

Final
general management plan

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MANASSAS NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK



VIRGINIA

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GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
Manassas National Battlefield Park
Virginia

U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service

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SUMMARY

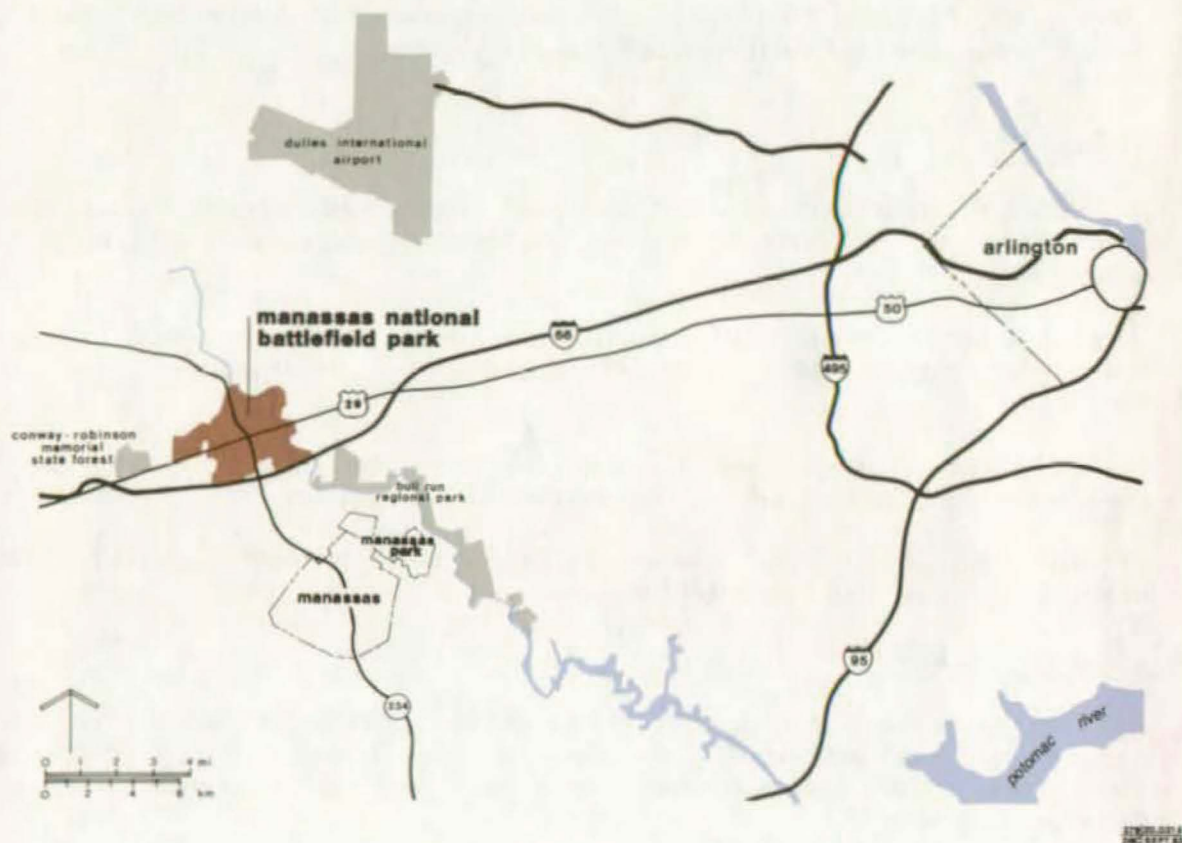
This general management plan (GMP) contains the recommended actions to guide future management and use of Manassas National Battlefield Park. The resource management portion of the GMP proposes to restore the historic battlefield landscape in those areas most important for interpreting the battle stories to the public. By restoring key areas of the battlefield, the park is both fulfilling its mandate to protect its historic resources and substantially improving the interpretation of the battle stories to visitors. The visitor use plan proposes two distinct interpretive tours, one for each battle of Manassas. Development includes a new interpretive shelter and parking area at the Brawner Farm, and a new road section connecting New York Avenue with Chinn Ridge. In addition to the tours, this plan proposes to relocate the developed picnic area away from the center of the park. A Land Protection Plan was published separately in October 1983 and identifies the preferred alternatives for protecting lands within the park boundary that are now in private ownership. A brief overview of the plan is included in this GMP.

Preparation of the GMP has followed a lengthy process of data gathering, alternatives formulation, public contacts, and development and review of the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment (DGMP/EA). Following review and comment on the DGMP/EA, this final GMP was selected and approved. However, when conditions change significantly, new planning with public participation will be undertaken to revise the plan.

INTRODUCTION

MANDATE

On May 10, 1940, the secretary of the interior designated Manassas National Battlefield Park as a national historic site to preserve the sites of the First and Second Battles of Manassas and their significance in the Civil War. Subsequent congressional legislation in 1954 and 1980 established the present boundaries in order to "preserve the most important historical lands relating to the two battles of Manassas." Like all parks, Manassas is to be preserved for the use, inspiration, and benefit of the public.



Vicinity Map

Manassas National Battlefield Park ————— U.S. Department of the Interior ————— National Park Service

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PLAN OBJECTIVES

Resource Management

Develop and implement an historic scene restoration plan that would ensure the integrity of the battlefield sites and structures.

Utilize the restoration plan to develop strategies that would protect the historic scene from the disruptive effects of incompatible adjacent land uses.

Protect park resources after hours by providing residences within the park for one or more staff.

Manage the park's natural resources to preserve the historic scene and structures. Ensure that such management does not adversely impact the park's environmental quality over the long term.

Visitor Use

Develop and implement a visitor use plan that would promote better visitor understanding and appreciation of the battle stories and a safer, more enjoyable visit.

Offer visitors a variety of interpretive opportunities in order to satisfy their varying levels of interests, physical restrictions, and time constraints.

Permit only those daytime recreational uses that are acceptable to the park's mission; phase out all non-conforming activities.

Provide specific sites for picnicking in response to local needs in suitable areas away from the battlefield's core.

Land Protection

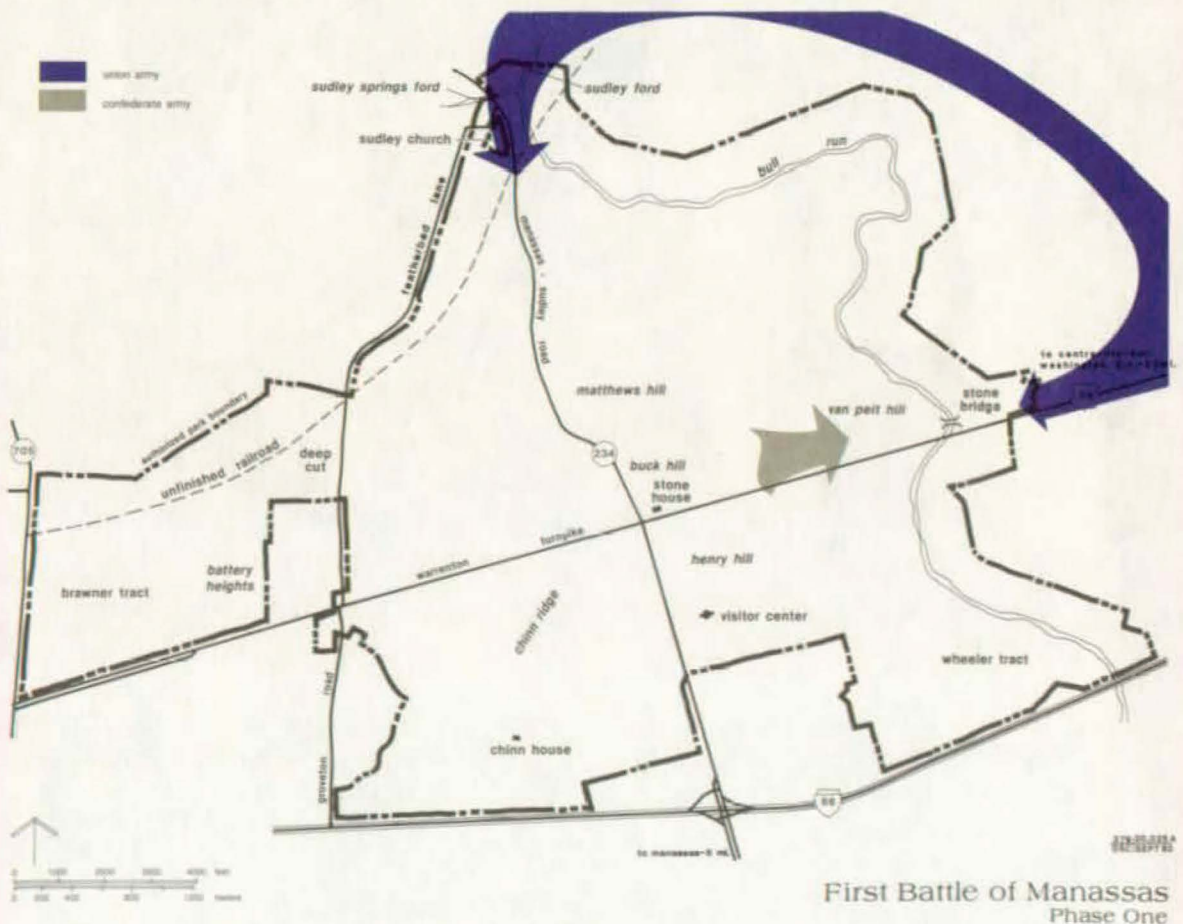
Develop and implement a cost effective land protection plan that would assure preservation and protection of significant historic sites and structures within the authorized boundary but not currently in federal ownership.

Develop and maintain close cooperation between the NPS, Prince William and Fairfax counties, and adjacent land owners to ensure compatible use and development of lands outside the park boundary.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

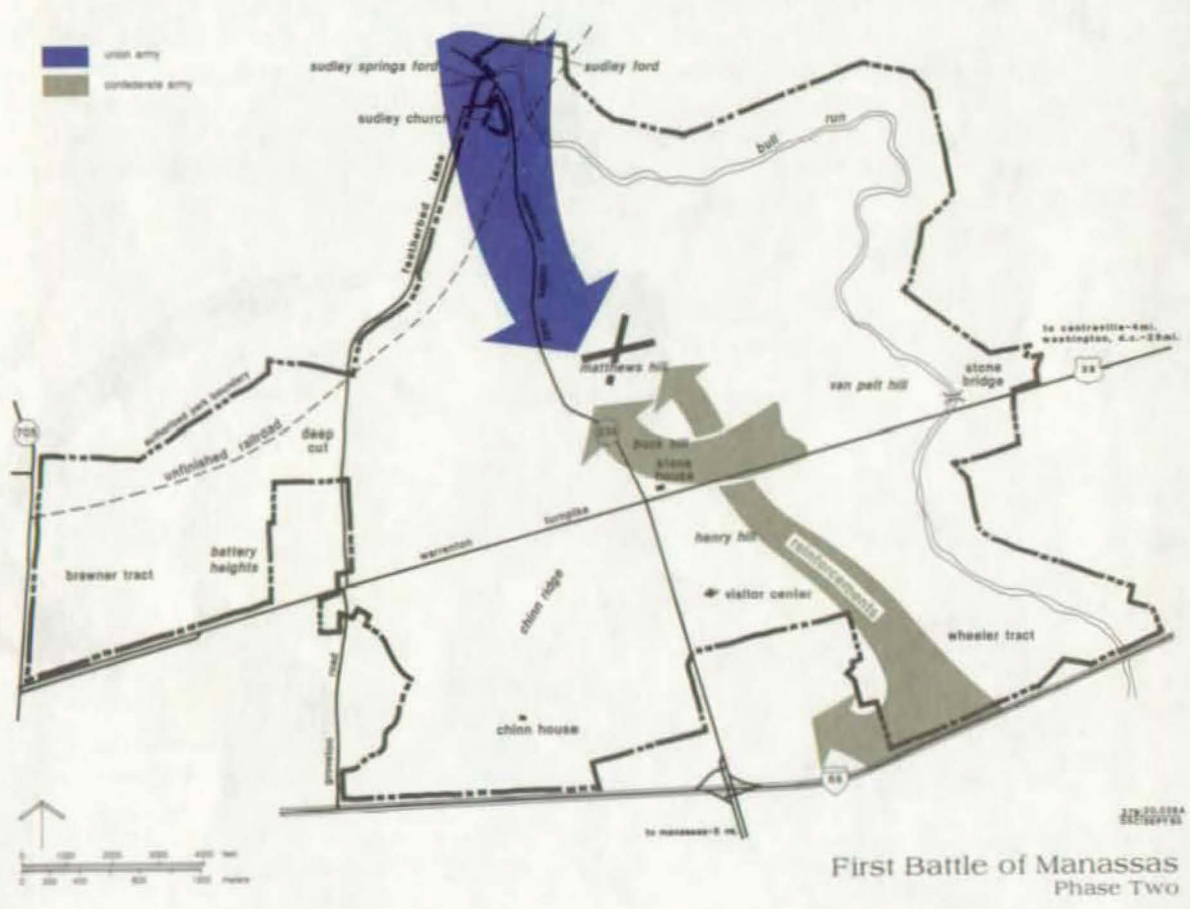
First Battle of Manassas. On July 21, 1861, the roar of Union artillery shattered the morning calm near the stone bridge and signaled the beginning of the first major land battle of the Civil War. The troops, inexperienced and untrained, had eagerly awaited the start of this fight. Now they would find themselves locked in a ten-hour struggle for control of the vital railroad junction at Manassas, a battle that would drastically alter the way Americans viewed the Civil War into which they had been drawn.

Those early shots near stone bridge were merely a tactical diversion, for the main Union column had turned off the Warrenton Turnpike and was moving in a flanking march around to Sudley and Sudley Springs fords. Here the column crossed Bull Run and moved south following Manassas-Sudley Road. From a high point near Manassas a Confederate lookout detected the movement and signaled to Confederate forces on Van Pelt Hill, just above the stone bridge. Thus warned, the Confederates moved quickly from along Bull Run to meet the Union force and spoil its surprise.

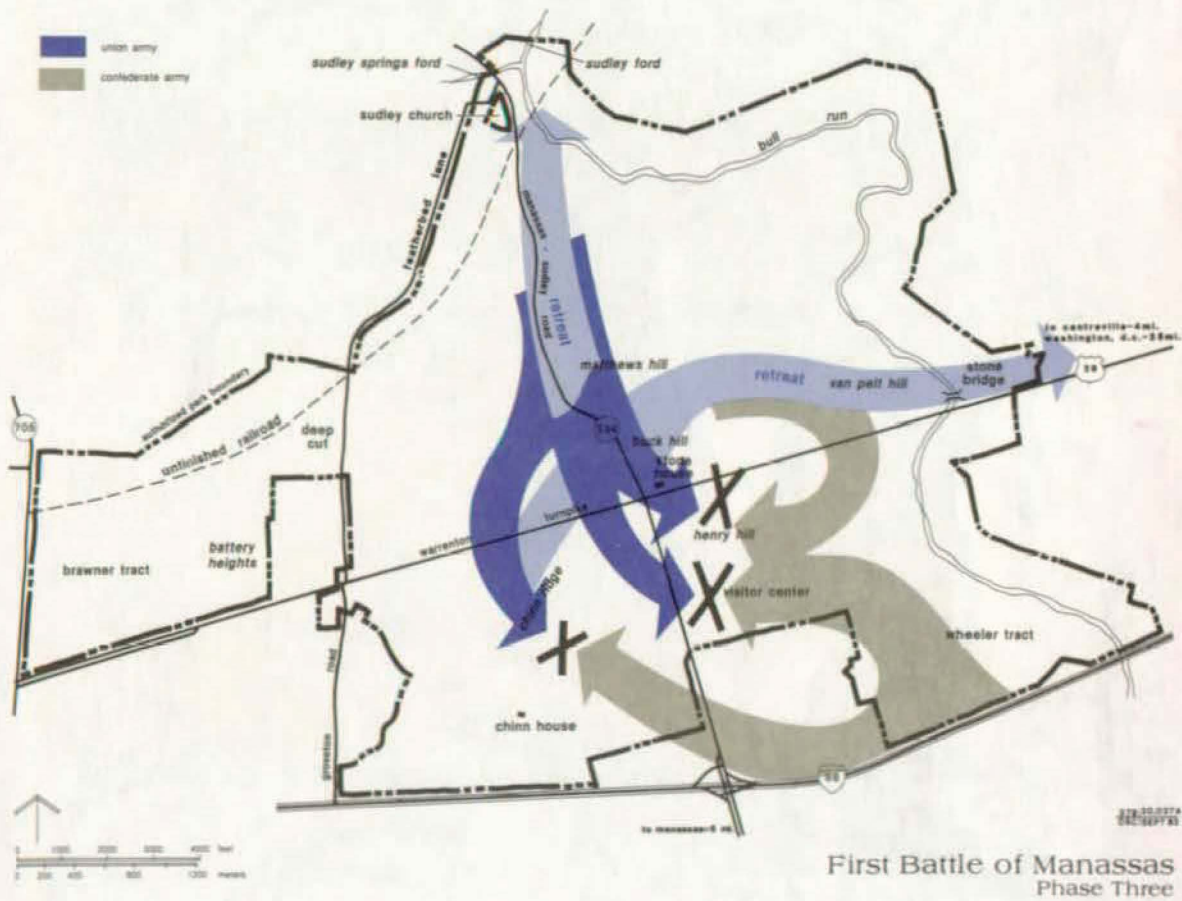


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It was just north of the stone house, on Matthews and Buck hills, where Confederate and Union troops clashed in the first major fighting of the battle. After two hours of fighting, the Confederates had to pull back to Henry Hill where they were joined by fresh reinforcements. Fighting resumed in the afternoon as each army tried to force the other off Henry Hill. Later in the day a crushing blow by fresh Confederate troops forced the Union troops to withdraw and retreat across Bull Run.



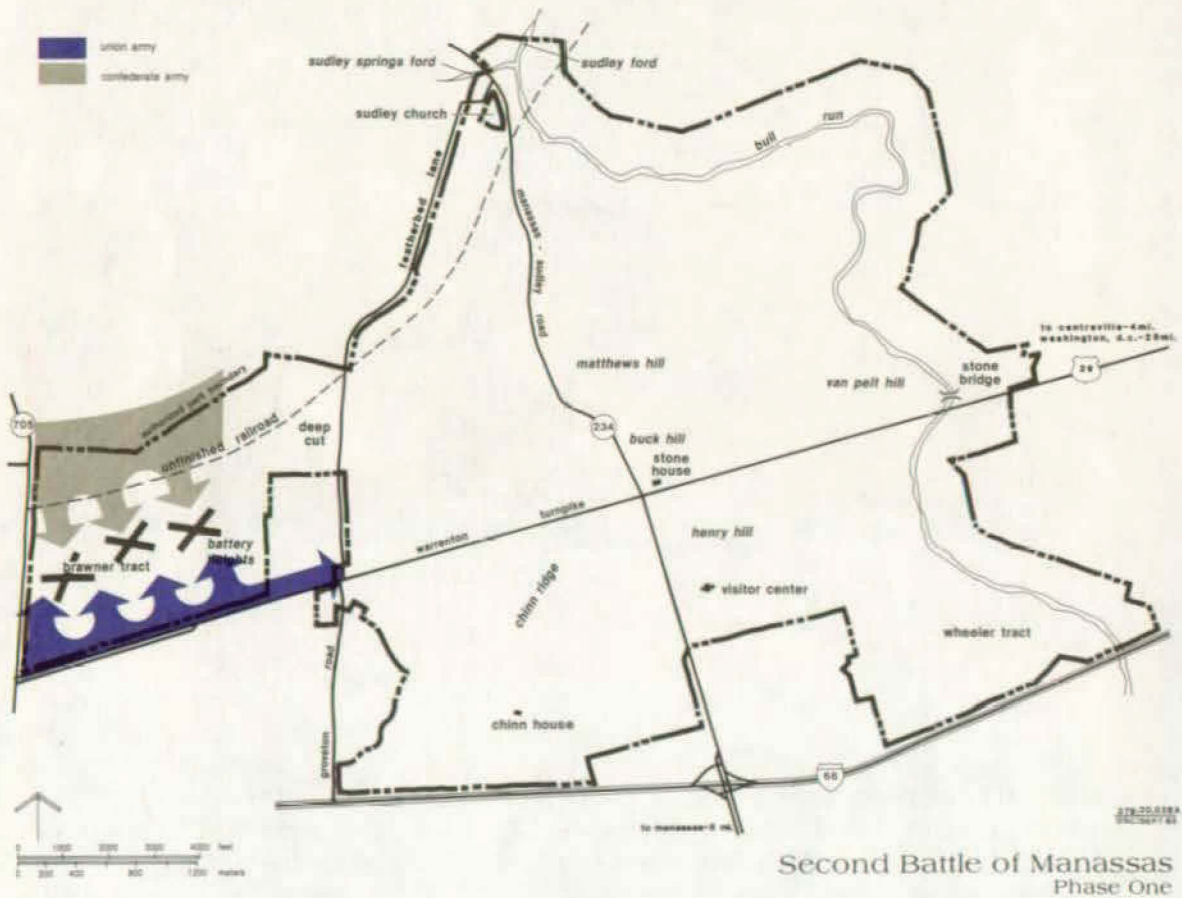
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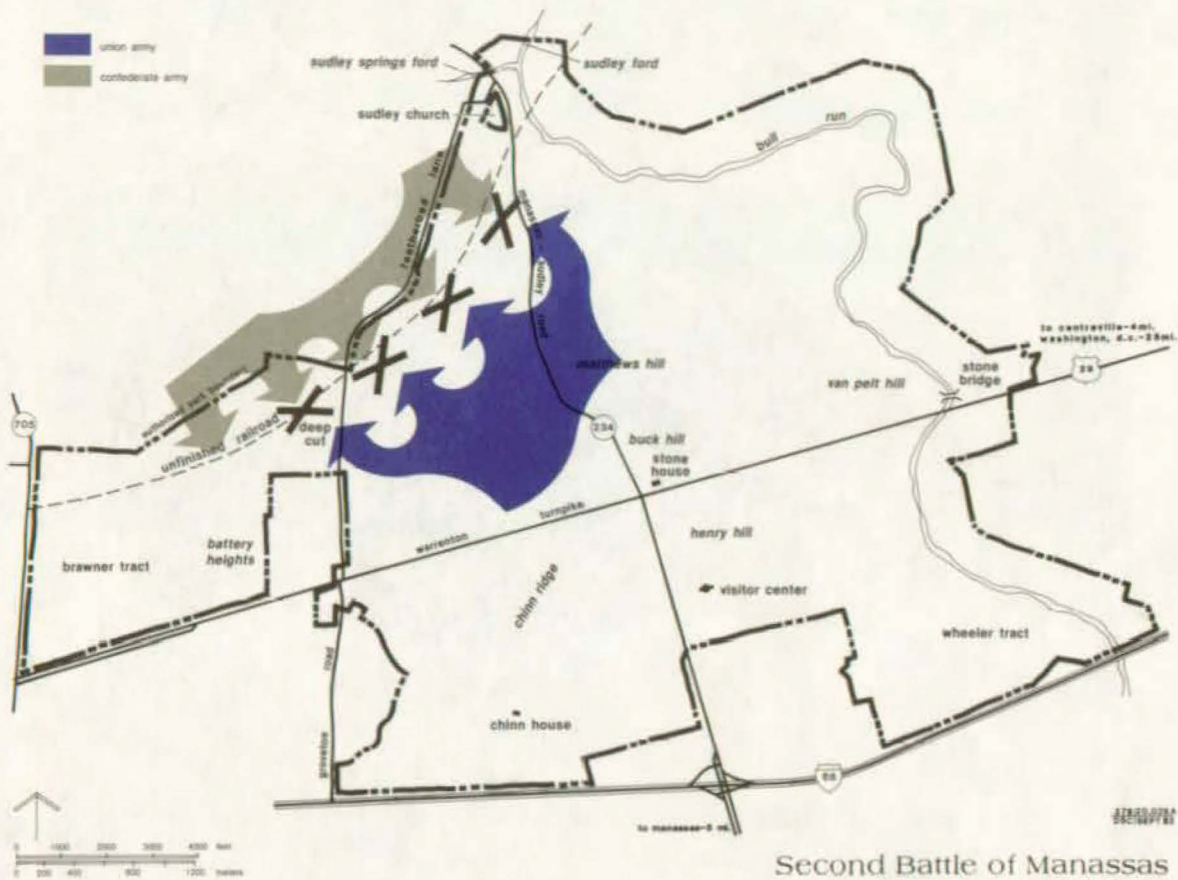
The Confederate victory was a shock to the North, for it had anticipated an easy victory that would settle for all time the disputes between North and South. But with that shock came the realization that the war was just beginning and that preparations must be made to ensure ultimate victory. With the South's failure to gain recognition of independence after its victory at Manassas, it too began to raise armies for long-term service and take a more realistic view of the war ahead.

Second Battle of Manassas. During the year following the First Battle of Manassas, Confederate and Union soldiers fought and died in many battles. By August 28, 1862, these once inexperienced soldiers were now seasoned fighting men and the Second Battle of Manassas proved to be a three-day struggle of strategy and endurance.

In the late afternoon of the 28th, Union troops were marching east along the Warrenton Turnpike. They were in search of the enemy that had been sighted in Centreville. But the Union Army was in error, for the troops they sought, led by Stonewall Jackson, were hidden along the unfinished railroad bed near the Brawner farm. When Stonewall Jackson sighted the Union troops, he moved his men forward across the farm fields and attacked. A bitter and bloody fight followed. At the day's end both sides withdrew and prepared for more fighting on the 29th.



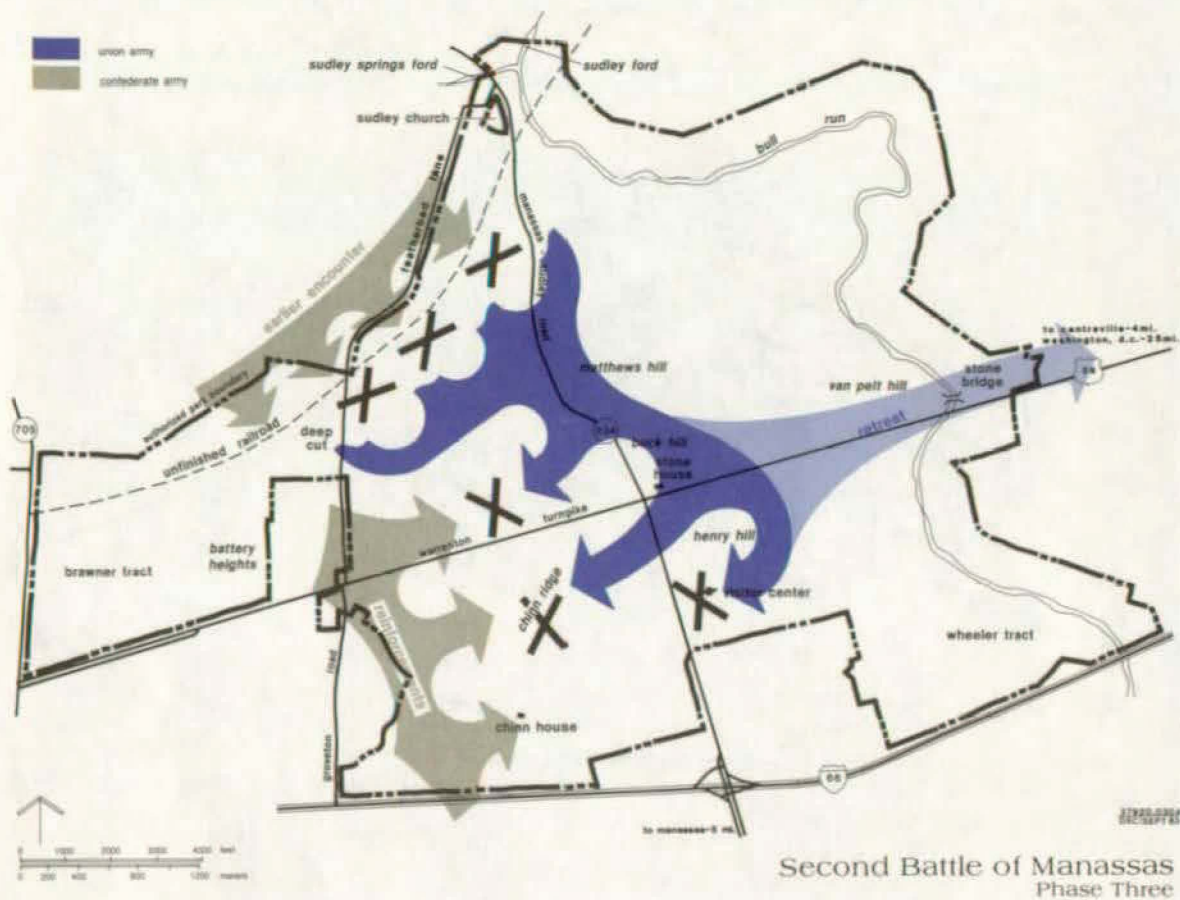
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Second Battle of Manassas
Phase Two

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In need of reinforcements that would be late in coming, the Confederates moved during the night to a position farther northeast along the unfinished railroad west of the Sudley church. The fills and cuts of the railroad bed gave the Confederates an excellent defensive position. In the morning, Union batteries opened fire, and throughout the day Union soldiers assaulted the Confederate line in continuous, violent, but uncoordinated attacks. That afternoon a Union bayonet attack was briefly successful in breaking through the Confederate line, but the Union troops were soon driven back. By nightfall the fighting ebbed, but those long-awaited Confederate reinforcements had arrived and were to play a crucial part in the next day's fighting.



ON MICROFILM

In the afternoon of August 30, Union troops again assaulted the Confederate line along the railroad bed. Quickly Confederate reinforcements were called on for help. At a decisive moment in the fighting, these reinforcements fired 18 cannons into the Union flank near Deep Cut. The Union battlelines recoiled at this surprise assault, but as they did, the reinforcements smashed into their left flank. The Union troops, now in retreat toward Bull Run, made a resolute stand on Chinn Ridge and Henry Hill to prevent a complete rout.

The Confederate victory at the Second Battle of Manassas opened the way for General Robert E. Lee to take the war into Maryland, where, on September 17, 1862, he would face the Army of the Potomac at Antietam.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Manassas National Battlefield Park is located 25 miles southwest of Washington, D.C., in Prince William and Fairfax counties. The park is characterized by gently rolling hills interrupted by small, relatively steep stream valleys. Of the park's 4,513 acres, two-thirds is federally owned and one-third is privately owned. A patchwork of open fields and forests dominate the landscape. The open areas are actively managed, either through mowing or by agricultural lease. The forested areas, which make up about 50 percent of the park, are composed of deciduous stands of the oak-hickory association (25 percent), pine stands dominated by Virginia pine (15 percent), and mixed stands (9 percent). Both fields and forests support a rich variety of wildlife. Although species such as the bald eagle and the peregrin falcon may range over the park, no known species of plants or animals listed on the federal or state endangered species list are found in the park.

Manassas National Battlefield Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Within the park are many historic sites and structures of varying importance to the park's Civil War history. Among them are 29 entries on the List of Classified Structures (see appendix B). The park's most important historical resource is the historic battlefield scene. The condition of the scene has altered markedly since the two battles because of gradual changes in land use that have allowed many open areas to revegetate naturally and several wooded areas to be cleared. The Historic Landscape map reflects the historic forest and field pattern during the Civil War, as well as locations of historic structures, fences, and roads. In addition to changes in vegetation patterns, the historic scene has been altered by modern development. Asphalt roads carrying heavy traffic now divide the battlefield. Utility lines parallel these roads, and a major electrical line system cuts across the west side of the Brawner tract. Pipelines also cross the west side of the Brawner tract and the northern and southern sections of the park. Post-war structures dot the battlefield.

Historic settlements date to the late 18th century when Robert Carter's three Bull Run tracts were settled. These tracts were seats of various Carter descendants who occupied large plantation houses: Sudley Manor, Pittsylvania, Rosefield, and Portici. Within the park boundary are fourteen house sites (see appendix C for a complete listing). Four other structures present during the battles include the unfinished railroad, the stone bridge, Heaton's Battery, and the Confederate trenches. Post-war sites are numerous and include the Groveton Confederate Cemetery and several monuments to soldiers and troop units.

The park is bordered by Interstate 66 on the south and bisected by two busy highways, Virginia 234 and U.S. 29. These two highways, also known by their historic names Manassas-Sudley Road and Warrenton Turnpike, respectively, follow the basic historic road alignments used by Civil War troops. Today they provide the main access for visitors to battle sites. In addition they receive heavy use by area residents and trucks from nearby quarry operations. The truck traffic, in particular, is heavy and constant throughout the day and poses a significant hazard to visitors trying to tour the battlefield.









The cities of Manassas and Manassas Park are 5 miles south of the park along Virginia 234 and 28. The area north of the park is predominately residential, while commercial development extends along Virginia 234 south of I-66. The Manassas area grew rapidly during the last decade and is expected to continue to expand and intensify its residential, commercial, and industrial land use. Increases in development threaten to disrupt the historic scenes that visitors view from within the park. Furthermore, the demand for outdoor recreation opportunities will grow with the rising population and intensify pressures on park resources unless the demand can be met by local and county governments outside the park.

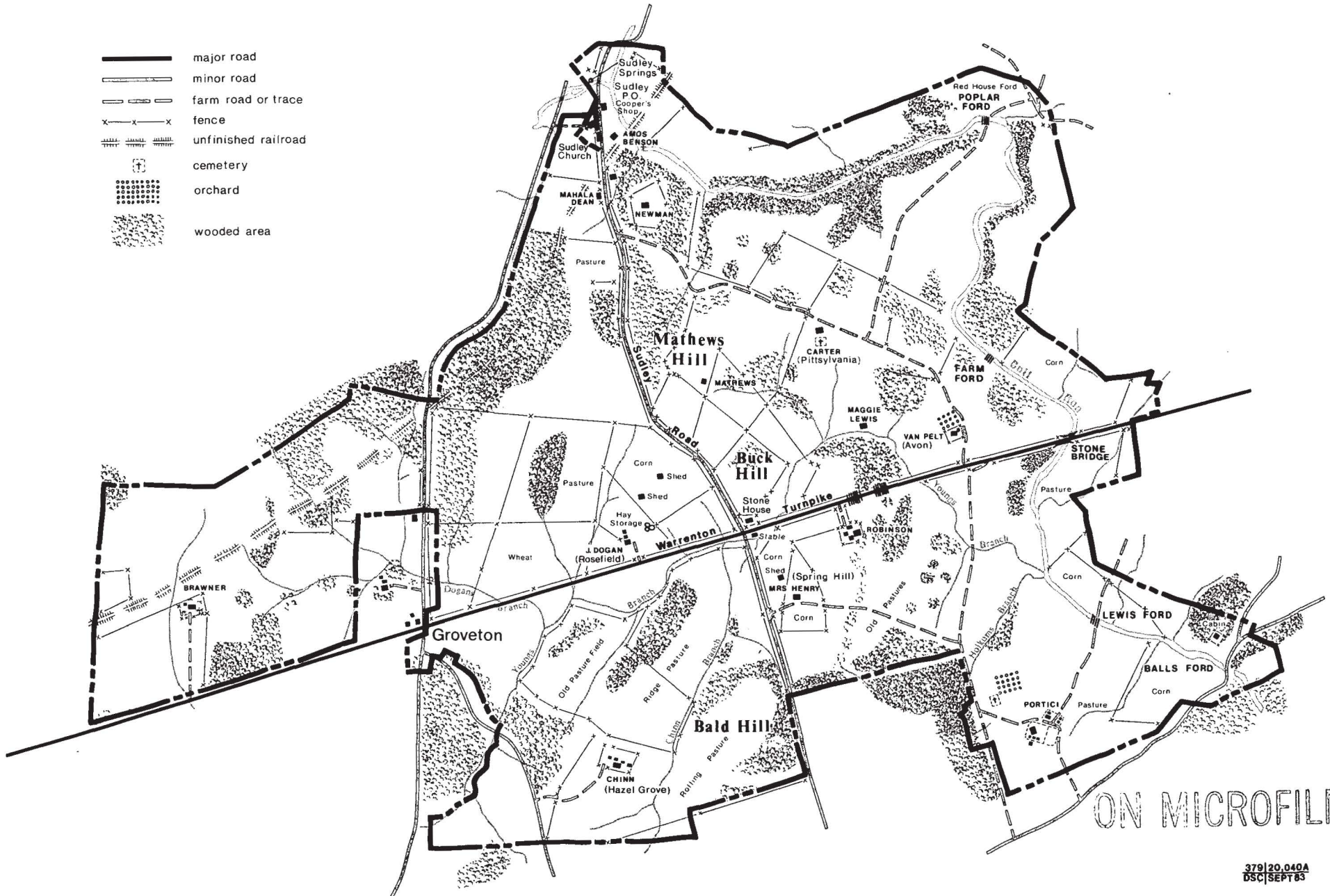
Manassas Battlefield is visited primarily by residents of the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area for purposes of learning about the two battles of Manassas. Although only a small percentage of visitors come from outside the Washington area, it can be assumed that the potential for more nonlocal visitation is high because of good access from major highways, especially the recently extended Interstate 66.

Several factors draw visitors to Manassas, including the park's historical significance, its proximity and accessibility to a large urban community, and the open, rolling character of the park, which makes it attractive for picnicking and recreating. These factors attract three general categories of visitors. The first category, referred to here as the "general" visitor, comprises about 60 percent of the park's total visitation. This group usually has limited specific interest in, or knowledge of, the Manassas battles and comes instead to gain a general understanding of the park's significance. This group typically spends less than two hours in the park, with most of that time being spent in the visitor center and Henry Hill area. A small percentage of this category includes tour groups composed of a mix of foreign and American tourists. Typically, these groups have less than an hour in the park and therefore spend most or all of it in the visitor center and just outside of it at the Stonewall Jackson statue and the Henry house. The "historical" visitor group comprises about 20 percent of the park's total visitation. This group has a good understanding of the overall significance of the Manassas battles and is seeking to examine and understand the specific actions that took place. As a result, they spend about five hours hiking about the many battle sites throughout the park, spending only 25 percent or less of this time in the visitor center and Henry Hill area. Recreational visitors comprise about 20 percent of the park's total visitation and come to the park in greatest numbers on summer weekends and holidays. As a result, on any fair weather summer weekend, recreational visitors may equal or exceed all other park visitors in number. The most visible and numerous recreational visitors are the family picnickers and special permit groups that concentrate at the picnic area adjacent to Matthews Hill.

Approximately 5 percent of recreational visitors include those whose activities are more dispersed, such as joggers, hikers, horseback riders, bird watchers, and fishers.

On winter days following snowfall, the park becomes a popular location for sledding and cross-country skiing. Sledding is concentrated at Buck Hill, whereas skiing is dispersed throughout the park.

-  major road
-  minor road
-  farm road or trace
-  fence
-  unfinished railroad
-  cemetery
-  orchard
-  wooded area



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Historic Landscape
circa 1861-1862

THE PLAN

The guiding principle of this plan is to establish a unified program of historic scene restoration and battlefield interpretation to further the visitors' understanding and appreciation of events that ravaged the Manassas countryside 120 years ago.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The objective of this plan, as it pertains to resource management, is to strive toward restoration of the historic battlefield scene through a phased program of landscape manipulation and historic structure preservation. Although preferable, complete restoration of the battlefield is not possible for two reasons. Modern intrusions such as paved roads, cars, automated farm equipment, post-war houses, and utility lines have become a part of the scene and, for the most part, will remain in the scene. Also, today's costs dictate that historic restoration activities for the scope of this plan be concentrated in those areas of the park that are most important for interpreting the two battle stories to the public. Many other areas in the park are historic but are not absolutely necessary to the presentation of the interpretive story and therefore will be preserved in their present form. Certain park areas will be managed to screen out any land uses outside the park that have the potential to adversely affect the park's historic resources or their interpretation. This screening will be accomplished primarily by allowing trees to buffer the disturbance. In addition, the park will make every effort to protect its resources and their interpretation by placing restrictions (e.g. height limitations) on developments permitted within its boundary. Further, the park will work with state and local agencies and private landowners to develop land use and development plans sensitive to maintaining the historic scene.

Land Use and Management

The park is on the National Register of Historic Places and is therefore zoned as historic. The following management subzones outline more specifically the management of the park's resources.

Restoration Subzone. The restoration subzone will encompass the core area of historic resources important for interpreting the battle stories. The size and character of this subzone is determined by the locations of visitor use and development areas. Significant resources in this subzone include the historic battlefield landscape and several historic structures.

All restoration activities relating to tree removal will occur within this subzone. The long range goal is to remove approximately 305 acres of trees within ten years, with 217 acres of them removed within the first five years. The final 88 acres will be removed once all first phase removal operations are completed (refer to the Forest and Field Restoration Plan for the location of the areas to be cut). The acreage figures are approximate and will be adjusted once the area has been surveyed by a professional forester. The final acreage figures will not exceed those referenced.

Restoration of the historic landscape will require both the removal of trees to reestablish open field settings and the regeneration of trees in areas that were wooded during the battles. All historically wooded areas will be allowed to regenerate by natural succession.

Most of the forest to be removed is in the western half of the park and composed of second growth Virginia pine and deciduous species of the oak-hickory association. The area is characterized by rolling uplands interrupted by some narrow ridges, steep slopes, and minor drainages. Generally, slopes range from 0 to 25 percent. The predominant soil is a moderately deep, slow-draining, coarse- to fine-grained silt loam. Some trees within the floodplain of Youngs Branch may be removed to clear for bridge and road development. The floodplain has primarily fine-grained alluvial soils and tree species such as birch, willow, and sycamore.

Restoration of the landscape will be guided by an implementation plan and will be closely monitored by qualified personnel to ensure maximum protection of the park's environmental quality, its potential and known archeological sites, and the visitors' experience. The following steps will be carried out to help guarantee this:

The first phase of removal operations will occur gradually over a five-year period. Approximately 40-50 acres will be cut or treated annually.

The second phase of removal operations will occur gradually after the first phase operations are completed.

The Virginia Best Management Practices Handbook for Forestry and Soil and Water Conservation Handbook will be followed throughout the restoration process and will be tailored to the site-specific conditions at Manassas.

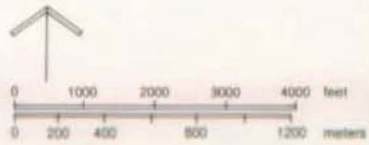
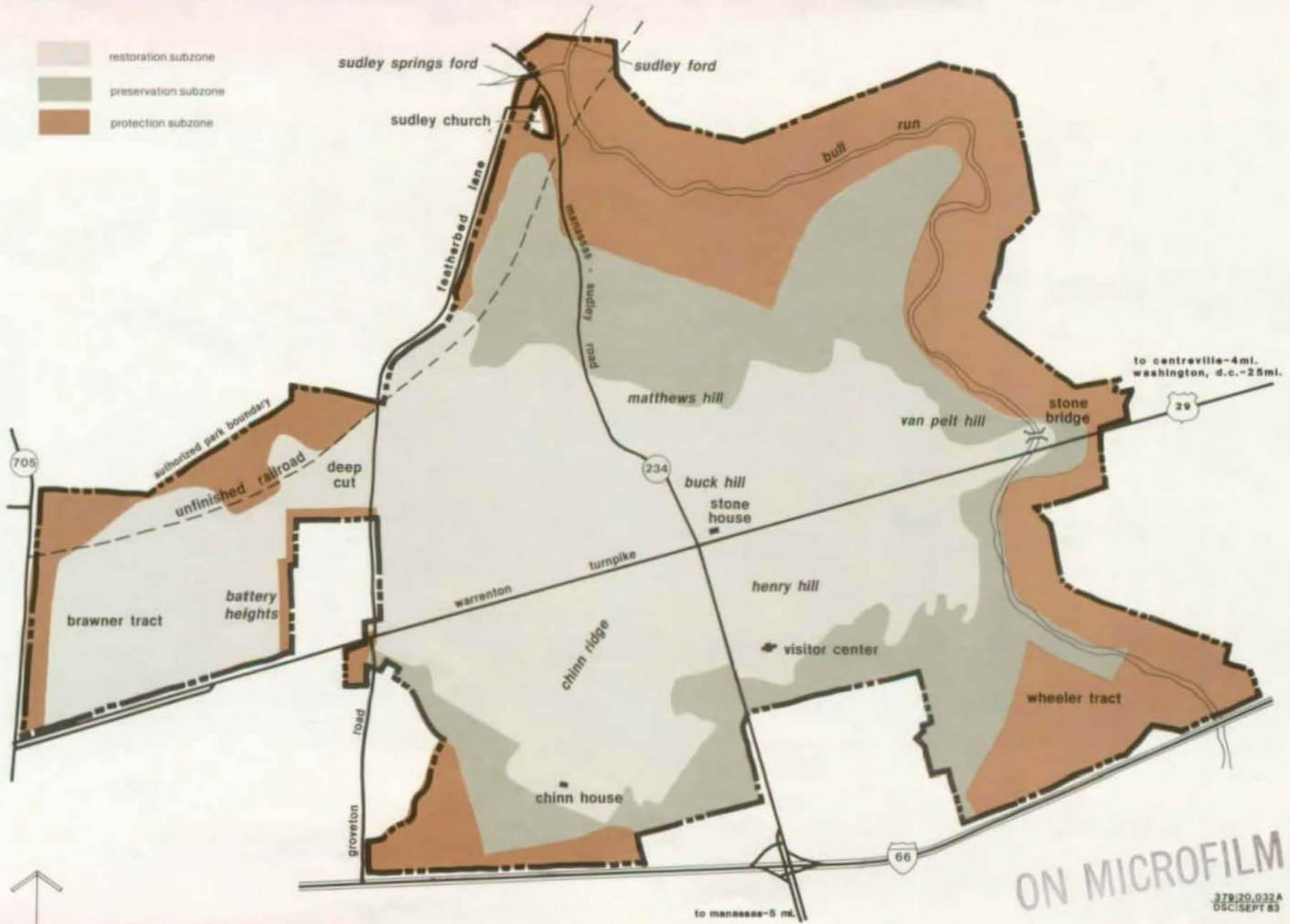
Removal of individual trees in the floodplain will be done under careful supervision on a very limited scale and without the use of heavy equipment. All debris from removal operations will be removed from around and within the affected stream, and the surface restored and seeded.

Trees on slopes greater than 25 percent, or at potential archeological sites that could be harmed by deforestation, will not be cut.

Where practical, individual trees that are determined to be 120 years old or older will not be removed.

In those areas where ground cover is not dense, an archeological survey will be conducted prior to tree removal. Where existing forest proposed for removal is too dense, the archeological survey will take place after tree cutting but prior to stump removal or chipping. Where archeological sites are discovered that are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, tree removal will stop until such time as the NPS has completed its compliance responsibilities under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

- restoration subzone
- preservation subzone
- protection subzone



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Management Zoning

Soil disturbance from logging operations will be kept to a minimum and ground cover will be quickly established on denuded areas.

To limit impacts on wildlife, cutting sites will be dispersed as much as possible, and edge and meadow growth will be encouraged in areas unsuited for agricultural lease.

To mitigate the maintenance costs of mowing the additional acreage, agricultural leases will be arranged with local farmers.

Conservation tillage practices will be used in those areas that will be cultivated.

Those activities that disrupt the visitors' experience or pose possible unsafe conditions will be performed during periods of low visitation. Barriers will exclude visitors from unsafe sites. Park personnel and posted signs will help explain the project to the public.





The level of historic structure restoration or preservation in each subzone will be based on architectural integrity and significance. The Historic Structures chart summarizes the proposed treatment of individual structures in each subzone (refer to the park's 1981 "Resource Management Plan" for more specific information). New or existing facilities that are not directly related to historic preservation and Civil War interpretation will not be allowed in this subzone unless the property is privately owned or serves a protection function.

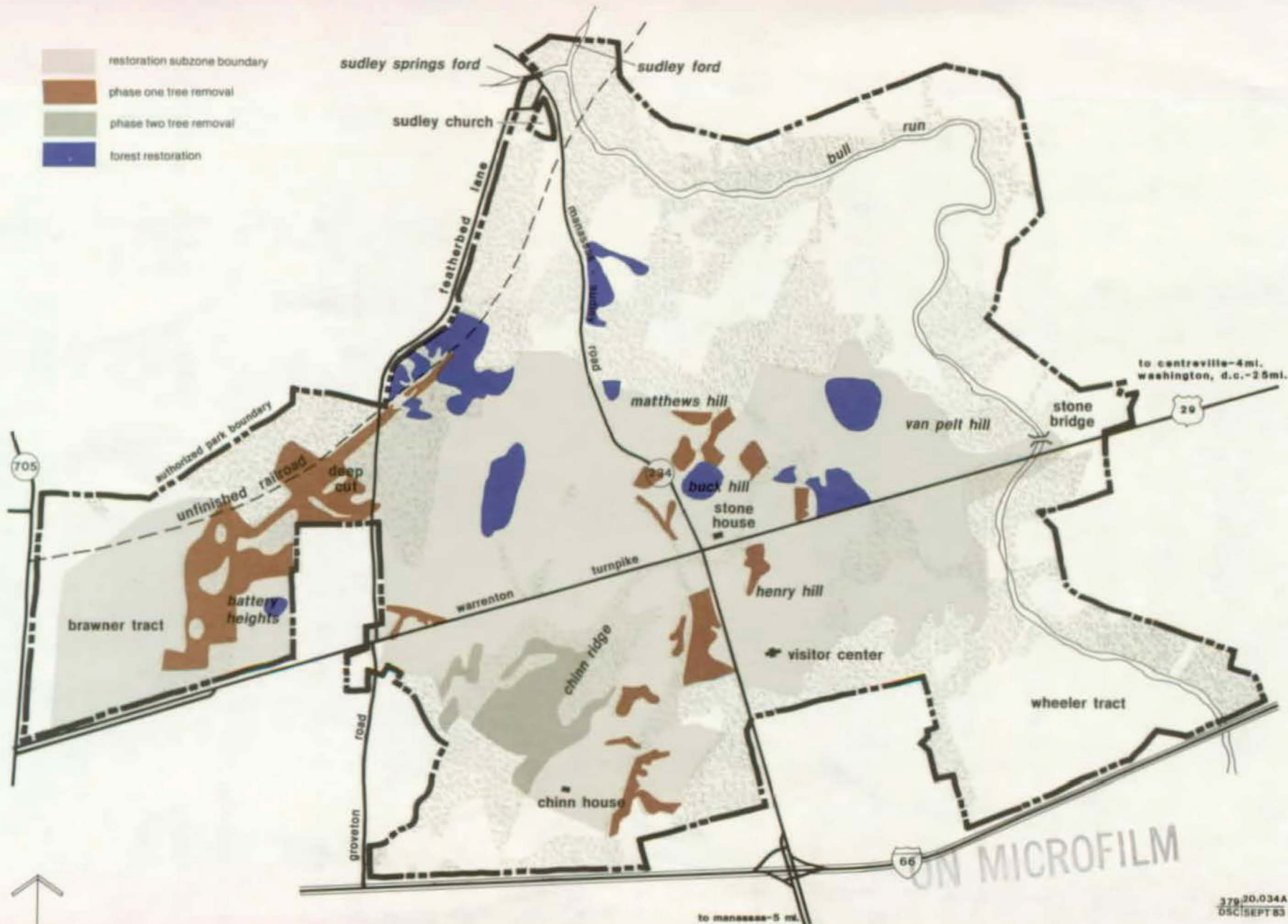
Establishing and maintaining a restored historic setting to enhance visitor understanding of the battle stories is not only dependent on manipulation of the historic resources within the restoration subzone, but also on protection of that subzone from the intrusive effects of modern development and incompatible activities. Steps will be taken to decrease the potential effects of such intrusions by establishing the following companion subzones.

Preservation Subzone. The landscape immediately surrounding the core is very important historically and contains several battle sites and structures. Within this subzone, all historic structures will be preserved at levels commensurate with their significance and integrity, and those sections of the landscape that have already been restored will continue to be maintained. In addition, those fields that were historically forested will be allowed to regenerate through natural succession.

Within this subzone, recreation, visitor use, and park operations facilities can be provided, but the importance of the historic resources will still remain paramount in any considerations for development.

Protection Subzone. This third subzone along the outer perimeter of the park is comprised of all those lands identified for less-than-fee acquisition (scenic easements) in the 1980 boundary extension as well as some lands identified for fee acquisition. The boundary extension is illustrated on the Land Protection as Authorized 1980 map. This zone is critical for protecting the quality of the visitors' experience and the present integrity of the core historic resources from outside intrusions. On

-  restoration subzone boundary
-  phase one tree removal
-  phase two tree removal
-  forest restoration



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Forest and Field Restoration Plan

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

	Location	Condition	Proposed Treatment
Restoration zone			
Henry House	Henry Hill	Fair	Stabilize/restore building exterior
Robinson House	Henry Hill	Fair	Stabilize/restore building exterior
Stone Bridge	Rt. 29/211 at Bull Run	Fair	Continue ongoing restoration
Van Pelt House Ruins	Van Pelt Hill	Poor	Backfill foundation to stabilize walls
Stone House	Rt. 29/211 & 234	Fair	Continue ongoing restoration
Groveton Cemetery	Rt. 29/211, across from N.Y. Ave.	Good	Maintain
Dogan House	Rt. 29/211 & Featherbed Lane	Good	Maintain
Brawner Farmhouse	Brawner Tract	Poor	Identify degree of restoration possible. Historic Structures Report required.
Unfinished Railroad	NE-SW strip from Brawner Tract to Sudley Springs	Fair	Maintain; research required for determining long range preservation strategies.
Rosefield (Residence 5)	Rt. 29/211, just west of 234	Good	Maintain
Chinn House Foundation	Chinn Ridge	Fair	Maintain
Hoe Family Cemetery	Chinn Ridge	Fair	Maintain
Preservation Zone			
Heaton's Battery & Trenches	Bull Run, south of 29/211	Fair	Maintain, limit access
Pittsylvania	Van Pelt Hill	Poor	Stabilize
Matthew House Ruins	Matthews Hill	Poor	Stabilize
Historic Protection Zone			
Sudley Post Office	Rt. 234 near Sudley Springs	Poor	Stabilize building exterior
Ball Cemetery	Wheeler Tract	Fair	Stabilize

parklands within this protection subzone, vegetation will be allowed to grow into forest where lands within the two other subzones need special protection from visual or audible intrusions such as buildings and traffic. Otherwise, the landscape will be preserved in its existing condition. Historic structures will be preserved at a level commensurate with their integrity and significance.

Any structures or facilities can be constructed in this subzone as long as such development does not significantly degrade the park's natural resources or intrude on the historic scene viewed from the restoration subzone.

An archeological survey of the battlefield began in 1982 and is scheduled for completion in 1984. Upon completion of the survey, recommendations for management and protection of significant prehistoric and historic archeological sites will be developed and incorporated into the park's 1981 "Resource Management Plan."

VISITOR USE AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

The level of visitation at Manassas will not change substantially as a result of this plan. Use patterns in the core historic area are expected to become more dispersed as the plan is implemented, and the overall quality of the visitor experience is expected to improve markedly. Should visitor use rise beyond the capacity levels of the park's resources, this "Visitor Use and Development" section will be updated.

Picnicking

The picnic area near Matthews Hill will be relocated to restore the historic integrity of the area and eliminate a dangerous access point off Virginia 234. The site will not be eliminated until a new site is established in the protection subzone at the Wheeler tract, which presently is in private ownership. All existing development at Matthews Hill west of Virginia 234 will be eliminated, including the gravel driveway, parking area, restrooms, and water fountain. The new picnic site at the Wheeler tract will include a similar level of development.

Trail Use

Access to historic sites along a system of foot and bridle trails will continue to be provided. Because many of the existing foot trails are simply mowed paths through fields, the park has much flexibility in routing these trails to respond to overuse or changes in the interpretive program.

The bridle trail is a major intrusion on the park's historic scene. It is preferable, therefore, to have the trail located outside the restoration subzone where possible. Within the restoration subzone the bridle trail should conform to historic road alignments or be shielded by wooded areas to limit visual intrusions as much as possible.

Also, the cost of maintaining the bridle trail is high compared to the level of use it receives. A volunteer program should be established whereby the primary users of the bridle trail can help in its maintenance and improvement.

The turnoff on U.S. 29, currently used for horse trailer parking, will be eliminated in order to help reduce disruptions in traffic flow along that busy highway. Parking for horse trailers will be located outside the restoration zone on a site adjacent to the new picnic area at the Wheeler tract, where access to the bridle trail system would be via Rock Road. A site at the end of New York Avenue is also possible as a horse trailer parking area.

Interpretation

To improve the interpretation of the second battle and eliminate confusion between the two battle stories, two battle tours will be provided (refer to the Interpretation and Development map). The tours are designed to separate the interpretation of the battles. The Henry Hill walking tour will continue as the First Battle of Manassas tour. A new driving tour for the Second Battle of Manassas will be developed and will consist of four tour stops. These stops were chosen as the best sites for interpreting the second battle's highlights while at the same time keeping the tour safe and the two stories separate. The tour route and new road addition will help improve visitor safety by decreasing the time visitors need to spend on the highways and the number of turns they must make onto or off of these roads. The second battle tour is referred to as a driving tour only because it is necessary to drive to each stop. Once at the stop the intention is for visitors to get out of their cars to learn about the battle events that occurred there. A key element to visitors successfully understanding both stories will be the restoration of the historic landscape as viewed from the tour stops.

All development relating to the driving tour will be sited and screened in ways that limit its disturbance to the historic scene. Building activities will be restricted to low visitation periods and the state's best management practices will be followed to limit the amount of erosion and stream siltation resulting from these activities. A section of the new tour road will be developed within the floodplain of Youngs Branch. The bridge at this crossing will be designed to have minimum impact in flood conditions, and road surfaces will conform to the existing grades of the old road trace.

The following paragraphs summarize the proposed interpretive program and associated development.

Visitor Center. The visitor center, primary contact site for the park, will continue to provide information and initial orientation services for all visitors when they first enter. The interpretive emphasis inside the visitor center will be on both battles of Manassas. Care must be taken that the visitor is introduced to each battle of Manassas, that an overview of each battle is available, and that sufficient information is available about the two battle tours. In addition, information in the form of a brochure or related medium should be available upon request for visitors who want to spend a lengthy time on their own exploring the battlefields. This brochure should include both a detailed map that identifies sites and a description of the historical importance of those sites.

After receiving an introduction to the two battles in the visitor center, interested visitors will be ready to take the two battlefield tours. The purpose of the tours is to present the story of each battle so that the battle events can be studied and understood on site.

First Battle Tour. The Henry Hill walking tour will be the primary self-guiding interpretive tour for the first battle. Using the theme of the returning veterans, the tour's tape messages can put the visitor in the shoes of those who later returned to walk the fields where they fought in

1861. This device will not only convey the story of the battle, but also a feeling for the days before the automobile when many visitors who came to tour the area had been actual participants in the battle.

The Henry Hill walking tour also conveys something about the size of the First Battle of Manassas, in that during a leisurely 45-minute walk a visitor can either stand at or view directly all the key scenes of heaviest fighting--Matthews Hill, Henry Hill, Chinn Ridge.

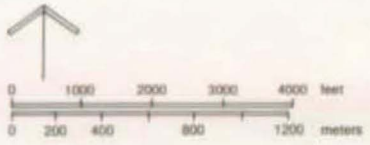
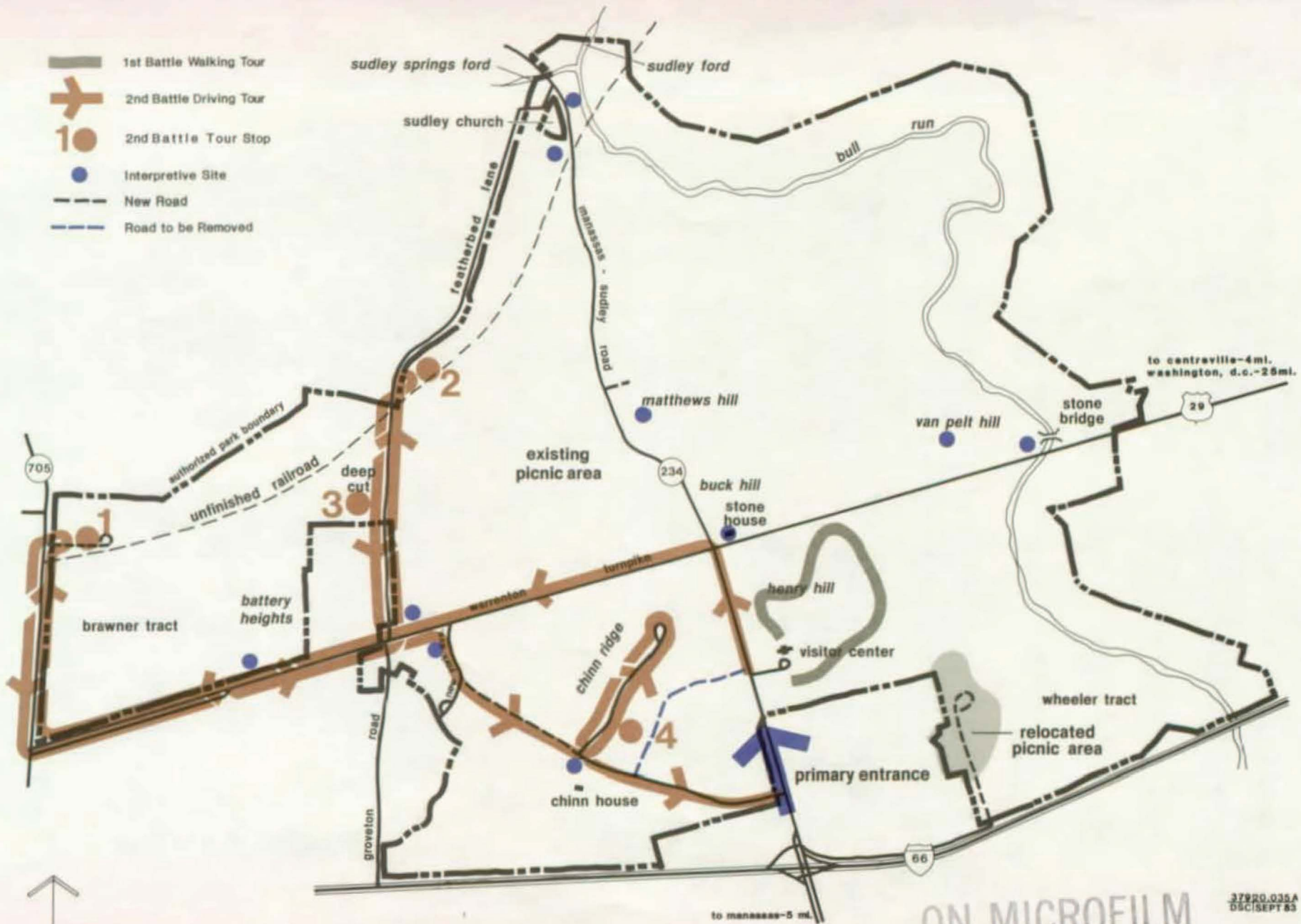
Second Battle Tour. The second battle tour will begin at the Brawner farm. It was here that the Second Battle of Manassas erupted when Confederate troops, which had been hiding along the unfinished railroad, advanced across the farm fields and attacked the Union column marching east along the Warrenton Turnpike. The two armies stood only 80 yards apart in some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. Visitors will be directed to a new interpretive shelter to be located near the unfinished railroad. The shelter will be small and will not be completely enclosed. Its purpose will be to present the overall interpretive story, especially highlighting the first phase of the battle, while at the same time allowing visitors to view the historic scene. The railroad bed, the Brawner farmhouse, the rolling farm fields, and the Warrenton Turnpike remain today much as they did in 1862. The shelter will be accessible along a driveway off Pageland Lane, and parking for 25 cars will be provided. An interpreter will be stationed there during the summer, but the shelter and its restroom facilities will remain open all year. An interpretive trail may be developed highlighting the fighting that occurred at the Brawner farm, Gibbons Woods, Battery Heights, and Deep Cut. The railroad bed is a possible resource to utilize as part of the trail.

From the Brawner farm, the tour will follow Warrenton Turnpike and Featherbed Lane to the second tour stop. Here the second day of the battle will be interpreted. On that day Confederate troops were in position behind the unfinished railroad where they held off persistent Union troops. This particular site is the location of the dramatic Union bayonet charge, which temporarily broke through the Confederate line. A new visitor parking area will be provided for 20 cars.

The visitors will then be directed back down Featherbed Lane to the Deep Cut site, the third tour stop. Here the main phase of the battle will be interpreted. On the second and third days of battle, Confederate troops behind the unfinished railroad continued to hold off the persistent Union troops until Confederate reinforcements arrived and smashed into the Union's left flank. This plan proposes to develop a new Deep Cut parking area (20 cars) off Featherbed Lane to give visitors an immediate view of the cut, for it was here in the final stages of fighting along the railroad that the Confederate troops ran out of ammunition and in desperation fought their enemy with rocks and other debris.

The existing Deep Cut parking area will be eliminated from its inappropriate location on the historic unfinished railroad bed.

In the Deep Cut area, interpretive trails will be accessible from the Deep Cut parking area and will provide visitors the opportunity to learn about and explore in greater depth the battle sites along the unfinished railroad.



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Interpretation & Development

From Deep Cut, the tour will return down Featherbed Lane to New York Avenue. A one-way, low-speed road will connect New York Avenue with Chinn Road and follow an old road trace. It is questionable whether this trace dates back to the Civil War, although it is known to have existed soon afterwards. This new road will allow visitors to follow more accurately the flow of fighting from Deep Cut in a safe and leisurely manner. Only the new road section will be one way, and it will be designed to discourage use as a shortcut for local commuters. New York Avenue and Chinn Road will remain two way.

The final stop of the second battle tour will be a site near the existing Webster Memorial. Here the valient efforts of Union forces will be interpreted as they made their last stands on Chinn Ridge and Henry Hill. A parking area for 20 cars will be provided. From this last tour stop visitors will be encouraged to travel along Chinn Ridge where they will be able to view the historic scene across to Henry Hill. They will then return to Virginia 234 along Chinn Road, which is a historic road trace. Along the way they have the option of visiting the historic remains of the Chinn house.

The section of park road beginning at Virginia 234 across from the visitor center driveway and ending at Chinn Road will be eliminated, as it is an unnecessary and intrusive development within the historic scene.

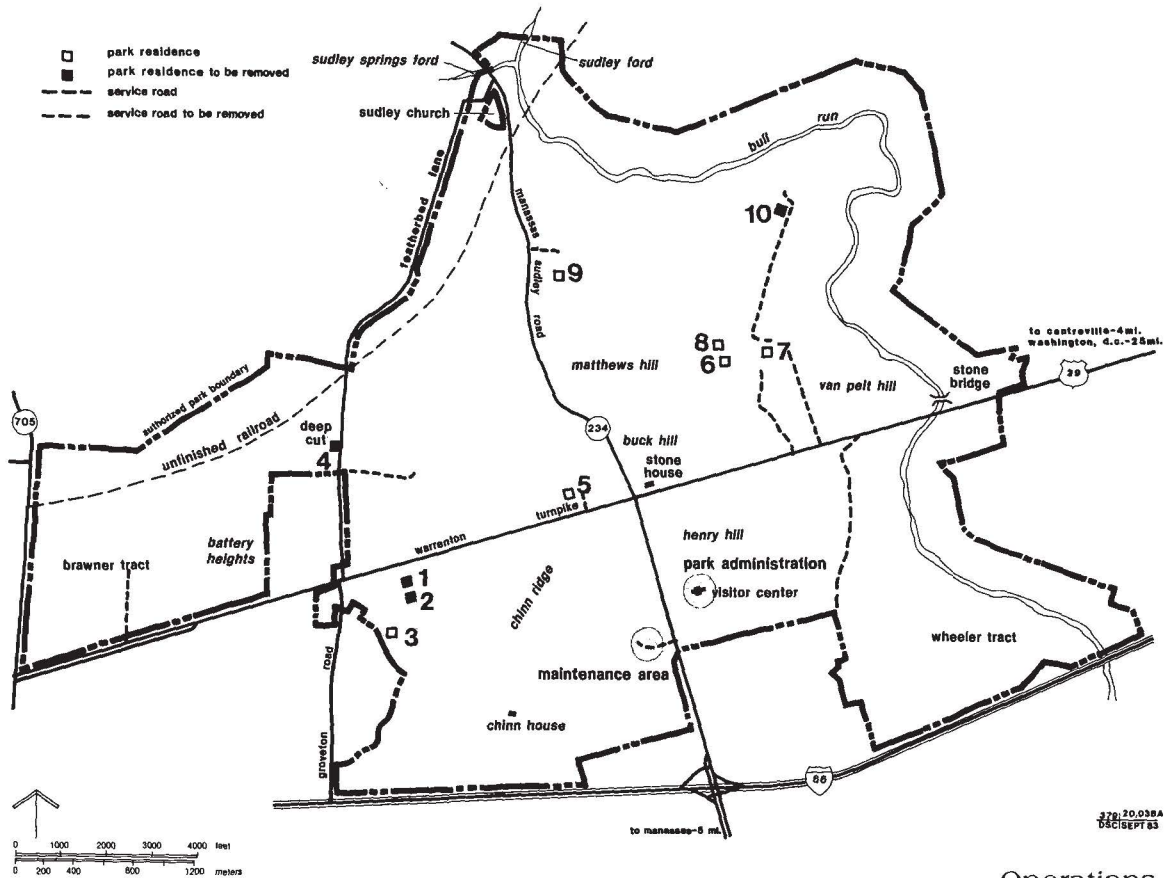
Other Interpretive Development. In addition to the two tour routes, several other sites will be interpreted for those visitors who want to spend more time exploring the park. Wayside exhibits are appropriate for sites such as the historic stone house and stone bridge, Sudley, Battery Heights, and Portici. Other sites require just a labeling sign so that visitors know where they are and can refer to a park publication to find out more about the site. The specifics of this level of development will be addressed in a wayside exhibit plan.

A new 10-car parking area for visitors to Matthews Hill will be developed east of Virginia 234 once the existing picnic area development has been relocated.

The parking area at the stone house will be enlarged and landscaped. Entrance to the parking area will be from Virginia 234 only, and all traffic will exit onto U.S. 29.

PARK OPERATIONS

The park currently has ten structures that are used for park housing. Based on this plan, three park houses will be eliminated, primarily because they are major intrusions on the historic scene (residences 1, 2, and 4). Residences 7, 8, and 9 are not historic but will be screened by vegetation as the area around the structures is allowed to return to forest. Residence 10, a trailer in very poor condition, also will be removed. The six residence sites to remain do not significantly intrude on the scene and are important for resource protection. In addition, residence 5 is historic and marks the site where a structure stood during the war.



ON MICROFILM

LAND PROTECTION

The visitor use and resource protection needs identified during the GMP planning process have been used in establishing land protection categories. Various categories have been considered to determine the best methods for protecting lands within the authorized park boundary not currently in federal ownership. These categories are described in the Land Protection Plan, which has been published as a separate document. Land protection options have been developed on a parcel-by-parcel basis; where fee interest is involved, priorities have been set to best utilize the limited funds available. The commitment and cooperation of landowners and local officials in protection of the battlefield environs have been and will continue to be important factors in determining land protection methods.

Three basic categories of land protection are proposed. They are illustrated on the Land Protection map.

Category I. Areas that are critical to implementing the congressional mandate of the park. Visitor access and resource management proposals indicate that fee acquisition may be the only feasible option.

Category II. Current management and use of these areas is generally consistent with the congressional intent and NPS management goals; therefore, techniques that will assure the status quo in land use will be pursued. One exception to the status quo is the Fairfax County historic district at the stone bridge. Here there is commercial property that is inconsistent with the historic scene. Some commercial development of this land may be possible if it is sympathetic to the objectives of the historic district and is not in the view from the stone bridge.

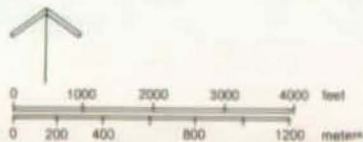
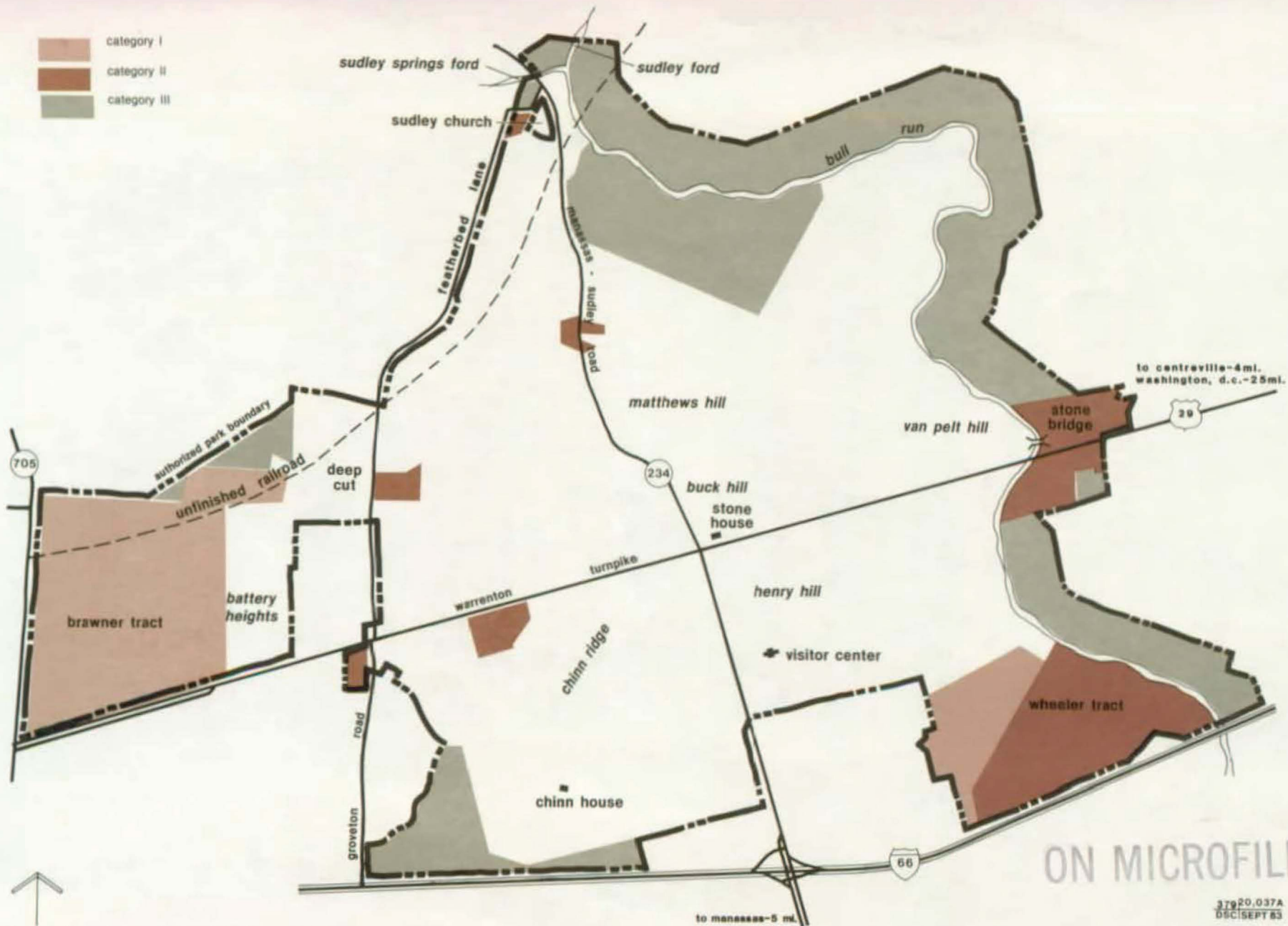
While fee purchase is an option for category II lands, other arrangements such as easements, purchase and sale with covenants, and continued occupancy are examples of land protection techniques that will also be considered on a parcel-by-parcel basis.

Category III. These authorized lands constitute an area surrounding the highly significant core of the battlefield. Intrusive elements that would alter important views or be a threat to park resources are the prime concern. On these lands cooperative agreements and coordinated protection through county zoning will be more appropriate than acquisition of land or interests in land.

PL 96-442 affords special protection for the owners of eight tracts of land that were contained within the previously authorized boundary but were not acquired by the NPS. These tracts cannot be acquired in fee without the consent of the owner so long as the land continues to be devoted to a use that is the same as that in effect on September 1, 1980.

Guidelines for compatible uses have been developed as part of the detailed land protection plan.

- category I
- category II
- category III



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Land Protection

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Resource Management

- Phase I Restore or preserve historic structures and archeological sites on a priority basis, determined by the condition of the structure, the site, and its historical significance.
- Develop an implementation plan for historic landscape restoration and include specifications for tree removal, stump treatment, road and trail building, erosion control, etc. This plan should be based on specific site requirements. A new temporary staff position will be needed to plan and supervise the operation.
- Phase II Restore the first phase cut areas as shown on the Forest and Field Restoration Plan. A total of 40-50 acres will be cut or treated annually.
- Allow all designated open areas to revert to forest.
- Phase III Restore the second phase cut areas at an annual rate of 20-40 acres.

Visitor Use and Facility Development

- Phase I The first step in creating a well organized and comprehensive interpretation program at Manassas will be the development of an interpretive prospectus, which will include a wayside exhibit plan. The purpose of the plan will be to eliminate as much as possible the clutter and confusion which currently typifies the system. Its development will be guided by the specific proposals outlined in this plan.
- Phase II Three park houses will be removed.
- The two new parking areas off Featherbed Lane will be constructed, the existing Deep Cut parking area will be eliminated, and the parking area at the stone house will be enlarged.
- The new road section between New York Avenue and Chinn Ridge will be constructed. The designated section of park road between Virginia 234 and Chinn Road will be eliminated as will other designated access points.
- The new interpretive wayside system will be installed throughout the park, and in conjunction, the new interpretive shelter will be installed at the Brawner farm. An associated driveway and parking area will also be developed.

Phase III The picnic area will be moved from Matthews Hill to the Wheeler tract. The old site will be restored to its historic open field setting, and at the new site, parking, picnic tables, restrooms and drinking fountains will be provided.

The parking area at Matthews Hill will be developed once all picnic area development has been relocated to the Wheeler tract.

Land Protection

Phase I The National Park Service has developed a detailed Land Protection Plan outlining the specific steps for protecting privately owned lands within the park.

Phase II Acquire the Brawner farm. Prepare a historic structure report on the Brawner farmhouse (Douglas Hall) to determine the level of restoration possible.

Phase III Acquire the Wheeler tract for development of a picnic site and to protect the historic resources.

Phase IV Carry out the remaining actions outlined in the Land Protection Plan.

EVALUATION OF COSTS AND INCOME

<u>Operational Costs</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
cyclic maintenance (annual average)	30,000	32,500
annual operations (total)	221,000	259,000
visitor services	80,000	100,000
resource management	15,000	25,000
visitor protection	44,000	54,000
administration	82,000	90,000
 <u>Operational Income</u>		
agricultural leases	2,000	3,600
NPS quarters (annual)	35,000 (income)	33,500
	35,000 (expense)	33,500
	<u>0 (balance)</u>	<u>0</u>
 <u>New Construction</u>		
interpretive waysides		300,000
access roads (driveways)		195,000
road removal and site restoration		260,000
one-way tour road (.5 mile)		300,000
interpretive trails		37,000
restoration of historic structures		900,000
landscape restoration		200,000
wayside parking		200,000
new picnic area		263,000
	Total	2,655,000

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A - LEGISLATION

V. NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS

I. Manassas National Battlefield Park

	Page
Designation of area as a national historic site, to be known as Manassas National Battlefield Park: Order of May 10, 1940.....	71

ORDER DESIGNATING THE MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK,
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA.

[May 10, 1940—5 F. R. 1824]

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS certain lands and structures in Manassas Magisterial District, Prince William County, Virginia, because of their historical importance as the battlefield site of the First and Second battles of Manassas during the war between the States, have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and other monuments to be of national significance; and

WHEREAS title to the above-mentioned lands with the buildings and structures thereon is vested in the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by section 2 of the act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate all those certain tracts or parcels of land, with the structures thereon, containing approximately 1,604.575 acres and situated in Manassas Magisterial District, Prince William County, Virginia, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, to be a national historic site, having the name "Manassas National Battlefield Park."

The administration, protection, and development of this area shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 21, 1935, *supra*.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface or remove any feature of this park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the City of Washington this 10th day of May 1940.

[SEAL]

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

Public Law 338 - 83d Congress
Chapter 153 - 2d Session
H. R. 5529

AN ACT

To preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to establish satisfactory boundaries for the Manassas National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and to contain within such boundaries the important historic lands relating to the two battles of Manassas, the boundaries of such battlefield park hereafter shall contain that area which is bounded, in general, as follows: The south boundary of the park shall be the southernmost limits of the present federally owned lands in the south portion of the park; the east and northeast boundaries shall be that portion of the Bull Run Creek which extends from the south boundary of the park north and westward to the north boundary of the park as hereinafter prescribed; the southwest boundary shall be that portion of Compton's Lane from its nearest point adjacent to the south boundary and extending northwesterly to State secondary highway numbered 622; the west and northwest boundary shall be State secondary highway numbered 622, from the point where it connects with Compton's Lane and extending northward until it reaches the Sudley Church property; the north boundary shall be the northernmost limits of the present Federal park holdings in the immediate vicinity of the Sudley Church property. The boundaries of the park also may include not more than two hundred and fifty acres of land adjacent to the aforesaid west and north boundaries of the park, which land shall become a part of the park upon acquisition thereof by the United States: *Provided,* That the total acreage which may be acquired for the park pursuant to this Act shall not exceed one thousand four hundred acres. Such land or interests therein may be procured by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest.

Manassas
National
Battlefield
Park.
Boundaries.

For exchange purposes, particularly in connection with State and other highway developments, the Secretary is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, any non-Federal land or interests therein situated within the park area herein prescribed, and in exchange therefor to convey park land or interests therein of approximately equal value.

68 Stat. 56.
68 Stat. 57.

Approved April 17, 1954.

Public Law 96-442
96th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 56; 16 U.S.C. 429b).

Oct. 13, 1980
[H.R. 5048]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1980".

Manassas
National
Battlefield
Amendments of
1980.
16 USC 429b
note.
16 USC 429b.

SEC. 2. The Act entitled "An Act to preserve within the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b), is amended to read as follows: "That there is established as a unit of the national park system in the Commonwealth of Virginia the Manassas National Battlefield Park, which shall contain within its boundaries the important historical lands relating to the two battles of Manassas. The total area of the park shall not be greater than four thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres. The boundaries of the park shall be the boundaries depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Manassas National Battlefield Park', dated October 1980, and numbered 379/80,009, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, but no later than one year from the effective date of this section, a detailed description and map of the boundaries. Notwithstanding section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (91 Stat. 211), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601), the Secretary may not make any changes in the boundaries of the park. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national park system.

Description.

Publication in
Federal
Register.

16 USC 4601-9.

"SEC. 2. (a) In order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange, any property or interests therein which are located within the boundaries of the park, except that property owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia or by any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

Funding.
16 USC 429b-1.

"(b) With respect to areas within the 1954 boundaries of the park, as identified on the map referred to in the first section of this Act, the Secretary may not acquire fee simple title to such areas without the consent of the owner so long as the lands continue to be devoted to a use which is the same as that in effect on September 1, 1980. Further, if the Secretary proposes to acquire fee simple title to such property because of a change in use, the owner of such property may seek a review of the proposed acquisition of his or her property and is entitled to a hearing on the record in accordance with section 554 of title 5 of the United States Code.

Route 234
bypass.

“(c) If the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation determines that the proposed Route 234 bypass should be properly located between the Virginia Electric Power Company powerline easement and Route 705, the Secretary shall make available the land necessary for such bypass, subject to such revisions, terms, and conditions as the Secretary deems are necessary and appropriate to assure that such bypass is located, constructed, operated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the administration of the park.

“(d) The Secretary may not close any State roads within the park unless action permitting the closing of such roads has been taken by appropriate officials of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Residential
property.
16 USC 429b-2.

“SEC. 3. (a) Subsequent to the date of enactment of this section, the owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of the spouse of the owner, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless this property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner an amount equal to the fair market value of the property on the date of its acquisition less the value on such date of the right retained by the owner. If such property is donated (in whole or in part) to the United States, the Secretary may pay to the owner such lesser amount as the owner may agree to. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

42 USC 4601.

“(b) No property owner who elects to retain a right of use and occupancy under this section shall be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894). Such owners shall be considered to have waived any benefits which would otherwise accrue to them under sections 203 through 206 of such Act.

42 USC
4623-4626.
Definitions.
16 USC 429b-3.

“SEC. 4. For purposes of this Act—

“(1) The term ‘improved property’ means a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before January 1, 1979, which is used for noncommercial residential purposes, together with not to exceed three acres of land on which the dwelling is situated and together with such additional lands or interests therein as the Secretary deems to be reasonably necessary for access thereto, such lands being in the same ownership as the dwelling, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on such land.

“(2) The term ‘park’ means the Manassas National Battlefield Park established under this Act.

“(3) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

“(4) The term ‘owner’ means the owner of record as of September 1, 1980.

16 USC 429b-4.

“SEC. 5. (a) In addition to sums heretofore expended for the acquisition of property and interests therein for the park, from funds available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as established under the Land and Water Conservation Fund

Act of 1965, not more than a total of \$8,700,000 may be expended for the acquisition of property and interests therein under this Act.

16 USC 4601-4
note.

"(b) It is the express intent of Congress that, except for property referred to in subsection 2(b), the Secretary shall acquire property and interests therein under this Act within two complete fiscal years after the date of the enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1980.

Ante, p. 1885.

"SEC. 6. (a) Authorizations of moneys to be appropriated under this Act from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of properties and interests shall be effective on October 1, 1981.

Effective date.
16 USC 429b-5.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to make payments under this Act shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts."

Approved October 13, 1980.

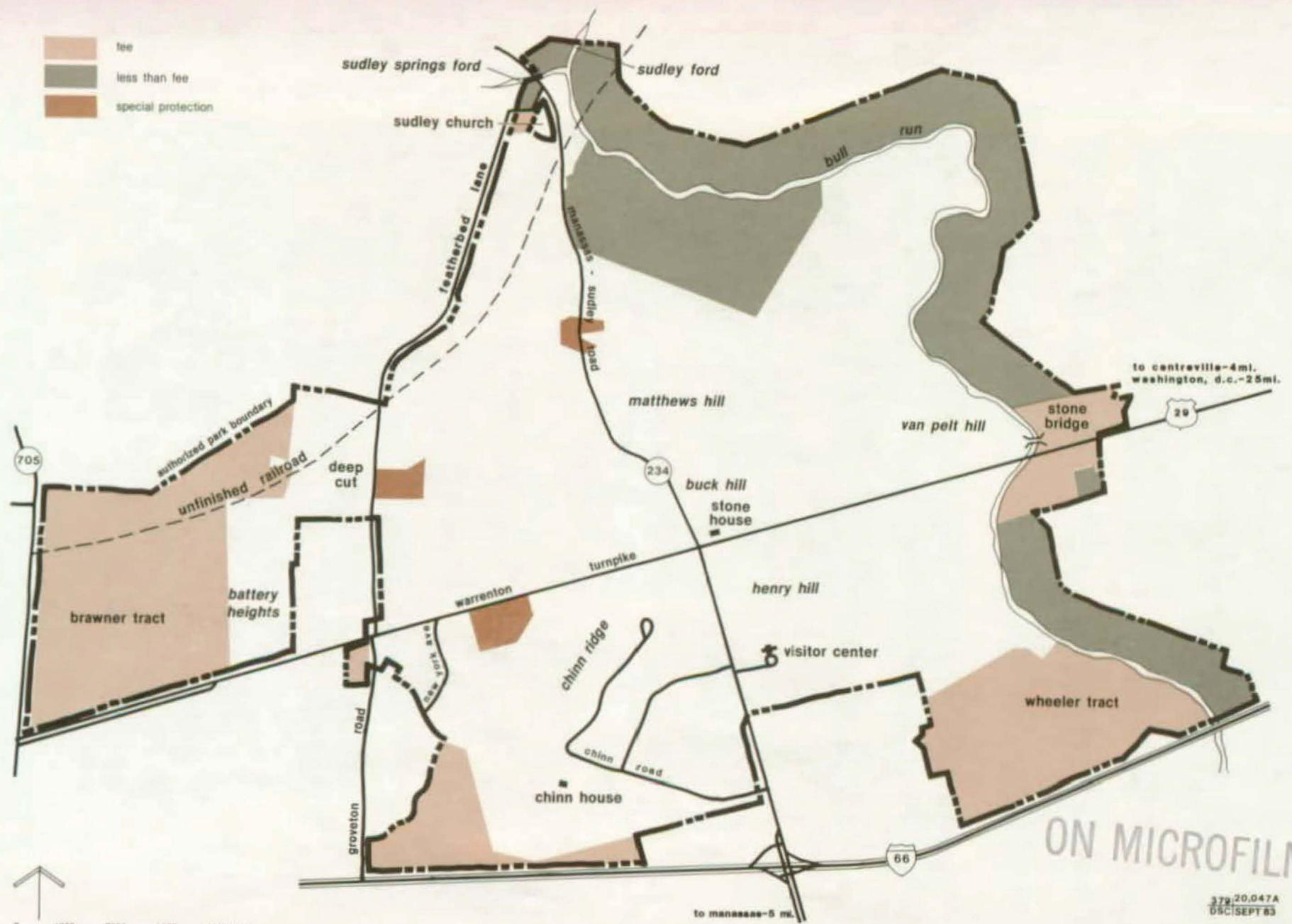
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-490 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 96-968 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 125 (1979): Oct. 9, considered and passed House.
Vol. 126 (1980): Sept. 29, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Sept. 30, House concurred in certain Senate amendments and
in others with amendments.
Oct. 1, Senate concurred in House amendments.

○

- fee
- less than fee
- special protection



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Land Protection as Authorized - 1980

APPENDIX B - LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES

<u>STRUCTURE NAME</u>	<u>COMPOSITION AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE</u>
Sudley Post Office	Wood Building
Stone House	Stone Building
Henry House	Wood Building
Henry Hill Monument	Stone Monument
New York Gates	Metal Fence
5th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument	Stone Monument
14th Brooklyn Monument	Stone Monument
10th New York Regiment Monument	Stone Monument
4th Position-7th Georgia Marker	Stone Monument
5th Position-5th Georgia Marker	Stone Monument
General Bernard Eliot Bee Memorial	Stone Monument
Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson	Metal Monument
Bartow Memorial	Stone Monument
Robinson House	Wood Building
Hooe Family Cemetery	Stone Cemetery
Chinn House Foundation	Stone Building
Colonel Fletcher Webster Memorial	Stone Monument
Dogan House	Wood Building
Unfinished Railroad Bed	Earthwork
Groveton Memorial (Deep Cut)	Stone Monument
George T. Stovall	Stone Monument
Judith Henry Gravesite	Cemetery
Bee Memorial Base (Original)	Stone Monument
Stone Bridge	Stone Bridge
Carter Family Cemetery at Pittsylvania	Cemetery
Groveton Confederate Cemetery	Cemetery
Interpretive Plaque at Dogan House	Stone Monument
Interpretive Plaque at Stone House	Stone Monument
Cannon Tubes	Metal

APPENDIX C - HISTORIC HOUSE SITES

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

CONDITION

Henry House -- "Spring Hill"	Intact, replacement of original
Robinson House	Intact, alteration of original
Stone House	Intact, original
Sudley Post Office	Intact, alteration of original
L. Dogan House	Intact, original
J. Dogan House -- "Rosefield"	Intact, replacement of original
Brawner House	Intact, alteration of original
Chinn House -- "Hazel Plain"	Foundation/ Archeological site
Van Pelt House -- "Avon"	Foundation/ Archeological site
Matthews House	Foundation/ Archeological site
Carter House -- "Pittsylvania"	Foundation/ Archeological site
Benson House -- "Christian Hill"	Foundation/ Archeological site
Groveton School House	Original site unknown; re-located structure in ruins
Mahala Dean Houses	Foundation/ Archeological site

APPENDIX D - CONSULTATION

ORGANIZATIONS & INSTITUTIONS

Battlefield Community Association
Civil War Round Table Associates
George Mason University
Journal Messenger
National Park Foundation
Potomac News
Sierra Club
Stonewall Memory Gardens
Tourism Council of Prince William County
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Manassas Branch
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Virginia Division
United Sons of the Confederacy
Virginia Association of Historians

FEDERAL & COUNTY OFFICES

Bull Run Regional Park
Ecological Services Lab, National Capital Region, NPS
Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning
Federal Highway Administration
Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Lab
Prince William County Board of Directors
Prince William County Office of Planning
Prince William County Park Authority
Soil Conservation Service, Fairfax and Prince William offices
Virginia Division of Forestry
Virginia State Air Pollution Control Board
Virginia State Game Commission
Virginia State Water Control Board
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department has also major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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