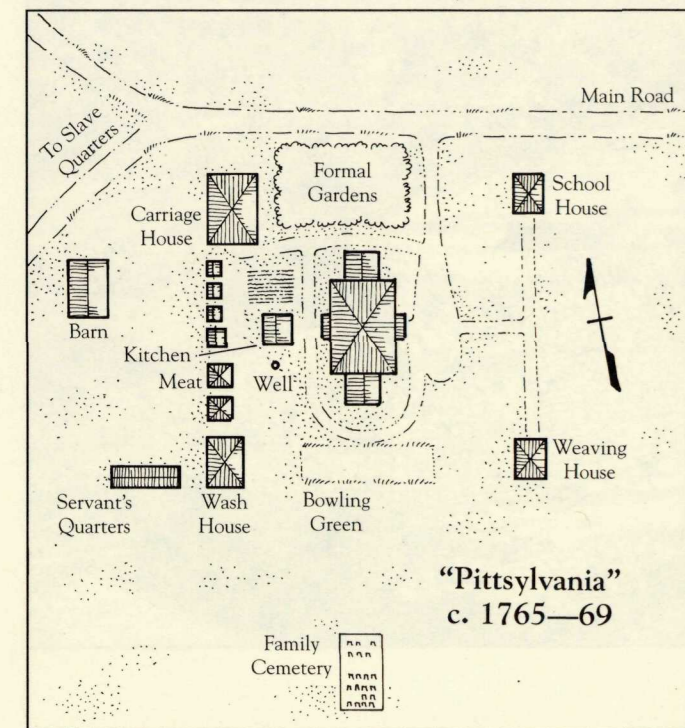


Return to the trail and continue westward toward Matthews Hill. After walking approximately 1/2 mile, look for the white Stovall Marker 20 yards to the left of the trail.

Stop 6. Stovall Marker - This worn white marble stone marks the location where Private George T. Stovall of the 8th Georgia Infantry fell during the fight for Matthew's Hill. Apparently George was mortally wounded "carrying his brother from the



An artist's conception of the Carter plantation house and grounds.

field of battle." It also marks his regiment's position on the right of the Southern battle line. The stone was erected at an unknown date by the Stovall family of Augusta, Georgia.

A short distance farther along the path is the Union position on Matthews Hill marked by a line of cannon. To reach the cannon exit the woods and proceed straight ahead, up the gentle slope.

Stop 7. Matthews Hill - On this open slope facing Henry Hill, the armies clashed in the first serious fighting of the battle. Three Confederate brigades were downslope from the guns near the present-day line of pine trees. Since the Union column far outnumbered the Confederate blocking force, the Southerners were eventually forced to retreat. Union commander McDowell then rode triumphantly along his lines to the cheers of his men. Many sensed that the battle—and perhaps the war—had been decided in the Northerners' favor. At the same time, however, far to the south, a brigade of Virginians under Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson was moving along a farm road toward Henry Hill.

Proceed downslope on the trail to Buck Hill. From here you have a fine view of Henry Hill where the battle was decided. Continue along the path to the Stone House. Note: At Matthews Hill you have the option of extending your walk to 10 miles by crossing Sudley Road (Route 234) at the parking lot and picking up the Deep Cut Walking Tour through the Second Manassas battlefield.

Stop 8. Stone House - The Stone House was built in the second quarter of the 19th century and served first as a tavern for travelers along the Warrenton Turnpike, and then as a private residence. During both battles it served as a Union field hospital.

Carefully cross the highway (Route 29) using the crosswalk at the traffic signal, proceed across the footbridge over Young's Branch, and follow the trail up the hill to the Henry House.

Stop 9. Henry House - Union troops arrived at this spot from Matthews Hill and faced Jackson's artillery along the tree line at the opposite side of the field. Union Captain James B. Ricketts rolled his cannon into position near the Henry House in order to contest the Henry Hill high ground. The cannon on the field today mark the primary battle lines during the afternoon of July 21, 1861. Eventually, Confederate infantry emerged from the tree line, charged and captured Ricketts' artillery pieces. The subsequent back and forth fighting for the guns was intense. Late in the afternoon Confederate reinforcements rolled up the Union line from right to left and the Northern retreat from the battlefield began.

First Manassas—with its 3,000 Union, and 2,000 Confederate casualties—was a sobering experience for both sides. Now began the hard task of turning the inexperienced volunteers and militiamen who fought here into trained soldiers. The success of the effort extended the war for four long, tragic years.

This concludes the Stone Bridge Walking Tour. Beyond the Henry House begins the 1-mile Henry Hill Walking Tour. You can return to the Visitor Center by following the line of Ricketts' guns.

DEEP CUT WALKING TOUR

Begin at the park Visitor Center. The Deep Cut Walking Tour is approximately 6.2 miles in length and takes 3 hours to complete. The tour focuses on the third and last day of the Battle of Second Manassas (August 30, 1862), when Major General Fitz John Porter's Union troops launched desperate attacks against the "Deep Cut" sector of "Stonewall" Jackson's line along the Unfinished Railroad. From the "Deep Cut" the tour follows Major General James Longstreet's Confederate counterattack which swept the Union army from the field. Additionally, the brochure maps out an optional side trip to Sudley Church along the Unfinished Railroad.

Proceed from behind the Visitor Center toward the Henry House (see Stone Bridge Walking Tour, Stop 9). Follow the trail downhill



The Second Manassas battlefield with the Stone House in the right foreground.

toward the Stone House intersection. Cross the Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29) at the traffic light, walk past the Stone House (see Stone Bridge Walking Tour, Stop 8), and follow the trail up Buck Hill.

Stop A. Buck Hill - The Union commander, Major General John Pope, established his headquarters here in the early afternoon of August 29, 1862. In the evening he reviewed the fighting of the 28th and 29th with his generals. Despite evidence to the contrary, Pope wrongly believed that the entire Confederate Army was deployed north of the Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29) and would be inclined to retreat in the face of a determined advance. Pope spent an uneasy night here waiting for the morning light before deciding on a course of action.

Standing on Buck Hill notice Dogan Ridge to the west across Sudley Road (Route 234) and north of the turnpike. On August 30th Pope lined over 30 cannon along Dogan Ridge pointing off toward the distant heights where Jackson's men lay waiting along the cuts and fills of an unfinished railroad bed.

Proceed in the direction of the advancing Union troops by following the path north to Matthews Hill (see Stone Bridge Walking Tour, Stop 7). From Matthews Hill continue north another 300 yards to the parking lot. Using extreme caution cross Sudley Road (Route 234) and follow the bridle trail to the right, north. At the tree line it turns to the left—or west—then, after 100 yards, left again to the south. After another 500 yards the path makes a sharp turn to the west. This open ground was an important staging area for Union attacks against "Stonewall" Jackson's position on August 29th and 30th.

Stop B. Unfinished Railroad - "Stonewall" Jackson's men took up defensive positions along this ready-made "breastwork" on the morning of August 29, 1862. Throughout the day Jackson's

forces beat back repeated Union assaults not far to either side of where you are standing. On the 30th, all was relatively quiet here until early afternoon when Major General Fitz John Porter positioned his 10,000 Northerners for yet another, and the final, assault against Jackson's line.

As you walk along the unfinished railroad bed to the "Deep Cut" section, you will be passing positions held by Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, and Alabama soldiers.

Note: You can elect here to take a side trip in the other direction following the railroad bed to Sudley Church and then across Sudley Road (Route 234) to a loop trail along Bull Run and back. This will add approximately 2-1/2 miles to your tour.

Stop C. Groveton Monument - From this position the Confederates could look down, across a much more open field, toward Featherbed Lane (Route 622) and the tree line beyond which Porter's forces were massing. Around 3 p.m. the Union troops burst from the woods and started across the field. Confederates all along the line rose up and fired their muskets into the blue ranks as Southern artillery fired over open ground from Jackson's right flank about 1/2 mile to the west. The fire was so intense that Porter's forces had to fall back to the cover of the woods.

Now the tide of battle shifted. Around 4 p.m. Major General James Longstreet advanced his command in a massive counter-attack that would decide the battle in favor of the Confederates.

To follow the action of Longstreet's attack south of the Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29), walk down the hill to Featherbed Lane (Route 622). Cross the road and follow the trail south, to the right, along the snake rail fence toward Groveton.

Stop D. Groveton - At the time of the Civil War this intersection, known as Groveton, featured a small cluster of houses. Take some time to explore this area, especially historic Dogan House, the Confederate Cemetery just to the east, and the monument to the 84th New York Infantry, which fought here on the evening of August 29th.

From Groveton cross the Warrenton Turnpike and—continuing straight ahead, south—pick up the trail at the break in the fence alongside Groveton Road. Follow the path to the New York monuments at the end of New York Avenue.

Stop E. New York Monuments - As Longstreet's 30,000 Confederates advanced against the weak Union left, the 5th and 10th New York Regiments managed a brief stand on this ridge. Viciously attacked by the brigade under Brigadier General John B. Hood, the 5th New York suffered, in 10 minutes, close to 300 of its 560 men shot, 120 fatally. When the regiment's monument was dedicated in 1906, one of the survivors said this ridge had been "the very vortex of Hell."

Beyond the monuments, follow the marked trail downhill. On the other side of the stream turn right. This trail will soon enter into the deep depression of an old roadbed that dates back to the Civil War. Upon reaching the ridge crest the trail turns left and follows another farm lane to the Chinn House site.

Stop F. Chinn Ridge - Once Longstreet's men drove through the 5th and 10th New York regiments and headed eastward, Union commanders rushed troops to Chinn Ridge to stem the tide. The battle for Chinn Ridge was decided when Confederates charged from behind the Chinn House and along the crest of the ridge. Follow the signs to the cannon and, beyond it, the Webster Monument in a clump of trees. This is where Union troops made their final stand before being driven off the ridge. They did however buy time, and this enabled Union generals to establish a new, stronger line in, and along, Sudley Road.

To view the Sudley Road position take the trail beyond the Webster Monument downhill. Upon reaching the paved park road turn left and follow it to Sudley Road (Route 234).

Stop G. Sudley Road - Thousands of Union troops were packed along the Sudley Road roadbed where they could use the banks as cover. A trace of the old roadbed is still visible in the woods across Sudley Road to the right of the Visitor Center entrance road. Union forces here beat back each Confederate attack until they fell back about sunset as part of the Union Army's general retreat. In the darkness the army slipped across Bull Run at, and near, the Stone Bridge and the Second Battle of Manassas was over. Pope's army suffered about 10,000 killed and wounded, and 4,000 missing. General Robert E. Lee's army lost about 9,000 killed and wounded and very few missing. The Union defeat carried Lee into Maryland where he was checked along Antietam Creek near the village of Sharpsburg.

This concludes the Deep Cut Walking Tour. Additional information on other park programs and tours is available at the park Visitor Center.

MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD WALKING TOURS

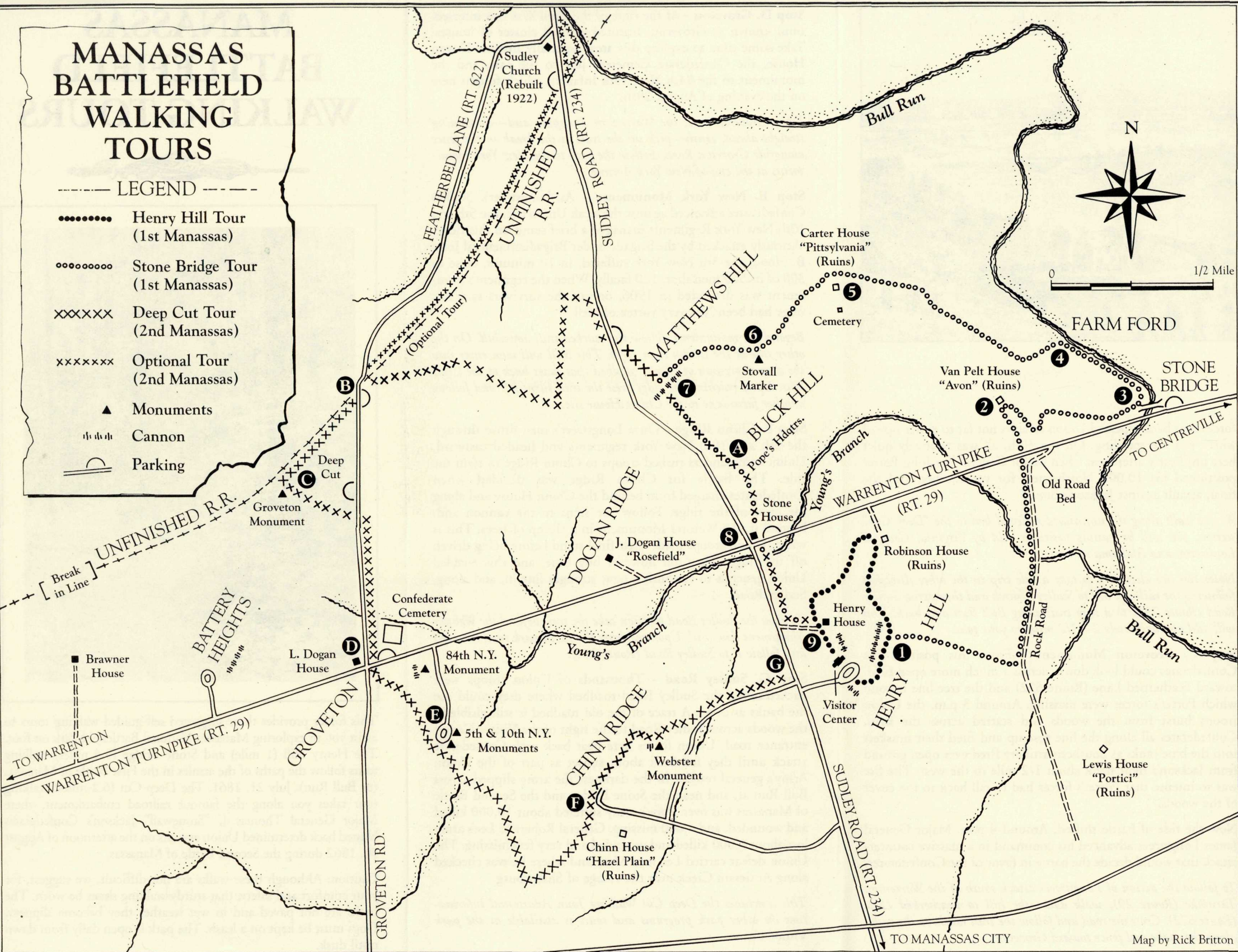


This folder provides three suggested self-guided walking tours to assist you in exploring Manassas National Battlefield Park on foot. The Henry Hill (1 mile) and Stone Bridge (5.4 miles) walking tours follow the paths of the armies in the First Battle of Manassas (or Bull Run), July 21, 1861. The Deep Cut (6.2 miles) walking tour takes you along the famous railroad embankment where Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederates blasted back determined Union assaults on the afternoon of August 30, 1862 during the Second Battle of Manassas.

Caution: Although these walks are not difficult, we suggest, for your comfort and safety, that sturdy walking shoes be worn. The paths are not paved and in wet weather they become slippery. Dogs must be kept on a leash. The park is open daily from dawn until dusk.

MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD WALKING TOURS

- LEGEND -----
- Henry Hill Tour (1st Manassas)
 - Stone Bridge Tour (1st Manassas)
 - xxxxxx Deep Cut Tour (2nd Manassas)
 - xxxxxx Optional Tour (2nd Manassas)
 - ▲ Monuments
 - ||| Cannon
 - Parking



HENRY HILL WALKING TOUR

Begin at the park Visitor Center. Tour is approximately 1 mile in length and takes 45 minutes to complete. The tour affords a view of Matthews Hill—where the battle began on July 21, 1861—and covers the portion of Henry Hill where the most significant fighting of the day occurred. Along the trail, signs and push-button recordings explain the events of the battle.

STONE BRIDGE WALKING TOUR

Begin at the park Visitor Center. The Stone Bridge Walking Tour is approximately 5.4 miles in length and takes 2—1/2 hours to complete. The trail will take you to Bull Run, at the historic Stone Bridge, where the extreme left of the Confederate defensive line was located on that fateful morning of July 21, 1861. After a picturesque walk along the stream, you will follow the path of the Confederate forces as they shifted westward to Matthews Hill in order to meet the Union threat. From Matthews Hill the trail follows the flow of the battle as it passed the Stone House and swirled around Henry Hill, our starting point.

Proceed from the Visitor Center and beyond the equestrian statue of "Stonewall" Jackson to the row of cannon in front of the tree line.

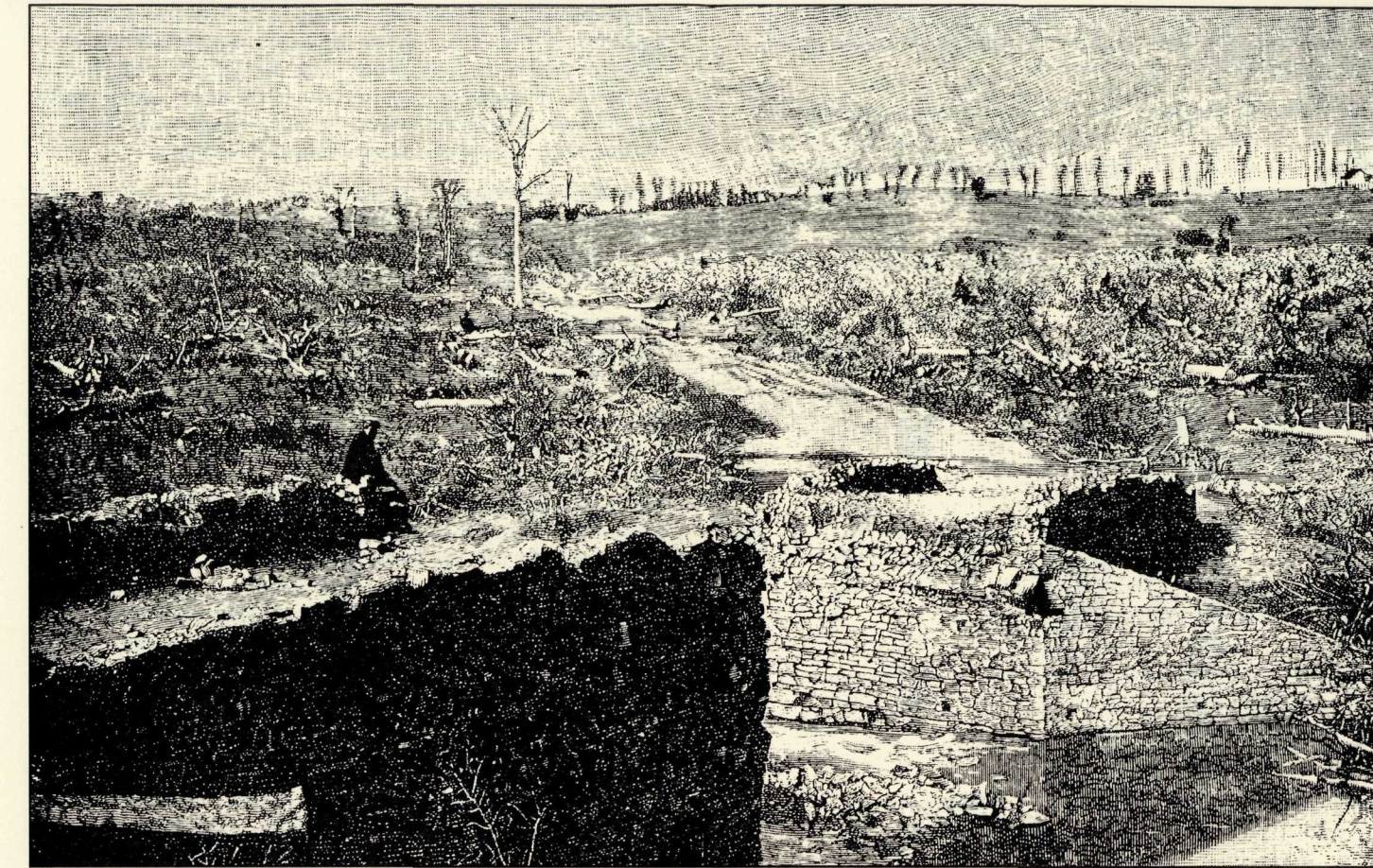
Stop 1. Jackson's Guns - The tree line marks the Confederate line of battle for much of the afternoon of July 21, 1861. The position was established by Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson's Virginia Brigade and it was here that Jackson earned the nickname "Stonewall."

The head of the trail is behind the approximate center of the gun line. Follow the marked path into the woods.

You are walking along an historic farm road that was used by Jackson's Brigade, and many other Confederate units, to reach the fighting from positions along Bull Run farther downstream. Nearing the battlefield the booming of cannons grew louder, and the soldiers' early enthusiasm for the battle wore off as their life and death situation became apparent.

When you reach Rock Road, turn left heading north toward Stone Bridge. Confederate troops came up Rock Road from the right, or south, to reach the battlefield. Nearing the Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29), notice the old roadbed of that historic thoroughfare on your right, now used as an access road. Be extremely careful in crossing the modern, busy highway.

Stop 2. Van Pelt House Site - The depressions in the ground indicate the location of the Van Pelt House at the time of the battle. This ridge marked the far left of the 7-mile Confederate



The Stone Bridge in ruins. Note the Van Pelt House on the distant ridge.

defensive line guarding the approaches to Manassas Junction from the east. On the morning of the battle, Confederates stationed on the ridge had a clear view of the Stone Bridge and the Union advance along the Warrenton Turnpike. The Northern commander, Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, decided not to strike the Confederate line head on across the natural barrier of Bull Run but instead led the bulk of his attacking force on a wide sweep around the left of the line—crossing the stream at Sudley Springs and moving south toward Manassas Junction on Sudley Road (Route 234).

From the Van Pelt House site join the loop trail back along the ridge toward the Warrenton Turnpike. At the base of the ridge continue along the boardwalk to Bull Run and the historic Stone Bridge.

Stop 3. Stone Bridge - The Stone Bridge—where the Warrenton Turnpike crosses Bull Run—was built around 1825. The span was destroyed by Confederate forces in March of 1862 as they withdrew from the area in order to campaign around Richmond. The present-day bridge was built around 1880.

Follow the path alongside Bull Run upstream, to the left, until you come to a point where another trail comes in from the left.

Stop 4. Farm Ford - During First Manassas, several of the fords along Bull Run were crossed by troops on both sides. Here at Farm Ford, the Union infantry of Colonel William Tecumseh Sherman's brigade splashed across to join the battle already in progress on Matthew's Hill.

Take the path to the left. Moving away from the stream you are following in the footsteps of Sherman's New York and Wisconsin troops. Reaching the open crest of the hill you have the option of returning to the Visitor Center by retracing your route from the Van Pelt House site, on your left, or continuing on to the Carter House (Pittsylvania) site. To continue, follow the path to the right along the tree line. Cross the gravel fire-road and enter the woods on the marked trail.

Stop 5. Carter House (Pittsylvania) Site - Little evidence remains of the former elegance of Pittsylvania. The two-story mansion was built in the 1760s by Landon Carter, grandson of Robert "King" Carter. During the battle—because the hillside was clear of trees—Pittsylvania was a prominent feature on the landscape. When the Southerners along Van Pelt ridge shifted to counter McDowell's flanking movement, they first took position here. Realizing that a Northern force was crossing Bull Run farther north, the Confederates continued their movement toward Matthews Hill.