



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XIV, Issue 7 - October 2007

FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIAN DISCUSSES RENOWNED CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION

By John McAnaw

In his book *The Long Arm of Lee*, published in 1914, Jennings C. Wise cited the Washington Artillery of New Orleans more often than any other Confederate artillery battalion. He stated that at the outbreak of the Civil War, "There was not a finer organization of citizen soldiery in America."

We are fortunate to have an authority on this distinguished artillery unit as our guest speaker. Stacy Humphreys has conducted extensive research for more than three years on the Washington Artillery. Her first article on the unit was published in the 2002 edition of the *Fredericksburg: History and Biography Journal*. It was titled "Francis Dunbar Ruggles: A Massachusetts Yankee in the Washington Artillery." As some of our members know, she has conducted programs on this unit at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (F&SNMP). Stacy has also spoken on her favorite subject at conferences, as well as at meetings of area Civil War Round Tables.

Stacy's interest in history and particularly, the American Civil War began at a very early age. She received BA and MA degrees in History from West Virginia University in 2000 and 2002, respectively. Her full time career in the National Park Service began in 2002. In September 2003 she was assigned as a Park Ranger/Historian at F&SNMP, joining a select group of talented historians.

Her duties encompass a number of functional areas of direct relevance to her presentation on 11 October. Stacy is the Park's NPS-Certified Historic Weapons Supervisor, with a specialization in Civil War Artillery. She is very knowledgeable about artillery equipment, munitions and organizations. I assure you that you will thoroughly enjoy her presentation. Do not miss it!

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

11 OCTOBER 2007

7:00 P.M. Centreville Library

GUEST SPEAKER:

Stacy Humphreys

SUBJECT:

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans: Creole Cannoneers in the Eastern Theater

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF 2008 OFFICERS

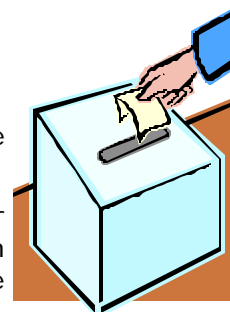
By Ed Wenzel

This is a reminder to the membership of the BRCWRT.

The election of officers for the next term will take place in December. Any member of the Round Table is invited to run for any of the following offices: President, Vice-President, Secretary/Adjutant and Treasurer.

Should you desire to run for office or wish to nominate a member, please notify Ed Wenzel at 703-938-5784, or see Ed at the October meeting.

A final call for nominees will be made in November. The election will be held at the regular meeting on December 13th.



BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
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The Bull Run Civil War Round Table publishes the
Stone Wall.

General Membership meetings are held at 7:00
 p.m. on the second Thursday of the
 month at:

The Centreville Regional Library
 14200 St. Germain Drive
 Centreville, VA 20121-2299
 703.830.2223

For specific meeting dates and information,
 please visit the **WEBSITE:**
<http://bullruncwrt.org>

UPCOMING MEETINGS

8 NOVEMBER 2007

Greg Mertz
Subject:

**The 1864 Overland Campaign Begins:
 The Battle of the Wilderness**

13 DECEMBER 2007

Ron Beavers

Subject:
**Civil War Logistics: The Key to
 Victory**

ROUND TABLE BOOK SALES

Please remember to bring your used Civil War books to
 our meetings to aid in our ongoing book
 sales. Besides helping to raise money for
 the BRCWRT, these books help raise our
 members' understanding of the Civil War.
 Thank You.



JOIN US AT THE BORDER CAFE

Do you come directly to the monthly meeting from
 work and look for a place to eat, or would you just like to come
 early for dinner? Join the BRCWRT board and our monthly guest
 speaker for good food and camaraderie.

We are currently meeting at The Border Cafe at 5:15
 p.m. just across Lee Highway from the library. **Space is lim-
 ited so RSVP** to Dale Maschino at smasch1verizon.net or
 703.734.3244 no later than Tuesday before each meeting.

Of course, it's always Dutch treat for the 'cheap and
 the proud'! Bring cash to get us out quickly.



SUBMISSION DEADLINE
For November 2007 Issue

E-mail Articles By 9:00 A.M. Monday, Oct. 29

To scox@capitalav.com

**If you do not receive an acknowledgment of your e-mail
 article by deadline**, please call Saundra at 703.675.0702
 (cell) or 540.752.9500 (Capital AV) as it may have been
 blocked by company software.

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The President's Column

By John P. McAnaw

At our monthly meeting on 13 September 2007, former BRCWRT president Scott Patchan, spoke eloquently on the subject of his recently published book – *Shenandoah Summer: The 1864 Valley Campaign*.



Scott Patchan photo by Janet Greentree

Scott has emerged after 20 plus years of study and exploration, as one of the most knowledgeable historians on military operations in the Shenandoah Valley during the Civil War. A total of 77 members and guests attended his informative presentation. Two days later, he was our tour guide for our visit to the Second Kernstown and the Opequon Creek (Third Winchester) Battlefields. He did an outstanding job.

I urge all members to attend historian Stacy Humphreys' presentation at our 11 October meeting on the renowned Washington Artillery of New Orleans. The performance record of this unit during the Civil War was remarkable. Also, as information, a listing of scheduled speakers and topics for the remainder of 2007 can be found on the previous page.

Another F&SNMP historian, Greg Mertz, will speak on 8 November to the Round Table membership on the Battle of the Wilderness. His presentation will be excellent preparation for our planned trip to that battlefield in the Spring of 2008.

Thus far, 2007 has been a very successful year for the BRCWRT. Membership is at an all time high (216) and we are in excellent financial shape. Thank you for your support.

THE PRICE IN BLOOD! Casualties in the Civil War

At least 618,000 Americans died in the Civil War, and some experts say the toll reached 700,000. The number that is most often quoted is 620,000. At any rate, these casualties exceed the nation's losses in all its other wars, from the Revolution through Vietnam.

The Union armies had from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 men. Their losses, by the best estimates:

Battle deaths:	110,070
Disease, etc.:	<u>250,152</u>
Total	360,222

The Confederate strength, known less accurately because of missing records, was from 750,000 to 1,250,000. Its estimated losses:

Battle deaths:	94,000
Disease, etc.:	<u>164,000</u>
Total	258,000

The leading authority on casualties of the war, Thomas L. Livermore, admitting the handicap of poor records in some cases, studied 48 of the war's battles and concluded:

Of every 1,000 Federals in battle, 112 were wounded.
Of every 1,000 Confederates, 150 were hit.

Mortality was greater among Confederate wounded, because of inferior medical service. The great battles, in terms of their toll in dead, wounded, and missing is listed on this site: [The Ten Costliest Battles of the Civil War](#).

Some of the great blood baths of the war came as Grant drove on Richmond in the spring of 1864. Confederate casualties are missing for this campaign, but were enormous. The Federal toll:

The Wilderness, May 5-7:	17,666
Spotsylvania, May 10 and 12:	10,920
Drewry's Bluff, May 12-16:	4,160
Cold Harbor, June 1-3:	12,000
Petersburg, June 15-30:	16,569

These total 61,315, with rolls of the missing incomplete. The Appomattox campaign, about ten days of running battles ending April 9, 1865, cost the Union about 11,000 casualties, and ended in the surrender of Lee's remnant of 26,765. Confederate dead and wounded in the meantime were about 6,500.

Lesser battles are famous for their casualties. At Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, General Hood's Confederates lost over 6,000 of 21,000 effectives - most of them in about two hours. Six Confederate generals died there.

See PRICE OF BLOOD, page 8

**DON'T FORGET TO
NOTIFY US IF YOU HAVE AN
EMAIL OR ADDRESS
CHANGE!**



CONNECTING TO OUR PAST.....

By Janet Greentree

Meet JOHN DEPUE



John DePue hails from New Jersey. I think John gets kidded more for being from New Jersey (and an attorney) from just about everyone including our speakers who know him personally. He grew up in Sussex County, New Jersey, one of the most rural and beautiful parts of the state and which is in the northwestern corner of the state. The County is known as the birthplace of the illustrious Major General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, USA, a/k/a Kill Cavalry, and the home of Nobel Laureate astrophysicist John C. Mather. John's family settled in the area in the early part of the 18th century. The family homestead, which had been in the family for almost 150 years, was purchased by the National Park Service in 1966 as part of the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area.

John came to D.C. for college and graduated from Georgetown University in 1967, and as a product of its ROTC program, was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army. He was selected to attend law school after graduation under the Judge Advocate General's Corps Excess Leave Program, and graduated from Villanova Law School in 1970. Upon admission to the bar and completion of airborne school, John was promptly dispatched to Vietnam. He served as Assistant Staff Judge Advocate of the First Cavalry Division where his duties included service as the Division's prosecutor and its "law of war" officer. After completion of his tour of duty in Vietnam, he was assigned as an instructor at West Point where he taught an elective in international law to First Classmen. The Army sent him to the New York University School of Law to prepare for the assignment and while there he earned a Master of Laws Degree. John says he spent his spare time at West Point locating and studying the remnants of the Revolutionary War fortifications located there and developed an interest in that conflict which continues to this day.

John's subsequent military assignments in the Army and Army Reserve have included service as an appellate attorney for the Army in Washington, D.C., a personnel officer in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, a student in the Army War College, the Staff Judge Advocate of a major Army Reserve command, a military judge, and finally, Chief Judge of the Army's highest Court. He has served a total of 33 years in the Army or the Army Reserve and retired as a Brigadier General in June, 2000.

While working as an attorney in the Justice Department's Criminal Division, he specialized in appellate work, arguing over 100 criminal appeals, participated in approximately thirty cases before the Supreme Court, and personally argued before the Supreme Court. When he retired from the Justice Department in 2005, he re-

turned to "part time" work in the Department's new National Security Division where he serves as its principal appellate attorney. He's also been involved in drafting legislation and representing the Department during the negotiation of multilateral conventions relating to combating terrorism.

Shortly after graduation from college, John married his high school sweetheart, Pat Steckley, who he says grudgingly, puts up with his Civil War obsession. They have now been married for 40 years, have three children, and five grandchildren. His youngest son, Michael, is the planner for the Prince William County Department of Recreation.

John says his Civil War interest began when he was a very young child. His father majored in history in college and owned many history books, which were all readily available to him. His 80 year-old great uncle also regaled him with tales of the family's history in New Jersey. At eight years old, John read Grant's Personal Memoirs that he found in the attic of his house. Now that's impressive! He says that really got him hooked on everyone's passion in the Round Table. At age eleven, he started accumulating artifacts from the War. His first purchase was a saber of a local Cavalry Captain who was killed during the Bristoe Campaign for the princely sum of \$6.00. Several years later, he was with his father who was helping a co-worker clean out his basement, and he found a CW cartridge box and canteen in the trash. The co-worker said they had belonged to his grandfather but he was throwing them out and John was welcome to have them. John just recently found the identity of the original owner – a member of the 47th PA Infantry – and he believes he most certainly carried the cartridge box during the October, 1864 battle of Cedar Creek, in which the Regiment participated.

When John was still in high school, he worked as a curator at the Sussex County Historical Society Museum. During the Civil War Centennial, he developed an exhibit featuring the County's role in the Civil War. While he was assembling the exhibit, he came upon a West Point Calculus text. The flyleaf bore the inscription "H.J. Kilpatrick, '61" and was filled with doodles of mounted Cavalrymen brandishing sabers. John made that the centerpiece of the exhibit. When John was a college freshman, he was required to attend a weekend retreat at the Benedictine Retreat House at Bristoe. Upon arrival, he says he went AWOL. He was armed with all the necessary maps and other references and headed towards the battlefield that was then owned by that infamous family but still in a well-preserved state. His adventure sparked his keen interest in Bristoe, and he certainly never suspected he would one day live only several miles away, and conduct tours there.

John suspects that his great-grandfather, who was of military age during the war, was a closet Copperhead like so many other New Jerseyans. His brother, Matthew, served in the 27th New Jersey, a nine month regiment which lost more soldiers from drowning, than

See DEPUE, Page 8

CALENDAR OF EVENTS



Note: If you plan to attend an event, please verify the information given. Advance reservation and fee may apply. If you would like an event posted please e-mail Dale Maschino at smasch1@verizon.net.

5-7 Oct – North-South Skirmish Assn. National Competition. Live firing competition of civil war weapons including cannons, rifles, and pistols. Near Winchester. Free. Spectators welcome. For more information link to www.n-ssa.org.

6 Oct – Living history, “Mr. Lincoln Returns To Harpers Ferry,” with Jim Getty at the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. 11 am – 4 pm. Free with Park admission. Call 304-535-6029, or link to www.nps.gov/hafe.

6 Oct. – Bus Tour, “John Wilkes Booth Escape Route Tour” Popular 12-hour tour sponsored by the Surratt House Museum in Clinton. \$60. Call 301-868-1121 or, link to www.surratt.org.

6-7 Oct – Living history, “Civilians in the Civil War,” the Frederick Ladies’ Relief Society portrays rural civilian life at Sky Meadows State Park near Delaplane. 11 am – 5 pm Saturday, 11 am – 3 pm Sunday. Parking fee. Call 540-592-3556.

12 Oct, 3 Nov – Walking tour, “Jefferson Davis’s Richmond,” guided tour of Civil War Richmond as the Confederate president would have known it. Begins at the Museum of the Confederacy. Noon. \$10. Reservations: call 804-649-1861, extension 37 or email dknight@moc.org.

12-14 Oct - Grand Opening of the Bristoe Station Battlefield. Friday, 2 pm – 4:30 pm, Grand Opening presentation and tour of the Mississippi and Alabama Cemeteries. Saturday, 11 am – 8 pm, living history demonstrations and torchlight tour of battlefield. Sunday, 11 am – 3 pm, infantry and tactical demonstrations. Free.

12-14 Oct – Conference on the Art of Command in the Civil War sponsored by the Mosby Heritage Area in Middleburg. This year’s topic is “The Second Battle of Manassas.” Fee includes tour of the battlefield. Call 540-687-6681 or www.mosbyheritagearea.org.

13 Oct – Special program, “After John Brown: Reacting to the Raid,” at the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Noon – 4. Free with park admission. Call 304-535-6029 or link to www.nps.gov/hafe.

13 Oct – Battlefield hikes, three areas of the Monocacy National Battlefield highlighted in two-hour walks. 8:30 am, 11 am, and 1:30 pm. Free, reservations required. Call 301-662-3515, or www.nps.gov/mono.

13 Oct – Bus tour, “JEB Stuart in Loudoun,” follows the Confederate Cavalry Commander’s exploits in northern Virginia. Meets at Claude Moore Park, 21544 Vestal’s Gap Road, Sterling. 9 am – 5 pm. \$35. Reservations needed by October 12. Call 571-258-3700.

19-21 Oct – Tour, “Hidden Gettysburg,” with Ed Bearss. Based in Chambersburg. For details, link to

www.chambersburgcivilwarseminars.org.

20 Oct – Tour (self-guided) of the rarely open Rose Hill property, scene of heavy fighting during the Battle of First Kernstown (south of Winchester). 1-4 pm. \$6. Rose Hill is owned by the Museum of the Shenandoah Valley. Call 888-556-5799 or link to www.shenandoahvalleymuseum.org.

27 Oct. – Special program, “The Haunting at Liberia Plantation” walking tours of the grounds and the first floor of the historic mansion. 5:30-9 pm. \$20 advance, \$25 day of event. Call 703-368-1873 or link to www.manassasmuseum.org.

27 Oct. – Living history tour, “Spirits of New Market,” guided lantern tour of the New Market Battlefield at the State Historical Park. Tours leave every 15 minutes 7-8:45 pm. \$10 adults, \$5 kids. Call 866-515-1864 or, www.vmi.edu/newmarket.

27 Oct. – Living history, “Ship’s Company,” mid-19th century look at the US Navy at the USS Constellation in Baltimore’s Inner Harbor. 10 am-4 pm. Free with admission. Call 410-539-1797 or link to www.constellation.org.

28 Oct. – Lecture, “Stonewall’s Strange Sabbath Day Cheerleader at Clark’s Mountain,” at the Graffiti House in Brandy Station. 2 pm. Free, Donations welcome. Details at www.brandystationfoundation.com.

24 HOURS AT MANASSAS JUNCTION

Mark Trbovich, will make this presentation at the Fairfax Station Railroad Museum at 7:30 pm. on November 14.

He will cover actions from 12 midnight to 11:59 p.m. August 27, 1862 — Gen. Jackson’s flank attack on the Union logistical supply base at Manassas just prior to 2nd Manassas. Mark will also describe the Union Army coming through Fairfax Station on their way to Union Mills, the Battles at the Bull Run Bridge (east of Manassas), and the Kettle Run Bridge (southwest of Manassas).

As most know, Mark is a member of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table plus numerous preservation groups. He has personally researched and installed numerous Civil War Trails Markers throughout Prince William County.

OX HILL MARKER DESIGNS PROGRESSING: Battle Maps and Graphics Looking Good

By Ed Wenzel

Plans for the Ox Hill Battlefield Park took a big step forward on August 22nd when the Park Authority's Ox Hill Interpretive Planning Team met with Bob McDonough, VP of Innovative Projects Inc. The meeting kicked off the design effort for the park's interpretive markers and kiosk panels. Team leader Mike Henry and Mr. McDonough discussed the \$5,000 sole-source contract that the firm obtained to design and produce color proofs for nine wayside markers and six kiosk panels. (The six off-site markers are not included in this contract). The Oakton-based company will produce designs that will set the standard for Civil War interpretive markers in Fairfax County. They will furnish the proofs on two compact disks. Materials and data provided to Innovative Projects at this meeting included the approved marker and panel texts, battle map drawings for Marker #1, "The Attack and Death of General Stevens", and three engravings. The writer would provide map drawings and graphics information for the rest of the markers.

Mike Henry said the Park Authority is considering the production of an MP3 podcast with a narrative of the Ox Hill battle that visitors could listen to while touring the park. The podcast would be similar to the one produced by the National Park Service for Fort Stevens in Washington, D.C. To hear the 40-minute Fort Stevens podcast, go to <http://www.nps.gov/rocr/photosmultimedia/multimedia.htm>

On August 28th, the writer met with the contractor in Oakton to discuss Markers #1 through #4. I brought mock-up designs for these markers, a folder containing seventeen additional images, and an updated listing of known image sources for Ox Hill. During the first week of September, Mr. McDonough completed the design and map for Marker #1, but adjustments to the map required a meeting on the 10th in which I was able to observe the computer mapping process and make suggestions. The operation itself is very interesting and *very fast*. The contractor uses a Macintosh System 10 with Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop and QuarkXpress, which allows him to instantly move troops, graphics and labeling, add or delete features, and rotate the map in any direction. Also of interest is that Mr. McDonough has reenacted for 15 years in Revolutionary War, WWI and WWII and is an ardent preservationist and student of the Civil War. We couldn't ask for anything else in an Ox Hill contractor!

Following the meeting, I commenced work on map drawings for Marker #3, "Birney's Attack", and Marker #4, "The Death of General Kearny". These two maps are not the easiest to do because of contradictions and questions relating to this attack and the timing and

location of Kearny's death. After much trial and error, and ruling out obvious contradictions, I delivered sketch maps of #3 and #4 with the understanding that further adjustments will be necessary. The contractor's cooperation in the preparation of the maps is much appreciated.

On September 21st, Mr. McDonough completed two different design concepts, two each for Markers #1 and #4. The first concept has a narrow graphic strip running top to bottom on the left side of the marker. The appearance is very pleasing and creates a themed look for the markers. However, this graphic reduces the space available for the marker's content. The second concept eliminates the left hand graphic theme and enlarges the map. Both concepts have been forwarded to the Interpretive Team for consideration and will be given careful scrutiny in the weeks ahead.

All in all, from what I see so far, these markers are going to be excellent—a *long overdue* and critical enhancement for the Ox Hill Battlefield Park.

CENTREVILLE DAY: AFTER ACTION REPORT

by Charlie Balch &
Bob Eldridge

What a beautiful day! Both the weather and interest in the Round Table were extraordinary at Centreville Day on September 15.



The Round Table's new gazebo/tent was setup on the grounds of the St. John's Episcopal Church alongside Ed Wenzel's famous four-by-six foot map of Northern Virginia & Maryland Civil War sites. Artifact artillery shells and Antietam cannon pictures also added to the ambience. In addition, original CW instrument music was playing on a side table to create the right mood.

Sandra Cox's newly printed brochures and standing picture boards told the story well of the monthly presentations and tours of the Round Table. Bob and Charlie enhanced the description with talk of the preservation work that the Round Table has done. This was particularly relevant since we were standing across from the "protected" trench works in the Stanley Martin development and 100 yards from the successful Rice Property preserve.

By count we had 82 people who walked up the rise to the tent to hear the story during the 11 AM to 6 PM day. Many showed serious interest in the Round Table. One signed up on the spot. We estimate that there may be ten to fifteen new members in the group.

THE BOOK CORNER



By Ralph G. Swanson

In July, Drew Gilpin Faust took over as president of Harvard University, the first woman to hold that post. For 25 years, Dr. Faust was professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, including five years as the chair of the Department of American Civilization. She also directed Penn's Women's Studies Program. Little surprise, then, that she has written the outstanding book on women in the south during the Civil War. *Mothers of Invention: Women of the Slaveholding South in the American Civil War* (Vintage Books) compiles research done in 11 southern states on the writings of over 500 Confederate women. *Mothers of Invention* received the Society of American Historians' Francis Parkman Prize for the best nonfiction book on an American theme.

Faust is not writing about southern women generally. Note her sub-title: "Women of the Slaveholding South." Her attentions here are with upper class women, born and reared in complete dependency, their lives made easy—and virtually irrelevant--by the (slave) labor of others. Moreover, this was the educated class. These women could read and write beautifully (after all, what else was there to do?). They kept the diaries and wrote the treasured letters Faust so richly mines. For these women, the shock of civil war—the sheer magnitude of changes forced upon them—was much greater than for other women. In marked contrast, northern women were never required to suffer the deprivations southern women endured.

Deprived of the companionship and protection of men, what occurred was nothing less than the utter collapse of the southern female world. These women found their homes, their families, and their entire lives utterly transformed. The response of southern women to these cataclysmic changes, documented in their own words, is the unifying theme of *Mothers of Invention*. The fear, self-doubt, feelings of female inferiority, anger and futility they felt against themselves and their fates is chronicled at length in their writings. Faust has combined perceptive analysis with outstanding writing to explore the hearts, minds and lives of these women through their own letters and journals. This is a view of war we do not see from the battlefield.

Faust discovered strong women under all that bombazine. They not only coped, they persevered courageously. Women lived together to reduce expenses and combat loneliness. They took up manufactures such as spinning, weaving and clothes making, formerly the purview of slaves. They moved into new, or formerly closed, professions. Teaching, hospital service, and seamstress work came naturally. Not so the management of the slave property left in their care.

A totally new profession, created by war, was that of special treasury clerk. These jobs were reserved almost exclusively to women, often war widows or others needing assistance. In silent testimony, these

women live on today in our Confederate States currency collections. Two original female signatures are on virtually every piece, in elegant hand. We can reach out across the decades and touch them. Faust's book allows us to sense the deeper tragedies these women faced as they went about this tedious work.

In her most poignant chapter, "To Be an Old Maid", Faust analyzes the changing standards of courtship and marriage forced by war. This chapter is to be read quietly and in private. Having always defined themselves in terms of men—someone's daughter, wife or mother—war crushed that for many of Faust's authors. The Confederate draft immediately took most able-bodied white men between the ages of 18 and 35. Later that was extended. A quarter of a million soldiers of the south, about 25% of the men of marriageable age, did not return. Many thousands more were maimed, further reducing marriage prospects.

In the end, the women themselves were transformed. Many of these writers recognized they would never feel the same, never be the same, again. Their lives, their entire social order was upended with the new realities of life in the south.

Historian David McCullough lectures on the vital importance of access to contemporary letters and diaries in his work. He relates how Thomas Jefferson and Martha Washington deliberately destroyed all personal letters exchanged with their spouses. Thus, their biographies will be forever lacking.

Ultimately, *Mothers of Invention* is an uplifting celebration of southern womanhood. The strength and perseverance of these women who, by definition, were never expected to be strong, is an element of the home front Civil War every bit as worthy as our battle analyses.

Until next time, keep reading.

THE LEE AND JACKSON RESOURCES The Museum of the Confederacy launches New Online Gallery

The Museum of the Confederacy located in Richmond, VA has announced the launching of an online exhibition featuring letters, photographs, and artifacts of Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. "The Lee and Jackson Resources" section features 30 gallery pages with 450 images. Virtual visitors to www.moc.org will be able to view a wide selection of Lee and Jackson items in the Museum's collections. The Letters and Documents galleries offer images of official and personal correspondence, telegrams, and orders sent by the two Confederate generals. The Photographs and Portraits galleries include copies of the few images taken of the two men from life. Brief narratives introduce visitors to the galleries' themes and highlights.

The Lee and Jackson Resources will serve as an online exhibit and a research and educational resource for students of all ages.

DEPUE [Continued from Page 4]

from combat, when a raft overturned in the Mississippi River. A collateral ancestor, Private Isaac Crawford, who was in the 13th New Jersey Infantry, was the unit's first casualty. Crawford was shot in the lung while advancing in the cornfield during the battle of Antietam. He had only been in the Army for a bit over two weeks. Despite the severity of his wound, Crawford survived and lived to a ripe old age. John's father knew him well, and John has the good fortune to own a regimental reunion ribbon of his. John's wife has a richer CW heritage that he does. Her great-great-grandfather, Private Azel Williams, was a member of the 8th New Jersey, and was wounded in the battle of Williamsburg. Her great-grandfather, Private Peter Washer, lied about his age and served in the First New Jersey Cavalry during the latter part of the war. His father-in-law knew both of them.

General Ulysses S. Grant is John's favorite person in the Civil War, and he admires him for his strategic vision and dogged tenacity. The last Civil War book he read was "Gettysburg, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill" by Pfanz in preparation for our Spring tour. John reads incessantly about the Civil War, and weather permitting, spends whatever spare time he has scouting the remnants of CW campsites in Prince William and Stafford Counties before they disappear altogether. He's out scouting sites in Loudoun and Fauquier Counties as well. He's always working on adding to his collection of CW weapons and accoutrements. John has visited most of the battlefields in the Eastern Theatre as well as Shiloh, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Stones River, Parker's Crossroads, and Kennesaw Mountain in the Western Theatre. He says he has lots more to visit.

John has served twice as our Vice President and has also been a trustee of the Round Table since approximately 1996. He's also served as a tour guide and has assisted in developing tours to several local battlefields or cantonment areas. It's great that we have such a knowledgeable, well-read, and interesting person such as John as a member of our group.

PRICE OF BLOOD [Continued from Page 3]

Hood lost about 8,000 men in his assault before Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Sherman's Union forces lost about 3,800.

The small battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri on August 10, 1861, was typical of the savagery of much of the war's fighting. The Union force of 5,400 men lost over 1,200; the Confederates, over 11,000 strong, lost about the same number.

The first battle of Manassas/Bull Run, though famous as the first large engagement, was relatively light in cost: 2,708 for the Union, 1,981 for the Confederates.

The casualty rolls struck home to families and regiments.

The Confederate General, John B. Gordon, cited the case of the Christian family, of Christiansburg, Virginia, which suffered eighteen dead in the war.

The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, in a charge at Petersburg, Virginia, 18 June, 1864, sustained a 'record' loss of the war-635 of its 900 men within seven minutes.

Another 'record' challenger is the 26th North Carolina, which lost 714, of its 800 men at Gettysburg - in numbers and percentage the war's greatest losses. On the first day this regiment lost 584 dead and wounded, and when roll was called the next morning for G Company, one man answered, and he had been knocked unconscious by a shell burst the day before. This roll was called by a sergeant who lay on a stretcher with a severe leg wound.

The 24th Michigan, a gallant Federal regiment which was in front of the North Carolinians on the first day, lost 362 of its 496 men.

More than 3,000 horses were killed at Gettysburg, and one artillery battalion, the 9th Massachusetts, lost 80 of its 88 animals in the Trostle farmyard.

A brigade from Vermont lost 1,645 of its 2,100 men during a week of fighting in the Wilderness.

The Irish Brigade, Union, had a total muster of 7,000 during the war, and returned to New York in '65 with 1,000. One company was down to seven men. The 69th New York of this brigade lost 16 of 19 officers, and had 75 per cent casualties among enlisted men.

In the Irish Brigade, Confederate, from Louisiana, Company A dwindled from 90 men to 3 men and an officer in March, '65. Company B went from 100 men to 2.

Experts have pointed out that the famed Light Brigade at Balaklava lost only 36.7 per cent of its men, and that at least 63 Union regiments lost as much as 50 per cent in single battles. At Gettysburg 23 Federal regiments suffered losses of more than half their strength, including the well-known Iron Brigade (886 of 1,538 engaged).

Many terrible casualty tolls were incurred in single engagements, like that of the Polish Regiment of Louisiana at Frayser's Farm during the Seven Days, where the outfit was cut to pieces and had to be consolidated with the 20th Louisiana. In this action one company of the Poles lost 33 of 42 men.

One authority reports that of 3,530 Indians who fought for the Union, 1,018 were killed, a phenomenally high rate. Of 178,975 Negro Union troops, this expert says, over 36,000 died.

Some regimental losses in battle:

Regiment	- Battle	- Strength	- Per Cent
1st Texas, CSA	- Antietam	- 226	- 82.3%
1st Minnesota, US	- Gettysburg	- 262	- 82%
21st Georgia, CSA	- Manassas	- 242	- 76%
141st Pennsylvania, US	- Gettysburg	- 198	- 75.7%
101st New York, US	- Manassas	- 168	- 73.8%
6th Mississippi, CSA	- Shiloh	- 425	- 70.5%

See PRICE OF BLOOD, Page 10

AFTER ACTION REPORT: VALLEY TOURS OF THE SECOND KERNSTOWN AND OPEQUON (THIRD WINCHESTER) BATTLEFIELDS—15 SEPTEMBER 2007

By John McAnaw

What a beautiful day to visit the Valley – with clear skies, a bracing wind and a ground temperature that rose only to 75 degrees. All but three of the 17 participants wore either windbreakers or sweaters. Tour Guide (and former BRCWRT President) Scott Patchan met us at the Kernstown McDonalds and the tour commenced at 9:00 A.M. Of interest, this restaurant is located on the southern edge of the Second Kernstown Battlefield. This battle occurred on 24 July 1864. For the next 3.5 hours we toured cited battlefield.



All but two sites are located on the 310 acres owned by the Kernstown Battlefield Association (KBA). All those involved in the creation of this private battlefield deserve commendation from others involved in the protection of our Civil War heritage. What KBA has done with its property is truly impressive. We visited locations where Warton's flank attack routed Hays's Brigade; Gordon's frontal attack pushed back Mulligan's small Division; Mulligan made his last stand against Gordon's Division; and Ramseur forced Thoburn's Division to withdraw.

Thanks to Scott Patchan's well reasoned and articulate presentation of the events, units and leaders associated with this battlefield, I believe all participants gained a clear understanding of what happened and why.

Following lunch, we journeyed east along Highway 7 to the bridge over Opequon Creek. We parked near the bridge and next to a fragrant water treatment plant. Scott then provided the background to the Battle of Opequon Creek which occurred on 19 September 1864. The reason for this stop was that the Spout Spring Crossing used by the U.S. VI and XIX Corps, plus the 3rd Division of the U.S. Cavalry Corps, was located in the vicinity of the bridge.

Our motorcade then traveled a short distance to the East on Highway 7 before reversing our direction and heading back West up the "Berryville Canyon". Scott then led us by side roads to the sizable tract of the Opequon Creek Battlefield owned by the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT). This land is located on both sides of the east-west flowing Red Bud Run. This stream figured prominently in the battle. After parking, we followed the path laid out by the CWPT. Historical markers erected by CWPT were located at various points to aid the visitor to better understand the battle. Once more, I extend my thanks to the CWPT for their preservation efforts.

Throughout the entire afternoon Scott's coverage of the Battle of Opequon Creek was flawless. As in the morning, not once did he refer to any written material. I'd say he had done this tour before. Battlefield areas visited on 15 September included the Middle Field, Second Woods, and acreage around the Hackwood House. The most scenic spot on the tour was Red Bud Run where a footbridge crosses the stream.

The tour ended exactly on time at 5:00 pm. Summing up, Scott Patchan did a superb job as tour



Time out at the Pritchard Farm for a group photo by Janet Greentree

guide and the participants had a great time in the Valley. The following 17 individuals participated in this very enjoyable tour: Nancy Anwyll, Mike Block, Dom and Effie Bumbaca, Larry Gordon, Janet Greentree, Dave Johnson, Ken Jones, Mark Knowles, Jim Lewis, Jack Mahey, Dale Maschino, John McAnaw, Jim Meagher, John Pearson, Bev Regeimbal, and Scott Patchan.

INVITATION FROM THE CWRT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gordon Berg, president of the CWRT of the District of Columbia is extending an invitation to BRCWRT members to attend their meetings at Fort McNair which are held the second Tuesday of each month. Additional information can be obtained by calling John Restall at 703-578-1942.

The following is a list of speakers: Nov 13- Chuck Mauro, "Soldiers and Civilians in Fairfax County"; Dec 11-Anne Rubin, "Reactions to Sherman's March"; Jan 8-David Owens, "Ambrose Bierce: The Devil's Topographer"; Feb 12-Bart Friedman, "Lincoln at Cooper Union"; Mar 11-Brian McKnight. "Contested Borderlands".

We may be seeing some of their members at our meetings as our schedule is being posted in their newsletter.

GRAND OPENING WEEKEND EVENTS AT BRISTOE STATION

Join us for the official ribbon cutting on Friday and activities throughout the weekend to celebrate the grand opening of the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park. Tactical demonstrations, battlefield tours and living history displays will be held throughout the day. Torchlight tours will be held Saturday evening.

SATURDAY, 13 OCTOBER

- 11:00 US Infantry demonstration
- 12:00 Camps open to the public Preparing Rations in the Field
- 1:00 Confederate Infantry demonstration
- 2:00 Opposing forces tactical demonstration
- 3:00 Medicine during the Civil War.
- 4:00 Artillery Queen of Battle
- 5:00 Troops prepare dinner and prepare for torchlight tours
- 7:00 Torchlight Tour "The Aftermath of Battle"
- 8:00 Torchlight Tour
- 9:00 Site closed to the public

SUNDAY, 14 OCTOBER

- 11:00 Confederate Infantry demonstration
- 12:00 Federal Infantry Demonstration
- 1:00 Medicine During the Civil War
- 2:00 Opposing Forces Tactical Demonstration
- 3:00 Break Camp Event Ends

TOUR SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, 12 OCTOBER

- 2:00 GRAND OPENING REMARKS
- 3:30 The Unknown Enemy ,The Devastating Effect of Contagious Disease on Civil War Camps" (Tour of Mississippi and Alabama Cemeteries), Red Barbour
- 4:30 The Battle of Bristoe Station, Bull Run Civil War Round Table

SATURDAY, 13 OCTOBER

- 11:00 The Unknown Enemy, The Devastating Effect of Contagious Disease on Civil War Camps"
- 12:00 The Battle of Kettle Run – August 1862, Mike Miller

- 1:00 General A.P. Hill Assaults, Daniel Purkey
- 2:00 General Warren Springs a Trap, Bull Run Civil War Round Table
- 3:00 General Cooke's Brigade – Remembering the Gallant North Carolinians, Bull Run Civil War Round Table
- 4:00 To Preserve a Battlefield Don't You Love It When a Plan Comes Together

SUNDAY 14, OCTOBER

- 1:00 Hill Assaults, Daniel Purkey
- 2:00 General Warren Springs a Trap
- 3:00 Event Concluded

PRICE IN BLOOD [Continued from Page 8]

25th Massachusetts, US - Cold Harbor - 310 - 70%
 36th Wisconsin, US - Bethesda Church - 240 - 69%
 20th Mass., US - Fredericksburg - 238 - 68.4%
 8th Tennessee, CSA - Stone's River - 444 - 68.7%
 10th Tennessee, CSA - Chickamauga - 328 - 68%
 8th Vermont, US - Cedar Creek - 156 - 67.9%
 Palmetto Sharpshooters, CSA - Frayser's Farm - 215 - 67.7%
 81st Pennsylvania, US - Fredericksburg - 261 - 67.4%
 Scores of other regiments on both sides registered losses in single engagements of above 50 per cent.

Confederate losses by states, in dead and wounded only, and with many records missing (especially those of Alabama): North Carolina - 20,602; Virginia - 6,947; Mississippi - 6,807; South Carolina - 4,760; Arkansas - 3,782; Georgia - 3,702; Tennessee - 3,425; Louisiana - 3,059; Texas - 1,260; Florida - 1,047; Alabama - 724.

(Statisticians recognize these as fragmentary, from a report of 1866; they serve as a rough guide to relative losses by states).

In addition to its dead and wounded from battle and disease, the Union listed: Deaths in Prison - 24,866; Drowning - 4,944; Accidental deaths - 4,144; Murdered - 520; Suicides - 391; Sunstroke - 313; Military executions - 267; Killed after capture - 104; Executed by enemy - 64; Unclassified - 14,155.

Submitted by Charlie Balch

Source: "The Civil War, Strange and Fascinating Facts," by Burke Davis



LITTLE ROUND TOP VS CULP'S HILL

By Peter MacNeill

Due to time constraints after Ed Bearss presentation last May on Gettysburg: East Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill and the East Cavalry Field I was not able to hear what Ed's response would have been to my request to compare the importance of actions at Little Round Top (LRT) vs. Culp's Hill. I find Culp's Hill far more precarious and important and the LRT actions to be overblown in proportion. I believe the actions of Gen George Green were of far more significance than the famous Joshua Chamberlain and that Green was the real unsung hero of the Gettysburg Battle.

When Chamberlain occupied Little Round Top late afternoon on July 2, 1863, I believe he was more than adequately backed up by Union forces had he been pushed off of LRT. I don't think it would have made a significant difference in the outcome of the battle. At that time just 1/2 mile north of Chamberlain you had V Corps going into battle. Eventually two divisions were committed in the area, the third standing by.

VI Corps had done a forced march all night from the Hampstead-Manchester area northwest of Baltimore up the Pike. Although they would have been winded, they were 13,000 men and had 40 rounds in their cartridge cases. They had not been demoralized in battle like the XI Corps, either. There would have been some elements of III Corps- mostly Birney's division, who had been pushed out of the woods north of Devils Den. In addition elements of Hancock's II Corps were nearby. South of the Union's Cemetery Ridge line was the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac under McGilvery who demonstrated their lethality in helping to end Confederate Gen. Barksdale's attack.

These forces were every bit rather substantial. Then there was the coincidental presence of three rather competent and aggressive generals, Hancock, Sedgwick, and Sykes. I see them having no difficulty in having their forces turn a left face to the south had the Union 2 brigades on LRT collapsed. Conf. Col. Oates had only two beaten up regiments under his command and formed the extreme right wing of Longstreet's attack on July 2. With nothing to his east the only other nearby forces were to his west (left) and could have aided him but that would put them in the low area west of LRT. They could easily have been pushed back even if they had gained LRT.

So I can't say that Joshua Chamberlain's actions, while not meaning to belittle or undervalue, were not as critical as has gone down in history and the movies.

But take a look at Green on Culp's Hill... When Williams and Geary marched off leaving him with only one or two regiments supporting him on the south side of Culp's Hill there was nothing for some 1000 feet across the swale of Spangler's meadow until the knoll from which 27th Indiana and 2nd Massachusetts made

their suicidal misguided attack. The only coverage were cannon on Power's Hill 1/2 mile away enfilading the swale.

To Green's north on his left flank, Wadsworth had part of his worn-out first division refused north and westerly to the rear of Green. West of Wadsworth was the demoralized XI Corps. Most of one division only had not seen action the previous day. Numbers were well reduced in the XI Corps from the preceding day's fighting and captures by the rebels. That their confidence was questionable from two preceding routes in battle demonstrated itself in fighting on the evening of the 2nd.

The only other nearby reinforcements for Green would be the two remaining worn and reduced divisions of I Corps, massed and bivouacked in the woods around the present day visitors center. When Hancock was asked for reinforcements by Howard that evening, the fact that he chose the unused brigade of Samuel Carroll rather than the larger numbers of the I Corp present would indicate his lack of confidence in their condition for battle.

Thus the attack by Confederate II Corps' two divisions of Early and Johnson had an excellent position to get into the center rear of the famous fish hook line. All that was stopping them was the four reduced regiments of George Green.

As opposed to LRT the Rebs had a real chance to do great damage to the organization of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. Artillery reserves and supplies, army supply trains, Meade's HQ, -and more, all would have been put into jeopardy and panic. Yanks in the line on Cemetery Ridge might have had to turn around and fight towards their rear.

Had Green lost his position on Culp's Hill, left that part of the line open, and THEN, had Early's evening attack happened, there could have been a real penetration of the Union fish hook line and perhaps a real collapse of the Union army. Only the uncoordinated Southern II Corps attack and George Green prevented what could have been a big difference in the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg.

George Green and his tiny brigade were the proverbial Dutch Boy's finger-in-the-dyke at Gettysburg, and, I think, more important than Joshua Chamberlain in the battle.

So what do you think? If anyone in the BRCWRT wants to tell me that I am full of hogwash and don't know what I am talking about I always look forward to the feedback and can be reached at CWMHTOURS@aol.com.

NOTE: In addition to giving Civil War tours of Washington DC, Peter passed the Gettysburg National Park Service battlefield tour guide written exam in 1990. The NPS named him a "specialist" in the battle.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

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Make checks payable to: BRCWRT (Bull Run Civil War Round Table). This form may be given to the President or Treasurer at the General Membership meeting. Or mail it to:

Mark Knowles, Treasurer

169 Applegate Drive

Sterling, VA 20164

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