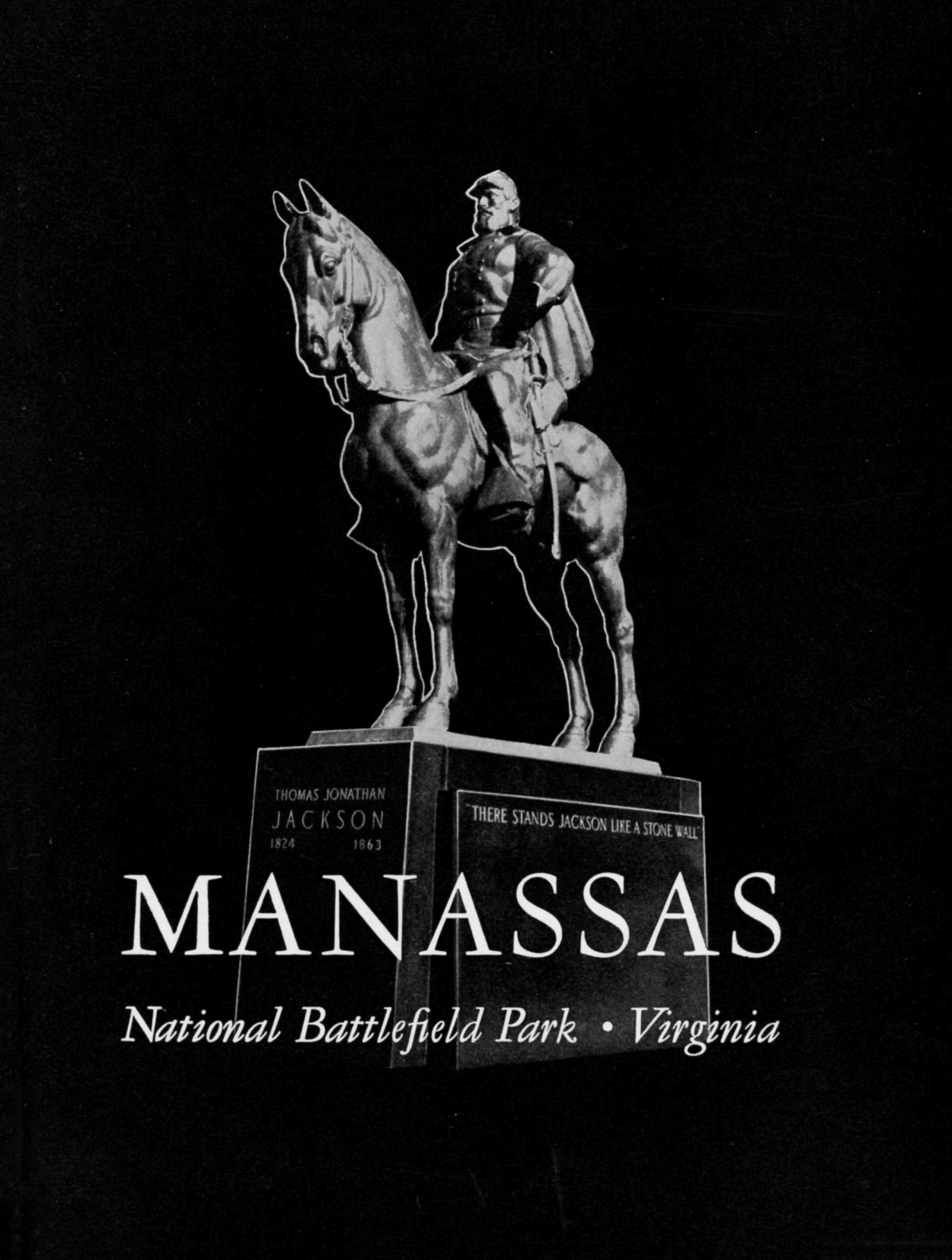
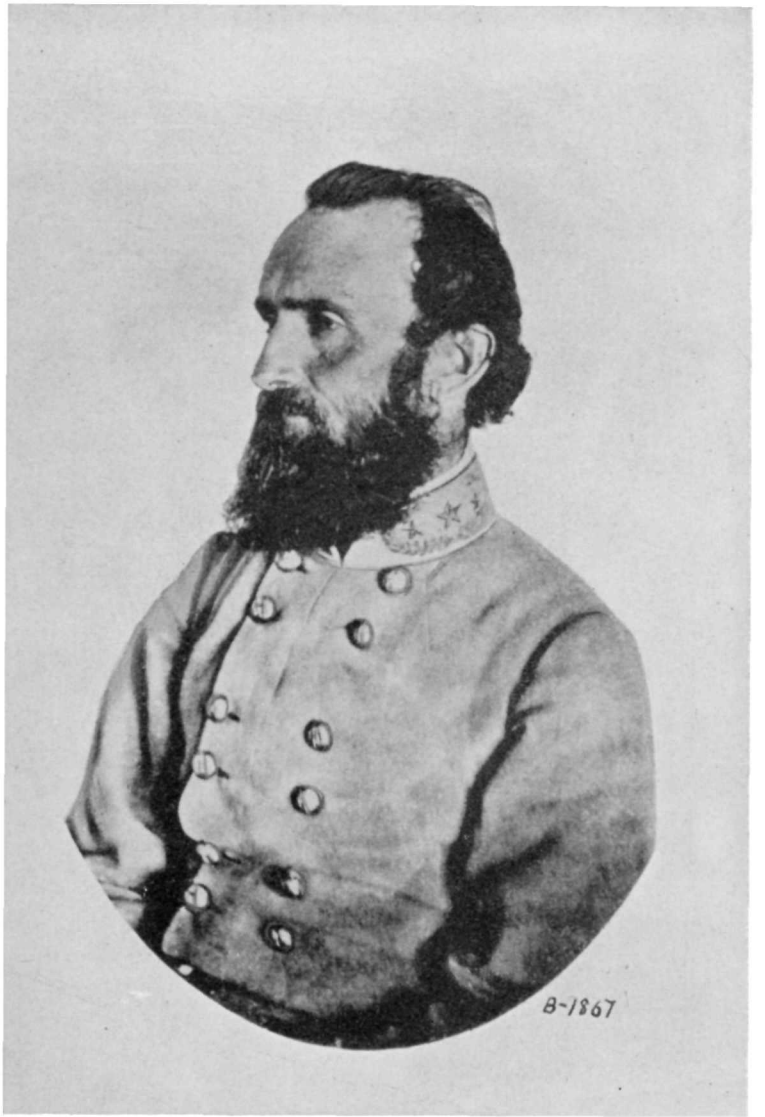


MANASSAS

National Battlefield Park • Virginia



Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson played conspicuous and decisive parts in the two Confederate victories at Manassas. This is the last photograph of Jackson ever taken. He was wounded in the Battle of Chancellorsville (1863) and died a few days later. (Signal Corps U. S. Army)

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THE COVER

The Jackson Monument on the Henry House Hill where the great Virginian gained the name "Stonewall" during the First Battle of Manassas. The monument was erected in 1940 by the State of Virginia. The memorial shows Jackson seated on "Little Sorrell," facing west toward the field of the Federal attack

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE · NEWTON B. DRURY, *Director*

For Sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., Price 10 cents

Manassas NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK is an area set aside to preserve the ground, hills, and valleys where two great battles took place, and to interpret the events that occurred there in connection with those battles. The park commemorates the valor and devotion of Americans who took up the musket for causes in which they believed, and so passed through the ordeal of our bloodiest war. In the broad view, it points back to and reflects the issues of an era in the history of America.

The armies of the War between the States were made up of average American boys from farm, shop, and office. Much of their military training had to be picked up incidentally in the course of war; yet in the end the amateurs of 1861 formed armies and fought campaigns which taught new lessons in warfare and have ever since excited the interest and admiration of military students and critics. The magnitude of the struggle may be judged most accurately, perhaps, from its cost of lives: Half a million young Americans of 1861 were dead in 1865.

It is estimated that one-third of the battle losses of the war occurred in Virginia. The campaigns there had one geographical objective toward which the Federal Armies were directed for 4 years—the capture of Richmond, the Confederate capital. The Confederate defense of Richmond was active to the point of twice transferring operations to the north side of the Potomac River, and of holding the Federals, throughout most of the 4 years, to the north bank of the Rappahannock. Thus it sometimes appeared to be the Federals who were on the defensive, and indeed the protection of Washington was a decisive factor in more than one campaign. Seven Federal generals were assigned the task of taking Richmond, or crushing the Confederate forces in Virginia, which amounted to the same thing. Of these seven, two lost their command of the army as a result of events at Manassas.

Historical Background

EVENTS LEADING UP TO FIRST MANASSAS

AFTER THE FIRST SHOTS, fired by Beauregard's command at Fort Sumter in April 1861, the contestants began to make serious preparation for the coming war. Many supposed that it would be short and decisive, but the necessity for some military action was apparent. In the North the chief field command devolved upon Gen. Irvin McDowell, who was presented with a formidable task. He was to organize an army and take Richmond.

On April 15, the day after the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men for 3 months' service. The new recruits were hurried to Washington to assure its protection. The South, in the meantime, brought its equally raw militia to Virginia to protect the Confederate capital at Richmond. The Confederate forces were mainly concentrated at Manassas Junction, under General Beauregard, the same officer who had ordered the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had a smaller force of about 12,000 men in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Early in May, President Lincoln had issued a call for additional volunteers, to serve for a period of 3 years. General Scott, commander of the Army of the United States, hero of the Mexican War, and the only officer who had ever commanded as many as 5,000 troops, wanted to wait until the second levy of troops had been trained and organized before undertaking a campaign against the army being assembled in Virginia. He did not believe great dependence could be placed on the short-term 3 months' volunteers. The northern press and public clamor would not have it this way, and the 3 months' volunteers were forced to take to the field and fight a disastrous battle.

McDowell expected Beauregard would have an army of about 35,000 men, and believed that he himself must have approximately that many or more to undertake to move against him. As soon as the necessary number of troops were assembled, McDowell gave the order to advance, and on the afternoon of July 16 his troops were set in motion from the vicinity of Washington and Alexandria.

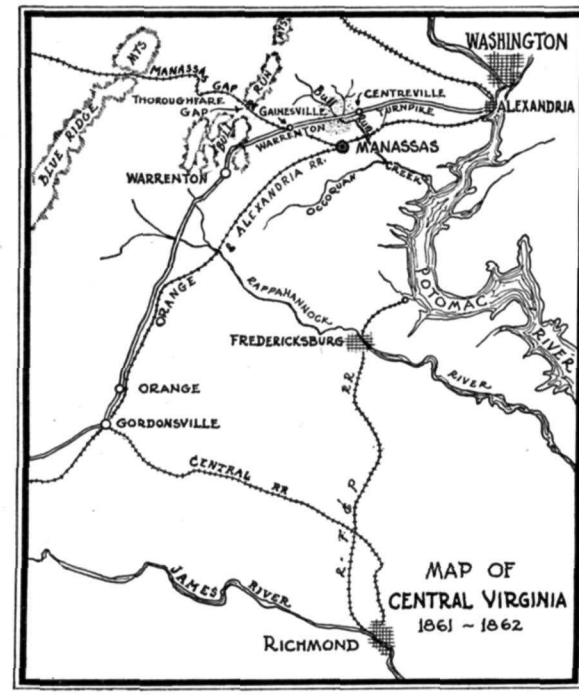
McDowell's plan counted on General Patterson, who was in the Shenandoah Valley with a force of 18,000 men, to keep Johnston occupied and prevent his moving to join Beauregard at Manassas. But Patterson let Johnston, unopposed, leave the valley and join Beauregard. He did not even know the movement was taking place, and McDowell fought the battle of Bull Run against the combined forces of Beauregard and Johnston, thinking all the time that the latter was miles away in the Valley of Virginia. It was the arrival of the last of Johnston's men under Kirby Smith in mid-afternoon of July 21 that finally won the battle for the Confederates.

Military Terrain

MANASSAS JUNCTION is situated about 90 miles north of Richmond and about 30 miles southwest of Washington. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad ran southwest from Alexandria, opposite Washington, to Manassas Junction, Culpeper, Gordonsville, and on south. It was the main line of railroad from Washington going south across Virginia and connecting with Richmond as well as with the lower South. At Manassas Junction the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was met by the Manassas Gap Railroad which connected with it from the Shenandoah Valley to the west. At Gordonsville, the Virginia Central Railroad, running from Richmond, joined the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Bull Run is the first sizeable stream south of the Potomac. It flows generally from west to east just a few miles north of Manassas Junction. A few miles southeast of the junction, Bull Run empties in Occoquan Creek. Centreville was a small crossroads village situated on an eminence a few miles to the north of Manassas Junction and Bull Run. The ground sloped away from it in all directions. The Bull Run Mountains were to the west, the main opening through them being at Thoroughfare Gap. Beyond lay the Blue Ridge, screening the Shenandoah Valley.

An advance on Richmond by a water route was not feasible in the early days of the war because the necessary shipping was not available. A route overland east of Fredericksburg was beset by the difficulties of broad streams and the absence of a railroad from Fredericksburg north. The Shenandoah Valley was a roundabout way to Richmond, and the passage across the Blue Ridge Mountains easily could be guarded at the few practical gaps. Because of these considerations the Confederates took up positions at Centreville and Manassas Junction. Here they were astride the main approach to Richmond from Washington, and from Manassas Junction the Manassas Gap Railroad provided a ready means of moving troops to or from the Shenandoah Valley as the need might arise. The Warrenton-Alexandria turnpike was the only macadam road in the vicinity, but dirt roads ran in all directions.



The country was rolling farm land, with many copses of heavy woods alternating with cleared fields. Bull Run was fordable in many places, but even so it offered a considerable military obstacle, as its banks were generally steep. Below the Stone Bridge by which the Warrenton turnpike crossed Bull Run, the stream was more difficult to cross than above it. On the field of battle itself, several elevations stood somewhat above the generally rolling and cut-up terrain and exercised great influence on the outcome of the two battles. Important among these elevations were Bald Hill and the Chinn House Hill; but most significant of all was the Henry House Hill.

The Henry House Hill, where the decisive action

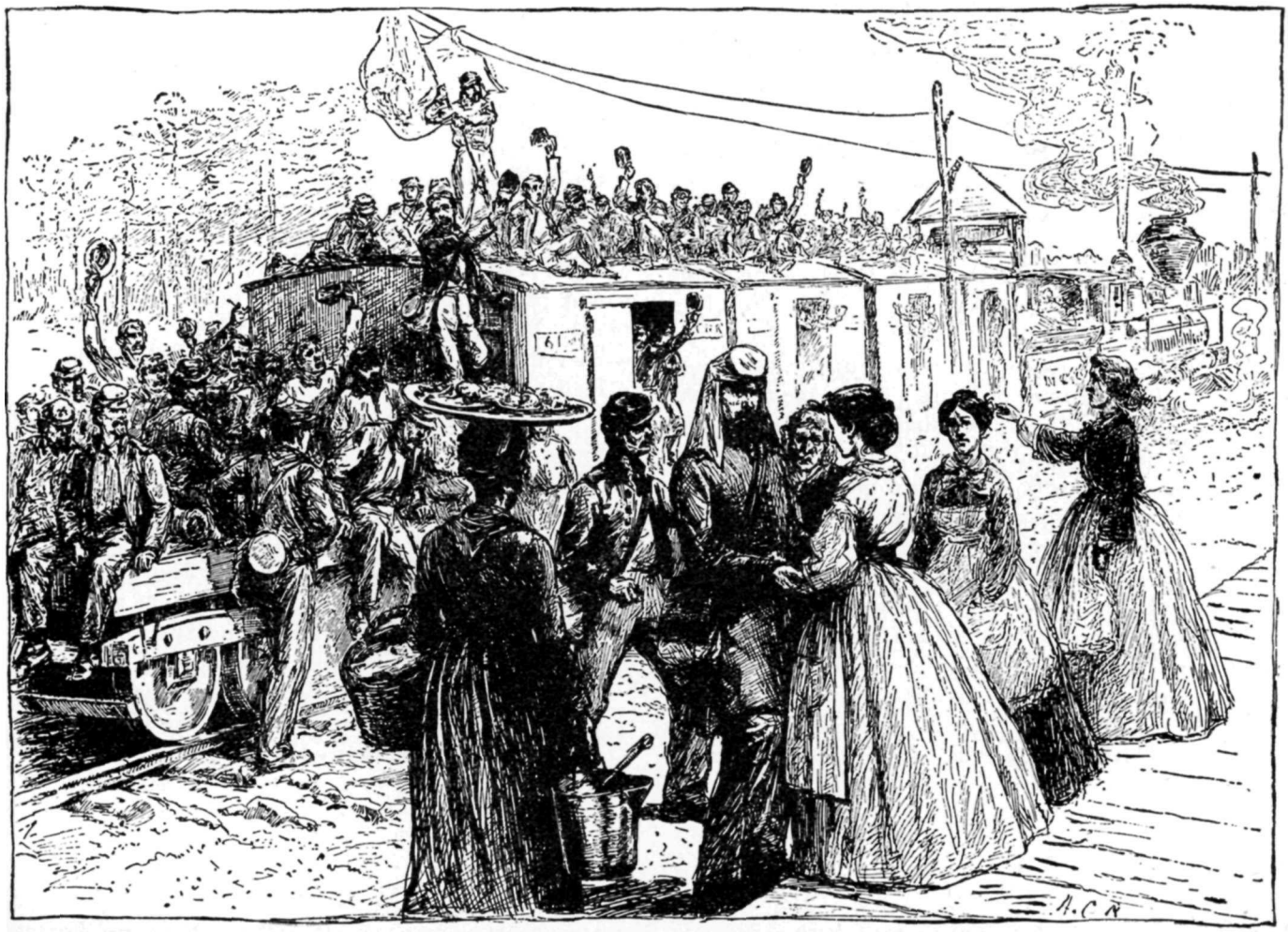
of the battle took place, is the end of a ridge overlooking the turnpike and the road which intersected the latter at right angles at the Stone House. The hill, about 200 yards across, was generally level on top. Below lay the valley of Young's Branch, reached by gentle slopes which were somewhat cut up by small ravines. Patches of young pine trees gave some cover to troops crossing the terrain. On the northwestern tip of the ridge stood the Henry House, which gave its name to the hill. About one-third of a mile to the northeast on the ridge was situated the Robinson House.

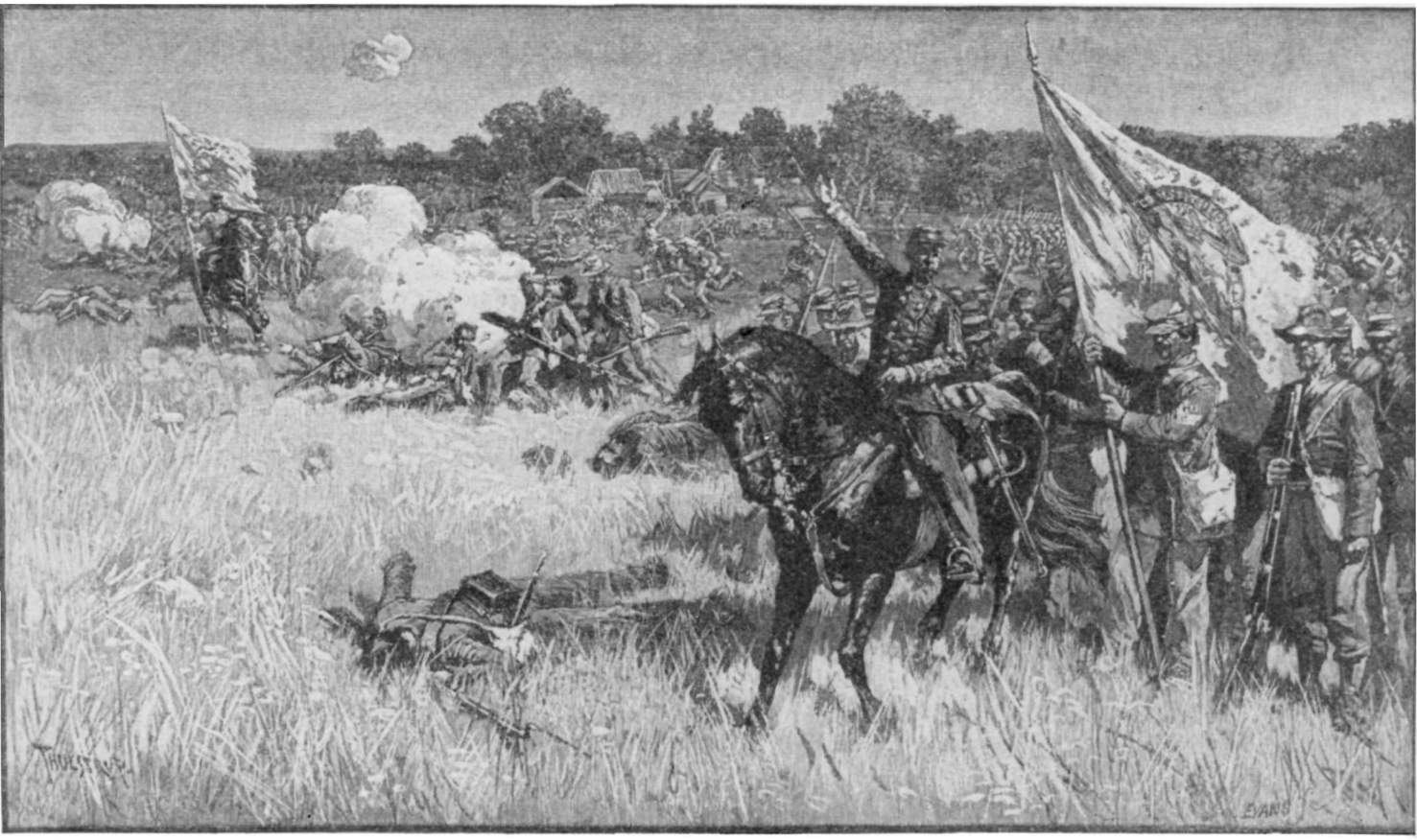
First Battle of Manassas

LEARNING OF MCDOWELL'S APPROACH, Beauregard fell back behind Bull Run and held the crossings of that stream. McDowell sent a force forward on July 18 to investigate the crossing at Blackburn's Ford. Here it ran into Longstreet's brigade which was lined up on the opposite bank, and 125 men fell, the loss being equal on both sides. McDowell hesitated for 2 days, sent his engineers forward to make reconnaissances, and finally concluded that it would be better to go farther upstream, beyond the Confederate position, to make his crossing. He used about a third of his army for this movement, which he expected would bring him down on the Confederate left flank, while the remainder of his army held the attention of the Confederates in front.

Opposite the Stone Bridge over Bull Run, a cannon boomed about 6 o'clock in the morning of July 21. Evans, in command on the Confederate left, watched the blue-clad figures of a line moving in front of the battery. He kept most of his own men under cover, sending a few skirmishers forward to the creek bank. There were scattering shots for an hour or so, but finally Evans saw that no serious attack was intended and at the same time received news of movements by Sudley

Sketch illustrating the jubilant atmosphere that prevailed in Virginia as Southern troops were en route to Manassas. From "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"





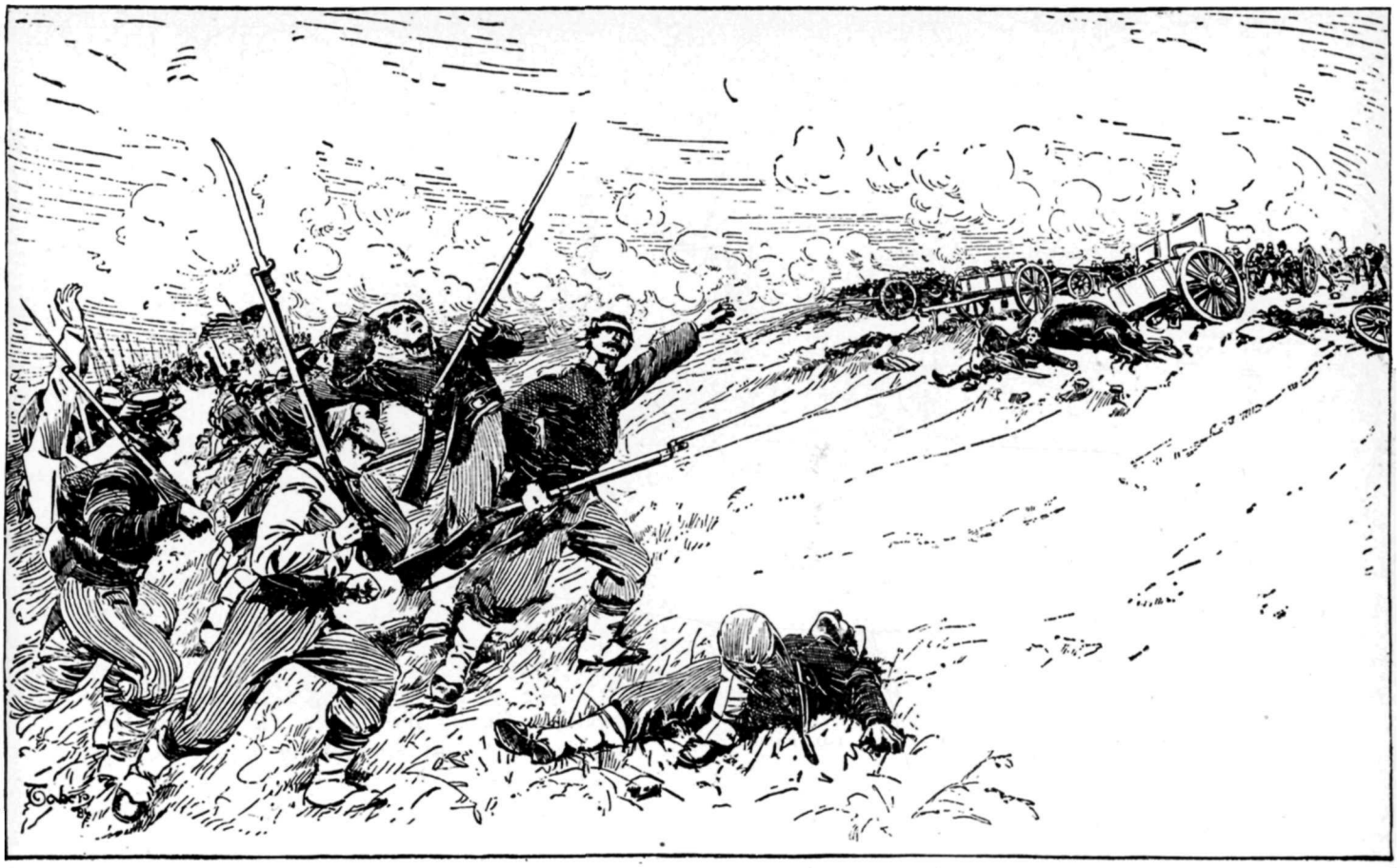
The Confederate officers rallying their troops on the Henry House Hill behind the Robinson House during the First Battle of Manassas. From "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"

Ford, 2 miles upstream. Leaving his skirmishers, he moved northwest to meet the threat and put his men in line along the hills north of the Stone House.

McDowell's column moved slowly through the dust of narrow, crooked roads, crossing Bull Run at Sudley Ford, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when the leading regiments under Burnside came into the fields in front of Evans. While the rest of the column came up, the Confederates made a spirited defense. General Bee now came up to reinforce Evans, and, with about 3,600 men, the Confederates held their position until noon.

Johnston had arrived at Manassas from the Shenandoah Valley with most of his troops the day before. McDowell's flank march and his appearance on the Confederate left compelled Johnston and Beauregard to abandon their plans to attack the Federals by Blackburn's Ford. The two Confederate generals now rode forward to meet McDowell's attack. By the time they arrived the Confederates had been forced back across Young's Branch to the Henry House Hill. There, Jackson's brigade, waiting in position, had served as a bulwark to the retreating troops. The latter now turned to face the attack once more, in accordance with the stirring words of Bee, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" Bee himself was to have his death wound that day. The commanding generals took part personally in the effort to hold the position, Beauregard exhorting the troops, Johnston charging to the front with the colors of an Alabama regiment.

Thomas J. Jackson had marched his men to the sound of firing and had taken up a strong position, not on the brow of Henry House Hill, but back at the edge of the woods with the level open plateau in front for a field of fire, just in time to save the routed Confederates from panic. Here, Beauregard and Johnston were able to assemble about 6,500 men, 13 pieces of artillery, and Stuart's cavalry. McDowell, who was directing the attack personally, had about 10,000 men at hand and with these he determined to assault the Confederate position on the Henry House Hill.



This sketch portrays the Federal assault on the Henry House Hill in the First Battle of Manassas. From "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"

McDowell's troops crossed Young's Branch and succeeded in reaching the crest of the hill along its northern and western slopes. Here, beyond the Henry House, the fighting became intense. Ricketts' and Griffin's Federal batteries were rushed to the brow of the hill and fired on the Confederate position at close range. The artillerymen at these batteries were wiped out when they mistook a Confederate regiment emerging from the woods close at hand, to the south, for Federals and were fired on at close range before they realized their mistake. Afterwards, in repeated charges, the guns changed hands several times, the struggle for their possession forming the central feature of the battle.

The struggle on the plateau of the Henry House Hill, begun about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, had surged back and forth until near 4 o'clock without decision. At about this time the Confederates received reinforcements and there occurred one of those fateful events which turn the tide of battle. The last of Johnston's army from the Shenandoah Valley had reached Manassas Junction by train and had marched directly to the field of fighting. It was at this critical juncture, about 4 o'clock, that the fresh troops of Kirby Smith appeared suddenly on the right flank of the Federals. The effect was decisive. The Federal troops simply broke ranks and started away from the field of battle in spite of the efforts of their officers to restrain them. The small battalion of regular troops, and others, stood firm and did their best to protect the rear. There was no panic. That came later when a wagon was upset on the bridge over Cub Run, 3 miles east of the battlefield, blocking the road.

The Confederates made no effective pursuit of McDowell's confused and disorganized army. They, themselves, had been saved by a miracle and were greatly disorganized. Jefferson Davis had arrived at the battlefield from Richmond in the afternoon. In the closing hours of daylight Jackson had pleaded with him for 5,000 fresh troops, stating that with them he would be in Washington the next morning. His voice went unheeded. The remnants of the Federal Army were brought back into the defense of Washington.

Top of Henry House Hill, with the Jackson Monument in the center. The crest of the hill, held by the Confederates in the First Battle of Manassas, was the scene of desperate combat

The Federal strength at Bull Run was about 35,000 men; the Confederate strength about 32,000 men. Neither side used much more than half its available force, hardly more than 18,000 men on either side being thrown into the battle. The Federal losses in killed, wounded, captured, or missing amounted to 2,708 men; the Confederate losses 1,982. Among the Confederate leaders, Generals Bee and Bartow were killed; Jackson and Kirby Smith were wounded.

The Winter of 1861–62

AFTER THE BATTLE, the next Confederate move was discussed at length, but to little purpose. The Confederate Army had not been prepared for effective pursuit, and in a few days such opportunity as there was had passed. Washington was rapidly organized for defense. Johnston did send detachments forward to watch the city, but he kept the Army at Manassas Junction and Centreville.

Within a week, George B. McClellan took command at Washington and began organization of the Army of the Potomac. The enlistment of troops was now for 3 years service, instead of 3 months. During the winter, the Federal Army became the largest and best organized body in the contemporary world.

Confederate effort was considerably slowed by the consciousness of victory. Many thought the war was over, that there could be no more need for recruiting or fighting. Johnston's army built forts, huts for the winter, and when the weather did serious damage to the dirt roads, constructed the world's first military railroad, between Manassas Junction and Centreville. Meanwhile both Johnston and Beauregard enlivened the days by exchanging controversial letters with the President of the Confederacy. In February, however, Beauregard was transferred to Kentucky, and presently he was to take part in the first great battle in the West, at Shiloh in Tennessee, just as he had in the first great battle in the East.

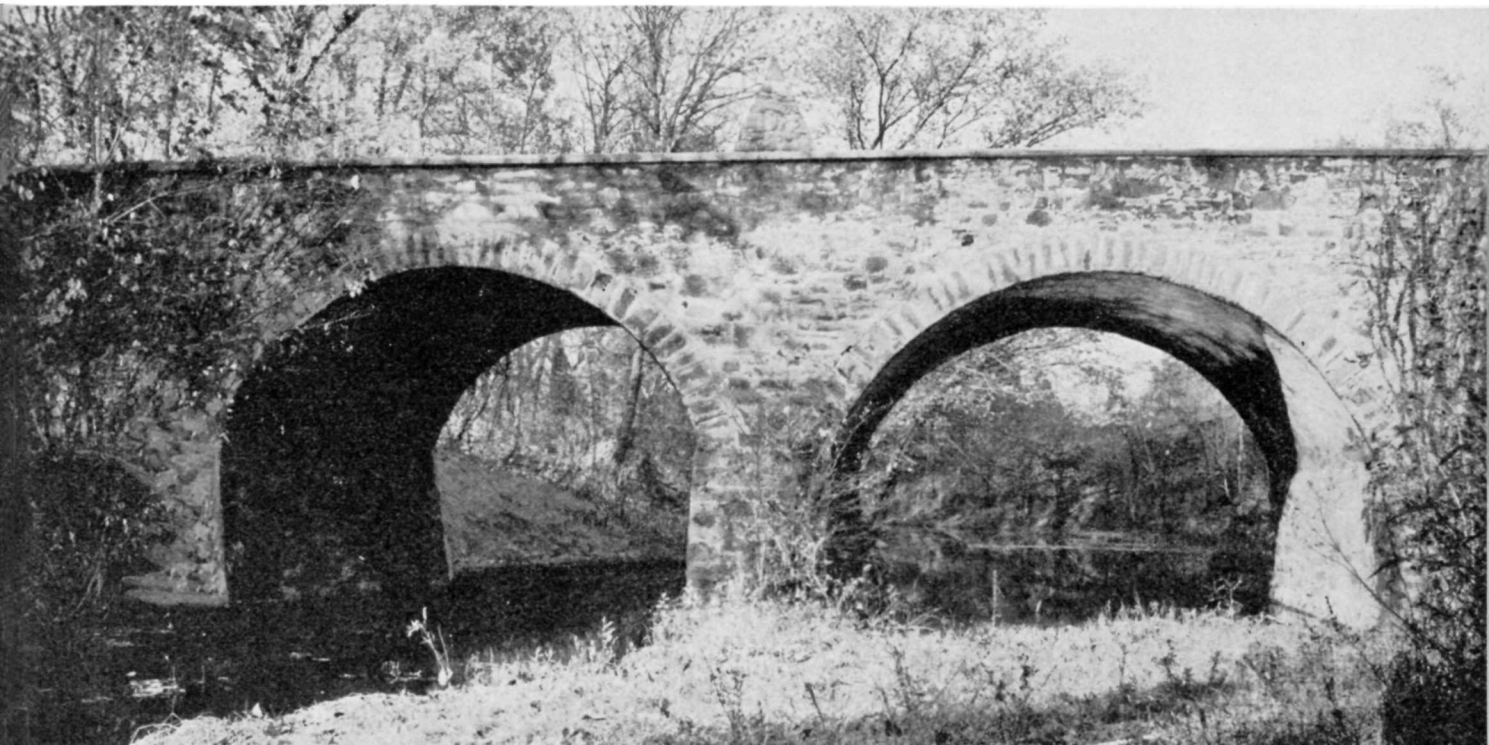
Spring and Summer of 1862

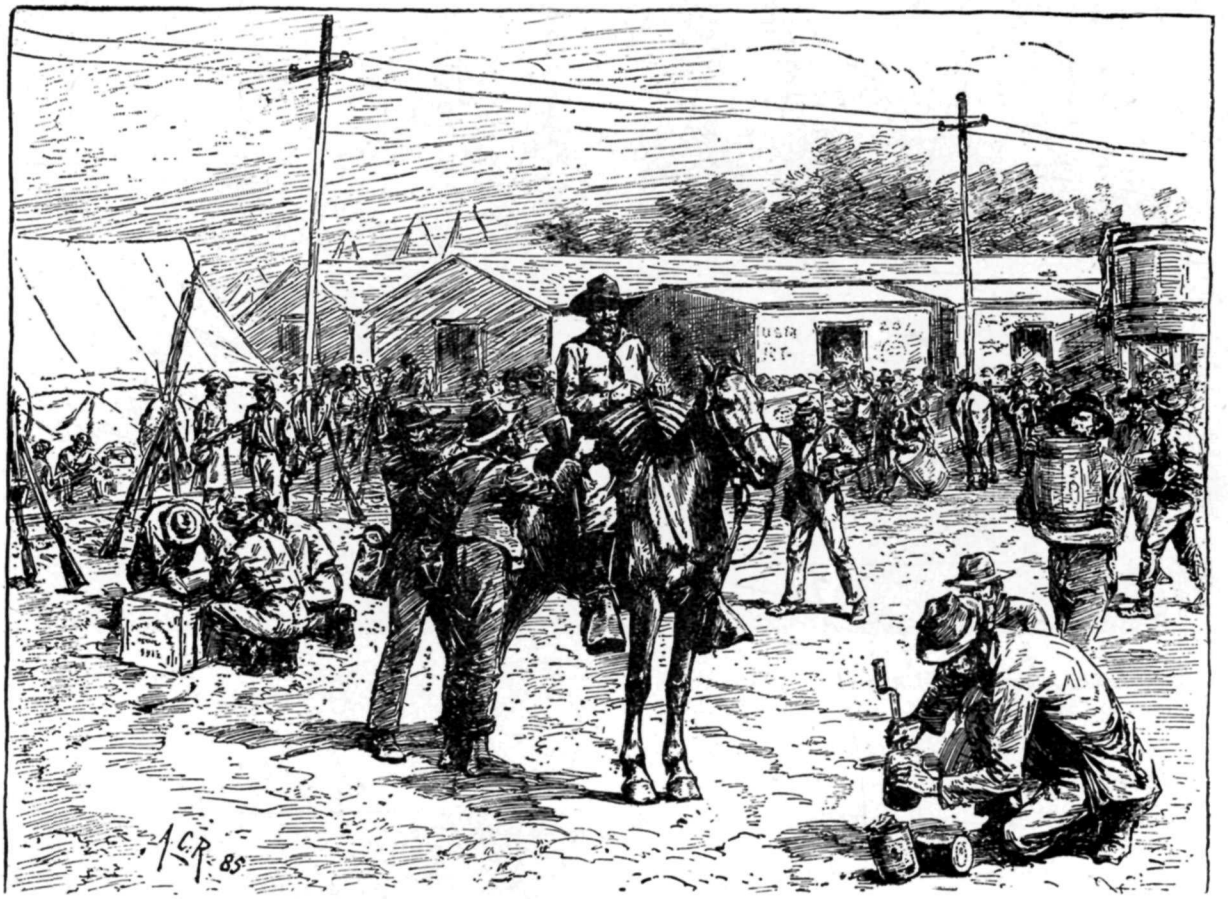
IN MARCH, to be more certain of covering Richmond, Johnston withdrew to the Rappahannock River. His camps had been observed from Pohick Church by the Federals just at this time by means of a novel military device: the balloon of Prof. T. S. C. Lowe. McClellan sent a few regiments out to Manassas, but he had other plans for his new army. On March 17, 1862, it began to embark, and in April was in front of Yorktown. This

Wartime Brady photograph of a pontoon bridge across Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford. (Signal Corps U. S. Army)

Wartime Brady photograph, taken in the spring of 1862, showing the ruins of the Stone Bridge across Bull Run along the Warrenton Turnpike. The bridge was rebuilt, but was destroyed again by the Federal Army on the night of August 30, 1862, to slow up the Confederate pursuit. (Signal Corps U. S. Army)

The Stone Bridge over Bull Run as it appears today





Jackson's troops pillaging the Federal supply depot at Manassas Junction just prior to the Second Battle of Manassas. From "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"

time the advance against Richmond was to be by water and then by land up the peninsula between the York and the James Rivers. By the end of April, Johnston's army also was on the peninsula. McDowell, who was to join McClellan overland, moved through Manassas on April 16 and occupied Fredericksburg with a force later increased to 40,000. The Manassas Gap Railroad was used to supply a Federal army under Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. Thus, Federal troops were moving across Virginia in great force and in almost every possible direction.

On the very day McDowell had expected to continue toward McClellan he was ordered instead to move against Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. The next day, May 25, columns and trains began to pass through Manassas again, this time turning westward, toward the mountains. The heavy demands of this traffic over the single-track Orange and Alexandria Railroad were complicated by high water, which swept away the Bull Run and other bridges early in June. The attempt to catch Jackson having failed, McDowell returned to Manassas, again with the prospect of joining McClellan, but in the end only 11,000 of his men were sent, the rest being held back for the possible protection of Washington. At the end of the month General Pope, who had been credited with the capture of Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, was placed in command of the various Federal forces in northern Virginia. This took place at about the same time that Lee struck McClellan at Mechanicsville in the first of a series of battles that forced the latter back some miles from Richmond and resulted in his withdrawal to Harrison's Landing on the James River.

Pope began an advance with the object of cutting the Virginia Central Railroad between Richmond and the Shenandoah. July ended with his

Some of Jackson's Confederates, their ammunition exhausted, hurling rocks at the advancing Federals during the Second Battle of Manassas. From "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"

army reached the Rapidan River, near Culpeper. Lee sent Jackson to Gordonsville with 24,000 men to meet this threat and thus lost one of his ablest officers and a large body of troops from the defense of Richmond against McClellan. On August 9, Jackson encountered the Federal advance at Cedar Mountain, 40 miles southwest of Manassas, in the opening battle of the new campaign. For some weeks thereafter no major contest occurred.

At this time, with the defenses of Richmond weakened by the absence of Jackson and his troops, an event occurred which was to change greatly the course of the war. General Halleck had been brought from the West to assume command of all the armies of the United States. He visited McClellan at Harrison's Landing and decided, over McClellan's protests, to move the latter's army back north and to join it with Pope's army. Based in Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River, the combined forces would begin a new drive on Richmond. The order for this action was issued on August 3. The withdrawal of McClellan's army released Lee from the immediate defense of Richmond, and he hastened to join Jackson with most of his army, leaving only enough troops at Richmond to repel cavalry raids. His purpose was to strike and destroy Pope's army before it was joined by McClellan's troops moving north by way of Chesapeake Bay, Washington, and then overland to northern Virginia. In view of the change in the course of events, it probably would have been well for Pope to have taken up a strong defensive position and to have waited for the impending juncture of the two Federal armies. But this he did not do.

Both sides were busy in bringing up troops and

Wartime photograph showing the ruins of the Henry House after the Second Battle of Manassas. (Signal Corps U. S. Army)

Present-day view of the Stone House on the Warrenton Turnpike (U. S. Highway 211). The house was used as a hospital during the two battles of Manassas

maneuvering. On August 24, Lee's army faced Pope's across the Rappahannock River some 24 miles west of Manassas. More Federal troops were on the way, but at the moment the forces were nearly equal, approximately 50,000 on each side.

Monument erected in 1865 by Federal soldiers in memory of their comrades who fell at Groveton in the Second Battle of Manassas

Second Battle of Manassas, August 29-30, 1862

THE CONFEDERATES MUST ACT before they were too greatly outnumbered. At dawn next day Jackson, with nearly half the army, was swinging north on what was to be one of the most famous of his marches. His men covered more than 50 miles in 2 days, and by midnight of the 26th they were firmly astride the vital Union supply line, the railroad at Bristoe Station. By dawn of the 27th the mass of supplies gathered at Manassas Junction in preparation for Pope's needs was in Confederate hands. The move had been so rapid and unexpected that for a full day the weary Southerners rested in the midst of plenty, enjoying all manner of unaccustomed luxuries, before any strong Federal effort could be made against them. The only serious threat was by Hooker's division, which pressed Jackson's rearguard at Bristoe in the afternoon.

The next day, the 28th, when the blue columns closed in upon Manassas Junction, Jackson was not there. The smoking ruins of their depot greeted the Federals. By afternoon, Pope ordered his corps to converge on Centreville, as he thought Jackson had withdrawn to that point. This order reached King's division near Gainesville, and those troops took up their march along the Warrenton Turnpike.

Jackson, having reached the hills just north of the Warrenton Turnpike the night before, was watching the Federal movements all day. He began to fear that Pope was attempting to fall back toward his reinforcements. As a means of pre-

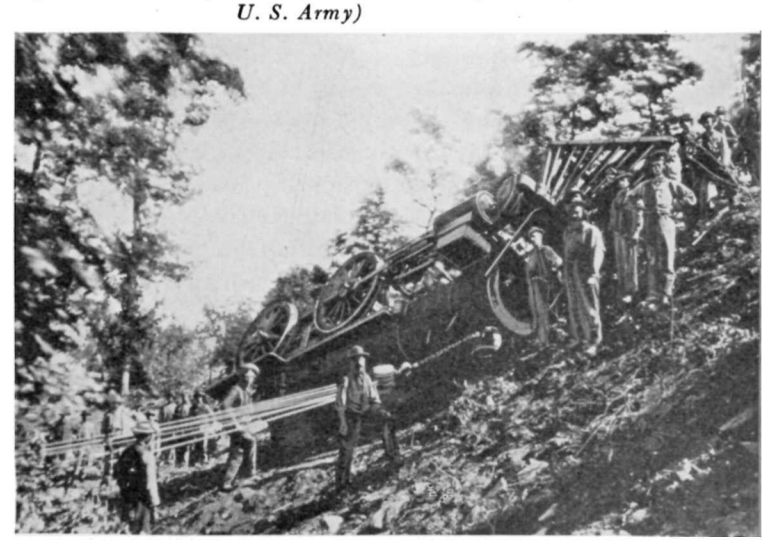
Wartime Brady photograph of the railroad near Bull Run. General Haupt is seen inspecting the work of his Federal Construction Corps. (Signal Corps U. S. Army.)

venting this, Jackson forthwith attacked King. What ensued was the battle of Groveton, the opening contest of Second Manassas. In the late hours of daylight on the 28th the Federal infantry, pressing rapidly north from the turnpike in pursuit of the Confederate gunners whose cannonade had interrupted their march, came instead upon the steady ranks of Jackson's foot soldiers. Musketry at short range lighted the gathering darkness and grew into a roar of sustained combat. There was no opportunity for brilliant maneuver—the battle was a headon contest, sustained at terrible cost by the doggedness of both sides. This encounter led Pope to believe that Jackson was in full retreat for Thoroughfare Gap. Actually, Jackson had taken great risk in disclosing himself and in bringing on an engagement in order to prevent Pope's army from moving behind Bull Run, which would have forestalled any Confederate effort to destroy it before McClellan's troops arrived.

At about the same time that the cannonade at Groveton gave unmistakable evidence of Jackson's whereabouts, Pope's last chance of fighting Jackson alone had slipped away. Federal cavalry at Thoroughfare Gap were driven back by Longstreet's advance just as Ricketts' Federal division came up to hold the pass. Bursts of fire echoed from the mountainside, but the Confederates came through every defile in overpowering numbers, and Ricketts fell back. There was now no natural obstacle remaining between the two wings of Lee's army.

Daylight on the 29th found heavy columns of

Wartime photograph of a derailed locomotive on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad after a Confederate raid before the Second Battle of Manassas. (Signal Corps U. S. Army)



Federals, Sigel's Corps, deploying opposite Jackson's position along an abandoned railroad grade. Carl Schurz sent his division against Gregg on Jackson's left, and thus a long succession of attack and counterattack was begun. Solid lines of blue moving up through the brush and occasional open fields against Jackson were thinned out by a hail of bullets or canister and were thrown back by sudden, brief bayonet charges. Pope, convinced that this was his chance to smash Jackson, poured his troops up to the line. They did all that men could, and sometimes hope glimmered as a standard reached or crossed the road, but in the end every formation wavered and came back.

That night, on poor evidence, Pope concluded that Jackson was retreating, and sent in pursuit, along the turnpike toward Groveton, the same division which had fought Jackson the evening before. It chanced that Longstreet, who had been in line across the road all afternoon, started Hood's Texans forward at the same time. There was a clash in the darkness, and the supposed pursuit of Jackson ended for that day. Hood fell back during the night, and another day brought the Federal Army a repetition of the previous day's prospects.

August 30 brought an attack on the whole Confederate Army in its chosen position, its center a mass of artillery. Pope still believed that the Confederates were retreating toward Gainesville. He soon learned otherwise. The attacks were directed, as on the previous day, against Jackson's side of the line. It was 3 o'clock before arrangements were completed for the main effort of the day. At that hour, with Porter's Corps forming its center, a heavy Federal column moved forward against the right of Jackson's line. The Confederates, from their strong position, fought as they had the day before, but it was a fierce struggle, and the line was shaken. In places ammunition gave out, and men threw stones. Jackson sent a message to Lee asking for reinforcements. Longstreet accordingly moved up his artillery to the flank of the Federals, and in a short time broke up and forced back the assault.

Lee then acted quickly. Stretched south of the turnpike at right angles to Jackson's position, Longstreet's line, a mile in length, anticipated Lee's order, swung forward like the closing jaw of a trap. The Federal Army, massed for attack north of the Warrenton Turnpike, was not prepared for this move. Some detached brigades stood gallantly in Longstreet's path, or rushed to block it, but seemingly to little purpose. The Confederate charge smashed them and rolled on; but time had been saved, and it was badly needed. As the last of these Federal troops were thrown back from their position near the Chinn House, a new line formed on the Henry House Hill, and it was still possible to protect the turnpike, the only good line of retreat.

Longstreet's attack continued against the Henry House Hill, while Jackson, on the other flank, turned his long defensive into a sweeping advance. Darkness approached, however, and much of the Federal Army, despite loss, fatigue, and hunger, remained unbroken. The successful defense of the Henry House Hill secured for the Federals the retreat over Bull Run at the Stone Bridge and the other nearby fords. During the night the Federal Army fell back across Bull Run to Centreville.

Lee was not ready to pursue over the muddy roads until September 1. On that evening, Jackson's advance encountered a small Federal force near Ox Hill, where, to the accompaniment of a thunderstorm, a desperate fight took place. Stevens, the Federal commander, was killed almost immediately. Gen. Philip Kearney, arriving with his troops in the gathering darkness of the evening, mistook the Confederates for Federals and rode into their midst. He was killed before he could escape. The next day the Federal Army was in reach of the Washington fortifications, and the Confederates turned off to the northwest for their first advance into Northern territory, an advance which was to end in the Battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, 2 weeks later.

The Federal losses in the campaign that culminated in the Second Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, most of which were sutained in that battle, amounted in killed, wounded, captured, and missing to 14,462 men; the Confederate losses were over 9,000.

One of the unhappy consequences of the Second Battle of Bull Run concerned Gen. John Porter, one of the officers who had been sent by McClellan to reinforce Pope. Porter was court-martialed and dismissed from the Army on charges brought by Pope that he had disobeyed orders and had failed to attack Jackson on August 29. In a new trial years after the war, in 1878, Porter was restored to his rank in the Army. Many former Confederate officers testified in his behalf.

The Remainder of the War as Related to Manassas

LEE'S ADVANCE INTO MARYLAND was cut short by the bloody Battle of Antietam on September 17. The Confederates then fell back into Virginia, and McClellan, reorganizing his army, slowly followed. Near Warrenton, Burnside replaced McClellan in command of the Federal Army, which he moved down the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg. Lee met him there and in a battle on December 13 defeated him. Hooker was given command of the Federal Army in the spring, and at Chancellorsville, just west of Fredericksburg, he also was defeated. The death of Jackson, as a result of this battle, was a serious loss to the Confederates.

Lee determined to swing west and cross the Potomac once more for a second invasion of the north. Hooker took part of his army to Manassas, following him, and then moved north, keeping between Lee's army and Washington. On June 28, Meade succeeded Hooker in command of the Federal Army, and at Gettysburg, July 1–3, a great battle was fought which turned back the Army of Northern Virginia. In October, the Confederates marched north again, straight for Washington, and on the 14th of that month parts of the opposing armies clashed at Bristoe, 4 miles from Manassas, with a loss of 1,800 men. Meade fell back to Centreville, and for the last time the opponents faced each other across Bull Run. Meade's position there was strong, and Lee retired again to the Rappahannock. Kilpatrick encountered Stuart's cavalry near Buckland on October 19, and was forced back to Gainesville. This encounter, in 1863, was the last contest in the vicinity of Manassas. Grant's campaign of 1864 pressed steadily southward from the Rapidan to Richmond and Petersburg, and the spring of 1865 ended the struggle at Appomattox Court House.

The Park

THE PARK, containing approximately 1,600 acres, consists of portions of the area over which the two battles of Manassas, or Bull Run, were fought. The park was formally established by the United States Government on May 10, 1940, although land acquisition had begun as early as 1935. Certain portions of the park, including the Henry House Hill, previously acquired by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, were donated to the Government for park purposes.

How to Reach the Park

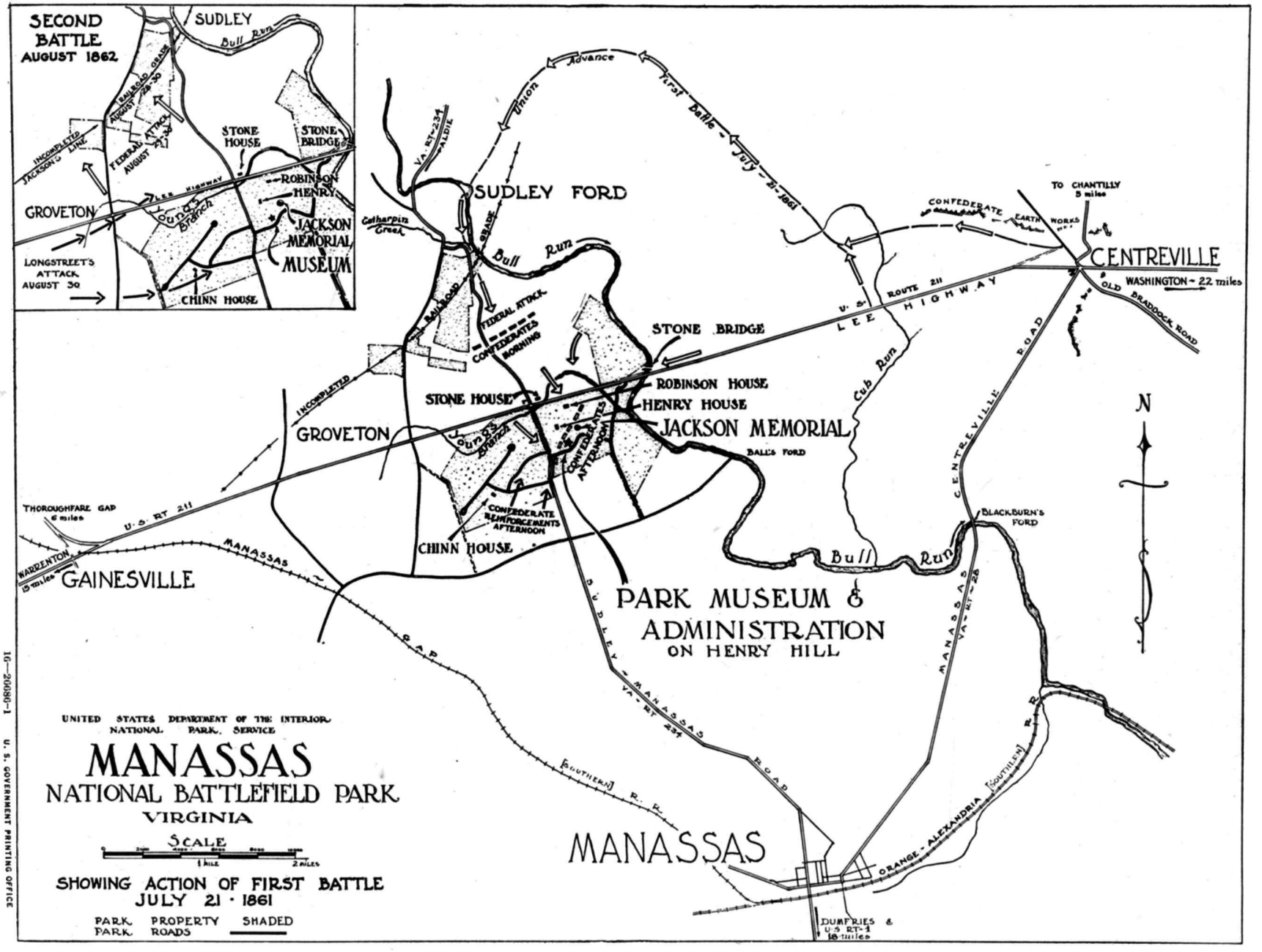
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK is reached from Washington, D. C., by U. S. Highways 211 and 29. The park is situated at the intersection of U. S. Highways 211 and 29 with State Highway 234, a few miles west of Centreville. From U. S. Highway 1 at Dumfries, about 20 miles north of Fredericksburg, the park is reached by State Route No. 234, or from Falmouth on the north bank of the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg, by following State Route 233 from Morrisville to Catlett, State Route 28 from Catlett to Manassas, and State Route 234 from Manassas to the park. From the south, U. S. Highway 29 leads directly to the park. From the Shenandoah Valley to the west, U. S. Highway 211 at New Market leads directly to the park. U. S. Highway 50 from Winchester passes only a short distance north of the park.

Service to the Public

SERVICES FOR THE PUBLIC are now being developed. The new museum and administration building, situated on the Henry House Hill, will contain historical exhibits relating to and illustrating the two battles fought on and in the vicinity of the park. Literature and information may be obtained at the superintendent's office in the administration building. A series of narrative historical markers is being erected throughout the park at important points. Directional markers aid the visitor in finding his way to various points of interest.

Administration

THE MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK is administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Communications relating to the park should be addressed to the Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Manassas, Va.


SECOND BATTLE AUGUST 1862
SUDLEY
Bull Run
INCOMPLETED JACKSON'S LINE
FEDERAL ATTACK AUGUST 29-30
FEDERAL ATTACK AUGUST 30
STONE HOUSE
STONE BRIDGE
ROBINSON HENRY
GROVETON
LEE Highway
Dumfries Branch
JACKSON MEMORIAL MUSEUM
LONGSTREET'S ATTACK AUGUST 30
CHINN HOUSE
Advance
First Battle - July - 21 - 1861
Union
VA-RT-234
MANASSAS
SUDLEY FORD
Catharpin Creek
Bull Run
RAILROAD
FEDERAL ATTACK CONFEDERATES MORNING
STONE BRIDGE
U. S. ROUTE 211
LEE HIGHWAY
TO CHANTILLY 5 miles
CONFEDERATE EARTH WORKS
CENTREVILLE
WASHINGTON ~ 22 miles
OLD BRADDOCK ROAD
INCOMPLETED
STONE HOUSE
ROBINSON HOUSE
HENRY HOUSE
JACKSON MEMORIAL
Cub Run
CENTREVILLE ROAD
GROVETON
Dumfries Branch
CONFEDERATES AFTERNOON
BALL'S FORD
THOROUGHFARE GAP 6 miles
U.S. RT 211
CONFEDERATE REINFORCEMENTS AFTERNOON
CHINN HOUSE
BLACKBURN'S FORD
WARRENTON 15 miles
GAINESVILLE
MANASSAS
Bull Run
PARK MUSEUM & ADMINISTRATION ON HENRY HILL
SUDLEY-MANASSAS VA-RT 234 ROAD
MANASSAS VA-RT-28
R.R.
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MANASSAS
DUMFRIES 6 U.S RT-1 18 miles
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MANASSAS
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SHOWING ACTION OF FIRST BATTLE
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