



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XVIII, Issue 5, JUNE/JULY 2011

RICK BRITTON SPEAKS ON THE BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL AT OUR JUNE MEETING

By Mark Trbovich

As we continue on our Sesquicentennial journey each month, June 1861 is highlighted with a lecture brought to you by Rick Britton, a Charlottesville-based author, historian, and cartographer. Following a career as a graphic designer, he began writing in the mid - 1990s. Since that time he has served as desk editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Broadcast News Department, contributing editor of *Albemarle Magazine*, and editor of the *Magazine of Albemarle County History* (MACH). Now an award-winning historian with over 200 articles under his belt—the vast majority on the history of Virginia—Rick is the author of *Albemarle & Charlottesville: An Illustrated History* and *Jefferson: A Monticello Sampler* (which in 2009 was awarded a bronze medal for non-fiction at New York City's Book Expo, the nation's largest book convention). He also teaches classes on the history of Albemarle County, conducts tours of Civil War battlefields, illustrates maps for history books, and is a frequent radio commentator. The Battle of Big Bethel brought 5,000 troops to the battlefield for the first land battle on Virginia soil. We are honored to have a distinguished historian speak to the BRCWRT and to continue 150th years of the Civil War, up to date and action filled. Please come out on June 9th to hear an excellent lecture as the war begins to unfold in Virginia.

KIM HOLIEN SPEAKS ON HIS BOOK "MANASSAS: THE FIRST BATTLE" AT OUR JULY MEETING

We continue learning more about First Manassas. This month's lecture is in the same month as the 1861 battle. July will be a huge time in our lives as lifetime Civil War memories will unfurl before us.

Kim Holien is not a stranger to the BRCWRT and the Fairfax County Sesquicentennial Committee. He is a distinguished author and noted Civil War historian who has spoken here in the past. Kim has been a resident of Alexandria's 'West End' since 1953 and is a 1966 graduate of Hammond High School. A professional Army historian with 39 years experience, he is currently the historian for Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall consisting of

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

JUNE 9, 2011

7:00 P.M. Centreville Library

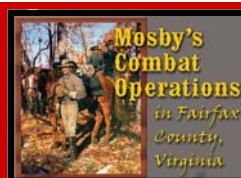
GUEST SPEAKER:

Rick Britton

TOPIC:

**The Battle of Big Bethel
150th Anniversary**

Fort Myer, Va., Henderson Hall, Va., and Fort McNair, DC. Kim Holien is the author of *Battle at Ball's Bluff* (1996) and the forthcoming *Manassas: The First Battle*. He participated in the Civil War Centennial, narrated the 125th Anniversary reenactments and is currently on the Board of Directors of the Lincoln at the Crossroads Alliance for the Sesquicentennial. I met Kim in July 2001 during the Blackburn Ford Civil War Trails dedication and have followed his excellent work the past decade. The July meeting promises to be an "entertaining" evening so don't miss it! Please join us on July 14.



JUNE 19TH PREMIERE IN CITY OF FAIRFAX

On Sunday, June 19, HMS Productions, Inc. is proud to premiere its new documentary "Mosby's Combat Operations in Fairfax County, Virginia." This premiere will be held at the Cinema Arts Theatre, Fair City Mall, 9650 Main Street in the City of Fairfax at 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Admission is \$8.00.

DVDs of this 90 minute documentary, which includes a map showing the location of each of the 42 operations covered, will be available for \$26.25 including tax. Credit Cards accepted.

Share Father's Day with Don Hakenson, Steve Sherman, Chuck Mauro and Colonel John S. Mosby.

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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 each month at the
Centreville Regional Library
 14200 St. Germain Drive
 Centreville, VA 20121-2255
 703.830.2223

For specific meeting dates and information, please visit the Web site: <http://www.bullruncwrt.org>.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **August/Sept.** issue, e-mail articles by 9:00 a.m., Thursday, July 28, to Sandra Cox at scox@capitalav.com. If acknowledgement of your article is not received by deadline, call Sandra at 703.675.0702 (cell) or 540.374.2011 (Capital AV).

BRCWRT BOOK DONATIONS



Please remember to bring your unwanted Civil War books to our meetings to aid in our ongoing book event. Besides raising money for the BRCWRT, these books increase our members' understanding of the Civil War. Thank you.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

JULY 14, 2011

SPEAKER

Kim Holien

TOPIC

**Battle of 1st Manassas Campaign
150TH Anniversary**

AUGUST 11, 2011

SPEAKER

Steven Bernstein

TOPIC

**The Confederacy's Last Northern Offensive,
Jubal Early, the Army of the Valley and the
Raid on Washington 1864**

SEPTEMBER 8, 2011

SPEAKER

Wally Owen

TOPIC

Mr. Lincoln's Forts: A Guide to the Civil War Defenses of Washington

OCTOBER 13, 2011

SPEAKER

Jim Morgan

TOPIC

**Battle of Balls Bluff
Leesburg, Virginia**

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The President's Column By Mark Trbovich

We anticipated a large turnout for Ed Bearss' May presentation on the Battle of First Manassas and for our 20th anniversary as a round table. What a night it was. Another packed house. I want to thank everyone who helped to make it a very special evening for all! The refreshments were excellent, thanks to Deanna Bailey and Sandy Iasiello.

We were blessed to hear about the battle plan and action leading up to First Manassas. Even at 88 years young, only Ed Bearss can bring that passion. I know a few young historians and reenactors who were thrilled to meet Ed after the meeting and chat or take pictures. He is a national treasure!

We honored our past BRCWRT presidents who remain very active members, John McAnaw, Dan Pater-son, Keith Young and Nancy Anwyll. Also recognized was Tim Duskin who joined the round table when it was started in 1991 by Bill Miller. Sandra Cox, *Stone Wall* editor, was given an award "for producing the best Civil War Round Table newsletter in the country."

I encourage everyone to bring a friend to our meetings to learn about the Civil War and make new friends. I always say you won't find a group of friendlier and more knowledgeable people.

June/July is a double issue of the *Stone Wall* so in closing, I want to encourage everyone to come out to our June 9th meeting to hear about the action at the Battle of Big Bethel and to the July 14th meeting for Manassas, the First Battle. You won't want to miss these excellent presentations as we continue our journey together through the Sesquicentennial. Also, take a look at the very nice trophy the Civil War Trust presented to us on May 19 during their annual conference. We're their 2011 Civil War Round Table of the Year. Truly an honor to receive it for you...20 years of dedicated hard work in Civil War preservation.

God bless.



Photos by Janet Greentree & Charlie Balch.
Collage by Ken Jones.

BRCWRT 2011 SPRING TOUR FIRST MANASSAS RAIN DATE



Capture of Ricketts' Battery, 21 July 1861

DATE: Saturday 11 June 2011

ASSEMBLY LOCATION/TIME: Meet at the Manassas Battlefield Visitor Center at 9:00 AM.

TOUR DURATION: 9:00 AM until around 1:00 P.M. Please pay the \$3 park fee or bring your Golden Age card.

LUNCH: An outdoor table has been reserved at Uno's/Chicago Grill, 10701 Bulloch Dr., Manassas in the shopping center just off 234 south of the visitor center. You are welcome to join us for lunch or a cold beverage after the tour.

EXERTION: Easy walking.

SIGN UP: Please sign up for the tour using the link on the BRCWRT home page. A sign-up sheet will be passed at the June meeting for those without e-mail.

INCLEMENT WEATHER: We will send out a weather cancellation notice via e-mail the morning of the tour. If you do not have e-mail, please call Kevin Anastas for an update.

CHIEF TOUR GUIDE: Kevin Anastas Cell: (703) 431-2569, E-mail kka2@cox.net

THE CENTER OF THE CIVIL WAR UNIVERSE Summer 2011 Prince William County, Manassas, Virginia

By Rob Orrison

In sitting down to write something for our newsletter, I was overwhelmed with the amount of information that I could provide about the events this summer here in Prince William County that relate to the Civil War Sesquicentennial. In talking with my friends on the other side of Bull Run, I realize that we are fortunate that we have been planning for this summer for over three years now. There are over 300 different programs, tours, events, living history programs, lectures and shows that will be taking place here this summer to commemorate the first major battle of the Civil War. Here is a quick synopsis, but for all program information, visit www.manassasbullrun.com to find out about ALL the events and programs.

Reenactment Update: The reenactment of the Battle of First Manassas will be on July 23-24 at Page-land Farm near Manassas National Battlefield Park. Currently about 7,000 reenactors are registered to participate with many more expected. Tickets for this event are available ONLY online. So if interested, please visit the Web site to purchase your tickets. Also, you can purchase package tickets that will include other sites and programs throughout the county, saving you the time and some money on paying for these separately.

July 21st Update: There are also several events happening on the actual anniversary date of the battle. Most of these will focus at Manassas National Battlefield Park. Beginning at 9:30 a.m., the official anniversary commemoration will take place at Henry Hill. There will be several speakers including Gov. Bob McDonnell and Dr. Edward Ayers; President Obama has been invited to attend. This event is by ticket only, and the ticket window has closed. Though there has been some talk of re-opening the window, if this does happen we will send out an email to the BRCWRT membership. The park will open to the general public at noon, with special exhibits across Henry House Hill. Other activities will include living history, detailed battlefield walks on various aspects of the battle, lectures, Virginia Civil War 150 History Mobile, youth interpretative tent and a 3D battlefield photographic exhibit. Check the park's Web site at www.nps.gov/mana/parknews for more details.

Later that day at 4:00 pm, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Manassas Peace Jubilee (the first meeting of Civil War veterans to be held after the war), a recreation of the Jubilee will take place on the grounds of the Old Manassas Courthouse. This depiction is based on detailed research of the original and will follow along the same program as the one in 1911. Living historians will portray President Taft, George Round, and others as Manassas will be transformed to 1911 to commemorate this important anniversary in the healing of

our nation after the war. There is no charge for this program.

Other Civil War Programs & Events

There is a plethora of other events going on ranging from family fun such as parades in downtown Manassas, educational components such as summer camps, and the Pringle House Hospital Exhibit at Ben Lomond Historic Site, plus entertainment with concerts, movies and special performances. The best source for program information, ticket prices and locations is www.manassasbullrun.com. If you have any questions, please email me at rorrison@pwcgov.org, and I will do my best to direct you to the right person.

We look forward to seeing everyone this summer in Prince William County, where the war began and the nation's innocence was lost.



Ed Bearss greets Lt. Col. (Ret.) Ralph Lee Pasley during our May meeting. The picture brings together two great marines from Guadalcanal who kept us free. Mr. Pasley is the 93-year-old father of a dear friend of BRCWRT member Charlie Balch. He was a captain in the Marine Corps and dive bomber pilot in WWII. He flew a Navy Douglas Dauntless dive bomber at Guadalcanal. He was shot in the foot while flying over Rabaul, but he was able to fly the plane "over the clouds" and land safely on Green Island. He received a Purple Heart for this mission. He was at Guadalcanal, the Solomons and Rabaul. Charlie took this photo and says, "They were Semper Fiing when I stepped away."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS



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 fsainc@netzero.net.

10 Jun – Walking tour, “Fredericksburg 1861.” Meet at Market Square downtown. 7 p.m. Free. Call 540-373-6122 or link to www.nps.gov/frsp.

11 Jun – Guided tour of the Kernstown Battlefield begins at the visitor center, 610 Battle Park Drive, south of Winchester just off Route 11. 11 a.m. Free. For info go to www.kernstownbattle.org.

11 & 25 Jun – Car-caravan tour, “Battle of Brandy Station (Kelly’s Ford, Stevensburg / Fleetwood Hill)” begins at the Graffiti House Visitor Center, 19484 Brandy Rd. Brandy Station. 10 a.m. \$10.
www.brandystationfoundation.com.

11 - 12 Jun – “Virginia Goes to War” at Chatham, a Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP site across the river from downtown Fredericksburg. 9 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. Free. For a complete schedule go to www.nps.gov/frsp.

11 - 12 Jun – Walking tours, “Bristoe Station Battlefields,” at the battlefield park, 10708 Bristow Road, Bristow. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. \$5/adult. Call 703-792-5546.

15 & 22 Jun – Ranger talk, “The Importance of Arlington House During the American Civil War,” at Arlington House in the Arlington National Cemetery. 11 a.m.- 1 p.m. Free. For info go to www.nps.gov/arho.

18 Jun “The Campaign of First Manassas Sesquicentennial Van Tour,” 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; Join local historians for an exciting day learning about the events leading up to the Civil War’s first major battle. Tour includes sites such as Centreville, Blackburn’s Ford, Mitchell’s Ford, McLean House Site, Signal Hill, and Manassas National Battlefield. The \$85 cost includes transportation, entrance fees to all sites, and a boxed lunch. Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre, 12229 Bristow Road, Bristow, VA 20136, (703) 365-7895, reservations required.

26 Jun – Ranger talk, “Fort Dupont: The Weeks Before First Manassas,” at Fort Dupont, 4160 Alabama Avenue SE, DC. 1 p.m. Free. For info see www.nps.gov/cwdw.

30 Jun – Lecture, “United States Marines at First Manassas,” at the Old Manassas Courthouse, 9248 Lee Avenue, Manassas. 7 p.m. Free. For information call 703-367-7872.

13 Jul – Lecture, “Spy vs. Spy: Civil War Espionage,” at the S. Douglas Ripley Center, 1100 Jefferson Drive SW in DC. 6:45 – 8:45 p.m. \$40. For info go to www.civilwarstudies.org.

16 Jul – “Civil War Artillery Projectiles,” 30-minute program at Fort Ward in Alexandria. 10 a.m.- noon and 2 p.m.- 4 p.m. Free. Call 703-746-4848.

16 Jul – Rebuilding Montpelier’s Civil War huts at the Confederate winter camp on the grounds of the home of President James Madison near Orange. Watch the original construction techniques and learn about the camp. Free with admission. Call 540-672-2728 or go to www.montpelier.org.

16 Jul – Bus tour with Ed Bearss, “Battles of Dranesville, Ball’s Bluff, and The Monocacy”. Leaves from 550 C St. SW. 8:30 a.m. – 6:15 p.m. \$156. For information go to www.civilwarstudies.org.

16 - 17 Jul – “The Battle of Harper’s Ferry 1862,” artillery camp and demonstrations at the Harper’s Ferry National Historical Park. 11 a.m. – 4 p.m. Demos at 1, 2 and 3 p.m. Free with Park admission. Call 304-535-6029 or go to www.nps.gov/hafe.

21 - 24 Jul – 150th commemoration of the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) at the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Tours, living history and much more. NOTE: the park opens to the general public at noon on the 21st following a ticketed event. For the complete schedule go to www.nps.gov/mana.

21 - 24 Jul – Living history, camps, and demonstrations on the lawn at the Manassas Museum. 10 a.m. – 8 p.m. (Thursday – Saturday) and 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. on Sunday. Free. Call 703-368-1873 or go to www.manassasmuseum.org.

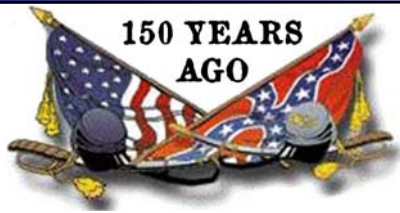
22 Jul – Civil War Military Parade through Old Town Manassas in advance of the weekend reenactment. 2 p.m. Free. For info go to www.visitmanassas.org.

22 Jul—“*Gods and Generals*” theatrical premiere of the Extended Director’s Cut of Ron Maxwell’s definitive epic film. Hylton Performing Arts Center, Manassas, 3:00 p.m. Hear the backstories and get to know the stars when they take the stage with Ron Maxwell. Tickets \$61 and benefit the educational programs of the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership. Info and seats at www.HallowedGround.org/godsandgenerals.

23 Jul – The Pringle House Hospital, July 21, 1861. The chaos of a field hospital at the site of one of the first - the Ben Lomond Historic Site, 10321 Sudley Manor Drive, Manassas. Tours every 30 minutes, 6 – 9:30 p.m. \$15. Reservations suggested. Call 703-367-7872.

23 Jul – Sesquicentennial Blue and Gray Ball at Liberia Mansion (Gen. Beauregard’s headquarters) in Manassas, 8 p.m. Fee charged. For ticket info and reservations call 703-368-1873.

23 - 24 Jul – Reenactment, 150th anniversary of the Battle of First Manassas. A big event with camps, demonstrations and battles. For details call 703-396-7130 or link to www.visitpwc.com.



JUNE & JULY 1861

By Nancy Anwyll

June 1, skirmishes occurred at Arlington Mills and Fairfax Courthouse. At the Courthouse, Captain John Q. Marr of the Warrenton Rifles was killed, the first Confederate officer death of the Civil War. Several fortifications surrounding Washington, D. C., were begun in Virginia. On the Fairfax Road west of Alexandria, Anne Froebel and her sister were saddened as Union soldiers encamped around their house. Judith and John McGuire left Fairfax for the estate of Charles and Cornelia Stuart at Chantilly on the Little River Turnpike near Stringfellow Road, where they were warmly welcomed. They were joined by Mrs. Robert E. Lee who left Ravensworth near Annandale because her husband feared Union retaliation upon Ravensworth's owner if she stayed there. Chantilly's owners were relatives of the Lee and Custis families and provided Mrs. Lee a resting stop as she made her way to stay with relatives at Kinloch in Fauquier County.

June 3, Vice President Hannibal Hamlin of Maine visited the outpost near Falls Church which was manned by the 5th Mass. Regiment. He said he wanted to see what a rebel looked like at short range.

June 8, Gov. John Letcher officially transferred the forces of Virginia to the Confederate States. Shortly after, Judith and John McGuire and Mrs. Robert E. Lee with her daughter Mary departed Chantilly; the plantation owners, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Calvert Stuart, left the home also, leaving it unoccupied and open to soldiers and strangers in the upcoming months.

June 9, Federal troops, under the leadership of Gen. Benjamin Butler, although greater in number than Southern troops, retired from their attack on Big Bethel, Virginia, near Newport News. Col. T. J. Jackson ordered Potomac River bridges burned at Point of Rocks, Berlin, and Harper's Ferry to prevent an approach by Northern troops. Earthworks were started around Leesburg, and Loudoun militia was called up for Confederate service.

June 10, Col. Charles P. Stone began the Rockville Expedition, a march by federal troops from Washington to Edward's Ferry to protect the Potomac line. Three days later, Stone's troops fought a light skirmish near Seneca Mills, and on June 15th, Stone's troops occupied Edward's and Conrad's Ferry. His engineers blasted a 100 ton boulder from the B & O tracks at Point of Rocks, MD.

June 11, The Secretary of War addressed a letter to the Surgeon General requesting that women be employed as nurses in the current war. Miss Dorothea Dix was appointed superintendent with authority to accept such as she deemed properly fitted for the service.

June 15, Confederates under Joseph E. Johnston evacu-

ated Harpers Ferry, falling back to Bunker Hill north of Winchester, Virginia.

June 16, after Ulysses Grant was appointed Colonel of the 21st Illinois, he rushed home to Galena to borrow money for a uniform and horse. In Fairfax County, as the 1st Conn. Reg't rode a train from Alexandria to Vienna, it was fired upon near Spring Hill and Falls Church.

June 17, Colonel Ulysses Grant took command of his regiment at the state fairgrounds in Springfield, Illinois. Stone's Federal troops skirmished at Conrad's Ferry on the Potomac. In Fairfax County, the 1st Ohio Reg't being transported by train from Falls Church to Vienna was ambushed about 6 p.m. (on today's W & OD Trail between Park and Tapawingo Streets in Vienna). The engineer panicked, detached the locomotive, and left the embattled Ohio troops behind. There were eight killed and four wounded on the Union side, and none lost for the Confederates. This was the first military attack on a railroad train in the history of warfare.

June 18, Lowe ascended in a balloon at Washington, D.C., which resulted in McDowell's approval for Lowe to conduct military aerial observations.

June 24, two U.S. gunboats on the Potomac River shelled Confederate positions at Mathias Point in southern Maryland, and a brief clash occurred on the Rappahannock River. Lowe made the first of several balloon launches from Camp Tyler at Taylor's Tavern Hill east of Falls Church. A *Washington Star* reporter was unimpressed with Lowe's feat, writing that Lowe could see nothing of the enemy except a huge cloud of dust in the direction of Fairfax Courthouse. However, Lincoln was impressed enough with Lowe's project and named him chief of aeronautical engineering of the Army.

June 30, a detachment of 33 men in the 6th Alabama marched from Sangsters Station in Fairfax County to make an early morning attack on a Federal picket post at Pike's Creek on the Telegraph Road near today's Huntington Avenue. This was the closest Confederate infantry got to the city of Alexandria during the war. The first skirmish recorded in Falls Church occurred between a detachment of the 3rd Conn. Infantry and a Confederate cavalry force at the nearby railroad. A brilliant comet crossed the night skies; it was interpreted as an omen by some and a signal of good fortune by others.

July 2, troops of Federal Brig. Gen. Robert Patterson crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport, Md., as part of a plan to hold Confederate troops under Gen. Joseph E. Johnson north of Winchester. A brisk skirmish at Falling Waters was a Union success.

July 4, in Washington, D. C., Union regiments marched in review down Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House lawn where President Lincoln, his Cabinet, and Commander Gen. Winfield Scott watched.

July 7, after three months of war, frequent skirmishes and affairs were now evident. One example was a skirmish at Great Falls, Md., involving the 8th NY which lost two killed. Confederate loss was eight killed and four wounded. On July 9, there was slight action at Vienna, Va. Along the Old Fairfax Road (Franconia Road) west of

150 YEARS AGO, see Page 7

150 YEARS AGO [Continued from Page 6]

Alexandria, regiments of Col. Oliver O. Howard's brigade moved by road and by rail from Alexandria to occupy farms and plantations southwest of the city.

July 13, a Federal repair crew proceeded up the O&A Railroad from Alexandria looking for obstructions. They advanced as far as Springfield Station and repaired one bridge. Confederates were defeated at Carrick's Ford in western Virginia.

July 16, the army of Gen. McDowell moved out westward from the Potomac in the general direction of Centreville and Manassas, Va. where Confederate BG Beauregard prepared to attack or defend his position.

July 17, since Federal General Patterson was stalled, Richmond ordered BG Gen. Joseph E. Johnson to withdraw from Patterson's front and head to Manassas to assist Beauregard. After a slow march, McDowell's Army bivouacked near Fairfax Courthouse, Jermantown and Sangster's Station.

July 18, the advance portions of McDowell's Federal Army of Virginia arrived at Centreville about noon of a very warm day. McDowell sent men of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler under Col. I. B. Richardson toward Blackburn's Ford to reconnoiter. They engaged in fighting with forces under James Longstreet at the ford and were repulsed. This engagement revealed Beauregard's strength and caused McDowell to change direction and tactics. At Level Green, home of the Summers family south of Centreville, casualties from the battle at Blackburn's Ford arrived, surgeons performed amputations and others were buried in the cemetery behind the house. Other casualties were sent to the Stone Church, a hotel and a large dwelling in Centreville.

July 21, the Confederate army forced the Union army at Manassas to retreat after heavy fighting on Henry Hill. It was the first great battle of the war. In Centreville at Level Green, the Summers family retreated to the basement after all the Federal wounded in their house were hastily loaded in wagons. All night long stragglers hurried past the house.

July 22, Confederate cavalry retook Centreville and Fairfax Courthouse, where the Confederate flag was hoisted over the Courthouse building. The Confederates also ripped up the rails and ties of the AL&H rails near Vienna. Maj. Gen. George McClellan, victor in western Virginia, was ordered to go east to take command of the army.

July 24, the home of Miles C. Munson at Munson's Hill near Baileys Crossroads was caught in crossfire between Confederate and Union skirmishers throughout the day. By dusk, taking advantage of a lull, Mrs. Munson, holding her five-month-old baby in her arms and leading her little boy, ran across the fields to a neighbor's house. Both Union and Confederates refrained from firing until she was out of range.

July 28, Gen. Robert E. Lee left his post as adviser in Richmond for an inspection in western Virginia. This move soon resulted in President Davis placing him in command in that area.

July 31, President Lincoln nominated obscure Col. Ulysses S. Grant and others as brigadier generals of Volunteers.



FUTURE TOURS OF THE BRCWRT

By Charlie Balch

In our recent membership survey, some had suggested a more advanced tour announcement. Please mark your calendar.

Balls Bluff - October 29, 2011

Gaines Mill - May 12, 2012

Antietam - September 15, 2012

These dates are, of course, subject to change.



FIRST BLOOD, BATTLE OF BLACKBURN'S FORD

Lecture Thursday, June 20, 7:00 pm
Old Manassas Courthouse
9248 Lee Avenue, Manassas, VA 20110

Before the more renowned battle of 1st Manassas, the northern and southern armies would clash on the 18th of July 1861 in a small battle at Blackburn's Ford, just five miles from the more famous battlefield. Up to this point, this battle was the bloodiest in American history though that record would be quickly broken the following week. The Confederates declared it a resounding victory and a bungle by the Federals. This battle would set the stage for the Battle of 1st Manassas. No Reservations Necessary. For additional information contact, David M. Born, Historic Programs Coordinator (571-641-0042), Prince William County Department of Public Works.



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Gordon Donald
Robert Osterhout
Susie Regeimbal
Arch Scurlock, Jr.
Joe Young



IN MEMORIAM BEVERLY JONES REGEIMBAL May 14, 1926—May 9, 2011

Over 50 friends and family gathered at Stuart's Hill on Saturday, May 21 at the Manassas Battlefield to honor Bev. As we shared our stories of her led by John McAnaw, Bev's tour backpack hung in a tree behind him. As John was sharing his memories, he mentioned what Bev would do if she strayed onto private property. Bev always carried a dog leash and if ever questioned, she was looking for her dog. At that point, Bev's daughter Susie got up and to the roar of laughter from all, pulled a dog leash from Bev's backpack.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

By John McAnaw

While assisting Susie Regeimbal after the death of her mother Bev Regeimbal, Dale Maschino and I learned that Bev shared her knowledge of the Civil War by taking Susie and others on "terrain walks" of numerous battlefields including Second Manassas. When Dale and I recommended Stuart's Hill as the site of the memorial service, Susie immediately agreed. She had previously visited the site with her mother.

The memorial service was not a lackluster event; rather it was an uplifting celebration of the life of "Bev the Reb" Regeimbal. Everyone in the audience was given the opportunity to speak about their experiences with Bev. One speaker after another regaled the audience with humorous stories about her and also about how much she meant to them. Even that "very private person" Bev would have been touched by the heartwarming anecdotes and expressions of affection. She made herself count in the lives of others.

The service was concluded with none other than the singing of "Dixie." Although many of our members

wanted to attend, they were actively involved in the numerous sesquicentennial events. The BRCWRT was still well represented by the following: Kevin Anastas, Nancy Anwyll, Dom and Effie Bumbaca, Sandra Cox, Paula Eley, Jill Hilliard, Ken Jones, Mark Knowles, John McAnaw, Dale Maschino, Randy Moller, Rose Nelson, Dan Paterson, Mike Rumsey, Mike Shannon, Ed Wenzel, Gwen Wyttenbach.

MEMORIES OF BEV

NANCY ANWYLL, "Her philosophy about her life was summed up in her answering machine message. In the past few years she directed her callers with: 'Beep, Beep (she used the actual sound of a horn here), gone, gone down the road, leave a message.' In other words, she meant that life's too short, I'm not home. I'm out in the fresh air, probably walking a battlefield somewhere.

If our round table was doing a hike, she was there. She kept up with us, even when the tour leaders assumed all of us were only 21 years old and physically fit. When her health began to decline in the past two years, she was a bit frustrated that she couldn't participate on the tours with us.

She was an avid reader of Civil War books. She went to library book sales and thrift stores where she bought books for both herself and for our round table. She kept books for herself that were about the Confederate cavalry and J.E.B. Stuart but brought in the others for our book sales. She no doubt helped our treasury a great deal.

Bev came by her interest in the Confederate side of the Civil War mainly because she had an ancestor who served in the Confederate Infantry. Bev's great great grandfather was a Confederate soldier from North Carolina who was captured at Fort Fisher in late 1864. When I asked her if she had any Union ancestors, she said she didn't know nor did she need to know, showing that she was a proud "unreconstructed rebel."

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BEV [Continued from Page 8]

There were two photos that hung on the wall behind Bev's hospital bed—J.E.B. Stuart and Thomas J. Jackson. She admired them for their courage and military skill. However, she did admire a few Union soldiers. One was George Custer; another was Henry Livermore Abbott of the 20th Mass. Infantry. She often said that most Union officers and soldiers were Blue Bellies.

She showed her support by attending the dedications of historic signs, openings of Civil War sites, and hearings to preserve historic sites. She never agreed to speak, but her presence was noted.

Bev enjoyed doing some relic hunting and often carried a metal detector with her. She helped as a volunteer with the county archeology department, sometimes digging and sometimes cleaning and sorting what relics that were found. Her interest began when she helped uncover the Union soldiers buried where the new McDonald's restaurant sits today. When she helped the round table with digs in Fairfax City at the Ratcliffe house site and later on the Bristoe Station Battlefield, she enjoyed every minute of it.

We did our fair share of driving and walking down roads and paths together. May she have clear weather, mild temperatures, and a million Blue Bell flowers to pick."

LYLE LOVELL, "As a fairly new member of the round table, I remember we were engaged in the "dig" at Bristow trying to locate possible Civil War gravesites on the Centex property to be developed. While walking beside Bev in one of the roadgrader cuts, I heard Bev exclaim, "Look!" There in the road cut was a human hand coming out of the dirt. It turned out to be a fake hand that Bev had planted there for the shock effect. We all had a hardy laugh for her goofing on us. The lady had a sense of humor for sure."

DAN PATERSON, "You know Bev used to tease me about reenacting as a Yankee. That was my most memorable thought of her, and she used to see both Ann Collins and myself at the New Market reenactments every year." Dan's great grandfather was Lt. General James Longstreet, CSA.

JANET GREENTREE, "Back in 2002, Bev went to the Fairview Cemetery in Culpeper when they disinterred Captain Williams Downs Farley, CSA, to be reinterred in his family plot in Laurens, South Carolina. There wasn't much left but some buttons and scraps of his uniform. Bev gathered up some of the dirt in a bottle to keep. Bev, Nancy, and I later went to Hollywood Cemetery and were looking around at all the Confederate graves. She had brought her bottle of dirt and proceeded to put the dirt on the grave of Confederate General JEB Stuart, CSA. (See collage photo)

Bev, Nancy, and I made several trips to the Cedar Creek Battlefield to see the October reenactments there. Bev always called Yankees "stinkin Yankees" or "blue bellies." She would get excited when we drove through

Middletown because in addition to the Union and Confederate flags, there was always a sign saying "Go Home Yankees."

Bev, Nancy, and I did lots of day trips together. We visited many, many Civil War sites and cemeteries. Two photos of us at Fredericksburg in front of the Kirkland Monument and Chatham are in the collage.

Bev was a good friend, and I will miss her. It won't seem right that she's not sitting in the same row with me at the BRCWRT meetings. She, Sandra Cox, and Nancy Anwyll all came to my mother's funeral in 2008. I wish I could have attended her memorial."

MARK KNOWLES, "I pen these few words, not out of sadness, but rather gratefulness, for being a part of Bev's life. What little I knew about her, & I do mean little, I gained over the years during the many round table tours and meetings we shared. Bev gave the phrase "quiet as a mouse" a new meaning for me. She was quieter than a mouse. A mouse's mouse. Even though Bev was quiet, I saw glimpses in her actions & deeds that revealed her inner self.

I don't believe she ever met a "Posted" sign that stopped her from poking around, looking for a piece of history. I once heard Bev was known as the "gray ghost" not because of her age, but rather for her stealthy ability to get in and out of a piece of property without being detected.

I knew she had a sense of humor when I once saw Bev placing a fake hand & foot under a bulldozer when no one was looking (almost) and quietly walked a short distance away to watch the reactions. To this day, there is a hand that lies waiting to be found somewhere on the Bristoe Station Battlefield.

I knew Bev had an interest in flowers. She would show me what she picked while on a battlefield tour & would ask me what type of flower it was. I'd shake my head and she'd tell me in a soft voice. The more flowers she showed me, the more I realized that it wasn't that she didn't know the flower, but rather, did I know. I wasn't a very good botanist.

I knew Bev was generous. At our monthly round table meetings, she would deliver Civil War articles she saved for me that appeared in "that other local newspaper". Each month I looked forward to reading them. Sometimes she would highlight an important fact or add a personal notation. She didn't care much for northern articles. But she did care about this northern man.

I knew Bev cared about others. She would always ask me how my girls were doing and if I had any current pictures with me. When I was slow to produce a photo, Bev would chastise me into promising to bring the photo's the next time we were together.

See BEV, Page 10

BEV [Continued from page 9]

The most interesting thing that I learned from Bev was that she had a pilot's license.

Bev will no longer be hiking with us "off the beaten trail" or climbing over fences, or poking around in the dirt. But she will always be with us in memory and spirit. Bev may have been a quiet one, but her actions spoke volumes.

Thank you, Bev, for allowing me to be a part of your life."

KEVIN ANASTAS reminded us of an accident during a spring BRCWRT Gettysburg tour. Here's the *Stone Wall* 12 May 2001 After Action Report: "After lunch at the Gettysbrew Pub, we resumed the attack starting with Kershaw's brigade at the Rose house. At this point we suffered our only casualty of the day. Bev Regeimbal qualified for her Purple Heart while following in the footsteps of Kershaw's men attacking into the Rose Woods. Bev was a real trooper and refused to leave the field until given a direct order to get to the aid station by our Round Table President John McAnaw." Nancy Anwyll took Bev to the aid station, but Bev would only go to the hospital after the NPS Ranger told her she should.

JIM LEWIS, "Along with Kevin's comments, I always remember Bev being a 'hard core' attendant on almost all of our tours. In addition, the past couple of years, she was always with the Fairfax County archeology group who worked in our backyards helping to measure/document the earthworks. When I looked around, she was always smiling while dutifully performing some task. A real sweetheart!"

CHARLIE BALCH, "My remembrance is of a strong woman: No one carried the flag of the Confederacy higher in my experience than Bev, but she did it in a gentle way. Her spirit and willingness to help the Round Table in many ways was legendary, especially as she shared her book collection. Bev, we of the Round Table will miss your spirit and love of the South!"

KEITH YOUNG, "The Round Table and the community will miss her dearly."

BLAKE MYERS, "She was a no-nonsense lady with a great sense of humor. Bev loved the outdoors, history, the South and digging treasures. I still have several "treasures" we discovered during our BRCWRT tours. We'll miss you Bev — thank you for the great memories."

ED WENZEL, "Bev was unusual and I knew that long before I heard of the outrageous things she did. One thing I remember vividly is how she would sometimes approach me at the meetings—come up behind me and grab my arm and say something like, "How's Ox Hill? How's the Park Authority doing?" Then she would shove a newspaper at me and say, "Here, read this! Look at this! Look what they're doing at this park!" Then she would spin around and off she would go in another direction, having handed off some ammunition for use in the

preservation wars. She was like a bee buzzing around keeping the pot boiling."

SAUNDRA COX, "Bev was a very thoughtful person. She knew of my admiration for Robert E. Lee and study of the Lee family which included his horse Traveller. She brought several articles for me from time to time and would do this on other subjects where we shared common interest like plants and wildlife. Bev also taught me a very good lesson during a tour along Bull Run. "Never sit on logs. You'll get chiggers!" Her warning came too late...and boy did I get chiggers."

A special thanks to Janet Greentree for sharing photos of Bev and to Ken Jones for the wonderful collage.



THE DEATH OF ELLSWORTH

By Chuck Mauro



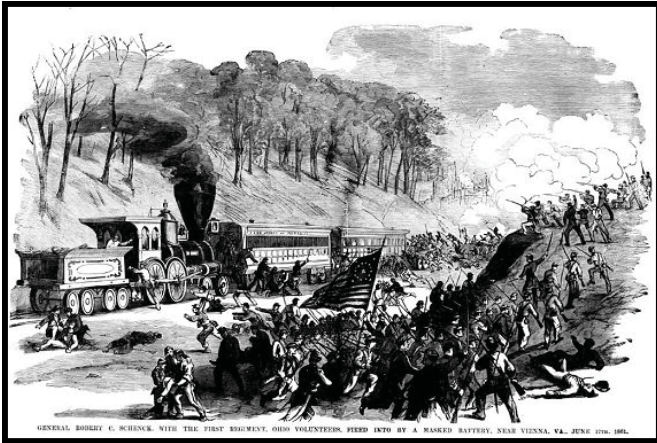
South Carolinians fired on Fort Sumter on April 12 1861. Virginians voted to secede on May 23, 1861. Soldiers from the Union Army crossed the Potomac River into Virginia the following day on the 24th.

The first noteworthy act of the war in Virginia occurred the very same day on the 24th, as Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, the commander of the New York Fire Zouaves, climbed the steps of the Marshall house at King and Pitt Streets in Alexandria to take down the large Confederate flag flying atop the roof. Coming down the steps with the flag, Colonel Ellsworth was shot and killed by a staunch southerner James W. Jackson, the innkeeper of the Marshall house. Jackson in turn was immediately shot, bayoneted and killed by Corporal Francis E. Brownell, a member of Ellsworth's detail. Thus the occupation of Northern Virginia and subsequent carnage on southern soil, including the first Union officer killed during the Civil War, all began on the very same day.

"The Death of Ellsworth" is a small but powerful exhibit on Ellsworth, Jackson and Brownell on display at the National Portrait Gallery. Not only does the exhibit have the double barreled shotgun used by Jackson to kill Ellsworth, but it includes the rifle and saber bayonet used by Brownell to kill Jackson. What really brings the exhibit together is "The Death of Ellsworth," a painting by Alonzo Chappell of Jackson shooting Ellsworth.

When one stands back and contemplates the painting, one can clearly imagine the sounds of the Union soldiers' boots and their voices as they descended the steps with the flag, the sound of the firing of the double barreled shotgun by Jackson and the angry voices, and

See ELLSWORTH, Page 13



BATTLE OF VIENNA A Living History, Encampment & Reenactment June 17—18, 2011

By Ed Wenzel

Following the highly successful Secession Vote held at the Freeman store on May 21, the Vienna 150th Committee, the Town of Vienna and Historic Vienna Inc. are eagerly moving forward with another crowd friendly, sure-to-please Sesquicentennial event. This time the attraction is the "Battle of Vienna," otherwise known as the famous "Vienna Railroad Ambush" or the great "Vienna Railroad battle."

June 17, Vienna Town Green: 6:30 p.m.: Civil War Period Music; **7:15 p.m.:** Local Historian, Jim Lewis (BRCWRT), Vienna Civil War Stories and Details of the Vienna Railroad Battle.

June 18, Vienna Community Center grounds: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.: Civilian and Military Encampments; 5th Regt. ANV, 17th VA Infantry, Co. G; Stribling's Battery Col. Mosby (Jimmy Flemming, BRCWRT) and his horse (Mosby will revert to private's rank for the battle at 6:00 p.m.); Magnetic Telegraph Company & Dixie Rose Relief Society; Demonstrations of Quilting Bee & Telegraph Communications; Period Games, Attire, Cosmetics, Hair Styling, Knitting & Cooking.

On the half hour: Infantry Demonstrations; **On the hour:** Artillery Demonstrations (beginning 11:00 a.m.) 1:00 p.m.: "Women in the Civil War"; 2:00 p.m.: Presentation of Civil War Locomotive Replica; 5:00 p.m.: Battle Formation; 6:00 p.m.: Reenactment of "The Battle of Vienna"; 7:30 p.m.: Civilian and Military Encampments Close.

So what about this "Railroad Battle" near Vienna 150 years ago?

The following is from a draft chronology of the war in Fairfax being compiled by the writer:

June 17, late afternoon: Vienna. CSA Col. Maxcy Gregg's troops arrive and stand in readiness to receive the enemy should they repeat their visit of yesterday. Meanwhile, a detail of soldiers (and probably some "black Confederates") destroy the water tank and other railroad property by the tracks. Just before 6:00 p.m., as the regiment is marching off, a distant train whistle is heard and the troops are marched back and take position on a curve at the railroad cut just east of town.

June 17, 6:00-8:00 p.m.: Union troop train ambushed near Vienna. Col. Gregg's 1st SC Regiment, supported by Terry's troop, 30th VA Cavalry, and Kemper's two gun battery, fire into a railroad train transporting four companies of the 1st Ohio Volunteers, commanded by BG Robert Schenck and Col. Alexander McCook. The train approaches Vienna backwards—the cars and the troops being pushed by the engine. The attack takes place on a curve just east of the village on the AL&H Railroad (W&OD). Kemper's Alexandria Light Artillery (two 6-pounder smoothbores) rakes the train with shells and round shot, killing and wounding Union soldiers on the platforms and in the passenger cars. Jumping from the train, the Federals flee into the woods. The engineer detaches the locomotive and one car from the disabled train and abandons the troops, running back to Alexandria. One passenger and five platform cars are taken and burned by the Confederates. This is the first military attack upon a railroad train in the history of warfare, and one of the first in which armed black men are reported with Confederate troops. Schenck's report states that while not observed by them, "150 armed picked Negroes" were laying flat in a grain field to the left of the train (on the right of the rebel cavalry), but did *not* fire a gun. This report likely comes from a pro-Union Vienna man who observed the action. The Union loss is 8 killed and 4 wounded. Gregg reports no Confederate loss. [Note: The armed black men mentioned above were *not* Confederate soldiers, but body servants, teamsters, cooks, laborers etc. who were an integral part of the regiment.]

Sources: Documentation for the above information can be obtained from the writer.



JOIN US AT THE COPPER CANYON GRILL



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, other members, and our monthly guest speaker for good food and camaraderie.

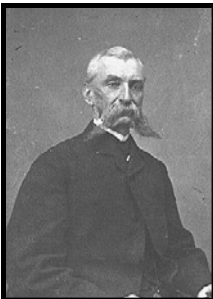
We are currently meeting around 5:00 p.m. at the Copper Canyon Grill located just across Lee Highway from the library. We have a great time!

CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

The Last Three Generals in Arlington National Cemetery

By Janet Greentree

A real sense of satisfaction made my day recently as I have now found the graves of the last of eighty Civil War generals buried in Arlington National Cemetery. My trek to find these illustrious gentlemen began back in 1999 on my first excursion with the Bull Run Civil War Round Table to Arlington National Cemetery. Over the years I have been back on numerous occasions and tours and have always managed to find several graves per trip. These last three, especially General Crittenden, were very illusive. The other two were within plain site—Generals Asboth and Miller. Out of the eighty generals buried there, only two are Confederates; Generals Joseph Wheeler buried in front of Arlington House and General Marcus Joseph Wright buried in Jackson Circle at the Confederate monument there. Arlington is the final resting place of some very big names in the Civil War such as George Crook, Abner Doubleday, John Gibbon, Rufus Ingalls, Philip Kearny, Montgomery Meigs, John Rawlins, James Ricketts, William Starke Rosencrans, John Schofield, Philip Sheridan, Daniel Sickles, and Frank Wheaton.



GENERAL ALEXANDER SANDOR ASBOTH, USA

General Asboth was born in Keszthely, Hungary, on December 18, 1811, and is one of several Hungarians reaching high ranks in the Union Army. He graduated from the academy at Selmecbanya as an engineer and worked in various parts of Hungary before joining the Hungarian Revolt of 1848 with Lajos Kossuth. Both Asboth and Kossuth fled Hungary after the revolt to the United States aboard the *U.S.S. Mississippi*. After becoming a naturalized citizen, he went back to his career of engineering and surveying in New York City. While there, he developed a new method of asphalt paving and also did the original surveys for New York's Central Park.

He served in the Union Army from 1861-1865 starting out with General Fremont in Missouri. He led the cavalry advance into Benton and Washington Counties before the Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas. He captured Fayetteville and occupied the headquarters house. Asboth fought heroically on the first day of battle incurring a serious wound to the arm. Without him the Union Army may have collapsed as they were outnumbered. General Asboth prevailed over Confederate General Van Dorn whose troops were running low on supplies. After Pea Ridge he served in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky in a variety of roles. He was also one of the officers who recommended Phil Sheridan to the rank of brigadier general. Asboth was sent to Florida and seriously wounded in his left cheek and left arm during the

Battle of Marianna, Florida on September 27, 1864. He was operated on by both Union and captured Confederate surgeons but would carry the bullet in his cheek until after the war when it was removed in Paris, France. The wound ended his field service, and he was mustered out in August 1865.

After the war he was minister to Argentina and Uruguay. He died January 21, 1868, in Buenos Aires, Argentina and was buried there in the British Cemetery until 1990. The official cause of death was listed as wounds incurred in the Civil War. He was considered a hero in Hungary, and through efforts of Hungarian Americans, his body was brought back to the United States to comply with his wish to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery. So on October 23, 1990, General Asboth was buried with full military honors including the horse-drawn caisson and a riderless horse. President George H.W. Bush's written eulogy was read during the ceremony. The General's great-great-grandson, Sandor Asboth, attended the ceremony and was given the folded U.S. flag that had been draped on his coffin.



GENERAL JOHN FRANKLIN MILLER, USA

General Miller was born on November 21, 1831, in South Bend, Indiana. He received his law degree from New York State & National Law School in 1852. He practiced in South Bend but moved to Napa, California, for health reasons. He lived there for three years before returning to South Bend to resume his law practice. He was elected to the Indiana State Senate in 1860. On August 27, 1861 Governor Morton of Indiana commissioned him a colonel of the 29th Indiana Infantry. His regiment was assigned to General Buell's Army of the Ohio and went to Tennessee. Miller fought at Shiloh, Corinth, pursued Braxton Bragg through Kentucky, and commanded a brigade under General Negley during Stones River. He was wounded in the neck at Stones River. During the Tullahoma Campaign, Miller commanded a brigade under General McCook in the XX Corps. During this action he was severely wounded, and lost his left eye in a minor fight at Liberty Gap in June, 1863. The general was out of action for almost a year recuperating from the loss of his eye. He returned to the field in December, 1864, commanding both 12 regiments of infantry and 14 artillery batteries at the Battle of Nashville. He was brevetted a major general on March 13, 1865.

After the war, he resigned his commission and returned to California. President Andrew Johnson appointed Miller as collector of customs at the Port of San Francisco until 1869. He then served twelve years as president of the Alaska Commercial Company, which controlled the fur industry on the Pribilof Islands. Miller bought a "wilderness" area in Napa Valley in 1869 which

See MS. REBELLE, Page 13

MS. REBELLE [Continued from Page 12]

was part of Rancho Yajome. The area now is the home of the Silverado Country Club. The general returned to politics and was a member of the 1878-79 second state constitutional convention. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1880 representing California. He was very outspoken about several bills limiting the influx of Chinese immigrants. He also was a member of the Committee to Revise the Laws of the United States and Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Miller died in Washington, D.C. on March 8, 1886, and was interred in the Laurel Hill Cemetery in San Francisco. The cemetery later closed, and he was reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery on May 5, 1913 in Section Two.



GENERAL THOMAS TURPIN CRITTENDEN, USA

General Crittenden's grave took at least three visits to find. Even with pictures of the stones and maps, some time it is very difficult to find the graves. He is buried in Section Seven.

The general was born October 16, 1825 in Huntsville, Alabama. His family moved to Texas shortly after his birth. He is the nephew of Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, and a first cousin to Generals George B. Crittenden, CSA, and Thomas L. Crittenden, USA. It sounds like his family was definitely brother against brother. He received his law degree from Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky. He was practicing law in Missouri when the Mexican War started. He was a 2nd lieutenant in a Missouri regiment. After this war, he moved to Indiana. Only five days after the attack on Fort Sumter, he volunteered and was commissioned a captain in a company of the Sixth Indiana Infantry. Crittenden led his regiment into West Virginia and fought in the first land battle of the Civil War at Philippi. His unit was reorganized and was the first Union troop to enter Kentucky. They entered the Battle of Shiloh on the second day's action. In April, 1862 he was commissioned a brigadier general. He took command on July 13, 1862 in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and his command was captured by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. This incident virtually ended his career, and after his release in October, 1862 he saw no further important service.

After the war Crittenden moved to Washington, D.C. in 1868. In 1885 he moved to San Diego, California, where he became a real estate developer. He died while on vacation in East Gloucester, Massachusetts on September 5, 1905.

Stay tuned next month as fellow BRCWRT member Gwen Wyttenbach and I are going to West Point, yes, West Point!!!! We hope to find all 28 Generals buried there.

Note from the editor: Our guest speaker, Ed Bearss, paid Ms. Rebelle quite a compliment. When he arrived at the Copper Canyon for dinner before the meeting last month, he sat down and asked who Ms. Rebelle was, not realizing she was sitting right next to him. Ed said that whenever he receives our newsletter he looks for her column first. Way to go Janet, uh Ms. Rebelle!



ELLSWORTH [Continued from Page 10]

sound of the firing of Brownell's rifle and cries of agony as he bayoneted Jackson and Jackson slumped dying to the floor. Truly, this painting is a very powerful representation.

Bringing more reality to the story, the exhibit includes a piece of the bloodstained floor from the Marshall House, a fragment of the Confederate flag Ellsworth held in his dying hands, and a piece of the flag pole from which the flag had flown. It also includes photographs of all three participants, memorial lithographs, and the detailed stories of each man's journey to that fateful day on May 24, 1861, and the subsequent public perceptions of each. This exhibit is open until March 18, 2012.

The National Portrait Gallery is located at Eighth and F Streets N.W., Washington, D.C. The Museum Hours are 11:30 a.m.-7:00 p.m. daily. The museum is located above the Gallery Place-Chinatown Metrorail station (Red, Yellow and Green lines). When exiting the Metro, take the Arena exit at 7th and F Streets. The museum is closed December 25. Admission is free.



ATTENTION ALL GETTYSBURG BUFFS



Randy Drais, a descendant of a Union soldier who was wounded on July 2, 1863 at the Battle of Gettysburg, launched a Web site, <http://www.battleofgettysburgbuff.com>, to focus on the lesser known or visited areas and topics for those of you who are interested in learning or doing more than the average visitor to the battlefield.

The site has had over 24,000 "visitors" so far, and Randy has received emails from descendants of Generals Warren, Barksdale, Pender, and many other soldiers. Other e-mails have been received from parents, students, high school teachers and college professors.

This past March, a companion website was launched, <http://www.battleofgettysburgbuff.net>, which includes a free quarterly e-newsletter. You can reach Randy at randydrais@gmail.com.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

P.O. Box 2147

Centreville, VA 20122

2011 Bull Run Civil War Round Table — MEMBERSHIP FORM

We are delighted that you are interested in joining our organization and look forward to seeing you at our next meeting and at our upcoming events!

Annual dues are:

Individual—\$20.00. Family—\$25.00. Student (age 22 and under)—\$10.00.

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

Mark Knowles, BRCWRT Treasurer, 169 Applegate Drive, Sterling, VA 20164

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