



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXIII, Issue 3, APRIL 2016

## HISTORIAN/AUTHOR JOHN QUARSTEIN SPEAKS ON THE “BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY - AUGUST 5, 1864” AT APRIL 14<sup>th</sup> MEETING

By Mark Trbovich

The Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, was a naval engagement during which a Union fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral David G. Farragut, assisted by a contingent of soldiers, attacked a smaller Confederate fleet led by Admiral Franklin Buchanan, while moving against three forts guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay. The battle was marked by Farragut's seemingly rash but successful run through a mined stretch



Rear Adm. David G. Farragut.

of the bay, prompting his famous quote: “Damn the torpedoes - full speed ahead!” We will hear much more of this engagement by a foremost authority on that battle.

John V. Quarstein is an award-winning author, historian and preservationist. He has visited our round table a number of times in the past few years, and has given outstanding and exciting naval lectures to our group. After serving 30 years as director of the Virginia War Museum, he is presently the director of the *USS Monitor* Center at The Mariners' Museum and Park in Newport News, Virginia.

John is the author of 15 books and six PBS documentaries. Some of his books include: *The Big Bethel: The First Battle* (2011), and the Henry Adams prize-winning volume: *The Monitor Boys: The Crew of the Union's First Ironclad* (2010); also: *Fort Monroe: The Key to the South*; *CSS Virginia: Mistress of Hampton Roads*; *The Civil War on the Virginia Peninsula*; and: *A History of Ironclads: The Power of Iron Over Wood*.

John has provided a key leadership role for a wide variety of special historical, preservation and museum development projects. He has assisted in the creation or revitalization of

18 museums and aided the preservation and interpretation of numerous historic sites, including: The Ripken Museum, Williamsburg Battlefield, and Lee Hall Depot. John resides at Old Point Comfort in Hampton, Virginia and on his family's farm near Chestertown, Maryland. Come on out at 5 p.m. and meet John for dinner at Carrabba's Italian Restaurant, 5805 Trinity Pkwy., Centreville, VA 20120; (703) 266-9755.

## MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

**THURSDAY, April 14, 2016**

7 p.m. Centreville Library

**GUEST SPEAKER:**

**HISTORIAN/AUTHOR  
HISTORIAN/AUTHOR  
JOHN QUARSTEIN**

**TOPIC:**

**“THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY -  
AUGUST 5, 1864”**

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 The Bull Run Civil War Round Table publishes the *Stone Wall*.

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

**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://bullruncwrt.org>

### NEWSLETTER ARTICLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **May 2016 issue**, e-mail articles by 9 a.m., Monday, April 25, to Nadine Mironchuk at: [nadine1861@hotmail.com](mailto:nadine1861@hotmail.com)

### NEWSLETTER ADVERTISEMENT SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **May 2016 issue**, advertisers should please click on "Instructions for Advertisers" at <http://bullruncwrt.org> and e-mail ads by noon, April 15, to Charlie Balch at [BRCWRTads@gmail.com](mailto:BRCWRTads@gmail.com)

**Support the BRCWRT in its important mission to educate and to commemorate the battles and events of the Civil War**

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THE STONE WALL -**

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

**April 14, 2016** - John Quarstein - "Battle of Mobile Bay"

**May 12, 2016** - Chris Mackowski - "Battle at the Mule Shoe Salient"

**June 9, 2016** - Anniversary Meeting - Panel of Past BRCWRT Presidents

**July 14, 2016** - Ed Bearss - "Battle of 1st Manassas"

**August 11, 2016** - John Hennessey - "Battle of 2nd Manassas Campaign"

**September 8, 2016** - Jon Hickox - "Historic Finds at Bull Run"

**October 13, 2016** - William Backus - "Battle of Bristoe Station"

**November 10, 2016** - Bruce Venter - "Kill Jeff Davis, The K&D Richmond, VA Raid"

**December 8, 2016** - Dwight Hughes - "CSS Shenandoah"

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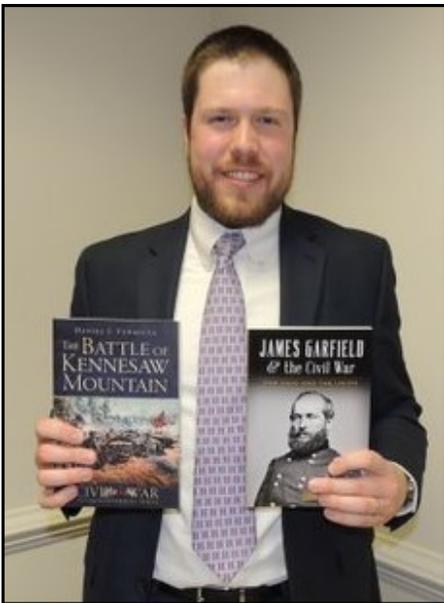
## The President's Column By Mark A. Trbovich

Bull Run Civil War Round Table Members,

Spring has arrived and the bluebells line the banks of Bull Run; that's always an entrance to the season for me. We look forward to the warmer weather and the upcoming lectures as we head towards our 25<sup>th</sup> year anniversary celebration in June. As we have discussed all year, 2016 will be a year of celebration events and lectures that will be certainly memorable for our members and friends.

Please ensure you sign up as a member in April as this is our last month of our 2016 Membership drive. Unfortunately, after April, you will not receive our award winning newsletter in May if you haven't become a member. Please sign up today on line at our Web site or at the April meeting.

Our March speaker, National Park Service Ranger Dan Vermilya, brought us an outstanding



NPS Ranger Dan Vermilya displays his books, including (at left) his excellent telling of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

Photo by Janet Greentree

presentation on the western theater Civil War battle at Kennesaw Mountain. It is a clash that many of us knew very little about. His presentation took us through the Sherman campaign into Georgia and the strategy taken to out-flank the Confederates moving south. We learned of the massive Federal attacks on the Confederate defenses and the heroics shown on both sides as they fought this bloody encounter. Thank you,

Dan, for a job well done; we hope to see you again down the road at our round table.

Again, our April 14<sup>th</sup> lecture will be brought to us by author and historian John Quarstein, who will speak about the Battle of Mobile Bay. You won't want to miss this presentation from such an energetic and knowledgeable speaker.

As we discussed again at the March meeting, the BRCWRT is actively working with Alexandria's Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names preservation initiative. Our Preservation leader, Blake Myers, along with Rob Orrison, attended the two meetings held so far and reported back to us on their findings. Many members of the Executive Committee have written letters to the committee, and we encourage all to express their opinions through written letters as well.

Being reviewed by the council are: the status of the Appomattox statue on South Washington Street; the name of the Jefferson Davis Highway in the City of Alexandria; the names of the many streets within the city that are named after Confederate generals and military leaders; a specific policy on flying of any flags on property owned or under the control of the city. We will continue to update you as these council hearings progress.

This month (and every month this year) we will be offering for sale Ed Wenzel's "Chronology of the Civil War of Fairfax County." This book has been six years in the making, and I believe it is the greatest Fairfax County Civil War reference book ever written (or that ever will be written!). You can purchase the book at the meetings or online. You don't want to miss buying this book - Ed Bearss wrote the foreword, saying that this book is: ... "a gold mine of information...."

The 1st and 2nd Manassas tours have been scheduled, as well as our 1st picnic, to be held on Sunday, October 9<sup>th</sup> at the Bull Run Winery. We will be having "Bad to the Bone BBQ," along with many other treats that day. Put that date on the calendar, as well as other events upcoming, as the BRCWRT 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary season begins. Let's make some memories together.

Let us never forget the people who served, and what they did for us. God Bless all of you.

# The Deadliest Enemy: Disease in the Civil War



April 16, 2016  
11:00 a.m.– 4:00 p.m.  
*\$5 per person,  
children 6 & under free*

Since the very beginning of the Civil War, disease was a critical problem among the armies of both North and South. By the war's end, 2/3 of the soldiers who died during the fighting, died from disease instead of battle wounds. During this special tour of the field hospital, learn about why disease was such a big issue, what diseases swept through the regiments, their causes, and the treatments used to try and cure the soldiers.

**Tours begin on the hour.**

For more information, please call:

Ben Lomond Historic Site

**703-367-7872**

10321 Sudley Manor Drive, Manassas, VA 20109



Prince William County Department of Public Works  
Historic Preservation Division

Web: [www.pwcgov.org/history](http://www.pwcgov.org/history) Email: [historicpreservation@pwcgov.org](mailto:historicpreservation@pwcgov.org)  
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# When Centreville Troubled Gen. Jackson

by Karl Reiner

Late in the day on August 27, 1862, General A. P. Hill's Division of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson's Confederate Army Corps marched into Centreville from Manassas Junction. It was a leisurely, unhurried ramble made by contented troops, their haversacks bulging with recently acquired supplies. The sauntering column made the turn at the Stone Church and headed down the Warrenton Turnpike toward the crossing over Bull Run.

The previous evening, elements of Jackson's three divisions had suddenly pounced on the massive Union supply base at Manassas Junction. The stunned guard force of 300 was quickly taken prisoner. The Confederates happily found themselves in a place of abundance. The supply depot had warehouses filled with quartermaster goods, ordnance stores and rations. There were two spur railroad tracks, each about a half-mile long. More than 100 loaded boxcars sat on the tracks.

The troops spent most of the next day eating their fill, stuffing the supplies they could carry into their wagons. They are said to have enjoyed the coffee, cigars, writing paper, bread and large assortment of canned food. In an unkind act of prudent generalship that distressed many of his soldiers, Jackson had the depot's ample supply of whisky destroyed.

When Gen. John Pope, the Union commander, realized Jackson's corps was now in his rear, he set his forces into motion in an effort to trap him. Somewhat unhurriedly, Jackson burned what remained of the looted supplies and shifted to a new position about two miles from Bull Run and northwest of the First Manassas battlefield. As a diversion, Hill's division was sent through Centreville.

An ill-fated Gen. Pope arrived at the ruins of his

supply base around noon on August 28. Thinking Jackson had pulled back to Centreville, Pope ordered his forces to concentrate there. The first of his troops arrived in the village about nightfall, finding no Confederates.

Jackson's reunited force had spent most of the day taking it easy among the trees north of the turnpike not far from the old battlefield.

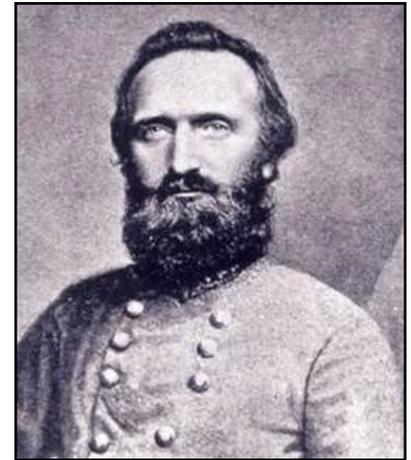
Gen. Jackson understood that Pope's army was rapidly concentrating at Centreville. He did not want it to be there when Gen. Lee arrived with the remainder of the army because those highly defensible heights would be difficult to attack. Taking a calculated risk, Jackson decided to draw Pope's

army away from Centreville's high ground.

On the evening of August 28, and unaware of Jackson's concealed position north of the road, elements of Gen. Rufus King's First Division (Third Corps) were rapidly moving east on the turnpike toward Centreville to join Pope. These Union troops presented Jackson

with the opportunity he wanted to attract Pope's attention.

After scouting the Union column, Jackson decided to attack. Speaking softly, he instructed his officers: "Gentlemen bring out your men." With those fateful words, Stonewall Jackson initiated



Gen. Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson



Brawner's Farm, where "Stonewall" Jackson chose to initiate the Battle of 2nd Manassas.

(con't on page 8)



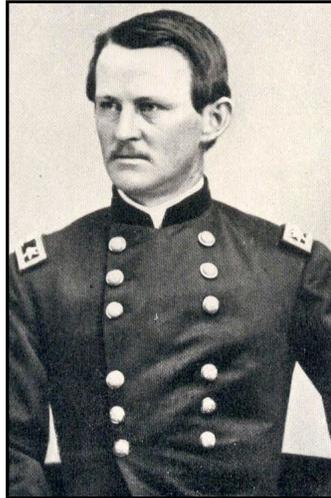
## CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

### Gen. Wesley Merritt – Boy General

By Janet Greentree

On June 28, 1863, Union Captain Wesley Merritt (age 27) was made a Brevet Brigadier General by General Alfred Pleasonton, by order of General George G. Meade. Merritt came to the attention of his superiors for his gallant and meritorious service at Brandy Station.

Merritt was one of three “boy generals” who took command of their troops at Richfield, just north of Frederick, MD, on June 29, 1863. A Maryland Civil War Trails marker is located there at the intersection of Willow Road and Route 15.



Gen. Wesley Merritt

Captains Elon Farnsworth (age 25) and George Armstrong Custer (age 23) were notified of their promotions while they were staying at the City Hotel in Frederick. The three were several of many “boy generals” on both sides who fought in the Civil War. Merritt would also be the only one of the three to not suffer a violent death. Farnsworth would die on the South Cavalry battlefield in Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, and Custer would be killed at Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876.

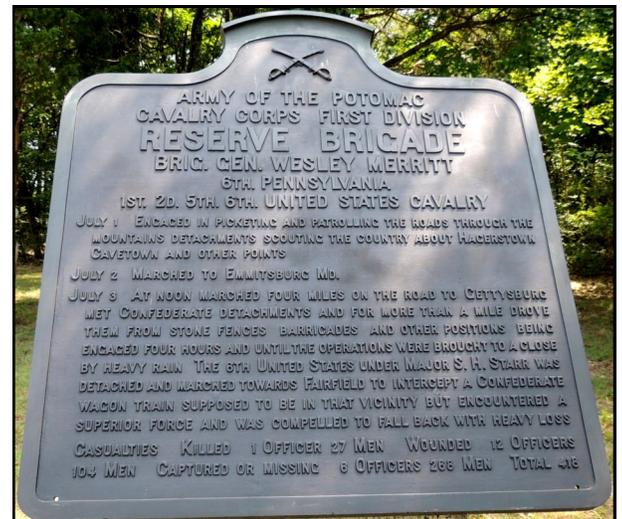
General Merritt would camp twice more on the way to Gettysburg, first at Thurmont (known then as Mechanicstown) on June 30<sup>th</sup> and then at Emmitsburg on July 2<sup>nd</sup>. He was assigned to General John Buford’s Reserve Cavalry Brigade and was dispatched to guard the roads and supplies.

Around noon on July 3<sup>rd</sup> the Brigade arrived at the Moritz Tavern on the Emmitsburg Road. Merritt was commanding the 6<sup>th</sup> PA, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> United State Cavalry. They traversed four miles to the McCurdy School at the intersection of the Barlow-Greenmount Road, where they left their horses due to rough terrain. While marching up the road, they encountered Confederates. One officer and 27 men would be killed in the battle.



The McCurdy School, where Gen. Merritt’s troops left their horses on July 3<sup>rd</sup> and proceeded on foot, engaging Confederate troops that afternoon.

General Merritt’s position is noted on one of the Gettysburg shield markers along the right-hand side of the Emmitsburg Road, about two miles north of the



Merritt’s shield marker on South Cavalry Battlefield.

Photo by Janet Greentree

school. General Merritt pursued the Confederates in their retreat, with skirmishes at Williamsport, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Falling Waters, and Manassas Gap.

Wesley Merritt was born in New York City on June 16, 1836. He was the son of John Willis Merritt and Julia Anne de Forest. He had four brothers and one sister. When Wesley was age seven, his family moved to St. Clair County, Illinois so his father could try farming. His father had been an attorney in New York; he quickly became disenchanted with farming, so he returned to law and also ran a newspaper.

(con’t on page 7)

## Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 6)

Wesley had a quiet and modest nature. His original goal was to study law, but he accepted an appointment to West Point and graduated 22<sup>nd</sup> out of 41 in the class of 1860 as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Dragoons. Three other future generals would be his classmates – Stephen Dodson Ramseur, James Meech Warner, and James Harrison Wilson. He began his military service in Utah under General John Buford.

Merritt was called to Washington when the Civil War began and served as an aide-de-camp to JEB Stuart's father-in-law, Phillip St. George Cooke (see December 2015 *Stone Wall*). He was then assigned to General George Stoneman. Later, he was with General Stoneman during his raid at the battle of Chancellorsville. According to Merritt's funeral program for the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, he was friends with my favorite Union officer, Myles Keogh (see November 2012 *Stone Wall*).

Beginning with the Gettysburg Campaign, Merritt fought at the cavalry battle of Brandy Station and wounded General Robert E. Lee's son Rooney in a one-on-one



Captain Wesley Merritt at Brandy Station.

saber duel while the rest of the Union Cavalry withdrew from the field. He fought at the battles of Upperville, Middleburg, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Cold Harbor, Trevalian Station, Opequan, Third Winchester, Cedar Creek, Tom's Brook, Valley Campaign, Waynesboro, Five Forks, and the Appomattox Campaign.

Merritt was assigned to General Sheridan in the fall of 1864 and became his right-hand man in the Valley Campaign. After Third Winchester, he received a brevet major general commission. He was one of three officers to be arranged for Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

After the surrender at Appomattox, Merritt stayed in



This early 1865 photo shows Gen. Phil Sheridan standing at left, along with his chief-of-staff Brig. Gen. James Forsyth, and cavalry commanders Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Brig. Gen. Thomas Devin, and Maj. Gen. George A. Custer.

the U.S. Army and served for 40 years, until 1900. His brevet rank of major general was reduced to colonel after the Civil War. In June 1865 he was appointed commander of the Cavalry Forces of the Military Division of the Southwest. He led the Cavalry on a 600-mile march from July 9 - August 11, 1865, from Shreveport, LA, to San Antonio, TX.

On July 28, 1866, he commanded the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and was sent to Fort Davis, TX in July 1867. On July 1, 1876, he commanded the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry at the Battle of Slim Buttes in the Indian Wars, during the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions.

On January 13, 1879, Merritt served as a member of a court of inquiry formed to delve into the behavior of Ma-



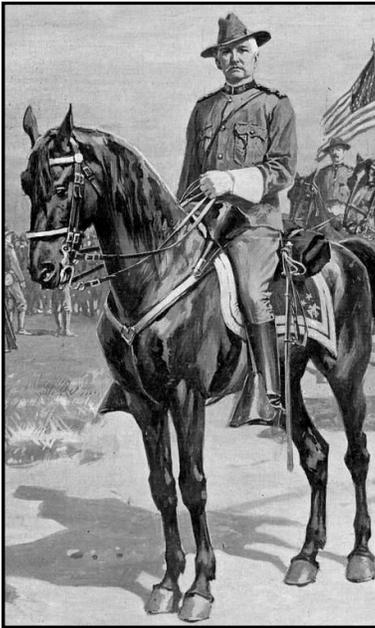
Gen. Wesley Merritt in 1889

major Marcus Reno of the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry at the Battle of Little Big Horn. After serving on the frontier, he became superintendent of West Point, serving from 1882 to 1887. In 1887, he was promoted to brigadier general and in 1895 to major general.

Still in the army in 1898, Merritt departed

(con't on page 8)

## Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 7)



Gen. Merritt in the Philippines.

for the Philippines to fight in the Spanish-American War. Following the fall of Manila, he became the first military governor of the Philippines. He was relieved in August 1898 to attend peace negotiations in Paris, which resulted in the Treaty of Paris. After a long and distinguished military career, Merritt retired on June 16, 1900, as commander of the Department of the East.

General Merritt would marry twice.

His first wife was Caroline Warren, whom he married in Germany in May 1871. Caroline accompanied her husband to Fort Leavenworth, some of the frontier stations, and St. Paul, MN. She was with him when he was superintendent of West Point. After a marriage of 22 years, Caroline died in 1893 at Fort Monroe of kidney disease. Five years later, Merritt took a second wife, 27-year-old Laura Williams. They were married on October 28, 1898, in Chicago. Following her widowhood, Laura would marry a second general, Wilber E. Wilder, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor during the Indian Wars. General Merritt had no children with either wife, so no direct descendants exist.

General Merritt wrote no memoirs about his life experiences. He did contribute articles to the military and magazines. He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the



Gen. Merritt's grave stone at West Point.

Photo by Janet Greentree

United States on June 7, 1890. His insignia number was 8010.

General Merritt died of arteriosclerosis on December 3, 1910, at age 74 at his home in Natural Bridge, Virginia. Laura Williams Merritt had him buried at West Point, next to Caroline, who loved their time at West Point so much. The train carrying his body from Virginia to West Point missed its connection at Weehawken, NJ, so a special locomotive brought the body to West Point after 5 p.m. Due to the late hour and the bitter cold, no service was held at the West Point Chapel. The body was buried by lamplight with full military honors with the full student body attending.

**NOTE:** *Ms. Rebelle's hobby is traveling the country finding and honoring the graves of our 1,008 Civil War generals. So far, she has located and photographed 412 - 169 Confederate and 243 Union. You may contact her at [jlqtree@erols.com](mailto:jlqtree@erols.com).*

## Jackson at Centreville – (con't from page 5)

the second battle of Manassas. It began at an undistinguished rural location called Brawner's farm, a place that quickly entered into military history.

Because he wanted to avoid fighting at Centreville, Gen. Jackson provoked the bloody beginning to a battle which would rage for the better part of two more days. By the time the Second Manassas campaign ended, more than 25,000 soldiers had been killed or wounded.

The heights of Centreville that had troubled Jackson before the battle played a role in the battle's aftermath. Pope's defeated forces regrouped there to block Lee's advance prior to withdrawing to the defenses of Washington.

*Karl Reiner is the author of "Remembering Fairfax County, Virginia," published by the History Press in 2006.*



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### "Honoring Those Who Served During the Civil War"

Mary Lipsey, a docent for both the American History Museum of the Smithsonian and the National Archives, and former President of the Fairfax County Cemetery Preservation Association, will present the Forum, "Honoring Those Who Served During the Civil War" at the Fairfax Station Railroad Museum on Wednesday, April 20 at 7:30 p.m. The Museum is located at 11200 Fairfax Station Road in Fairfax Station, VA.

During the Civil War, thousands of known and unknown soldiers, both Union and Confederate, were hastily buried in shallow graves on the battlefields. In 1862, the U.S. Congress authorized the purchase of land for the establishment of cemeteries for those who died fighting on behalf of the U.S. As a result, fourteen national cemeteries were created, including Arlington National Cemetery.

The Forum is free and open to the public. Doors open at 7 p.m. Visit: [www.fairfax-station.org](http://www.fairfax-station.org), [www.facebook.com/FFXSRR](http://www.facebook.com/FFXSRR), or call: 703-425-9225 for more information.

### Manassas Museum Events:

#### Liberia Plantation Tours (8601 Portner Avenue, Manassas, Va)

May 29 through September 4; Sundays at noon—Free:

See Liberia Plantation, the 1825 home used by Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War and visited by Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. See Civil War graffiti that recently has been discovered.

#### Civil War Camp

June 28 - July 1; Civil War—9 a.m.-2 p.m.; \$135/ages 9-13:

For four days immerse yourself in Civil War life. Learn how science and math applications changed the course of the war and our nation's history, and experiment with technology that was developed then and is still used today .

#### Civil War Weekend

August 26 - 28—Free

The popular annual event features living history, a re-enactment of the 1862 burning of Manassas Junction, and fun for the entire family. Don't miss keynote speaker John Hennessy, Chief Historian at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, and the Civil War mourning exhibit .

#### Cemetery Tours

October 7 & 21; 8 p.m.; \$5/person (9317 Center Street, Manassas, Va)

Have you ever wondered if anyone famous is buried in the Manassas Cemetery? Have you ever wondered about how the Confederate Cemetery was established? Experience this walking tour and hear about the final resting place of many fascinating people.

To purchase tickets visit [Echoes Online Store](#), call 703-368-1873 or visit *Echoes*, the Manassas Museum store for tickets. Museum Address: 9101 Prince William Street, Manassas, VA 20110

## Captain Andrew Cowan at Gettysburg - and After

by Tim Duskin

Captain Andrew Cowan commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> New York Independent Battery at the Battle of Gettysburg. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland on September 29, 1841, and emigrated to the United States, settling in Auburn, New York, where his battery was organized on November 23, 1861.

On July 3, 1863, the third day of the battle, the 1<sup>st</sup> New York Independent Battery was positioned on Cemetery Ridge during Colonel Edward Porter Alexander's artillery barrage that preceded the Pickett-Pettigrew-Trimble assault.

During that bombardment, Col. Alexander saw some Union batteries being pulled away from the line. He may have thought the batteries were being withdrawn. However, this had been done by Major General Henry J. Hunt, the Army of the Potomac's chief of artillery, in order to reinforce the Union infantry elsewhere on the line.

After the bombardment, Major General Alexander S. Webb ordered some artillery batteries into that previously vacated position on Cemetery Ridge. Capt. Cowan's battery of six 3-inch Ordnance Rifles was among them, being positioned near the copse of trees.

As soon as it was, in Cowan's own words, "I saw a body of Confederates appear" and "we opened at once and continued pouring shell upon them till they came within canister range." He observed that the Confederates seemed to be "marching to this copse of trees." They were, and the 1<sup>st</sup> New York Independent Battery met them.

At one point in the attack, the Confederates forced a breach in the Union line. As the Confederates poured in, Cowan heard Confederate Brigadier General James L. Kemper say to his men, "There are the guns, boys, go for them!"

Cowan also saw a "young officer" of the 14<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry jump over the wall "followed by a number of men" and shout "Take the gun!" Cowan's battery was 30 feet away and waiting for them with five of its Ordnance Rifles.

Cowan ordered, "Double canister, 20 feet!" The Battery blew canister directly into the enemy. Cowan also saw Brigadier General Lewis A. Armistead's Confederate brigade charge the Union line, and said that he thought he saw "a hundred of two hundred of his bravest men" follow him. Gen. Armistead was mortally wounded and the charge was repulsed.

By the war's end, Andrew Cowan had risen to the

rank of colonel. After the war, Cowan established the firm of Andrew Cowan & Co. in Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived until his death on August 23, 1919.

Two years earlier, in 1917, the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) held a reunion in Washington, D.C. The United States had just entered World War I, and they were there in the nation's capital to show support for their country. Col. Cowan was also there at the reunion. On that occasion, he said to UCV Commander George P. Harrison:

"We saw your southern battle flag on a hundred battle fields. It was borne with honor through the war; it was furled with honor at the end. As long as red blood flows in your veins, you will cherish its noble and tender memories in your hearts. We honor you more for that. American valor, proved on the battle fields of the Civil War, is the glorious heritage of our sons and our country's pride."

Sources used:

Allen C. Guelzo, *Gettysburg: The Last Invasion*. 2013. Borzoi Books, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Edmund J. Raus, Jr., *A Generation on the March: The Union Army at Gettysburg*. 1996. Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications.

John M. Coski, *The Confederate Battle Flag: America's Most Embattled Emblem*. 2005. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

### The Bull Run Civil War Round Table's Newest Recruits!

Here's a grateful "Huzzah!"  
for these folks who have  
recently joined the BRCWRT:

- ◆ Martin Johnson
- ◆ Tom Wait

# Explore your Park: Historic Cemeteries at Bristoe



## Friday, May 13, 2016

### 7pm

### Free; donations are encouraged



Join local historians on a one hour walking tour exploring the various historical cemeteries that remain at Bristoe Station Battlefield, and the location of some that were relocated.



Please dress for the weather and wear comfortable walking shoes.

For more information please call: 703-366-3049.



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**BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

***The Stone Wall***

**P.O. Box 2147**

**Centreville, VA 20122**

**2016 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. Family—\$25. Student (age 22 and under)—FREE.**

**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**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_

**CITY** \_\_\_\_\_ **STATE** \_\_\_\_\_ **ZIP** \_\_\_\_\_

**PHONE** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-MAIL** \_\_\_\_\_