



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXIII, Issue 8, OCTOBER 2016

HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR WILLIAM BACKUS SPEAKS ON THE "BATTLE OF BRISTOE STATION - OCTOBER 14, 1863" AT OCTOBER 13th MEETING

The Battle of Bristoe Station was fought on October 14, 1863, at Bristoe Station, Virginia, between Union forces under Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren and Confederate forces under Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill. It the culmination of the Union's Bristoe Campaign. The Confederates' hasty counter-attack by Hill on the Union rear guard at the railroad station presaged the

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

7 p.m. Centreville Library

THURSDAY, October 13, 2016

GUEST SPEAKERS:

HISTORIAN WILLIAM BACKUS

TOPIC:

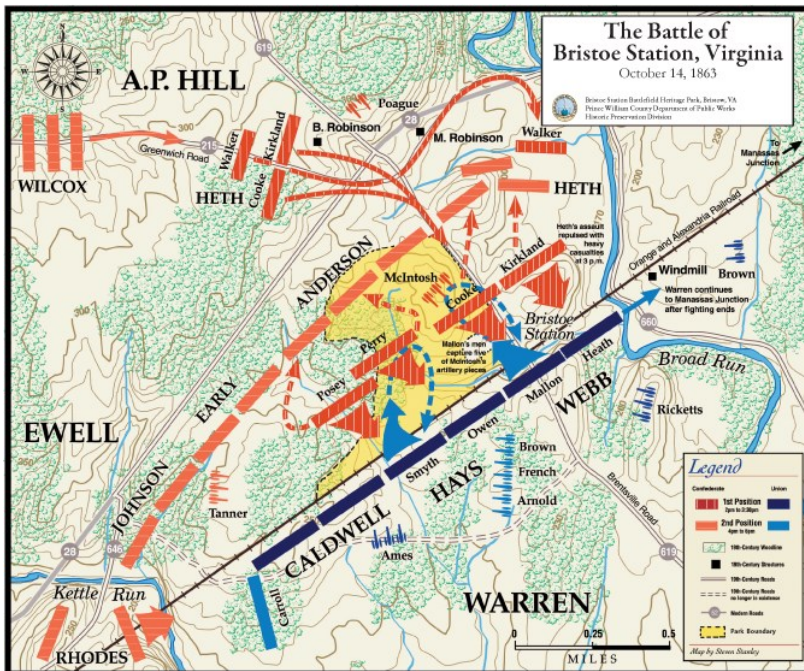
**"BATTLE OF
BRISTOE STATION"**

Civil War sites in Northern Virginia, including the Prince William Historic Preservation Division (alongside his wife Paige). He is the Historic Site Manager at Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, as well as the Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre. Bill also has worked for the National Park Service at Vicksburg National Military Park and Petersburg National Battlefield.

A native of Connecticut, Bill Backus graduated from the University of Mary Washington with a bachelor's degree in Historic Preservation.

In 2015, Bill and Robert Orrison co-authored "A Want of Vigilance: The Bristoe Station Campaign." The book traces the campaign from the armies' camps around Orange and Culpeper, northwest through the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains and along the vital railroad route (to Centreville and back) in a back-and-forth game of cat and mouse.

Come on out at 5 p.m. prior to the start of the lecture to meet Bill for dinner at Carrabba's Italian Restaurant, 5805 Trinity Pkwy., Centreville, VA 20120: (703) 266-9755.



The Battle of Bristoe Station (or "A.P. Hill's Folly"), fought on Oct. 14, 1863, will be the topic of the next lecture at the BRCWRT.

setting of strategy for both sides in 1864, marking this local battle as one of importance to the prosecution of the future overland campaign.

Bill Backus is currently working for multiple

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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 **November 2016** issue, e-mail articles by 9 a.m., Monday, October 24, to Nadine Mironchuk at: nadine1861@hotmail.com

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


**- PLACE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN
THE STONE WALL -**

UPCOMING MEETINGS

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"

 <p>CHRONOLOGY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN FAIRFAX COUNTY PART I</p> <p>EDWARD T. WENZEL</p>	<p>Get your copy of Ed Wenzel's great</p> <p>Chronology of the Civil War</p> <p>For sale at the Bull Run Civil War Round Table meetings</p> <p>Or online at:</p> <p>www.bullruncwrt.org</p>
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The President's Column

By Mark A. Trbovich

Bull Run Civil War Round Table Members,

Fall has arrived in Northern Virginia and the leaves are starting to change, but the BRCWRT is not changing its winning format of presenting outstanding speakers every month. This is certainly my favorite time of the year, and I look forward to enjoying the great outdoors before the winter chill sets in.

The summer was an excellent season for the BRCWRT, as we hosted our favorite guest in August – National Park Service Historian Emeritus Ed Bearss – followed in September with Historian Jon Hickox. Both presentations were heavily attended and were outstanding in every way. Ed's lecture on



NPS Historian Emeritus Ed Bearss visited the BRCWRT for the August meeting.

Photo by Gwen Wytenbach

the Second Manassas Campaign took us on a long trip from the Rappahannock to the Manassas battlefield, providing us with detailed strategy on both sides. As always, his entertaining lecture style made the evening memorable for all 120 folks who attended.

We'll see you next year, Ed.

September brought us Jon Hickox, whose lecture on the "Civil War History of the Bull Run Winery" was both entertaining and informative. Jon brought relics from the grounds of the winery and other local spots, which he has dug up through the years. His PowerPoint presentation described the winery property, the houses on it, and how its location fit into the Battles of Bull Run. What a great presentation that was. We are so happy to be visiting Jon's winery on Oct 9th for our first BRCWRT Picnic. Can't wait!

This month, we will have historian and author William Backus present "The Battle of Bristoe Station, fought October 14, 1863." He will be bringing along copies of his new book, coauthored with BRCWRT member Rob Orrison. Please make every effort to make this lecture about a battlefield to which the BRCWRT has given its full support to preserve.

October is also the first month of the Round Table's process for the 2017 election of officers, according to our by-laws. We will be bringing you information regarding this matter at the meeting. Voting on the 2017 BRCWRT roster of officers will take place at the December 2017 meeting. We are happy to report that John De Pue and Ed Wenzel will head up our nominating committee this year.

Our membership drive concluded months ago, but I encourage everyone to continue to steer interested folks to join the Round Table at our Web site, or at the next meeting. I am always encouraging a 'youth movement' here at the BRCWRT, ensuring that a future generation of Civil War historians and preservationists will emerge to continue our proud traditions for the next 25 years.

The BRCWRT is so glad to be included as a consultant for the proposed new cell phone tower near the Signal Hill memorial in Manassas Park. Blake Myers and Kimball Brace are heading up the BRCWRT efforts to assist the Prince William County Historic Commission in keeping the view shed from this important Civil War historic site clear of distractions that can impinge on interpreting the landscape rolling out from that historic hill. We will keep you informed as we get more details in future meetings.

The BRCWRT is actively working with

(con't on page 12)



Jon Hickox, owner of the Bull Run Winery, spoke at the September meeting of the BRCWRT. He displayed several Civil War artifacts dug from his property.

Photo by Janet Greentree



THE BOOK CORNER



By **Ralph G. Swanson**

The novels of the Civil War have largely been neglected by *The Book Corner*. That shall change in the post-sesquicentennial. A typical historical novel interweaves fictional characters and story lines with true events; an excellent one can be a delightful, and instructive, break from our nonfiction reading.

The name Shaara has long been prominent in Civil War historical fiction. Jeffrey Shaara ably continues the tradition of his father, the late Michael Shaara (of *Killer Angles* fame), with a long list of titles. *A Chain of Thunder* (Ballantine Books, 2013), is his novel of the battle for Vicksburg in the summer of 1863. *Thunder* stands out for its moving treatment of the hardships faced by the civilian population trapped in the besieged city, as well as the military elements of the Vicksburg campaign.

It is for the historical novelist to humanize history, usually grafting one or a few fictional characters and events onto the historical action. The fictional elements carry the human drama, tragedy, and triumphs that allow today's readers to identify with and be moved by that history. Shaara does this well in *Thunder* without overdoing the fictional aspects. Will Lucy Spence find true love with her mysterious Lieutenant among the growing hardships of Vicksburg? The budding romance of the young folks represents the hope and future of the south, as well as our nation.

Shaara actually introduces only one fictional character into *Thunder* and you will be surprised as to who that is. An informative Afterword reveals all, adding interesting biographical information on the key players. Because real people largely populate his novel (people who left behind letters, diaries and published books) Shaara must be careful with his interpretations of the dialogue and the emotions that roil their minds. Shaara knows his history and does not speculate excessively.

A Chain of Thunder is much more than a mere romance novel. Shaara is faithful to history, giving considerable attention to Grant's overland campaign to seize Vicksburg and Confederate efforts to block

him. Battles around Jackson, at Champion Hill, and along the Big Black River build tension toward the climatic events in Vicksburg. Shaara even includes battle maps that are as detailed and informative as any found in the non-fiction treatments.

Grant would undoubtedly have preferred to meet his adversary in open field battle, but Confederate General John C. Pemberton's retreat into the city made siege warfare necessary and placed civilian non-combatants directly into the line of fire for perhaps the first time in this war. You will feel the grit and grime of living in a hillside cave as you read this novel.

Thunder reminds us again of a number of interesting strategic questions regarding the battle for Vicksburg. For example, why did Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston refuse to attack Grant? With Pemberton's forces entrenched in the city and Johnston ranging to the east, it would seem an ideal opportunity to crush Grant in a Confederate vise. The one thing an army commander feared most was an attack in his rear. If supply lines could be blocked, an army would quickly become ineffective. A fight on two fronts would immediately halve the effective strength of any force. Yet Johnston delayed, requesting reinforcements that did not exist and arguing with Richmond over his command prerogatives, until it was too late and Pemberton had surrendered.

But other issues were significant as well: Johnston's inability to communicate with Pemberton on attack plans, Grant's superior strength, and perhaps most important, Johnston's continuing disputes with Confederate President Davis, who insisted, against Johnston's advice, that Vicksburg be defended.

No less significant is the question of the overall strategic value of Vicksburg itself. Lincoln, Grant and Davis thought it vital to the war effort. Johnston, no amateur in the arts and sciences of war, disagreed. He repeatedly ordered Pemberton to evacuate his army ahead of Grant's arrival. How should we view the wartime importance of the city?

John C. Pemberton, certainly no military genius, is the tragic character of this drama. He chooses to obey the wishes of his president, Jefferson Davis, and defend Vicksburg, rather than obey Johnston, his

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PRESERVATION REPORT

BY BLAKE MYERS

Preservation Update

City of Alexandria and Confederate Memorials and Street Names

During their September 17th Public Meeting, the Alexandria City Council received public comments and acted on recommendations submitted on August 17th by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names. Below is a synopsis of City Council actions:

1. Jefferson Davis Highway. The Council accepted the Ad Hoc Group's recommendation and voted to direct the City Staff to begin the process of changing the name of Jefferson Davis Highway within the City of Alexandria. The new name of this approximately 0.5 mile stretch of U.S. Route 1 was left to be determined.

2. Street Names. The Council accepted the Ad Hoc Group's recommendation that residents who desire a street name change use the existing City process for renaming streets. This process includes the following procedural steps: request submitted to City; staff research, assessment, analysis and recommendation; Planning Commission assessment, analysis and recommendation; City Council decision.

3. Appomattox Statue. The Council did not accept the Ad Hoc Group's recommendation to leave the statue in its current location; the Council instead voted to direct the City Staff to begin the processes to work with the local UDC Chapter (Appomattox Statue owner) and the Virginia State Legislature to move the statue out of the street and to the corner of Prince and Washington Streets (this location is to the right/front of the Lyceum as one faces the Lyceum). Few specifics associated with this Council action were discussed, as Council members clearly understood the significant hurdles involved: 1) the City does not own the Appomattox Statue, and 2) removing or relocating the statue without the consent of the Virginia state legislature is prohibited by Virginia state law.

The Mary Custis Lee - 17th Virginia Regiment Chapter #7 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) is the owner of the Appomattox Statue, and does not support moving it.

The Alexandria Times conducted an on-line poll during

the week following the Council's decision. The poll question: **Do you agree with city council's decision to request the relocation of the "Appomattox" statue from the intersection of Prince and South Washington streets to the nearby Lyceum?**

The results were Yes – 10% (24); No – 90% (210)

Proposed Cellular Communications Tower at Signal Hill Park

Milestone Communications is in discussions and planning with the municipality of Manassas Park for the installation of a cellular communication tower (monopole) in Signal Hill Park located along Signal View Drive. Several interested parties, including Prince William County's Historical Commission, Prince William County's Planning Department, the Manassas National Battlefield Park and the BRCWRT are involved in the ongoing discussions to mitigate the potential impacts of the proposed monopole.

Of primary concern is the proposed monopole location's impact on the historical view shed from the 1861 signal station located on what is now known as Signal Hill (in 1861 known as Wilcoxon Hill) toward the 1861 signal station sites located at Yorkshire, the Van Pelt House on Matthews Hill and Centreville.

Subsequent to a June 2nd meeting at Signal Hill Park with the interested parties, Milestone Communications conducted a new line-of-sight profile view assessment from Signal Hill through the proposed monopole location. Milestone Communications provided the new profiles to the interested parties on August 25th, and conducted a teleconference on September 23rd to discuss the new profiles. During the teleconference the interested parties reiterate their primary concern of mitigating the monopole's impact on the historical view shed, and indicated that the PWC Historical Commission was in the process of developing potential mitigation strategies.

BRCWRT, in a *Consulting Party Status*, continues to work with the other interested parties and the city of Manassas Park to develop viable strategies to mitigate the adverse impact of the proposed monopole location.

Stay tuned for future developments.

George Mason University (GMU)

Ox Road/Braddock Road Intersection (Farr's Crossroads) Redoubt & Corduroy Road (Ox Road) - BRCWRT remains engaged and continues to monitor these two

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CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

Lt. General Richard Heron Anderson, CSA

By Janet Greentree



Borough House Plantation (Hill Crest) near Statesburg in Sumter County, South Carolina.



Lt. Gen. Richard Heron Anderson, CSA.

Ms. Rebelle is deviating from her own self-imposed, hard and fast rule of not profiling “my generals” unless I have personally found their graves. This time, my general’s resting place was visited by my daughter and son-in-law, Lisa and Paul Tully, who were on an anniversary trip from Charleston to Savannah. They casually mentioned that they were going to check out Beaufort, SC, on the way to Savannah. My first thought was that there were two Civil War Generals buried there whom I have yet to visit. They were less than enthusiastic to seek out the graveyard/burial sites I asked them to visit on my behalf, but the next day I received a picture of each general’s grave in a text message from my daughter (the other being Brig. Gen. Stephen Elliot, Jr.). Hey, Paul - this is your finder’s fee: mention in a very popular newsletter! As you can see, I’m so appreciative.

Richard Heron Anderson, like a lot of his fellow generals, descended from family that was in the Revolutionary War. He was named after his grandfather, Richard Anderson, who fought in that war. His parents were Dr. William Wallace Anderson and Mary Jane MacKensie. Anderson was born at Borough House Plantation (Hill Crest) near Statesburg in Sumter County, South Carolina, on October 7, 1821. The house has an illustrious past as well, in that it was Lord Cornwallis’ headquarters in 1780 and

Nathaniel Greene’s headquarters in 1781. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

As the son of a plantation owner, he excelled at riding, hunting, and outdoor sports. He also was known for being modest. His friends called him “Old Dick.” He would later be called “Fighting Dick” when he was in the Army. The Honorable Joel R. Poinsett recommended him for an appointment to West Point. Anderson graduated 40th out of 56 in the class of 1842. Seventeen future generals were members of his class – seven Union (John Newton, William Rosecrans, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, George Sykes, Henry Eustis, and John Pope). Ten became Confederate generals – Gustavus Smith, Mansfield Lovell, Alexander Stewart, Martin Smith, Daniel Hill, Napoleon Dana, Martin Luther Smith, Lafayette Laws, Earl Van Dorn, and James Longstreet. He graduated as a brevet second lieutenant with the 1st United States Dragoons. His first duty station was at the Cavalry School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

He served during the Mexican war and fought at Vera Cruz, earning a citation for gallant and meritorious conduct in combat. He also fought at Contreras, Molino del Rey, San Agustin, and the capture of Mexico City. A gold sword was presented to him by the State of South Carolina, inscribed: “To Captain Richard Heron Anderson, a man of gallant conduct in service at Vera Cruz, Churubusco, Molina del Rey, Mexico.” After the Mexican War, he was sent back to Carlisle, PA, from 1849-1852 for recruiting duties. He

(con’t on page 7)

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 6)

served at many Western forts such as Forts Gibson, Washita, Graham, McKavett, San Antonio, Riley, and Kearny. He participated in the Utah War of 1858-1859.

When the South seceded from the Union, he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate Army on January 28, 1861, as a colonel with the 1st South Carolina Infantry Regiment. After Fort Sumter was taken, he was given command of Charleston Harbor by General P.G.T. Beauregard. Anderson was promoted to brigadier general on July 19, 1861, and transferred to Pensacola, FL. He incurred a wound to his left elbow at the battle of Santa Rosa Island on October 9, 1861.

After recovering from his wound, he fought in the Peninsula Campaign at the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Seven Days, and Glendale. He was promoted to major general on July 14, 1862, and given command of General Benjamin Huger's division. Anderson fought with Longstreet's corps at Second Bull Run. His unit engaged the Union line around Henry House Hill. In the Maryland Campaign, he was the commander of the action at the sunken road, Bloody Lane, at the Confederate center. He was wounded in his thigh and left the battle. General Roger Pryor took over his command. After Chancellorsville (and Stonewall Jackson's death), he was assigned to the new Third Corps and later assigned to General George Pickett's Division, which brings us to Gettysburg.

Anderson was a Division commander at Gettysburg. He was third in line in the march formation and crossed the Potomac River on June 24, 1863. After reaching Hagerstown, Chambersburg and Fayetteville, the Army rested until July 1st. On the first day after going through Cashtown, his men formed on Herr's Ridge. Lee ordered him to stay in reserve with Pender's Division. On July 2nd, he was on Seminary Ridge, to the right of Pender, facing Cemetery Hill and parallel to the Emmitsburg Road. General Anderson has a marker on Cross Avenue in the Rose Woods noting his position, at a trail that used to be

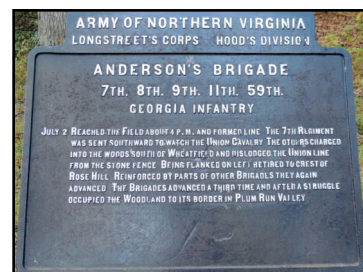
the old trolley line.

On the third day, his Division was positioned on West Confederate Avenue next to the Brigades of Wilcox, Perry, Wright, Posey, and Malone. General Longstreet was on his right. Anderson took no active part in the battle. He was ordered to be ready to render assistance or to take advantage of any success gained. He was about ready to move when General Longstreet stopped him, as the famous assault on Cemetery Ridge's Copse of Trees had failed. He stayed in position until 3:30 p.m., at which time his men covered the retreat of Pickett's Charge. Anderson has a large marker, befitting a lieutenant general and division commander, on West Confederate Avenue, next to the Florida Monument.

After crossing back over the Potomac River following the battle, he arrived in Culpeper, VA, on July 25th, fighting in several skirmishes along the way. A total of 2,266 men from his Division were lost or killed in the Gettysburg Campaign. Of those men 2,115 were lost at Gettysburg.

In his report of the Division's actions at Gettysburg, he said in part: "The conduct of the troops under my command, was in the highest degree praise-worthy and commendable throughout the campaign. Obedient to the orders of the commanding general, they

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Anderson Brigade marker on Cross Avenue near old trolley line trail.

Photo by Janet Greentree



Above, Anderson's Gettysburg marker on West Confederate Ave. between Lee's Statue and Berdan Ave.

Photo by Lisa Tully

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 7)

refrained from taking into their own hands retaliation upon the enemy for the inhuman wrongs and outrages inflicted upon them, in the wanton destruction of their property and homes... In a land of plenty, they often suffered hunger and want. One-fourth of their number marched ragged and barefoot through towns in which it was well ascertained that the merchants had concealed supplies of clothing. In battle they lacked none of the courage and spirit which has ever distinguished the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia and if complete success did not end their efforts, their failure cannot be laid upon their shortcomings, but must be recognized and accepted, as the will and decree of the almighty disposer of human affairs."

In addition to the above battles, he fought at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, First Deep Bottom, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek. He was promoted to Lieutenant General on May 31, 1865. Anderson was left without a command after Sailor's Creek and so proceeded home to South Carolina. He was pardoned on September 27, 1865, but there is no record of his parole.

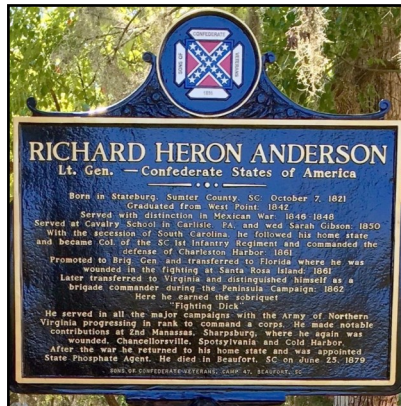
At Cold Harbor, General Lee asked how he was getting on. Anderson replied: "Give my compliments to General Lee and tell him I have just repulsed the enemy's 13th charge – what determination!"

Richard Anderson married Sarah Gibson in 1850. The couple had two children. Sarah died in 1872, and he then married Martha Mellett Moore on December 24, 1874.

After the war, life for him was nothing like it was before the war. He was 45 years old and had spent 23 years of his life being an officer in the Army. He tried being a planter in Statesburg for two years but ended up filing bankruptcy. He then worked as a day laborer with the railroad. The president of the South Carolina Railroad, W.J. Magrath, gave

him a better job as an agent, from 1868-1878. His last job was as a phosphate state inspector for South Carolina in 1879.

He died in Beaufort, South Carolina at age 57 on June 26, 1879, and is buried in the St. Helena's Episcopal Church cemetery there.



The day of his passing was a hot one; Anderson had stopped by the Beaufort Crescent newspaper office to speak to the editor. He had a sack of lemons with him that he intended to make into lemonade to cool off. The newspaper office was notified within an hour of his

Above, left, Anderson's gravestone in Beaufort, SC; at left, enlargement of the plaque atop the gravestone.

Photos by Lisa Tully

departure that the general had died of apoplexy (stroke).

His funeral was held the next day at 6 p.m. Dr. R.R. Sams, the color-bearer of the South Carolina Beaufort Artillery, carried the gold sword presented to Anderson by the State of South Carolina for his services in the Mexican War. Dr. John Kershaw presided at the funeral. Dr. Kershaw fought with him at Sailor's Creek. In their obituary, the Camden, SC Journal said in part: "The great man is no more. He sleeps his last long sleep. He has travelled that road from whence no traveler returns. But in the walks of life, while here with us, he has left his footprints, and indeed are they worthy of emulation and pattern..... Brave as a Paladin of old, gentle and modest

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Join us in supporting
the upcoming
**BRCWRT
Silent Auction**

October 9th during the
BRCWRT Picnic at the
Bull Run Winery, Centreville, VA

Be the proud owner of:
"Not a Man Wavered"
by Dale Gallon

All funds raised will go to the
Round Table Scholarship Fund

This glorious print depicting sundown on the second day's fighting at Gettysburg by noted artist Dale Gallon is being auctioned through the generosity of a donor who is a dedicated collector of important Civil War items.

In a smoky hollow just west of Cemetery Ridge, the men of the 1st Minnesota, after charging 300 yards over open ground, stand and hold against Brig. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox's Alabamians. In one of the epic small-unit actions performed in American military history, the Minnesotans suffered 83 percent casualties, but held their ground as night arrived to shroud the field and stay the conclusion of the greatest battle to have taken place on American soil.

President Calvin Coolidge said of the 1st Minnesota action, "In all the history of warfare, this charge had few, if any, equals and no superiors... So as human judgement can determine ... those eight companies of the 1st Minnesota are entitled to rank among the saviors of their country."

The picture is a limited edition color print, signed by Dale Gallon, triple-matted in a handsome wood frame 35" by 29". Good background documentation accompanies the picture, including a Certificate of Authenticity.

The retail price of this collectible print and frame is \$525.

As you know, the funds that are raised through this auction go to support the annual BRCWRT Scholarship; if you have attended the meetings at which the scholarship is awarded, you know that the young men and women who have received a scholarship have been enthusiastic students of Civil War history who may someday fill the ranks of groups like ours, where preservation of historical sites and education about the Civil War is a true mission.

Be generous, and have lots fun bidding on this exemplary piece of military art – remembering that the scholarship provided by the Bull Run Civil War Round Table is a gift that lifts a young mind and heart toward academic achievement and a lifelong devotion to the study of history.



The BRCWRT Tour of Jackson's Flank March of the Second Manassas Campaign: an After Action Report

In the Footsteps of Jackson: The Flank March of August 1862

by Mark Whitenton & Blake Myers

Photos & Map – Jim Lewis, Kim Brace, Blake Myers & Hank Elliot

The August 20, 2016 tour of Jackson's March was the latest installment in the BRCWRT's 25th Anniversary Celebration. There were 12 stops on this tour, not counting the pre-tour lecture at the First Manassas NPS Visitors Center (tour assembly point). The tour was focused on understanding the events preceding the Battle of Second Manassas, not the details of the battle itself, and greatly succeeded in achieving this objective.

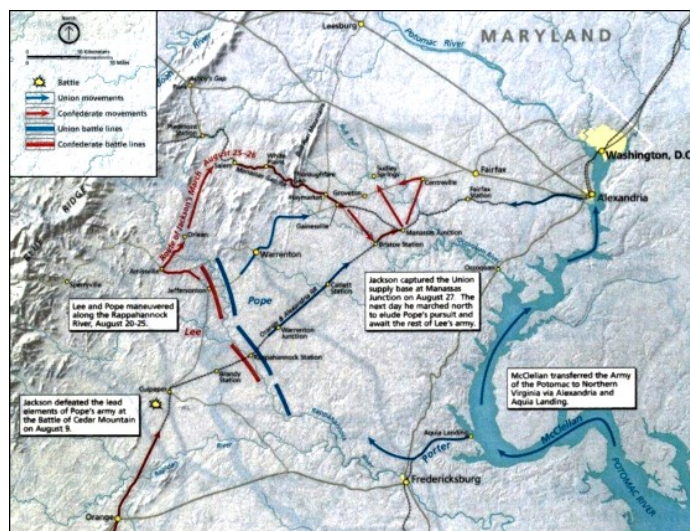
Tour Assembly Point - Manassas Battlefield National Park Visitor Center: The tour began with 23 members of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table in place to hear the opening remarks of National Park Service Ranger Henry (Hank) P. Elliott, who



NPS Ranger Hank Elliott (left) delivers opening remarks at Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis

conducted the tour. Hank educated all participants on the details and the larger context of Maj. Gen. T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson's historic 44-mile march with his 24,000-man "Left Wing" from the southern bank of the Rappahannock around the right flank of Maj. Gen. John Pope's newly formed Army of Virginia, and then east through Thoroughfare Gap to cut Pope's main supply line, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Bristoe Station.



Map depicting the Union forces disposition and Jackson's march.

Map courtesy of Hank Elliott

Stop 1. Warrenton City Cemetery: The tour group gathered at the old-town Warrenton City Cemetery to continue setting the stage for the events of August 1862. Hank explained the strategic situation and context for this campaign. In July 1862, Union Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia (consisting of the three corps commanded by Generals Sigel, Banks, and McDowell -- some 45,000 men) was consolidating in Central Virginia. Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was in the field east of Richmond following the conclusion of the Seven Days Campaign and the end of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. Concerned about Pope's incursion into Central Virginia, especially on the heels of Pope's proclamation upon assuming command of the Army of Virginia and his General Orders #11, on July 13 Lee sent Maj. Gen. Stonewall Jackson with two divisions to contest Pope's advance and to protect the vital railroad hub at Gordonsville. Jackson defeated the lead elements of Pope's Army at the Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9th, and Pope's forces withdrew to an area lying north of the Rapidan River and south of the Rappahannock River. Meanwhile

(con't on page 11)

Second Manassas AAR – (con't from page 10)

the Lincoln Administration had on August 4 ordered McClellan to leave the Peninsula and send two corps (the Fifth and Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, about 20,000 men) to join Pope's Army, and bring the rest of Army of the Potomac to defend Washington City. Lee assessed that Pope's vulnerable position in the "V" formed by the convergence of the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers, with the Rapidan to his front and the Rappahannock to his rear, afforded Lee the opportunity to achieve his strategic objective of clearing Pope's Army out of Central Virginia in advance of the coming harvest. Lee and Maj. Gen. James Longstreet's Right Wing followed Jackson's march towards the Rappahannock River and Pope's Army, leaving the divisions of Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws and Maj. Gen. D.H. Hill to defend Richmond. Unfortunately for Lee, the August 17 action at Vediersville resulted not only in the loss of Maj. Gen. JEB Stuart's plumed hat, but also a copy of Lee's orders for the planned movement. Adequately forewarned, Pope withdrew his army to the north bank of the Rappahannock River.

While the high ground on the north bank of the River provided Pope good defensive terrain, he also had to cover a lot of ground stretching from White Sulfur Springs to Kelly's Ford and protect the route down to Fredericksburg and Aquia Landing, where the Fifth and Ninth Corps were to arrive from the Peninsula to link up with Pope's Army. Lee's window of opportunity to outmaneuver or defeat Pope's isolated forces and achieve his strategic objective was narrowing.

After a presentation of the strategic setting, the tour group visited the grave of Col. John Singleton Mosby and the nearby obelisk monument to the 600



Ben and Bryan Holzer paying homage to John Singleton Mosby at his gravesite. Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis



Above, obelisk monument to the Confederate soldiers; at left, inscription on the obelisk monument. Photos courtesy of Jim Lewis.



Below, names of the here-to-fore unknown Confederate soldiers. Photo courtesy of Kim Brace.



Confederate soldiers who died during the War who are buried here. Hank related that these soldiers had been buried initially in graves marked with wooden planks. During the Union occupation of Warrenton, Federal soldiers used the wooden markers for firewood. As a result, in 1877, the 600 Confederates were reinterred in one large grave as unknowns, with a large white obelisk monument as a memorial.

In the late 1900's, during an archival search of his Confederate ancestry, a descendant came across church records that had been misfiled in the National Archives that, along with other information he had gathered, revealed the names of all but eighty of these "unknown" soldiers. Their names are inscribed in a marble wall surrounding the obelisk monument that was added in 1998 (see photo above). The inscribed

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Preservation Report – (con't from page 5)

projects. There are currently no substantive updates, however we remain in contact with GMU and Friends of the Historic Courthouse for collaborative future planning efforts.

Civil War History at "Farr's Crossroads" - As an outgrowth of our preservation discussions during the past year with GMU officials, BRCWRT members Brian McEnany, Jim Lewis and Blake Myers have been invited by Brian Platt, GMU's History Department Chair, to

conduct a class for GMU history students on the civil war history of Farr's Crossroads. The class, currently under development by Brian McEnany, is scheduled for the afternoon of November 7th and will include on-site instruction and discussion at the historical redoubt site. We are looking forward to this terrific opportunity to work with GMU's History Department and to engage with (and educate) GMU history students!

President's Column – (con't from page 3)

the Alexandria's Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names preservation initiative. Our Preservation leads, Blake Myers and Rob Orrison, have attended the meetings held and reported back to us on their findings. There have been preliminary decisions made by the Board, but none have been finalized. I want to thank all of you who have participated in this process and encourage all to continue to participate, as we want our voices heard. Currently being determined are: the status of the Appomattox statute on South Washington Street – if it will be moved; the name of Jefferson Davis Highway in the City of Alexandria – if that name will change; the names of the many streets within the City that are named after Confederate generals and military leaders – Alexandria already has a name changing policy in place. We will continue to update you as these council hearings progress.

Each month this year we will be selling 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...." Also, the BRCWRT 25th anniversary book will be on sale at meetings and on the Web site.

Our 1st picnic will be held on Sunday, October 9th at the Bull Run Winery, and will a "Bad to the Bone BBQ" (catered), along with many other treats that day. There will also be a silent auction that day of a framed Gettysburg battle Civil War print. The proceeds of this auction will go to the BRCWRT Scholarship Fund. Join us for these lectures and activities, and 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.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



**25th Anniversary
Commemorative
Publication**

Get Your Copy of the BRCWRT 25th Anniversary Commemorative Book!

Now available - the 25th anniversary of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table is here, and this Commemorative Publication will be a "keeper" souvenir of this milestone event!

The book is a trip down *Memory Lane*, featuring the many great accomplishments and events that have been shared by members over the years. Not only will you reminisce about the many wonderful people you've met and enjoyed being with as we all learn so much about history, but you will be proud to see the highlights of all the preservation and education the dedicated members of the BRCWRT have put forward year after year.

Copies are \$15 - visit our Web site (www.bullruncwrt.org) for details regarding online ordering.

BRCWRT 1st Manassas Tour Views Historic Ben Lomond



Pictured at left are the stalwart members who took part in the July 16th BRCWRT tour of First Manassas. The tour took in many of the peripheral sites linked with the battle, which occurred at Bull Run on July 21st, 1863.

In the background, the Ben Lomond Historic Site was built in 1837 and is a prime example of Federal style architecture. This house sits within five miles of the site of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The main house was used as a Confederate hospital during and after the Battle of First Manassas.

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis

The Book Corner – (con't from page 4)

commanding officer. His fate is thereby sealed and his reputation will dissolve in recriminations that will continue into the post-war era.

Jeff Shaara already has a long list of book titles to his name. You can read them in order, or jump in anywhere, as with *A Chain of Thunder*, to enjoy his entertaining perspectives on our great national tragedy.

Until next time, keep reading.

Note: Janet Greentree's excellent article on Harriet Tubman last month has inspired me. With the coming of the "Tubman Twenty," the opening of our new National Museum of African American History and Culture on the Mall, and the disturbing racial events wracking our nation recently, we should circle back to an issue only tangentially covered in prior reading - African-American slavery. In the coming months *The Book Corner* will review some of the excellent literature available surrounding the origins and effects of slavery in our nation. As always, we solicit your recommendations at renataralph@gmail.com.

The Bull Run Civil War Round Table's Newest Recruits! Here's a grateful "Huzzah!" for these folks who have recently joined the BRCWRT:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| ◆ Andrejs Lubkans | ◆ Rolf Madole | ◆ Charles Trefzger |
| ◆ Dominic DeVincenzo | ◆ Bob Peterson | ◆ John Myers |
| ◆ Edward Lewandowski | ◆ Fred Eckstein | |

Second Manassas AAR – (con't from page 11)

names include four privates from Northern Virginia's local regiment, the 17th VA (Inf.).

Stop 2. Jeffersonton Baptist Church: Hank provided the tour group with the interesting history of the town. Jeffersonton is located on the main 19th Century road, known then as Springs Road, connecting Washington City, through Warrenton, to Charlottesville. In the 1830s, the town of



Jeffersonton - platted in 1798, named for Thomas Jefferson - Photo circa 1997-98.

Photo courtesy of Blake Myers

Jeffersonton consisted of 300 citizens, 48 residences, three stores, and three taverns. Nearby, just a short distance up the Springs Road toward Warrenton was the then famous mineral waters resort, known as Warrenton Springs (also known as Fauquier Springs, Fauquier White Sulfur Springs, and White Sulfur Springs). This very popular resort in the early and mid-1800's included a 400-room Fauquier Springs Hotel, which was destroyed by Federal forces (along with the smaller hotel and many other buildings) during 1862.

Hank continued his background for our tour, emphasizing that Lee's objective was to "clear [Pope] out of central Virginia in advance of the harvest". Hank explained that Lee knew Pope had secured the Rappahannock crossings at Kelly's Ford and at Rappahannock Station (today's "Remington"), where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses the Rappahannock. Accordingly, on August 21, Lee sent Stuart's cavalry to investigate possible crossings upstream at Beverly's Ford. However, as Confederate infantry tried to secure Beverly's Ford, Union forces rebuffed them. The next day, Freeman's Ford was tested.

A significant clash between Maj. Gen. John Bell Hood's Division and Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel's forces

resulted in the death of Union Brigade commander Brig. Gen. Henry Bohlen. When the fighting ended around 3:00 pm, each side remained on their respective side of the Rappahannock River. Meanwhile, Lee has sent Stuart with 1500 troopers to Pope's rear to cut the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Stuart did this in his dramatic and successful raid on Catlett Station on August 22 by crossing the Rappahannock River via the "open" Waterloo Bridge, continuing through Warrenton, and on to Catlett Station on August 22. Although successful, a heavy rain prevented the 4th VA Cavalry from burning the railroad bridge across Cedar Run, near Catlett. Late that night, Stuart returned to rejoin Lee's army using much the same route, although he forded the Rappahannock River just south of Waterloo Bridge, which was now occupied by Union forces.

On August 23, with Union forces occupying Waterloo Bridge and knowing the Union Fifth and Ninth Corps are within a day of completing their march from Aquia Landing to Kelly's Ford to link up with Pope, Lee again investigated possible crossings upriver of the bridge.

Fortunately for Lee, Pope's army was not guarding the next possible crossing to the north, Hinson's Mill Ford. Moreover, Jackson's chief engineer, Capt. James Heath Boswell, a native of Fauquier County, was intimately familiar with the local terrain and roads. Boswell suggested a clever, concealed, and circuitous route to get to Thoroughfare Gap.

With Lee and Longstreet' Right Wing now up with Jackson at Jeffersonton by the evening of August 24, Lee holds his famous "War Council" with Jackson, Longstreet, and Stuart around a camp table in an open field somewhere within the vicinity of the Jeffersonton Baptist Church. History only has one fragment from the meeting, since staff was well away from the conference, and that is a record that as Jackson readied to depart, he said "I will be moving within the hour." Although it is not known what hour Jackson was referring to, his Left Wing began its march around 3:00 am on the 24th.

Hank explained that while Mort Kunstler's renowned painting, "I Will Be Moving Within the

(con't on page 15)

Second Manassas AAR – (con't from page 14)



"I'll be moving within an hour" - Mort Kuntsler

Hour," of the War Council correctly includes the Blue Ridge Mountains in the background (see image, above), contemporary letters indicate that Lee's table was in an open field, not on a knoll, as Kuntsler placed it. The only knoll nearby is the one upon which the church sits.

During the War, the Baptist Church looked strikingly similar to the Sully United Methodist Church.



Above - Jeffersonton Baptist Church. Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis.
Below - Sully United Methodist Church c.1861. Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.



A fire after the War destroyed the original Jeffersonton Baptist Church except for the exterior walls and foundation. The present-day church retains the original foundation and exterior walls, and has a porch with columns that was added in the 1920s. Before departing the church grounds, Hank invited us to check out the graves and to see the bullet holes in

one side of the church from a cavalry skirmish fought on October 12, 1863 between the 13th PA Cavalry and elements of the 11th, 12th and 7th VA Cavalry. *On a side note*, one of Blake Myers' great-great-grandfathers -- Private James William Ritter, Co A, 11th VA (Cav.) -- had his dark sorrel horse shot out from under him during this skirmish.

Stop 3. Hinson's Mill Ford Road: The tour group disembarked at Mayhugh's Grocery Store and CITGO gas station on Route 211 (just west of the Grey Ghost Winery near Amissville) to see the vestiges of Hinson's Mill Ford Road off of today's Route 211. In this very brief stop, Hank showed us



Above, Hinson's Mill Ford Rd. today. Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis.
Below, Hinson's Ford c. unknown - CWT marker.



the route where Jackson's Left Wing came up from the un-guarded Hinson's Mill Ford across the Rappahannock (the crossing site is privately owned and not accessible to the general public), as they

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Second Manassas AAR – (con't from page 15)

marched from Jeffersonton early on August 25th to continue through Amissville, then marching north to Orlean, and on to Salem. Hank added that Jackson's Wing, including infantry, cannon, and supply wagons, stretched more than six miles. Hank told us that Jackson sent couriers to be captured and left around copies of orders giving false information that the Left Wing was on its way down the Valley to threaten the Capital City. [Historians record that Pope believed the reports that Jackson was moving toward the Shenandoah Valley and did not pose an immediate threat.]

Stop 4. Waterloo Bridge: We disembarked our comfortable conveyances and walked to the Waterloo Bridge, a local landmark Hank told us was built in 1879 and closed to vehicular traffic in 2014. This is the location of the Civil War era bridge, Hank



Above - viewing the crossing at Waterloo Bridge; below - overlooking the Rappahannock River.

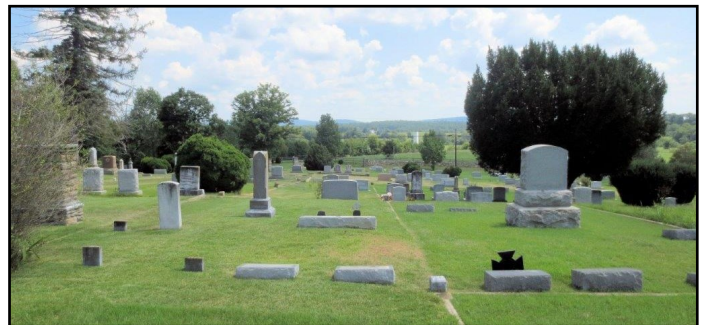
Photos courtesy of Jim Lewis



continued, that Stuart used on August 22 to cross the Rappahannock River on his way to Catlett Station. Pope's forces burned the bridge on August 25th, rendering the crossing unusable by Jackson. Round Table members learned that the original bridge was located next to the entrance of Carter's Run into the up-

per Rappahannock, which also provided the entrance to the Rappahannock Canal. That canal, constructed between 1829 and 1849, had 33 locks (of which 15 were wooden), and 20 dams. The Rappahannock Canal provided a means of transporting heavy goods past the shallows and rapids of the Rappahannock River all the way to the port of Fredericksburg, the fall line of the Rappahannock River. However, the completion of Orange and Alexandria Railroad in 1854 contributed to the canal's unprofitability, and it declared bankruptcy in 1853. An interesting note is that the City of Fredericksburg retains ownership of the land on the north bank of the Rappahannock along the length of the old canal and has established several public areas.

Stop 5. Orlean Cemetery: The town of Orlean, part of the "Free State of Virginia" during post-Colonial times, lies on the road from Amissville to Salem (now called "Marshall", which was the capital of the "Free State of Virginia") in the valley



View from the cemetery.

Photos courtesy of Jim Lewis

between the Blue Ridge and the Bull Run Mountains. Capt. Boswell's route offered excellent protection from observation by Pope's army, especially with the assistance of Stuart's cavalry providing a screen to the east along the line of march. Jackson's Left Wing passed through Orlean during the first day of the march (August 25), but continued on to Salem. Late the next day (August 26th), Longstreet's 28,000-man Right Wing and General Lee reach Orlean, where they bivouacked. Lee and Longstreet had dinner on the night of August 26 and breakfast the next morning at the home of Charles Marshall's relatives, who lived nearby. Charles was a great-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall and served on Lee's personal staff as his assistant adjutant general/

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Second Manassas AAR – (con't from page 16)

secretary.

Stop 6. Thumb Run Baptist Church: The present-day church, built in the 1840's, lies along Jackson's line of march to Salem (present-day



Thomas Thumb Baptist Church.
Photos courtesy of Jim Lewis

Marshall). Jackson was still pushing his men forward past this church late on the 25th. Hank read from soldiers' letters describing Jackson as "standing on a large rock outcropping" near the church, complimenting his men on their marching and resolve, and encouraging them to keep going.

Stop 7. Marshall Methodist Church: The tour group stopped briefly to hear that both wings passed through Salem – Jackson on August 25 and



Above - Marshall Methodist Church. Below - Lee's narrow escape historical marker.

Longstreet on August 27. It was here on the 27th that Lee, riding at the head of the Right Wing, was surprised by and almost captured by some of

Photos courtesy of Jim Lewis



Buford's cavalry.

Sending Lee back down the road to the main column, Lee's staff officers and aides formed a skirmish line across the road, causing the Union cavalry soldiers to withdraw. As the tour left Marshall, Hank pointed out the stone marker down the street commemorating the field where Col. John Mosby disbanded his partisan

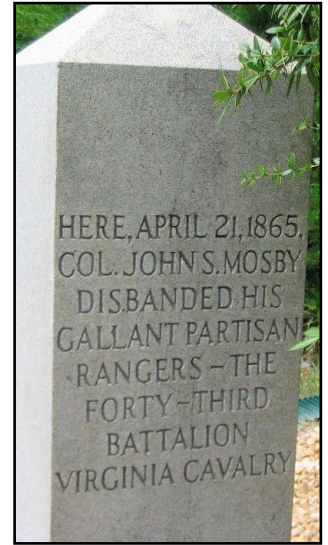
rangers in April 1865.

Stop 8. Northern Fauquier Community Park: Finally, a welcome

lunch break, although many of us had been eating our brown-bagged lunches along the way. Most importantly, Hank had a short time to rest his voice.

Stop 9. Church of Our Savior and Little Georgetown Cemetery: Jackson finally halted his tired but determined soldiers when they reached The Plains, located just west of Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountains. Hank explained that accounts of the long day's march on August 25 vary -- some say it was 24 miles, others that it was 26. In any case, it was a stunning achievement given the poor roads and hilly terrain.

Stop 10. Thoroughfare Gap & Chapman's/Beverly Mill: As tour members gathered at the now-burned-out mill situated on the eastern edge of Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountains, Hank described how Jackson passed through the Gap virtually unopposed on the morning of August 26. The next day, Longstreet was not so lucky, as several



Mosby's Stone where he disbanded his command.

Photo courtesy of Craig Swain



Brian McEnany overseeing Heflin's Store c.1830.

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis

Con't on page 18)

Second Manassas AAR – (con't from page 17)



Above - Chapman's-Beverly Mill at Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountains.
Below - Inside the mill today.

Photos courtesy of Jim Lewis



directly onto rail cars of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, that had been cut into the slope on the mountain-side of the mill. Sadly, the mill and all its vintage milling machinery were burned in an arson fire in 1998.

Stop 11. Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park: Prince William County Park Ranger Bill Backus provided a short overview of what happened



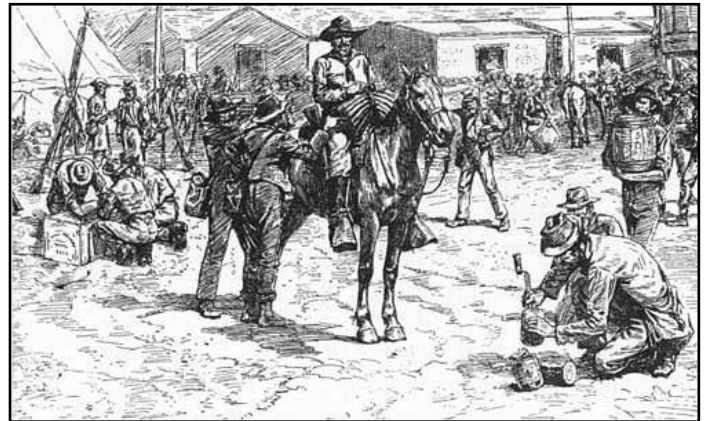
PWC Park Ranger Bill Backus briefing the group at Bristoe Station.

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis

Union regiments had been rushed up to hold the gap. Fortunately for Lee and Longstreet, the Federals were insufficient in number and had only just arrived, so could be brushed aside.

Situated on the eastern edge of the Gap, the Chapman Mill site was well chosen to take advantage of Broad Run's 80-foot vertical drop as it passes through the gap. The historic mill was heightened in 1858 to offload grain

when Jackson's exhausted soldiers arrived here on the evening of August 26 after walking about 44 miles in just 36 hours. Jackson halted his force west of Bristoe for a much needed rest and sends the 2nd VA Cavalry to reconnoiter Bristoe Station. The Confederate cavalry find the station virtually undefended and capture several train cars, the station, and a handful of Federal soldiers. Hearing an oncoming locomotive approaching from Manassas Junction, Jackson's men try to block the first train ("The Secretary") heading north from Warrenton Junction to Alexandria, but the locomotive rams through the flimsy barricade and proceeds north, warning stations up the line of the Confederate forces at Bristoe. The



Two views of Confederate destruction to area resources; top - Confederate troops pillaging Manassas Junction; secondly - Jackson's men burned what they could not carry, leaving the Federal Depot a smoldering ruin.

Confederate troops manage to derail the second train ("The President") and a third train, but all the cars are empty. A fourth train, seeing the fires resulting from the preceding train derailments, slows and reverses direction, escaping south back to Warrenton Junction.

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Second Manassas AAR – (con't from page 18)

Despite the soldiers' fatigue, Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble volunteers to take two regiments -- the 21st NC and the 21st GA (a total of some 500 -600 men) - - accompanied by elements of cavalry under Stuart -- up the railroad to Manassas Junction, barely four miles up the track from Bristoe Station. Trimble arrived at Manassas Junction at midnight on August 26 and discovered that the junction is guarded by only a modest force of Federal soldiers and eight cannon. Trimble and Stuart attacked and captured 300 men, eight cannon, many wagons, and over two hundred horses, as well as Manassas Junction itself with all of the military stores in the sheds, barrels, and stuffed in more than 100 railcars.

Early morning on August 27, after leaving Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell and his division as a rear guard at Bristoe Station and Kettle Run, Jackson marched his remaining forces to Manassas Junction.

Stop 12. Manassas Museum: At the tour groups' final stop, they learn that on August 27th, 4,000 Union reinforcements (under Brig. Gen. George W. Taylor) arrived near Manassas Junction, thinking they are only facing some bushwhackers and guerillas. However, Jackson had arrived in the early morning with the rest of his Wing (minus Ewell's division) at Manassas Junction. Taylor's 1200-man Brigade quickly loses 435 men killed and captured before withdrawing, with Taylor himself being mortally wounded. Jackson's men spent the rest of the day at the Junction going through and enjoying the captured Federal stores, and under orders, burn what they cannot take with them. Pope, who has finally recognized that Jackson is in Manassas Junction with half of Lee's army, ordered his scattered 65,000 men to converge on Manassas Junction. Aware of

Pope's movements and his own vulnerable position separated from the rest of Lee's Army, Jackson began withdrawing his army before midnight on the 27th from Manassas Junction to a place he knows well -- Sandy Ridge on the old Manassas Battlefield. At Groveton, Jackson established a formidable defensive position to await the arrival of General Lee and Longstreet's Wing. Lee and Longstreet arrive on August 28, and the rest, as they say, is history.

During this valuable and unusual tour, Round Table members followed as closely as possible the actual route Jackson's Left Wing took from Jefferson to Manassas Junction -- a distance of some 48 miles.

That trip took Round Table members in their cars about seven hours. It took

Jackson and his 24,000-man Left Wing -- with supply wagons and artillery -- just 36 hours to march the 44 miles to Bristoe Station. Lee and Longstreet followed the same route over three days, fighting a small battle at Thoroughfare Gap and a very hard battle when they link up with Jackson at Groveton. It was a remarkable achievement for the Army of Northern Virginia, and made for a great tour!

Thank you, Brian McEnany, for organizing this tour. Most importantly, thank you, Hank Elliott, for your in-depth and insightful presentations throughout the day!



Applause by all for a job well done by Hank, with Bryan just curious as usual !

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis



The BRCWRT members who joined in the tour of Second Manassas got a unique historical treat, visiting many sites that are "off the beaten path" but every bit as interesting as the main battle sites. The tour was previewed the week before at the August BRCWRT meeting, when NPS Historian Emeritus Ed Bearss offered an insightful introduction to the battle of Second Manassas.

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis

Centreville's Four Chimney House Important Civil War Site

by Karl Reiner

One of old Centreville's largest and most impressive homes was known as the Four Chimney House. It stood at the north edge of the village on Braddock Road near the point where Braddock Road once crossed Rt. 28. Built sometime between 1769 and 1787, the dwelling was a large two-storey wooden structure with four massive stone chimneys; two were located at either end of the house.

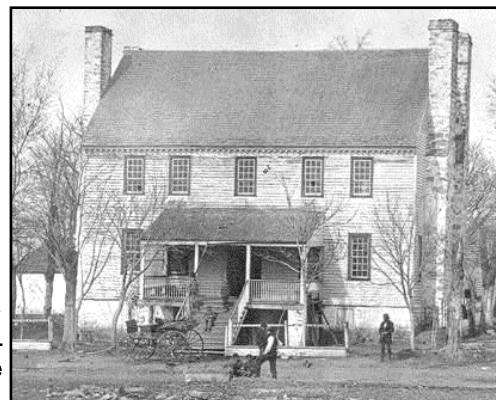
Also known as the Grigsby House, it was the home of Alexander Spotswood Grigsby, one of the region's leading businessmen in the years preceding the Civil War. Grigsby bought and sold slaves, speculated in real estate and owned part interest in a store. The Civil War probably disrupted his business ventures because little is known of his activities after he voted for Virginia's secession in the balloting of May 1861. After the war in 1866, Grigsby sold most of his Centreville holdings and moved from the area.

In 1921, J. Harry Shannon, a reporter for the Washington Star, noted the historic relevance of the Four Chimney House when he wrote "That house with its broad outlook over fields that were to be smoky and bloody, was the headquarters of McDowell in July 1861." Shannon was referring to Union Army Gen. Irvin McDowell, a career military officer (West Point 1838) and a veteran of the Mexican War.

An artillery specialist by training, McDowell was brevetted for his actions at Buena Vista. While serving in the adjutant general's department in Washington, he became an acquaintance of Secretary of Treasury Chase. It was a relationship that helped him get the job of commanding the troops stationed in Washington when the Civil War broke out.

Prodded constantly to take the offensive by President Lincoln, Gen McDowell reluctantly put his army on the march, reaching Centreville on July 18, 1861. Looking for a place to locate his headquarters and most likely impressed with the size of the house and the view to the north and west it offered, Gen. McDowell set up shop in the Four Chimney House.

He spent the next two days resolving knotty logistical problems, sending out reconnaissance parties and refining his battle strategy. His final attack plan



The Four Chimney House in Centreville, VA - c. late 1800's.

was a solid but complicated piece of work that taxed the abilities of his officers and raw troops to the maximum. On Sunday, July 21, Gen. McDowell's chance for military glory was rudely shattered when his army met defeat at the first battle of Manassas.

The failed battle plan devised by Gen. McDowell also wrecked Abraham Lincoln's strategy for putting a quick end to the Confederacy. President Lincoln had seen the solution to the problem of secession as a simple one. Attack the Rebels at Manassas and defeat them, then capture Richmond and end the war. In later years as the war continued, Lincoln would often relate to his confidants how public opinion and his cabinet officials had pressured him to order McDowell's ill-fated advance.

He had yielded to those demands and defeat followed. Had his officers been allowed more time to train the troops, Lincoln admitted sadly, the outcome may have been different. Apparently the President did not know or understand at the time that an army undertaking offensive operations has to be better trained than one acting in a purely defensive role.

Gen. McDowell's career never recovered from the effects of his defeat at Manassas. Relieved from army command upon his mortifying return to Washington, he established a mediocre record in subsequent field assignments as a corps commander. Eventually relieved of all combat responsibility, he was posted to the Department of the Pacific during the last years of the war.

Gen. McDowell was a modest, friendly man who holds the distinction of being told by President Lin-

(con't on page 22)

Manassas Days Feature BRCWRT Members “En Force”



BRCWRT members participating in the recent Manassas Days event at the battlefield are (left to right): Kim Brace, Drew Pallo (General Samuel Cooper), Ed Wenzel, Mark Whinton, Debbie Whinton, Blake Myers, Janet Greentree, Gwen Wytenbach, Jim Lewis, Brian McNany, Tom Maples.

Photo courtesy of Janet Greentree



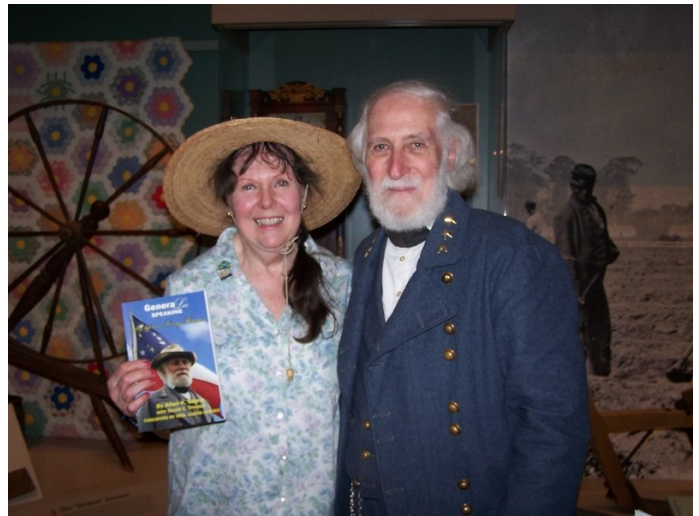
The BRCWRT information booth at the recent Manassas Days event was a popular stop for: (left to right): Kim Brace and Ed Wenzel; Janet Greentree, Gwen Wytenbach, Jim Lewis, and Nancy Anwyll. The fellows manned the booth, and the ladies mingled.

Photo courtesy of Janet Greentree



The 17th Virginia Rifles make quite a ruckus during the firing demonstration at Manassas Days event.

Photo by Janet Greentree



BRCWRT member Gwen Wytenbach greets old friend Gen. Robert E. Lee (Al Stone), who has published a volume on 'Marse Robert.'

Photo by Janet Greentree

152nd Anniversary Reenactment of the Battle of Cedar Creek

October 15-16, 2016 ~ Schedule of Events

Saturday, October 15

9 a.m.Gates open to public
 9 a.m.Belle Grove opens – (Belle Grove)
 10 a.m.Meet The Generals – Lee's Lieutenants
 11 a.m.Artillery demonstration – (Field)
 11:30 a.m. ...Speaker, "Black Confederates" – Gregory Newson
 12:00 noon ..Concert – Susquehanna Travelers
 12:30 p.m. ...Infantry Demonstration – (Field)
 1 p.m.Speaker, the "Battle of Tom's Brook"- Bill Miller
 2 p.m.Speaker: "Remembrance, Reunion and Reconciliation" – Jonathan Noyalas
 2:30 p.m.Cavalry Demonstration – (Field)
 2:30 p.m.Spectators must leave reenactor camps
 3 p.m.Reenactment: First Battle of Winchester – (Field)
 4 p.m.Belle Grove Manor House Closes
 6:15 p.m.Candlelight Tour of Confederate Camps (\$5 fee)
 6:30 p.m.Lighting of Luminaries through Middletown – (Town of Middletown)
 7 p.m.Night Firing of Cannons and Signal Corps – (Field)
 8 p.m.Gates close to public

Sunday, October 16th

9 a.m.Gates open to Public
 9 a.m.Belle Grove opens – (Belle Grove)
 9 a.m.Catholic Mass Service
 1 a.m.Non-Denomination Gospel Service
 11 a.m.Speaker: "Amazing Legacy of James Hanger"
 12 noon Artillery Demonstration – (Field)
 12:30 p.m. ... Speaker: "Sheridan's Ride in War and Memory" – Jonathan Noyalas
 1 p.m.All Spectators must leave Camps
 1:30 p.m.Reenactment: Battle of Cedar Creek – (Field)
 3 p.m.The aftermath of Battle – Lee's Lieutenants
 4 p.m.Belle Grove Manor House Closes
 5 p.m.Gates close to the public

Please note that all times and events are subject to change.

Tel: 540.869.2064

E-mail: info@ccbf.us

Web Site: <http://ccbf.us/>

BRCWRT Members Attend Civil War Day at Run Winery



Far left (left to right) - Gen. Samuel Cooper (Drew Pallo), Mrs. Elizabeth Beverly Corse (Debbie Whintont) and Lt. Col. Charles Venable (Mark Whintont) brought some visibility for the BRCWRT at the Civil War Day event, held August 21st, at the Bull Run Winery (photo by Kim Brace). Close left - Round Table members Debbie and Mark Whintont were wed recently at a church near Old Town Manassas, joining their love of history with their own true love!

Four Chimney House – (con't from page 20)

coln that “both armies are green alike” when he asked the President for more time to train his troops. He is now remembered mostly for his role in the spectacular failure at First Manassas and his ability to consume gigantic quantities of food during meals.

Despite the hard luck reputation it gained as McDowell headquarters, the Four Chimney House continued to attract military officers. When Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston moved a major part of his army to Centreville in October 1861, the Four Chimney House was selected for use as an army headquarters building. It was only a short walk from Mt. Gilead, the house serving as the personal residence of Gen. Johnston.

Confederate officers went to work designing the fortifications that would make Centreville famous during the autumn and winter of 1861-62. The troops were deployed to repulse the expected Union attack. No attack ever came and when Johnston withdrew from his lines in early March 1862, the threat posed by a Confederate military force power-

ful enough to camp unmolested on the doorstep of the Federal capital ended.

Much like its military occupants, the Four Chimney House also had a run of bad luck. By 1901, it was an abandoned ruin with holes in the walls and roof. By 1921, the main structure had collapsed, with only three of the four famous chimneys still standing, rising above a tangle of Mulberry trees and bushes. Most of the large foundation stones were removed and put to other uses when Rt. 28 was widened in the 1940s.

By the early 1950s, nothing remained except an undistinguished mound of rubble on the east side of Braddock road. Later road improvements eventually obliterated those remains. What had been one of the most photographed buildings in Centreville during the early Civil War years was gone without a trace. The traffic moving from northbound Rt. 28 to I-66 east now zooms over the site where the Four Chimney House once stood, a forgotten place where Union and Confederate military staffs toiled and a general made fateful decisions.

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 8)

as a woman.”

His grave was marked with a plain marker when he died. In 1890, the Survivors Association of Charleston appointed a committee to raise funds and plan a suitable marker for the general. His new marker was unveiled on October 7, 1891, eleven years after his death. The iron fence surrounding his marker

was funded by Captain Neils Christensen, a Union soldier, who fought against him at Gettysburg.

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.

Coming This October to PWC's Historic Sites!



October 8 Potomac Blockade Boat Tour

10 a.m. - 1 p.m.; \$45 per person

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. Tour includes lunch and departs from Leesylvania State Park in Woodbridge. For reservations call 703-792-4754.



October 8 Bristoe Station Campaign Bus Tour

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.; \$80 per person (lunch included); reservations are required

Join authors Bill Backus and Rob Orrison for full day in-depth tour of the sites and battlefields that made up the Bristoe Campaign. Stops will include: Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, Auburn, Remington and Buckland. Learn how this important campaign impacted soldiers, civilians and its overall impact on the outcome of the Civil War. Participants will have a chance to see little known or visited sites.



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Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, 703-366-3049

October 8 Fall Migration Bird Walk at Julie J. Metz Neabsco Creek Wetlands Preserve

8 a.m.; Free, Donations accepted

The Julie J. Metz Neabsco Creek Wetlands Preserve is home to a diverse bird population. Join local birding experts on a guided walk along the trails and boardwalks and discover this unique property in the heart of Woodbridge. Bring binoculars and guide books. Please dress for the weather and wear comfortable walking shoes. No pets please. Julie J. Metz Neabsco Creek Wetlands Preserve, 703-499-9812



October 14 153rd Anniversary Battle of Bristoe Station "In-Time" Anniversary Tours

3 p.m. - 6 p.m.; Free, \$5 suggested donation

Join Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park historians on the 153rd anniversary of the third and final Civil War battle to take place in Prince William County. This October 14th battle, while small, was the culmination of Lee's last offensive of the War. Visit the park on



the actual anniversary for specialized in-time walking tours that will make this forgotten battle come to life in vivid detail. **Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, 703-366-3049**

October 15-16 Battle of Bristoe Station Anniversary Weekend and Luminary

11 a.m. - 4 p.m. daytime demonstrations, Evening Luminary begins at 5 pm; Free, \$5 suggested donation

Join Battlefield Park historians for the 153rd Anniversary of the Battle of Bristoe Station. Tour a Civil War encampment, watch firing demonstrations, and tour the site of the final battle that took place in Prince William County. On Saturday evening, visit the battlefield to see thousands of luminaries lit, one for every soldier who died at Bristoe Station. Living history vignettes will be located across the battlefield and self-guided tours will lead visitors to meet the men and women who made history here.

Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, 703-366-3049.

October 17 Museum Kid Mondays!

10 a.m. - 11 a.m.; \$5 per child ages 4-7

Bring your child to explore history through sight, sound, smell, and touch through hands-on activities and crafts. Topics vary each month and will include subjects such as farming, textiles, or 19th century toys. Adult must be able to participate with children. **Ben Lomond Historic Site, Manassas, 703-367-7872**



2016 Historic Preservation Halloween Programs

October 21 -22 Spirits of Rippon Lodge

7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; \$10 per person, (not appropriate for young children)

Rippon Lodge's diverse history is full of truths, myths and rumors. Come experience a uniquely haunting tour of the historic house and grounds by candlelight, encounter the departed spirits of notable residents and neighbors, and hear their tales of sadness and triumph. Reservations required. Tours start every half hour. **Rippon Lodge Historic Site, 703-499-9812**



October 28 Overnight Stay in Brentsville Jail

8 p.m. - 8 a.m.; \$125 per person, reservations are required

From 1822 to 1893 the brick Brentsville jail housed numerous people awaiting trial, and fate. The prisoners were accused of various crimes from theft, to poisoning, and even murder. Spend the night in the nearly 200 year old building and learn about some of the people who were imprisoned here. **Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre, 703-365-7895**



October 29 Hospital Horrors by Night

7 p.m. - 9 p.m.; \$10 per person, Not recommended for children under 12.

Ben Lomond has a grim history as serving as a Confederate Field Hospital after the Battle of First Manassas. Experience a unique opportunity to tour the house and grounds in the dark and hear the stories of soldiers, doctors, and loved ones who were forever changed during the Civil War. Bring a flashlight. You never know what spirits you'll run in to. Guided tours every half hour. Reservations strongly recommended. **Ben Lomond Historic Site, 703-367-7872**



Prince William County Department of Public Works
Historic Preservation Division

www.pwcgov.org/history historicpreservation@pwcgov.org



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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**_____