

379/D-50

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

* * * * *

MISSION 66 EDITION

SCANNED 9/13/00

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In reply refer to:
A98-C

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
Holland

June 27, 1958

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region One
From: Director
Subject: Approval of Manassas National Battlefield Park Prospectus

There is attached a copy of the notice of approval for the Manassas National Battlefield Park Prospectus. During the course of review, both here and in the field, numerous suggestions and opinions were advanced, many of them on matters that we believe will automatically resolve themselves in the normal course of events. Accordingly, we are confining our comments to the broader aspects of the prospectus.

It is important that respective portions of the prospectus, particularly the Development Schedule, be revised in accordance with the recent planning and this notice of approval.

Conrad L. With
Director

Attachment

Copy to: Chief, EODC - with attachment

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK PROSPECTUS

The Manassas National Battlefield Park prospectus, dated April 23, 1956, and revised March 26, 1958, prepared by the Superintendent and reviewed by the Regional Director, Region One, and the Chief, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, is hereby approved, subject to the following stipulations, as the guide for management and development of the area in the ensuing years.

Reservations

Comments on the section of Park Organization are being withheld pending completion of the review of all prospectuses and an over-all evaluation of the findings.

Revisions

The tour road as proposed in the prospectus and shown on drawing MWBP-3004, dated June 2, 1958, is approved with the exception of the section from State 234 over Deep Cut and Battery Heights to Routes 29 and 211. A suitable parking area and trail may be provided to serve the Deep Cut area.

Recurring Operations

Activity	Personnel (Man Years)			Funds
	Total	Permanent	Seasonal	
Total	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>\$62,000</u>
Management and Protection	8	6	2	45,000
Maintenance and Rehabilitation	5	2	3	17,000

The above staffing and annual operating costs are established as a guide for planning purposes and are subject to adjustment (upward, downward, or laterally) as the program progresses and requirements are more definitely determined.

Development Program Includes

Public use facilities - improvement and extension of roads and trails, parking areas, interpretive and directional markers, rehabilitation of Dogan and Stone Houses, enlargement of visitor center.

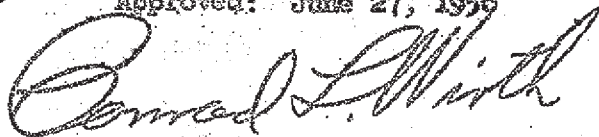
Service facilities - utility buildings, boundary surveying and marking.

Estimated Cost of Physical Improvements

<u>Developed Sites</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Roads and Trails</u>	<u>Buildings and Utilities</u>
Entire Park	\$836,200	\$683,500	\$212,700

The various items listed in the development schedule and their estimated cost are accepted as a measure of development requirements and a guide for programming and planning. Acceptance of the development schedule is not to be construed as a final approval of each specific item or a firm estimate of cost as such is dependent on further refinement of the proposals, to be accomplished through established planning and estimating procedures. Any deviations from the intent of the principles and proposals set forth in the approved prospectus shall constitute a revision of the prospectus and will require the clearance of the Regional and Design and Construction Offices, and approval by the Washington Office.

Approved: June 27, 1958



Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In reply refer to:
A98-C

Reck

August 14, 1957

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region One

From: Associate Director

Subject: Review of Manassas National Battlefield Park
Prospectus

The final MISSION 66 prospectus for Manassas National Battlefield Park has been reviewed and found to be well prepared and generally acceptable for the 10-year program. However, it is felt that the Virginia State Highway Commission's approval of the relocation of U. S. Highway 29-211 to the south of the park will change some of the problems that were considered when the prospectus was prepared in April 1956.

It is requested that you schedule an on-site study for Manassas to review MISSION 66 proposals, particularly those pertaining to land acquisition and the road system.

Meanwhile, further action on the prospectus approval will be withheld.

E. T. Searcy
Associate Director

Copy to: Chief, EODC

MASTER PLAN
FOR MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
MISSION 66 EDITION
Volume I
Master Plan Narrative

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MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MISSION 66 EDITION

* * * * *

The Service thus established shall

- . Promote and regulate the use of
- . The Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations hereinafter specified
- . By such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations

Which purpose is

- . To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and
- . To provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as shall
- . Leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

From an Act to Establish a National
Park Service. Approved August 25, 1916.

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DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

Battlefield

MANASSAS

National Park

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THE PARK

Situated in the eastern Piedmont section of Northern Virginia, Manassas National Battlefield Park is located in Prince William County, Virginia, about 26 miles southwest of Washington, D. C. at the junction of U. S. Route 29-211 and Va. 234.

Nestled in the picturesque foothills of the Bull Run Mountains the park lands are about two-thirds open, rolling countryside and the rest a mixed woodland of (primarily) oak and pine thickets. The park, scene of two major battles of the Civil War, is drained by the tributaries of Bull Run, a stream which forms much of the eastern boundary of the area and is itself one of the main branches of Occoquan Creek. The Occoquan, flowing into the Potomac about 25 miles south of the District of Columbia, for many years in the early development of Virginia formed a natural barrier which confined settlement to a narrow strip along the Potomac. The soil and climate, though receptive to agriculture, was not of such calibre as to attract large numbers of settlers into the area. Thus, though the areas in and adjacent to the park were under cultivation before the nineteenth century, a great population increase has not been experienced until recent expansion of urban living from the District of Columbia and adjacent cities.

The continued demand for new housing and the subsequent rapid expansion of housing developments is rapidly giving the region a metropolitan aspect. With the expansion of the small towns, shopping centers, golf courses, and other encroachments of modern living, the Battlefield is fast becoming one of the few places where there is assurance of retaining something of the natural environment, the atmosphere of history, and the mood of rural living that for years has characterized this portion of Northern Virginia.

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THE MISSION

Manassas National Battlefield Park - here was fought the first major battle of the Civil War, and here one year later a signal Confederate victory paved the way for Lee's first invasion of the North.

Its Mission is to develop on the part of the visitor a fuller appreciation and understanding of these battles in the perspective of the Civil War.

The National Park Service - its Mission at Manassas National Battlefield Park is to administer, preserve, and interpret the Park for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Approved: _____

ASSISTANT

Director

5/30/62

Date

February 1962

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

* * * * *

VOLUME I - CHAPTER 1
Objectives and Policies

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE
OF
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Chapter 1, Objectives and Policies
Significant Resources
Significant Values
Preservation and Use Policies
Guidelines

Prepared by: /s/ David D. Thompson, Jr. Date: 11/9/61
Park Historian

Recommended: /s/ Francis F. Wilshin Date: 11/10/61
Superintendent

Revised: _____ Date: 1/17/62
Region One Staff

Concurred: _____ Date: _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Design and Construction

Concurred: /s/ Elbert Cox Date: 2/1/62
Regional Director, Region One

Approved: *AS* Date: 5/30/62
ASSISTANT Director

MASTER PLAN
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND USE OF
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

VOLUME I

Chapter 1. Objectives and Policies

Manassas National Battlefield Park contains historic resources of national importance.

Significant Resources

The primary historic resource of the Park is the land itself. Over these pleasant fields twice rolled the Union and Confederate armies locked in desperate struggles that were to shape the strategy of both sides in the bloody years to follow. Here, on July 21, 1861, two raw armies met in the first major field battle of the Civil War - a clash that both capitals were sure would settle the question of whether or not the South would remain free from the ties of the United States. The Confederate victory did much in shaping the future strategy of the North and South in that it led the leaders of the Confederacy to underestimate the fighting capacity of the North, and created such concern in the Lincoln administration for the safety of Washington, that for the remainder of the Civil War the defense of the capital became the pivot of Federal strategy. Slightly over a year later, on these same fields, both armies smashed into each other in a bitter fight that bathed the fields with the blood of over 20,000 seasoned veterans. Confederate victory led to Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North.

Significant resources which remain are the Stone House, Chinn House ruins, Stone Bridge, Unfinished Railroad, and a few scattered earthworks. The Stone House, an impressive structure, has remained practically unchanged in exterior appearance over the years. Used as a field hospital during both battles the house was originally built as a tavern servicing the wagoners and travellers along the Warrenton Turnpike. Located on a prominent ridge, the Chinn House, once one of the most spacious residences in the Park, featured prominently in flanking movements of First and Second Manassas.

Dozan House?

Twice used as a field hospital, the structure stood until 1950 when, in a ruinous condition, it was dismantled. Built in 1824, the Stone Bridge was the major structure along the 28-mile stretch of the Warrenton Turnpike from Fairfax to Warrenton. The bridge is an important historical resource in that it marked the left anchor of the Confederate line and the beginning point of the Battle of First Manassas. Destroyed by the Confederates in 1862 and rebuilt with a wooden span by Federal engineers, the Stone Bridge played an important part in saving Pope's army following his defeat in the Battle of Second Manassas. The Dogan House is the last remaining structure of the village of Groveton that gave its name to the second day's fighting of the Battle of Second Manassas. Rehabilitated through the MISSION 66 development program, it now constitutes one of the major points of interest on the tour of Second Manassas. The Unfinished Railroad, built in the 1850's as a branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad, constitutes one of the most dramatically preserved battle lines of the War. Stretching southwestward from Sudley Church for nearly two miles, this section of the grade was held by Jackson's Confederates and witnessed heavy fighting as Pope strove desperately for two days to dislodge Jackson's Corps.

These significant resources can create a greater appreciation and understanding of an important period in American History.

Significant Values

The Mission of Manassas National Battlefield Park will be accomplished in the same proportion that the historical resources are translated into intangible human values. The Park commemorates two major battles of the Civil War whose purpose was directed to the capture of Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital. The first will ever be memorable as the opening major land battle of the great conflict while the second paved the way for Lee's first invasion of the North.

The Civil War preserved the Union and expanded the concept of human freedom leaving us committed to the effort "to make a working reality out of the brotherhood of man" with a freedom broad enough to encompass all men, of all races, nations and creeds. At Manassas the visitor will feel inspired to match the determination and valor of the Civil War soldier, "to live up to the task of keeping America's heritage alive in a world when all free men face challenge". Pulitzer Prize Historian Catton writes, "There is nothing in American history quite like the story of Bull Run. It was the fight of amateurs where everything went wrong, the great day of awakening for the whole nation, North and South together."

The well-preserved condition of the historic scene, the many panoramic overlooks, and the historic structures all have the capacity to give the visitor an intimacy with the past and desire to discover and learn more about the history associated with Manassas National Battlefield Park. These values will only be realized to the extent that the resources are presented, preserved and interpreted.

His visit to the historic scene, with the opportunity of exploring the historical importance of the battles, can bring an enlightening and sometimes surprising revelation to the average visitor, and when properly explained, the story becomes a memorable experience.

The National Park Service as the responsible agent must maintain a firm guardianship over the historic resource, and improve its potential by providing full visitor enjoyment through a sound interpretive program.

Preservation and Use Policies

The Mission of the National Park Service at Manassas National Battlefield Park is to present the most authentic and enlightening story of the battles of First and Second Manassas and their significance in the broader scope of the Civil War.

There is increasing evidence that the annual visitation will continue to spiral upward during the next decade and possibly beyond. However, there does not seem to be any reason to anticipate, nor to seek to bring about, any major change in the basic pattern of use. The park will continue as a day-use area, and due to the close proximity of towns and cities offering complete visitor services, it is unlikely that the park will have to consider visitor accommodations or other related services. Having easy access from all points of the compass over highways, the visitor to the park will continue to come by private automobile or in organized groups by bus. The Visitor Center is, and will continue to be, the focal point for interpretation. Enlargement of the building is needed to accommodate the requirements of increased visitation. As the park's development is realized with land acquisition, construction of interior tour roads, visitor overlooks, parking areas, and the erection of markers and self-guiding devices, the visitor's appreciation of the area will be immeasurably heightened.

Realizing that overdevelopment or adverse use must be avoided, the Service still must seek ways and means of improving visitor services. These must be approached with caution to prevent undue intrusions upon the historic scene.

Preservation of historic lands and structures will necessitate thorough planning, and management will proceed in the light of present knowledge through continually seeking and applying new methods and procedures in the fields of history and visitor use.

Continued research in historical, archeological and administrative fields must be the mandatory tool of management. This research, contributing to the preservation of historic lands and structures, to the enrichment of interpretation, and to improved visitor service techniques, is indispensable in obtaining maximum results.

Service responsibility embraces preservation of the Park's physical resources. Over and above those protective measures which common sense and good management dictate, the preservation of historic foundations or original and restored buildings, of the numerous objects recovered from historic grounds and of the natural historic setting is a prime park objective.

The Interpretive Theme is well defined and takes its body and scope from the historical resources and values previously delineated. While primary focus must be on the two battles--their story must be presented in proper perspective--with its background and a proper evaluation of their significance.

The Interpretive Method shall remain essentially the same using an expanded Visitor Center as the point for initial orientation which will prepare the visitor for the tour over the historic grounds. A loop tour road will be developed to follow as closely as possible the chronological order of the battle and take the visitor to the major points of historical interest on the fields of conflict. Supplemented by markers, trailside exhibits, batteries, and restored structures, such as the Stone House, Stone Bridge and the Dogan House, the tour will then return the visitor to the Henry House hill where a self-guided walking tour will complete the interpretation of the significant phases of both battles.

To aid in efficient operation, a modern utility area must be constructed. Housing at this time does not present a problem as adequate residences for the superintendent and other permanent park personnel is available.

where?

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The present lunching area will continue to serve the needs of families and organized groups who, because of the distance to town, find it expedient to lunch in the park.

The sale of interpretive literature, and other interpretive materials, will continue to be offered for sale by a cooperating association as there will be no concessioner.

A comprehensive study of management, protection, interpretation, and development needs shall be undertaken at an early date, leading to recommendations for such additions, or exchanges of lands as may be required to round out the park and eliminate troublesome inholdings.

In carrying out the Park Mission, broad Service policy is interpreted and adapted to meet the specific local situation.

The items listed below bring into focus some applications of principles discussed above and call attention to certain other specific practices to be followed in this Park.

1. Continue research, studies and observations directed toward improvement of preservation and visitor service technique.
2. Construct a wing on the Visitor Center to provide for an auditorium and additional exhibit displays.
3. Expand the parking area of the Visitor Center to handle the increased vehicle load attendant with increased visitation.
4. Rehabilitate the Stone House for exhibit as a field hospital, a purpose it twice served during the war.
5. Mount on Henry Hill the 11 guns of Ricketts' and Griffin's Federal batteries and the 13 guns of the opposing Confederate batteries of Jackson's line.
6. Locate and suitably mark with at least one mounted cannon the main Union and Confederate battery positions on the fields of First and Second Manassas.
7. Construct a hard surface directional and self-guiding tour road system with adequate parking areas so the visitor may reach the chief points of historical interest within the area, with trailside exhibits and narrative markers at key points.

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8. Restore the contemporary ground cover by selective cutting and planting, and replace historic fencing to help recreate the historic scene.
9. The sale of a limited variety of interpretive literature and materials shall be continued as a desirable visitor service.
10. Eliminate inholdings and round out the park boundary by purchase or exchange of lands.
11. Rehabilitate and restore the Stone Bridge as nearly as possible to its original appearance.
12. Manassas National Military Park will function within the framework of this approved Master Plan and under published delegations of authority as a Group B organization as defined in the Administrative Manual.

February 1962

Master Plan Development Outline

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

a. Statement of Significance

Manassas National Battlefield Park was established to commemorate two great battles of the Civil War, fought on almost the same ground and approximately 13 months apart. The locale of both battles was determined by the proximity of Manassas Junction, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, forming part of the direct rail link between Washington and Richmond, was joined by the Manassas Gap Railroad from the strategically important Shenandoah Valley.

The first large-scale battle of the war, fought here on July 21, 1861, was a bitter but disorganized struggle between two ill-trained citizen armies, which ended in a disorderly Federal retreat upon Washington. The Second Battle of Manassas, August 29-30, 1862---a fierce clash between veteran armies---culminated in another Confederate victory and led directly to the first Confederate invasion of the North.

b. General Theme of Development

The guiding principle in development of Manassas National Battlefield Park is to restore the historic scene as nearly as possible to its appearance in 1861-62, with only such modern intrusions as are necessary for adequate interpretation. Since the only identifiable earthworks in the vicinity are located several miles outside the park boundaries, restoration will be confined to historic roads, ground cover, and historic structures located within the park. At the same time, the absence of earthworks makes even more important the adequate marking of the field.

Proper interpretation of the area will be difficult, if not impossible, so long as certain key points now in private hands remain out of Federal ownership. This is especially true on the field of Second Manassas, where non-Federal lands include sizeable portions of the unfinished railroad---chief in importance among them the Deep Cut-Groveton Monument area. On the field of First Manassas, the most significant lands still in private ownership are those north of the Warrenton Turnpike (U. S. 29-211), on which the fighting opened on the morning of July 21, 1861.

Only two historic structures are within the present park boundaries, and it is not anticipated that others will be added. Although the park also includes the sites of several such structures, proper interpretation is not dependent on their reconstruction. Nor, in most cases, would authentic reconstruction be possible with the scant data available.

One man-made feature of special historic value in the story of the Second Battle of Manassas is the aforementioned unfinished railroad, the "Independent Line of the Manassas Gap Railroad". In addition to providing a dependable "bench mark" for interpretation of troop movements, the grade with its well-defined cuts and embankments has an intrinsic dramatic quality which should be utilized fully in development of that section of the park.

The need for non-historic development at Manassas National Battlefield Park is kept to a minimum by the established pattern of public use. Located only 26 miles from the Washington metropolitan area, the park is used mainly by two groups: residents of the Washington area, and tourists en route to or from that area. For both of these groups, the demand is only for day-use facilities; while, for more serious students of the battles, the proximity of desirable lodgings eliminates any real need for camping facilities. It is necessary to provide only a picnic area for those who spend more than the average one hour at the park.

Since hiking and equitation are not inconsistent with the purposes of an historical area, facilities for those types of recreation should be provided in outlying sections of the park. Other types of recreation are not considered to be in keeping with the purposes of such an area.

Prepared by: Frank B. Sarles, Historian

Date December 11, 1953

REVIEWED

Regional Office

Washington Office

Architect Walter J. Busnie

Dick Sutton 1/14/54

Landscape Architect Holly Hanson 12/28/53

W. Y. Carnes 1/22/54

Engineer J. H. Denniston

Forestry Fred W. Arnold

History James W. Holland 12/22/53

Roger W. Young 1/20/54

Natural History
Public Services E. J. Reichman 12/21/53

Lands Allyn P. Busley 12/17/53

Safety

Recreation Allyn P. Busley 12/17/53

RECOMMENDED

James B. Myers
Superintendent

Date 12/11/53

E. M. Lusk

Date 12-28-53

Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)

Allyn P. Busley
Regional Director

Date 12-28-53

Date

Chief of Planning and Construction

APPROVED

Director

Date

*No approval
because of Missions*

Master Plan Development Outline

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

a. Statement of Significance

Manassas National Battlefield Park was established to commemorate two great battles of the Civil War, fought almost on the same ground and only 13 months apart. Taken together, they provide an eloquent testimonial to the quality of American fighting men and to the criminal folly of handicapping such men with inadequate training and incompetent leadership. ||?

The First Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, was a sprawling melee in which a raw Union army of 35,000 men attacked an equally ill-trained Confederate force of about equal size. Few on either side had received even the rudiments of training, and only in isolated cases did their officers provide adequate leadership. With only half of each army engaged, fighting continued for hours under a broiling sun until the Union army, demoralized by the arrival of Confederate reinforcements, began a spontaneous retreat which degenerated into a rout. For hours victory had trembled in the balance, and when it came, the Confederates were incapable of effective pursuit.

The Second Battle of Manassas, August 29-30, 1862, is a study in contrast. This time the two armies were composed of battle-proven veterans, and, in the Confederate army, leadership was superb. Only in the high command of the Union army was to be found the confusion and demoralization which was the common denominator at the first battle. In two days of bitter fighting, Northern valor strove mightily for annihilation, and Southern valor fought back as furiously. Then, in one of the most perfectly co-ordinated counter-attacks of the war, two days of Northern sacrifice were nullified and the Union army was swept from the field. The Union troops retired to the defenses of Washington; but less than three weeks later, under a leader they trusted, those same blue veterans hurled back the first Confederate invasion of the North.

Besides the lessons they offer in the realm of military affairs, the two battles of Manassas are of special significance in the broader picture of the Civil War. Southern over-confidence after First Manassas prevented the full-scale preparation which might have turned the predominantly victorious Confederate "battle summer" of 1862 into the decisive campaign of the war. The possibility of foreign intervention, on which the Confederacy counted so much, was dimmed after First Manassas by that same over-confidence and by the contrasting quiet

determination shown in the North. Had Second Manassas not been followed so closely by Antietam, it might have gained the foreign recognition withheld after the first battle.

b. General Theme of Development

The guiding principle in development of Manassas National Battlefield Park is to restore the historic scene as nearly as possible to its appearance in 1861 and 1862, with only such modern intrusions as are necessary for adequate interpretation. Since the only identifiable earthworks constructed in this vicinity are several miles outside the park boundaries, restoration will be confined to historic roads, ground cover and historic structures located within the park. At the same time, the absence of earthworks makes even more important the adequate marking of the field.

Only two historic structures are within the present park boundaries, and it is not anticipated that others will be added. Although the park also includes the sites of several such structures, proper interpretation is not dependent on their reconstruction. Nor, in most cases, would authentic reconstruction be possible with available data.

One man-made feature of special historic value in interpreting the Second Battle of Manassas is the unfinished Independent Line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. In addition to providing a dependable "bench mark" for interpretation of troop movements, the grade with its well-defined cuts and embankments has an intrinsic dramatic quality which should be utilized fully in development of that section of the park.

The need for non-historic development at Manassas National Battlefield Park is kept to a minimum by the established pattern of public use. Located only 26 miles from the Washington metropolitan area, the park is used mainly by two groups: residents of the Washington area and tourists en route to or from that area. For both of these groups, the demand is only for day-use facilities; while, for serious students of the battles, the proximity of desirable lodgings eliminates a serious need for camping facilities. It is only necessary to provide a picnic area for those who spend more than the average one hour at the park.

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MASTER PLAN
DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

Introduction
Page 3 of 3
August 1953

Prepared by Frank B. Sarles, Historian & James B. Myers, Superintendent Date August 4, 1953

REVIEWED

Regional Office

Washington Office

Architect	<u>Robert E. Smith 8-17-53</u>	<u>Sutman 9/9/53</u>
Landscape Architect	<u>J. R. Judgoff 8-18-53</u>	
Engineer	<u>W. R. Young Jr. 8/17/53</u>	
Forestry	<u>D. A. Arnold</u>	
History	<u>James W. Holland 8/14/53</u>	
Natural History		
Public Services	<u>E. J. Buschman 8/12/53</u>	
Lands	<u>Allyn P. Bursby 9/10/53</u>	<u>James M. Siler 9/10/53</u>
Safety		
Recreation	<u>Allyn P. Bursby 9/10/53</u>	

RECOMMENDED

<u>James B. Myers, Supt.</u>	Date <u>8-5-53</u>
<u>Charles E. Garrison</u> Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)	Date <u>8-18-53</u>
<u>E. M. Rice</u> Asst. Regional Director	<u>8/19/53</u>
Chief of Planning and Construction	

APPROVED

NOT APPROVED, See Memo Date 10/20/53

Manassas NBP
Region One, Virginia
Development Outline
Summary 7-21-52

GENERAL INFORMATION, 5 pages, prepared 5-52

a. Park Origin, page 1

May 10, 1940, Bull Run Recreation Demonstration Area was designated as Manassas N.B.P. by Secretary of Interior under authority conferred by Act of Congress.

b. Vicinity Data, page 1

Directly on trunk east-west highway and only 25 miles from trunk north south highway. C. and O. Railroad service available at Manassas. Small airport 3 miles from park.

Highest temperature 104.8°, lowest -16°.

Construction throughout year except for spells of extreme weather.

Topography--gently rolling farming country. Highest ground is 326', lowest is 247'.

c. Visitation, page 3-4

Open every day except Christmas and New Year. Increased about 9 times in last 4 years. Summer is heaviest, winter lowest but is increasing faster than summer. Mild winter of last few years may be reason. Increasing number of organized groups. New electric map is believed largely responsible for this.

d. Legislation--none special.

e. Master Plan Status, page 4

No unsettled questions to prevent completion of Master Plan.

Master Plan Development Outline

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

GENERAL INFORMATION

2. General Information

a. Park Origin

Land acquisition at Manassas started in 1935 under the sub-marginal land program of the Resettlement Administration. Development, mainly road building and brush clearing, was carried on during the period 1937-1940, financed by Emergency Relief funds made available for the development of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. All of the land within the present park boundary was purchased with Federal funds except the Henry Farm of 128.8 acres, which was donated by the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park Incorporated in 1938, and the Dogan House and lot, which was donated in 1948 by the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce. The Commonwealth of Virginia in 1948 appropriated \$17,000 which was used, together with \$25,597 in Federal funds, to purchase the Stone House property.

On May 10, 1940, all of the land in the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area was designated as Manassas National Battlefield Park by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, under the authority conferred on him by Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 66). Construction of the \$54,000 administration-museum building was started in 1941, and the building was completed in early 1942.

b. Vicinity Data

1. Relation to other Parks

Manassas National Battlefield Park is located in Prince William County, Virginia, 26 miles southwest of Washington, D. C. Various units of National Capital Parks are located in Washington, D. C. Prince William Forest Park is located in Prince William County 15 miles from Manassas National Battlefield Park. Other areas located within easy driving distance of Manassas are:

- Fredericksburg National Military Park
(45 miles south)
- Richmond National Battlefield Park
(110 miles south)
- Petersburg National Military Park
(118 miles southeast)
- Appomattox Courthouse National Monument
(160 miles southwest)
- Colonial National Historical Park
(152 miles southeast)
- Shenandoah National Park
(45 miles west)

2. Accessibility

Manassas National Battlefield Park is located at the intersection of U. S. Highway 29-211, and Virginia Route 234. Highway 29-211 is a main artery to the west. Highway 234 connects with U. S. Highway 1 at Dumphries, Virginia, only 25 miles from the park. We are thus directly on a trunk east-west highway, and only 25 miles from trunk north-south highway U. S. 1. Bus service on Highway 29-211 is provided by Virginia Trailways, Incorporated. The Town of Manassas is served by the Southern Railway. Chesapeake and Ohio trains use the Southern Railway's tracks from Washington to Gordonsville, thus making Chesapeake and Ohio service available at Manassas. National Airport, Washington, D. C. is 27 miles from the park. There is a small airport, without paved runways, located three miles from the park, and owned and operated by the Town of Manassas. There are no public transportation facilities within the park.

3. Climatic Conditions

	Average Precipitation	Average Temperature
	Inches	Degrees
January	3.34	37.6
February	2.80	37.1
March	3.62	42.4
April	3.41	51.7
May	3.82	63.2
June	4.05	73.0
July	4.24	75.8
August	4.71	75.8
September	3.16	67.4
October	3.34	60.4
November	2.17	40.8
December	3.21	32.08
	<u>41.87</u>	

Highest recorded temperature : 104.8°

Lowest recorded temperature : -16°

Except for scattered spells of extreme weather in mid-winter, construction can be carried on throughout the year

4. Topographic Features

Manassas National Battlefield Park is located in the gently rolling farming country of northern Virginia. The

Bull Run Mountains are ten miles west of the park, and form an everchanging backdrop for the beautiful view to the west from the park property, Chinn Branch, Youngs Branch, and Bull Run drain park lands. The highest elevation in the park is the crest of Henry Hill, which is 326 feet above sealevel. The lowest point in the park is on the Edna May Robinson tract bordering on Bull Run, and is 247 feet above sea level.

c. Visitation

See Interpretive Section of the Development Outline for additional information on visitation.

1. Period of Use

Manassas National Battlefield Park, and the park museum, are open to the public every day in the year except Christmas Day and New Years Day. Summer, Fall, Spring, and Winter, in that order, are the periods of heaviest visitation. On page 28 of the Interpretive Section of the Development Outline is shown a tabulation of our yearly visitation for the period 1941 to 1951 inclusive. There follows a monthly tabulation of visitors for the past three years, showing seasonal trends:

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
October	2736	4065	4790
November	1413	2859	3396
December	621	1508	1674
January	1194	2360	2092
February	1154	2645	3038
March	1331	5046	4140
April	4760	5341	5992
May	5678	7287	
June	6868	7216	
July	6334	12501	
August	6702	8232	
September	4587	7439	

2. Trends of Use

Our visitation has increased approximately nine times in the past four years. One trend that is noticeable is that winter visitation is increasing at a faster rate than summer visitation. Several mild winters that we have recently

experienced may have something to do with this trend.

Another trend that is quite noticeable is the tremendous increase in the number of organized groups, largely school groups, who visit the park. Installation of the new museum exhibits, including the electric map, in 1949, is believed to be largely responsible for this trend.

d. Legislation

We know of no legislation in force which affects this park alone.

e. Master Plan Status

The Historical Base Map, The Roads and Trails System Plan, and the Soil and Moisture Conservation Plan are the three sheets of the Master Plan for Manassas National Battlefield Park that have been completed and approved. There are no unsettled questions of such nature as to prevent the completion of the Master Plan.

MASTER PLAN
DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

General Information
Page 5 of 5
May 1952

Prepared by James B. Myers, Superintendent

Date May 22, 1952

REVIEWED

	Regional Office	Washington Office
Act's Architect	<u>W. F. Bredin 6/3/52</u>	<u>Dirk Sultman 7/28</u>
Landscape Architect	<u>Arthur H. Prof. Long 6/4/52</u>	<u>W. F. Barnes 8/15</u>
Engineer	<u>W. C. Smith Jr. 6/4/52</u>	
Forestry	<u>Fred H. Arnold</u>	<u>L. F. Cook 8/1/52</u>
History	<u>James W. Holland 6/2/52</u>	<u>Rogers W. Young 8/14/52</u>
Natural History	<u>W. H. (G. H. G.) 6/5/52</u>	
Public Services	<u>E. J. D. 5/21/52</u>	
Lands	<u>Allyn P. Busley 9/27/52</u>	<u>Charles Penner 7/31/52</u>
Safety		
Recreational	<u>Allyn P. Busley 9/27/52</u>	

RECOMMENDED

James B. Myers Date MAY 22 1952
 Superintendent

Howard Zimmerman Date 6-9-52
 Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)

Charles Cox Date JUN 10 1952
 Regional Director

W. F. Barnes Date 9-15-52
 Acting Chief of Planning and Construction

APPROVED

[Signature] Date OCT 24 1952
 ACTING Director

Master Plan Development Outline

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

OPERATION

3. Operation

a. Park Operation Prospectus

(1) Organization

(a) Administration Division

Personnel

Existing

Proposed

Superintendent

Superintendent

/ Addition of Jr. Clerk Steno- /
- grapher proposed under Fiscal-

Functions

Management of the park and all park activities.

Office Facilities

The administration-museum building, Building No. 1, contains a well appointed Superintendent's Office, and adjoining office that would be used for clerical help if the clerical help was available. The front office in the administration-museum building is designated as the Historian's Office, and is used by the Historical Aide.

Seasonal Variations

Manassas National Battlefield Park is open to visitors every day in the year. The administration-museum building is open every day in the year except New Years Day and Christmas Day. Visitation is considerably heavier in the summer than in the winter, but our climate is mild enough, and we are near enough to trunk highways and large centers of population to have regular year around visitation.

(b) Construction and Maintenance Division

Personnel

Existing	Proposed
2 Laborers(Permanent)	1 Maintenceman (Permanent)
2 Laborers (Permanent)	2 Laborers(Permanent)
1 Laborer (Seasonal, wae)	2 Laborers(Seasonal, wae)
	1 Char woman or Janitor, wae, (Permanent)

Functions

No plans are prepared in the park, and park maintenance employees carry on no construction work. The chief functions of the maintenance employees are:

- a. Maintenance of park grounds of 1670 acres. Approximately 1000 acres are in open ground most of which must be mowed regularly; the remaining acreage is wooded area.
- b. Maintenance of the administration-museum building, which is open to visitors every day in the year except Christmas and New Years Day, and must be kept in immaculate condition at all times.
- c. Maintenance of seven temporary utility area buildings.
- d. Maintenance of five occupied residences on park property, and one unoccupied historic structure, the Dogan House. Two of the park residences are used as quarters for the two park laborers; the other three occupied residences are rented out by Special Use Permit.
- e. Maintenance of park fences. There are approximately eight miles of park fences, more than half of which are maintained by Special Use Permittees.
- f. Maintenance of the picnic area, and regular removal of trash and garbage. This is a seasonal activity lasting from late April to late October.
- g. Maintenance of signs and markers. There are seventeen narrative historical markers, six entrance or approach markers, and ten smaller place markers that require maintenance.

- h. Maintenance of 3.02 miles of park roads. The entrance road (0.19 miles) was paved by contract in 1950. All maintenance work on the remaining 2.83 miles of park roads has been done by the two park laborers. The roads are graded and rolled as needed, patched with crush stone as needed, and ditches, culverts, and drains are kept open. Road shoulders are mowed in the growing season, and brush along roadsides is trimmed as needed. All roads except entrance road are crushed gravel.
- i. Maintenance of water system. Pumps must be regularly lubricated, worn belts replaced. Major repairs are done by contract.
- j. Maintenance of heating system in administration-museum building. Fans and pumps must be regularly oiled and minor adjustments made. Major repair work is accomplished by contract.
- k. Minor maintenance work on equipment. Lubrication, oil changing, and minor repairs necessary to keep a pickup truck, a dump truck, a stake body truck, a road grader, a road roller, two tractor mowers, and two rotary type hand mowers, are performed by park employees. Major repairs are done by authorized dealers for the equipment concerned.

Facilities

The utility area contains seven temporary wood with tar paper roof buildings. They are as follows:

Equipment storage shed	Tool and material storage building
Garage	Paint shop
Blacksmith shop	Miscellaneous storage building
Oil storage house	

All of the utility area buildings are of highly inflammable construction.

Seasonal Variations

Except for limited periods of snowy weather, rainy, or extremely cold weather in mid-winter, outdoor work can go on throughout the winter months. During the past two winters snowfall has been so light that it has not been necessary to do any snow removal work on park roads. During the winter of 1947-1948 we had to remove snow from park roads several times, but the fall was light enough to remove with a light motor patrol grader.

(c) Interpretive Division

See Interpretive Section of the Development Outline for a more detailed explanation of the interpretive program.

Except during the summer of 1950 and 1951, when the services of a seasonal Ranger-Historian were made available, the interpretive staff at Manassas has consisted of the Superintendent and the Historical Aide, from 1945 to 1952. Visitation for the travel year 1945 was 5,772; visitation for the travel year 1951 was 66,499.

Personnel

Existing	Proposed
1. Superintendent (Permanent)	1 Superintendent (Permanent)
1. Historical Aide (Permanent)	1 Historian (Permanent)
1. Ranger-Historian (Seasonal)	1 Information-Receptionist (Permanent)
	1 Ranger-Historian (Seasonal)

Functions

The function of the Interpretive Division is to assist visitors in their enjoyment of Manassas National Battlefield Park. Interpretive personnel provide information concerning the events that took place on the two Manassas (Bull Run) battlefields in the 1861-1862 period, furnish information concerning park facilities available to visitors, and attempt in every way to make each individual's visit to Manassas a pleasant experience, as well as an enlightening one. In spite of a serious shortage of personnel, lectures, illustrated with the electric map have been given to all groups who have requested this service since the electric map was installed in May of 1949. In addition, interpretive personnel provide conducted trips over the battlefield for organized groups, keep up the self guiding facilities for individuals, provide library service for those interested in research, maintain the study collection, and furnish general information to the visiting public. Talks to groups outside the park are given many times a year. Sp

Facilities

The beautifully appointed administration-museum building, built in 1941-1942 for the purpose which it serves, is the center of park interpretive work. The entire museum display was installed by the Museum Laboratory in May 1949. In addition to the beautifully designed museum exhibits, the museum contains a diorama, an electric map in a room where comfortable seating space for visitors

is available, an electric projector for showing battle scenes, a map room, where detailed maps of the two Manassas battles are available, a library containing more than 800 volumes, and a terrace from which the entire field of First Manassas appears like a gigantic relief map.

The field contains seventeen narrative historical markers telling important phases of the two battles, and a series of small markers which constitutes our self guided tour.

Seasonal Activities - Special

During April, May, and June, we have for the past three years invited school groups from the surrounding counties to come to the park for a visit to see the battles as shown on the electric map. Students find the colorful new museum and the electric map quite interesting, and our school groups have increased from 48 students in the spring of 1948, to more than two thousand students in the April-May-June period of 1951. During the summer of 1951, college students taking summer ROTC training at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, were brought to the park in groups of 80 per day until all 1380 in the summer class at Fort Belvoir had had a lecture on the two Manassas Battles, illustrated by the electric map.

(d) Protective Division
Personnel

<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Superintendent (Permanent)	Ranger (Permanent)

There has never been a Ranger assigned to duty at Manassas. The permanent staff, consisting of the Superintendent, Historical Aide, and two laborers, all help as much as possible with protective activities. It is not possible with our present staff to adequately protect park property.

Functions

Protection of all park property, including wild life, from damage.

Facilities

All park roads are used for the limited amount of patrolling it is possible for us to do. The park passenger car, and a park pickup truck are available for patrolling.

Seasonal Activities

Critical periods in park protection operations are the hunting season (November 20 - January 20), the fall and spring fire seasons, the picnicking season from late April to late October, and the very heavy period of visitation in mid-summer.

(e) Fiscal, Personnel and Clerical

Personnel

Existing

Superintendent
Historical Aide

Proposed

Jr. Clerk-Stenographer

No personnel for doing fiscal, personnel, and clerical work has been assigned to Manassas National Battlefield Park. Work of this nature has for the past four years been performed by the Superintendent and the Historical Aide.

The allotment ledgers for Manassas National Battlefield Park are kept by Fredericksburg National Military Park, which is the field accounting office for Manassas but no longer a coordinating office. Most purchasing of materials, supplies, and equipment needed for operating the park is done locally. Exceptions are mandatory items from the schedule, and items of such nature as to require a contract. In making local purchases, prices on items needed are obtained from several vendors, and requisitions are made up by the Superintendent and forwarded to Fredericksburg National Military Park, where purchase orders are issued to the local vendor on the basis of information furnished on the requisition. Time keeping records are kept, and wage board employees salaries charged to the various accounts benefited. It is necessary to keep a close watch on balances in various accounts, particularly near the end of the fiscal year in order to see that expenditures do not exceed available balances. Equipment amortization records must be kept, in order that equipment use may be charged to the accounts benefited. Correspondence as required is prepared. Preliminary estimates, and estimates are prepared annually. The PCP is prepared and revised as required. Various National Park Service reports, as required, are prepared and forwarded to the proper offices. Property records are maintained, and annual inventory of accountable property is made. Various forms required to accomplish personnel actions are prepared and forwarded to the proper offices. All filing is done by the Historical Aide, and the Historical Aide maintains records of visitation, and prepares monthly and annual visitor reports.

Seasonal Variations

Fiscal and clerical work is usually heaviest at the end of the outgoing fiscal year, and at the beginning of the new fiscal year. This is unfortunately the time that visitation is heaviest.

(2) Employees Housing

(a) Permanent

<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Residence No. 2 (Henry House) - Laborer	Superintendent's Residence
Residence No. 4 (Robinson House) - Laborer	

(b) Temporary

None

None

(c) Non-National Park Service

None

None

(d) National Park Service Employees living outside the park

Superintendent - Manassas, Virginia

Historical Aide - Manassas, Virginia

(3) Management Plans - Developed Areas

a. Field of First Manassas (Bull Run)

1. The Henry Hill section, on which stand the administration-museum building, the Jackson Statue, the Bee Marker, the Bartow marker, and the Henry House, is the operational and interpretive center of the park.

The Henry Hill section of the park was the scene of the main engagement in the Battle of First Manassas. Interpretive facilities are provided at the administration-museum building, and parking facilities for visitor's cars is provided in a space directly in front of the building. The average visitor goes through the museum building, and then takes a walking tour of Henry Hill, which is well marked with narrative historical markers.

Conducted tours are provided for organized groups who make arrangements in advance. A self guided tour of the grounds is provided for the individual visitor.

We had 35,052 museum visitors during the calendar year 1951, and many additional visitors went over the Henry Hill section of the park without entering the museum building. At times on summer weekends and holidays, our parking facilities and rest room facilities bogged down, but for all but a few peak days during the travel season, physical facilities are adequate.

2. Chinn Farm Section of the park

Chinn Farm, with its two miles of drives is one of the most attractive sections of the park. In the Chinn Farm section are site of the Chinn House, the Hooe Family Cemetery, the Webster Marker, and Chinn Ridge Overlook. Narrative markers point out points of particular interest in connection with both Manassas battles. The picnic area is located unobtrusively in a wooded section on Chinn Ridge, and the utility area is completely hidden in a wooded flat section of Chinn Farm 400 southwards west of the headquarters building. During the calendar year 1951 there were 30,066 visitors to the Chinn Farm section of the park.

It is planned to place a trailside exhibit at the site of the Chinn House, and at the Chinn Ridge Overlook. Several additional narrative historical markers are needed to adequately mark this section of the park.

3. Stone House Farm

The Stone House, a beautiful native fieldstone residence used as a hospital during both Manassas battles, is at present occupied by the former owner under the provisions of a Special Use Permit. The Stone House property only recently became a part of the park. In 1950 the house was restored as far as outside appearance is concerned; the interior was put in sound condition, but not restored to its war time appearance. If personnel becomes available, the Stone House, located at the busy intersection of U. S. Highway 29-211, and Virginia Route 234, would make an ideal contact station. It is planned to provide an overlook and trailside exhibit on Mathews Hill just back of the Stone House when funds become available. A narrative historical marker is needed at the Stone House to tell the story this well-known old landmark played in the two Manassas battles.

b. Field of Second Manassas (Bull Run)

Only a part of the field of Second Manassas is park property. Park holdings follow the line of the incompletd railway line which was the Confederate position at Second Manassas. Except for the Dogan House, the disconnected holdings of Second Manassas are entirely unmarked.

The Dogan House, which was donated to the park in 1949, is the only structure standing on the field of Second Manassas which existed in 1862. The exterior of the Dogan House was stabilized in 1950, and the old house presents a very attractive appearance, although the interior is still in shambles. A visitor recently donated \$100 to provide an attractive permanent metal narrative historical marker at the Dogan House. Trailside exhibits at the Dogan House, the Deep Cut, and the point at which the incompletd railway intersects the Sudley Road (Route 234), and additional narrative historical markers are needed on the field of Second Manassas.

There are no manned interpretive stations on the field of Second Manassas. It is estimated that five to eight thousand persons visited this unmarked section of the park annually.

4. Special Problems

- a. Inadequate holdings on the Field of Second Manassas add to the problems of interpretation, development, and administration. The threat of commercial or residential developments on privately owned sections of this field are a constant threat to the park.
- b. Adequate utility buildings would increase the efficiency of our maintenance operations. Fire in the present highly inflammable temporary utility buildings would result in the destruction of all of our valuable equipment.
- c. A Superintendent and one Historical Aide were on duty at Manassas in 1945 when annual visitation was 5,772. In 1952, with visitation running at the rate of about 70,000 a year the permanent staff still consists of a Superintendent and one Historical Aide. Visitor contacts and interpretive work consume more and more time, leaving less and less for administrative work.

MASTER PLAN
DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

Prepared by James B. Myers, Superintendent

Date June 11, 1952

REVIEWED

Regional Office

Washington Office

Architecture Shute & Swill 6-19-52

Sutton 12/24

Landscape Architect O. R. Sedgwick 6-30-52

Carnes 1-5-53

Engineer W. Orin J. 6/18/52

Miller 1-1/53

Forestry Fred W. Arnold

L. F. Cook 11/14/52

History James W. Holland 6/30/52

Rogers W. Young 11/24/52

Natural History W. H. (Carter) 6/18/52

Public Services E. J. Buckman 7/1/52

Lands Alynn P. Binsley 6/16/52

M. R. Cullen 1/12

Safety

Recreational Alynn P. Binsley 6/16/52

J. H. Gadsby 11/13

RECOMMENDED

James B. Myers, Supt

Date June 11, 1952

W. Orin J.

Date JUN 30 1952

Acting Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)

E. M. Hill

Acting Regional Director

Date JUL 9 - 1952

Thos C Vint

Chief of Planning and Development

Date 3-12-53

APPROVED

Ray J. [Signature]

Date 20 APR 1953

Acting Director

SUMMARY

Manassas - Interpretation (See also Table of Contents)

- (1) Principal Characteristics (1-5) Scene of opening battle of Civil War, July 21, 1861, and scene of Popes defeat by Lee 13 months later. 1670 acres of rolling ground 26 mi. S.W. of Washington, D. C. This section summarizes the two battles and lists the features of interest within the park.
- (2) Status of Research (6-27) Lists research projects accomplished and proposed (6-9); Map references for Historical Base Map (10-12); Historical text to accompany Base Map (13-26); and Bibliography (27).
- (3) Patterns of Public Use (28-31) Visitation has increased steadily since the war with 66,499 in 1951 contrasted to 8,199 in 1947. Heaviest July-August, lightest December-January. Heavy on weekends. Approximately 1/5 from Virginia; many from foreign countries. Visited regularly by military and school groups for study. Average stay - one hour. Main activities - driving, walking, picnicking, photography.
- (4) Interpretive Program (31-39) First contact at Museum which is also interpretive center. 2 more electric wall maps needed to show details of battles. Need wire recording of lecture. Self-guided walking tours and motor tours. Walking tour (first battle) to be expanded when additional markers available. Walking tour (second battle) to be developed when area has been adequately marked. Motor tour to be revised.
Conducted trips by prearrangement for organized groups. When additional personnel are available regular conducted trips will be scheduled during heavy season.
20-25 minute lecture available for groups by prearrangement. Seating capacity for 80 in exhibit room; 100 on terrace. Regular lectures proposed when personnel available.
Biggest problem - lack of adequate staff.

Interpretive Section of the Development Outline

for the Master Plan

of the

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Prepared by:

James B. Myers, Superintendent

February 27, 1952

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This section includes the documentation of the Base Historical Map, and the explanatory text to accompany the Base Historical Map	
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Principal Characteristics

Manassas National Battlefield Park, a 1670 acre tract approximately 26 miles southwest of Washington, D. C., is an area that has been acquired and set aside by the Federal Government to preserve and maintain for future generations of Americans the grounds on which were fought two great Civil War battles. Here, on July 21, 1861, in the beautiful rolling hills of northern Virginia, was fought the opening battle of the Civil War, and here thirteen months later, Lee defeated Pope and paved the way for the first invasion of the North. The most significant portions of the two battlefields are included within the boundary of Manassas National Battlefield Park.

The military significance of the Manassas area lay in the junction of two railroads. The Orange and Alexandria Railway, which offered the only direct rail connection between Washington and Richmond, was joined there by the Manassas Gap Railroad, a direct route to the Shenandoah Valley. The opening battle of the Civil War was a struggle for strategic Manassas Junction.

The Manassas campaign actually opened twenty-four days after the firing on Fort Sumter, when Lee ordered the fortification of Manassas Junction. Seven days later, Beauregard took command of the Manassas defenses.

Forced on by popular clamor in the North for a quick move to bring the war to an early end, McDowell launched his drive on July 16 with an army composed chiefly of 3-months volunteers. He planned to attack the Confederate forces at Manassas while Patterson prevented a Confederate Army, under General Joseph E. Johnson, from leaving Winchester and reinforcing Beauregard. Patterson's failure to do his part contributed heavily to McDowell's defeat.

Action began on July 18, when a part of McDowell's forces was repulsed at Blackburn's Ford by Longstreet's Brigade. Finding the Confederate's entrenched along Bull Run in an 8 mile line, McDowell determined to turn their left flank at the Stone Bridge. On July 21, he made a feint attack on Evans' men near the bridge and sent his main column around by Sudley Ford to strike the Confederate rear. Evans accidentally learned of the march and moved his small force to meet it. Reinforced by Bee and Bartow, he made a gallant stand on the hills north of the Warrenton Turnpike. The pressure of the Federal attack, however, was overwhelming. Burnside, Porter, and Heintzelman, later joined by Sherman, struck the small Confederate force and drove it back across the pike in disorder.

General Thomas J. Jackson, marching from Mitchell's Ford to support Bee, Bartow, and Evans, reached Henry House Hill before noon. Deploying his valley regiments behind the eastern crest of the hill, Jackson awaited attack from the victorious Federal forces. Behind the Robinson House, 400 yards away, Bee was striving to rally his disorganized troops. Pointing to Jackson's line, he shouted: "Look! There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" Bee's men echoed the shout and formed on their colors. "Stonewall" Jackson had won his immortal name.

McDowell threw portions of four brigades against Jackson's position in a daring offensive. At the height of the attack, Ricketts' and Griffin's Federal batteries were advanced to Henry House Hill directly facing Jackson's line. The guns were captured and recaptured in confused fighting, but the arrival of additional Confederate troops from the Shenandoah Valley turned the tide of battle. The desperate Confederate defense was changed to an attack, which routed the Union Army and forced it back upon Washington. The Federal strength at Manassas was 35,732, losses 2,708; Confederate strength 31,810, losses 1,982.

The Confederates failed to follow up their victory. Instead, Johnson's army settled itself at Centreville and Manassas. There they constructed fortified camps which were occupied until the Spring of 1862, when the position was abandoned in an effort to counter the Union advance on Richmond from the Peninsula.

Second Battle of Manassas, August 29-30, 1862

After McClellan's failure to take Richmond in the Peninsula Campaign, the Union forces covering Washington were consolidated under Pope and ordered to advance along the Orange and Alexandria Railway toward Gordonsville. At Cedar Mountain, on August 9, Pope's advance met Jackson in the first battle of the campaign. Weeks of skirmish and maneuver followed, as Lee moved to defeat Pope before McClellan's troops from the Peninsula could join him. Pope withdrew from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, to which he held tenaciously. In one of the most daring exploits of the war, Lee divided his forces and sent Jackson by a flank march to Manassas in the rear of the Federals. Here the Confederates seized the Union supply base on August 26. After a day of feasting for the poorly fed troops, the remaining stores were destroyed, and Jackson withdrew northward across the Warrenton Turnpike to a concealed position in the woods near Groveton. Securely intrenched behind the embankment of an unfinished railroad, he looked southeast over the old battlefield of Manassas. Lee, following Jackson from the Rappahannock with Longstreet's wing of five divisions, reached Thoroughfare Gap at nightfall on August 28. A small Federal force had taken

possession of the gap, but it was thrust out, and the way was clear for a reunion of the Confederate Armies.

Bewildered by news of the Confederate raid on his communications, Pope withdrew from the Rappahannock and began concentrating in the vicinity of Manassas Junction. On the 29th, he threw his whole force against Jackson. While the battle raged north of Groveton, Longstreet turned into the Warrenton Turnpike at Gainesville and, marching unopposed toward Groveton, joined Jackson and extended the Confederate line southward across the pike.

Early on the 30th, Pope, ignorant of Longstreet's arrival, renewed the battle with a drive against Jackson's line, which he thought was withdrawing. As the attacking column staggered under the raking fire of Confederate batteries, Jackson delivered a furious counterstroke. At this juncture, Longstreet wheeled his line north-east, swept over Bald Hill, and drove on toward the pike. Only a resolute stand of Federal troops on Henry Hill prevented Pope's lines of retreat from being cut and enabled him to fall back eastward over Bull Run to Centreville. On September 1, Pope foiled a second Confederate attempt to cut across his line of retreat in a desperately contested action at Ox Hill (Chantilly) and then retired to the defenses of Washington. Lee prepared to invade Maryland. ✓

The Federal strength at the battle was approximately 73,000, losses 14,462. Confederate strength at the battle was approximately 55,000, losses 9,474.

The most conspicuous features in the park which may be identified with the Manassas battles are as follows:

1. Henry House Hill. Standing south of U. S. Highway 29-211, and east of Virginia Route 234, the Henry House Hill was the scene of the heaviest fighting in the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). The successful defense of Henry Hill in the Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) saved a defeated Union Army from complete destruction on August 30, 1862. On Henry House Hill are -

- a. The Henry House, built in the period immediately following the Civil War, on the site of the original Henry House.
- b. The Gamble Monument, a pyramidal monument of native reddish-brown field stone erected in the yard of the Henry House by Union soldiers in 1865. It is one of the earliest memorial monuments of the Civil War.

- c. Grave of Judith Carter Henry, located in the yard of the Henry House. Mrs. Henry was killed in the Henry House during the first battle of Manassas, and is said to have been buried by Confederate soldiers the day after the first battle.
- d. Scene of the loss of Ricketts' and Griffin's Union batteries in the First Battle of Manassas.
- e. Location of Line of Confederate batteries.
- f. Scene of the mortal wounding of General Bee, approximately 400 yards south of the Henry House.
- g. Scene of the mortal wounding of General Bartow, approximately 375 yards south east of the Henry House.
- h. Area where Jackson received the sobriquet "Stonewall".

2. The Robinson Farm. Owned by a free negro during the Civil War, the Robinson Farm was a rallying point for routed Confederate troops during the early phases of the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). The Robinson House that now stands on the highest elevation of the Robinson Farm occupies the site of the original Robinson House, but is not an original structure.

3. Chinn Ridge and Chinn Farm. From this ridge in the First Battle of Manassas the last brigade of the Union Army, under the command of Colonel O. O. Howard, supporting the attack of other forces on Henry Hill, was flanked by Early's and Kirby Smith's Confederate brigades. Howard's brigade broke, began to retreat, and was followed by the rest of the Union Army. On Chinn Ridge and Chinn Farm are -

- a. Site of Chinn House. At the highest point on Chinn Ridge stand the foundations and massive chimney bases of the Chinn House. The large frame residence that stood on the site in 1861-1862 was used as a hospital in both battles of Manassas, and is a land mark mentioned many times in the various reports of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The Chinn House, which had been in ruinous condition for years, was razed to the foundation level in 1950. The foundations and chimney bases have been stabilized and will serve as a permanent marker of the site of this famous old house.
- b. Chinn Spring. Chinn Spring is located approximately 300 yards northeast of the Chinn House in a small grove of oak trees. As was Spangler's Spring at Gettysburg, so Chinn Spring was sought in the second battle by many wounded men of both armies struggling to satisfy their thirst with its clear, cool water.
- c. Scene of the Mortal Wounding of Colonel Fletcher Webster. He was a son of Daniel Webster killed during the Second Battle of Manassas. The site is now marked by a huge granite boulder from "Marshfield", Daniel Webster's farm in Massachusetts.

4. Van Pelt Hill and House Site. On the Van Pelt Hill Evans' Confederate Brigade held the left flank and protected the Stone Bridge on the morning of July 21, 1861, and the opening shell, fired by a Union battery east of the run, burst in the Van Pelt orchard, a few dozen yards east of the house. The house site, with stone ruins of the structure, is elevated and commands a wide and varied view in every direction except due north.

5. Stone Bridge. The Stone Bridge, famous in both battles, does not belong to the park, but the west abutment is on park property. It belongs to the State of Virginia, and is marked at its center by a stone memorial pyramid. Lee Highway crosses Bull Run on a modern concrete bridge 100 feet south of the Stone Bridge. The Stone Bridge figured most importantly in both battles, proving particularly the bottleneck in the Union retreat of the Second Battle of Manassas. It is one of the sights of the battlefield sought by most visitors.

6. Old Railway Embankment and Cut. The odd grade of the Independent Line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, the famous "unfinished railroad" of the Second Battle of Manassas, runs southwestward from a point on Bull Run just southeast of Sudley Church to one, on park property, three-fourths of a mile north of Groveton. Most of this stretch belongs to the park, and it embraces the greater part of the line held by Jackson's corps against the assaults of the Union army under General Pope in the second battle, August 29-30, 1862. The extreme northeast end in the park embraces the remains of the bridge which was to have carried the tract across Bull Run. "The Dump", a scene of heavy fighting north of Groveton, also belongs to the park. nc

7. The Dogan House. This small log and frame house is the only original structure left on the battlefield of Second Manassas. The Dogan House stands at the intersection of U. S. Highway 29-211, and State Route 622, approximately one mile west of the Henry House. The Dogan House was in the very vortex of the fighting during the Second Battle of Manassas.

(2) Status of Research

Although the Henry House, and the 128 acre Henry Farm, were owned and operated by a private organization (Confederate Memorial Committee) for many years before the property was donated to the United States in 1938 to become an important feature of Manassas National Battlefield Park, there is no record that the Confederate Memorial Committee carried out any research projects of any kind during the period of their ownership.

The first research projects at Manassas directed by employees of the National Park Service were started when the land acquisition program got under way in the 1935-1936 period. The period 1937-1938, however, saw the research program at Manassas really show progress. During this period, Major Joseph Mills Hanson, then an Assistant Historical Technician, was assigned to Manassas and did a great deal of the basis research on the two Manassas campaigns, and the outstanding landmarks on the battlefields of First and Second Manassas. Major Hanson produced the Manassas Base Historical Map, and outlined plans for the interpretive development of the area during his assignment to Manassas.

Manassas National Battlefield Park was designated a Federal area on May 10, 1940. During the period 1940-1941 the field of First Manassas (Bull Run) was marked with temporary (Masonite in wood standards) narrative historical markers, the text and location of which was based on research work done by Major Hanson. A sixteen page park booklet, and a three-fold park pamphlet, both with texts by Superintendent Raleigh Taylor, the first Superintendent assigned to the newly created National Battlefield Park, were published in 1941. Construction work on the administration-museum building was started in 1941. The building was completed and opened to the public in 1942, after a temporary museum exhibit had been installed in the building. The first volumes of what has since developed into an excellent library were acquired in 1942.

The ERA project which had provided the labor for development work at Manassas ended shortly after the outbreak of World War II. When all ERA employees had been terminated, the park was left with a staff consisting of an Acting Custodian, and one laborer for the period 1942-1945. All of the Acting Custodian's time was required to keep up the clerical work, handle the regularly scheduled groups of military visitors, and attempt to do all that was possible to protect and maintain the park with the help at hand.

No major research work could be accomplished during this trying period, and none was attempted.

The first major research project completed after the end of World War II was the Manassas Museum Prospectus, by Custodian Joseph Mills Hanson of Manassas, and Historian Francis Wilshin of Fredericksburg National Military Park. The Museum Prospectus was started in 1946, and completed on January 11, 1947.

Many minor research projects were necessary in connection with the development of Manassas National Battlefield Park. The major research projects, however, may be summarized as follows:

Hanson, Joseph Mills	"The Manassas Historical Base Map" [with Documentation and Battle Narrative]	1938
Nimmer, Major D. R.	"The Bull Run Campaign of 1861"	1938
Nimmer, Major D. R.	"The Bull Run Campaign of 1862"	1938
Fairweather, Frederick	"A Report on the James Robinson House"	1941
Hanson, Joseph M.	"The First Battle of Manassas"	1940
Hanson, Joseph M.	"The Second Battle of Manassas"	1940
Fairweather, Frederick	"A Report on the Fannie Lee Henry House"	1941
✓ R. E. Lee Russell	"Campaign of Second Manassas" (Series of 20 troop position maps)	1943
Hanson, Joseph M. Wilshin, Francis F.	"Manassas Museum Prospectus"	1947
Hanson, Joseph Mills	"A Record of Ownership of the Stone House Property"	1947
Wilshin, Francis F.	"A Study of the James Robinson House, Manassas Battlefield"	1948

Willard Webb	"Visual Signals at First Manassas"	1948
Wilshin, Francis F.	"Manassas National Battlefield Park" (A two fold booklet)	1948
Myers, James B.	"Boundary Status Report, Manassas National Battlefield Park"	1949
Sarles, Frank B.	"Composition of Confederate Army, First Manassas"	1950
Sarles, Frank B.	"Composition of Confederate Army, Second Manassas"	1950
ⁱⁿ Myers, James B. "	"A Report on Lands Surrounding the New York Monuments, Manassas National Battlefield Park"	1950
Wilshin, Francis F.	"Manuscript for the Historical Handbook, Manassas National Battlefield Park"	1950
Wilshin, Francis F.	"Significant Phases of the Manassas Diorama Scene"	1949
Wilshin, Francis F.	"Troop Position Map for Field Use, First Battle of Manassas"	1949
Wilshin, Francis F.	"Troop Position Map for Field Use, Second Battle of Manassas"	1949
Myers, James B.	"Interpretive Section of the Develop- ment Outline of the Master Plan"	1952

Proposed Research

Preparation of Texts for Narrative Historical Markers for use on the Second Battlefield Area	Myers, J. B.
Trailside Exhibits for Second Battlefield Area	
Preparation of Text for Self Guided Tour, Second Battle- field Area	Dogan, F. J.
Revision and Enlargement of Self Guided Tour, First Battlefield Area	Dogan, F. J.
A Study of Ground Cover, Second Battlefield Area	Myers, J. B.

BASE HISTORICAL MAP - MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MAP REFERENCES

1. MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF MANASSAS AND THE SURROUNDING REGION
By W. G. Atkinson, Acting 1st Lieutenant, Engineers, C. S. Army
Scale: 2000 ft. to 1 inch. August, 1861. Atlas to Accompany the
Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Plate III,
(The "Beauregard" Map.)
2. PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD AT BULL RUN, JULY 21st, 1861, to accompany
the Report of Brig. General Irvin McDowell, Commanding. Prepared by
Captain A. W. Whipple, Topl. Engrs. Scale: of miles. Atlas, Official
Records, Plate III, (The "McDowell" Map).
3. MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN, VIRGINIA. Brig. General Irvin
McDowell, Commanding the U. S. Forces, General G. T. Beauregard,
Commanding the Confederate Force, July 21st, 1861. Compiled from
a map accompanying the report of Brig. General McDowell, and a
map made under the direction of General Beauregard. Published by
authority of the Honorable the Secretary of War. 1877 Scale: 3
inches to 1 mile. (The "McDowell-Beauregard" Map).
4. BATTLEFIELD OF YOUNG'S BRANCH OR MANASSAS PLAINS. Battle fought July 21,
1861. Atlas, Official Records, Plate V
5. PLAN OF THE BATTLES OF JULY 18th and 21st, 1861. Photostat of
original made by Historical Section, Army War College, U. S. Army.
6. MAP OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA AND VICINITY OF WASHINGTON. Compiled
in Topography Engineers Office at Division Headquarters, General
Irvin McDowell, January 1, 1862. Corrected--- August 1, 1862.
Atlas, Official Records, Plate VII.
7. MANASSAS JUNCTION AND VICINITY. Field work under direction of
H. L. Whiting, Assistant U. S. C. S., April 1862. Atlas, Official
Records, Plate X.
8. REBEL POSITION AT CENTREVILLE, Reconnaissance of March 14th, 1862,
by M. D. McAlister, 1st Lt. Engrs., (U. S. Army). Atlas, Official
Records, Plate X.
9. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN. Original made
for General Beauregard, soon after the battle, from actual sur-
veys by Captain D. B. Harris, assisted by John Grant. Battles
and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume I, p. 204.
10. PLAN OF THE BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD. Battles and Leaders, Volume I,
page 233.

11. FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA, JULY 18th-21st, 1861. In back of Battle of Manassas of July, 1861, by General G. T. Beauregard
12. THE FIELD OF BULL RUN. Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War, by Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Henderson, Volume I, page 153.
13. GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT A. A map used at the Fitz-John Porter Court-Martial in 1861-1862, and published as an insert in Official Records, Sup. to Vol. XII, Pt. 2, facing page 1052.
14. MAP OF BATTLE-GROUNDS OF AUGUST 28, 29, & 30, 1862 IN THE VICINITY OF GROVETON, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Surveyed in June 1878 by Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, Major of Engineers, U. S. Army. (Understood to have been used at the review of the trial of Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, U. S. Army, 1886, and investigations preceeding same by a commission of inquiry in 1878.
15. SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN. Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 473, 482.
16. JACKSON'S LINE OF THE AFTERNOON OF THE LAST DAY, AUGUST 30th. Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 509.
17. GROVETON AND SECOND MANASSAS. Stonewall Jackson, Henderson, Vol. II, facing p. 168.
18. SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN. American Campaigns, by Mathew Forney Steele, Major, U. S. Army, Vol. 2, pp. 129, 130, 131.

Specific features of the Manassas Historical Base Map, referred to the maps used as authorities. The maps enumerated in the foregoing list are identified below by the numbers preceeding them in that list. Thus (7) refers to the map entitled, MANASSAS JUNCTION AND VICINITY.

Squares W-10 to N-10 and N-23 are based upon (1), except as otherwise indicated hereafter.

Squares D-10 to F-10 and D-12 to F-12 have certain roads modified to conform to roads shown on (15) and (17).

Squares G-10 to J-10 and G-12 to J-12, woods, fences, and roads conform to those shown on (16)

Squares A-19 to D-19, and A-21, fields, appear as on (3).

Squares O-9 to T-9 and O-18 to T-18 are based on (14) and (15), in the vicinity of Dawkins Branch and other features immediately north of the Manassas Gap Railway.

Squares J-13 to M-13, and J-14 to M-14 conform to (15) and (18) for roads along Chinn Branch and in the vicinity of Chinn House.

Squares F-10 to K-10, and F-12 to K-12, roads and woods detailed in accordance with (16).

Squares F-2 to M-2, and F-9 to M-9, according to (3), with the exception of: Squares K-7 to U-7, and K-10 to U-10, in which roads and houses are modified according to (15) and (14).

Squares B-24 to P-24 and B-34 to P-34, excepting fortifications around Centreville, based on (3).

Squares B-24 to P-24, and B-29 to P-29, fortifications are conventionalized from (8).

Squares U-19 to W-19, and U-28 to W-28 conform to (7).

Squares P-25 to W-25, and P-30 to W-30, sketched in from (6) and (3).

Squares E-28 to H-28, and E-30 to H-30, buildings in and near Centreville, and certain woods and fences, in accordance with (2).

Squares P-17 to U-17, and P-21 to U-21, sketched in from (6).

EXPLANATORY TEXT TO ACCOMPANY

MANASSAS BASE HISTORICAL MAP

The First Battle Of Manassas, Or Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.

War between the North and the South having become certain after the Confederate capture of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, volunteer armies immediately began gathering on both sides. The most important ones assembled in northern Virginia because, as soon as the capital of the Confederacy was established at Richmond, 100 miles south of Washington, the territory between the rival capitals became inevitably the principal theater of war. Virginia, from the Alleghenies to Chesapeake Bay, was the most populous area of the Confederacy, having the richest resources, and the heaviest network of railroads and highways.

The security of Washington, lying in a very exposed position, was the first concern of the Federal government; that of the Confederate government the protection of Virginia from invasion and the threatening of Washington.

Mistakenly anticipating a short and easy war, the Federal authorities merely called out 75,000 state militia for three months' service. These became the first troops available for active duty and some 30,000 of them with a small leaven of regulars, were encamped around Washington by July 1st. Under the direction of the commanding general of the Army, Winfield Scott, an able soldier but weakened by age, the city was partly fortified, forces crossed the Potomac and occupied Arlington and Alexandria, and General Irvin McDowell was appointed to begin the organization of a field army. At first it could be such in name only, being untrained, unseasoned and unorganized in units higher than regiments.

In the meantime General Beauregard was assembling at Manassas, Va., a Confederate army composed of troops of much the quality as the Federals, but at least enlisted for a longer term, one year. Situated thirty miles southwest of Washington, Manassas was the junction point of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, leading to Richmond and the South, with the Manassas Gap Railroad, running west into the Shenandoah Valley. Beauregard fortified Manassas as an entrenched camp for his base and supply depot and established a defensive line three miles further north behind Bull Run, a stream flowing southeastward into the Occoquan. The line, originally selected by Gen. R. E. Lee, was seven miles long, from the Stone Bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike, west of Centreville, downstream to Union Mills. Earthworks were built behind some, but not all, of the

numerous fords and Beauregard disposed his army along this line, with outposts through Fairfax Court House, toward Washington.

McDowell had scarcely commenced training his undisciplined troops when the people of the North began clamoring for action before the enlistments of the 90-day volunteers should expire. Forced, against Scott's judgment and his own, into a premature offensive, in mid-July McDowell started his ill-prepared army of 35,000 men toward Manassas. On the eve of the advance he consolidated his forces into thirteen brigades and the latter into five divisions.

Beauregard's advanced line on July 16 retired before the Federals and passing over the commanding heights of Centreville joined the main army behind Bull Run on the 17th. At this time Beauregard had 22,000 men. Three thousand more under General Holmes were near Fredericksburg and in the Shenandoah Valley, 60 miles west, was another army of 12,000 under General J. E. Johnston, confronted by a Federal force of 18,000 under General Patterson. The mission of the latter was to prevent Johnston from joining Beauregard. But when McDowell advanced Johnston slipped away, leaving a small covering force in the Valley, and by utilizing the Manassas Gap Railroad reached Manassas in time for the battle. Holmes also joined in season, so that by July 21 Beauregard had nearly as many troops as McDowell.

Upon arriving at Centreville on July 18, McDowell pushed Tyler's division southward to learn whether he could take Manassas by crossing Bull Run on the Confederate right. Tyler was met at Blackburn's Ford by Longstreet's brigade and sharply repulsed, whereupon McDowell decided that, with his raw troops, he could not break or turn the Confederate right. He bivouacked his forces on the Centreville plateau and set his engineers to reconnoitering Bull Run. They found a crossing at Sudley Ford, two miles beyond the Confederate left at Stone Bridge. McDowell determined to send a strong column that way to turn Beauregard's flank at Stone Bridge and roll back his line down Bull Run.

On the night of July 20-21 McDowell marched Hunter's and Heintzleman's divisions, embracing five brigades, about 12,000 by a circuitous route to Sudley Ford. He left Miles' division and one brigade of Tyler's in strong positions to hold Centreville and the line of communications with Washington. Tyler with his three remaining brigades he directed to make a holding attack on Stone Bridge, to divert the enemy's attention from the turning column until the latter could clear Sudley Ford and fall on his rear. Then Tyler was to convert his feint into a real attack, storm the Stone Bridge and link up with Hunter and Heintzleman in crushing the enemy's flank and driving the rest of his line down Bull Run.

The flanking column was delayed by the long and difficult road and reached Sudley Ford, not at sunrise, as planned, but about 9 a.m. Tyler displayed no vigor at the Stone Bridge, and Evans commanding the defense, discovered the flanking movement and hurried most of his small body of troops across the fields to a position north of Young's Branch and the Warrenton Turnpike, where their resistance compelled Burnside's brigade, leading the Federal advance, to form line of battle about 10 a. m.

A stubborn contest ensued, both sides being gradually reinforced and extending their lines to the southwestward. The aid reaching Evans consisted of Bee's and Part of Bartow's brigades, two of the four composing Johnston's army. Unknown to McDowell, these brigades, with that of Jackson, had reached Manassas during July 20th and marched out to support positions behind Beauregard's line. Johnston himself, being senior to Beauregard, on his arrival became the commander of the united army.

The extension of the Federal line to the right of Burnside by the successively arriving brigades of Porter, Franklin, and Willcox, threatened the left of Bee and Evans with envelopment and, under stress of a very superior Federal artillery fire, about 11:30 a. m. the Confederates undertook to retire across Young's Branch to the height south of the turnpike, the Henry Hill. Being as green as the Federals their retirement quickly became a flight, which was accelerated by the appearance of Sherman's brigade, of Tyler's division, on their right flank. Sherman, ever aggressive, had found a farm ford a mile above Stone Bridge. Crossing, he followed up Evans and Bee, joining the pursuing Federals on the left of Porter's brigade and partly filling the gap in the line toward the Stone Bridge. Keyes' brigade, of Tyler, followed Sherman across the run. But, turning to the left, he moved down stream close to the bank and got himself into a position under the edge of the hills where he took no effective part in the ensuing struggle.

Upon crossing the turnpike most of the disorganized Confederates were brought to a stop in the sheltered ravine southeast of the Robinson house. But their officers could not exhort the milling crowd into any sort of battle formation. Bee, looking about in desperate mood, discovered a firm line of battle calmly awaiting the enemy's approach behind the eastern crest of the Henry Hill, just south of him. It was the brigade of Jackson, a part of Johnston's army just arrived on the field and placed by its skillful commander in this position, which proved the key point of the battlefield. Bee's troops and the rest, their confidence restored by sight of Jackson and his brigade, "standing like a stone wall," rallied on its right flank. Batteries galloped up and formed a line of fire in front of Jackson; other infantry, as it hastened to the sound of battle from the fords further down Bull Run, was pushed out on his left.

It was about noon and something of a lull occurred while the Federals, disordered by their pursuit and the crossing of the valley of Young's Branch, shook themselves together for a renewed push. But they soon came on again and, to support them, McDowell now ordered forward into an exposed position just south of the Henry House the two fine regular army batteries of Ricketts and Griffin. Across a space hardly more than 500 yards wide these batteries now engaged in a furious duel with the array of artillery in front of Jackson. At length, seeking to secure a more enfilading fire on his opponents, Griffin moved his guns a little further forward. The movement was fatal.

At this moment, Colonel J. E. B. Stuart, leading about 150 men of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, charged up the Manassas-Sudley road, scattering the New York Fire Zouaves who were supporting Ricketts and Griffin. Almost simultaneously Jackson's left regiment, the 33rd Virginia advanced toward Griffin in his new position and at a range of 70 yards delivered a volley which killed most of the horses and many of the cannoneers of both batteries, completely immobilizing the guns. The Virginians seized them, only to be immediately driven back.

Then began a bitter contest for the guns between the troops of Porter and Franklin on the one side and those of Jackson, Bee, and Bartow on the other. The pieces changed hands at least three times, but neither side could retain or use them. Meanwhile, to left and right the conflict extended more widely as the Federals exhausted themselves in gallant but disconnected attacks by regiments which could not be pushed home.

Sherman's troops between the Robinson and Henry houses, Porter's and Franklin's around the batteries, and Willcox's in the woods further south struggled with Hampton's men on the Confederate right, with those of Bee, Bartow, Jackson and Evans in the center, and, further south, with detached regiments from Cocks's and Bonham's brigades along Bull Run constantly coming in to strengthen and extend the Confederate left. At length the last brigade of Johnston's army, Kirby Smith's, which had reached Manassas by the railroad and hurried to the battle, entered the line on that flank and extended it into the woods of the Chinn farm, west of the Manassas-Sudley road.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Confederates on the Henry house plateau, according to McDowell, were "driven entirely from the hill, and all were certain the day was ours." But Beauregard was not beaten. Seeing, with fine judgment, the opportunity ripe for a final effort, he ordered the entire Confederate line forward in a united return attack.

At this time the Federal army in pressing the offensive had swung its right around so far that it was facing nearly east, toward Centreville and its own line of communications. But although the Stone Bridge had been cleared, Tyler had not yet crossed to attack the wide open rear of the Confederates on the Henry hill and to close the gap between his own and Hunter's division. The attacking portion of McDowell's army was isolated and its last brigade, Howard's, was just coming into action at its right, on the Chinn farm. Here the long struggle of the contestants to envelop one another's flanks was won by the Confederates. Early's brigade, arriving from far down Bull Run, came into line beyond Kirby Smith and with Stuart's cavalry and Beckham's battery completely overlapped Howard's brigade.

The appearance and the attack of Early at about 4:00 P. M. seems to have occurred almost at the time that Beauregard launched the general attack on the Henry hill. The result was decisive. The rank and file of the Federal army had had enough. They broke ranks and started for the rear, indifferent to all efforts of their officers to stop them. A short-lived rally north of Young's Branch broke up under the Confederate artillery fire and the men continued homeward over the ways they had come and by the Stone Bridge, the retreat bravely covered by the regulars of Sykes' battalion of infantry and Palmer's squadron of cavalry.

There was no panic until a Confederate shell wrecked a wagon on the Cub Run bridge and blocked the road. Then the troops took fright and fled in a wild rout all the way back to Washington. McDowell vainly tried to halt and reform his army at the strong position on the heights of Centreville, where the holding brigades were still in hand and a successful defense could almost certainly have been made. The unemployed Confederate brigades of Longstreet, Jones, and Bonham, at and near Blackburn's Ford, were not aggressively used and failed to test the question. In any case, all that the garrison at Centreville could do was to cover the retreat of the rest of the army.

It needed little protection, for the Confederate forces who had been engaged in the battle were too exhausted for any effective pursuit. Early's brigade and Stuart, particularly, with his handful of cavalry, did what they could and captured many prisoners. But, as Johnston afterward wrote, "the Confederate army was more disorganized by victory than that of the United States by defeat." By July 22, both armies were back in the position they had occupied prior to the 16th.

The most significant lesson taught by the experiences of both Federals and Confederates in this battle, which lasted no more than seven hours, is that the deadliest danger which can imperil the army of a democracy is lack of training, in all that training implies.

Each army, according to returns, had at first Manassas about 35,000 men, though probably neither had within several thousand of that number for duty. Into the actual battle each commander took about 18,000. In no later battle between these armies were they so evenly matched in numbers.

The losses of the Federals amounted to 460 killed, 1124 wounded, and 1313 captured or missing; total, 2896. The Confederates lost 387 killed, 1582 wounded, 13 captured or missing; total, 1982.

(The above from Narrative to Accompany Master Plan, Manassas National Battlefield Park)

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE

FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN)

If only because it was the opening struggle between great armies of the American Civil War the first battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, must always remain memorable. But it was much more than merely another battle, opening another war. Its effects were far-reaching and profound in directions that could hardly have been anticipated. It was a crushing defeat for the Union cause; one which might have been expected to frighten and discourage the people of the North. Yet, in matters in which their deepest convictions are involved, Americans do not normally react to disaster in such fashion. They did not in this case. After the first shock of amazement and dismay the North, under the steadying leadership of President Lincoln, turned grimly and with redoubled determination to the task of reestablishing the Union, cost what it might.

As Dr. Davis S. Muzzey has expressed it, "In spite of the humiliation and chagrin the defeat was a blessing in disguise for the North. It swept away, once and for all, the fool's paradise of easy optimism and faith in the collapse of the rebellion at the first touch of the Ithuriel spear point of the North." On the morrow of the battle, Congress, disillusioned, authorized the enlistment of 500,000 volunteers for three years, ratified the President's exercise of extraordinary war powers, provided for loans and taxes, and passed a resolution declaring that the war would be fought, "not for conquest or subjugation, or to overthrow or interfere with the rights of the established institutions of the states, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union."

Foreign governments, particularly those of Great Britain and France, were at first convinced that the battle had proved the ability of the new Confederacy to make good its independence. But the chastened spirit in which the North faced the crisis and the formidable preparations for a long and gruelling war at once undertaken by the Federal authorities compelled these governments to recognize that the real test of strength

between the opposing sections had not yet come, and caused them to defer, as they did, also, from time to time later, the acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Confederate States which the latter eagerly sought.

In the South the outcome of the battle naturally brought rejoicing, and it immeasurably strengthened public faith in the stability of the Confederacy. But southern confidence overstepped the bounds of prudence and led to neglect, in the period of inactivity following the battle, of that full mobilization of man power and material resources which alone might have enabled the young government to defy the attacks of a powerful opponent. Over-optimism bred of Manassas may have been as potent a contributing factor as any other to the comparative weakness of the South in the sinews of war when the spring of 1862 finally brought the carefully prepared armies of the Union down upon her. Jefferson Davis well summarized the effects of the first battle on the South when he wrote:

"If universal gratulation at our success inspired an overweening confidence, it also begat increased desire to enter the military service; but for our want of arms and munitions we could have enrolled an army little short of the number of able-bodied men in the Confederate States." This statement, however, does not take account of the fact that the shortage of arms and other necessities for willing volunteers perhaps resulted from the overconfidence which did not insist on the exertion of every effort to provide such essentials while there was yet time.

As often happens, it is a poet who has seen and expressed most lucidly the vital, central effect of a national crisis; in this case, borne in upon one man. But, through him, it shaped the future of a continent. Said Stephen Vincent Benet in John Brown's Body:

"Only Lincoln, awkwardly enduring, confused by a thousand counsels, is neither overwhelmed nor touched to folly by the madness that runs along the streets....Defeat is a fact, and victory can be a fact. If the idea is good, it will survive defeat, it may even survive the victory. His huge, laborious hands start kneading the stuff of the Union together again; he gathers up the scraps and puts them together; he sweeps the corners and the cracks and patches together the lost courage and the rags of belief."

In a broad sense, then, first Manassas may be credited with having exercised a strong influence upon the springs of popular emotion and the currents of a national policy which bore the warring sections on through the era of the conflict. Its direct and immediate effects were more obvious.

General McClellan, a supremely able organizer, though later less successful as a leader in the field, was called to Washington to become

general-in-chief of the armies, succeeding General Scott. He at once began the mobilization and training of the Army of the Potomac, which by the end of December, 1861, numbered nearly 220,000 men. At the same time General Johnston's army, encamped at and near Centreville, numbered 62,000 effectives, the greatest strength that it attained previous to the summer of 1862.

After the battle of July 21, Johnston occupied the heights of Centreville, where he established his army, confronting Washington, with outposts along the Potomac itself. He intrenched the eastern and northern crests of the heights with an L-shaped line of earthwork forts and batteries connected by infantry trenches. The line was about five miles long with the salient angle a third of a mile northeast of Centreville. As winter came on the Confederate army gradually got itself housed in log or board huts built by the soldiers. A majority of the troops occupied probably hundreds of such huts on the high ground immediately around Centreville, where they could guard the fortifications. Other brigades camped near Bull Run, north and northeast of Manassas, most of the artillery between Cub Run and Stone Bridge, and some troops around Manassas Junction itself.

Winter rains and snows soon turned the clay roads into quagmires. It became impossible to haul supplies from the railroad to the camps at Centreville, so Johnston had a branch railroad built from Manassas Junction across Bull Run to a point just south of Centreville. The line was about seven miles long and over it the trains loaded with supplies were hauled by the locomotives to within a short distance of the camps. This is believed to have been the first railroad in the world built purely for military purposes.

At Centreville the Confederates were able for a few months to preserve interior Virginia from the devastation which inevitably visits a land where contending armies march and fight. On March 9, 1862, however, Johnston withdrew his army before an advance of McClellan's forces, and retired behind the Rappahannock.

(From Master Plan, Manassas National Battlefield Park)

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS,
OR BULL RUN, VIRGINIA,
August 28-30, 1862.

While General McClellan's army of the Potomac was operating against Richmond in the spring of 1862, the Federal government became apprehensive for the safety of Washington because of Stonewall Jackson's successes in the Shenandoah Valley. On June 26, President Lincoln consolidated the three separate corps of McDowell, Banks and Fremont into a single army under General John Pope, who had established a reputation through some spectacular victories in the West.

The new army, containing about 47,000 men, was named the Army of Virginia. It was assigned the three-fold mission of protecting Washington, controlling the Shenandoah Valley, and drawing Confederate troops from McClellan's front before Richmond by operating against the railroads at Gordonsville and Charlottesville. After McClellan's offensive against Richmond by way of the Peninsula had been defeated, General Lee sent his "left wing," composed of Jackson's corps, to Gordonsville to guard that place against Pope's threatened advance.

On August 9, Jackson attacked Pope's leading corps, under Banks, at Cedar Mountain. He won the field but Banks was reinforced and Jackson retired to Gordonsville. Here he was joined, August 15, by Lee with his "right wing," Longstreet's corps, raising the Confederate army to 55,000 men. Pope deployed his forces north of the Rapidan and awaited reinforcements from the army of McClellan, who had been ordered to abandon his Peninsula campaign and transfer his troops to Aquia Creek and Washington to assist Pope.

Hoping to destroy Pope before the latter should outnumber him through increments from McClellan, Lee attempted, August 20, to turn Pope's left. The Federals, however, retired behind the Rappahannock. Lee followed and, finding a frontal attack impracticable, decided to strike at Pope's communications.

On August 25, Jackson's "foot cavalry" started on a forced march for Thoroughfare Gap, to cross the Bull Run Mountains, cut Pope's communications with Washington at Manassas Junction, and destroy his supply base there. Meantime, by demonstrations along the Rappahannock, Longstreet engaged the attention of Pope, who did not fathom the intentions of Jackson until the latter, by a march of extraordinary rapidity, had reached Manassas, August 27.

Pope then faced about, directed his columns upon Manassas and endeavored to envelop Jackson. But the latter, after demolishing the Federal base, retired northwest to a strong, yet concealed, position overlooking Groveton. Here his troops rested, awaiting Lee and Longstreet, who, following Jackson's route, arrived at Thoroughfare Gap, August 28. Believing that from Manassas, Jackson had retreated north to the Centreville plateau, Pope ordered his scattered corps to concentrate on the latter place.

Jackson did not wish Pope to occupy this commanding position where, continually reinforced by McClellan's arriving troops, he would be too strong to be successfully attacked by Lee's united army. So, at the risk of suffering the assault of Pope's whole force before Longstreet could join him, Jackson, toward evening of August 28, deliberately disclosed his position by throwing two of his divisions, Taliaferro's and Ewell's, upon King's Federal division as the latter was marching east toward Centreville on the Warrenton Turnpike near Groveton. After

a stubborn contest King withdrew toward Manassas. The same evening Ricketts' Federal division, endeavoring to hold Thoroughfare Gap, was maneuvered out of it by Longstreet and retreated to Bristow, opening the road for Longstreet to unite with Jackson.

Advised of Jackson's location during the night of August 28, 29, Pope ordered his corps commanders to divert the march of their leg-weary columns toward Groveton and to attack Jackson, who Pope conceived to be retreating toward Thoroughfare, on the line Groveton-Sudley Spring. Fitz John Porter, whose corps was near Manassas, was instructed to move northwest on the Gainesville road and turn Jackson's right flank south of Groveton.

On the morning of the 29th, Sigel's (formerly Fremont's), Reno's Heintzelman's corps, from left to right, attacked Jackson, whose line lay behind an abandoned railroad grade northwest of Groveton. Their violent but uncoordinated attacks were all repulsed. About noon, Porter's advance, on the march toward Gainesville, encountered Longstreet's corps deploying west at Dawkins Branch, and halted. McDowell, whose corps was following Porter's, in obedience to Pope's orders moved his troops to a position on Sigel's left, near Groveton. Here, late in the afternoon, his leading division was attacked and driven back some distance by part of Longstreet's corps, at the same time that Jackson's men advanced somewhat in following up their repulse of Sigel, Reno, and Heintzelman.

During the night of August 29-30, the Confederates retired to their original strong positions. Although Pope knew on the evening of the 29th that Longstreet was up and in position on Jackson's right, the enemy's apparent retirement persuaded him afresh on the morning of the 30th that Lee was retreating toward Thoroughfare. He therefore ordered McDowell to take command on the field and push everything forward in pursuit. Porter's corps was to advance on the left, along the Warrenton Turnpike and Heintzelman's on the right, by the Sudley-Haymarket road. These corps were to be supported by all the remaining available troops.

While the Federals were forming for the pursuit, McDowell, shortly after noon, suddenly learned that the Confederates were not retreating but that, on the contrary, Longstreet's corps, in line of battle pivoting on its left near Groveton, was standing ready to advance toward the Federal line of retreat at the Stone Bridge over Bull Run, through the country south of the Warrenton Turnpike which Pope's left flank had neglected to occupy. To meet the threat, McDowell hastily withdrew troops from the supports of Porter and Heintzelman and improvised a line of battle south of the turnpike, extending eastward to Henry Hill.

About 3:00 P. M. Porter and Heintzelman advanced, to find Jackson still in position and offering him resistance. Enfiladed by artillery massed by Longstreet on Douglas Heights, west of Groveton, and deprived

of the supports necessary to press home their attack, the Federals, after a courageous effort, were everywhere repulsed. At this critical moment Longstreet and Jackson, directed by Lee, launched their continuous line of battle, five miles long, in a counter-attack in which was concentrated the striking power of practically every infantry organization of the Army of Northern Virginia. It was probably the greatest and most perfectly coordinated single attack of the Civil War.

The troops posted by McDowell south of the turnpike, by a stubborn, fighting retirement and a desperate defense of Henry Hill until night-fall, were able to prevent Longstreet from capturing the Stone Bridge and severing Pope's line of retreat. The Federal forces farther north moved off the field by this bridge and the fords of Bull Run above it. The rear guard withdrew from Henry Hill at midnight and on August 31, Pope's army was back in a defensive position on the Centreville plateau.

Unwilling to attack his antagonist there, Lee moved Jackson's corps by Sudley Ford around the Federal right to the Little River Turnpike to threaten Pope's communications with Washington. Anticipating this maneuver, Pope sent Stevens' and Kearny's divisions to check it. In a severe conflict at Chantilly on September 1, Stevens and Kearny were killed but the Confederate flanking movement was halted. During the next two days Pope's army retired within the defenses of Washington and on the 4th, Lee began moving his troops across the Potomac for the invasion of Maryland which ended at Antietam.

In Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Vol. II, pp. 499-500, the Federal losses in the second Manassas campaign are given as 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, and 4,263 captured or missing, total 14,462; the Confederate losses as 1,553 killed, 7,812 wounded, and 109 missing, total 9,474.

The same authority states (p.500) that the effective strength of the Federal army in the second battle of Manassas, inclusive of participating troops from McClellan's army, was about 63,000. That of the Confederate army is stated as 54,000. Lee's forces captured on the field 30 field guns and 20,000 stand of small arms.

(From Master Plan, Manassas National Battlefield Park)

SIGNIFICANCE OF

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN)

The second battle of Manassas took place on August 28-30, 1862, slightly more than thirteen months after the first battle. It differed greatly from the latter both in its nature and in its immediate consequences. Unlike the opening struggle on these fields it was not a contest between two masses of raw volunteers, striving courageously

but with blundering ineptitude, to overcome one another mainly by mere brute strength. Both armies had been physically hardened and stripped of weaklings by strenuous campaigning; both had learned in the fires of combat the essentials of minor tactics and the capital importance in battle of cohesion and unity of effort.

So much for the lower ranks on both sides, who executed the will of their leaders, whether or not that will was wisely applied, with a fidelity and courage beyond all praise. For the Confederate command, second Manassas was the culmination of one of the most brilliant sequences of strategic maneuvers in American military history; a notable demonstration, from first to last, of calculated audacity and expert coordination of effort. In this campaign the Army of Northern Virginia functioned perhaps more perfectly and built up a superb victory through more faultless team work than in any other through which it passed.

At the beginning one Federal army of 89,000 men lay on the James River a few miles below Richmond. A second, of 47,000, near Culpeper, supported on its left by a third force of 20,000 at the mouth of Aquia Creek, held all of Northern Virginia as far south as the Rapidan. At its conclusion every Federal soldier had been forced to or beyond the borders of the state, Washington instead of Richmond faced the threat of attack by a hostile army and the Federal government there was close to panic. As a direct result of his victory, General Lee found himself in a position probably more favorable for an invasion of the North than any which came to him later and he accordingly embarked on such an enterprise in the hope that it might induce Maryland to join fortunes with the South and perhaps persuade England and France, in view of Bragg's simultaneous advance into Kentucky, to recognize the Confederacy.

All this Lee, magnificently supported at every step by Jackson, Stuart, Longstreet, the two Hills, Ewell, and the rest of his able lieutenants, had accomplished with an army of 55,000 men against opposing forces approximating three times that number. His campaign and victory did much at the moment to counter-balance in the minds of the Southern people the Confederate reverses in the West; the loss of Missouri, the defeats of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Island No. 10, and the fall of Nashville, New Orleans and Memphis.

In the North most of the immediately apparent effects of the campaign were bad; naturally so, since they followed a series of reverses. Both the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia had been beaten and driven from Virginia. As Jefferson Davis wrote in The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government (Vol. 2, p. 276): "The objects of these campaigns had been frustrated, and the hostile designs against the coast of North Carolina and in Western Virginia thwarted by the withdrawal of the main body of the forces from those regions. . . . The war was thus transferred from the interior to the frontier, and the supplies of rich and productive districts were made accessible to our army."

The retreat of the Federals in more or less confusion to the immediate environs of Washington inevitably depressed the morale of the troops themselves and roused the fears of the authorities and the inhabitants of the city for the safety of the capital. Coupled with the simultaneous advance of Confederate armies under Kirby Smith and Bragg of Kentucky, threatening Cincinnati and Louisville, the situation spread dismay and gloom throughout the North.

Yet at Washington the consequences of second Manassas were not, in reality, altogether on the debit side. Both of the large armies which had been operating in the interior of Virginia had been brought or driven back to Washington and there united, placing an immense force, probably more than 110,000 strong, in exactly the right position for defending the capital or opposing the army of Lee in whatever operations he might next undertake. The resumption by General McClellan of the command of the combined armies, about September 5, had a most cheering effect upon the troops. After the disasters suffered under another general at second Manassas, the return of McClellan to leadership revived their confidence and enthusiasm as nothing else could have done.

However demoralizing may have been the worst effects of the defeat of August 30 while they lasted, they were limited to a very few days, first by McClellan's return to command, and second, by the immediate resumption of active operations. There was no long lapse of time, as there had been after the first battle of Manassas, during which the people and the armies of the North could explore the recesses of humiliation. Intelligence of the second battle of Manassas had hardly spread before it was overtaken by news of the Maryland campaign and then by that of the battle of Antietam, a heartening victory which frustrated the Confederate invasion of the North and turned Lee back into Virginia.

To turn to the broader field of international relations, Confederate success in the Manassas battle, indeed in the whole brilliant campaign leading up to it, failed to contribute much to Southern prospects for foreign intervention owing to the very rapidity with which events succeeded one another in the latter part of "the battle summer of 1862." In England governmental sentiment for several months had been running strongly in favor of mediation in the American conflict. Frank Lawrence Owsley, in King Cotton Diplomacy (p. 376), points out that on September 14, 1862, Lord Palmerston, British Prime Minister, wrote to Lord Russell, Foreign Secretary, "detailed accounts of the battles of August 29 and 30 between the Confederates and the Federals show that the latter got a very complete smashing and it seems not altogether unlikely that still greater disasters await them, and that even Washington or Baltimore may fall into the hands of the Confederates. If this should happen would it not be time for us to consider whether in such a state of things England and France might not address the contending parties and recommend an arrangement upon the basis of separation?"

Diplomatic documents of the period, quoted by Owsley (op. cit.) and by James F. Rhodes in his History of the United States, Vol. IV, show that there was an almost settled intention on the part of the British cabinet to offer intervention during October, 1862. But before the intention could be translated into action reports reached England of the "drawn" battle of Antietam. This battle, says Owsley (op. cit.)(p. 371) was actually "the death-blow of Confederate recognition." Palmerston and other interventionists entertained well-founded fears that British recognition of the Confederacy would cause the United States to declare war on Great Britain, which might result in "the possible rape of Canada and the probably destruction of British commerce and trade."

The British ruling classes were, in short, slowly being forced to realize with what tenacity the people of the United States clung to the ideals of an indestructible democracy upon which the republic had been founded, and to what lengths they would go in defense of those ideals. The firmness of the United States rather than any, as yet, weakness of the Confederacy, gave pause to British diplomacy, which chose to "wait awhile and see." The waiting continued from one indecisive moment to another until, some eight months later, after Gettysburg and Vicksburg, it became a settled policy of non-intervention.

It seems difficult to escape the conclusion that the second battle of Manassas, impressive though it was "in sound of fury of conflict," may seem nearly barren of enduring results for either side. It must be seen however, that it forms a vital link in the story of the war. Without this battle there could have been no invasion of the North, possibly no battle of Antietam. Probably the loss of this battle, demonstrating as it did the hazards of movement on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railway, had considerable influence in directing Burnside on Fredericksburg, and therefore, the Confederate successes in that vicinity in the winter and spring of 1862-3, direct precursors of Gettysburg, may be considered as resulting in large part from Second Manassas. As an example, on the one hand, of masterly generalship against disconcerting odds and, on the other, of the ineffective employment of fine troops and formidable resources, it must ever command thoughtful attention of those who practice and those who study the art of war.

(From Master Plan, Manassas National Battlefield Park)

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3. Patterns of Public Use

Manassas National Battlefield Park was designated a Federal area on May 10, 1940. Before the new administration-museum building was completed, the United States had entered World War II. Shortly after the outbreak of World War II, the Emergency Relief Program ended, and the 40 - 60 relief employees who had been carrying on park development and maintenance activities were terminated. All development work stopped; during the years, 1942-45, there were only two employees on duty at the park--a Custodian and a laborer. During these years only a small part of the most critical maintenance work could be accomplished. Large sections of the park reverted to scrub pine and bramble; signs, roads, fences, and buildings deteriorated. Plans for the installation of interpretive devices had to be laid aside.

(a) Number of Visitors

The administration-museum building was not opened to the public until early 1942. Due to the fact that the United States had already entered World War II when the new museum building was completed, visitation for the first four years the park was open to the public was quite small, and limited largely to organized military groups.

Visitation by years during the period from 1941 to 1951 was as follows:

1941 -	7,735	1947 -	8,199
1942 -	5,567	1948 -	12,099
1943 -	11,281	1949 -	28,447
1944 -	5,039	1950 -	43,378
1945 -	5,772	1951 -	66,499
1946 -	7,317		<u>201,333</u>

(b) Seasonal Distribution

Summer, fall, spring, and winter, in that order, are the periods of heaviest visitation. July and August show heaviest visitation; December and January show the lightest visitation.

(c) Weekly Distribution

The eight weeks beginning with July 1, show the heaviest weekly distribution in the year. Sunday, Saturday, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Tuesday, Thursday, in that order, are the days of heaviest visitation in a typical summer month.

(d) Place of Origin or Types

Approximately one fifth of our visitors are from Virginia. We have no way of furnishing a breakdown between state and local

visitation. There follows a list of the ten states from which we have the greatest number of visitors

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Virginia | 6. Ohio |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 7. California |
| 3. District of Columbia | 8. New Jersey |
| 4. New York | 9. West Virginia |
| 5. Maryland | 10. Illinois |

During the past ten years, the park has been visited by citizens from the following foreign countries:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Africa | Jamaica |
| Argentina | Japan |
| Aruba | Latvia |
| Australia | Mexico |
| Bermuda | Morocco |
| Brazil | Netherlands |
| British West Indies | New Zealand |
| Canada | Norway |
| Chile | Nova Scotia |
| China | Philippines |
| Costa Rica | Poland |
| Cuba | Portugal |
| Curacao | Russia |
| Denmark | Scotland |
| Dutch West Indies | Singapore |
| Ecuador | South Africa |
| Egypt | Spain |
| England | Sumatra |
| France | Sweden |
| Germany | Switzerland |
| Greece | Trieste |
| Guatemala | Turkey |
| Haiti | Uruguay |
| Honduras | Venezuela |
| Hungary | |
| India | Territories and Possessions: |
| Indonesia | Alaska |
| Iran | Canal Zone |
| Iraq | Hawaii |
| Ireland | Guam |
| Italy | Puerto Rico |

Military use of Manassas National Battlefield Park has been regular and constantly large since the park was opened to the public. During the World War II years, the Marine Base at Quantico regularly sent marine officers of each training class to Manassas for a study of the battlefields, and a lecture on the two Manassas battles. During the period, 1942-1944, more than 15,000 marine

officers in training at Quantico were furnished this interpretive service by park personnel. We still have groups from Quantico Marine Base, Quantico, Virginia, Fort Belvoir, A. P. Hill Military Reservation, and Vint Hill Farms, Warrenton, Virginia. During the summer of 1951, army authorities at Fort Belvoir sent a class of 80 ROTC Second Lieutenants a day to the park until the entire summer ROTC Class of 1380 had had a full day at the park for a study of the battlefields of Manassas and a lecture on the two battles. During the same period, the Marine Base at Quantico sent to the park three large groups of officers for lectures on the Manassas battles, and a study of the Manassas battlefields.

We have had steadily increasing numbers of school groups since the electric map was installed as an interpretive device in May of 1949. During April, May, and June of 1951, we had 48 school groups totaling 2009 students on tours to the park. The school groups look over the museum displays, see the two battles illustrated on the electric map, with narration adjusted to their age level, and take a walking tour of the Henry Hill section of the park. The following tabulation illustrates the steady increase over the last four year period in the number of school groups handled at this park:

	No. groups	No. of students
April, May, June, 1948	2	48
April, May, June, 1949	9	325
April, May, June, 1950	40	1,334
April, May, June, 1951	48	2,009

(e) Duration of Stay

There are no overnight facilities in the park; all of our visitors are day visitors. We have no statistics to use in arriving at an exact average length of stay in the park. It is estimated, however, that the average length of stay in the park is one hour.

(f) Means of Travel

All of our visitors arrive at the park entrance via Virginia Route 234, which passes through the park directly by our entrance road. The greatest number get on Route 234 from U. S. Highway 29-211, which is only 400 yards from our entrance road, and the second largest number get on Route 234 from U. S. Highway 1, which is 23 miles from the park entrance. The entrance road is the most heavily used park road; the Chinn Farm Road receives the next heaviest visitation.

(g) Effect of Natural Factors

Narrative historical markers, and interpretive devices used on the self-guided tour are left in place all year. The climate is mild enough to make it possible to cover the battlefield during most of the winter season. While our visitation is decidedly heavier in summer, fall, and spring than in winter, we are near enough to trunk highways and a large metropolitan center (Washington, D. C.) to have year round visitation. Our winter visitation has, in fact, shown an even larger increase than our summer visitation over the past three years.

(h) Activities of Park Visitors

The two principal activities of our park visitors are museum visiting and going over the battlefield, either on foot or in cars. The self-guided tour provides a walk over the Henry Hill section of the park that is most attractive. The roads through the Chinn Farm section of the park provide a drive that is particularly pleasant in the warm summer months. The picnic area is used by many park visitors during the summer, spring, and fall seasons. The park provides many points of interest for the individual, whose hobby is photography.

4. Interpretive Program

(a) Initial Visitor Reception

Existing

Just to the left of the entrance door in the lobby of the administration-museum building, is a dutch door with shelf used as a reception desk by the person on duty. The visitor is greeted by the individual on duty immediately on entering the museum building, furnished with information regarding the facilities available in the museum building, and given a brief orientation. In the lobby are photographs showing points of interest in the park, a panel showing displays from the free publications of all of the other National Park Service areas in Virginia, the exhibit of the month in a small case, a supply of for sale and free park literature, a registration desk, a comfortable sofa, and a simple dramatically flag framed wall panel stating: "Here was fought the opening battle of the Civil War, and here one year later a signal Confederate victory paved the way for Lee's first invasion of the North."

Visitors during nine months of the year are greeted and furnished interpretive services by either the Superintendent or the Historical Aide, as these are the only two permanent full time employees, other than the two park laborers. For

the past two years, (1950-1951,) we have had a seasonal Ranger-Historian on duty during the summer months to assist in interpretive and protective work.

Proposed

The museum lobby was completely done over a little more than two years ago when our new museum installation was completed. It is attractive and functional. No new facilities are needed at this time in the lobby of the administration-museum building.

(b) Interpretive Center Existing

The administration-museum building, located on Henry Hill, serves as the center for the park interpretive program. The beautiful modern administration-museum building, erected in 1941-1942, houses a colorful modern museum, administrative offices (Superintendent's office, General office, now used as a map room, and a Historian's office), a library of approximately 850 volumes, and rest rooms.

The museum consists of one large display room (37' 5" x 27') and one small display room (20' x 27'). The main display room contains relics of the two battles; graphic interpretive devices exhibited in such a manner as to tell the story of the two battles in narrative sequence, and a diorama, showing the battle scene in miniature. The smaller exhibit room contains an arms display, a medical exhibit case, the electric map, and seating space for 66 individuals. This room is used as a lecture room to tell the story of the two battles, graphically illustrated with the electric map.

The library contains approximately 850 volumes. Among the rare books we have acquired by donation are a number of volumes from the library of Major General Fitz John Porter. Many of the Porter books contain marginal notations in Porter's handwriting. Included in the library is an excellent collection of battle maps, and troop position maps relating to the battles fought in this area. Next door to the library is an office used as a reading room. This room contains a set of the Photographic History of the Civil War, Battles and Leaders, two excellent painted tactical maps of First and Second Manassas, the Beauregard Map, the Base Historical Map, and the Robert E. Lee Russell Maps on Second Manassas. This room, which contains standard reference works, but no rare books, can, therefore, be used by visitors without supervision. The room affords an excellent view of the battlefield, and is especially useful in periods of disagreeable weather when it is not possible to go over the field.

One of the finest interpretive points available in any of the Civil War areas is the flagstone terrace on the north side of the administration-museum building. From this point, the battlefield of the first Manassas appears almost like a huge relief map, and many of the land marks of second Manassas are visible in the distance. The terrace is used as an interpretive station whenever weather permits.

Proposed

Two additional electric maps are needed to supplement the electric map which has been in use for the past two and a half years. The map now in use does a beautiful job of telling an overall picture of the events leading up to each of the two Manassas battles. The scale used on the large map is such that it is not possible to show tactical details of the two battles. Floor space is available beside the present electric map to install two additional maps--one showing the field of First Manassas in blown up detail, and the other showing the field of Second Manassas in complete detail.

It would be desirable to obtain a wire or tape recording of the talk used in connection with the electric map, for use when large numbers of comparatively small groups wish to see the map in operation.

(c) Typical Park Tour Routes

Existing

The principal park tour is a walking self-guided tour over the Henry Hill section of the park. The tour starts at the administration-museum building, and takes the visitor to seven of the most interesting points on the battlefield of first Manassas. Each of the self-guided tour markers contains a text under glass, and an arrow on top giving directions and distance to the next marker. The complete tour is a 1.4 mile walk, taking about one and one-half hours.

In addition to the self-guided walking tour described above, park visitors are directed on a motor tour that starts from the administration-museum building on Henry Hill, and proceeds as follows:

Step 1 - Proceed on entrance road to State Highway 234, cross highway, and follow Chinn Branch Road to Chinn Farm Road. Turn right on Chinn Farm Road and follow it to the Chinn House Site. Foundations and chimney bases mark the site of the Chinn House. Two temporary narrative historical markers give facts

concerning the Chinn House and the part it played in the First and Second Battles of Manassas.

Stop 2 - Follow Chinn Farm road to the top of Chinn Ridge, turn right and proceed to Chinn Ridge Overlook. Chinn Ridge Overlook affords a magnificent view of the valley of Young's Branch, Matthews Hill, and Henry Hill. The Stone House, the Henry House, and the Administration-Museum Building are visible from Chinn Ridge Overlook. A temporary narrative historical marker points out that the ground on which the overlook is built was occupied by the left of Howard's brigade when it was outflanked in the late afternoon of July 21, 1861 by Confederate forces under Early and Elzey, and enfiladed by Confederate artillery fire from near the Chinn House, causing it to begin the retreat which eventually involved the entire Union army.

Stop 3 - Follow Chinn Farm Road back to Virginia Highway 234, turn left and follow Route 234 for about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to U. S. Highway 29-211. Turn left on Route 29-211, and proceed one mile to the Dogan House, at the intersection of U. S. Highway 29-211 and County Road 622. Turn right and park on Route 622. A permanent metal park narrative historical marker gives essential facts concerning the Dogan House, which is the only structure on the field of Second Manassas dating back to 1862.

Stop 4 - Continue north on 622 for two miles to Sudley Church at the intersection of Route 622 and Route 234. Turn right on Route 234 and park in front of Sudley Church. From the hill on which Sudley Church stands a good view is afforded of the terrain over which McDowell's forces passed in a movement to outflank Confederate forces on the morning of July 21, 1861. There are no historical markers in the Sudley Church area.

Stop 5 - Drive south for two miles on Route 234 to the Stone House located at the intersection of Route 234 and U. S. Highway 29-211. Park at the Stone House. This beautiful old residence was used as a hospital in both battles, and still bears visible scars from the shelling it received during the Manassas battles. No park narrative historical markers have been erected in the immediate Stone House area, but the State Conservation Commission has four permanent metal historical markers directly across the highway eighty feet from the Stone House.

Stop 6 - Turn left off 234 onto U. S. Highway 29-211 and proceed east $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on this highway to the Stone Bridge over

Bull Run. The Stone Bridge is owned by the Virginia Department of Highways. The Highway Department has built a small turnout and parking area at the east end of the bridge, and the Virginia Conservation Commission has provided two metal narrative markers that give a very good account of the connection the Stone Bridge had with the First and Second Battles of Manassas

Proposed

As soon as additional narrative historical markers can be provided it is proposed to expand the self guided walking tour on the battlefield of First Manassas. The revised tour will include eleven stops instead of the seven now included in the tour.

The battlefield of Second Manassas is at present entirely unmarked and undeveloped. With the exception of a narrative marker which a visitor's donation of \$100 made it possible for us to place at the Dogan House, there are no narrative historical markers on the entire second battlefield area. As soon as the second battlefield area can be adequately marked, developed, and maintained, it is proposed to develop a walking tour (self guided) over this section of the park, with an adequate trail to the Deep Cut, the Dump, and other points of interest along the unfinished railway. In addition to narrative historical markers, trailside exhibits should be provided at the Dogan House, at the Deep Cut, and at the point just south of Sudley Church where Highway 234 intersects the unfinished railway.

When the field of Second Manassas is adequately developed, marked, and maintained, the motor tour of the park should be revised to include a stop at the point where Route 622 intersects the unfinished railway, and at the proposed overlook on Mathews Hill.

Conducted Trips

Existing

There are at present no regularly scheduled conducted trips offered in this park. The only conducted trips offered are the trips provided for organized groups who have notified us in advance of their arrival, and requested such service. The trips vary widely depending on the age, interest, and time limitation of the individuals in the group. A typical conducted tour for a previously scheduled bus caravan of tourists in one of the National Capital Parks outings would include

a walking tour of Henry Hill including stops at the Jackson Statue, the line of Confederate Artillery batteries, the Henry House, Judith Henry's grave, Imboden's first position northeast of the Henry House, position of Ricketts' and Griffin's artillery, and back to the administration-museum building. The groups are then taken by bus or automobile caravan on our park motor tour discussed above under (c), with stops and a brief interpretive talk at each point listed. This type tour varies according to the age, interest, and time limitation of the group taking the conducted tour. A conducted trip for a seventh grade school group may last less than an hour, while a conducted trip for a group of senior officers from the Marine Base at Quantico may last three or four hours.

Manassas is a new area that is growing rapidly. Visitation has increased approximately nine times in the past four years at Manassas, while there has been no increase during the past four years in the full time personnel available for handling visitors [Superintendent and Historical Aide made up administrative - protective - interpretive force in 1948 and the same situation prevails in 1952. A Seasonal Ranger-Historian was made available during the summer of 1950-1951]. The acute shortage of personnel makes it increasingly difficult to handle requests for conducted trips. So far we have not turned down any organized group which has made an advance request for such service.

Proposed

As visitation increases, we propose, when the necessary help is provided, to try out regularly scheduled conducted trips during the heavy travel season. The trips would, in general, follow the route outlined under (c).

(e) Lectures

Existing

Much that has been said above concerning conducted trips applies also to lectures. There are no regularly scheduled lectures given in the park, but lectures are given to groups who make advance arrangements for this service. All of our school groups, and scheduled bus tour groups are given a lecture on the two battles, illustrated with the electric map. The smaller exhibit room in the museum which contains the electric map is used for the park lectures. There are 56 comfortable chairs that remain in place in this room facing the electric map for seating individuals attending the park lecture. Additional chairs can be moved in for seating up to 80 visitors when large groups are handled. The lecture is varied to

suit the age level, interest, and time limitation of the visiting group. A lecture illustrated with the electric map for a scheduled tour group may take 20 - 25 minutes for both battles, while a group of Army Officers may be given a lecture of one and a half hours on each battle before touring the field. The terrace of the museum building, overlooking the battle fields, is often used to give a brief orientation lecture to groups scheduled for the electric map lecture, or to groups whose time is too limited for the electric map lecture. The terrace provides seating space for 100 people. Experiment has shown that both inside and outside lectures are many times as effective when visitors can be comfortably seated during the lecture than is the case when the lecture is delivered to a standing audience.

Proposed

When sufficient personnel is provided, it is proposed to have the electric map operated on a regular schedule during the heavy travel season. We experimented during the summer months of 1950-1951 with scheduled runs on the electric map on Sunday afternoons at 3:00, 4:00, & 5:00 p.m. The results were very satisfactory and a capacity crowd attended most of the Sunday afternoon lectures. It was quite a difficult schedule to keep up with the limited personnel available, but the trial demonstrated that there was a definite demand for the service.

We do not have complete records on the total number of lectures given over a period of years. They have increased tremendously since the electric map was installed in May 1949. In addition to the Sunday afternoon tourist groups, the scheduled bus caravans and other scheduled organized groups, our records show that during 1951 map lectures were given to ; 17 groups of Army Officers from Fort Belvoir totaling 1380, 3 groups of Marine Officers from Quantico, totaling 227, and 46 organized school groups totaling 1921 students.

(f) Publications

Existing

Free:

1. Manassas National Battlefield Park (2-fold folder)
2. The Virginia Battlefields Tour From Manassas to Appomattox (Only a few on hand)
3. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (3-fold folder)
4. Richmond National Battlefield Park (2-fold folder) (Very few on hand)

For Sale:

1. Manassas National Battlefield Park (16 page booklet on sale for 15¢ per copy)

Proposed

1. Manassas National Battlefield Park (Historical Handbook-48pp)
(For Sale - Now en route to printer)

(g) Work Shop Facilities

Existing

On the first floor of the administration building is a Superintendent's Office, a Historian's Office, a General Office, and a Library. There is an unheated workroom downstairs used as a workroom for making up exhibits, painting, etc. A full attic over all but the museum wing of the headquarters building, provides adequate storage space for materials not currently on exhibit, the study collection, etc.

Proposed

No additions proposed.

(h) Incidental Interpretive Facilities

Existing

Our picnic area affords a pleasant eating place for park visitors who bring lunches in order to spend a considerable time at the park.

The Virginia State Conservation Commission has been quite generous in providing historical markers on Route 29-211 for several miles on each side of the park pointing out various spots where actions leading up to the two Manassas battles took place.

The Virginia Highway Department has provided spaces to pull off the Highway and park in front of the Stone House, and at the east end of the Stone Bridge.

Proposed

None.

(i) Facilities of Cooperating Agencies

Existing - None.

(j) Concessioner Interpretive Facilities & Personnel

Existing - None.

(k) Special Problems

Our greatest problem here stems from the fact that Manassas is a comparatively new area that has shown a phenomenally rapid increase in visitation for each of the past four years. Although our visitation has increased approximately nine times in the past four years, and new interpretive points (Stone House, Dogan House) have been acquired, a Superintendent and one Historical Aide, the same permanent staff on duty in 1948, are attempting to absorb this tremendous increase in visitation, keep the park and museum open seven days a week, and furnish interpretive service seven days a week. The only increase in personnel has been the assignment of a Seasonal Ranger-Historian for the summer months during the past two years.

Proper protection and maintenance of the park is not possible with our present staff. As an example, there is no protection on Saturday other than in the section immediately around the administration-museum area. The Superintendent is the only employee on duty on Saturday, as the two laborers are off on Saturday and Sunday, and Friday and Saturday are lieu days for the Historical Aide. Visitors to other parts of the park are free to carry on any vandalism or depredations that may come to mind, as the only employee on duty is tied down for the entire day with visitors in the administration-museum building, and is unable to leave this building unattended for a minute.

MASTER PLAN
Development Outline
Signature

Prepared by James B. Myers, Superintendent

Date Completed 3/7/52

Name and Title

Reviewed

Regional Office

Washington Office

Architect E. W. Archmann ^{acting} 3/20/52

Landscape

Architect V. R. Bridgote 3/20/52

Engineer John B. Kenna ^{acting} 2/20/52

Forestry Pred H. Arnold

History James W. Halland 3/21/52

Natural

History

Public

Services

Lands Allyn P. Busley 3/10/52

Safety

Recreation Allyn P. Busley 3/10/52

Dick Sutton 4/29/52

W. G. Carnes 6-6-52

Frank Kittredge 4-28-52

L. J. Cook 5-9-52

Rogers W. Young 6/6/52

Frank, P. B. 5/8/52

Bales, Lerner 5/6/52

Recommended

James B. Myers
Superintendent

Date MAR 7 1952

Proctor, J., Acting
Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)

Date Mar. 24, 1952

E. M. Hill
Actg. Regional Director

Date 3-25-52

W. G. Carnes
Chief of Planning and Construction

Date 7-9-52

Approved

Ronald F. Lee
ACTING Director

Date 12-24-52

MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

F O R E S T R Y

The only forestry problems involved in the area are covered in this outline. Other subjects prescribed for this section in the NPS Administrative Manual are omitted, as authorized in Acting Director Tolson's memorandum of July 1, 1952, to the Regional Director, Region One, file reference D1815 REG 1-D.

(3) Building Fire Control

(a) History

No building fires on Service record.

(c) Prevention and Hazard Reduction

Thirteen of the 16 buildings in the area are of frame construction, and most of them have tar paper or metal roofs and wood floors. The administration-museum building and the Stone House are of stone construction. The superintendent's residence is brick. Seven temporary frame structures in the utility area, used to store park equipment, tools, and materials, are considered highly inflammable, and are exposed to an exterior hazard of closely bordering woods. Maintenance of protective clearances around buildings, good housekeeping conditions, proper storage of combustibles, and observance of safe operations and inspection requirements are particularly important in the utility group because of those conditions.

(d) Organization

A staff of five year-long and two seasonal personnel is available for protection of park property during working hours. The superintendent, two other employees, and three permittees, with their respective families, reside within the area. Outside assistance in case of fire is available from the Manassas Volunteer Fire Department, six miles away.

(e) Training

The superintendent has participated in Service fire control training programs and provides periodic training in fire prevention, use of available fire equipment, and fire suppression practices.

(f) Facilities and Equipment

The following fire extinguishers are on hand and appropriately placed:

Calcium chloride, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	10
Carbon tetrachloride, 1 gal.	3
Soda-acid, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	4

About 100 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose is available for use at two fire hydrants in the utility area, and the administration-museum building has two 50-foot lengths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose. The main water supply is pumped from a well about 380 feet deep and stored in a 3,000 gallon pressure tank.

(6) Vegetation Management

(a) Revegetation

Two gradually declining groups of old oak trees are landmarks related to the first battle. If groups of oak trees are to be maintained indefinitely in those locations, periodic advance replacement plantings of young oaks will be necessary.

When left undisturbed, existing open fields in the area revert to pine and other forest growth rapidly and densely. Therefore, except as indicated above, no artificial reforestation is necessary for restoration of wooded areas in accordance with the historic base map.

(b) Special Shade Tree Care

The park contains approximately 250 historic, shade, ornamental, and roadside trees which are in such locations as to need periodic treatment, chiefly pruning, to keep them in reasonably good

condition as regards safety, health, and appearance. Some Eastern redcedars in the area are infected by a cedar rust disease (not cedar-apple rust) which apparently has caused the death of some trees and many branches on others. These trees will require special care, mostly in pruning, to help control this condition.

(e) Vista Clearing and Other Cutting

For the reason explained in the second paragraph of (6) (a) above, clearing of existing woods to restore open conditions in accordance with the historic base map, and subsequent maintenance thereafter, require recurrent cutting unless such areas are assigned to appropriate agricultural uses.

BT Campbell Forester

Date 11/4/53

Prepared by Fred N. Arnold Regional Forester Date 11/4/53
Name and Title

REVIEWED

Regional Office

Washington Office

Acting Architect	<u>E. W. Rademan</u>	<u>11/16/53</u>	<u>Sutton</u>	<u>1/19</u>
Landscape Architect	<u>Hodge Hanson</u>	<u>11/13/53</u>	<u>Carus</u>	<u>1/20</u>
Engineer	<u>Erving Jr.</u>	<u>11/10/53</u>		
Forestry	<u>Fred N. Arnold</u>		<u>J. F. Cook</u>	<u>11/25/53</u>
History Natural History	<u>James W. Holland</u>	<u>11/12/53</u>	<u>Chas. W. Porter</u>	<u>11/15/53</u>
Public Services	<u>E. V. Ruschman</u>	<u>11/12/53</u>		
Lands	<u>Allegre P. Busley</u>	<u>11/10/53</u>		
Safety				
Recreation	<u>Allegre P. Busley</u>	<u>11/10/53</u>		

RECOMMENDED

<u>James B. Myers</u>	Superintendent	Date	<u>11/6/53</u>
<u>Daniel L. Key</u>	Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)	Date	<u>11/17/53</u>
<u>Daniel L. Key</u>	Acting Regional Director	Date	<u>11/18/53</u>
<u>W. S. Carnes</u>	Acting Chief of Design and Construction	Date	<u>1/26/54</u>

APPROVED

[Signature] Acting Director Date MAR 1954

DEVELOPED AREAS

1940

EXISTING1. UTILITY AREA (Temporary Field Headquarters)

While this area was developed primarily for the ERA equipment storage and repair, it will function as the permanent Utility Group for some time to come. The buildings may be replaced at some future date by more permanent structures when the maintenance of the present buildings becomes too large.

Water is supplied from a deep well with large flow. No pump or storage equipment has been installed to date. This same supply will be piped from this source to the proposed Museum-Administration Building east of the Manassas-Sudley road on the Henry Hill.

The existing group consists of the following units:

a. Tool House and Material Storage	30'0" x 30'0"
b. Oil House	8'0" x 10'0"
c. Repair Shop	20'0" x 20'0"
d. Blacksmith Shop	16'0" x 20'0"
e. Equipment Storage	24'0" x 120'0" (12 stalls)
f. Field Office - drafting room	18'0" x 30'0"
g. Material Storage	24'0" x 36'0"
h. Grease Rack	
i. Gasoline Tank and Pump	

It is proposed to add to the Material Storage Building (g); to construct a well and pump house, install a water storage tank and small supply lines to the Tool House (a), Repair Shop (c) and Wash Rack; and to enclose the whole area with a six-foot woven wire fence.

It is expected that the existing pit latrine will continue to function satisfactorily for sewerage disposal.

Telephone and power have not been installed. The existing service lines are located along the Manassas-Sudley road. Installations are proposed as funds for materials become available.

The detail development plan indicates a proposed employee's residence. The size of the building shown should be considered only as an indication and will be revised as more mature studies of needs and conditions are made available.

2. PROPOSED MUSEUM-ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

This building is to be located on the high ground southeast of the Henry House and known as Henry Hill. Fifty-six thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress in 1939 for the construction of this building. The building will provide lobby space, administrative offices, toilet facilities for staff and public, a large museum room, etc.

The building will have a direct relation to the equestrian statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which will be on an end axis of a terrace to be built off the northwest side of the museum room. This terrace overlooks the Youngs Branch Valley and the main battlefield area. It will be used as a location for interpreting the historical activity. The statue will be approximately a hundred yards northeast of the building.

The entrance road to the Administration Building will be over park road that will be placed somewhat in a relationship of a historic road that crossed the Henry Farm and connected the Manassas-Sudley road with the Robinson road.

The road will be sufficient distance from the building to permit a formal approach to the portico of the building and provide space for parking visitors' cars.

UTILITIES - It is expected that water will be supplied from the deep well at the utility area.

Septic tanks and a tile field will provide sewerage disposal on the slope to the west of the building.

Telephone and power lines may be taken off the overhead trunk lines along the Manassas-Sudley road and brought in underground to the building - location to be determined.

3. OUTDOOR LUNCHING FACILITIES

It is proposed that all lunching facilities be centralized at a site on the Henry Robinson farm northeast of the Administration Building. It is expected that this concentration and location will facilitate control, maintenance, and use of this activity. Further, the site is the best on the park area for this use. It is an old pastured woodlands with the native trees widely separated and interspaced with shrub enclosed glades. The woodland is so situated that it is distant from any of the park roads and the sylvan beauty would be enjoyed by the visitors only if directed to the section for an objective. This same condition will keep the activity unobtrusive to the historical phases of the field. The area is also on high ground with good ventilation and surface drainage. The section is also large enough to spread out the activity and not despoil the site by crowding, as has been done in the temporary area now in use on the Chinn farm. The latter set-up is proposed for obliteration when the new site is sufficiently developed.

It is proposed to furnish only the bare necessities in the development, namely,

1. Pit Latrines
2. Drinking Fountains
3. Tables and Benches
4. Refuse Containers.

4. CHINN HOUSE RESTORATION

From information at hand the northeast portion of this house was built in 1790. During the war the building was used by northern and southern troops as a hospital and was fought around considerably. This restoration is needed to revivify this end of the field. The use of the building is still undetermined. It has been suggested as a Superintendent's Residence, but its conspicuous location and questionable adaptation to modern utility, installations, and requirements make this use questionable.

Restoration of the exterior and the development of the surrounding landscape as an exhibit of a typical well-to-do farm house would be of sufficient value to warrant the effort of restoration, since there is no other exhibit of such a farm group of that general locality and time in existence.

5. PROPOSED RESTORATION OF ROBINSON HOUSE

This building may well be preserved and developed as an employee's residence. It is centrally located to permit quick access to all parts of the field; it is screened by a bank from the highway; and is needed in the picture of the battle scene from the Administration Building on the Henry Hill. Judging from the war-time pictures there was quite a group of out buildings of simple construction--some of which could be put to modern usage along with the reconditioned house.

6. PROPOSED RECONDITIONING OF FORMER FANNIE LEE HENRY HOUSE
(For Superintendent's Residence)

This house is semi-modern and should be adaptable to a convenient, modern dwelling. The site is most desirable being on a promontory into the Bull Run valley and commands a long view and panorama over the basin. The farm buildings are in a poor condition and should be razed. New and serviceable outbuildings, (garage, tool house, etc.), should be designed and worked into a landscape plan which would bring out the full advantages of the site.

With the construction of the entrance road to the Administration Building, this site will be readily accessible to and from the headquarters. Access to this residence from the Robinson road could be over a portion of the proposed Bull Run Drive that traverses government owned land, to Lewis Ford, and a spur into the residence area.

Telephone and power are available from the Ball's Ford road via the Robinson Road. Well water is available at the site, as is ample space for sewage disposal.

7. PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF HENRY HOUSE TO ITS WARTIME FORM

The wartime Henry House was not a costly structure, nor were the outbuildings. This group is so important as a part of the picture of the first battle from the proposed museum that the reconstruction of the exterior features is justified in many ways. Most of the material could be obtained from the area and processed and put into place by the existing work agency.

This area is in need of considerable research before any moves can be taken; but in priority this work should come shortly after the Administration Building.

All utilities could be supplied through the Administration Building. The present post war structure should be obliterated.

8. PROPOSED RECONDITIONING OF SUDLEY MANSION

If and when the property around Sudley is acquired, it would seem logical to repair and modernize the old Sudley homestead. The building is in fair condition at this time but is going down fast under tenant occupation. The general location would function as an employee's residence for the protection of that end of the field and would be a stopping place in the historic tour for the description of McDowell's flanking march and the situation of the two armies at the opening of the first battle.

9. PROPOSED INFORMATION STATIONS

Two information stations are indicated for the purpose of furnishing historic information and guidance to the park visitors. These are located at points some distance from the museum and are considered necessary as an educational feature.

(a) At the battery position in the southwest fork of the Centreville-Manassas highway and the Lee Highway. From this point, the Confederate fortifications may be shown and the system of defence by the Confederates; the plan of attack of the Union forces; McDowell's flank march, etc. described. The point commands an extensive panorama to the west.

This station should be manned, and provided with field maps and other descriptive material.

Water supply and sanitary facilities should not be necessary at this site since there is an abundance of gas stations and private concessions close at hand furnishing comfort facilities.

(b) Is located on the property owned on the second battlefield along the west side of the Groveton-Sudley road, State Highway Route 622. At this location the visitor should be given a detailed description of the second battle which centered around this location.

The railroad grade which crosses Route 622 near here, marks the general line of Jackson's position, August 23-30, 1862, at the point where most of the Federal attacks centered.

10. RESTORE LINE OF MILITARY SUPPLY RAILROAD
(Manassas Station to Centreville)

It is suggested that part of this old road bed be cleared on the area indicated for acquisition. Some means such as large stepping stones or foot bridge should be provided across Bull Run and a foot trail opened up from the Bull Run road northward. The section of the railroad between the southern acquisition line and the Run might be restored as a historical exhibit. A parking space is shown near the location where the railroad alignment crosses the Bull Run road. It is considered that visitors may park, inspect the Confederate earthworks and the railroad, then hike up the railroad line if they are sufficiently interested.

The length of the acquisition shown for this feature is open for discussion. The length indicated is approximately three miles. It is thought that perhaps the part within the acquisition strip along Bull Run would be sufficient as it represents about a mile and could be enough to demonstrate the railroad. The remainder is apt to be inaccessible and difficult to supervise and maintain and may give a diminishing return in historical interest.

11. RESTORATION OF SECTION OF MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD

It is considered advisable to actually restore a portion of this railroad grade, as part of the historic scene where it crosses the government owned land on the west side of the Groveton-Sudley road. The information stations and parking space would be developed near the intersection of the railroad and the highway. From this point a foot trail is proposed running both ways along the old railroad alignment as far as it traverses the proposed acquisition.

12. MARKERS

Additional directional and informative markers are necessary. These locations are not indicated since there is need of further study for a general plan worked out in conjunction with the organized tour plans by the interested technical branches.

These markers would be coordinated with the existing sixty-two now distributed over the whole field of military activity.

Official property corner markers will be set on all exterior boundary lines.

13. FENCES

The program of historic fence restoration will go forward as funds permit. There may be locations along the property lines where modern wire fences will be necessary to protect the property. In such cases where the fence is prominent, it will be necessary to mask the modern fence with the old type.

14. REPAIRS TO UNION MONUMENTS

Both these monuments are in a poor state of repair and need to be trued up and reset. If it is reasonable, ample foundations should be constructed to support the structures and drain properly. To preserve the old character the stones should be set up dry or else all mortar confined to the interior and used only for bonding.

Master Plan Development Outline

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

BUILDINGS

d. Buildings

(1) General

The Stone House and the Dogan House are the only buildings remaining on the battlefields of Manassas that were in existence in 1861-1862. The Henry House and the Robinson House are old houses that occupy the site of buildings standing at the time the First Battle of Manassas was fought, but neither of the buildings is a replica of the original house that occupied the site.

The Caldwell House and the Collins House are non-historic farm houses that were acquired during the land acquisition program of 1936-1939. The Collins House is in very poor condition and the Caldwell House is in only fair condition.

Our utility area buildings are temporary wooden buildings with tar paper roofs built during the ERA program in the period 1937-1940.

The administration-museum building was built by contract in 1941 at a cost of \$54,000. The building is of stone, cinder block, and masonry construction, with steel framing.

We have no unusual conditions of climate or terrain that would particularly influence the character and type of buildings within the area. All of the buildings on park property are wood with exception of the Stone House and the Administration-Museum building.

MASTER PLANS
 Development Outline
 Buildings Chart

NUMBER	NAME AND CAPACITY	EXISTING	PROPOSED	OWNER			USE				LOCATION							NOTES				
				NPS	CONCESS.	OTHER	ADMIN.	RESID.	UTILITY	VISITORS	HENRY HILL	ROBINSON FARM	2nd BTL FIELD A.	CHINN FARM	UTILITY AREA	AYERS FARM	OTHER					
1.	Admin. - Museum Bldg.	X		X			X															
2	Henry House	X		X			X														Used as quarters by Park employee	
3	Collins House	X		X			X														Occupied by Special Use Permittee	
4	Robinson House	X		X			X														Used as quarters by Park employee	
5	Caldwell House	X		X			X														Occupied by Special Use Permittee	
6	Paint Shop	X		X			X															
7	Equipment Shed	X		X			X															
8	Garage	X		X			X															
9	Oil House	X		X			X															
10	Blacksmith Shop	X		X			X															
11	Tool Shop	X		X			X															
12	Lumber Shed	X		X			X															
13	Meat House - Caldwell	X		X			X														Occupied by Special Use Permittee	
14	Dogan House	X		X			X															
15	Stone House	X		X			X															Occupied by Special Use Permittee

MASTER PLAN
DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

Buildings
December 1952
Page 3 of 3

Prepared by James B. Myers, Superintendent
Name and Title

Date December 3, 1952

Reviewed

Regional Office

Washington Office

Architect Robert E. Smith 1-9-53

Landscape Y. Z. Sedgwick 1/9/53

Architect Y. Z. Sedgwick 1/9/53

Engineer John B. Kenna 1/9/53

Forestry Fred H. Arnold

History James W. Holland 1/7/53

Natural James W. Holland 1/7/53

History James W. Holland 1/7/53

Public Services E. U. Bushman 1/7/53

Lands Allyn P. Buckley 1/6/53

Safety Allyn P. Buckley 1/6/53

Recreation Allyn P. Buckley 1/6/53

Sutton 1/27

Purnes 4-14

Boyer 4-14

Robert B. Moore 1/30/53

Charles W. Pater 1/12

RECOMMENDED

James B. Myers
Superintendent

Date December 3, 1952

Edward Purnes
Asst. Regional Director (Planning and Construction)

Date 1-12-53

Allyn P. Buckley
Regional Director

Date 1/13/53

Dick Sutton
Asst. Chief, Planning and Construction

1/27/53 Date

APPROVED

Paul H. Director
Director

8/5 Date 53

Master Plan Development Outline

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia

LAND STATUS

Correction - See Report memo 11/25/52

f. Land Status

1658.84

(1) Acreage

There are 1670.74 acres of Government owned land within the boundary of Manassas National Battlefield Park. There are 1725 acres of land within the recommended park boundary not within Federal Government ownership. Of the 1725 acres of land not in Federal Government ownership, 5.6 acres are owned by the State of New York, and the remaining land, or 1719.4 acres, is privately owned.

(2) Boundaries

The date of the latest approved boundary status report for Manassas National Battlefield Park is June 1, 1949. One of our potentially critical boundary problems is the Stone House Inn tract, a small privately owned piece of land just west of the Stone House, at the northeast corner of the intersection of U. S. Highway 29-211, and Virginia Route 234. At the present time the Stone House Inn is a conservatively operated high quality restaurant. The property could at any time change hands, however, and become a serious impairment to the historic Old Stone House that stands on immediately adjoining park property.

(3) Inholdings

The property map which is attached to each copy of this report shows in detail the location of private inholdings.

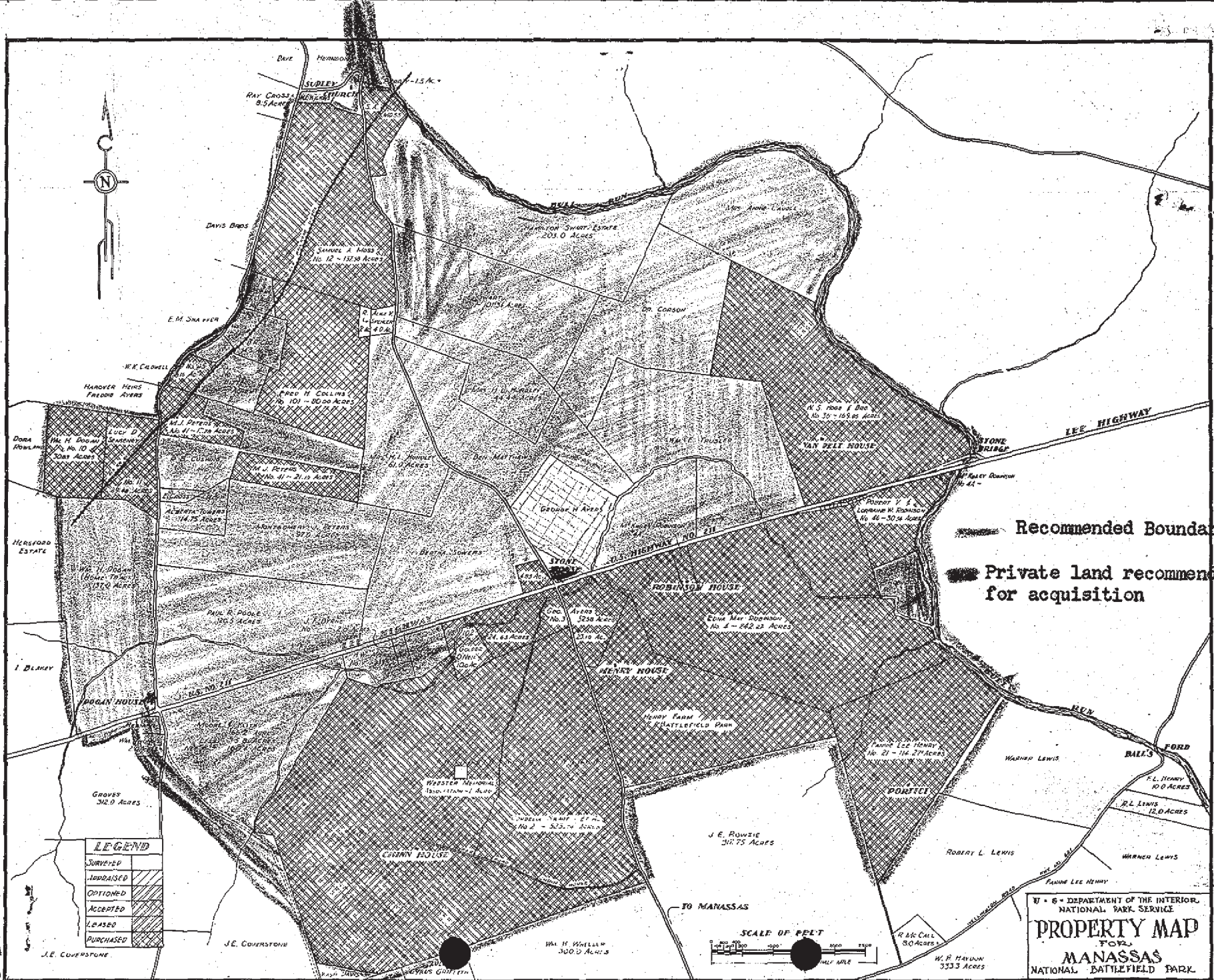
All of the privately owned property fronting on Highway 29-211 which is within the recommended park boundary offers sites that could be used for commercial development or subdivision with consequent detracting from the attractive rural scene. As long as the privately owned inholdings fronting on highway 29-211 are used for farming purposes, the historic scene is perpetuated without serious impairment. Commercial development and subdivision, an everpresent possibility, would be damaging to the park.

The State of New York has recently appropriated approximately \$50,000 for purchase of portions of the Hottel tract (shown as Moore & Keith on the attached property map) on which stand three New York Monuments. Acquisition of the Hottel tract will protect a significant portion of the battlefield from sub-division, and solve one of our pressing land problems.

Federal land 1,670.74
Non-Federal land 2,499.89

4,170.63 acres

press
Can not find reason
for 1719.4 acres
Amund



Recommended Boundary

Private land recommended for acquisition

LEGEND

SURVEYED	(Diagonal lines)
UNRAISED	(Cross-hatching)
OPTIONED	(Horizontal lines)
ACCEPTED	(Vertical lines)
LEASED	(Solid black)
PURCHASED	(Solid black)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PROPERTY MAP
FOR
MANASSAS
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

*Dogan House tract 4914 sq.ft. (0.10) donated 8/49. ** Stone House Inn & Tract privately owned.

Land Status
May 1952

MASTER PLAN
DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

Prepared by James B. Myers, Superintendent

Date May 15, 1952

REVIEWED

Regional Office

Washington Office

Architect	<u>E. W. Bachman</u> 5/22/52	<u>Dick Sutton</u> 7/2
Landscape Architect	<u>Arthur Griffing</u> 5/23/52	<u>W. G. Carnes</u> 7/2
Engineer	<u>Robert J. ...</u> 5/23/52	<u>Paul M. ...</u> 7/20
Forestry	<u>Fred N. Arnold</u>	
History	<u>James W. Holland</u> 5/20/52	<u>Charles W. ...</u> 7/18/52
Natural History	<u>...</u> 5/23/52	
Public Services	<u>E. D. ...</u> 5/20/52	
Lands	<u>Allyn P. Busley</u> 5/16/52	<u>Charles ...</u> 7/11/52
Safety		
Recreational	<u>Allyn P. Busley</u> 5/16/52	<u>J. H. Graddy</u> 7/15/52

RECOMMENDED

<u>James B. Myers</u> Superintendent	Date <u>MAY 15 1952</u>
<u>Edward ...</u> Assistant Regional Director (Planning and Construction)	Date <u>5-27-52</u>
<u>E. M. ...</u> Regional Director	Date <u>5-27-52</u>
<u>W. G. Carnes</u> Chief of Planning and Construction	Date <u>9-15-52</u>
<u>Thomas ...</u> ACTING Director	Date <u>OCT 24 1952</u>

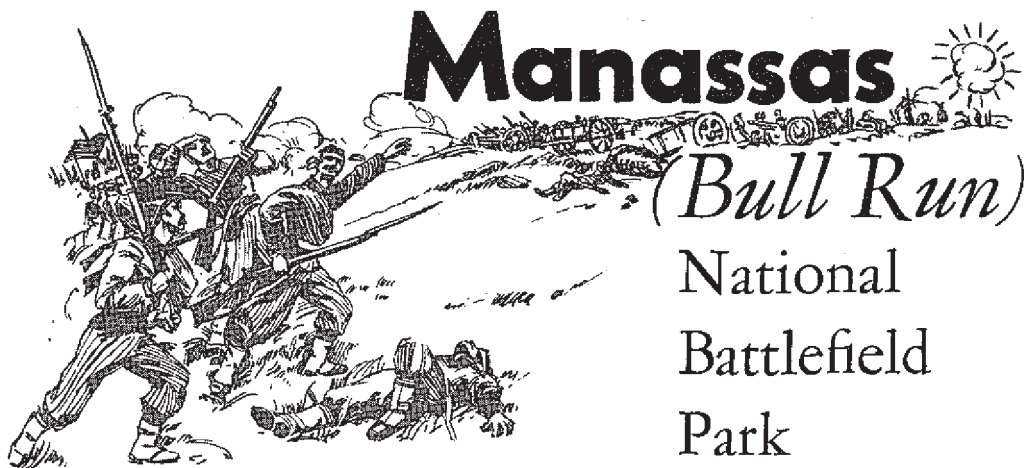
Manassas

(Bull Run)



National Battlefield Park

VIRGINIA



Here was fought the opening field battle of the Civil War and here a year later a Confederate victory led to Lee's first invasion of the North.

MANASSAS National Battlefield Park commemorates two great battles of the Civil War fought in the vicinity of Bull Run, a small stream in northern Virginia about 26 miles southwest of Washington, D. C.

The military significance of the Manassas area lay in the junction of two railroads. The Orange and Alexandria Railway, which offered the only direct rail connection between Washington and Richmond, was joined there by the Manassas Gap Railroad, a direct route to the strategically important Shenandoah Valley.

The opening battle of the war found ill-trained citizen armies of the North and South engaged in a struggle for this strategic railroad junction. On an eminence, known as Henry House Hill, 6 miles north of Manassas, Confederate arms finally put to rout the Federal force. This victory, the English historian Fuller points out, was very important because it led "Southern politicians . . . to underestimate the fighting capacity of the enemy" and because it

"so terrified Lincoln and his Government, that from now onwards until 1864, east of the Alleghenies, the defense of Washington became the pivot of Northern strategy."

Approximately a year later, both armies, now composed of seasoned veterans, were locked in a bitter struggle on the same field. After heavy fighting, the Federal Army was forced back upon the defenses of Washington. Second Manassas stands with Chancellorsville as one of the two most significant Confederate victories of the war—in both cases the military result was invasion of the North. After Second Manassas came Antietam; after Chancellorsville came Gettysburg.

First Battle of Manassas *July 21, 1861*

THE Manassas campaign began shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in 1861. Twenty-four days after the firing on Fort Sumter, Lee ordered the fortification of Manassas Junction, and 26

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

days later Beauregard took command of these defenses. Meanwhile, the North clamored for a quick move to capture Richmond and end the war. Forced on by this popular pressure, McDowell launched his drive on July 16 with an army composed chiefly of 3-months volunteers. He planned to attack the Confederate forces at Manassas while Patterson prevented a Confederate Army, under Gen. J. E. Johnston, from leaving Winchester and reinforcing Beauregard. Patterson's failure to do his part contributed heavily to McDowell's defeat.

Action began on July 18th, when a part of McDowell's forces was repulsed at Blackburn's Ford by Longstreet's brigade. Finding the Confederates intrenched along Bull Run in about an 8-mile line, McDowell determined to turn their left flank at the Stone Bridge. On July 21, he made a feint attack on Evans' men near the bridge and sent his main column around by Sudley Ford to strike the Confederate rear. Evans accidentally learned of the march and moved his small force to meet it. Reinforced by Bee and Bartow, he made a gallant stand on the hills north of the Warrenton Turnpike. The pressure of the Federal attack, however, was overwhelming. Burnside, Porter, and Heintzelman, later joined by Sherman, struck the small Confederate force and drove it back across the pike in disorder.

Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, marching from Mitchell's Ford to support Bee, Bartow, and

Evans, reached Henry House Hill before noon. Deploying his valley regiments behind the eastern crest of the hill, Jackson awaited attack from the victorious Federal forces. Behind the Robinson House, 400 yards north, Bee was striving to rally his disorganized troops. Pointing to Jackson's line, he shouted: "Look! There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" Bee's men echoed the shout and formed on their colors. "Stonewall" Jackson had won his immortal name.

McDowell threw portions of four brigades against Jackson's position in a daring offensive. At the height of the attack Ricketts' and Griffin's Federal batteries were advanced to Henry House Hill directly facing Jackson's line. The guns were captured and recaptured in confused fighting, but the arrival of additional Confederate troops from Winchester turned the tide of battle. The desperate Confederate defense was changed to an attack, which routed the Union Army and forced it back upon Washington. The Federal strength of the battle was 35,732, losses 2,708; Confederate strength 31,810, losses 1,982.

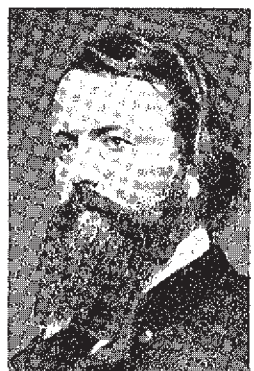
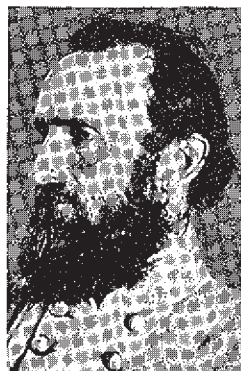
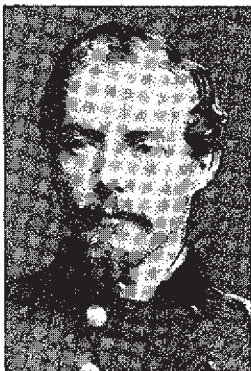
The Confederates failed to follow up their victory. Instead, Johnston's army settled itself at Centreville and Manassas. There they constructed fortified camps which were occupied until the spring of 1862, when the position was abandoned in an effort to counter the Union advance on Richmond from the Peninsula.

General Beauregard

General McDowell

General Jackson

General Pope





The Ruins of the Stone Bridge. From a wartime photograph.

Second Battle of Manassas

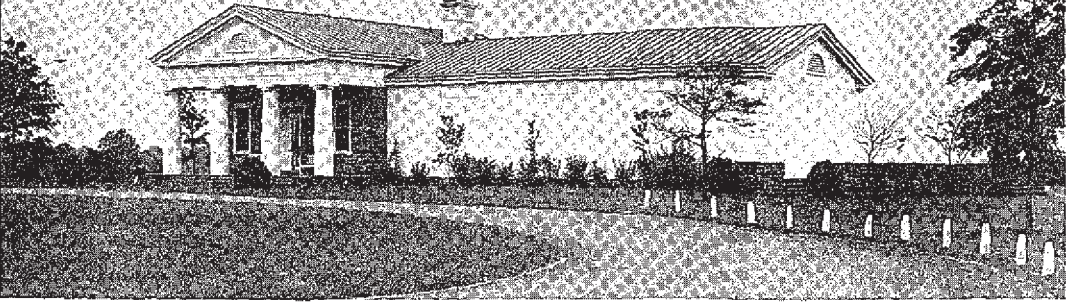
August 28–30, 1862

AFTER McClellan's failure to take Richmond in the Peninsula Campaign, the Union forces covering Washington were consolidated under Pope and ordered to advance along the Orange and Alexandria Railway toward Gordonsville. At Cedar Mountain, on August 9, Pope's advance met Jackson in the first battle of the campaign. Weeks of skirmish and maneuver followed, as Lee moved to defeat Pope before McClellan's troops from the Peninsula could join him. Pope withdrew from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, to which he held tenaciously. In one of the most daring exploits of the war, Lee divided his forces and sent Jackson by a flank march to Manassas in the rear of the Federals. Here the Confederates seized the Union supply base on August 26. After a day of plenty for the poorly fed troops, the stores were destroyed, and Jackson withdrew northward across the Warrenton Turnpike to a concealed position in the woods near Groveton. Securely intrenched behind the embankment of an unfinished railroad, he looked southeast over the old battlefield of Bull Run. Lee, following Jackson from the Rappahannock with Longstreet's wing of five divisions, reached Thor-

oughfare Gap at nightfall, August 28. A small Federal force had taken possession of the gap, but it was thrust out, and the way was clear for a reunion of the Confederate Armies.

Bewildered by news of the Confederate raid on his communications, Pope withdrew from the Rappahannock and began concentrating in the vicinity of Manassas Junction. On the 29th, he threw his whole force against Jackson. While the battle raged north of Groveton, Longstreet turned into the Warrenton Turnpike at Gainesville and, marching unopposed toward Groveton, joined Jackson and extended the Confederate line southward across the pike.

Early on the 30th, Pope, ignorant of Longstreet's arrival, renewed the battle with a drive against Jackson's line, which he thought was withdrawing. As the attacking column staggered under the raking fire of Confederate batteries, Jackson delivered a furious counterstroke. At this juncture Longstreet wheeled his line northeast, swept over Bald Hill, and drove on toward the pike. Only a resolute stand of Federal troops on Henry House Hill prevented Pope's lines of retreat from being cut and enabled him to fall back eastward over Bull Run to Centreville. On September 1, Pope foiled a second Confederate attempt to cut across his line of retreat in a desperately contested action at Ox Hill (Chantilly)



Administration—Museum Building.

and then retired to the defenses of Washington. Lee prepared to invade Maryland.

The Federal strength at the battle was approximately 73,000, losses 14,462. Confederate strength was approximately 55,000, losses 9,474.

The Park

MANASSAS National Battlefield was designated a Federal area on May 10, 1940. The 1,731 acres of Federal land in the park comprise portions of the two battlefields.

How to Reach the Park

THE park is in Prince William County, Va., 26 miles southwest of Washington, D. C. State Route 234 intersects U. S. 29 and 211 at the park boundary.

About Your Visit

DURING your visit you will see Henry House Hill, the most significant site within the park, which provides a panoramic sweep of the whole battle area. Here are located the Administration-Museum Building and the equestrian statue of Stonewall Jackson. There is a nominal admission fee to the museum, which is waived for children under 12 years of age, or groups of school children 18 years of age or under,

when accompanied by adults responsible for their safety and orderly conduct. You may visit the museum from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. to see exhibits presenting the story of the battles. The historic Stone House which served as a field hospital in both battles is one of the most prominent landmarks on the battlefield. For those who prefer to guide themselves, there are markers at prominent places on the battlefield. Those who plan to visit in a group may receive special service if advance arrangements are made with the superintendent.

Administration

MANASSAS National Battlefield Park is administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Manassas, Va., is in immediate charge.

Mission 66

MISSION 66 is a program designed to be completed by 1966 which will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart L. Udall, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



A 48-page historical handbook may be purchased at the park or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for 25 cents.

