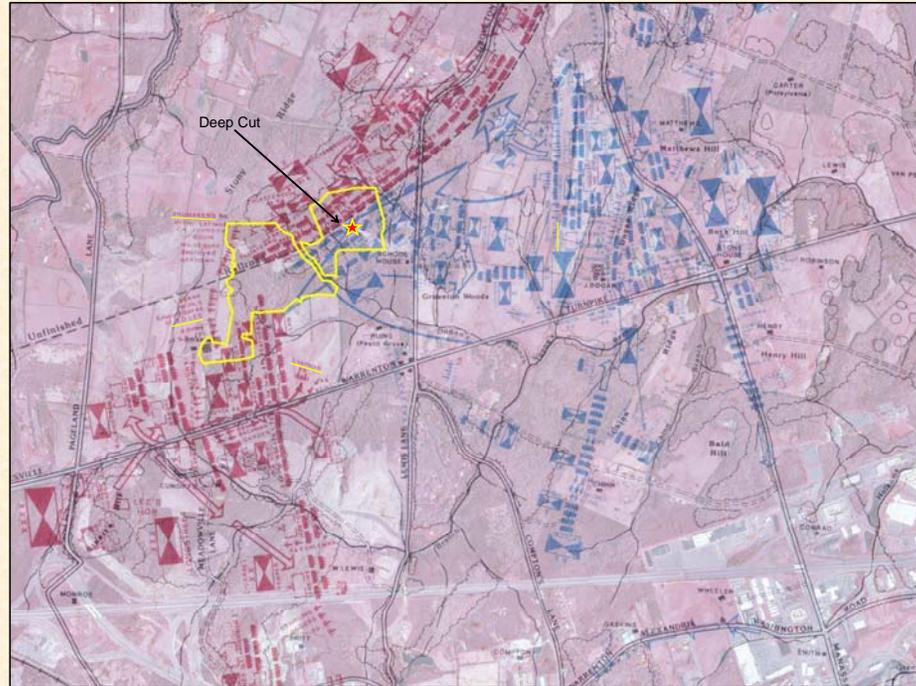


Scene Restoration Manassas National Battlefield Park



During the Fall and Winter of 2007 Manassas National Battlefield Park removed approximately 140 acres of trees (outlined in yellow). These non-historic woodlands directly impacted interpretation of the battles, as the lines of sight that dictated troop movements and patterns were blocked by the woodland. More specifically, these non-historic woodlands directly impacted interpretation of the Second Battle of Manassas, especially the fighting that occurred on August 28 and August 30, 1862. The woodlands obstructed historic lines of sight and corresponding fields of fire important to understanding the nature of the fighting on the afternoon of August 30. This is one of the few battles of the Civil War where Confederate artillery dominated the field.



Historic battle map and timber cut area on 2006 aerial photograph.
(All photographs taken at the location of the star)



Over 30 guns belonging to Shumaker's and S.D. Lee's artillery battalions were concentrated near Brawner Farm. Another four guns of Chapman's Dixie Artillery delivered a destructive raking fire from Battery Heights onto Deep Cut. Fitz John Porter's Union attack failed largely because of this heavy concentration of Confederate artillery fire. It was difficult for visitors to comprehend the advantage of the Confederate position with the woodlands blocking those historic views (see top pictures). This view overlooks the hill and open ground that Porter had to ascend. (pictures below are deep cut monument, before, after, and historic)

This cleared area will be maintained as an early successional shrub and grassland mix; a habitat type that is becoming increasingly rare. Many avian species of conservation concern are expected to utilize this area.

