



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XVIII, Issue 2, MARCH 2011

"THE JUNE 1ST, 1861 FAIRFAX CITY RAID"

By Mark Trbovich

BRCWRT members, David Meisky and Chris Godart, of Lee's Lieutenants, will present a two-man play "The June 1st, 1861 Fairfax City Raid". This may be the first play ever presented to our membership during a monthly meeting.

As many of you know, "Lee's Lieutenants" is a Confederate living history organization. Chris will portray Richard S. Ewell (then a colonel) and Dave will portray William "Extra Billy" Smith (former Virginia governor) as they handle the surprise raid into Fairfax City.

This famous June 1st, 1861 raid which resulted in the death of the first Confederate officer of the Civil War, John Q. Marr will be Fairfax City's play this year as the area begins its Sesquicentennial commemoration on June 1, 2011.

The play has been given rave reviews, and we are so fortunate to get them on such short notice. Our scheduled March speaker, Jim Hessler, had to cancel due to a business trip to Europe.

We are keeping with our sesquicentennial theme this year by having Civil War 150th year events come alive for you each month. You won't want to miss a meeting, so please come out on Thursday March 10th, Centreville Library 7:00 p.m. to see this outstanding play. Why not join us for dinner at 5:00 p.m. before the meeting at the Copper Canyon Grill across Route 29, for a pre-meeting group dinner. You'll be glad you did.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

MARCH 10, 2011

7:00 P.M. Centreville Library

CHANGE OF MARCH PROGRAM

**"THE JUNE 1ST, 1861
FAIRFAX CITY RAID",
A SESQUICENTENNIAL PLAY,
STARRING DAVID MEISKY AND
CHRIS GODART**

**IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO RENEW
YOUR BRCWRT MEMBERSHIP.**

**PLEASE BRING A CHECK OR CASH TO
THE MARCH 10 MEETING OR USE THE
MAILER ON PAGE 12.**

It's the best bargain around!



**THE BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
IS NOW A 501c3.**

More information on what this means to us as an organization at the March meeting and in the April issue of the *Stone Wall*

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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>.

BRCWRT BOOK DONATIONS



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

UPCOMING MEETINGS

APRIL 14, 2011

SPEAKER

E. B. Vandiver, III

TOPIC

**Fort Sumter, April 1861, The War Begins
150th Anniversary**

MAY 12, 2011

SPEAKER

Ed Bearss

TOPIC

**First Battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861
150th Anniversary**

JUNE 9, 2011

SPEAKER

Rick Britton

TOPIC

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

SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **APRIL** issue, e-mail articles by 9:00 a.m., Thursday, **March 31**, 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) as it may have been blocked by company software.

In This Issue

President's Column	Page 3
"Discovering the Civil War" Review	Page 3
150th In Prince Wm County	Page 4
Events	Page 5
150 Years Ago	Page 6
Ms. Rebelle	Page 6
Electric Map at Gettysburg	Page 8
McAnaw & Wenzel Honored	Page 9



The President's Column By Mark Trbovich

March comes in like a lion.....but the first BRCWRT Sesquicentennial Anniversary year continues to roll ahead and is gathering momentum to 1st Manassas/Bull Run. Our on-line survey concluded February 25th. Your Executive Committee is now working on getting the results tabulated and analyzed for better serving you this year and throughout the Sesquicentennial. I want to thank all who took part in the survey and would also encourage BRCWRT members to talk to me or an Executive Committee member about any new ideas or comments at any time. Again, you are the Bull Run Civil War Round Table!

Our February general membership meeting was extremely well attended. We were blessed with our own BRCWRT member Brian McEnany's outstanding lecture "West Point on the Outset of the War, The Class of 1862", which was based on his recently published Civil War magazine article. Brian's lecture and PowerPoint presentation was truly chock-full of West Point history. He really showed the struggle those cadets went through as they faced "life changing events" in 1861. Imagine going to school for five years and just when you are about to graduate, you are forced with a decision...stay or go home to honor your state. That was a heart breaker for those Southern boys. Thank you, Brian, for bringing this Civil War Sesquicentennial story and outstanding presentation to grace the BRCWRT in February.



Our March scheduled speaker, Jim Hessler, was forced to cancel due to a last minute business trip to Europe the day before our meeting. Hopefully, later this year we will hear about "Sickles at Gettysburg". Replacing Jim on short notice for March 10, is a different twist to our usual meeting lecture, a Civil War Sesquicentennial play. I have been told it received rave reviews when it was recently presented to our dear friends of the Fairfax Station Railroad Museum. I'll let you read about it on page one. Aren't we blessed to have such wonderful and knowledgeable members!

The BRCWRT is the place to meet every month for fellowship with your Civil War brothers and sisters. Everyone is welcome and becoming a member is where you want to be. Please renew your memberships, bring a friend, hug a neck or shake a hand or two.

On we go to March. See you then. God Bless.

Photo of Brian McEnany by Janet Greentree.



NOT WORTH THE WAIT

"Discovering the Civil War, Part Two: Consequences"

By Chuck Mauro

Since I was unable to gain entrance during the summer months to the National Archives, "Discovering the Civil War, Part 1: Beginnings" due to the tourist season, I finally got in to see "Discovering the Civil War, Part Two: Consequences." I hate to admit it, but it was a major disappointment. There are about a dozen panels/walls on different aspects of the war with topics such as secret symbols, aerial observation, and inventions. The problem is the panels don't go into much depth on any one topic, and I didn't learn very much either.

Some very good friends at the National Archives always give me great help with my research so I thought about not writing this review. But I was really looking forward to this exhibit and suspect many of you may be planning to go as well.

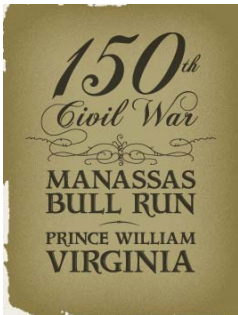
I did find a replica of the Emancipation Proclamation, but it was so faded I couldn't read it. I listened to a tour that went through but that was kind of brief as well. Overall, I just didn't get much out of this exhibit.

If one was going to be in D.C., and if there was no line to get into the Archives, I would still go. Like the tourists who flocked to see the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights as well as a copy of the Magna Carta during the summer months, make this a side trip and not the sole purpose of your visit. Hopefully, the exhibit will still provide some benefit with managed expectations.

If one wants to skip the trip and review the material, there is a paperback book available in the book store for \$26.95. The hardback is \$44.95 but one can buy that on Amazon for \$27.97 with free shipping.

The exhibit is open until April 17. It is located in the O'Brien Library. The Archive exhibit hours are 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. until March 14. From March 15 - Labor Day the hours are 10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. Admission is Free.

The National Archives and Records Administration on Constitution Avenue is located between 7th and 9th Streets, NW, Washington, DC. Take Metrorail's Yellow or Green lines to the Archives/Navy Memorial station. The Archives/Navy Memorial stop is across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Archives building.



PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY TO KICK OFF THE NATIONWIDE COMMEMORATION OF THE CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL

By Rob Orrison

As most of us know, the first major bloodshed of the Civil War took place right here in Northern Virginia along the banks of Bull Run. Prince William County and the City of Manassas created their Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee almost THREE years ago and have been very active in not just marketing related events and programs but also placing over 35 Civil War Trails signs and producing a Civil War Heritage Trail. All of the planning has been leading up to the signature event, the anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 2011.

Prince William County has taken the lead in the Commonwealth of Virginia when it comes to the Civil War Sesquicentennial. With \$927,646 of tourism funds allocated for the Sesquicentennial, the County is taking the anniversary of the Civil War seriously. The main portion of programs and events will take place beginning July 20th- 24th. Some of these events include:

- Anniversary Ceremony at Manassas National Battlefield on the morning of July 21st (a free event, but attendees must pre-register at www.virginiacivilwar.org)
- Re-creation of the Manassas Peace Jubilee at the Old Manassas Courthouse on the afternoon of July 21st (free event)
- Living history at all county and city-owned historic sites (some free, some for a fee)
- Parade on July 22nd in downtown Manassas (free event)
- 150th Anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas reenactment on July 23rd and 24th (fee event)

Tickets for all these events are being placed online and also combo tickets will be sold that will group all of these programs into one ticket. Some events will be free with others charging admission. Because of all these programs and the reenactment, the American Bus Association named the Manassas 150th Anniversary their TOP event of the year in the WORLD! This makes Prince William County and the City of Manassas one of the top destinations in 2011 across the globe.

Though we expect a large amount of visitors to the area for the summer activities, there is also a concentrated effort to provide educational programs and opportunities for local school children. This April, the

Sesquicentennial Committee, Prince William County Schools and the National Park Service will host the second annual Education Field Day at the Manassas National Battlefield Park. This program will bring students to the battlefield and immerse them in the history of the Civil War and Manassas through living history demonstrations. Also, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership (JTHG) has already begun an innovative project with Stonewall Middle School students. The program is called "Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student" and involves students researching, designing, writing script and filming their own videos on the events surrounding the First Battle of Manassas. The videos will debut at the JTHG conference in May.

Oh, and on top of ALL that, did I mention Prince William County (PWC) will be the home to THREE Civil War related conferences this year?! PWC and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources will host the Virginia Battlefield Preservation Conference on April 17th. The Civil War Trust will host their annual conference the weekend of May 21st focusing on First Manassas, and the Journey Through Hallowed Ground will host their conference on May 25th. Please check each month's newsletter for updates on programs and ticket options as they become available and feel free to contact me directly at rorrison@pwcgov.org. Also, you can visit our Web sites to learn of over 100 Civil War-related programs this year in Prince William County and the City of Manassas. We look forward to seeing all members of the BRCWRT in Prince William County this summer.

www.manassasbullrun.com www.manassascivilwar.org

A VERY NICE SURPRISE FROM COLORADO

By Janet Greentree

BRCWRT member, Fred Forman, lives in Fairfax and also owns a home in Breckenridge, Colorado. After reading Ms. Rebelle's article last month on Brigadier General William Jackson Palmer, a Colorado pioneer, Fred took a trip from his home in Breckenridge to Colorado Springs to take a picture of Palmer's grave for Ms. Rebelle. The photo was much appreciated and also his kind comments about her article. Fred will be going back to Colorado Springs so he will also take a picture of the large equestrian statue there of Palmer as well.



**WILLIAM JACKSON PALMER
MEDAL OF HONOR
BRIG GEN 15 PA CAV
CIVIL WAR**

Sep 7 1836 † Mar 13 1909

Thanks so much, Fred.

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 smasch1@verizon.net

5 Mar – Sesquicentennial Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln Banquet at the Willard Hotel in Washington DC. Speakers, music and a lunch menu similar to the original lunch on March 3 1861. 1-3 p.m. \$75. Register at www.lincolningauguration2011.com.

5-6 Mar – Boat tours, “Civil War on the James River,” includes Dutch Gap, Bermuda Hundred Campaign and Trents Reach. Tours leave from Deep Bottom Landing, southeast of Richmond. Tours at noon-2 p.m. and 2:30-4:30 p.m. each day. \$40/person. Call 804-938-2350 or link to www.discoverthejames.com.

6 Mar – Lecture, “1861: The Medical Corps Goes to War,” at the Gettysburg National Military Park visitor center. 1:30 p.m. Free. Call 717-334-1124 ext. 8023, or link to www.nps.gov/gett.

6 Mar – Walking tour, “Life of a Soldier,” at Fort DeRussy in Rock Creek Park. Parking at the park’s nature center, 5200 Glover road NW, Washington. 1 p.m. Free. Call 202-426-7723 or go to www.nps.gov/cwdw.

12 Mar – “Trace Your Civil War Ancestor,” at Fort Ward Museum in Alexandria. Experts from the National Archives will share genealogy resources, and review some of the many Union and Confederate records, and will provide guidelines on how to get started. This lecture will be held in the Museum library. \$10/person. Reservations are suggested due to limited space. Call 703-746-4848 to make reservations.

18 Mar – Book talk, “My Thoughts be Bloody: The Bitter Rivalry Between Edwin and John Wilkes Booth that led to an American Tragedy.” At the National Archives in Washington. Noon. Free. For information link to www.archives.gov/calendar.

19 Mar – Tour, “Harpers Ferry: John Brown’s Raid and the Civil War,” a Smithsonian tour led by Ed Bearss. Leaves from Washington DC at 7:30 a.m. For information call 202-633-3030 or www.civilwarstudies.org.

19-20 Mar – Living history, camp, drills and recruitment activities at Sky Meadows State Park, 11012 Edmonds Lane, Delaplane. 10 a.m.- 4 p.m. Free with parking fee. For information call 540-592-3556.

20 Mar – Walking tour, “DC Under Attack: Confederate Raiders,” at Battery Kemble, 2802 Chain Bridge Rd., Washington. Learn about the fortification protecting the western edge of the District. 1 p.m. Free. Call 202-426-7723, or www.nps.gov/cwdw.

20 Mar – Living history, “Spring Drill Day,” infantry and artillery at the Manassas National Battlefield Park (Henry

Hill). 11 a.m. – 2 p.m. Free with park admission. Call 703-261-1339 or link to www.nps.gov/mana.

26 Mar – Lecture, “One Nation, Two Flags, Three Women: Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton and Sarah Tracy in Fairfax County during the Civil War,” at Historic Blenheim, 3610 Old Lee Highway. 2 p.m. Free. Call 703-591-0560.

26 Mar – Tours of the Kernstown Battlefield beginning at the Pritchard Grim Farm, 610 Battle Park Drive, south of Winchester. Tour begins there at 9 a.m. followed by lunch then a tour of the Rose Hill part of the battlefield. Fee charged. For details email kba@kernstownbattle.org.

27 Mar – Lecture, “That Spring the War Came,” at Mount Zion Church, 40309 John Mosby Highway (Route 50), Aldie. 3 p.m. \$5. Go to www.mosbyheritagearea.org.

27 Mar – Walking tour, “Civil War by Air” at Fort Corcoran on Theodore Roosevelt Island (parking in lot off northbound GW Pkwy, in Arlington. Learn about the Union Balloon 1 p.m. Free. Call 202-436-7723 or link to www.nps.gov/cwdw.

27 Mar – Lecture, “Manassas: Legends and Lies,” with John Hennessy at the Manassas Museum in Manassas. Book signing follows. 2 p.m. Free. Call 703-368-1873 or link to www.manassasmuseum.org.

29 Mar – Lecture, “Reflections on the Civil War,” with Dr. James I. Robertson, at the Evergreen Manor House, 15900 Berkley Drive, Haymarket. 7:30 p.m. Free. Call 703-340-6447 or go to www.evergreenmanorhouse.org.

31 Mar – Lecture, “They Fought Like Demons: Female Combatants in the Civil War.” On July 18, 1861 North and South clashed at Blackburn’s Ford. Each army had at least one soldier who held a secret, their gender. Union Sarah Edmonds and Confederate Loretta Velazquez, both disguised as men, would fight against each other. Presented at the Old Manassas Courthouse, 9248 Lee Ave., Manassas. 7 p.m. Free. Call 703-367-7872.



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.

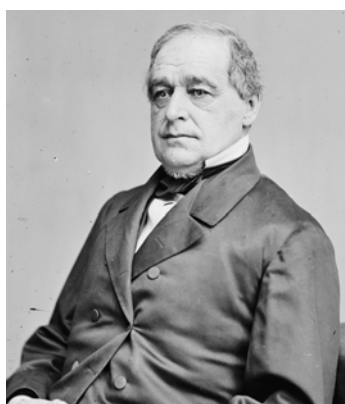
We are currently meeting around 5:00 p.m. at the Copper Canyon Grill located just across Lee Highway from the library.



March 1861

March 1, while Major Robert Anderson and his small force continued to occupy Fort Sumter, the Confederate States of America assumed control of military affairs in Charleston, South Carolina. At Arlington, Virginia, shortly after arriving home from Texas, Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee left to meet with Gen. Scott at the War Department in Washington, D. C. A few days later, Lee was promoted to full colonel and offered command of the 1st U. S. Cavalry.

March 3, Brigadier General Pierre G. T. Beauregard assumed command of South Carolina troops in Charleston.



March 4, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the 16th President of the United States. Prior to Lincoln taking the oath, he witnessed the swearing in of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine as Vice President by the outgoing Vice-President, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Breckinridge would soon be on his way home where he was appointed to command a Confederate regiment.

The *Washington Star* newspaper reported that police were in view in front of the Capitol and along Pennsylvania Avenue for the inauguration. The *Star* also reported, "Inauguration brings to this city a number of oddish people. One attracted great attention before and after the ceremonies. His speech topic was the degeneracy of the age and wickedness of rulers."

A Falls Church resident and self-proclaimed Unionist, John R. Minor of Minor's Hill, was appointed to help protect President Lincoln both in the inaugural parade and on the platform at the Capitol. Just a few weeks later, Minor, while in a rebel cavalry unit, was arrested for stealing oats and livestock from local Falls

Church residents.

March 9, Lincoln and the Cabinet met to consider the crisis at Fort Sumter. Other cabinet meetings were held on the same topic on March 14, 15, and 26. Also on March 9, the Columbia Baptist Church in Falls Church was damaged from fire, forcing the Reverend Hiram Read, an outspoken Unionist, to return to New York. The arsonist was never found or prosecuted. It soon became evident that local residents in northern Virginia had to take sides for a possible war.

March 11, the Confederate Congress that met in Montgomery, Alabama, ratified the Confederate Constitution. Two days later, on **March 13**, Alabama also ratified the Confederate Constitution. Georgia did the same on **March 16**.

March 20, Abraham and Mary Lincoln's sons, Willie and Tad, got the measles two weeks after the family moved into the White House.

March 21, Louisiana ratified the Confederate Constitution.

March 29, Lincoln decided to send an expedition by sea to resupply and reinforce Fort Sumter. In addition, on **March 31**, Lincoln ordered a relief expedition to go to Fort Pickens, Florida.

Sources: *Day by Day* by E.B. Long; *Mirror of War, The Wash. Star Reports the Civil War* by John Stepp and I. Wm. Hill; *Chronology of Battles, Skirmishes, Incidents, & Events, Fairfax County*, manuscript draft by Ed Wenzel; *Falls Church During the Civil War* by Bradley Gernand.

CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

BACK TO NEW YORK

ONE CONFEDERATE AND ONE YANKEE

By Janet Greentree

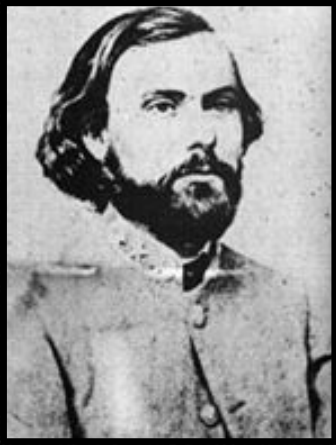
It's a good thing Ms. Rebelle's son moved to New York State. It opened up a whole new area to find "my" Generals. There are 114 generals buried in New York. My total for New York now is only seven, but there will be more visits to see my son and more opportunities. Of course, there are 28 at West Point, my all-time "must have."

This trip found one of eight Confederates buried in New York, Brigadier General John Wesley Frazer, CSA. He was born in Hardin County, Tennessee, on January 6, 1827 and died in New York City on March 31, 1906 at the age of 79 after complications from being struck by a fire truck while crossing 23rd Street in the city. He was appointed to West Point from Mississippi and graduated in 1849.

See MS. REBELLE, Page 7

MS. REBELLE [Continued from Page 6]

Before the Civil War, he was stationed at Fort Columbus, NY, San Miguel, CA, Fort Monroe, VA, and Forts Simcoe and Colville, Washington. He was a delegate to the Montgomery, AL, convention that organized the Confederate States of America in February 1861. Frazer resigned his commission from the U.S. Army and became a captain in the Confederate Army being assigned to the 8th Alabama.



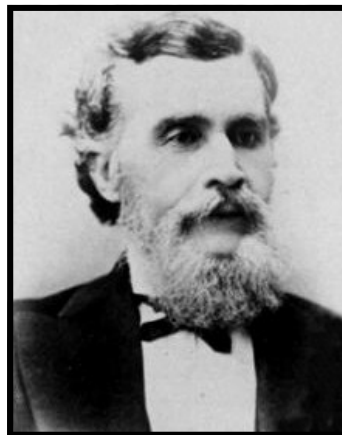
He served in several different units during the war – the 28th Alabama, 55th Georgia, 62nd & 64th NC, and Rains' Battery. In 1862, Frazer led the 28th Alabama in the Battle of Shiloh. He was commissioned a brigadier general on May 19, 1863, commanding the Fifth Brigade of the Army of East Tennessee, and was sent to guard the Cumberland Gap. Frazer was ordered to guard the Gap at all costs by General Simon Bolivar Buckner. A three-day battle of the Gap ensued with no bloodshed. General Ambrose Burnside convinced Frazer to surrender on September 9, 1863, since Frazer believed he was outnumbered by a considerable margin. The Confederates were shocked to see the small size of the force to whom they surrendered. Frazer surrendered 2,026 men, 2,000 small pieces of artillery, ammunition, provisions, 200 horses and mules, 50 wagons, 160 cattle, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 2,000 bushels of wheat, and 15,000 pounds of flour. According to the O.R., "General Frazer had the opportunity to flight, retreat, or evacuate from the Cumberland Gap and save his command from a long imprisonment and death." Jefferson Davis endorsed the report stating that Frazer's surrender "presents shameful abandonment of duty."

After Frazer's capture he was sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio for imprisonment. During his stay there he organized an escape. The escape failed. He was then moved to Fort Warren in Boston for the remainder of the the war. However, during his time at Johnson's Island, many Northern women who were sympathetic to the South began writing the prisoners held there. One was Miss Kate Tiffany from Utica, New York. Frazer looked her up after the war and married her in 1870. She became an invalid and died in 1892 with her husband car-

ing for her for many years. After the war, the general was a planter in Memphis and Arkansas, and then moved to New York City where he became a businessman. General Frazer is buried in the village of Clifton Springs, New York. He is buried further north than any other Confederate Civil War general except for General Camille de Polignac buried in Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. It's always interesting where people end up. Through my research, his granddaughter lived in Clifton Springs so I believe that is why he is buried there.

My next stop was the town of Geneva, New York near the west side of Cayuga Lake, one of the Finger Lakes in New York, to search for Brigadier General James Hughes Stokes, USA. General Stokes was born on July 11, 1816 in Maryland. There is some discrepancy about the location. Sources have either Hagerstown or Havre de Grace. He graduated 17th in his class from West Point in 1831 just ahead of Montgomery Blair (18th) and George C. Meade (19th).

After West Point he was assigned to the artillery and fought the Creek and Seminole Indians. Later he was assigned to Quartermaster duty. He resigned from the Army in 1843 and became a businessman and railroad executive. When the Civil War began, Stokes was in St. Louis, re-entered the Army, and was assigned to General Nathaniel Lyon. The Union was concerned that the large amount of military stores and equipment in St. Louis would be seized by secessionists. Stokes was in charge of moving the 20,000 muskets and powder to Alton, Illinois. In 1862 he became the captain of the Chicago Board of Trade. Stokes saw action in the western theatre – Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge with General John Basil Turchin's Cavalry. Stokes was commended for his gallant and efficient service against the enemy. He went back to the Quartermaster Department and was appointed brigadier general in July 20, 1865. He mustered out shortly after that on August 24, 1865.



After the war, Stokes became a businessman in the real estate business in New York City, and died there on December 27, 1890 at the age of 77.

See MS. REBELLE, Page 8

MS. REBELLE [Continued from Page 7]

As my view of Lake Cayuga disappeared under November snow showers, my son called to say it was time for his Mom to come home and stop running around finding graves!

My total now for generals' graves found is 316 – 163 Confederates and 153 Union out of 1,008 generals. How's that trip to West Point coming for the BRCWRT Kevin????

In the early 1970's, I returned to Gettysburg many times and visited the other museums there. The battle was also explained by a film at the Gettysburg Battle Theatre and by a diorama at the Dobbin House, but of all of them, I always thought from the first time I visited Gettysburg that the Electric Map gave the best and most comprehensive explanation of the battle because it showed on that huge map exactly where the fighting took place at every time during the battle, included all the troop movements, and showed all of the phases of the battle in relation to all the others.

The first electric map of the Battle of Gettysburg was created by Joseph L. Rosensteel from 1937 to 1938. It opened in 1938 for the 75th anniversary and operated at the Gettysburg National Museum from 1938 to 1963. A second electric map was constructed during 1962-1963 and opened at the same museum in 1963 for the centennial in a large auditorium built specifically for its use. The old electric map continued on display at the Gettysburg National Museum while the Rosensteels owned it even though it was no longer in operation. The NPS removed it from display after purchasing the museum.

Unfortunately, before the NPS opened the new Museum and Visitor Center, (while they restored the Cyclorama and built a new facility for it), they permanently closed the Electric Map in 2008 and replaced it with a 22 - minute film called *A New Birth of Freedom*. One must pay \$8.00 for a ticket to see it and, during the first four months when it played, only 18 to 24% of visitors to the Museum viewed it. The Electric Map was cut into four sections and placed in storage at an undisclosed location for its security, where it still remains. Fortunately, however, most of the Rosensteel collection of Civil War relics is on display at the new Museum and Visitor Center, though much of it still remains in storage as it is so extensive.

After the Electric Map was closed, Historic Gettysburg-Adams County attempted to find a location to build a new museum in Gettysburg and move the Electric Map there to open it once more, hopefully before the 150th anniversary in 2013. They wanted the Electric Map to be the centerpiece, but also hoped to display relics. Eric Uberman, who owns the American Civil War Museum on Steinwehr Avenue, said that he had land beside his museum to accommodate this effort. However, the organization was not successful in its efforts to convince the NPS, which placed the Electric Map on long term loan to the Gettysburg Foundation in September 2010. The foundation took a video of the entire Electric Map presentation before the Electric Map was removed from the old Visitor Center, but it has no plans at present for the map.

At the Battles for Chattanooga Museum (formerly the Confederama) in Chattanooga, Tennessee, there is a similar electric map of the battles around Chattanooga in 1863 which I also thought gave the best

THE ELECTRIC MAP AT GETTYSBURG

By Tim Duskin

My great grandfather, Private Francis W. Carleton, served in one of the Minnesota companies of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, later to become Brackett's Battalion with the other Minnesota companies, during the Civil War. He desired to attend the 50th anniversary reunion at Gettysburg with the Grand Army of the Republic in 1913, but was too ill to be able to do so. He died a few months later. When I first visited Gettysburg on a school field trip in the spring of 1969, my paternal grandmother, who was his daughter, related this story to me and told me that he would have appreciated knowing about a trip there by his great grandson.

On that field trip, the first place we visited was the Gettysburg National Museum where I and those in my class saw the Museum's collection of Civil War relics, the largest in the world, and the Electric Map of the Battle of Gettysburg. The next place we saw was the Visitor Center for Gettysburg National Military Park, located next door, which housed the Cyclorama. We then toured the battlefield with a guide.

John Rosensteel of Gettysburg began his collection of Civil War relics immediately after the battle in 1863 when he was sixteen years old. He collected relics on the battlefield and continued to collect them for decades following the war. The collection was originally displayed in the Round Top Museum, which is no longer in existence. The collection was later taken over by his nephew, George Rosensteel, who continued adding to the collection. The Gettysburg National Museum was opened in 1921 on land George bought from his uncle to display this collection, which by then had outgrown the Round Top Museum.

At the time of my first visit, the Gettysburg National Museum was still owned by the Rosensteel family. The National Park Service (NPS) purchased it in 1971. It then became the Visitor Center, also called the Gettysburg Museum of the Civil War, and the former Visitor Center became the Cyclorama Center. Now, of course, both of these are gone and there is a new Museum and Visitor Center.

See ELECTRIC MAP, Page 11

JOHN McANAW AND ED WENZEL HONORED

By Jill Hilliard

Each year the Fairfax County History Commission gives Lifetime Achievement Awards to deserving citizens who have made outstanding contributions over the years in preserving Fairfax County's history. John McAnaw and Ed Wenzel, members of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table, were honored with these prestigious awards this past November 6 at the Sixth Annual Fairfax County History Conference. Sharon Bulova, chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, presented the awards to John and Ed at this event, which was sponsored by the Fairfax County History Commission, the Fairfax County Park Authority, the Fairfax Museum and Visitors Center, and Preservation Virginia.



John McAnaw with Carole Herrick,
Fairfax County History Commission

John McAnaw was recognized for over twenty-five years of leadership in historic preservation in Fairfax County. Much of his work resulted in not only preserving local history, but also in preserving our state and national heritage. One of the foremost ways John led preservation is through his membership and leadership positions in the BRCWRT. Becoming a member of the group in 1992, he served as vice president, as preservation chairman, and then as president for eight years. As president, he led over 200 members. He met monthly with the round table's executive committee to insure that each regular meeting had an excellent speaker on a topic of interest. For speakers, John tapped the talents of members of the BRCWRT and brought in nationally recognized Civil War experts as well. John also organized numerous Civil War hikes and tours and led many himself. He was attentive to every detail from the car-pooling, printing maps, lunch plans, and road-crossing safety to the presentation of gifts to tour guides to insure that the day-long outings were tremendous successes.

At each meeting, John shared his knowledge and humor. Always inclusive, he made new members immedi-

ately feel a part of the group. He created a sense of community within the BRCWRT and always gave credit where credit was due. He continues to make the same contributions now as an executive committee member.

Under his leadership the outlook of the BRCWRT expanded. He encouraged regular members to give donations for preservation, write letters, make phone calls and attend county government meetings on issues affecting the preservation of historic sites in Fairfax County and other counties in the Commonwealth. He also enlisted the help of the BRCWRT membership to search for Civil War soldiers' graves thought to be on the Bristoe Station Battlefield in Prince William County, before it was plowed by construction equipment for a housing development.

John and BRCWRT members collaborated to expand the Centreville Historic Overlay District. Within this district are the historic Mount Gilead house, St. John's Episcopal Church and Cemetery. The church was used as a Civil War hospital. Numerous hours went into this effort, which included arranging for Ed Bearss, Chief Historian Emeritus of the National Park Service, and the late Brian Pohanka to testify in support of this project at Fairfax County Board of Supervisors' meetings. As a result, Civil War fortifications within the boundaries of the district were better protected. When John and the BRCWRT engaged in a bitter fight to preserve four plus acres of the Rice tract in the district, their efforts were successful.

John also worked with Ed Wenzel and others on the Fairfax County Park Authority's Ox Hill Battlefield Park Master Planning Task Force. In the final planning document, the Park Authority acknowledges John, Ed and others for their "vision and guidance" in the planning effort.

As a historian, John has shared his knowledge with local residents, historians, and authors doing research or wanting input on manuscripts. He has given numerous lectures at historic sites, and he has led tours not only for BRCWRT members but for other groups in Prince William, Loudoun and Stafford counties. As a member of the Father Corby Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH), he has made sure that the historic contributions of Irish Americans are recognized. One way he has done so is being an active participant in the Memorial Day ceremony that has been held at the Ox Hill Battlefield site since 1991. The ceremony is sponsored by the AOH and organized each year by Bob Hickey, another member of the BRCWRT.

One of John's proudest accomplishments was gaining the support of Chairman Kate Hanley and the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation of \$150,000 to inventory the county's Civil War sites. John and various round table members volunteered many hours and many weekends assisting the contractor in this extremely valuable undertaking.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Fairfax Station Railroad Museum, John has run historical tours and been involved in preservation issues at Fairfax

See McANAW AND WENZEL, Page 10

McANAW AND WENZEL [Continued from Page 9]

Station. He has also served as legislative chairman of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the Department of Virginia. In this office he has lobbied for veterans as well as for historical preservation with the General Assembly in Richmond and with Congress.

For 20 years John was chairman of the Parks and Lake Committee of the Kings Park West Civic Association in Fairfax County. In this leadership role he was responsible for organizing volunteers for fall and spring cleanups of Royal Lake and surrounding parkland. He provided guidance for scores of Eagle Scouts projects in the vicinity of the lake. He led volunteers in building two miles of all-weather trail around the lake and then gave many hours of time in organizing volunteers for maintenance of the trails. He made sure that the flora and fauna were protected. These efforts included wrapping the bases of over 800 hardwood trees with chicken wire to protect them from destruction by beaver.

For all this work in natural resource preservation, the Fairfax County Park Authority designated Royal Lake Park, the Lakeside Park, and the Kings Park West Park as "The John P. McAnaw Woodlands and Recreation Area at Royal Lake." Signs at the west and north entrances now bear his name.

Of receiving the Lifetime Achievement Award, John says, "I didn't expect it. So many people do so much and don't get recognized." The concluding lines on the award state that "John has served first and foremost as promoter of the preservation of Fairfax County's vast and rich history in the United States of America."



Ed Wenzel with Sharon Bulova, Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and Lynne Garvey-Hodge, Fairfax County History Commission and BRCWRT member.

Ed Wenzel received the Lifetime Achievement Award in recognition of his 22-year effort to preserve and interpret a small fragment of the Chantilly/Ox Hill

battlefield. The land saved is the only ground left (4.9 acres) of the historic 500-acre battlefield. Most of the rest is covered with housing and commercial development. Today, the preserved park is a historical, commemorative, and archaeological site as well as a neighborhood park.

Residents of Fairfax County should be thankful that in 1986 Ed drove by the area where the battle occurred. He says, "I was coming down Route 50 (Lee-Jackson Highway) and saw townhouses under construction. I didn't know much about the Chantilly battle other than that there *was* a battle there and two monuments were up in the woods."

He did know enough to recognize the importance of saving this land because Chantilly was the only major battle fought in Fairfax County. Called "Ox Hill" by the Confederates and "Chantilly" by the Federals, the battle was fought on September 1, 1862. Approximately 23,000 Union and Confederate troops were on the field and about 14,000 bore the brunt of the fighting during a ferocious thunderstorm. They suffered more than 1,500 casualties. Union Generals Philip Kearny and Isaac Stevens were killed and the battle ended in a stalemate. The Federals retreated to Alexandria and Washington while the Confederates marched north toward Maryland.

After seeing townhouses and bulldozers in the woods off Route 50, Ed made phone calls to Manassas NBP, his county supervisor and other people. As a result, he found out that there were no plans to save any part of the historic battlefield, that the monuments to Kearny and Stevens would be moved, and that the remains of a Confederate soldier had been found in the townhouse construction. The granite monuments had been erected in 1915 on a small plot of land donated by John and Mary Ballard. John, an ex-Confederate cavalryman, had married Mary Reid Thrift, the heiress to the farm. County officials wanted these monuments moved to a private "historic park" that one of the developers would build and maintain in an office project. The trustees who owned the monuments and lived hundreds of miles away, were being pressured to agree. If this move was made, then the monuments for the two Union generals would be situated 400 yards behind the Confederate line of battle.

Realizing the need for immediate action, Ed called a *Washington Post* reporter and asked if she knew that Fairfax officials were allowing developers to build on the county's only Civil War battlefield, and that the remains of a South Carolina soldier had been unearthed (Palmetto trees were on his uniform buttons). She did not know and she was very interested. The reporter, Barbara Carton, met with Ed and went to the site of the monuments. Within days, she wrote a riveting article on the situation headlined "New Developments in Battle of Chantilly" which appeared on the front page of the *Post* on October 6, 1986. The story created an instant uproar.

McANAW AND WENZEL, See Page 11

McANAW AND WENZEL [Continued from Page 10]

Ed also spoke to Brian Pohanka, a noted Civil War historian, and Bud Hall, an FBI agent and Brandy Station expert. Ed had learned that Bud was calling the Board of Supervisors (BOS) about Ox Hill and raising a fuss with county planners. As a result, the three men met and formed the Chantilly Battlefield Association and got other people involved. At their very first meeting with the Chairman of the BOS, county staff, and the Centennial Development Corporation, the men explained the battle action and why the monuments were where they were. Almost immediately Centennial agreed to rework their development plan and move the "historic park" to the site of the two monuments. Ultimately, Centennial would donate 2.5 acres bordering the monuments (Parcel 6) to the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA).

Seven years later (1994), after numerous letters, meetings, and public hearings, the FCPA finally matched the developer and purchased Parcel 5, the 2.5 acre tract adjacent to Parcel 6. With this new acquisition, the "Ox Hill Battlefield Park" now encompassed almost 5 acres of trees and underbrush—the last original ground of the old battlefield. Throughout the 1990s, Ed and Brian assembled hundreds of accounts and documents pertaining to the battle which they forwarded to the FCPA.

In 2001, when John McAnaw again became president of the BRCWRT, he immediately threw the weight of the round table behind Ed and Brian and Ox Hill. Ed was asked to contribute regular newsletter updates on Ox Hill. When the FCPA dragged its feet and allowed new projects to go to the front of the line, John was instrumental in getting the Chairman of the BOS to jack up the Park Authority and get Ox Hill moving again. In 2004 the FCPA established a task force of designated citizens and historians to create a Master Plan. Included on this task force were Ed Wenzel and John McAnaw. (Tragically, Brian Pohanka passed away after a long battle with cancer in 2005.) Ultimately, the FCPA's approved Master Plan (with a few tweaks) followed the original concept plan developed by the Chantilly Battlefield Association.

To create the vision, Ed spent countless hours reviewing published material and studying battle accounts. Brian Pohanka contributed many obscure accounts from letters and diaries that he came across in his own research. Ed has 15 file boxes filled with battle accounts and historical material, meeting notes, testimony from public hearings, handouts, plans, maps, drafts, photos, interviews, task force material, trustee files, legal documents and 22 years of correspondence with the Park Authority, county supervisors and developers. He also has a copy of almost every news article having to do with Ox Hill, Chantilly, or the park.

Ed helped not only to plan the park but he also wrote the first drafts of text for the nine wayside markers and the seven kiosk panels. In Chris Howland's

America's Civil War article "Ox Hill: Honoring 2nd Bull Run's Bloody Postscript" (found on HistoryNet.com) Ed is quoted as saying, "Our goal was to save what we could and re-create a 19th-century Civil War landscape in the midst of modern, urban Fairfax. We want visitors to enter the park and escape a noisy, congested world outside; enter a time warp, so to speak, and emerge on a Fairfax County farm in 1862, where brave men sacrificed and died..."

Ed is acknowledged in the Master Plan (General Management Plan and Conceptual Development Plan). He and the Chantilly Battlefield Association are thanked "for their tireless dedication to documenting and preserving the history of the Battle of Ox Hill (aka 'Battle of Chantilly')." The Master Plan also states, "Mr. Wenzel spearheaded the citizen effort to have land preserved and funds designated for the park...The citizens of Fairfax County have benefited from Mr. Wenzel's enthusiasm, steadfast manner, and constant rallying of support for the Ox Hill Battlefield Park."

On the 146th anniversary of the battle, September 1, 2008, Ed was the featured speaker at Ox Hill's ribbon cutting and wreath laying ceremony. At the corner of West Ox Road and Monument Drive, part of the legacy of Fairfax County and United States history as well as part of Ed Wenzel's personal legacy, will always remain.

Congratulations to John McAnaw and Ed Wenzel on their well-deserved awards. The Fairfax County History Commission and Lynne Garvey-Hodge, chair of the commission's awards committee (and a member of the BRCWRT) are to be commended for making sure that these two outstanding citizens of Fairfax County received recognition for their volunteer service in historic preservation. To John McAnaw and Ed Wenzel, we give our appreciation and gratitude.

Note: Our thanks to TR Cook Photo and Lynne Garvey-Hodge for the photos taken at the 6th Annual Fairfax County History Conference.



ELECTRIC MAP [Continued from Page 11]

explanation of the battles there. I hope that the Electric Map can be reopened in Gettysburg in the future. It would be good if this could be done before the 150th anniversary. Some concerned individuals have created the following website, which can be visited for more information: www.SaveTheElectricMap.com. The video of the Electric Map may be viewed on YouTube. A link to it can be found at the above website.

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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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