends south of the turnpike was part of the original property purchased by George Tennille in 1800. According to the available maps, the current property also includes a small sliver of land along the northern portion of Pageland Land which was initially left out of Tennille’s early nineteenth century acreage. Overall, however, the location of the farm retains a high level of integrity to the historic period of significance.
2. Association - The property’s association with historic agricultural activities is clearly evident in the continued use of the land for farming purposes. As a result, the Brawner Farmstead retains the same rural character that it has maintained for centuries. The association of this property in particular with the historic period of significance is further confirmed by its description in historic accounts and maps from the Civil War, specifically in reference to its role during the Second Battle of Manassas.
3. Design - The design of the Brawner Farmstead reflects the composition and use of the landscape since its settlement in the eighteenth century. Some of the more rocky, uneven ground on the property became Brawner Woods or one of the small woodland clumps remaining in the fields, while pastureland occupied areas that proved to have soil less optimal for cultivation. The cluster of buildings that once stood just north of the Warrenton Turnpike reflects the settlers’ need for accessible transportation routes, which is still conveyed today by the location of the house. The surviving zigzags of historic fieldstones marking the eastern boundary of the property and other fencing represent another important surviving element of the farm’s original design.

Like other farms of its kind, the landscape of the Brawner Farmstead was less divided during both periods of significance than it is today, due to the limited availability of materials and labor during the nineteenth century and before. Nonetheless, the fencelines of the property today continue to stretch along the edges of open fields, much as they did historically.

4. Setting – Landscapes are living, evolving entities that require examination as a continuum, rather than the embodiment of a particular time period. Most of the Brawner Farmstead has been continuously cultivated or used as pastureland since around 1800. The alignments of Pageland Lane and the Warrenton Turnpike have remained relatively unchanged since the 1800s, although the turnpike was considerably altered when it was expanded into a four-lane divided highway in the mid-twentieth century. However, the primary circulation routes along the edges of the property have on the whole remained largely the same over the years. As for the landscape, it has for the most part escaped the impacts of modernity, with the exception of the transmission lines along the western edge of the property. The house and surrounding outbuilding ruins today occupy roughly the same space as the original Bachelor's Hall and farmyard, successfully conveying the type of agricultural setting encountered by soldiers during the Second Battle of Manassas in 1862. Proof of this continuity can be found in the old sandstone and fieldstone foundations of Bachelor Hall, which lie just beneath the ground surface on the north side of the existing house.

In the late 1980s, the National Park Service installed two small sections of historic Virginia worm fence made from locust wood. These extend about thirty feet to either side of the entrance drive of the Brawner Farm, along the north side of Route 29. Other stretches of Virginia worm fence probably existed on the property during the nineteenth century, though none of the original Civil War era fencing remains on the Brawner Farmstead today. Instead, lines of fieldstones along the edges of several fields currently serve to indicate where historic sections of Virginia worm fencing were once located. On the whole, the integrity of this setting helps to facilitate interpretation of the Second Battle of Manassas.

5. Feeling - Although most of the buildings that once composed the Douglas Farm are now either gone or in ruins, the historic feeling of the site still retains a surprisingly high level of integrity. Some of the field divisions at the Brawner Farmstead appear to be in the same location as they were during the period of significance, but some smaller fields may also have been created as a result of the improved availability of metal and wire over the years. Also clearly evident today is the line of towers which comprise the transmission lines, a constant reminder of modernity stretching from north to south along the western edge of the property. Nonetheless, the pastoral atmosphere of the landscape remains strong. The sense of peaceful, agrarian living envelopes the visitor despite the occasional vehicular noise that is audible from the nearby highway. Coming upon a line of Civil War cannons in the open fields is barely a surprise. Although the fields of today are in general more wooded than they were during the nineteenth century, historic woodlands still exist in the southeastern corner of the farm and surrounding the streams that cross the property. It takes little effort to imagine this place as a Civil War landscape. The reconstructed Virginia worm fence that stretches along Route 29 further helps to encourage this perspective, despite the fact that it is a reconstruction. Thus the character of this

landscape retains a high level of integrity to the period of significance.

6. Materials - Only a few of the materials used to shape the cultural landscape of the Brawner Farmstead during the Civil War remain. Fieldstones, originally stacked against the Virginia worm fences bordering the fields when the property was first cleared for cultivation, still mark the historic fencelines. Portions of the current house may also incorporate pieces of masonry, brick, and other materials from the Civil War era farmhouse known as Bachelor's Hall. The sandstone and fieldstone foundations of this structure still lie just beneath the surface to the north of the current structure, and can similarly be seen associated with the nearby foundations of the historic barn and some other outbuildings. As for the rest of the property, a number of archeological resources have been documented in association with the agricultural and Civil War use of the land. In addition, the ruins of the barn are comprised of their original antebellum components. Thus, materials on the Brawner Farmstead still retain some integrity to the historic periods of significance, and remain an important part of the landscape.

7. Workmanship - Pre-Civil War period workmanship on the Brawner Farmstead is still evident in the foundation stones of Bachelor's Hall and one of the old entrance stones to the house, located to the west of the current house. Several examples of historic, hand-molded brick and other hand-shaped stones also appear in the vicinity of the house and ruins of the associated outbuildings, including the barn. As a result, the workmanship of the landscape retains a moderate level of integrity.

CONCLUSIONS

This CLI finds that the Brawner Farmstead retains integrity for its two periods of significance, 1861-1865 and 1800-1905. Since then the landscape has been altered only slightly, as the woodland throughout the property expanded and the Warrenton Turnpike became a highway. Even with these alterations, however, the ongoing use of the Brawner Farmstead for marginally profitable agricultural purposes over the years has helped to preserve it, and thus the property still represents the historic agricultural and battlefield landscape that was present during the Second Battle of Manassas and afterwards, through 1905.

Landscape Characteristic:

Topography

Historic Conditions

Manassas National Battlefield Park is located in the Triassic Lowlands portion of the Piedmont, and characterized by gently descending upland ridges with level upland topography and broad bottomlands. Historically, farmsteads and manor homes were often established on the hilltops of this area, while roads providing passage between valleys were located on lower ground. In cutting across the northern half of the Brawner Farmstead, construction of the Unfinished Railroad grade was obligated to cut into the elevation of Stony Ridge as much as fifteen feet in places, or build berms of equal height, to maintain a consistent and gradual roadbed. This varied terrain played an important role in the Civil War combat that took place here.

At the start of the Second Battle of Manassas on August 28, 1862, Confederate General Stonewall Jackson positioned his army near the eastern foot of Stony Ridge and north of the Unfinished Railroad grade, where his men rest in a well-concealed location. Later on in the battle, Jackson also used the railroad bed for fortification from the onslaught of Union forces. To the south of the Brawner Farmstead, Confederate General Robert E. Lee took similar advantage of Monroe's Hill, now known as Stuart's Hill, to set up his headquarters the next day. Additional cover for troops was offered by road embankments, while ridges offered views and the advantage of high ground for detachments of artillery from both sides.

The rising topography of the various Stony Ridge spurs on the property provided excellent opportunities for infantry, who would have lined up just below the crest of the hill (John Hennessy to the Superintendent of Manassas NBP, June 8, 1984, Manassas National Battlefield Park archives; Figure 4). The Warrenton Turnpike also provided some shelter for Rufus King's Union troops on the evening of August 28th, when the Confederates opened fire on them from the Douglas Heights of the Brawner Farmstead.

Existing Conditions

Much as it did historically, today the acreage of Brawner Farmstead rises gradually from Route 29 to form the broad upland known as Stony Ridge (Figure 5). The total change in elevation is less than 75 feet, ranging from the natural drainages along Route 29 to the height of Stony Ridge, which begins on the east side of the property and extends to cover much of the northern half of the farm. The main headwater tributary of Young's Branch runs along the foot of its western slope, bisecting the property from north to south.

Over the years the topography of this landscape has changed little, with the exception of some increased successional forest and the gradual erosion of farm lanes, such as the old entrance road leading north to the house from Route 29. Slight depressions can be seen out in the fields as well, the evidence of years of cultivation and the passage of farming equipment. Fencelines, now marked in places by berms after years of agricultural use, are difficult to date but may have been present as far back as the Civil War.

As a result, the topography of Brawner Farmstead retains a high level of integrity, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Stony Ridge
Feature Identification Number:	133880
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

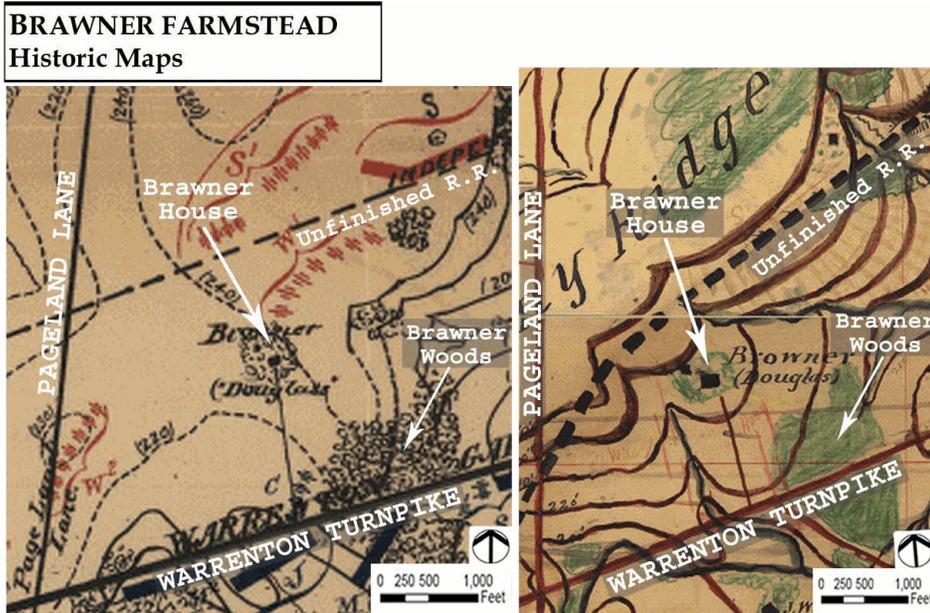


Figure 4. At left, an 1878 G.K. Warren map of Civil War battle positions and woodlands (Warren 1879); at right, an 1860s J. Hotchkiss map shows roads (red) and topography (brown) (Civil War Maps Collection, Library of Congress, 564.5).



Figure 5. A view looking south from the area east of the house shows the sloping topography of the landscape as Stony Ridge descends to Route 29 (NCR CLP 2008). Note the electrical transmission lines visible in the distance.

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions

The Brawner Farmstead is located in an area of the Piedmont known as the Triassic Lowlands, or a Triassic basin which represents the remnant of an ancient inland sea. Within this region are both uplands, composed of hills and ridges, and lowlands, composed of stream corridors and floodplains. Sedimentary bedrock of sandstone and shale differentiates these areas from the rest of the Piedmont, while such features as Stony Ridge and Stuart's Hill are formed of a basaltic stone known as diabase.

The high ground of the Brawner Farmstead, also known as Douglas Heights, is located about 500 feet north of the house on a spur of Stony Ridge, which from there descends south into Brawner Woods. The line of battle on August 28, 1862 stretched across this southern tip of Stony Ridge, and extended down its eastern slope onto the Lucinda Dogan farm.

A quarry site on the west side of the Brawner Farmstead was likely established in the 1850s, as a source of natural resources for the construction of what would become known as the Unfinished Railroad (Figure 6). The Manassas Gap Railroad Company acquired the land for this project in 1854, and began work on a railroad bed that cut diagonally across the north end of the Douglas/Brawner Farm. Most of the stone used in building the railroad was extracted from quarries along its route, like this one. Due to limited documentation of its use, little is known about the historic condition of the quarry site at the Brawner Farmstead.

Several other sites on the farm were once used for natural resources as well. A dry ravine situated north of the farmhouse is thought to have once been a natural spring used by the original occupants of the land for water. The location of an aquifer on the property supports this theory, although the exact site of this feature is unknown. At some point during the twentieth century a well was dug about twenty feet from the rear of the house, which then became the primary water source.

The Brawner Farmstead possesses little of what could be classified as good agricultural soil and, as history has confirmed, is best suited to permanent sod crops such as hay and pasture. The best soil on the farm appears to have been on the western half of the property and to the south of the house, as indicated by the crop patterns shown in an 1877 map (Figure 7). A particularly difficult type of earth known as Jackland soil likely occupied about fifty acres of the farm historically, much as it does now, and these acres had been used primarily for pasture or hay ever since cultivation had begun on the land. Unreliable for seeding and slow to drain, Jackland soil is formed of weathered diabase with a subsoil of very plastic clay known as claypan. This soil exists to the east of the barn, across the southern end of Stony Ridge and into Brawner Woods, an area documented as open land during the Second Battle of Manassas (Earley and Fanning 2005: 75-6).

Existing Conditions

The natural systems and features of the Brawner Farmstead appear to have changed little since the nineteenth century. Stony Ridge is still a defining feature of the landscape, gently rising out of Brawner Woods to stand, unimposing, above the farmhouse and surrounding land. Most of the runoff from the Brawner Farmstead is deposited in the intermittent tributary stream of Young's Branch, which runs down the middle of the property and along the western edge of Stony Ridge. This stream forms the main headwater tributary of Young's Branch and is flanked by a narrow band of wetlands. A second intermittent tributary stream begins in the southwestern corner of the property, and joins with the first just north of Route 29. Two smaller drainages run within and along the edge of Brawner Woods, in the southeast corner of the farm, while tributaries to Dogan's Branch drain from here into Young's Branch near Groveton, to the east (see Figure 6). The dry ravine or ditch that was historically used as a water source for the farmstead occupants also remains, and runs east to west about 50 feet north of the present house.

The fair or fair-to-poor agricultural soils of the Brawner Farmstead have proven problematic for the Park Service in recent years, as stubborn successional growth has prompted management efforts to maintain the open fields through hay leases and other agricultural practices. The highest quality soil on the property is still the land south of the house and on the western half of the farm. Thus, these natural systems and features of the Brawner Farmstead retain a high level of integrity to the historic period of significance, and contribute to the character of the cultural landscape. Stony Ridge, along with its related tributaries and drainages, has remained largely unchanged since the nineteenth century.

All that remains of the quarry site on the Brawner Farmstead are two stone platforms and some stones with holes drilled into them. A large pit measuring about thirty by thirty feet is also present, now filled with water and surrounded by trees. These features can still be found on the western edge of the property, just south of the Unfinished Railroad. The quarry site therefore retains a moderate level of integrity to the two periods of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the Brawner Farmstead.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Headwater tributary of Young's Branch

Feature Identification Number: 133882

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Intermittent tributary of Young's Branch

Feature Identification Number: 133884

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brawner Woods drainages

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

Feature Identification Number: 133886
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Quarry site
Feature Identification Number: 133888
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

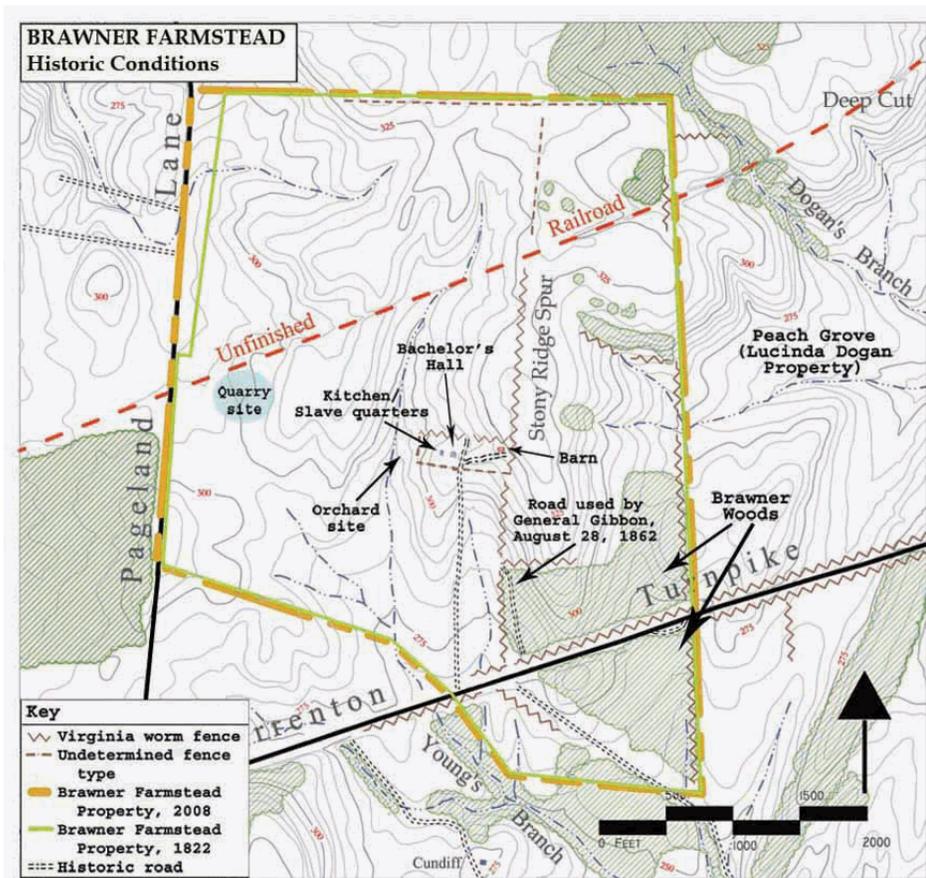


Figure 6. Map of the Brawner Farmstead as it appeared during the Civil War and much of the nineteenth century, created from a modified version of the Cultural Landscape Report map, with the 1822 property boundaries added (Earley and Fanning 2005).

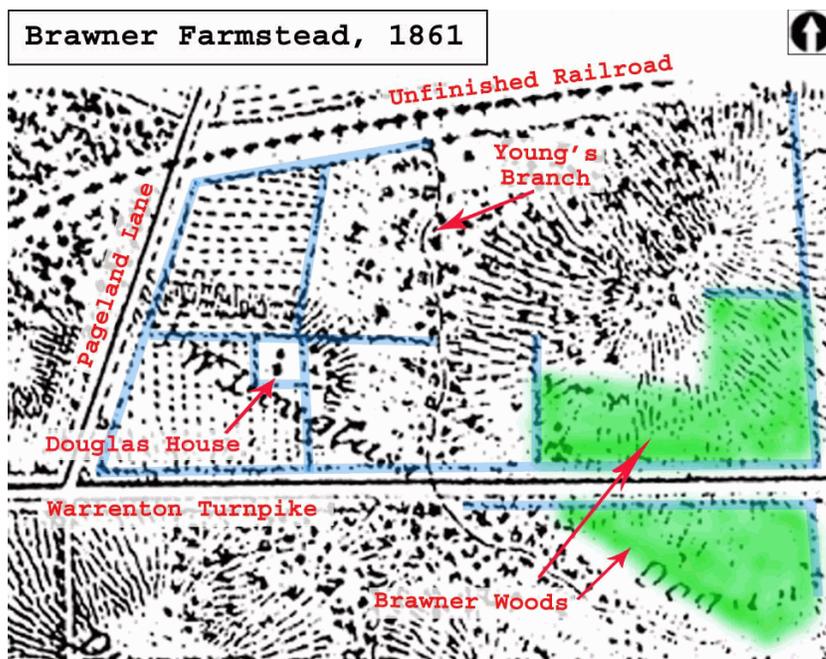


Figure 7. Annotated map of the Brawner Farmstead (or Douglas Farm) in 1861 (McDowell 1877). Note the historic fences shaded in blue, cultivated fields marked by dashed lines, and approximate location of Brawner Woods as described in historic accounts.

Land Use

Historic Conditions

AGRICULTURE

Over the past 200 years the Brawner Farmstead has been used almost exclusively for agricultural purposes, as far as historic evidence indicates. It is unknown whether the 208-acre parcel that once composed the southern half of the property was cleared and farmed by its original owners, Robert “King” Carter, his son Landon Carter, and grandsons John and Landon Carter. When the land was acquired by George Tennille in 1800, however, at least some of this tract was farmed. By 1822 Tennille had purchased the adjacent parcel to the north from a man named Newman, in addition to some other nearby tracts, and was using his new property for both cultivation and pastureland. A portion of this 110 acres bought by Tennille, combined with the original 208-acre tract, later became the Brawner Farmstead. Upon the death of Tennille’s wife, Sarah, in 1846 his grandson, George A. Douglas, acquired the farm. In addition to farming implements, two horses, three cows, ten sheep, ten hogs, he inherited six slaves housed on the property along with the family (Tennille 1843: 468ff). Douglas continued to farm until his death in 1856, and throughout this time seems to have maintained cleared fields on the land for either pasture or crops (Earley and Fanning 2005: 19-22).

According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, the Brawner Farmstead was used to grow a small quantity of grain crops, including wheat, corn, and oats, which were likely cultivated on about fifty or sixty acres. Some of the land was also devoted to hay meadows. That year thirty tons

of hay were produced, which is estimated to have come from about thirty acres. George Douglas' widow, Augusta, leased the house and farm to John Brawner and his family, who lived there during the Civil War. However, the Brawners harvested only five tons of hay from the land in 1860, according to the census from that year. The evidence therefore implies that much of the land was either lying fallow or being used for pasture, around mid-century and up to the time of the Civil War. In 1850 George Douglas owned six horses, three milk cows, two oxen, five cattle, 22 swine, and 12 sheep. A decade later, Brawner recorded four horses, three milk cows, nine cattle, nine swine, and nine sheep (Earley and Fanning 2005: 21).

By 1878 the farm had a new tenant named Benjamin Akers. The 1880 Agricultural Census recorded Akers' harvest of 300 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of oats, and 126 bushels of wheat. Maps from 1862 by McDowell and Hotchkiss indicate that much of the land around the house and turnpike was open fields at this time (see Figures 4 and 7). That year, the farm was recorded as measuring 354 acres, which also supported three milk cows and 27 poultry, whose production totaled 250 pounds of butter and 100 dozen eggs, respectively. Akers also kept three beef cows and seven swine (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1881; Earley and Fanning 2005: 22, 37-8).

After acquiring the property in 1895 from Augusta and George's son Pendleton, William M. Davis continued to farm the land, as did his heirs. Thus, from 1800 until the 1970s all or part of the Brawner Farmstead was continuously cultivated with primarily grains and hay, to which the local soil is best suited.

WOODLOTS

Throughout Tennille's ownership and under the property holders which followed, a portion of the Brawner Farmstead was kept as a woodlot to help support the farmer and his family. Indeed, throughout the nineteenth century, farmers regularly maintained nearby woodlots on their land, as a valuable and necessary source of both fuel and building materials. According to historic maps of the area, one woodlot which existed on the farm during the nineteenth century was the woodland known as Brawner Woods, which measured roughly 46 acres at the time of the Civil War.

Existing Conditions

AGRICULTURE

Today the Brawner Farmstead serves as a central site in the interpretation of the Second Battle of Manassas, as it has since its acquisition by the National Park Service in 1985. By foot, with their dogs, or on horseback, visitors traverse approximately four miles of trails running through the property for purposes of historical education or recreation. In addition, 94 acres of the site continue to be cultivated under a hay lease (Figure 8). Thus, the continued agricultural activities on the farm contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

WOODLOTS

The portion of the Brawner Farmstead still devoted to a woodlot approximates what it was historically, thanks to clearing efforts by the National Park Service in 2008. Although successional woodlands had claimed roughly 100 acres of the farm by 2007, a project to restore historic views in 2008 cleared much of these woods along the eastern edge of the property. Today the woodlot in this corner of the site measures approximately 75 acres, or almost double the historic, roughly 46-acre Brawner Woods. Judging from a 1937 aerial of the site, the size of these woodlands remained relatively constant across the decades, straddling the Warrenton Turnpike and partially covering the southern slopes of the Stony Ridge spur (see Figure 1; Figure 9).

Additional woodlands border a tributary of Dogan's Branch which extends north of these woods. Although this area is likewise more wooded than it was during the Civil War, some trees and other woody plants probably grew along the tributary historically. Thus, land use on the Brawner Farmstead retains a high level of integrity to both periods of significance, and both agricultural fields and woodlots contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Agriculture
Feature Identification Number:	133890
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Woodlots
Feature Identification Number:	133892
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Pastureland
Feature Identification Number:	133894
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 8. Autumn view of the Brawner Farmstead from the paved path leading to the house, looking northeast to Stony Ridge across a field still used for cultivating hay under an historic leasing program (NCR CLP 2008).

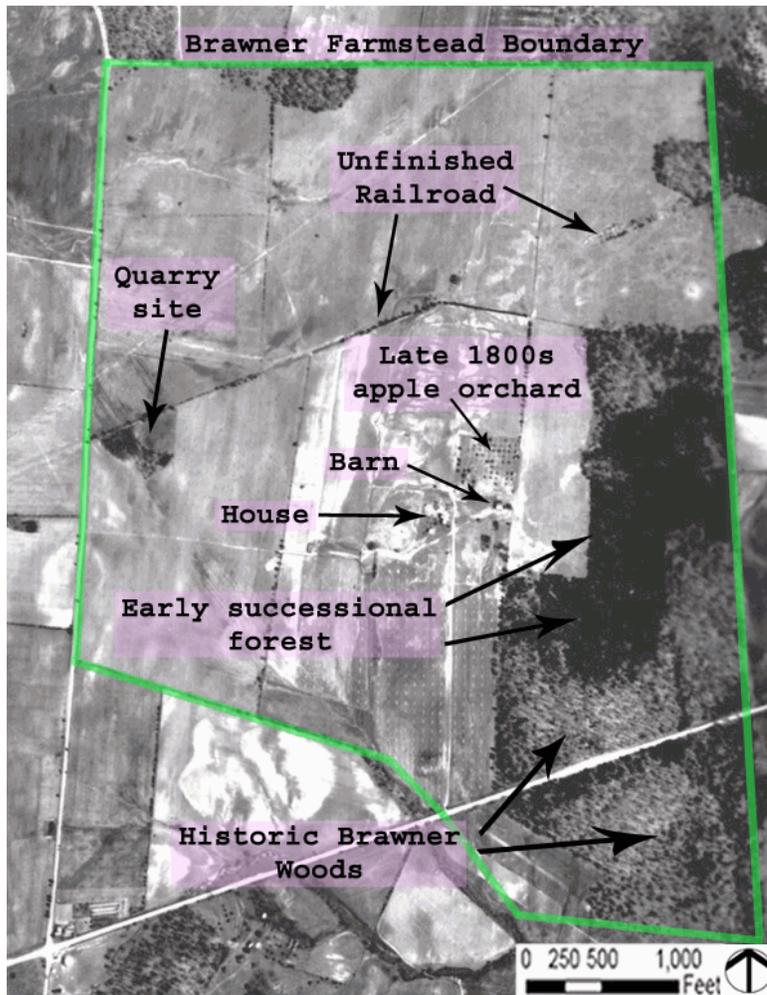


Figure 9. A 1937 aerial photograph of the Brawner Farmstead shows maintained agricultural fields and the dark, mostly coniferous successional forest surrounding the historic oak-hickory forest of Brawner Woods (MANA archives).

Vegetation

Historic Conditions

In August of 1862, about eighty-five percent of the Brawner Farmstead was comprised of open land used for pasture or hay, making the percentage of woodland on the property relatively small. The extent of cleared land on this particular site was not entirely typical of the region, and was probably due not only to agricultural activities, but to a dominance of relatively inhospitable soil throughout the property (Earley and Fanning 2005: 75). According to archeological investigations in the area, “floral associations within the Bull Run locality include old field succession communities, remnant grasslands (rare, native, grassland communities have been documented at Brawner Farm), riparian and bottomland forests, and wetlands” (Blake and Bowden 1999: 12).

WOODLANDS

The 1878 survey notes by J.A. Judson, map by G.K. Warren and 1863 map by Jed Hotchkiss are some of the most comprehensive existing records of the wooded and open areas of the Manassas battlefield as they may have existed in 1862. They depict one large wooded area, Brawner Woods, and several smaller wooded areas on Brawner Farmstead, none of which were documented in historic accounts as coniferous (see Figures 4 and 7). At the time of the Civil War, Brawner Woods spanned the turnpike and measured roughly 1,570 feet from east to west. Estimated to extend about 900 feet north of the turnpike, the portion of these woods located on the Brawner Farmstead were described as a “fine oak forest” on their eastern edge. The woodland’s west side was somewhat different, and was referred to as an “open forest free of the usual undergrowth” and possibly used as a grazed woodlot.

These woodlands were a key element of the Second Battle of Manassas and were alternately used by troops of both sides, as were the farmhouse and other structures on the property. As Confederate cannons began to fire on August 28, 1862, Union General John Gibbon directed his brigade north from the Warrenton Turnpike into the woodland, with the intention of taking a few prisoners:

“He led the 2nd Wisconsin, ‘his only veteran regiment,’ up through Brawner Woods, along a farm road. Beyond the woods, the 2nd Wisconsin formed a line of battle and deployed skirmishers who moved quickly through the fields and up the southern spur of Stony Ridge. The cannon had disappeared, but suddenly, from woods a quarter mile ahead, they found themselves confronted by two divisions of Confederate infantry, including 800 men of the veteran Stonewall Brigade, marching toward them in battle formation.” (Earley and Fanning 2005: 26-9)

Although the Stonewall Brigade alone continued forward to confront Gibbon’s troops, the Brawner Woods are still sometimes known as Gibbon’s Woods, named after the Union brigade commander who plunged into their depths searching for prisoners but came upon a much more formidable adversary.

Vegetation in other parts of the property served a similarly strategic purpose during the battle. Some trees surrounded the house and farmyard, while several small woodland areas appear to have existed on the east side of the property. One stood to the northeast of the house, and was encountered by the skirmishers of the 2nd Wisconsin, just as they ran into Rebel infantry on August 28th. A larger woods was also located to the north of the Dogan Branch tributaries on the eastern edge of the property, stretching about 500 feet from east to west and thinning into scattered trees about 1000 feet south of the Unfinished Railroad grade. These may have been the woods mentioned in many accounts of the Second Battle of Manassas, used for cover by Confederate forces before they burst out into the open fields as Union troops crested Stony Ridge.

Along the northern perimeter of the Unfinished Railroad ran the edge of what was described by Judson as a “dense forest” (Earley and Fanning 2005: 91). These woods were used by Stonewall Jackson to conceal his troops throughout the three days of battle, since they provided an almost even blanket of thick vegetation along the north side of the rail bed. The same forest covered the eastern slope of Stony Ridge, and extended to the north and east of the property for at least a mile.

The continued integrity of Brawner Woods may owe much to the military activities which unfolded there during the Civil War. Walking Brawner Woods with Mr. Davis in 1923, historian Fred Wilder Cross was informed by the property owner “that the tract of forest had remained there all these years largely because sawmill owners hesitated to put their saws into the larger trees owing to the probability that many shells or shell fragments were still embedded in them” (Cross 1946).

Another band of woods bordered the headwater tributary to Young’s Branch, running north to south on the western portion of the farm. Little historic description was given of this half of the property, but it can be surmised that any woodlands present here would have occurred in small patches, owing to the classification of the land as “improved” in 1850 and 1860. Fencelines throughout the property were kept relatively clear of woody growth historically, as indicated by the sparse vegetation evident in the first available aerial photo of the farm, from 1937.

FIELDS

Early explorers of the Piedmont area described a rich tapestry of forest, oak savanna, and grasslands of the kind encountered west of the Appalachians. Judging from the presence of about fifty acres of Jackland soil, a type particularly suited to grasslands, on the Brawner Farmstead, it is likely that the property was partially composed of natural grassland at the time of settlement (Earley and Fanning 2005: 75). Conversion to plow land, pasture and woodlots soon followed, as the area’s farmers grew tobacco, followed by wheat and corn. In the 1860 Agricultural Census, the Brawners reported growing 48 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats, 12 tons of hay, and five bushels of potatoes. These numbers were similar to those recorded by the Douglasses a decade earlier, and required the use of about eighty acres of land or less (Earley and Fanning 2005: 96-7). The remainder of the property was probably used as pasture for the cows, sheep and pigs kept by Douglas and later Brawner.

Thus, much of the Brawner Farmstead at the time of the Civil War was agricultural fields. Judson describes “open fields” on the east side of the property, extending north of the Unfinished Railroad grade and over the “open sloping ground” west of the Brawner Woods (Earley and Fanning 2005: 97). Three large fields were also depicted along Pageland Lane in 1877, stretching south and west of the farmhouse (see Figure 7).

FARM YARD

Maps of the farm in 1862 show some trees in the vicinity of the house, as illustrated by Hotchkiss and Warren (see Figure 4). Historic photographs indicate that this was fairly typical of the period and location, while trees would moreover have served to provide some shade and sense of place for the house and its inhabitants (Earley and Fanning 2005: 21).

The farm's vegetable garden would also have been located close to the house, within easy reach of the kitchen. Following the war, the Brawners claimed damage to their garden as a result of the battle, with Mary Brawner testifying that the plot had been trampled and its vegetables destroyed.

At the time of the Civil War, the Brawner Orchard was described as a "large orchard" located to the west of the farmhouse, as illustrated in 1863 by Jed Hotchkiss (Earley and Fanning 2005: 93; Figure 10). Considering the inconsistent documentation of this orchard in the historic record, it was more likely a small orchard of less than an acre, probably composed of both apple and peach trees that may have originally belonged to Augusta Douglas. Apple trees in particular were prevalent in the area during the nineteenth century, having become popular among farmers following the agricultural reform movement of the 1810s. As described in the Brawner Farm Cultural Landscape Report:

"Nineteenth-century apple trees were 'standards,' that is, they were fairly tall trees, different than modern orchard trees, which are grafted onto dwarf stock. Until the early nineteenth century, most orchards were comprised of seedling trees (whose fruit was generally used to make cider), but, as nurseries and pomological societies began to appear by 1830-1840, grafted varieties on standard rootstock became available. Trees were generally left unpruned during this period. Nineteenth-century orchards were also more tightly packed than they were by the early twentieth century. Spacing between trees may have only been 25 to 30 feet, as opposed to later, when they were spaced 40 feet apart." (Earley and Fanning 2005: 94)

The Brawner Orchard in particular may have had some apple varieties, or grafted trees, that produced dessert apples, and is thought to have been planted between 1820 and the 1850s by either George Tennille or his grandson, George Douglas.

Existing Conditions

The forest communities present on the Brawner Farmstead represent several stages of evolution, ranging from old abandoned fields to mature forests. As a result, the property exhibits a high level of species diversity that complements the typical indigenous upland vegetation of this region and is recognized by the Virginia Natural Heritage Inventory as a basic oak-hickory forest. In addition to various oak and oak-hickory species, this community includes old fields undergoing secondary succession and generally characterized by Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and fast-growing hardwoods typically found in pioneer communities, such as tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) (Earley and Fanning 2005: 87).

WOODLANDS

By 1937, successional forest consisting of largely coniferous trees enclosing the two historic clumps of deciduous trees depicted in historic maps had grown up in the open fields to the north and east of the farmhouse (see Figure 9). A small woodland had also developed at the quarry site, just south of the Unfinished Railroad grade near the western edge of the property. The deciduous stands recorded by Hotchkiss in 1863 and Judson in 1878 can still be distinguished within the largely coniferous belt of trees present on the east side of the farm today. Tree masses meanwhile continue to spread, particularly on the northwest side of the property. On the whole, however, Brawner Woods is more deciduous now than it was in the early twentieth century.

The Brawner Woods of today is a relatively mature woodland covering approximately 75 acres and approaching old growth status (see Figure 1; Figure 11). At least half of this forest has existed continuously since the Civil War, and since then has been minimally affected by selective cutting. The woods north of Route 29 furthermore represent an uncommon to rare plant community in Virginia, classified in the Virginia Natural Heritage Inventory as a basic oak-hickory forest. This community includes white oak (*Quercus alba*), eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), bottlebrush grass (*Elymus hystrix*), and cliff muhly (*Muhlenbergia sobolifera*). Other prevalent species in the Brawner Woods are post oak (*Quercus stellata*) and hickory (*Carya* sp.), as well as flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). The portion of Brawner Woods located south of Route 29 has a different composition because it is slightly less dry than its northern counterpart, but is still equally historic. This woodland is characterized by white oak, white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), pignut and mockernut hickories (*Carya glabra* and *Carya tomentosa*), tulip poplar, dogwood, and viburnum (*viburnum* sp.). Disturbed by road cuts made for the William Center project halted in 1988, sections of this woodland are now covered in grass where the canopy was broken.

By 2005 a field on the northeast side of the farmstead had been overtaken by fairly new successional growth, largely composed of red cedar with some older Virginia pine in belts of trees on the east side of the farm. Brawner Woods were returned to a rough approximation of their historic size and shape by a 2008 cultural landscape rehabilitation project, with the exception of the buffer of vegetation left along Dogan's Branch (see Figures 1 and 11). A few pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) now grow along the northern edge of the woodland. Thus, the wooded areas of the Brawner Farmstead retain a high level of integrity to both periods of significance, and contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

FIELDS

Little altered since the mid-nineteenth century, the field outlines of the Brawner Farmstead are clearly marked by wooded fencerows that would have existed in some form during and after the Civil War. However, the density of this vegetation has thickened considerably from its

historic condition. Predominant along these old fencelines and field edges is eastern red cedar, which is accompanied here and there by persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), various oaks, some sumac (*Rhus* sp.), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and some flowering dogwood in the northern half of the property. Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), two non-native invasive species, also grow along the historic fencerows. One especially large white oak on the west edge of Brawner Woods may have stood near one of the property's fencelines since the first decades of the nineteenth century, as suggested by the heaps of fieldstones piled around its base. Another tree that could have been present either during or soon after the Civil War is a towering old eastern red cedar on the northwestern corner of the woods (Figure 12).

Similar types of vegetation grow along the old road trace leading from Route 29 to the farmhouse. Eastern red cedars, sumac, and other deciduous trees and herbaceous plants mark the location of the drive, while at its northern end stands a dense thicket of black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

A few scattered blackjack oaks (*Quercus marylandica*) can be found on the farm near the eastern end of the Unfinished Railroad grade, indicating very dry conditions in this area. By contrast, the presence of large pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*) in the northeast section of the property suggest poor drainage there.

Along the edge of the fields newly created by the cultural landscape rehabilitation project and near the northeastern perimeter of the farmstead are two large white oaks that probably existed at the time of the Second Battle of Manassas. A third one of about the same size now lies decomposing on the edge of the open field. Judging from its trunk rings, this tree lived for over 200 years, which implies a similar age for the two oaks still standing nearby (Maureen Joseph, Personal communication, February 5, 2009). These oaks stood along the historic fenceline that marked the north boundary of the farmstead (see Figure 4).

Today, most of the Brawner Farmstead is made up of grassland, with about 72 acres managed under a hay lease agreement and the rest (about 150 to 200 acres) maintained through periodic mowing by the National Park Service. The presence of red cedar seedlings in some fields indicates that the area would rapidly succeed to coniferous woodland, if it was not regularly mown. Other woody species that can invade the historic fields include dogwood, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sumac, sassafras (*S. albidum*), locust and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). Although artificially maintained, these grasslands serve as an important refuge for rare plants. In some cases, they can offer a pristine site for native grass associations, such as that between Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Examples of this grass community can be found in several fields on the north side of the property, as well as in the field east of the barn site and north of Brawner Woods.

The Triassic basin once supported a number of plants now considered rare by the state of Virginia. These include species specifically associated with the habitats that form in the

diabase or metasilstone ground characteristic of the Brawner Farmstead. Some of these populations still exist on the property, and can be found along the transmission lines, undisturbed railroad and roadside rights-of-way, and in the abandoned fields. They include Appalachian quillwort (*Isoetes appalachiana*), hairy beardtongue (*Penstemon hirsutus*), and marsh hedgenettle (*Stachyspilosa arenicola*).

On the whole, the vegetation of fields on the Brawner Farmstead has changed relatively little since the historic period of significance, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

WETLANDS

A narrow floodplain borders the intermittent headwater tributary of Young's Branch, dividing the property in two. Although this area was probably clear of most trees historically, bottomland species such as pin oak and a few American holly (*Ilex opaca*) can be found here today. The single large tree, visible at the bend in the stream just north of the Unfinished Railroad in a 1937 aerial photograph, is probably the lone swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) that still grows there today (see Figure 9; Earley and Fanning 2005: 101). Some species typically associated with upland swamps are located elsewhere in the northeast section of the property, including pin oak, sedges, and other water-tolerant forbs. These wetlands have probably changed little since the nineteenth century, and therefore contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

TRANSMISSION LINES

In the late 1990s, the National Park Service planted a buffer of native trees measuring 100 feet wide to screen the new transmission lines along the western edge of the property. The new plantings featured the species typical of the surrounding fields as well as some others that are characteristic of the region. They included tulip poplar, eastern red cedar, sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), Canadian hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), American holly, hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), shadblow serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), flowering dogwood, eastern redbud, arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple, northern bayberry (*Myrica pennsylvanica*), red twig dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), red sprite (*Ilex verticillata*), blackhaw viburnum (*Viburnum prunifolium*), willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), pin oak, river birch (*Betula nigra*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), seedless green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and white oak. Roughly fifty percent of these plants have since died off due to adverse conditions. Due to their installation in the late twentieth century, none of these plantings have integrity to the historic period of significance, and thus do not contribute to the historic character of the farmstead.

FARM YARD

The orchard which grew on the farm during the Civil War no longer exists. A second orchard of substantial size was later planted to the northeast of the house, and can be seen in a 1937 aerial of the property (see Figure 9). Sometime after that year, the Davises planted a third small orchard just south of the barn and due east of the house. These trees may have included some plums and involved two rounds of planting, since some appeared in 2006 to be fairly young while others had large trunks. This orchard has since died off, with only stumps remaining. Likewise, nothing is left of the large, post-Civil War orchard that was present in 1937 (see Figure 9).

Several old hackberry trees grow around the house; one near the southeast corner of the building and another three forming a line to the west (Figures 13 and 14a). To the south of this line, on the other side of the paved path leading to the house, stands a single, fairly young persimmon tree. Several black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees grow to the north and northwest of the building, along with some eastern red cedars, forming a wooded area just south of the dry ravine north of the house. Two lines of eastern red cedars form a rectangular shape to the southwest, following an old fenceline marked by remnants of barbed wire. A single eastern red cedar standing to the north of the paved path grows on the same north-south axis as one of these lines, defining the edge of the historic Brawner farm yard. A lone white oak grows just south of here, along the same axis (Figure 14b). The existence of some trees in the house and farm yard vicinity during the nineteenth century is highly probable, as indicated by historic maps. Thus, tree growth around the house is in keeping with the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Brawner Woods north of Route 29

Feature Identification Number: 133914

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brawner Woods south of Route 29

Feature Identification Number: 133938

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Forest north of Unfinished Railroad

Feature Identification Number: 133922

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Two white oaks along north edge of property

Feature Identification Number: 133924

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Three deciduous woodland clumps north of Brawner Woods

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

Feature Identification Number: 133926

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open northeast field

Feature Identification Number: 133928

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open fields to west and northwest of house

Feature Identification Number: 133930

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wetlands along Young's Branch tributaries

Feature Identification Number: 133976

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Grasslands

Feature Identification Number: 133972

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 10. Civil War map of the house area from 1862, by Jed Hotchkiss (Map from Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division). Note the location of the orchard west of the house, Brawner Woods and other woodland areas.

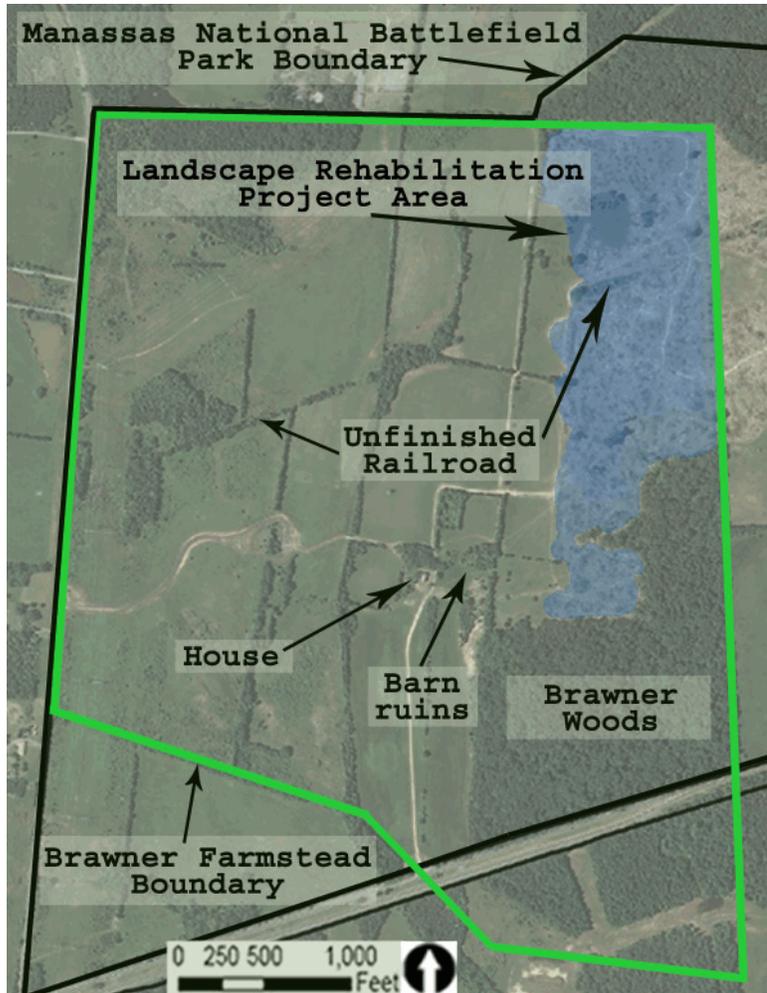


Figure 11. Aerial photograph of the Brawner Farmstead in 2009, showing the successional woodlands removed during the 2008 cultural landscape rehabilitation project shaded in blue (MANA archives).



Figure 12. An old eastern red cedar stands in a historic fenceline marked by stones, looking northeast (NCR CLP 2008). Note the remnants of a wire fence which once followed the same path.

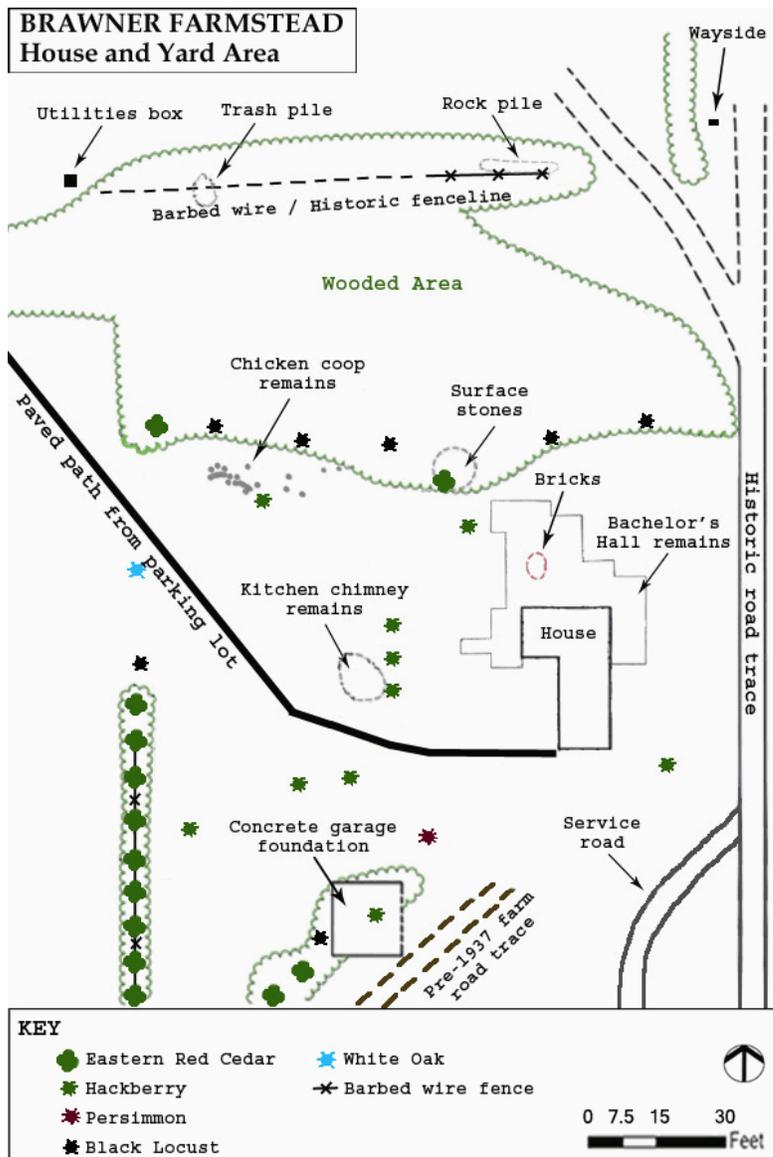


Figure 13. Diagram showing the vegetation and archeological features of the house yard as they appear today. Archeological data was drawn from the Parker (1989) and Bedell (2006) investigative reports.



Figure 14. (a) Looking southeast toward the house, along the paved path leading across the dry ravine from the parking lot; (b) looking south, at the cedar inclosure marking the historic farm yard (NCR CLP 2009).

Circulation

Historic Conditions

ROADS

In 1800, when George Tennille first purchased the two tracts of land later to become the Brawner Farmstead, the only road adjacent to the property was Pageland Lane, then known as Mill Road. By 1820, however, the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike had been constructed along its southern edge and cut through a portion of his land in the southeast corner.

Both Pageland Lane and the Warrenton Turnpike proved useful during the battle as points of reference, for cover and as paths of deployment for infantry and artillery (see Figure 6). Over the course of August 28, 1862, the first day of the Second Battle of Manassas, Union troops marched up and down both of these roads, as Confederate forces watched from the cover of woods behind the Unfinished Railroad to the north. When fighting finally broke out that evening, the brigade of Union General John Gibbon was caught heading east on the turnpike: “Confederate cannon fired at Gibbon and his 6th Wisconsin regiment [at the head of the column], who hurriedly took cover behind the turnpike’s high embankments,” in the vicinity of what is now known as “Battery Heights” (Earley and Fanning 2005: 26).

FARM ROADS

Farm roads provided access to fields and woods as troops advanced. An old farm road through Brawner Woods, for example served as the conduit for John Gibbon’s 2nd Wisconsin Federal regiment, which used it to advance north toward Confederate forces on the evening of August 28th. The farm road connecting the Brawner House to the Warrenton Turnpike was also present during this period, and may have been lined and paved by large sandstone fieldstones at its northern end, as indicated by archeological evidence (Hernigle to Regional Archeologist, April 5, 1990). This road is shown in several historic maps, including the 1860s Hotchkiss maps and the 1878 Warren map (see Figures 4 and 10). A 1937 aerial shows the same road continuing diagonally through the field north of the house to cross the Young’s Branch headwater tributary, which it may have done in earlier years of more active cultivation.

Existing Conditions

ROADS

The circulation patterns of the Brawner Farmstead today remain similar to what existed historically, with a few small alterations. The Warrenton Turnpike was renamed Lee Highway in the 1920s, at the same time that it was regraded and realigned to create a road with a flatter grade. Further alterations were made sometime after 1956, involving the widening of the road into a four-lane highway. This project required the acquisition of 3.77 acres of the Brawner Farmstead and expanded onto land that once comprised the edges of fields and woodlands, then located outside the boundaries of Manassas National Battlefield Park. Today, the two west-bound lanes on the north side of the present Route 29 follow the approximate alignment of the original Warrenton Turnpike (see Figure 2).

Pageland Lane has also been somewhat altered over the years, although its location remains the same. As part of the construction of Interstate 66 in the 1960s, it was regraded to be made more level, creating the embankments which can be seen today. In 2006, a new road was built leading west from Pageland Lane, to provide visitors with access to the rehabilitated farmhouse. This route replaced the Route 29 entrance that had previously been in use, and

which was highly prone to erosion. At the end of the new road a visitor parking lot was built, along with a paved path leading over a footbridge to the house. As recent additions to the property, the entrance road, parking lot and paved path do not contribute to the property's historic character. However, aside from these additions the roads on the Brawner Farmstead have remained constant since the periods of significance, and therefore contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

FARM ROADS

The few documented farm roads on the Brawner Farmstead, though they are no longer in use, can still be found on the property today. The main farm road leading north from Route 29 was abandoned by 1981 in favor of an adjacent road located on slightly higher ground to the west. This route was used as an entrance to the property until the new entry road was built in 2006, at which point it became a service road suitable for limited use only (see Cover Image). The trace of the old alignment is visible as a depression just east of the service road which is marked by a line of trees. At its northern end, this historic road trace is sunken up to two feet below the grade of the surrounding field. It merges with the service road near the southeast corner of the building before continuing north, past the structure's east façade. South of the house, the service road is maintained as compacted earth with some gravel. It fades into a slight depression of dirt as it passes by the house and through the fenceline to the north.

Another road trace followed a straight line east from Pageland Lane, across the intermittent Young's Branch headwater tributary stream and the western farming fields of the property. In front of the house, where the current paved path ends, the old farm lane angled slightly northeast before crossing the old farm road from Route 29 and running past the barn. This road likely fell out of use sometime before 1981, but may have been utilized long before its first documented appearance in 1937. It remains as a slight depression in the ground, which continues to be mowed by park maintenance and provides access to the fields and cannon east of the house.

Lastly, the farm road used by Gibbon's regiment to pass through Brawner Woods was probably in use through the twentieth century (see Figure 6). Its connection to the Warrenton Turnpike was likely altered when the highway was regraded and realigned in the 1920s. The trace of this farm lane is still faintly visible running through the woods as a narrow, sunken route measuring the standard width of the historic axle, or four feet eight inches. After leaving Route 29 the road angles slightly northwest before disappearing in a zigzag line of stones. This spot may mark the northern extremity of Brawner Woods at the time of the Civil War.

Other historic farm roads on the farmstead, used for centuries as routes for farm vehicles, have endured as faint depressions along the edges of the fields (Figure 15). Thanks in part to their ongoing use, these roads of the farm have retained a moderate level of integrity and contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

TRAILS

Use of the Brawner Farmstead today is in large part recreational, and this pattern is reflected in the network of trails established on the property over the last few decades (see Figure 1). The farm contains 2.6 miles of hiking trails, plus two miles of bridle trails, some of which might soon be converted to additional hiking trails. Most of these follow paths aimed to help visitors interpret the historic meaning of the site as a Civil War battlefield. One of them runs along the Unfinished Railroad grade in the northeast corner of the property, before continuing east to Deep Cut. Another leads north from Route 29, past the farm yard and twentieth-century orchard, to follow an old fenceline along Stony Ridge before meeting up with a hiking trail along the Unfinished Railroad. The main interpretive trail on the Brawner Farmstead is a loop that follows the lines established by Union and Confederate infantry as they faced off during the Second Battle of Manassas on August 28, 1862. The trailhead for this path is located northeast of the house, at a wayside marking the location of the offensive line made by the Stonewall Brigade.

Encircling the entire property is a bridle trail that connects the Unfinished Railroad, Brawner Woods and the house area. This also serves as a hiking trail, and crosses several of the other trails in the course of its loop around the farm. Two of these trails, which used to head east toward Dogan's Branch before leading off the property, are currently closed to public use due to changes made by the cultural landscape rehabilitation project.

Most recently, a paved path and footbridge were installed to provide visitors easy access to the farmhouse from Pageland Lane (see Figure 1). The path leads from the parking lot, near the center of the property, before crossing a footbridge over the headwater tributary of Young's Branch and curving around to the south side of the house (see Figure 14a). Due to their relatively recent construction, the parking lot, paved path, entrance road and network of trails on the property do not contribute to its historic character.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Pageland Lane
Feature Identification Number:	133978
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29)
Feature Identification Number:	133980
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Farm road through Brawner Woods
Feature Identification Number:	133982
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

Feature: Service road to house from Route 29

Feature Identification Number: 134724

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Farm roads along fields

Feature Identification Number: 133986

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 133988

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Paved path and footbridge from visitor parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 134726

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Entrance road from Pageland Lane

Feature Identification Number: 133992

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Interpretive trails

Feature Identification Number: 133994

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Bridle trails

Feature Identification Number: 134728

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 15. Looking northeast along an old farm road leading north, next to a historic fenceline marked with stones northeast of the house (NCR CLP 2008). The western edge of the cultural landscape rehabilitation project area can be seen at right.

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions

Throughout the nineteenth century, the Brawner House and associated buildings were located in the center of a rectangular tract at the southern end of Stony Ridge, near a natural spring to the north of the Warrenton Turnpike. In the immediate vicinity of the house were several outbuildings, a barn to the east, and a small orchard and vegetable garden likely situated to the west. In the southeast corner of the property, a woodlot known as Brawner Woods stretched across the Warrenton Turnpike, while most of the rest of the 350-acre Brawner Farmstead was cleared land around the mid-nineteenth century. According to the agricultural census, fifty unimproved acres were being kept as a woodlot in 1850, and forty-six acres in 1860 (Earley and Fanning 2005: 22).

During the Civil War period, the field patterns of the Brawner Farmstead were defined by fencelines, and may have been comprised primarily of three large fields on the western half of the property, as implied by an 1877 map showing the site in 1861 (see Figure 7). In this rough depiction, two fields appear to the south of the Unfinished Railroad grade, and one to the north. The large size of these fields can be explained by their probable use at the time for pasture land, as cultivation would have required smaller areas.

Existing Conditions

Historic field patterns are still visible on the Brawner Farmstead today, marked by fencelines and hedgerows that enclose eight or ten fields. Other divisions are created by the Unfinished Railroad grade and the intermittent headwater tributary stream of Young's Branch. Just as they were historically, these open fields are primarily used for hay or open meadow and are mowed periodically, with the purpose of either controlling successional growth or for harvest.

In the immediate vicinity of the farmhouse, lines of trees along old fencelines mark the north and west edges of the historic yard, which measured about an acre in size (see Figures 14a and 14b). As a result, the spatial organization of the Brawner Farmstead has changed little since the nineteenth century, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Cluster of farm buildings near center of property

Feature Identification Number: 133996

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Division of farming fields by historic fencelines

Feature Identification Number: 134750

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Historic fencelines defining farm yard

Feature Identification Number: 134752

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

The historic view of Groveton and the Unfinished Railroad grade from Stony Ridge, also known as Douglas Heights, on the Brawner Farmstead played a crucial role in the Second Battle of Manassas. From here Confederate forces under the command of Stonewall Jackson could clearly see a length of the Warrenton Turnpike to the south, enabling them to open fire on Union troops marching east on August 28, 1862 and so begin the first day of battle. Only the Brawner Woods, located to the southeast, partially obstructed this view.

Stony Ridge provided a second crucial view that August, which was used two days later by the batteries under Colonels S.D. Lee and Stapleton Crutchfield. Positioned just north and east of the Brawner House, Lee placed his guns facing east where they had a clear field of fire toward Lucinda Dogan's fields and pastures. To the north they could see all the way to the Unfinished Railroad and the area known as Deep Cut to the northeast, while to the southeast lay Groveton

and the intersection of Groveton-Sudley Road with the Warrenton Turnpike. The vista may have extended as far as six miles to the east, all the way to Centreville, and proved one of the most important viewsheds of not only the Brawner Farmstead, but the Second Battle of Manassas.

Other vistas utilized during the conflict were the view south to Stuart's Hill, which was occupied by the headquarters of Robert E. Lee on August 29th and 30th, and the Thoroughfare Gap area to the west. The latter is a passage through the Bull Run Mountains, visible from Stony Ridge on Brawner Farmstead, that was taken by the Confederate forces of James Longstreet on the afternoon of August 28, 1862.

Existing Conditions

Thanks to recent rehabilitation efforts by the National Park Service, the extant views of the Brawner Farmstead appear much as they did during the Civil War. Looking south from Stony Ridge and the house area, Route 29 can still be seen running east to west through Brawner Woods to the southeast, with Stuart's Hill just beyond. A strip of the historic vista from Stuart's Hill looking north to the Brawner Farmstead was reestablished in 1996, when the NPS cut a narrow swath through the woods growing on its north slope.

The 1983 General Management Plan for Manassas National Battlefield Park recommended the removal of trees from 305 acres of the battlefield, most of which were located along the east side of Brawner Farmstead and across the adjacent Lucinda Dogan property. A 2005 Environmental Assessment examined this issue once more and concluded that due to a lack of maintenance, the area north of Brawner Woods had become covered with "a mix of mature Basic Oak-Hickory Forest interspersed with Virginia Pine-Eastern Red Cedar Successional Forest." The assessment then went on to assert:

"These non-historic woodlands directly impact interpretation of the battles, as the lines of sight that dictated troop movements and patterns are blocked by the woodland...Likewise, the woodlands obstruct historic lines of sight and corresponding fields of fire important to understanding the nature of the fighting [during the Second Battle of Manassas,] on the afternoon of August 30." (Gorsira and Brown 2005: 3)

About 120 acres of this successional woodland was removed during a 2008 cultural landscape rehabilitation project (Figure 16). Looking east from Stony Ridge today, the Lucinda Dogan property is clearly visible, while a portion of the Deep Cut battlefield can barely be seen through a shallow veil of trees (see Figure 3).

Today, evidence of the cleared woodland still remains in the form of fallen trees and brush, but post-project cleanup will soon restore the area to grasslands, with some shrub growth left around the more rocky areas (Ray Brown, Interview, October 1, 2008). To the north, the Unfinished Railroad grade has been cleared except for thin strips of shrubs and woody

understory growth in some spots. A few small copses of trees stand in the nearby fields, while clusters of trees, mostly eastern red cedars, mark historic fencelines throughout the property (Figure 17). These remaining trees not only identify and protect possible cultural resources and historic fencelines, but they represent some of the older specimens still present on the farmstead. Successional woods continue to grow to the south, along the edges of Brawner Woods and fringing Dogan's Branch.

Meanwhile, views of the agricultural fields on the northwestern portion of the property remain largely unobstructed, as they would have been during the Civil War. As for the views from these fields, the north-south Virginia Power transmission lines standing to the north and west can clearly be seen despite a buffer of native trees that was planted to help conceal them in 1998. Roughly half of this vegetation has since died off, and the transmission lines can be seen looking west and north from the northwestern fields of the property, as well as looking south from the area around the farmhouse (see Figure 6; Figure 18).

In general, the vistas of the property have retained their rural, agrarian character. With the help of the waysides along the edges of the battlefield, visitors can easily visualize the landscape's Civil War past. Consequently, the views and vistas of the Brawner Farmstead retain a high level of integrity, and contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View looking east to and beyond Dogan Farm, from northeast fields

Feature Identification Number: 134732

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View looking south to and beyond Route 29, from house area

Feature Identification Number: 134734

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View looking south to Stuart's Hill, from house area

Feature Identification Number: 134736

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View looking west of agricultural fields toward Bull Run Mountain and Thoroughfare Gap area, from northeast fields

Feature Identification Number: 134738

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View looking north of agricultural fields, from house area

Feature Identification Number: 134740

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. Looking northeast from fields east of barn ruins, past a reproduction Civil War cannon to the cultural landscape rehabilitation project area (NCR CLP 2009).



Figure 17. Looking west along the Unfinished Railroad from the eastern edge of the Brawner Farmstead (NCR CLP 2008). Note the clumps of larger trees visible in the distance, at center and right.



Figure 18. View looking west across the fields north of the house (NCR CLP 2008). Note the heavy vegetation along the field edges, and the electrical transmission lines clearly visible in the distance.

Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions

HOUSE

The original farmhouse that stood on the Brawner property during the Civil War was built sometime in the early nineteenth century by George Tennille. Located in the southern half of the present-day farm, this dwelling may have represented a part of the total value of structures on Tennille's original property, which was first listed in 1820 as 1,200 dollars. However, the earliest house foundations extant at the site today suggest that the structure could not have been built before 1825. Originally known as Bachelor's Hall, this house was probably a central hall double-pile building, or a vernacular derivation of the eighteenth-century Georgian style of domestic architecture popular in the early nineteenth century. Tennille built it on relatively high ground, and just to the south of a natural spring. Built on foundations of diabase fieldstone set in a shallow trench, the house had a wooden frame that faced south toward the Warrenton Turnpike. It measured 24 feet north to south, and 31 feet east to west. On its north side, two stone piers supported an open porch (Joseph 1996: 4-68).

The house itself played an important role during the Second Battle of Manassas, in August of 1862. When Confederate troops under the command of General Thomas J. Jackson attacked a Union column marching east along the Warrenton Turnpike to the south, a fierce battle ensued in the open fields of the Brawner Farmstead. The two sides met around the house itself, as Confederate forces "held the farmhouse and one edge of the orchard, while the enemy held the orchard and the inclosure [sic] next to the turnpike" (see Figure 10). Troops also took note of "some outbuildings" standing to the west of the house (Joseph 1996: 4-57).

According to the 1871 War Claim submitted by John Brawner, balls passed straight through Bachelor's Hall and the structure was "shelled" during the course of the battle. Brawner witnessed these damages while hiding in the house as the conflict began on August 28th, before he was able to flee to the safety of a neighbor's home. After his departure, the fighting intensified, and it can be surmised that damages to Bachelor's Hall likewise increased (Earley and Fanning 2005: 34-5).

Due to the considerable damages it sustained, the structure is believed to have been demolished and replaced with another building sometime after 1865. The extent to which the old structure was replaced remains shrouded in some mystery, however. According to a 2006 archeological report:

"The authors of this study maintain that the older part of the house—the first floor of the north block—was built using very traditional techniques typical of the eighteenth century. Most of the nails are hand wrought, which is a type of nail not generally made after 1820. Some of the beams were pit sawn, another traditional technique that was uncommon after the early 1800s. Roman numerals scratched on the beams show that they were cut to be fit together just as they are, that is, they were not reused from some completely different structure. The architectural

historians therefore find it highly unlikely that the older part of the house could have been built after the Civil War, or that it could have been constructed using pieces of a larger house.” (Bedell 2006: 11)

Still, no ammunition or other military artifacts were found in the footprint or existing fabric of this house. In view of the intense firing that took place during combat at this site during the Second Battle of Manassas, archaeologists and others have concluded that the currently standing building is an historic structure moved to this location following the war.

By 1891 this structure had come to be known as Douglas Hall, in accordance with the family name of its late nineteenth century owners. After William M. Davis bought the property in 1895, the farmhouse underwent further alteration, in part due to its poor condition at the time. In 1905 a full second story was added, along with a two-story ell on the south end and a porch on the east front. This structure was built into the north block of the existing house, and stands partially on the original foundations of Bachelor’s Hall. It was more Victorian in style and faced east, rather than south. This is the house that still stands today, and was used throughout much of the twentieth century as a base for the Davis family’s agricultural use of the property (Earley and Fanning 2005: 38).

OUTBUILDINGS

As was typical for the early nineteenth century, when George Tennille first took up residence at Bachelor’s Hall, there would have been several outbuildings associated with the main house of the farmstead. As explained by Bedell:

“Common structure types on Piedmont Farms [from this period] include hay barns, cowsheds, stables, pig sties, smokehouses, storage sheds, cider mills, kitchens, and slave huts... We should imagine the Brawner Farm in the nineteenth century as a cluster of structures of various sizes spread across an area of several acres. Accounts of the battle mention that both sides used buildings and fences as cover, as one would expect.” (Bedell 2006: 90)

The majority of the Brawner Farmstead outbuildings were constructed on foundations of the local Triassic sandstone laid in place before the Civil War. These buildings would have had wood-frame or log construction, and at the time of the Civil War would have been used in the production and storage of food and other farm-related work. In this era, kitchens, smokehouses and privies were commonly located behind the house, with a yard situated between the structures that formed the center of farm activities. This area also often contained a well. Kitchen structures were typically a one- or two-room structure with a chimney at one end, while smokehouses were square two-story structures with pyramidal roofs, a single door, and vent holes instead of windows (Earley and Fanning 2005: 106-12).

Ten or more outbuildings stood in the Brawner yard at the time of the Civil War, concentrated primarily on its west, north, and east sides. This arrangement suggests the location of a farm

yard on the north side of the house, a theory also supported by the south-facing entrance of the antebellum structure and the location of a well to the north. A map by G.K. Warren depicts one of these buildings to the northeast of the house in 1862 (Warren 1878). Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a double-crib barn stood to the east, while several other outbuildings formed a cluster in the west yard of the farmhouse (Bedell 2006: 45; Earley and Fanning 2005: 106-12).

One of these buildings stood directly west of Bachelor's Hall and served as a combined kitchen and slave quarters throughout the nineteenth century. In 2005, a massive chimney base built of rough fieldstone and some handmade bricks was discovered here by Dr. John Bedell and his team. This chimney stood along the common wall of a two-bay duplex structure whose foundation stones along west and south sides remain largely intact (Bedell 2006: 45). The southern half of this building was once the kitchen, while the location of a storage pit and small cellar, common to many Virginia slave quarters and known as a "hidey hole," in the north part of the structure suggest that this half was used to house slaves. These holes were dug in the floor of slave quarters and close to the central hearth in order to utilize its ambient heat to keep stored items from freezing over the winter (Stephen Potter, Personal communication, February 13, 2009; Bedell 2006: 45; Earley and Fanning 2005: 106-12). Slaves are known to have lived on the farm with the Tennille and Douglas families through 1855. High concentrations of gaming counters and low quality meat bones in this portion of the building serve as additional evidence that they may have lived here (Bedell 2006: 91).

A set-stone walk of unknown date once led due north from the rear entrance of the house, into what was the north farm yard. Stone paving built using both flat and rounded stones extends beneath the foundations of the existing structure in the southwest corner of the house. Another set-stone walk, built after the 1904 or 1905 reconstruction of the farmhouse, used to lead along the west elevation of the house before heading directly west. This walk has since been covered up by a wooden entrance ramp to the house, which was built to improve access as part of the 2007 rehabilitation of the structure.

UNFINISHED RAILROAD

The Unfinished Railroad was an important feature of the Brawner Farmstead cultural landscape at the time of the Civil War. Originally part of an ambitious plan by the Manassas Gap Railroad Company to connect Alexandria directly to the Shenandoah Valley without going through Manassas Junction or using the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, this project was begun in 1854 as a new Independent Line linking Gainesville with Jones' Point. During construction of the rail grade at the Brawner Farmstead, a small quarry just south of the line was used, near the property's western border.

The new line was terminated following the bankruptcy of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company in 1858, just after the grade work had been completed to Alexandria. It left behind a naked railroad bed that cut across the northern portion of the Brawner Farmstead, in some places

elevated and others depressed. This feature was later used as cover during the Second Battle of Manassas. On the first day of battle, August 28, 1862, “the soldiers lay in the woods and fields, concealed behind the Unfinished Railroad, where they were packed close in the heat” at a Stony Ridge location to the north of the rail bed (Earley and Fanning 2005: 25). Here General “Stonewall” Jackson had set up his base for Confederate operations, from which he and his troops could observe the movements of Union troops along Pageland Lane and the Warrenton Turnpike throughout that day and those that followed. The Unfinished Railroad itself was not used by the Confederates as a strategic feature in the battle until August 29th.

Existing Conditions

HOUSE

Found in poor condition when the park assumed ownership of the property in 1985, the existing farmhouse underwent extensive rehabilitation work in 2007 and is now fit for use (see Cover Image and Figure 22b; Figure 23). The National Park Service hopes to utilize the first floor for interpretive purposes related to the Second Battle of Manassas, while the second floor may be used for office space.

Although most of today’s house is not constructed from the same materials as the original Brawner House, it was built during the historic period of significance associated with agricultural development. Thus, in addition to marking the historic Brawner yard, it is an important feature for interpreting the agricultural history of the farm. The 2006 findings of Bedell, previously quoted, also suggest that portions of the original antebellum building remain extant within the current structure. Thus the current house has a high level of integrity to the historic period of significance associated with 1800 to 1905 agricultural development, as well as a low degree of integrity to the Civil War period of significance. For both of these reasons, it contributes to the historic character of the Brawner Farmstead cultural landscape.

OUTBUILDINGS

Various remnants of outbuildings still surround the farmhouse. The ruins of a total of ten structures can be found to the north, east and west, and consist primarily of footers made from hand-formed brick or cut blocks of local Triassic sandstone. One of the more substantial ruins are those of the antebellum barn once associated with Bachelor’s Hall, which still remain to the northeast of the house. A foundation of large sandstone blocks, dressed and set in the same manner as the remaining base stones of the Brawner House, enclose an 18 by 36 foot area now filled in with dirt. Judging by the size of the ruins, which are large enough to accommodate a horse-drawn hay cart, and the materials used, this structure was built before the Civil War. Its collapsed and rusting metal roof still sits on the western portion of the foundations, which are overgrown with weeds (Figure 24a; Stephen Potter, Personal communication, February 13, 2009).

Directly east of the barn site stand the crumbling remains of a wooden structure which contains wire and machine-cut nails, and may have been either separate from, or attached to, the main building (Figure 24b). Due to their probable nineteenth-century construction date, the remains of the barn and other foundations north of the farmhouse contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape. The collapsed wooden shed to the east of the barn, whose construction date is unknown, was probably built sometime after 1905 and therefore does not contribute.

Due west of the house are the remains of the farm kitchen or slave quarters, marked by the large stones of the domestic hearth that stood at its center (Figure 25). To the northeast of these ruins is a slab of sandstone that may have been a step or threshold stone from the original antebellum house. This stone, which measures three feet by four feet and six inches thick, may have been moved to this location from its original placement at the entrance to the farmhouse. Despite its relocation, it contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape, along with the kitchen or slave quarter remains.

Three other outbuildings that once stood on the Brawner Farmstead were removed by the National Park Service in the early 1990s. These appear to have been twentieth-century structures, but may have occupied the same sites used for outbuildings during the 1800s. A shed stood about 140 yards northeast of the house, on stone footings instead of a foundation. A rectangular wood frame structure with a metal roof stood about 25 yards northwest of the house. This building may have been a chicken coop. Like the first, it lacked a foundation and instead stood on sandstone corner stones. These sandstone footings are all that remain today. Additional footing stones located nearby and to the east suggested an earlier, separate structure. To the southwest of the house, and south of the paved path from the parking lot, are the remains of a concrete foundation that once supported a twentieth-century garage large enough for two vehicles. Although some of these outbuilding remnants are in keeping with the historic arrangement of structures in the farm yard, they do not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

A fourth wooden outbuilding constructed in the 1940s or earlier once stood in Brawner Woods, some distance south of the barn. This was likely used to shelter hogs, who then utilized the surrounding area to root and forage. The ruins have a long, linear form oriented east-west with an opening to the south, and the building had a metal roof that is now collapsed. As a result of its twentieth century construction date, this structure did not contribute to the historic character of the property and was removed by the National Park Service in 2007.

UNFINISHED RAILROAD

Today, the Unfinished Railroad stretches across the northern portion of the Brawner Farmstead much as it did at the time of the Civil War. This includes a 400-yard break in the line toward the middle of the property, where the bed was either left incomplete or may have been filled in sometime after the war. As for the portion of the Unfinished Railroad located in the northeastern quadrant of the property, it regained some of its historic prominence with the

cultural landscape rehabilitation project of 2008, which cleared the fields to the north and south of the grade. Trees and shrub growth left along some sections makes the feature stand out against the surrounding landscape, as it would have in 1862. Other parts of the grade are cleared and marked by an interpretive trail that follows it for roughly half a mile near the eastern property boundary (see Figure 17). As a result, the Unfinished Railroad retains a high level of integrity to both periods of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

TRANSMISSION LINES

The towers stretching along the west and part of the north sides of the Brawner Farmstead support high-tension electrical transmission lines used and maintained by Virginia Power. Before 1998, they stood in a more central alignment on the property, and passed near to the house. That year, the lines were moved as a result of a shift in the utility company's easements on National Park Service land. Following the park's acquisition of the Stuart's Hill Tract in 1988, a 1994 environmental assessment redefined the site of Virginia Power's easement for that property. When the transmission lines were relocated to this new corridor, they were also moved to a new location on the Brawner Farmstead directly to the north, and now stand along the western edge of the property. Trees were subsequently planted along the corridor as a woody buffer intended to screen both towers and lines from the battlefield, however most of these trees have since died. Considering the height of the towers, their effective screening by trees standing on the property would in any case have been limited. Nonetheless, this initiative was a valuable effort to shelter the integrity of cultural resources on the Brawner Farmstead, and can help guide future projects to this end. Due to their late twentieth-century construction, the transmission lines and the towers supporting them do not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Feature: | 1904/1905 farmhouse |
| Feature Identification Number: | 134040 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Barn foundations |
| Feature Identification Number: | 134042 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Bachelor's Hall foundations |
| Feature Identification Number: | 134044 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Outbuilding remains |

Browner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

Feature Identification Number: 134046

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Unfinished Railroad grade

Feature Identification Number: 134742

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Transmission lines

Feature Identification Number: 134048

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Garage foundation

Feature Identification Number: 134744

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23. Two views of the rehabilitated house, originally built in 1904 or 1905: (a) looking northwest; and (b) looking east, showing entrance ramp constructed in 2007 (NCR CLP 2008).



Figure 24. (a) Looking southwest at the old barn foundations that stand east of the house; (b) looking north from the farm road leading east of the house at the shed ruins east of the barn (NCR CLP 2008).



Figure 25. Looking southwest at the kitchen and slave quarter ruins west of the house, showing both the chimney remains and the possible threshold stone (NCR CLP 2008). Note the cedars marking the edge of the historic farm yard, beyond.

Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions

FENCES

Fences were the most common small-scale feature in the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American landscape, due to their key role in edging fields and roads, as well as separating work and use areas from each other. These linear divisions were built of wood or stone, and, after the 1867 invention of barbed wire, most often of wire. The Virginia Act of 1632 decreed that each settler must “enclose his ground with sufficient fences to plant upon their own peril,” with the aim of keeping wandering wild and domestic animals off of their property (Earley and Fanning 2005: 115).

As recorded in photographs and surveys of the Civil War period, the fences of the Manassas area and Brawner Farmstead were wooden post-and-rail, board, or Virginia worm fences. The Virginia worm fence was constructed in a zigzag pattern of stacked split rails that could reach up to six feet tall, if built with stakes and riders to provide extra support. Although easy to

move between different locations due to their simple, nail-free construction, these fences had the drawback of providing sheltered angles in which weeds and woody vegetation could flourish. In the case of the Brawner Farmstead, growth of these plants appears to have been fairly limited, however, since only sparse vegetation is visible along fencelines in the first available aerial of the property from 1937 (see Figure 9).

Fieldstones removed from the fields to allow for cultivation were deposited along fencelines, marking some of the oldest alignments of fencing on the farm with lines of these stones. Both post-and-rail and board fences were built in straight lines using posts set into the ground, and stood several rails high. Board fences used dimensional lumber and were often painted. These two types of fencing were used to enclose antebellum homes and surrounding yards, and, in some cases, separated the house area from the slave quarters. The Brawner House probably had a board fence similar to the one shown in an 1870s photograph of what is thought to be Groveton, just east of the Brawner Farmstead (Figure 19; Earley and Fanning 2005: 115). General Taliaferro described this feature as an “inclosure” which, according to one soldier’s account, may have been a post-and-rail fence enclosing the Brawner yard. Confederate forces from the 19th Indiana used the fence for cover during the battle of August 28, 1862.

The McDowell map of Manassas depicts several fences on the Brawner Farmstead at the time of the Civil War. J.A. Judson also described a “rail fence” along the Warrenton Turnpike in his 1878 survey of the Manassas area (Earley and Fanning 2005: 115; see Figure 7). According to these records, a Virginia worm fence stood at the southern end of the field in front of Bachelor’s Hall, and continued east along the Warrenton Turnpike before cutting through Brawner Woods. A portion of this fence is probably visible in the foreground of Figure 19. Another “rotten worm fence,” which defined the north edge of the Brawner farm yard running east to west, was also described in the historic records, while McDowell’s illustration shows a farm yard around the house clearly delineated by a fence (Scott 1880: 656-7; see Figure 7). Two other worm fences ran along the edge of Brawner Woods on the west and east sides, the more easterly of which marked the property boundary. A similar fence may have defined the northern perimeter of Brawner Woods.

During the fighting on August 28, 1862, fences provided some of the only cover for troops spread out across the open fields of the Brawner Farmstead, as men fired over and between the wooden rails. Lines of fencing were also a convenient landmark during the battle, serving as fixed, visible points to be gained or lost by either side in what was an otherwise largely featureless landscape. Soldiers of the 7th Wisconsin encountered several fences on their way north through these woods, while another fence extended south of the turnpike, along the east side of the southern half of the forest (Earley and Fanning 2005: 29, 89).

Judson depicted two additional Virginia worm fences in this vicinity in 1878: one that ran north along the eastern boundary and crossed the Unfinished Railroad grade before turning east, and another that followed the southern end of the eastern boundary from Brawner Woods across the headwater tributary of the Dogan Branch before angling west and then north. Excluding

boundary fences, the total number of fencelines within the property probably numbered fewer than ten during the Civil War period. The Unfinished Railroad grade also probably served as a field division.

Existing Conditions

FENCES

The earliest aerial photograph and full record of small-scale features on the Brawner Farmstead is from 1937, and depicts fencelines very similar to those that exist today. By that time, hedgerows were clearly growing along many of these fences, and this growth only increased with the passing decades. Fences on the property can now be recognized by lines of tall trees, usually eastern red cedars, along the edges of fields. In some cases, these edges are also marked by remnants of barbed wire fencing from the twentieth century that is either single-strand, double-strand or an unrusted, galvanized type of barbed wire (see Figure 12). In most cases the wire is attached to cedar posts by large metal staples or nails. A section of the main north-south fenceline on Stony Ridge, which was marked by barbed wire, was cleared of vegetation by the National Park Service in 1994 (see Figure 15). An interpretive wayside that was installed along the western side of the hedgerow will soon be relocated to the small ridgeline to the east, due to a change in the interpretive program for the property. Other sections of barbed wire fencing are present in the hedgerows north and south of here, running north-south as well as east-west.

Some of the oldest fencelines on the property are currently marked by lines or zigzags of stones, including the old Virginia worm fence along the eastern boundary of the property and the fenceline that runs north through the center of the property and east of the barn ruins (Figure 20a). Another line of stones that flanked the west edge of Brawner Woods is now located about ten to twenty feet inside the woods' western edge. Occasional cedar fence posts and sections of barbed wire also mark this fenceline. A third zigzag pattern of stones defines the path of a historic fence that ran uphill through Brawner Woods from west to east, about 900 feet north of Route 29. Marked with sections of barbed wire, this fence was probably crossed by Union soldiers as they moved north through Brawner Woods on August 28, 1862.

Woven-wire or mesh fencing introduced in the 1880s was present on the farmstead in 2006, but has since been removed. Usually made with a six-inch mesh, these fences were used for a variety of purposes, including keeping out small animals and enclosing sheep.

Although it is not historic, the reconstructed Virginia worm fence along the north side of Route 29 is in an historic alignment, and is a useful and compatible interpretive feature that helps to recreate an historic agrarian setting.

The remaining fencelines on the Brawner Farmstead retain moderate integrity to the agricultural development and Civil War periods of significance, and contribute to the site's

historic character. The remnant wire fencing on the property, which is thought to have been installed in the twentieth century, does not contribute to its historic character.

STONE PILES

Piles of stones that lack any association with fencelines can be found in Brawner Woods and in the fields and deciduous woods near the property's eastern boundary (Figure 20b). Some of these measure ten or fifteen feet in circumference, and can be composed of both small and large stones, including diabase, sandstone, and metasiltstone. The largest stones can be up to two or three feet in diameter, similar to the fieldstones found marking the old fencelines on the property. Out of these stone piles often grow trees, which in some cases appear to be very old. Although their exact purpose is unknown, due to their age and a high level of integrity to the nineteenth century, the stone piles on the farmstead contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

FARM MACHINERY

Several rusted pieces of farm machinery can be found to the east of the farmhouse, around the old barn foundation and along the fencerow to the south. One old piece of farm equipment can be found to the south of the farm road trace that leads east from the farmhouse, entwined in the roots of small clump of trees including an eastern red cedar (Figure 21). An old, rusted seed drill is located north of here, also in the fencerow and visible from the historic road trace leading east past the barn ruins. As a result of their early twentieth-century origin, these remnants do not contribute to the historic character of the farmstead.

QUARRY SITE

At the 1850s quarry site near the western border of the property, two stone loading platforms can still be found next to the old quarrying pit, which is now filled with water (Figure 22a). Several stones with holes drilled into them are also present. These historic features retain a moderate level of integrity, and contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

DUMP SITE

A dump site is located in the dry ravine that marks a historic fenceline north of the house. A scatter of old farm buckets, bottles, and cans mark the south side of the ravine, while several old tires lie nearby. As a twentieth-century addition to the site, these features do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

INTERPRETIVE FEATURES

The National Park Service has installed several types of interpretive features at the Brawner Farmstead to aid with visitors' understanding of the Second Battle of Manassas. Four

reproduction Civil War cannons currently represent the position of Confederate Colonel S.D. Lee's artillery on August 30th, 1862 (see Figure 16). Three of these are Confederate iron six-pounder guns, and one is a Confederate ten-pounder Parrott rifle. The park also has plans to move a Confederate three-inch iron rifle to the same location, while four 12-pounder Napoleons will be placed on the ridge south of the Unfinished Railroad to represent the position of Colonel Crutchfield's guns (Jim Burgess, Personal Communication, February 12, 2009). The cannons now positioned on Stony Ridge face east and stand just west of the main north-south fenceline that runs east of the house site. Based on sight line observations made since the 2008 cultural landscape rehabilitation project, these guns were relocated to the raised ground here so that historically significant views toward Groveton and Deep Cut are possible.

Several waysides installed throughout the property offer information about the Second Battle of Manassas, with particular attention given to the parts of the battle that took place on the farm. These waysides cover the opening day on August 28, 1862 and the movements of S.D. Lee's artillery on August 30th. Three of them are in the immediate vicinity of the house, two standing east of the old entrance road and along a trail leading east, and a third to the northeast of the building (see Figures 5 and 13; Figure 22b). A fourth stands in a field northeast of the house, with the view east toward Stony Ridge behind it. Interpretation of the Second Battle of Manassas continues with two more waysides located along trails that skirt the west and south edges of the fields to the east of the barn ruins.

Constructed features such as reinforced gravel walks, benches and a hitching post have also been installed along the property's various trails in order to cater to visitors as they tour the historic site (see Figure 17). Small signs also identify the walking or bridle paths at several points throughout the property, while selective mowing of trails along the edges of fields helps to facilitate visitor access (see Figure 22b).

Although not itself an interpretive feature, the utilities box located northwest of the house is a necessary component of the modern site. It stands just beyond the edge of the wooded area north of the farm yard (see Figures 13 and 14a).

As late twentieth century additions to the farmstead, these interpretive and interpretation-related features do not contribute to its historic character.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Boundary and field division fencelines
- Feature Identification Number: 134012
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Lines of stones marking old fencelines
- Feature Identification Number: 134014
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

Feature: Stone piles
Feature Identification Number: 134018
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Quarry site loading platform and drilled stones
Feature Identification Number: 134748
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wire fences
Feature Identification Number: 134020
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Modern Virginia worm fence along Route 29
Feature Identification Number: 134022
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Farm machinery
Feature Identification Number: 134024
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Reproduction Civil War cannons
Feature Identification Number: 134026
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Waysides
Feature Identification Number: 134028
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Constructed amenities along interpretive trails
Feature Identification Number: 134030
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Dump site north of house
Feature Identification Number: 134016
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. A photograph from the 1870s, labeled “Jackson’s Position near Groveton, Second Bull Run,” shows the type of agrarian landscape that likely existed along the Warrenton Turnpike at that time (MANA archives).



Figure 20. (a) Looking south along the north-south fence line northeast of the barn ruins; (b) Looking northeast at an historic pile of stones just inside the northwestern edge of Brawner Woods (NCR CLP 2008 and 2009).



Figure 21. Looking west across the grasslands east of the house, with a piece of old farm machinery in the right foreground (NCR CLP 2008). Note the house, wayside and old farm road, visible beyond.



Figure 22. (a) Looking west at the quarry site, now filled with water; (b) looking northwest at the house, two waysides and a sign, with mowed path barely visible in foreground (NCR CLP 2009).

Archeological Sites

Historic Conditions

Since the Civil War, the Brawner Farmstead has been trolled by casual visitors and more serious relic hunters seeking artifacts from the Second Battle of Manassas. Previous owners of the land also may have collected various objects of interest brought to light by cultivation and use of the land over the years. However, measuring the extent of these foraging efforts is nearly impossible due to the lack of historical documentation. One exception to this rule are the recorded findings of two Davis relatives and their friends in 1984. These men discovered V.M.I. Cadet buttons and some flat buttons in the shallow grave of a Confederate soldier that also included human bones, porcelain buttons, and a single fired minie ball. Over the years, the

same Davis relative and others had apparently found over 150 bullets and 35 friction primers on the property, while another relative had been using the site for artifact excavations using a metal detector (John Hennessy to Superintendent of Manassas NBP, July 23, 1984, Manassas National Battlefield Park archives). This discovery helped to expedite the National Park Service acquisition of the Brawner Farmstead, as a necessary measure to protect the cultural resources present there.

Existing Conditions

As documented by archeological excavations in 1987, 1994 and 2003 through 2005, significant cultural resources remain beneath the surface of the Brawner Farmstead (Parker 1989; Potter et al. 2001; Bedell 2006). A report published in 2006 documents the recovery of more than 43,000 artifacts from around the farmhouse, including an impressive density of ordnance that illustrates the intensity of the fighting that took place here during the Civil War (Bedell 2006: 64-80). As a result, the Brawner Farmstead contains several archeological sites that are important indicators of what occurred here throughout the nineteenth century. The farm yard area surrounding the house and the foundations of Bachelor's Hall in particular provide insight into the Second Battle of Manassas, as well as the types of agriculture that took place here. The archeological resources of this area therefore contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	House site
Feature Identification Number:	134032
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Barn site
Feature Identification Number:	134034
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Outbuilding remains
Feature Identification Number:	134036
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Battlefield northeast of house
Feature Identification Number:	134038
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 06/01/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This determination takes into account the cultural landscape condition, which includes the current condition of buildings and structures, natural systems and features, circulation spatial organization, land use, cluster arrangement, topography, vegetation, views and vistas, constructed water features, small-scale features, and archeological sites on the Brawner Farmstead. Worthy of note is the fact that the partially deteriorated condition of the landscape and buildings was inherited by the National Park Service, and constitutes a situation developed over the past fifty years. It is recommended that improving the condition of the landscape for public use become a priority, to facilitate interpretation of this important Civil War battlefield. To raise the condition of the property to “good,” the park should complete the following:

- Removal of invasive plant species from the historic fencelines and from the trees in the house yard area.
- Removal of the remaining pieces of twentieth century farm machinery from the property.
- Protection of outbuilding ruins from any potential damage from aggressive vegetation growth.
- Thinning of vegetation along fencelines within the historic core of the property, particularly in the vicinity of the house. The house should be visible from the parking area to the west.

The Assessment Date refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the Condition Assessment.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The barn ruins need to be stabilized.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Invasive plants are present on the property, including Japanese honeysuckle and multiflora rose. These species and others are driving out native species that were present during the historic period.

Type of Impact:	Adjacent Lands
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Continuing development of privately-owned parcels to the north and west of the Brawner Farmstead for use as residential or commercial complexes could threaten the integrity of park resources, including the cultural landscape.
Type of Impact:	Pollution
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Noise pollution from the roads bordering the property impacts the historic character of the cultural landscape at the Brawner Farmstead. In particular, the heavy traffic along Route 29 is audible throughout the property.
Type of Impact:	Operations On Site
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The cultural landscape rehabilitation project is still technically underway on the Brawner Farmstead, as the debris left behind after the woodlands were cleared is gradually removed. Substantial chipping, dispersal and flattening of all woody growth is underway in order to return this portion of the landscape to grassland. The project will therefore result in some continuing impacts, including soil compaction and some possible soil disturbance, although the latter is being avoided at all costs.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date: 02/01/2005

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The overall strategy for treatment of the Brawner Farmstead cultural landscape is rehabilitation, with the primary objective of adapting the site for a new interpretation program that allows for a greater understanding of the Second Battle of Manassas. Maintaining a continuum of open fields and visible agricultural use is fundamental to this program, along with the ongoing priority of visitor accommodation in the house, yard and footpath areas. More specifically, treatment of the site should leave historic building ruins and fenceline stones intact, thin vegetation along the primary historic fencelines, and remove all remaining trash and rusted farm machinery from the property. The locations of both historic structure ruins and the old stones marking fencelines should be recorded, and the vegetation in the yard area should be thoroughly surveyed and mapped before any additional thinning is carried out.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 02/01/2005
Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

The park currently has eight rehabilitation, stabilization or preservation projects in PMIS that would improve the condition of the cultural landscape at the Brawner Farmstead. Important to note is that although these projects address aspects of the landscape and are currently under various stages of review and completion, PMIS files do not constitute approved landscape treatment documents.

PMIS 41516 – Prescribed Fire Management And Hazard Reduction - \$10,000. This project will generate a prescribed burn plan to preserve unique habitats for sensitive flora and fauna throughout Manassas National Battlefield Park. The plan will also include a hazard fuel reduction program for problem areas of the park, in order to reduce the potential destruction of park cultural resources caused by unplanned wildland fires. It has been submitted to the park and is slated for completion in fiscal year 2010.

PMIS 119862 – Post Clear Cut Plant and Aquatic Community Monitoring - \$12,200. This project intends to study changes to vegetation and two small streams present in the cultural landscape rehabilitation project area at the Brawner Farmstead, as part of the project documentation. It has been region-reviewed and was slated for completion in fiscal year 2007, but is still in process.

PMIS 124976 – Prepare Viewshed Analysis of Manassas Battlefield - \$60,000. This project involves utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and field investigations to document significant historic views of Manassas National Battlefield Park and its environs, including what areas significant to the battles may be visible at present and where modern encroachments may impair such views, with the objective of protecting the visual integrity of the battlefield. It has been submitted to the park and was

slated for completion in 2008, but is still in process.

PMIS 125355 – Remove Trees and Vegetation from Significant Cultural Landscape Features - \$278,000. This project includes the removal of encroaching trees, shrubs, and vegetation from margins of culturally significant fields, fencelines, historic structures, ruins, and road traces throughout Manassas National Battlefield Park. It is scheduled to last five years and cover specifically the northwest quadrant, in addition to other areas of the park. The project has been region-reviewed, and is slated for completion in fiscal year 2012.

PMIS 125530 – Replace Wooden Cannon Limbers and Caissons - \$191,850. This project aims to replace existing or damaged wooden cannon limbers and caissons present within Manassas National Battlefield Park with metal replicas, due to concerns about safety and decay. It has been reviewed by WASO and is slated for completion in 2010.

PMIS 145616 – Clean Up of Restored Historic Vista - \$228,000. This project includes cleaning up debris in the cultural landscape rehabilitation project area on the Brawner Farmstead, and specifically the chipping, dispersal or flattening of all woody growth without disturbance of the soil beneath. It has been region-reviewed and was slated for completion in 2008.

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Supplemental Information

Title: Brawner Farmstead Chain of Title

Description: Tract 02-166, or 7498-81-7068; portion of Stuart's Hill Tract

1988 – The National Park Service acquires the Stuart's Hill Tract, measuring 542 acres, from Hazel/Peterson Companies et al. fee simple through a legislative taking, for \$130,000,000. The property includes multiple dwellings and access roads, as well as the portion of Brawner Farmstead that is located to the south of Route 29.

1985 – The National Park Service acquires Tract 02-166, measuring 312.5 acres, fee simple through a declaration of taking. The property is purchased from Annie M. Davis for \$4,218,750 on May 21, 1985. At the time, there is one dwelling documented on the property (Zenzen 1998: Appendix 5).

1973 – Anne D. Hereford and Walker M. Davis are named the heirs of Frederica O' Neal Davis. Prince William County Will Book 33, Page 419.

1955 – Virginia State Highway Authority acquires a strip of the Davis (or Brawner) Farm from the Davis family. Prince William County Deed Book 199, Page 376.

1929 – Walker M. Davis acquires the Brawner Farmstead from Helen A. Davis. Prince William County Deed Book 404, Page 266.

1918 – Annie Davis et al. acquire 21.5 acres of the current Brawner Farmstead from the Robinson family. Prince William County Deed Book 71, Page 74.

1918 – Annie Davis et al. acquire 143 acres of the current Brawner Farmstead from the Hutchinson family. Prince William County Deed Book 71, Page 390.

1895 – William M. Davis acquires the farm from P.G. Douglas. Prince William County Deed Book 43, Page 354.

1856 – Augusta Douglas acquires the Brawner Farmstead upon the death of her husband, George A. Douglas. Prince William County Deed Book 23, Page 404.

1854 – The Manassas Gap Railroad acquires 7 acres of the Brawner Farmstead from Ann Harrison. Prince William County Deed Book 23, Page 57.

1846 – George A. Douglas acquires the Brawner Farmstead upon the death of his grandmother, Sarah Tennille. George Tennille's Will, Will Book O, 1833-42, Page 443ff.

1838 – Sarah Tennille acquires the Brawner Farmstead from her husband George,

Brawner Farmstead
Manassas National Battlefield Park

upon his death. Prince William County Will Book O, Page 443.

1821 – George Tennille acquires 180 acres of the current Brawner Farmstead from Thomas Newman. Prince William County Deed Book 7, Page 534.

1800 – George Tennille acquires 208 acres of the current Brawner Farmstead from Mann Page. Prince William County Deed Book 1, Page 43.