



**The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XVIII, Issue 4, MAY 2011**

## **ED BEARSS TO SPEAK ON THE BATTLE OF FIRST MANASSAS**

By Mark Trbovich

It wouldn't be May without Ed Bearss' outstanding lecture to the BRCWRT. Each May is also the anniversary month of the founding of this round table. This one is special, 20 years, which makes this month ever so special to all of us.

I don't have to tell you that our guest speaker is a matchless Civil War historian, lecturer, tour guide and preservationist. This meeting also gives us the opportunity to celebrate Ed's birthday a month ahead of the event. This June, Ed will be 88 years young. We are indeed fortunate to have an American legend as a friend of the BRCWRT.

During World War II, Ed Bearss served with distinction in the U.S. Marine Corps, first with the 3rd Marine Raider Battalion commanded by Col. Harry (The Horse) Leversedge, and then with the 7th Marine Regiment. While serving with the latter unit, he was severely wounded at Cape Gloucester on the island of New Britain. Following a convalescent period of 26 months, he entered Georgetown University. After earning an undergraduate degree at that institution, Ed spent three years working at the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office in Suitland, Maryland. He then enrolled at Indiana University where he received a master's degree in history.

In 1955, Ed joined the National Park Service (NPS) and worked his way up the promotion ladder to become the Chief Historian of the NPS. In that position, he gained the respect of innumerable congressmen and members of the Executive Branch. Following his retirement in 1998, Ed became a much sought-after guest speaker and tour guide to battlefields where Americans fought. These tours cover armed conflict ranging from the French and Indian War through World War II, including both the European and Pacific theaters of operation.

As usual, we anticipate a large turnout for Ed Bearss' presentation on the Battle of First Manassas. Members are encouraged to come early, meet Ed Bearss, and participate in our pre-meeting celebration. Hope to see you then!

## **MEMBERSHIP MEETING**

**MAY 12, 2011**

**7:00 P.M. Centreville Library**

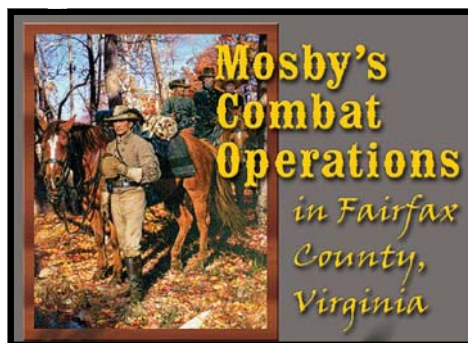
**GUEST SPEAKER:**

**Ed Bearss**

**TOPIC:**

**Battle of First Manassas  
(Bull Run) July 21, 1861**

**6:30 P.M. Dessert and beverages to  
celebrate the 20th Anniversary of  
the BRCWRT.**



**JUNE  
19TH  
PREMIERE  
IN CITY  
OF  
FAIRFAX**

On Sunday, June 19, HMS Productions, Inc. is proud to premiere our 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.

Don Hakenson, Steve Sherman and I hope you will share Father's Day with us and Colonel John S. Mosby.

Chuck Mauro

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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>.

**NEWSLETTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE**

For the **JUNE/JULY** issue, e-mail articles by 9:00 a.m.,  
Monday, May 23 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.

**BRCWRT BOOK  
DONATIONS**

Please remember to bring your  
unwanted Civil War books to our meet-  
ings 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****JUNE 9, 2011****SPEAKER****Rick Britton****TOPIC**

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

**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**

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## The President's Column

### By Mark Trbovich

May is our anniversary month, and this one is very special to all of us. We celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table by its first president and historian, Bill Miller on 9 May 1991. Twenty years of serving our members and community with Civil War education, research and preservation is quite a legacy.

I joined the BRCWRT in January 1999, an ice storm meeting, and it has been such a wonderful place for interacting with Civil War folks who have so much in common. It's like one big family to most of us. This is why May is so special to me. The BRCWRT has endured and prospered throughout these 20 years to become the Civil War Trust's 2011 Civil War Round Table of the Year. There is no denying that our future throughout the Sesquicentennial will be very full as together, we move forward and make lasting memories serving our community in so many ways. I can tell you that our Executive meeting's agenda is so full these days that we can barely finish the meetings on time. We are a very active round table.

We want to thank E. B. Vandiver for such an outstanding lecture at our April meeting on the Bombardment of Fort Sumter. We sure learned a lot that night and what a way to kick-off our Sesquicentennial lectures this year. Thank you again, E. B., for very memorable presentation.

In closing, I want to encourage everyone to come out to our May 12th meeting and enjoy some refreshments and reminisce about the last twenty years of such a solid and much needed organization. Past BRCWRT Presidents will hopefully come on out so we can thank all of them for helping to make this round table a "pillar of strength" for the entire Civil War community. Our good works and preservation efforts make us vital to this area. Having Ed Bearss here again to speak each May is such a treat. I can't wait to hear him this year on the Battle of 1st Manassas. Please keep May 12<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 p.m. open and don't miss it!

We are the Bull Run Civil War Round Table, and we remember and honor all who came before us, twenty years ago, to make this first class organization what it is today.

Take care and God Bless.



Thanks, E. B. Vandiver, for your excellent presentation "*Fort Sumter, April 1861, The War Begins*," which kicked off the Sesquicentennial for the BRCWRT.

Photo by Janet Greentree

## BRCWRT 2011 SPRING TOUR

### FIRST MANASSAS



*Capture of Ricketts' Battery, 21 July 1861*

**DATE:** Saturday 14 May 2011

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

**TOUR DURATION:** 9:00 AM until early afternoon.

**LUNCH:** You are welcome to pack a lunch for a picnic on the battlefield if you choose. We'll also allow time to run to fast food restaurants at the nearby shopping center.

**EXERTION:** Easy walking.

**SIGN UP:** Please sign up for the tour using the link on the BRCWRT home page. A signup sheet will be passed at the April and May meetings.

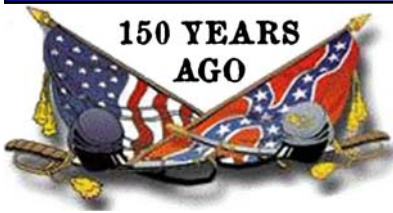
**INCLEMENT WEATHER:** We will send out a weather cancellation notice via e-mail the morning of the tour. If you do not have e-mail, please call Kevin Anastas for an update.

**CHIEF TOUR GUIDE:** Kevin Anastas

Cell: (703) 431-2569

E-mail [kka2@cox.net](mailto:kka2@cox.net)





## MAY 1861

By Nancy Anwyll

**May 1,** while Major General Robert E. Lee ordered out Virginia volunteer troops to concentrate in Harpers Ferry under the command of Col. Thomas J. Jackson, more Federal troops poured into Washington, D.C. In northern Virginia, militia groups continued organizational activities. Already activated were the Fairfax Rifles, Ball's Cavalry, the Alexandria Battalion, the Alexandria Artillery, Prince William Rifles, Loudoun Guards, Warrenton Rifles and the new Fairfax Cavalry, among others.

**May 5,** Virginia troops evacuate Alexandria but are immediately ordered back. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Butler with Federal troops occupied Relay House on the B & O Railroad in Maryland between Baltimore and Washington. Eight days later, they occupied Baltimore.

**May 6,** the Confederacy recognized that a state of war existed between the United States and the Confederate States of America.

**May 7,** President Lincoln reviewed Elmer Ellsworth's New York Fire Brigade of Zouaves in Washington.

**May 10,** the Confederate government placed Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee in command of Confederate troops in Virginia.

**May 12,** railroads and bridges near Baltimore and Frederick were struck by Confederates, but no serious damage was inflicted.

**May 14,** Col. T. J. Jackson captured several trains at Harpers Ferry and sent them to Winchester and Strasburg, Virginia. Mary Anna Randolph Custis Lee, wife of Robert E. Lee, and their son Custis reluctantly evacuated their Arlington home. They drove by wagon to the home of Mary's aunt, Anna Maria Fitzhugh, at Ravensworth, in Fairfax County where Mary stayed for almost two weeks. Custis headed to Richmond.

**May 19,** Major Gen. Robert E. Lee ordered the transfer in Fairfax County and Alexandria of two locomotives of the Alexandria, Loudoun, & Hampshire to the Orange & Alexandria Railroad where they were sent south into Virginia's interior.

**May 20,** in an effort to pressure Virginia, the Confederate Provisional Congress moved from Montgomery, Alabama to Richmond three days before Virginia held a statewide vote to ratify an Ordinance of Secession.

**May 23,** Fairfax voted to ratify the Ordinance of Secession 945-289 (1,234 total). Accotink, Lydecker's Store, and Lewinsville voted against secession. Results in other neighboring counties were similar. Loudoun County overall voted 1626 to 726 to endorse ratification of the Ordinance to Secede, but Lovettsville and Waterford in the northwestern section of the county voted more than 7 to 1 against ratification. Prince William County voted 841 – 38 for secession; Culpeper voted 1051 – 0; Alexandria voted 958 – 48; and Fauquier County voted 1809 – 4. All votes in the northern Virginia

area were not true tallies since many who opposed secession were intimidated enough to stay away from the polls or were pressured to vote for secession. One example of fraud was the Fairfax Cavalry vote. It voted as a company 27 – 1 on May 23, but this vote was received under protest because the company also voted in Alexandria two days earlier.

**May 24,** Federal soldiers in Washington, D.C. crossed into Virginia via the Aqueduct Bridge, Chain Bridge, and Long Bridge while other Federal troops steamed by boat to Alexandria where Confederate troops in that city rushed to evacuate. The Fairfax Cavalry was captured near Alexandria by Union troops because the unit missed the last train out of the city. Elmer Ellsworth led his Union Zouaves into the Marshall Hotel and was mortally wounded by the hotel's proprietor when Ellsworth tore the Confederate flag from the hotel's roof.

**May 24,** Gen. Robert E. Lee ordered the destruction of all bridges on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad as far down to Alexandria as possible. Several Fairfax families were fearful of occupying armies. Judith McGuire and her husband, residents at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, packed boxes for their carriage, left the rest of their possessions in the care of servants, and departed quickly for Fairfax Court House where they stayed at the home of Rev. Richard T. Brown, rector of Zion Episcopal Church. Sarah Summers, a young teacher at a school near Fox's Mills, was told by her uncle to return to her mother's home, a 365 acre farm one mile south of Centreville on the road to Manassas Junction. Near the farm Sarah noticed the 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina and the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry Regiments encamped.

**May 25,** funeral services for Elmer Ellsworth were held in the White House. Union troops halted a two-car train between Balls Crossroads and Falls Church and confiscated private property in and near Alexandria.

**May 29,** Federal vessels bombarded enemy batteries at Aquia Creek on the Potomac River. Jefferson Davis was welcomed to Richmond, Virginia where he continued his duties as President of the Confederacy.

**May 30,** The Confederates raised the USS Merrimack at Norfolk where it had been burned when Federals evacuated the Navy Yard in April.

**May 31,** Pierre G. T. Beauregard was given command of all Southern troops in northern Virginia. By late May, the Union encampments in northern Virginia extended west of Alexandria on both sides of the O & A railroad. Several homes were searched and taken over. After Wilton Hill on the Old Fairfax Road was searched by Union soldiers, Anne Frobel, her sister and their servants were required to prepare meals for the Union soldiers for several days. In contrast, at the Chantilly manor on the Little River Turnpike west of Fairfax Court House, Mrs. Stuart and her daughters gratefully hosted Confederate Col. Maxey Gregg and his officers for dinner.

(Sources: *Day by Day* by E. B. Long; *Mirror of War* by J. Stepp and I. Wm. Hill; *Chronology of Battles, Skirmishes, Incidents, & Events, Fairfax County*, manuscript, by Ed Wenzel; *Falls Church During the Civil War* by B. Gernand; *Civil War Diary of Anne S. Frobel* by A. Frobel)

## 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](mailto:smasch1@verizon.net)*

**7 May** – “Fairfax Civil War Day” with camps, talks, demonstrations, music and more at Historic Blenheim in Fairfax. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. \$5/adult. Call 703-591-0560.

**7 May** – Battlefield hikes on the Monocacy National Battlefield. Two-hour walks focus on different areas of the battlefield. Hikes start at 9 and 11 a.m. and at 2 p.m. Free. [www.nps.gov/mono](http://www.nps.gov/mono).

**8 May** – Mother’s Day at Ellwood, historic home on the Wilderness battlefield near the intersection of Routes 3 and 20 west of Fredericksburg. House open 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Free. [www.fowb.org](http://www.fowb.org).

**8 May** – Lecture, “JEB Stuart,” at Sully Plantation, 3650 Historic Sully Way, Chantilly. 7 p.m. \$5. Call 703-708-0861.

**14 May** – Car-caravan tour, “The Civil War in Fairfax County, 1861.” Includes Centreville Union defenses and more. Leaves from the Fairfax Station Railroad Museum, 11200 Fairfax Station Rd. at 8:15 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. \$30. Call 703-978-3371 for reservations.

**14 & 28 May** – Car-caravan tour, “Battle of Brandy Station (Buford Knoll, Yew Ridge, Beverly Ford, and St. James Church)” begins at the Graffiti House Visitor Center, 19484 Brandy Road, Brandy Station. 10 a.m. \$10. [www.brandystationfoundation.com](http://www.brandystationfoundation.com).

**14-15 May** – “Franconia in the Civil War,” living history, music, talks, exhibits and more at the Lee Recreation Center, 6601 Telegraph Rd., Franconia. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and 10 a.m. – 6 p.m. Sunday. \$5/adult. Call 703-971-4984.

**15 May** – “Life and Legacy of Richard Kirkland, the Angel of Marye’s Heights,” at the Manassas Museum. 2 p.m. Free. Call 703-368-1873 or link to [www.manassasmuseum.org](http://www.manassasmuseum.org).

**16 May** – Lecture, “Johnny Reb and Billy Yank,” at the Patrick Henry Library, 101 Maple Ave., Vienna. 3 p.m. Free. Call 703-938-0405.

**19-22 May** – Annual Civil War Trust Conference in Manassas. Lectures, tours and more. For information, link to [www.civilwar.org](http://www.civilwar.org).

**21 May** – “Secession Vote Reenactment,” at the historic Freeman House Store and Museum, 131 Church St. NE, Vienna. Public participation is invited. 2-4 p.m. Free. Call 703-938-5187 or link to [www.historicviennainc.org](http://www.historicviennainc.org).

**26 May** – Lecture, “First Blood, Battle of Blackburn’s Ford,” at the Old Manassas Courthouse, 9248 Lee Ave., Manassas. 7 p.m. Free. Call 703-367-7872.

**27 May** – Walking tour, “Battle of Fox’s Gap,” on the South Mountain State Battlefield near Boonsboro. Begins at South Mountain Inn on Alternate U.S. 40. 1 p.m. Free. Call 301-432-8065.

**28-29 May** – Reenactment of the 1861 “Great Train Raid” includes a 4.5 mile reenactment (5/29) of men and horses pulling tons of rail equipment from the Cedar Creek Battlefield south of Middletown to the Strasburg Museum. Details link to [www.greattrainraid.com](http://www.greattrainraid.com).

**28-29 May** – Living history, infantry drills and demonstrations at the Manassas National Battlefield Park (Henry Hill). 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Free with Park admission. Call 703-261-1339 or [www.nps.gov/mana](http://www.nps.gov/mana).

**30 May** – Memorial Day commemoration at the Groveton Confederate Cemetery on New York Avenue at the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Noon. Free with park admission. Call 703-261-1339 [www.nps.gov/mana](http://www.nps.gov/mana).

**1 Jun** – Fairfax Court House Skirmish Commemoration and Lecture at Historic Fairfax Courthouse, 4000 Chain Bridge Rd. 6 p.m. Free. Seating limited. Call 703-385-8414 for more information.



### HERE ARE MORE EVENTS SUBMITTED BY OUR FRIENDS AT THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY/MANASSAS SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

**6 MAY Manassas Gallery Walk**, 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.; Free, Local artists unveil a season’s worth of creative work incorporating Civil War locations, sites, themes and artifacts. Hosted by Old Town Merchants. Old Town Manassas, Manassas, VA 20110, (703) 361-6599, [www.visitmanassas.org](http://www.visitmanassas.org)

**7 MAY Potomac Blockade Boat Tour**, 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.; \$10.00 per person; reservations preferred. Tours will leave from the dock at Leesylvania State Park at 10, 12, 2, and 4. Cruise along the Potomac River shoreline and view sites that were critical to the Confederate forces’ successful blockade of Washington D.C. from September 1861 through March 1862. Local historians will discuss the significance of the Blockade and of the gun batteries and camps that supported the Confederate efforts. The cruise will include the preserved batteries at Freestone Point and Possum Nose, as well as Evansport and Shipping Point. Please call (703) 499-9812 for more information and to make reservations. Leesylvania State Park, 2001 Daniel K Ludwig Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191 (703) 730-8205

**7 MAY Park Restoration Day**, 10:00 am – noon. Join the Prince William County’s Historic Preservation Division staff in our ongoing efforts to restore Bristoe Station

See PWC/MANASSAS 150th EVENTS, Page 13

## RESIDENT CURATOR PROGRAM ARRIVES IN VIRGINIA

By Mark Knowles

One of our favorite organizations, "The Friends of Laura Ratcliffe" (FoLR), has accomplished another milestone. In 2010, they spearheaded a grassroots effort to bring a resident curatorship program to Virginia. In 2011, they witnessed the governor sign into law enabling legislation to facilitate the resident curatorship program.

What is a resident curator? According to Virginia House Bill #1963, introduced by State Delegate Thomas D. Rust, representing the 86<sup>th</sup> District (parts of Fairfax & Loudoun Counties), *"Resident curator" means a person, firm, or corporation that leases or otherwise contracts to manage, preserve, maintain, operate, or reside in a historic property in accordance with the provisions of sec. 15.2-2306 . . . "*

Why is it needed? This is in essence a public-private partnership program to help create historic preservation entities in Virginia. Too many historic treasures are being lost due to lack of public funds, particularly on those structures which are historic but not of the 'status' of say Mount Vernon, Monticello or Sully Plantation saved through private efforts.

This bill adds another tool to the preservation tool box. It has been used successfully in other states. Maryland, for example, has saved 43 state-owned houses [using a like-minded program].

During the 2011 Virginia General Assembly session, several FoLR members went down to Richmond, VA to meet with subcommittees reviewing HB #1963. Their goal was to clarify and encourage support for the curatorship bill. The bill passed through the subcommittees with resounding support. When the bill was brought to the floor for a vote, the House voted 99 yes and 0 no. The senate voted 40 yes & 0 no. The bill was signed by the governor on April 5, 2011

An amazing accomplishment in such a short time period, thanks to Win Meiselman, FoLR President, Dorothy O'Rourke, FoLR Preservation Chairman and Kathleen Kilpatrick, Director, Department of Historic Resources for their vision & tenacity in bringing a curatorship program to Virginia.

What's next? Generating awareness at the community level of the possibility for a curator program . . . Working with local preservation organizations & political entities . . . Defining local curatorship guidelines . . . Identifying historic property candidates . . . Identifying qualified candidates willing to participate in a curatorship program . . .etc.

The BRCWRT supports the curatorship program and looks forward to partnering with the FoLR offering support as this process unfolds.

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## NAT'L MEMORIAL DAY PARADE: 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CIVIL WAR

By Jason C. Sickels

I am reaching out to the Civil War Round Table membership in the Greater Washington D.C. area with a special invitation to attend the 2011 National Memorial Day Parade in Washington D.C. on May 30<sup>th</sup> at 2:00 p.m. The Memorial Day Parade was brought back from a thirty year absence by the American Veterans Center (a 501c3) to honor the generations of men and women who have served our country.

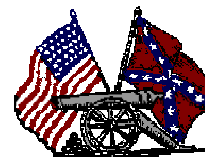
This year we will have a line up in the parade to mark the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the U.S. Civil War. We are still developing the program for the TV broadcast. Our media partners include Fox News, The Pentagon Channel, The Military Channel and American Forces Network. I wanted to reach out to you for possible involvement in the parade line up and to help publicize the event to your membership.

If interested, I can send you further details of the parade logistics. If you are wondering if my last name "Sickels" sounds familiar, you were probably paying attention in history class or to the tour of the "Peach Orchard" at Gettysburg on Sickles Lane. I can assure you, I won't be shooting anyone who is related to the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" in Lafayette Square. Parade website:

<http://www.nationalmemorialdayparade.com/>



**Front Row:** Delegate Tom Rust, Rebecca Marti, Gretchen Bulova, Dorothy O'Rourke, Virginia Governor Bob McDonnell, Win Meiselman, David Meiselman. **Back Row:** Elizabeth Kostentny, Kathleen Kilpatrick, Ted McCord, Jenée Lindner  
**Photo by:** Michael White, courtesy of the governor's office.





## VIENNA TO REENACT SECESSION VOTE AT LYDECKER'S (Freeman's) STORE SATURDAY, MAY 21, 2011

By Ed Wenzel

One of the polling places in Fairfax County that witnessed the Secession Vote on May 23, 1861 is the Freeman Store, located at 131 Church St. NE, Vienna. This old store and residence, next to the AL&H railroad tracks (now the W&OD Trail), was called "Lydecker's" in 1861 at the time of the original secession vote. It will again witness a secession vote on May 21, 2011, almost 150 years to date, after the fact. The Town of Vienna's 150<sup>th</sup> Committee is working hard to plan the day's events. They will include: Re-enactment of the Secession Vote on the porch of Lydecker's (Freeman's) Store; "Secession Vote in Fairfax County," a new and exciting exhibit in the Store; and a living history of civilian reenactors, in and about tents in the yard around the Store.

**May 21, at 12 noon, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.:** Re-enactment of the Secession Vote on the porch of Lydecker's. This event will be a re-enactment of the vote on the State referendum to ratify or reject the Ordinance of Secession, passed 88-55 by the Convention in Richmond on April 17, namely: "To Repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to Resume all Rights and Powers granted under said Constitution."

The initial vote will be conducted according to 1861 voting laws, in which only white men, at least 21 years of age, can vote. Most of the voters are small farmers, blacksmiths, millers, shop keepers, a physician, a lawyer, slave-owners and northern transplants or "emigrants." The voters will be portrayed by civilian reenactors representing both sides of the issue. As was tradition, there will be no secret ballot. Voters will announce their vote in front of all in attendance. An Election Commissioner will then record the voter's name in the poll book, either For Ratification or For Rejection. A narrator will describe the event and what is happening so the public will understand the proceedings.

Following each initial vote re-enactment, a second vote will be held for the spectators who can make their preferences known and have their names recorded. The second vote is open to everyone and will contrast with the historic vote which excluded women and blacks. It is anticipated that bikers and joggers on the W&OD Trail will be handed flyers and invited to get in line and vote FOR or AGAINST secession.

On display inside Lydecker's (Freeman's) Store will be an exhibit entitled "Secession Vote in Fairfax County." Outside, living history civilian reenactors will have tents set up on the lawn and will be eager to converse with and discuss politics with visitors and spectators.

**So what actually happened at Vienna and across Fairfax County on May 23, 1861?** The following summary is excerpted from a draft chronology of war-time events being compiled by the writer:

**May 23, 1861:** Vienna. Lydecker's Store. The referendum on the Ordinance of Secession is held today across Virginia. The ordinance was passed by the Virginia Convention on April 17, but the legislature specified that a matter of this importance should be put to a vote by the people. The vote at Lydecker's goes against ratification of the ordinance, 78 to 44, while the county-wide vote is 945 to 289 in favor. Lydecker's, Lewinsville and Accotink, with large numbers of Quakers and northern emigrants are the only districts in Fairfax County to oppose secession. These three districts account for 240 of the county's 289 no votes. Eleven districts vote overwhelmingly for secession, four of them unanimously. Threats and intimidation against pro-Union voters are widely reported. A man pulls a pistol at Lydecker's and swears he will "shoot any man who dares to vote the Union ticket." Many northerners in the county do not vote and one-third of all county voters stay home.

On June 14, Governor Letcher proclaims Virginia's referendum vote to be 125,950 to 20,373 in favor of secession. But vote tampering and destruction of records in the divided counties of western Virginia belie the official total and contribute to the lack of verifiable results. [Note: The vote in counties not reporting but known to be favorable to secession was estimated by Letcher at 11,961 to 3,234; however Letcher did not include returns for 37 western counties where the vote was overwhelmingly *against* secession by an estimated 44,000 to 4,000.]

*(Special thanks to Jon Vrana, Vienna 150<sup>th</sup> Committee and BRCWRT, for review and editing)*

**Sources:** *If desired, fourteen sources documenting the above information can be obtained from the writer.*

### REMEMBRANCE

**Cover them over with  
beautiful flowers;  
Deck them with garlands,  
those brothers of ours;  
Lying so silent, by night  
and by day,  
Sleeping the years of their  
manhood away.**



**Give them the meed they have won in the past;  
Give them the honors their merits forecast;  
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife;  
Give them the laurels they lost with their life.**

**Will Carleton (1845-1912)**



## THE BOOK CORNER



By Ralph G. Swanson

In its most conflicted recommendation to date, The Book Corner selects *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War*, by British military historian Colonel G.F.R. Henderson, as the outstanding biography of Confederate General Thomas Jonathan Jackson. First published in 1898, it has undergone 20 reprints and still ranks as the definitive analysis of Jackson as a strategist, tactician and battlefield commander. With reluctance, I must conclude that it even edges out the modern, eminently worthy *Stonewall Jackson, the Man, the Soldier, the Legend*, by James I. Robertson, Jr.

How is it possible that the single best book about old Stonewall was written by neither a modern historian nor an American? First, Henderson was an outstanding military researcher, writer and lecturer at Britain's top military colleges. He was fascinated by strategies and tactics as applied by the most successful battlefield commanders, principally Napoleon and Wellington. He was thoroughly familiar with command behaviors all the way back to Hannibal. In 1886, he had already published a highly-praised history of the Battle of Fredericksburg. His familiarity with 19th Century war in general provides comparisons and contrasts that enlighten his writing throughout *Stonewall Jackson*.

Second, Henderson had the cooperation of Mary Anna Jackson, widow of the General, and editorial assistance from many close Jackson associates, notably map-maker Jed Hotchkiss and Dr. Hunter McGuire, who knew Jackson's moods and moves. As a result, Stonewall Jackson was acclaimed by British military peers and contemporary Confederates alike upon its publication. His quaint, 19th century British writing style only adds to our reading delight.

Robertson is a bit more complete in coverage of Jackson's early life, family ties and, importantly, his embrace of religion. As you read Henderson, wonder how a man of such strong religious convictions could send so many soldiers to cruel death with such seeming indifference. Neither author provides an answer. Perhaps Jackson viewed death as the same thing as life--a continuation of life, if you will.

Skillful maneuver was always more to Jackson's taste than the frontal assault. This, of course, was the hallmark of his Shenandoah Valley Campaign, which bolted him to national prominence in 1862, and is still studied by officer candidates today. In particular, he was enamored with the flank attack. Schooled at West Point on the maneuver, he had seen its value in Mexico (demonstrated there by Captain Robert E. Lee) and employed it with great success himself at Cross Keys, Second Manassas and, of course, Chancellorsville. But the flank maneuver is risky and dangerous. It requires

aggressive thinking, calm self-confidence, and hard-driving leadership—all defining characteristics of Stonewall Jackson.

Jackson was by no means the perfect commander. Certainly there was no hint of military genius during his years at West Point or the Virginia Military Institute. In command, his secretive nature left subordinates in the dark as to battle plans, often at critical moments. He developed rocky, even bitter, relationships with most of his subordinate commanders. He was an acetic and an eccentric with more than his share of phobias and he had justly earned his early sobriquet "Tom Fool Jackson."

From a military standpoint, it has been easy to discount his generalship. He led small forces in a limited theater against inept opponents, and he never excelled in subordinate command. True, he never faced Grant, Sherman or Sheridan. But even those generals made mistakes; Jackson rarely made mistakes. He was a better strategic thinker and planner than his opponents, and he could execute a battle plan while his opponents were still in bed. He befuddled every opponent and leveraged his small forces in a manner that repeatedly frightened and paralyzed the much larger Army of the Potomac.

Alas, even Henderson does not answer the Big Question that still haunts us today: why did Jackson go into bivouac instead of attacking at Mechanicsville on the afternoon of June 26, 1862? This inaction was undeniably Jackson's greatest Civil War failure. Robertson blames unclear orders and poor staff work by Lee's headquarters. Henderson attributes this uncharacteristic lack of initiative to simple fatigue from the long march to the peninsula. (Jackson himself wrote his wife that he was ill that whole week.) Both explanations are insufficient because they ignore obvious points: Jackson knew he was late in arriving at his jump-off point; he knew he was there to fight, not camp; he could hear the sounds of battle in his front (A.P. Hill's attack across Chickahominy Creek, begun at 3:00 p.m.); the hour was still early, about 4:30 pm. If he was confused as to routes or tactics, why did he not send couriers to Lee requesting orders? Lee was forever bitterly disappointed that he could not bring McClellan to decisive defeat in the Seven Days campaign. Many have blamed Jackson for his dilatory behavior that entire week. Henderson and Robertson help us understand what happened; we just don't know why.

Henderson's chapters "Review of the Valley Campaign," "Winter Quarters," and his concluding chapter "The Soldier and the Man" are the best analyses of Jacksonian generalship currently available. They clearly show Henderson's depth of military insight and help to render his work the superior read on the General and his influence on the Civil War. Henderson convincingly dates the decline of Confederate military fortunes to the death of Stonewall Jackson.

The more common De Capo paperback edition contains an informative introduction by author Thomas Connelly. Earlier, but rarer, hardback editions contain outstanding fold-out battle maps in a back pocket.

Until next time, keep reading.



## CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

The General in the Field & General William  
McComb

By Janet Greentree

This article is a big thank you, albeit a little late, to our Bull Run Civil War Round Table member, Mike Block, who made it possible for me to find **General William George Mackey Davis, CSA**, buried in the Tacketts Burroughs family cemetery on the Ott Farm in Remington, Virginia. Other than my maps, my "bible" is the book *Generals at Rest* written by the Owens (father & son). On a side note here, my first copy of this book completely wore out from carrying it around cemeteries. In the back of the book, the Owens give directions for hard to find graves. Davis' grave is one of them. I

can't tell you how many times Yankee Nan (Nancy Anyll) and I have driven down Route 29 bypassing Remington and wondering the location of the general in the field. We tried several times ourselves to find him but the directions in the book never quite matched up. Mike Block was so kind to contact Larry & Lory Payne, fellow cemetery gravers, and members of the Southern Fauquier Historical Society for help. Mike also brought his wife, Caryn, along too. It turns out the general is buried on a turf farm in Remington off Sumerduck Road. Another interesting grave in the plot was that of **Charles E. Mills Davis** of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Cavalry, Mosby's command, who was the general's son.

General Davis was born on May 9, 1812 in Portsmouth, Virginia. I was unable to determine how, but by some turn of fate, he ended up in Tallahassee, Florida where he was an attorney. He was held in high esteem by the legal community in Florida. On January 1, 1862, at age 50, he raised the First Florida Cavalry at Camp Mary David, and was commissioned the colonel of the unit. The unit was to watch the coast and troop movements by the Union to prevent them from penetrating the interior of Florida. The Governor of Florida, John Milton, was opposed to cavalry commands and insisted all Florida needed was artillery and infantry. On March 25, 1862, Colonel Davis and his unit were sent to East Tennessee to General Albert Sidney Johnston's command. Davis patrolled the mountains of East Tennessee. On November 4, 1862 he was commissioned a brigadier general. Davis mustered out on May 5, 1863 due to age and health reasons. He did, however, command blockade runners out of Wilmington, North Carolina after re-

signing.

Davis went back to practicing law in Jacksonville, Florida after the war. Later he moved to Washington, D.C. to practice law. He died in Alexandria, Virginia on March 11, 1898.

### General William McComb, CSA

General McComb was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania on November 21, 1828. His family moved to Clarksville, Tennessee in 1854. McComb, before the war, erected a flour mill in Cumberland County and had various manufacturing businesses. When the Civil War began, McComb chose the Confederacy in spite of his Northern birth. He enlisted as a private in the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry in May 1861. The unit was formed at Camp Duncan. McComb was soon elected 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant and rose through the ranks to brigadier general on January 20, 1865. The 14<sup>th</sup> was part of General James Archer's brigade in General A.P. Hill's Light Division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

McComb was wounded in several battles which included Gaines' Mill, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. In August, 1863, he took command of General Cadmus M. Wilcox's old Alabama brigade. He commanded that unit through the Overland Campaign and the Siege of Petersburg. General McComb was paroled at Appomattox Court House.

After the war, he lived in Alabama and Mississippi but eventually settled in the Gordonsville area of Virginia. He was a farmer for fifty years. The General died on his plantation in Gordonsville on July 12, 1918. He is buried at the Mechanicsville Baptist Church near Boswell's Tavern in Louisa County, Virginia. He was one of the last ten surviving Confederate Generals. His obituary in the New Castle, Pennsylvania paper lists him as 90 years old, serving all four years in the Civil War, with wounds to both legs.



## THE LAST FULL MEASURE: Civil War Photographs from the Liljenquist Family Collection

By Chuck Mauro,

Going to see a collection of over 400 Civil War ambrotypes and tintypes in pristine condition is a great thing, right? Well, maybe.

These extraordinary photographs are displayed in six panels at the Jefferson Building at the Library of Congress (LOC). And while one is immediately drawn to them when entering the room, they are a bit hard to see as they are located behind glass in dimly lit cases for their own preservation. Don't hit your head on the glass too many times trying to get close to them!

Two electronic displays are also included in the exhibit room. Here one can choose any one of the six panels and zoom in on any of the individual photographs which really allows one to see the detail in the photographs. And the really big plus is that each picture has a little "+" sign in the upper hand left corner, which when touched, displays all the known information about the picture selected. This includes the soldier's name when known, the photographer, the location, the rank of the soldier, etc. I found myself drawn more to the electronic display because I wanted to know the information available on each picture.

When I got back home, I looked and found all of the pictures and information on the LOC's web site, which made me ask myself, was it worth it to see the actual photographs? The answer is, yes, of course. Even if I had seen the online version first, I would have still wanted to see the actual photographs as well. And what one also notices is the striking colorful velvet in most of the open cases and shiny polished frames around each. Many of the photographs are also hand colored or tinted. It was ever so impressive to see a photo of a soldier with a truly gray confederate uniform with yellow trim. One sometimes forgets we did not live in a black and white world 150 years ago!

After I visited the exhibit, I noticed Tom Liljenquist (pronounced Lillian-quist) was giving a talk at the exhibit, so back I went. Here are some of his comments:

In 1996, he and his sons were walking along a creek in Arlington by their home looking for Indian artifacts when his two-year old son came across a minie ball. He subsequently discovered that the area had been a Confederate outpost along four mile run where Fort Ramsey was subsequently built. This kindled his and his three son's interest in the war. Although they started to purchase various artifacts, he found that photographs were the most personal relics. He began purchasing ambrotypes and tintypes in Ellicott City, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, Fredericksburg, and at civil war shows

from Ohio to Tennessee. Some were even purchased on eBay!

Then, two years ago when the Washington Post published a pictorial of soldiers killed in the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, his sons wanted to create a similar memorial to the soldiers in the Civil War. They contacted a number of institutions in Washington DC and ended up talking to the Library of Congress. While they had many photographs of generals and officers, the LOC was actually more interested in photos of the enlisted men. They then decided to donate their collection to the LOC so everything could be displayed and digitized to allow anyone including researchers and writers to download high definition photos of the collection. His sons designed the exhibit.

Tom said only one-half of the photos are currently on display (approximately 400 out of 800). The rest will be shown in upcoming exhibits. As to the photographs themselves, he mentioned two-thirds of the photos are in their original cases. 10% had to have the velvet replaced. Some cases were in such poor condition that they had to be replaced, although he tried to find similar styles. Many pictures were originally sold without cases but that cases were added for the exhibit.

He said the photos originally cost \$1 apiece. It cost an extra dollar for them to be hand colored, primarily to tint their cheeks. It cost an additional \$.25 for gold to be added to their buttons and epaulets. There is one display case of Confederate photos as there just aren't as many as Union soldiers. Many of the cases have inscriptions in them although 90% of the soldiers are unidentified.



I asked who got the job of polishing the cases and Tom said this wasn't done. He said this would have harmed the brass. I also asked which photo was his favorite. He said the African American soldier with

**See LAST FULL MEASURE, Page 11**

**LAST FULL MEASURE [From page 10]**

his wife and two daughters. To him it represented a man fighting for his existence and 150 years later we have a man like him in the White House.

There are eight photographers identified in the exhibit. One soldier has been identified by a previous owner after the collection was put on-line. Tom was asked and responded that he has never seen a photograph of an African American soldier in a Confederate uniform.

He closed by saying this has been a transformational experience for him and his family, something that has brought them all together. He said he youngest son couldn't imagine why they would give all the photos away until he realized the effect the photos have on people. While his two older sons are now entering college, and studying subjects other than history, they continue to be deeply committed to collecting and donating photographs. Tom actually dropped off a dozen more off on his way in for his talk.

So, whether you look at this exhibit online first and then go see the actual photos in person, or the other way around, these time capsules are a tremendous gift from one man's family to all of ours. We are very fortunate to be able to see them locally. Don't miss it.

The exhibit is located at the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress until August 13, 2011. Thomas Jefferson Building at 1st Street S.E., between Independence Avenue and East Capitol Street. Visitor Information, (202) 707-8000 or [vso@loc.gov](mailto:vso@loc.gov). The building is open Monday – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. The closest metro stop is Capitol South on the Orange and Blue lines about two blocks away.

The web site is: <http://myloc.gov>. To view the photographs in the exhibit, click in the Exhibition Items tab at the top of the page. The LOC has also printed a beautiful brochure one can pick up while visiting the exhibit. Group tours are available by calling 202 707-9203.

**T. S. C. LOWE'S OBSERVATION  
BALLOON FLIGHT OF 1861**

Submitted by Tom Crouch



**Thaddeus S. C. Lowe**

This June, the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum (NASM) will be celebrating the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Thaddeus S. C. Lowe's observation balloon flight of June 18, 1861, which took place on the Mall in front of the current location of the NASM. During the course of this flight, Lowe sent the first ever telegraphic message from the air, informing President Lincoln in the White House of what could be seen from an altitude of 500 feet.

That flight led directly to the creation of an Aeronautic Corps for the Union Army, the first military aeronautical unit in American history and marked the beginnings of aerial reconnaissance in the U.S.

On June 11, 2011, the NASM will host a Civil War family Day in the Museum and on the Mall. There will be re-enactors, balloons, educational talks and family activities for visitors of all ages. On June 17, 2011, the NASM will host an evening symposium in its Lockheed-Martin Theater, featuring talks by four authorities on Civil War ballooning.

**Note:** Tom is the Senior Curator of Aeronautics, Smithsonian Institution, National Air & Space Museum

**BRCWRT  
FALL TOUR**

**October 29, 2011**

**We'll cover the Battle of Balls Bluff as well as Goose Creek and Fort Evans Fortifications & Entrenchments. Tour Leaders are Jim Morgan and Craig Swain. More information will be given as the date draws nearer. Mark your calendar!**



**WELCOME  
NEW MEMBERS  
MARTIN & CAROL  
KALTENBAUGH  
JIM MEYER  
TERESA SCOTT  
CRAIG ZALK**



## FAIRFAX CITY TO COMMEMORATE AND REENACT "SKIRMISH AT FAIRFAX C.H."

**June 1 and June 4, 2011**

By Ed Wenzel

June 1 will be here long before our June issue rings your computer bell, so readers please take note. With the commemoration of the Firing on Fort Sumter last month in South Carolina, the Civil War Sesquicentennial is fast upon us. The events of 1861 happened quickly in Fairfax as citizens ratified the Ordinance of Secession and Federal troops invaded Virginia's "sacred soil," seized the high ground and probed for weakness while Virginia and Confederate forces acted in defense. One of the best known skirmishes of the early war occurred on June 1, 1861 in the village of Fairfax Court House. To commemorate this historic skirmish, event planners are pulling out all the stops. Here's what's on the schedule:

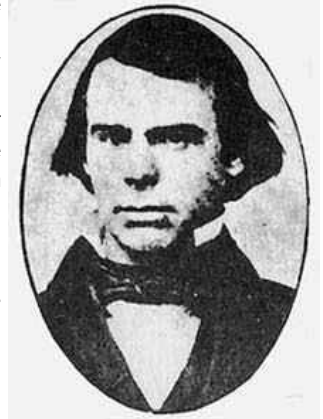
**Wednesday, June 1, 6-9 p.m.:** Commemoration of "Skirmish at Fairfax Court House" (Historic Fairfax Courthouse and surrounding grounds). Joint commemoration between City of Fairfax and Fairfax County Sesquicentennial Committees to commemorate the first land conflict of organized military units. The program includes wreath laying at the 1904 monument to Capt. John Quincy Marr, dedication of a new Civil War Trails marker, an historical dramatization/lecture inside the old courthouse from 7-8 p.m. (seating is very limited) by two of "Lee's Lieutenants," David Meisky and Chris Godart, portraying former Governor William "Extra Billy" Smith and Lt. Col. Richard S. Ewell, CSA. Smith and Ewell will be joined by Lt. Charles Tompkins, USA, who led the Federal charge into the village in the early morning hours, resulting in the death of Capt. Marr, the first Confederate officer killed in the war. (From Fairfax City website)

**Saturday, June 4, 1-2 p.m.:** Reenactment of "Skirmish at Fairfax Court House" (corner Main and North Streets). Reenactment on city streets at the exact locations where the raid occurred 150 years ago. Reenactors portraying cavalry and infantry will replicate the Union charge through the village and combat with Confederate forces, resulting in the death of Capt. Marr. Four Union cavalymen were wounded and captured. A narrator will explain the action to the public. Streets will be closed during the event. A reception will follow at historic Blenheim where the public can meet the reenactors and enjoy refreshments. June 4 is also the last day to see the traveling statewide exhibition hosted at the Civil War Interpretive Center at Blenheim. The exhibit is open from noon to 4 p.m. (From Fairfax City website)

**What actually happened?** The following is a summary of the action at Fairfax C.H. on June 1, 1861. It is taken from a chronology of war-time events occurring in Fairfax County that is currently being compiled by

the writer.

**June 1, 1861, 3:00 a.m.:** Skirmish at Fairfax Court House and death of Captain John Quincy Marr. On a pitch black night, Lt. Charles Tompkins and 75-85 troopers of Co. B, 2nd U. S. Cavalry approach Fairfax on the Falls Church Road (Old Lee Highway). The Federals surprise two pickets about a mile from the courthouse, but the exchange of gunfire gives the alarm and stirs the village. Tompkins' company then gallops into Fairfax and charges up the Little River Turnpike (Rt. 236) past the courthouse, his men firing in all directions at windows and doors. In the darkness, Lt. Col. Richard Ewell, commanding the Confederate troops here, runs out of the Wilcoxon hotel (across from the courthouse) just as the Federals gallop past in the direction of Germantown. Caught up in the rush are a few of the Prince William Cavalry whose horses were in the hotel stable. As they mount up and enter the turnpike, Tompkins' cavalry overruns them, capturing four and the rest fleeing.



**John Quincy Marr**

A few minutes later, former Virginia governor William "Extra Billy" Smith, carrying a Maynard rifle, emerges from the Joshua Gunnell house (now a B & B, corner of Sager Ave. and Rt. 123), crosses the road and finds about 40-45 of the Warrenton Rifles gathered in a clover field behind the courthouse. At the first sound of gunfire, the whole company (about 90 men) had been roused from their quarters in the Methodist Church by their Captain, John Quincy Marr, but he is now missing. In the initial confusion, 60 of the Rappahannock Cavalry who were quartered in the courthouse, mounted their horses and bolted from the courthouse lot in the direction of Marr's men who mistook them for the enemy and fired. This caused the cavalry and half of the Rifles, undisciplined all, to disperse and flee in the darkness.

Finding the remainder of Marr's company without an officer, Smith assumes command, forms the Rifles in the road, and marches them toward the turnpike and the hotel. Along the way they are joined by Ewell. Certain that the Federals will return, Smith and Ewell quickly position the Rifles in the turnpike between the courthouse and the hotel facing west. Ewell then dispatches a courier to Fairfax Station for reinforcements.

As expected, the Union cavalry reappears, and as they near the courthouse, the Rifles fire a volley and the Federals retreat back to Accotink Creek just west of the village (at today's Fairfax Cemetery). Smith and Ewell now move the Rifles forward about 200 yards to a point

**See SKIRMISH, Page 13**

## SKIRMISH

### [Continued from Page 12]

opposite Cooper's wagon shop and position the men behind fences on either side of the turnpike. In a few moments the Federals are back again and receive another volley from the Rifles. During this firing, Ewell is slightly wounded in the shoulder. After more firing on both sides, the Union cavalry pulls down fences and escapes through the fields toward Flint Hill (Oakton).

Afterwards, Captain Marr is found face down in the clover field with his sword in hand. He was likely killed by a spent ball fired at random as the Union cavalry charged past the courthouse. If so, the ball traveled 800 feet and struck him in the chest directly over his heart. Captain Marr is the first Confederate officer to die in combat. The two companies of Confederate cavalry in the village (about 120 men), have few firearms, no ammunition, and take no part in this action. The Union loss is 1 killed, 6 to 8 wounded and 2 men captured, plus a number of pistols, carbines and sabers lost; also 9 horses are killed and 4 wounded. It is later reported that on their retreat, the Federals impressed a wagon from a civilian to haul 1 dead and some wounded whom they had brought off. The Confederate loss is 1 killed, 2 wounded and 5 captured. Tompkins' report of this action to his brigade commander is greatly exaggerated. [Note: In the weeks following, newspapers claimed that Tompkins made a second raid on the night of June 1 to rescue two of his men taken prisoner earlier. This claim is not credible and does not appear in the Official Records.]

(Special thanks to David Meisky of "Lee's Lieutenants" and BRCWRT for review and editing)

**Sources:** If desired, nine sources documenting the above information can be obtained from the writer.

**Important: Don't forget—the annual "Fairfax Civil War Day" will be held at Blenheim on Saturday, May 7, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. See you there!**

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## PWC/MANASSAS 150th EVENTS

### [From page 5]

Battlefield. Come dressed to get dirty as we remove invasive plants, plant native species, and maintain the trails. Wear sturdy work shoes and bring gloves, sun screen and bug spray. Tools will be provided. Meet in the parking lot off Iron Brigade Avenue. Please, no pets. Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, 10708 Bristow Road, Bristow, VA 20136, (703) 792-5546

**7- 8 and 21-22 MAY Bristoe Station Battlefield Tours**, 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.; \$5 per person, free for children under six Bristoe Station Battlefield staff and volunteers will provide guided tours of the battlefield. Learn about Camp Jones and the two battles that took

place here in 1862 and 1863. Tours begin on the hour and depart from the kiosk in the parking lot on Iron Brigade Unit Avenue. Last tour at 3 pm. Please dress for the weather and wear comfortable walking shoes. No pets please. Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, 10708 Bristow Road, Bristow, VA 20136, (703) 792-5546

**20–22 MAY Opening of the Pringle House Hospital Exhibit**, 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. on Friday through Sunday; \$5 per person. Join us as we re-open the newly refurbished Ben Lomond Historic Site as the Pringle Hospital. The house has undergone a transformation back to July of 1861 when it became a Confederate hospital after the battle of First Manassas in July, 1861. The new exhibits will chronicle the hectic and traumatic experiences of the medical staff, soldiers, and civilians that occupied the hospital. Ben Lomond Historic Site, 10321 Sudley Manor Road, Manassas, VA 20109 (703) 367-7872

**26 MAY Lecture Series—First Blood, Battle of Blackburn's Ford**, 7:00 p.m.; free, donations appreciated. Before the more renowned battle of First Manassas, the Northern and Southern armies would fight a few days before in a small battle five miles from the more famous battlefield. This battle, at the time, was one of the bloodiest days in American history. It was seen by the Confederates as a resounding "victory" and a "bungle" by the Union. The impact of this battle would set the stage for the Battle of First Manassas. Old Manassas Courthouse, 9248 Lee Avenue, Manassas, VA 20110 (703) 367-7872

**28 MAY In Memory: Luminaries on the Lawn**, Dusk; free. The Manassas Museum Lawn is bathed in candlelight on Memorial Day Weekend as casualties of the Civil War and all wars are remembered and honored. The Manassas Museum, 9101 Prince William Street, Manassas, VA 20110, (703) 368-1873; [www.visitmanassas.org](http://www.visitmanassas.org).

**30 MAY Memorial Day Observance at Groveton Confederate Cemetery and New York Avenue.**

12:00 a.m.- noon; free. Musketry and Artillery salutes in memory of war dead including the decoration of monuments with state flowers and flags. The ceremony will be held at the Groveton Confederate Cemetery. Manassas National Battlefield Park, 6511 Sudley Road, Manassas VA 20109 (703) 361-1339

**JUNE 3-5 Manassas Heritage Railway Festival & Civil War Weekend**, 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.; FREE outside activities, \$1 museum admission. Step into a military encampment on the Manassas Museum lawn as living historians from Confederate and Union regiments demonstrate wartime medicine, musket and artillery fire, and camp life. Free crafts for children, tours of historic caboose, music, and model railroad displays a community celebration of Manassas Railway heritage throughout Old Town, Historic Manassas & The Manassas Museum. The Manassas Museum, 9101 Prince William Street, Manassas, VA 20110 (703) 369-1873. Old Town Manassas, Manassas, VA, (703) 361-6599



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## 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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