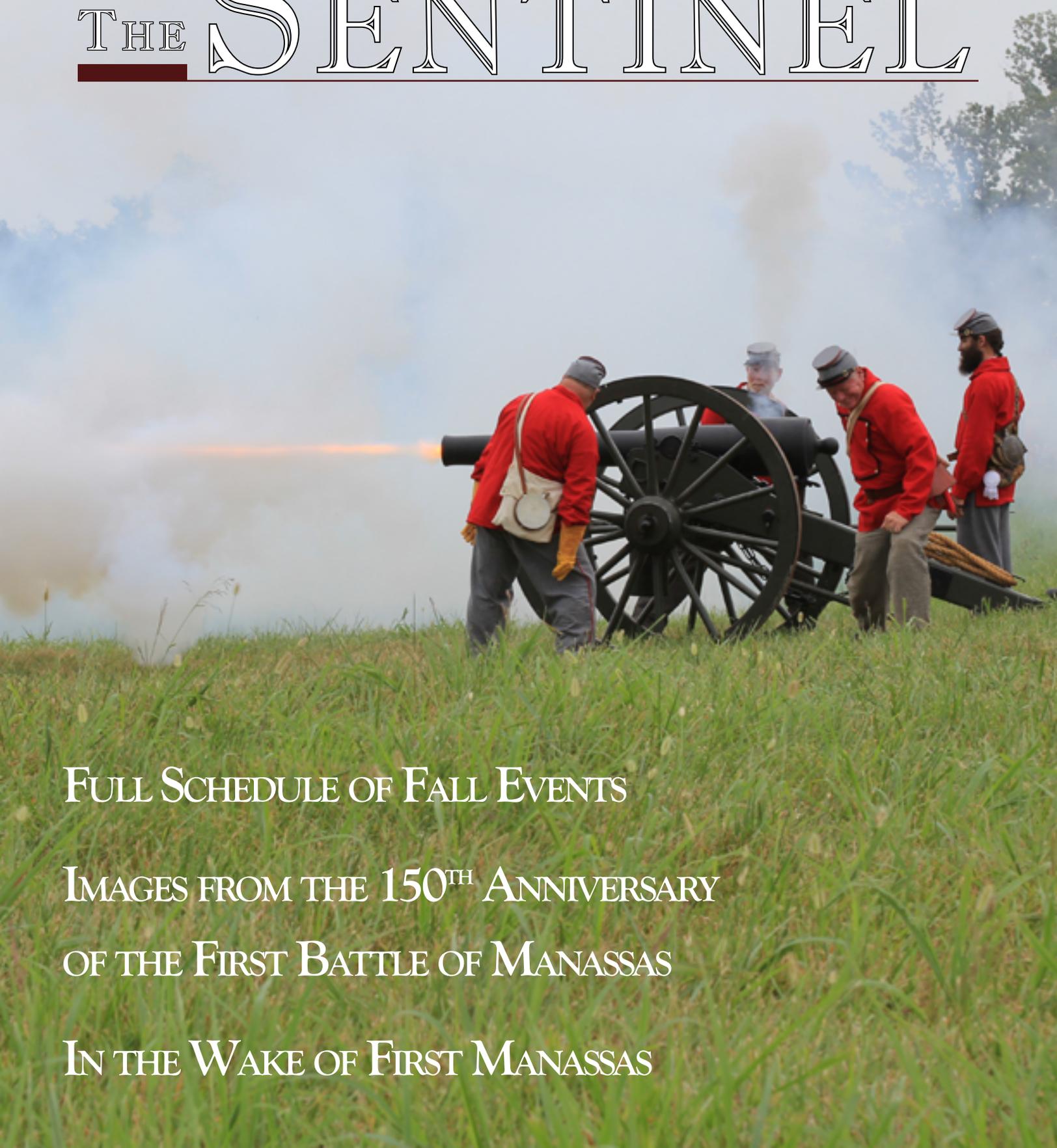




THE SENTINEL

Volume I - No. 3 Fall 2011



FULL SCHEDULE OF FALL EVENTS

IMAGES FROM THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

IN THE WAKE OF FIRST MANASSAS

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Mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

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The Sentinel

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-  www.facebook.com/manassasbattlefield
-  www.twitter.com/manassasnps
-  www.youtube.com/manassasnps
-  www.flickr.com/manassasnps

www.nps.gov/mana

RANGER PROGRAMS

	Location	Time	Duration	Frequency
First Manassas Programs				
Henry Hill Walking Tour: Enjoy a walking tour with a park historian to visit key sites of the First Battle of Manassas.	Henry Hill Visitor Center	11 a.m. - 2 p.m.	45 minutes	Daily
Matthews Hill Walking Tour: This walking tour will focus on the opening phase of the First Battle of Manassas.	Tour Stop #4 Matthews Hill	10 a.m.	45 minutes	Daily
Second Manassas Programs				
Brawner Farm Walking Tour: This walking tour covers the first day's action of Second Manassas.	Brawner Farm Interpretive Center	11 a.m. - 1 p.m. - 3 p.m.	45 minutes	Daily
Deep Cut Walking Tour: A park historian leads a one hour walking tour to the focal point of the largest Union attack on the Confederate line during the Battle of Second Manassas.	Tour Stop #7 Deep Cut	1 p.m.	60 minutes	Sat. & Sun. through Oct. 9
Chinn Ridge Walking Tour: A one hour walking tour discussing the Confederate counterattack of August 30, 1862 during the Battle of Second Manassas.	Tour Stop #10 Chinn Ridge	3 p.m.	60 minutes	Sat. & Sun. through Oct. 9
Living History				
Infantry demonstrations with Confederate impressions by 14 th Tennessee.	Brawner Farm	10 a.m. - 2 p.m.		Sunday Sept. 11
Infantry encampment and demonstrations of soldier life and musketry firing, Wisconsin Militia impression.	Henry Hill	Sat. 10a.m.- 4p.m. Sun. 10a.m. - 1p.m.		Sat. & Sun., Sept. 17 & 18
Infantry and Artillery Demonstrations. Musketry firing by Confederate troops - artillery firing with Union and Confederate impressions.	Henry Hill	11 a.m. - 2 p.m.		Sunday, Oct. 2
Artillery and Infantry impressions. Musketry and Artillery Demonstrations, Confederate and Union portrayals.	Henry Hill	11 a.m. - 2 p.m.		Sunday Nov. 6
Fall Hikes				
Join a park historian for a three hour hike of the First Manassas Battlefield. The distance is approximately 5.4 miles and will go rain or shine. Be sure to bring plenty of water.	Henry Hill Visitor Center	1 p.m.	3 hours	Saturday, Oct. 1
Join a park historian for a three hour hike of the Second Manassas Battlefield. The distance is approximately 6.2 miles and will go rain or shine. Be sure to bring plenty of water.	Henry Hill Visitor Center	1 p.m.	3 hours	Saturday, Oct. 22

VISITOR SERVICES

Henry Hill Visitor Center

Open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The park offers a wide array of activities, scenic vistas, historic sites and walking trails to interest the casual visitor or the true Civil War historian. A good place to begin your visit is the Henry Hill Visitor Center. Pick up a park brochure, map, trail guides and check out the daily schedule of interpretive programs.



Park Orientation Film

“Manassas: End of Innocence”: This 45-minute film covers both the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The film shows daily, every hour on the hour, starting at 9 a.m. with the last show at 4 p.m. The program is close-captioned and hearing assisted devices are available upon request. Admission is free.



Museum Exhibits

Artifacts and exhibits pertaining to the First Battle of Manassas are displayed in the Henry Hill Visitor Center museum. Exhibits include visual displays and a fiber-optic battle map presentation that describes troop movements during the battle. Audio portions are close-captioned.

Brawner Farm Interpretive Center

Open daily: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. through October 9, 2011
Open daily: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. beginning October 10, 2011

At the Brawner Farm Interpretive Center, you will find exhibits and audio-visual programs that provide an overview to the Second Battle of Manassas.

Stone House

Open weekends only: 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. through October 9, 2011
Closed for season beginning October 10, 2011

This former tavern served as an aid station during both battles of Manassas. Today, it has been restored and furnished to represent its prewar appearance.



PARK PASSES

The America the Beautiful - National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Pass covers recreation opportunities on public lands managed by four Department of the Interior (DOI) agencies – the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and by the Department of Agriculture’s U.S. Forest Service.



Annual Interagency Pass - \$80

The pass offers unlimited coverage of entrance and standard amenity recreation fees for a specific period of time, typically a year, beginning from the month of purchase.

Senior Pass - \$10

U.S. citizens 62 or older can purchase a \$10 lifetime Senior Pass.

Access Pass - FREE

Citizens with permanent disabilities can receive a free lifetime Access Pass.

Volunteer Pass - FREE

The Volunteer Pass is for volunteers who accumulate 500 hours of service.



Manassas National Battlefield Park Pass - \$20

Good for one year’s admission to the battlefield park only from date of issue. Covers admission for pass holder and 3 adults.

CELL PHONE TOUR

The National Park Service is proud to present the Henry Hill Cell Phone Tour. It’s educational, fun, and easy to use! At nine stops along the one-mile loop trail, visitors can hear interpretive audio programs simply by calling in on their personal cell phones and selecting the story that matches their stop. These short programs further augment the visitor experience by helping them form a deeper understanding of the events that happened where they are standing. Simply call **703-253-9002** to get started!

VOLUNTEER

Last year over 800 people donated more than 17,500 hours to the park. We have a diverse array of volunteer opportunities available to both individuals and groups.



Volunteer Roger Blinn presents a Henry Hill program.

Visitor Services

Volunteers work at the Henry Hill Visitor Center information desk or Brawner Farm Interpretive Center, greeting visitors and providing them with an orientation and overview of the park’s historical resources and programs. Volunteers are also needed to staff the historic Stone House, a pre-war tavern used as an aid station during both Battles of Manassas.

Trail Maintenance

Manassas National Battlefield Park contains more than 40 miles of trails, over half of which are open to horseback riding. The park works closely with two volunteer organizations to perform routine trail maintenance, combat erosion, and address sustainability issues. Hiking trails at the park are maintained with the assistance of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, and bridle trails are maintained with the assistance of the Battlefield Equestrian Society.

For additional information, please contact the park’s Volunteer Coordinator at 703-361-1339 x1211.

To view additional volunteer opportunities available nationwide, go to www.volunteer.gov/gov.

IN THE WAKE OF FIRST MANASSAS

By Maureen Santelli Park Ranger
Manassas National Battlefield Park

After what was supposed to be the only major battle of the Civil War fought near the banks of Bull Run, soldiers and civilians faced the realities of war. Northern Virginia residents offered up their homes as hospitals and aid stations to the Confederate and Union armies while also attempting, quite literally, to pick up the pieces of their devastated farmlands. Union and Confederate armies called for additional troops and built fortifications in the northern Virginia area as they prepared their separate nations for a long war.

Area residents affected by the First Battle of Manassas immediately began to survey the damages done to their farms. In the wake of the battle, civilians found decimated corn and wheat fields. For residents living near the battlefield, not only did they have their farms to salvage, but also their homes and personal belongings as well. The Thornberry family fled their home expecting a battle to take place nearby and upon their return they discovered that “Ten men had bled to death in mother’s bedroom the night before. Carpets and all furniture were out



Thornberry House

and gone... The old farm well in the back yard was almost full of everything that would go in it. Such as china ware, cooking utensils, flat irons, and everything you can imagine used in a family was thrown in it. Of course everything was broken. How we all cried over it; and no prospects of replacing any of it.”

Many other local homes sustained damage while serving as hospitals for the wounded. The once grand Carter family home, “Pittsylvania,” suffered physical ruin within a short period of time after the battle while serving as a field hospital. Visitors to the Carter home prior to the war

noted its English styled interior with expensive imported wallpaper. In the wake of the First Battle of Manassas, visitors to the home noted that the wounded found refuge in these same “huge old rooms with that English wall paper hanging in strips.”

The Chinn family home also became a hospital for the wounded. Located across Sudley road from Henry Hill, many wounded soldiers found treatment inside its walls. Matilda,

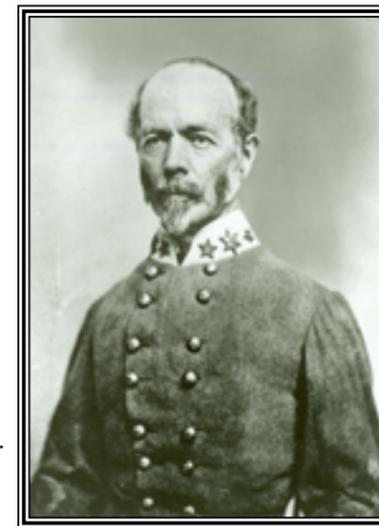
one of the Chinn family’s slaves, stayed behind and had the task of tending to the home in the family’s absence. She saw discarded limbs pitched into the family well, which eventually fouled the water. The

Lewis family also witnessed the horrors of war as they watched surgeons throw amputated limbs onto the porch of their home, “Portici.”

Confederate surgeons and area residents attended to both Union and Confederate wounded equally.

Site of Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston’s headquarters, “Portici” hosted Union wounded

Ten men had bled to death in mother’s bedroom the night before. Carpets and all furniture were out and gone...



General Joseph E. Johnston

such as Captain James Ricketts and Colonel Orlando Willcox prior to their transportation to Confederate prisons in Richmond. Union soldiers fearing capture absconded from Confederate hospitals in the area. One such Union soldier walked the 30 miles back to Washington, D.C.

after recently undergoing an arm amputation. Another Union soldier made the journey with a hole through his cheeks, a broken jaw, and with his tongue nearly severed.

Expecting only a minor conflict between the two armies, the Union medical director, Surgeon William S. King, arranged for a few buildings in Centreville to

serve as hospital facilities for the retreating Union army. After tending to the wounds of more than 200 men from the 31st New York regiment alone, it became quickly clear that a much larger engagement than expected had taken place that day. After running out of supplies, the wounded went to Fairfax Court House and Alexandria for treatment.

King’s inadequate preparation for the Union wounded resulted in his removal from his post as the Union medical director and led to Congressional legislation reorganizing the Union medical

services.

Both Union and Confederate armies planned for a long war in other ways. While the Union army made efforts to bolster enlistment numbers and provide soldiers with additional drilling and training

near Washington, Confederates occupied northern Virginia positions as far east as Falls Church. In October 1861, General Johnston pulled Confederate troops back from Falls Church and Fairfax Court House to Centreville in preparation for winter. Forty thousand



Confederate Quaker Guns

to Union Mills and between Occoquan and Dumfries.

Confederates busied themselves in constructing these fortifications and spent much of their time in the late fall and winter in nearby camps. Confederate soldiers saw Union reconnaissance balloons in the distance observing their positions. In order to give the allusion that the Confederate

positions had substantial armaments to these Union observers, one of these fortifications near Centreville, known as Artillery Hill, was outfitted with wooden logs cut to resemble cannon. From a distance, these “Quaker guns” appeared to be a formidable obstacle for Union troops.



Professor Thaddeus Lowe and his balloon the *Intrepid*

Confederate troops camped near Centreville and immediately built five miles of earthwork fortifications. Seventeen additional miles of earthworks, rifle pits, and trenches went up in the area, stretching from Centreville

Supplying the Confederate troops challenged the Confederate army and posed a hardship to area residents. Encountering issues with transportation and coordination, the Confederate army had mixed success in supplying their encamped soldiers. At a loss for supplies, especially firewood, soldiers

Continued on page 13

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY



COMMEMORATE...

OF THE FIRST BATTLE



OF MANASSAS



EDUCATE...



AND INSPIRE.



Junior Ranger Page

The Natural Side of Manassas

Taking care of the environment is an important part of being a Junior Ranger. Manassas National Battlefield Park preserves Civil War battlefields and other historic sites but it also preserves meadows, woodlands and streams that many animals call home. This land is not only historically important, it is an important contribution to local and regional biodiversity. In fact there are 168 bird, 26 mammal, 23 reptile and 19 amphibian species within the park! See how many different kinds of plants, birds, mammals, reptiles, and insects you can find in the park today!

Word Scramble: Unscramble the words below to learn the names of just some of the species that can be found within the Park. Use the pictures as clues to help you unscramble the words!



LANCFO



MDMUGNRIHIB



GRPSNI EPERP GRFO



YUTREBTLF EBE



EITHW DEILTA EEDR

1. Falcon
2. Hummingbird
3. Spring Peeper Frog
4. Butterfly
5. White Tailed Deer

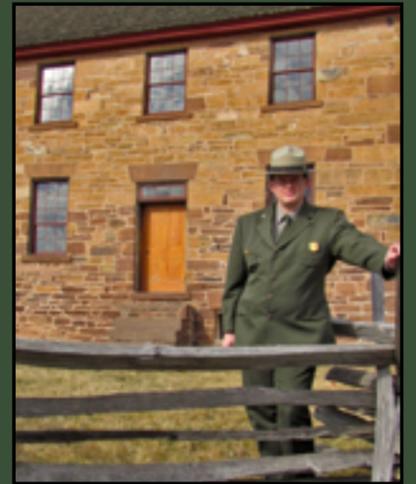
SUPERINTENDENT'S MESSAGE

This year marked the Sesquicentennial of the First Battle of Manassas. Commemorated through a four day event which featured ranger led programs, living history demonstrations and museum displays, this event continued the National Park Service's four year Civil War 150th Anniversary events.

Though the 150th Anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas has passed the activities

at Manassas National Battlefield Park are far from over. Ranger programs and cultural events continue at the park and are excellent ways to enjoy the cooler fall weather. Additionally the 150th Anniversary of the Second Battle of Manassas is still on the horizon in August, 2012, so be sure to join us then.

- Superintendent Edward W. Clark III



Continued from page 7

turned to civilian property to meet the shortfall. One area resident observed that prior to the winter, her family believed they had enough firewood to sustain them for the next 100 years, but after a winter with thousands of Confederate soldiers building log houses, using wood for roads as well as firewood, the Centreville family began to worry what they would do for firewood the following winter.

Some area residents benefitted from the presence of the Confederate troops while others felt threatened. Some local farmers sold dried goods to soldiers and others helped move supplies from Manassas Junction to Confederate troops in the area. Area residents who did not have Confederate sympathies feared for their safety. A resident of the Haymarket area refused to join the Confederate army, resulting in accusations of Yankee sympathies. This resident stated that it was not safe for Union sympathizers in the area and that he was "hackled pretty badly. I was a cripple and consequently they could

not make a soldier of me and I had to remain on the list of neutrality and do the best I knew how and stay and protect my family."

After the Confederates left the area in the spring of 1862, John Thornberry, after accusations of spying for the Confederacy, faced hostilities from Union. Dragged from his home in the middle of the night, Thornberry faced death in the hangman's noose when at the last moment the Union soldiers searched his pockets and discovered Thornberry's personal diary, which described his whereabouts on the

days in question. The diary entries saved him.

Even with the first major battle of the war over, both sides looked upon a long and difficult conflict ahead. The worlds of both soldiers and civilians had been turned upside-down in the immediate aftermath of the First Battle of Manassas. Before the battle, residents believed that life would return to normal before the end of the summer of 1861. In the wake of the battle it was anyone's guess how long the ominous fog of war would loom.

BOOKSTORE



Just off the main lobby of the Henry Hill Visitor Center is the park bookstore. Operated by Eastern National, the park's cooperative association, the store offers an extensive collection of titles on Civil War subjects, Northern Virginia history and specialized topics. Audio CD driving tours and trail guides

are available. Browse through a fun selection of souvenir items and collectible merchandise, prints, music CDs and movie DVDs.

ONE OF THE CIVIL WAR'S FIRST BATTLEFIELD MONUMENTS: THE LEGACY OF FRANCIS S. BARTOW

By Park Ranger
Stephen Santelli



Col. Francis S. Bartow

Preserving a battlefield is a modern idea, but erecting monuments to mark and commemorate battles goes back to at least the pharaohs of Egypt. The American Civil War is memorialized by thousands of monuments, whether grand affairs like the Pennsylvania Monument at Gettysburg or simple ones such as the pile of stones indicating where Brig. Gen. Isaac Stevens died at the Battle of Chantilly. Manassas Battlefield is, or perhaps more accurately was, home to one of the very first Civil War monuments.

Just north-northeast of the Stonewall Jackson equestrian statue are several trees and a small stone monument. This marks the approximate spot where Col. Francis S. Bartow died at the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). Bartow was a Georgia politician who received a commission with state forces at the outbreak of the war—eventually commanding

the 8th Georgia as a colonel. Sent to Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, Bartow commanded the 2nd Brigade of Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah. His brigade also included the 7th, 9th and 11th Georgia, two battalions of Kentucky infantry, and Capt. Ephraim G. Alburty's Wise Artillery.

In the days prior to the battle, Johnston used the Manassas Gap Railroad to reinforce Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard's defenses near Bull Run. Only Bartow's 7th and 8th Georgia arrived in time to participate in the battle, however, with the balance of his brigade arriving afterward. The night before the fight, Bartow addressed his men in a fatherly tone to encourage them for the combat ahead. He concluded by saying, "...battle and fighting mean death, and probably before sunrise some of us will be dead." It is uncertain how many of his soldiers were truly encouraged by this statement.

On the morning of July 21, 1861, Union troops crossed Bull Run upstream of the Confederates in an attempt to outflank their position. Beauregard responded to this threat by rushing reinforcements to Col. Nathan "Shanks" Evans, whose 900 men on Matthews Hill stood as the only force holding the Federal army back. The Confederate position on Matthews Hill stood in danger of being overrun; the constant stream

...battle and fighting mean death, and probably before sunrise some of us will be dead.

of Union regiments marching south along the Manassas-Sudley Road allowed the Federals to extend their lines into a forested thicket. It was here that Bartow deployed the 8th Georgia in an effort to hit the enemy's left flank. The 7th Georgia remained at the Warrenton Turnpike in reserve.

The Georgians might have turned that flank, but Col. Ambrose Burnside, commanding the Union troops in front of Bartow, called for the U.S. Regulars to reinforce him. The arrival of the Regulars rejuvenated the morale of the Union line. The Confederate position on Matthews Hill soon broke. Men ran down one hill only to run up another, Henry Hill, for protection. Throughout this time, Bartow remained in the center of the maelstrom, encouraging his men and getting his horse shot out from under him in the process.

The Georgians had suffered severely during the Matthews Hill combat. Bartow attempted to rally his disorganized regiment on the neighboring Robinson farm.

Beauregard arrived on the scene and directed the soldiers to head for a new defensive line. As the men marched off, the commanding general shouted "I salute the gallant 8th Georgia Regiment!" Upon reaching the new position, Bartow enjoined his men, saying, "Gen. Beauregard expects us to hold this position, and Georgians, I appeal to you to hold it."

What happened next is uncertain—the accounts vary. In the midst of the afternoon fighting on Henry Hill, Bartow stood on a fence and waved a flag, encouraging his men. Shot in the chest, his wound proved fatal. His last words were, "They have killed me boys, but don't give up the fight."

Bartow, the first Confederate brigade commander killed in the Civil War, became a hero across much of the South. His body lay in state at the Confederate Capitol in Richmond before it journeyed to his hometown of Savannah, Georgia, for burial in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

Shortly after the battle, the men of Bartow's brigade chose to commemorate their fallen colonel. On September 4, 1861, over a thousand soldiers and civilians gathered on Henry Hill to dedicate a monument marking the ground on which Bartow died. During the ceremony, while a band played, Bartow's men erected a marble column. Judging from an illustration at the time, it stood several feet tall. The pillar's simple

inscription included only Bartow's last name and his last words. The original monument no longer remains. No one is certain what became of the first



Col. Francis S. Bartow Monument

Bartow memorial. It may have been removed by Confederate troops when they abandoned the Manassas area the following spring, to prevent its desecration by Union soldiers. Some accounts allege men from the 14th Brooklyn did in fact vandalize the monument in 1862. Yet another story claims that visitors started to knock pieces off of the column as souvenirs shortly after its dedication. All that remains of the original monument today is the base of the shaft.

In 1936, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in conjunction with the Works Progress Administration, erected a new monument in Bartow's

memory. This is the marker that stands on Henry Hill today. Unfortunately, there are some notable mistakes on this monument. Among them, Bartow's middle name is misspelled. Although Bartow died a colonel, the inscription identifies him as a brigadier general (he was posthumously promoted). The monument also implies that Bartow's full brigade participated in the Battle

of First Manassas. Sometimes history can change.

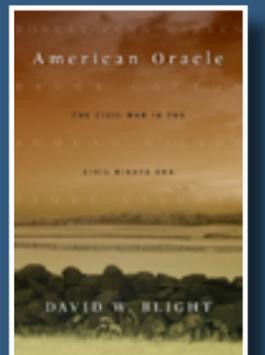
If you happen to wander over to this current Bartow monument, walk over to the trees next to it. In the center of the tree trunks, you can see the remnant of the original memorial. Monuments exist to remind us of our past. Take a moment to remember Francis Bartow and the hundreds of other Union and Confederate soldiers that fought and died atop Henry Hill.

BOOK SIGNING



David W. Blight, Professor of American History at Yale University, will be at Manassas National Battlefield Park Visitor Center to present a lecture and sign his new book, *American Oracle*.

Saturday, September 10, 2011
10 a.m. - 11 a.m.





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