



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXIV, Issue 10, FEBRUARY 2018

**HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR
GEORGE F. FRANKS III SPEAKS ON
"THE BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS -
JULY 14, 1863"
AT FEBRUARY 8th MEETING**

The story of the Gettysburg Campaign, both before and after the July 1–3, 1863, battle itself, has recently received increased attention from historians. The movement of the Army of Northern Virginia following Gettysburg, and its pursuit by the Army of the Potomac, are every bit as important to the study of the American Civil War as the events in and around that small crossroads town in Pennsylvania. Many historians agree the Gettysburg Campaign concluded with the Battle of Falling Waters, Maryland, on July 14, 1863. We are so happy to have a local historian and author to tell us the rest of the story!

George Franks has been passionate about the study of the American Civil War since visiting the Gettysburg battlefield with his parents in July 1963. He was born and raised in the Pittsburgh, PA, area and studied history at both the U.S. Naval Academy and the University of Pittsburgh.

A former telecommunications executive with extensive international experience, George is currently the President of Franks Consulting Group and the owner of CockedHats.com, a historical hat business. George is the former

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

7 p.m. Centreville Library

THURSDAY, February 8, 2018

GUEST SPEAKER:

**HISTORIAN and AUTHOR
George Franks III**

TOPIC:

"Battle of Falling Waters"

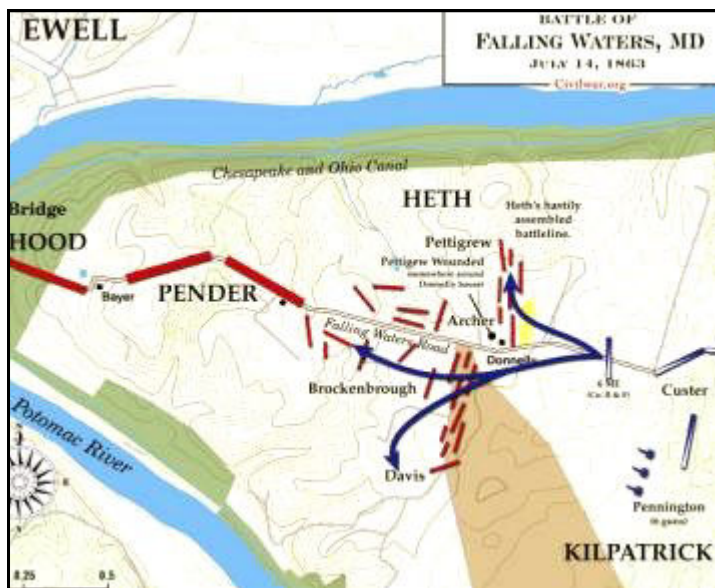
president of the Capitol Hill Civil War Round Table, a member of Hagerstown Civil War Round Table, Save Historic Antietam Foundation and also a member of the Civil War Trust.

George is a governor and a former vice president of the Company of Military Historians. George has researched the July 14, 1863, battle of Falling Waters, MD, for a decade. A 2007 article he originally published on the battle has grown into a new book.

For more about George, or more information on the

battle itself, visit his very handy Web site: www.fallingwatersmd1863.com.

Come on out to meet and dine with George at Carrabba's Italian Restaurant, 5805 Trinity Parkway, Centreville, Va 20120: (703) 266-9755.



BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**Executive Committee**

President: Mark Trbovich, civilwarnut@comcast.net, 703.361.1396
Past President: Nancy Anwyll, njanwyll@verizon.net
Vice-President: Mark Whitenton, mark.whitenton@gmail.com
Treasurer: Mark Knowles, 703.787.9811
Secretary: John Pearson, brcwrt2009@gmail.com, 703.475.1943
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Membership: Mark Whitenton, mark.whitenton@gmail.com
Preservation: Blake Myers, jb11thva@cox.net
Student Scholarship: Nancy Anwyll (njanwyll@verizon.net), Brian McEnany and Charlie Balch
Field Trips: Scott Kenepg
Webmaster: Alan Day, webmaster@bullruncwrt.org
Graphic Design: Drew Pallo, dpallo3@verizon.net
Newsletter Editor: Nadine Mironchuk, nadine1861@hotmail.com
Newsletter Team: Sandra Cox, Ed Wenzel, Eric Fowler, Janet Greentree and Andy Kapfer.
 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 **March 2018 issue**, e-mail articles by 9 a.m., Monday, February 19, to Nadine Mironchuk at: nadine1861@hotmail.com

NEWSLETTER ADVERTISEMENT SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **March 2018 issue**, advertisers should please click on "Instructions for Advertisers" at: <http://bullruncwrt.org> and e-mail ads by noon on February 9, to Charlie Balch at: BRCWRTads@gmail.com

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

March 8th, 2018 - Brian Withrow - "Evening with U. S. Grant"
April 12th, 2018 - Patrick Falci - "Ambrose Powell Hill"
May 10th, 2018 - Ed Bearss - "Battle of Ft. Donaldson and Ft. Henry"
June 14th, 2018 - Stephen Phan - "Battle of Nashville - December 1864"
July 12th 2018 - Randy Ferryman - "Civil War Press: Resisting Censorship to Publish Secrets"
August 9th, 2018 - Chris Kolakowski - "The Kentucky Campaign - August to November 1862"
September 13th, 2018 - "Cavalry Action at Battle of Chickamauga"
October 11th, 2018 - Dr. Jeff McClurken - "Take Care of the Living: Reconstructing Confederate Veteran Families in Virginia"
November 8th, 2018 - Mark Dunkleman - "Gettysburg's Unknown Soldier: The Life, Death, and Celebrity of Amos Humiston"
December 13th, 2018 - Eric Buckland - "They Rode with Mosby"

Don't forget to renew your membership for 2018! If you know folks who would enjoy the BRCWRT, invite them to join!

See the last page of this newsletter, visit our Web site or renew at the next meeting.

<http://bullruncwrt.org>

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The President's Column

By Mark A. Trbovich

Bull Run Civil War Round Table Members,

We have truly had a cold winter so far this year, but spring is just around the corner. I am so looking forward to our February meeting being warm inside at the Centreville Library, and hearing George Franks speak on the Battle of Falling Waters. We have a great line-up of speakers for 2018, and I'm delighted to announce that on June 28th at the Winery at Bull Run, we will host a special lecture by Dave Goetz, starting at 6:30 p.m.

Your Executive Committee has been working overtime on new initiatives for constantly improving our round table's vision and mission. This year will be another tremendous year for us at the BRCWRT, as we continue to bring great lectures and events to the membership. We will never sit on our laurels of past achievements, but strive to create new ones each year. Our work is never done.

That leads me to say that this month we will be unveiling our BRCWRT Committee volunteer program, through which all members can participate. An idea from the September 16th Civil War Round Table Congress, hosted by the BRCWRT, sparked our Executive Committee to create guidelines, as well as a Committee Chart. With these tools, members can decide which committees they would like to volunteer to participate in. Everyone has unique skill sets, and we are looking for folks to become a part of the BRCWRT team as we move forward to new heights this year (and in the years to come). We will discuss the new chart at the upcoming meeting, so please come to see this new initiative. BTW - we will be looking for a new Executive Committee lead to head the Marketing Committee this year.

The December 2017 and January 2018 meetings brought us two excellent presentations, as we hosted our friends John Quarstein and Ralph Peters at the Round Table. What outstanding lectures they were, as we

At right, historian and author John Quarstein was speaker for the December meeting; below, Ralph Peters brought his expertise on Civil War leadership to the January meeting.

Photos by Janet Greentree



learned about the exploits of the *CSS Albemarle* from John, and different types of Civil War Leadership from Ralph. Neither men used a Powerpoint presentation, but held us all

throughout those enjoyable evenings with excellent lectures for our imaginations to picture. They are truly professionals, and I wanted to thank them again and to say that I hope to have them speak again in the future.

Don't forget you can also "tune in" to all of our lectures and follow along with accompanying posted Powerpoint slides at our Web site audio archives, located at the address: http://bullruncwrt.org/BRCWRT/AudioArchives/Audio_menu.html.

I want to thank all who participated in the 2018 Election for BRCWRT Officers and in finalizing our 2018 Budget at the January Meeting. Thank you, John De Pue, for leading the 2018 Nominating Committee last year, and Mark Knowles for working with the Executive Committee to create the 2018 Budget. The 2018 Budget was presented by Mark Knowles at the January meeting, and a vote to approve was passed. The passing vote for your 2018 officers was held in December.

We are in our second month of the 2018

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PRESERVATION REPORT

BY BLAKE MYERS AND
JOHN DE PUE

During the months of October and November 2017, the Preservation Committee, in accordance with the BRCWRT By-Laws, drafted a list of the threatened Civil War battlefields and sites to be the primary focus for BRCWRT preservation actions and activities during 2018. The resulting document was presented to and approved by the BRCWRT Executive Committee in December 2017. The following summarizes the approved document - the list and its contents are not presented in order of priority.

Route 28 Transportation Study & Project

The Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) in 2017 completed a Route 28 Corridor Feasibility Study with the goal of identifying infrastructure projects that will improve travel times and network reliability within the Route 28 Corridor through Prince William County, the City of Manassas and the City of Manassas Park. Public information briefings on the study were conducted in September 2017.

In September 2017 the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority (NOVA Parks), the Civil War Trust (CWT) and the BRCWRT submitted letters to the Executive Committee of the Route 28 Study Feasibility Study documenting the following concerns and their non-support of Alternative 2B, the Feasibility Study's highest ranked alternative .

- ◊ *Alternative 2B would have significant negative impacts on the Bull Run Regional Park, including core acreage of the Blackburn's Ford Battlefield (June 18, 1862).*
- ◊ *The proposed route's northern section cuts through a significant portion of Bull Run Regional Park land and core battlefield area, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC).*
- ◊ *Alternative 2B is incompatible with the historic and scenic character of the Bull Run Regional Park and would significantly degrade the integrity of the Blackburn's Ford Battlefield, the quality of the visitor experience and the area's scenic and historic view shed.*

The next steps in the NVTA process include: a) completion of the National Environmental Policy Act Process and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), b) additional public comment and c) selection of the preferred alternative. As of January 2018, PWC and NVTA have not initiated the NEPA / EIS process.

Manassas National Battlefield

Transform 66 Outside the Beltway Project

As part of a major I-66 improvement project, Dynamic Tolling Express Lanes will be extended from the Capital Beltway to Gainesville. <http://outside.transform66.org/>. The project includes:

- Multi-modal improvements to 22.5 miles of I-66
- Two Dynamic Tolling Express Lanes in each direction from I-495 to Gainesville
- Three General Purpose Lanes in each direction
- HOV and transit access to Express Lanes
- Median Space reserved for future transit
- Improved park-and-ride options with access to Express Lanes
- Bike-pedestrian trail integrated with existing and planned trails

The current proposed design includes elevated (30-ft in height) access ramps on both ends of Manassas National Battlefield Park's (MNBP) Portici Plantation tract bordering I-66, which would negatively impact the view shed, traffic noise and the overall MNBP visitor experience. BRCWRT is a Consulting Partner under the provisions of the National Historical preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106, and a member of the group of Consulting Partners working with VDOT and the design & construction firm to resolve these issues.

Featherbed Lane

Featherbed Lane, an unpaved road with limited two-way traffic, is the sole unimproved roadway remaining within MNBP and traverses key terrain of the 2nd Manassas Battlefield. Key preservation concerns include the impact of paving and straightening the roadway on the historic character of Featherbed Lane within MNBP, leading to increased use by commuters as an alternative to Route 234.



THE BOOK CORNER



Name, for me, the Union General who was never defeated in our Civil War. Grant? Oh, please. He barely escaped with his life in his retreat from Belmont, and we could argue all day about Shiloh. Sherman? Hardly. Routed at First Manassas; soundly beaten at Kennesaw Mountain, and with numerous tactical blunders in between. No, that illustrious distinction belongs to George H. Thomas, late of the Commonwealth of Virginia and West Point Class of 1840. Author Benson Bobrick has placed Thomas properly in our history with his *Master of War: The Life of General George H. Thomas* (Simon and Schuster, 2009). The importance of Thomas' Civil War service--and this book--must not be overlooked.

Master of War is a passionate crusade not merely to document his life, but to correct unjust criticism of Thomas' performance during the war. Bobrick argues that both Grant and Sherman cast unfair aspersions on Thomas' fighting record in order to distract from their own military deficiencies. They criticized his leadership even when he was winning battles and continued their subtle affronts to his record long after Thomas had passed from the scene. Bobrick remedies all that with documentary evidence, contemporary testimony, and a meticulous dissection of Grant's and Sherman's own published memoirs.

George Thomas was a consistently outstanding officer in the pre-war army. He received praise and promotion during the Mexican war where he saw combat in virtually every major engagement. He received three brevet promotions before that war ended. When our Civil War commenced, Thomas went west with the rank of Brigadier General.

Bobrick does not offer a detailed history of the western theater nor is he strong on the details of western battles. His emphasis is on Thomas, his role as a subordinate commander in the military operations in the west and his relationships with the other prominent officers in that theater.

Thomas is remembered mainly for his performance at Chickamauga, no small thing. *Master of War* goes much further, treating the whole man, his integrity, and his respect for his brother officers, and for the military profession. Not only was Thomas never defeated in combat, he was never pushed from a battlefield position by the force of enemy attacks. All of this makes *Master of War* one of the most enjoyable and enlightening reads of the year.

Bobrick also manages one of the more lucid treatments of Lincoln's war strategies in the western theater, including the importance of holding the Border States. For all the attention to Robert E. Lee in the east, Lincoln knew that subjugating the south required winning in the west. The Border States were key to protecting the exposed and vulnerable western states of our Union. Western railroads and terminals were vital supply lines for war materials into the south. Thomas was not shuffled off to some backwater; he was assigned to the most important theater of the war.

Thomas was uncannily accurate in his predictions of enemy troop movements and intentions. Two prominent western commanders, Don Carlos Buell and William Rosecrans, both came to professional ruin, deaf to Thomas' advices. And it was in the west that Thomas served with both Grant and Sherman.

Curiously, Thomas had a propensity to refuse actions that would have helped himself. While he badly wanted an independent army command, he twice refused such promotions, virtually rescuing Grant's career after Shiloh on one such occasion. (He would assist Grant again in later life.) For Thomas, this was simple respect for military protocol, but contemporaries saw it as a suggestion that Thomas lacked self-confidence for higher command. (We now see it as an unparalleled service to our history. What if Grant had left the army, as he planned, after Shiloh?)

Thomas was a careful and patient planner, characteristics that somehow irritated both Grant and Sherman. Resisting prodding from Grant before Nashville, Thomas worked diligently to strengthen the city's defenses and rebuild his army after the Battle of Franklin. Once ready, Thomas executed a classic double envelopment attack that would be the

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CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

"Fightin' Joe" – Lt. Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler, CSA

By Janet Greentree

Arlington National Cemetery is the final resting place of 80 Civil War generals. Of those 80, do you know how many Union and how many Confederate generals are buried there? There are 78 Union generals and only two Confederate generals. Lt. Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler is one of the two. The other Confederate general was Marcus Joseph Wright, whose government marker rests at the base of the Confederate Monument on Jackson Circle. General Wheeler, however, did not wish to be buried on Jackson Circle. He preferred to be buried with his men from the Spanish American War. His marker is located in Section 2, Site 1089.

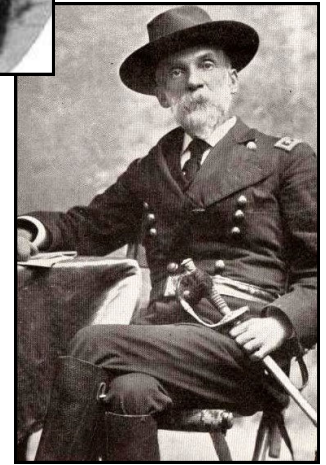
General Wheeler was more commonly known as "Fightin' Joe." He was also known as "Little Joe" and the "War Child." Wheeler was born in Augusta, Georgia on September 10, 1836, to Joseph Wheeler and Julia Knox Hull. Most of his Wheeler side was from Connecticut (and Great Britain, before immigrating to America). On his mother's side, he was the grandson of Brig. Gen. William Hull, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and was the first governor of the Michigan Territory. Hull was court-martialed during the War of 1812 for surrendering Fort Detroit. He was sentenced to death for his act, but President James Madison stepped in and pardoned Hull – one of those split-second moments in time that changed the fate of "Little Joe."

He attended schools in Cheshire, CT, living with relatives while his parents lived in Georgia. He was appointed to West Point from Georgia in July 1854. He was so short that he almost didn't meet the height requirement for entrance into West Point.

Wheeler graduated 19th out of 22 cadets with the class of 1859. One of his classmates was Edwin Stoughton, later captured in Fairfax by Col. John Singleton Mosby. Wheeler was



At left - Wheeler as a student at West Point; below, left - during his Confederate service in the Civil War; below, right - service in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War.



commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Dragoons. He completed further studies at the U.S. Army Cavalry School in Carlisle, PA, and was then transferred to the New Mexico Territory in 1860. He picked up his "Fightin' Joe" nickname while serving in New Mexico.

When the Civil War began, he resigned from the U.S. Army and entered the Confederacy with the Georgia Militia. He served under Gen. Braxton Bragg in Pensacola, FL, and was then transferred to the 19th Alabama Infantry. Wheeler fought mostly in the Western Theatre during the Civil War, including in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, the Kentucky Campaign, Stones River, Chickamauga, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Savannah, and the Carolinas Campaign.

While fighting in the Kentucky Campaign, Gen. Bragg assigned most of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's men to Wheeler, which caused a rift between Wheeler and Forrest. Wheeler was promoted to brigadier general on October 30, 1862, and led the 2nd Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. "Fightin' Joe" was wounded when an

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Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 6)

artillery shell exploded near him in La Vergne, TN. In the advance towards Nashville, he captured more than 700 prisoners and hundreds of Union wagons. He captured three steamboats and 400 more prisoners at Harpeth Shoals, January 12-13, 1863. Gen. Bragg recommended a promotion for Wheeler to major general on January 20, 1863.

Poor relations continued between Wheeler and Forrest at Fort Donelson, with Forrest exclaiming to Wheeler: "Tell Gen. Bragg that I will be in my coffin before I will fight under your command." Gen. Bragg assigned Wheeler to guard the army's right flank and Forrest to guard the left flank.

In later action, Wheeler was trapped on a cliff in Shelbyville, forcing him to jump his horse over a 15-foot cliff into the rain-swollen Duck River below. In McMinnville, he captured a 600-man garrison. It was at Ringgold Gap that Wheeler received a wound to his foot. He was placed in position to support Gen. James Longstreet in the Knoxville Campaign, and during Sherman's March to the Sea, Wheeler's men screened the flanks of the Army of the Tennessee. Wheeler captured Gen. George Stoneman, who became the highest-ranking Union prisoner of war. Even though Wheeler caused trouble to Sherman during his "march to the sea," Georgia civilians were not happy with Wheeler's cavalry. Maj. Gen. D.H. Hill stated "the whole of Georgia is full of bitter complaints of Wheeler's cavalry."

He defeated Gen. Judson Kilpatrick at the battle of Aiken, SC, on February 11, 1865. He was promoted to lieutenant general later that month. Wheeler was then assigned to cover Confederate President Jefferson Davis' flight from Richmond in May, 1865.

Gen. Wheeler was captured at Conyer's Station near Atlanta. He was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe for two months and later transferred to Fort Delaware, where he was placed in solitary confinement. Wheeler was paroled on June 8, 1865. During the course of his Confederate service, Gen. Wheeler was wounded three times, had 16 horses shot from under him, and lost 36 of

his staff officers.

Post-Civil War, Wheeler married Daniella Ellen Jones on February 8, 1866. Under the subject of "News Miscellany," the *Petersburg Daily* covered the event as follows: "General Joseph E. Wheeler, the Confederate cavalry officer, has taken himself a help-mate, Miss Ellen Jones of Lawrence County, Alabama. They were married



Joseph Wheeler and wife Daniella, along with six of their seven children.

on the 8th." Joseph and Ellen had seven children – 5 girls and 2 boys. His daughter Ella died as an infant. Ellen was the widow of Benjamin Sherrod,



Pond Spring - Wheeler, AL.

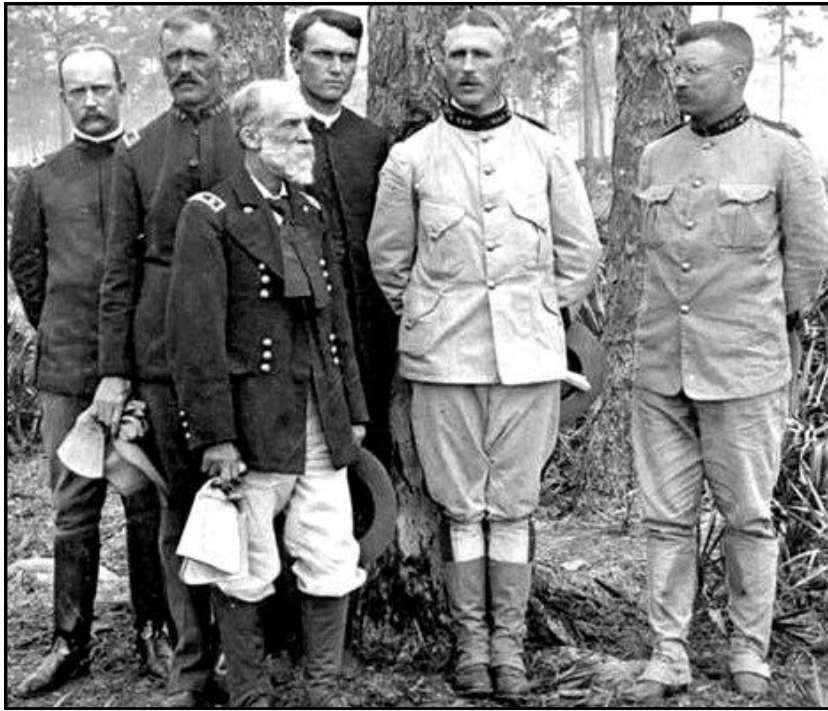
who owned the house, Pond Spring, located in Wheeler, Alabama, in which they would eventually live. The house and outbuildings are open to the

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Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 7)

public.

After the war, Gen. Wheeler became a partner in a carriage and hardware business; he then studied law and became a lawyer in Wheeler, Alabama. He was also a cotton planter. In 1880, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. His opponent, William E. Lowe, contested the election, resulting in a year-long legal battle over the seat. Lowe was declared the winner, but only served four months when he died. Wheeler then won a special election and served out Lowe's remaining time. He ran again in 1884 and served seven terms before resigning in 1900. Wheeler was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. He tried very diligently to heal the



Staff of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Regiment, the "Rough Riders" in Tampa - Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is on the right; Leonard Wood is next to him, and bearded former Civil War Confederate General Joseph Wheeler is standing in front. Taylor MacDonald is on the far left and Major Alexander Oswald Brodie is next to him.

relations between the North and South.

At age 61, in 1898, Gen. Wheeler volunteered for the Spanish-American War. He was appointed by President William McKinley, who commissioned him a major general. Wheeler commanded a division that included Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders. During the battle of Las Guasimas, Gen. Wheeler momentarily reverted

back to the Civil War by stating: "Let's go boys! We've got the damn Yankees on the run again!" Gen. Wheeler became ill during the campaign and turned over his command to Gen. Samuel S. Sumner. Even though still ill at the battle of San Juan Hill, the sound of guns was too much for him to not fight in the battle. He led his division through the siege of Santiago and later became a senior member of the peace commission. Three of his six children joined him in the war. His oldest son was on his staff; his daughter a nurse, and his youngest son was in the U.S. Navy.

At age 63, Wheeler fought in the Philippine-American War in 1899. He commanded the First Brigade of Arthur MacArthur's Second Division until January, 1900. After the war he commanded the Department of the Lakes until he retired on September 10, 1900, and moved to New York.

Wheeler authored six books. His first book was used as a manual by the Confederacy – *A Revised System of Cavalry Tactics, for the Use of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, C.S.A.* in 1863. On January 20, 1896, the *New York Herald-Tribune* reported that he attended a birthday celebration of Robert E. Lee in Baltimore. He was listed as one of the out-of-town guests attending.

In 1902, West Point held the 100th anniversary of the military academy. Wheeler attended, and ran into two of his former Confederate officers and generals, James Longstreet and Edward Porter Alexander, sitting on the porch of the Thayer Hotel. Gen. Wheeler was wearing his general's U.S. Army uniform.

Gen. Longstreet said: "Joe, I hope that Almighty God takes me before he does you, for I want to be within the gates of hell to hear Jubal Early cuss you in the blue uniform." (Gen. Longstreet did pre-decease Wheeler.)

"Fightin' Joe" died on January 25, 1906, at

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Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 8)

his sister's house in Brooklyn, NY, after a long illness. His son, Joe, Jr., who died in 1938, is buried with him in Arlington National Cemetery. One of the sides of his marker lists the following tribute: "Soldier, Statesman, Gentlest, Tenderest and Most Lovable of Men, He Has Fought a Good

Fight, He has Finished his Course, He has Kept the Faith. The Strife is Over, the Battle Done, the Victory of Life is Won." His wife Ellen is buried in Wheeler, Alabama, and her husband's information is listed on her marker.

Wheeler was honored in 1925 with a bronze statue (shown at right), donated from Alabama, located in National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol.

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 420 - 169 Confederate and 251 Union.* You may contact her at jlgrtree@erols.com.



Lt. Gen. Wheeler's grave marker at Arlington National Cemetery.
Photo above by Janet



You may contact her at jlgrtree@erols.com.

Book Corner – (con't from page 5)

envy of any combat officer today. He shattered Hood's army and ended Confederate effectiveness in the west.

A commanding general is entitled to criticize subordinates for what he or she thinks is just cause. Given the poor communications of that time, we can understand Grant's concerns and actions. The Grant-Thomas relationship is a subtle but important element in our Civil War history. *Master of War* helps us understand that dynamic. Grant, to his credit, immediately withdrew his criticisms and offered congratulations to Thomas after Nashville. Unfortunately, he seemed to slip back to his old prejudices 20 years later in his autobiography. (Grant's memoirs are still a worthy read; Sherman's are an unenlightening bore.)

Thankfully, we don't need Grant or Sherman to tell us about George H. Thomas. He was a superior officer throughout his career and amply rewarded

for his accomplishments. His men revered him everywhere he served. Following the war, he advanced to the top echelon of the U.S. Army as Commander of the Pacific Coast Division. Unfortunately, Thomas' post-war service was brief. He died at his desk in 1870, having served his entire career in uniform.

Sadly, Thomas had ordered all his private papers burned, depriving us of that special trove of primary source material that so enlightens our understanding of the people and events of our tragic national conflict. No matter. *Master of War* offers more than sufficient evidence that George H. Thomas was the single most capable subordinate general in the Union army.

Until next time, keep reading.

Note: The Book Corner welcomes your comments and, especially, your recommendations for outstanding books on the Civil War. Send your comments to renataralph@gmail.com.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE (BRCWRT) COMMITTEES

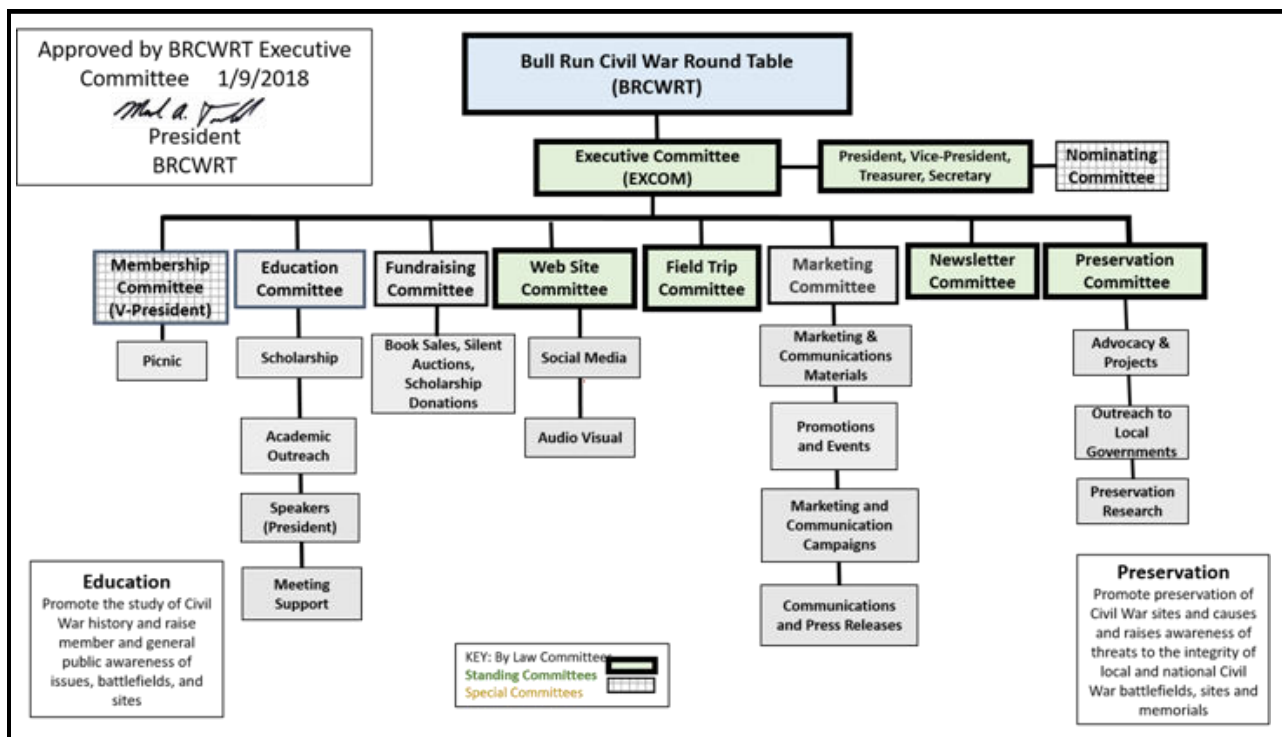
by Brian McEnany and Blake Myers

The BRCWRT has a long history of success in pursuing its two major objectives – **Education** of its members and the general public and the **Preservation** of historic battlefields, historic sites, and monuments. To manage and conduct BRCWRT activities, our 501c(3) bylaws establish the Executive Committee, four standing committees (Newsletter, Preservation, Field Trip and Website), and two special committees (Membership and Nominating). The bylaws also provide that “The President, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may appoint such other committees as may be required to carry out the business of the Organization.”

The business activities of the BRCWRT are managed by the Executive Committee whose specified duties include, “to plan for regular or special meetings of the Organization, to supervise all financial transactions, and to perform any act with the objective of preservation, prestige and well-being of the Organization. The Executive Committee may

delegate any duty, except those dealing with financial matters, to any standing or special committee. The Executive Committee may aid and support in any way it deems appropriate other groups or organizations with similar or like interests in the American Civil War.”

Discussions conducted during the September 16, 2017 *Civil War Round Table Congress* hosted by BRCWRT at the Centreville Regional Library resulted in BRCWRT leaders re-assessing the Round Table’s committee structure to ensure the internal organization adequately supported the BRCWRT mission and activities. Our assessment and discussions during the past few months led to the decision to establish three ‘new’ committees, the Marketing, Education and Fundraising Committees. These three committees provide a logical organizational entity to manage and conduct related functions and activities, several of which were being done within our Round Table, but on an ad-hoc basis.



The diagram (above) depicts the revised and updated BRCWRT organizational structure, including all current BRCWRT committees and their respective functions.

BRCWRT activities, compared to when first

organized, have increased dramatically in size and scope. **All of our committees need volunteers to assist in conducting committee activities and actions.** To that end the president and the executive

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

Membership Campaign, and I would like to say "thank you" to all who have joined us so far and for all who plan to join us this year. We will conclude the campaign, as always, at the end of April. I encourage everyone to bring new folks in to join the Round Table, either at our Web site or at the next meeting.

We are so happy to announce that our Annual Members Picnic will be held on Sunday, September 16th, at the Winery at Bull Run. More details will follow, but folks - you don't want to miss that event! Join today online at our Web site, or see Mark Knowles at the next meeting.

Our Scholarship Committee, led by Nancy Anwyll, is in full swing as we head to our April deadline for applications. We are very fortunate to have our scholarship fund up to \$2,000 this year! Please also continue to spread the word to your family and friends, encouraging them to visit our Scholarship page on the Web site, and to encourage high school seniors to participate.



Scholarship Committee Chair Nancy Anwyll switched hats for the December meeting and became "the Cookie Lady!"

Photo by Janet Greentree

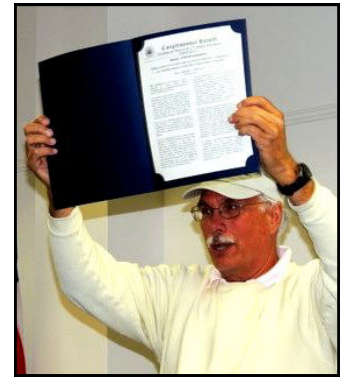
Our Preservation lead, Blake Myers, and his team have been working on many projects for this year and look to be involved with many more as the year unfolds. Our BRCWRT Tour Guide lead, Scott Knepp, is also working on his 2018 tours; he has scheduled our Spring tour for May 5th, to learn about the Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville cavalry battles in June 1863!

As always, please try to make it out to each meeting, as we will have so much local Civil War information and fellowship to share with you and friends. This month (and every month in



The Bull Run Civil War Round Table was awarded recognition at the Fairfax County History Conference in November for the 25th Anniversary Book, published by the Round Table last June; the Executive Committee (shown above) brought it back to the members at the December meeting. Joining the ExComm at the meeting was Fairfax County History Commission member Lynne Garvey Hodge (second from left). Along with the award, the ExComm brought back a presentation given to the BRCWRT noting the entry of the award into the Congressional Record, sponsored by Cong. Gerry Connolly. Below, left (l to r) - BRCWRT Pres. Mark Trbovich receives the Fairfax County History Award, handed over by Jim Lewis. Below, right - Jim Lewis presents the Congressional Record citation to the crowd.

Photos by Janet Greentree



2018), we will continue to offer for sale Ed Wenzel's Chronology of the Civil War of Fairfax County. This book is the perfect gift for the Civil War enthusiast on your shopping list. The BRCWRT 25th Anniversary book will also be on sale at the meeting and on the Web site.

As the year moves forward, we will be here bringing you the best Civil War lectures, tours, events and newsletters in the region, with preservation and education as a solid part of our mission!

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

Preservation Report – (con't from page 4)

The National Park Service (NPS) is a primary property owner of Featherbed Lane and land adjacent to Featherbed Lane, with VDOT holding a 30-foot wide prescriptive easement, and the majority of the property on both sides of the roadway is included in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Manassas National Battlefield.

The NPS's primary concerns focus on preserving the roadway setting, which includes dense tree cover, as well as the safety of the public at the three existing MNBH trail crossings of Featherbed Lane, particularly the crossing at General Trimble Lane.

VDOT has funds and wants to pave Featherbed Lane up to the intersection with General Trimble Lane. Local homeowners initially supported paving contingent on including traffic-calming measures – current traffic count/use data does not qualify for traffic-calming measures. Homeowners do not support paving without traffic-calming measures. As of November 21, 2017, the project is on hold.

Latsios Property (southeast quadrant of the intersection of US Route 29 and Pageland Lane, opposite Stuart's Hill & the MNBH HQ)

In November 2017, a rezoning application was submitted to Prince William County for the *Gainesville Crossing* development proposed for this tract of land. While no direct fighting in the 2nd Battle of Manassas occurred on this land, which is adjacent to the Manassas Battlefield, it was the location for several unit camps and a Texas field hospital, the site of the August 28, 1862, meeting between Generals Lee, Longstreet and Jackson, and includes a monument to Thomas Dunklin, 4th Texas Infantry, who was mortally wounded during the 2nd Battle of Manassas.

The Prince William County Planning Office is currently reviewing the re-zoning application. BRCWRT has submitted its recommendations for a comprehensive military site survey of the tract, adequate buffer zone along US Route 29 to protect the view shed from Brawner Farm, commemorative site/kiosk for the Lee-Longstreet-Jackson 28 August, 1862, meeting, and a repair of the Dunklin

monument to be included in the Planning Office's response to the developer.

Prince William County

Cellular Communications Tower (monopole) at Signal Hill Park (Signal [Wilcoxon] Hill)

Milestone Communications (representing Verizon) is planning with the municipality of Manassas Park for the installation of a cellular communication tower (monopole) by Trileaf Communications in Signal Hill Park located on Signal View Drive in Manassas Park.

On August 3, 2017, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) concluded its assessment of the proposed communications tower and issued its findings; "We believe that the undertaking will have No Adverse Effect on historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, specifically the First Battle of Bull Run, First Battle of Manassas (076-0271), Signal Hill (076-0016), and the Bristoe Station Battlefield (076-5036)."

BRCWRT is working with the Prince William County Historical Commission and the Prince William County Planning Office in encouraging Manassas Park to incorporate the preservation and interpretation of the adjacent Signal (Wilcoxon) Hill historical site into its plans for this area.

Bristoe Station/Kettle Run Battlefields

Broad Run Golf Academy.

This property is well within the core Bristoe Station Battlefield and contains some winter hut sites. Much of this property is also wetlands. The Golf Academy property was recently sold to a commercial interest that may seek tract rezoning; however, as of November 2017, no rezoning request/application has been filed with Prince William County (PWC).

Brown's Battery Site.

As of December 2016, the proposal to extend the Virginia Railway Express (VRE) line to Haymarket has been abandoned. However, VRE

(con't on page 13)

Preservation Report – (con't from page 12)

has announced plans to establish a railroad maintenance yard in the vicinity of the presumed site of Brown's Battery, which is on property owned by Prince William County (PWC). Both BRCWRT and the PWC Historic Resources office have proposed incorporation of the battery site into Bristoe Station Battlefield Park. Preliminary plans for the VRE railroad maintenance yard, as published in the local media, may encroach on the presumed battery site.

Manassas Assembly of God Property

This church-owned property includes the terrain over which Brigadier General William Kirkland's North Carolina Brigade advanced toward the railroad cut occupied by Union forces during the Battle of Bristoe Station. The church and its pastor have, from time-to-time, proposed to develop the tract for various purposes including that of a for-profit cemetery. The southern half of this property is currently zoned M-2 (light industrial); the entire property is shown as Flexible Employment Center on the Comprehensive Plan. This property is crucial to preserving the core Bristoe Station Battlefield.

Hylton Property

The southeast quadrant of the Bristoe Station Battlefield, incorporating portions of the Union defensive lines and the site of Arnold's battery is owned by Hylton Enterprises, a large-scale home developer in Prince William County (PWC). To date, the committee is not aware of any action(s) by Hylton to develop this tract.

Fairfax County

Ox Hill (Chantilly) Battlefield Park

The long-awaited installation of the Union and Confederate soldiers' monuments at Ox Hill Battlefield Park, scheduled for September 2017, was "postponed indefinitely" by the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA). BRCWRT representatives met with the FCPA director and staff members to discuss the status of, and plans for, installing the soldiers' monuments in the park. *The subject monuments were approved by the Park Authority in 2005 as part of the Ox Hill Battlefield Park General Management Plan and Conceptual Development Plan and are memorials to the Union*

and Confederate soldiers who fought in the September 1, 1862, Battle of Chantilly/Ox Hill – the only major battle to occur in Fairfax County.

The FCPA's expressed primary concerns were for citizen safety and taking care to not create an opportunity for outside groups to stage protests and confrontations. The FCPA's expressed intent is to fully implement the plan for the park, as envisioned in the Ox Hill Battlefield Park General Management Plan and Conceptual Development Plan approved in January 2005.

Farr's Cross Roads Redoubt Site

Local historians have long known of the significance of the area surrounding the Ox Road (Route 123)/Braddock Road (Route 620) intersection (Farr's Cross Roads). Of particular interest is a redoubt constructed by Col. Robert Rodes' 5th Alabama (Ewell's Brigade) in July 1861, prior to Battle of 1st Manassas/Bull Run, located on the George Mason University (GMU) Fairfax Campus. The site is in a small wooded area on the northeast quadrant of the Ox Road/Braddock Road intersection.

While construction of the Mason Inn and parking lot and the enlargement of student parking lot K has reduced the overall size of the site and potentially obliterated some of the earthworks, the redoubt remains and is in remarkably good condition. The site is documented in the Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory completed by John Milner Associates, Inc. for the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) in 2002, and is included (44FX185) in the Fairfax County and Virginia historic site databases. Brian Corle, while a student at George Mason University (GMU), completed an *Archeological Assessment of Site 44FX185, The Earthwork at Farris Crossroads Fairfax County, Virginia* in 2008.

BRCWRT members Blake Myers, Brian McEnany and Jim Lewis are supporting GMU's History Department and its Facilities Department in developing a concept plan for preserving and interpreting the Farr's Cross Roads Redoubt.

BRCWRT Preservation Committee: Blake Myers (Chair), John DePue, Kim Brace, Rob Orrison, John Pearce, Jim Lewis.

BRCWRT Committees – (con't from page 10)

Committee are seeking interested members who wish to join any of the round table's committees and asking them to step forward and become an active member of a terrific committee team.

Committee Chairs:

Membership – Mark Whitenton

Education – Brian McEnany

Fund Raising – Charley Balch

Web Site – Alan Day

Field Trip – Scott Kenepp

Marketing - TBD

Newsletter – Nadine Mironchuk

Preservation – Blake Myers

The functional responsibilities of each of these committees can be found on the BRCWRT home page. **WE NEED YOU.** If you are interested in being a volunteer on one of our committees, please contact the respective Committee Chair.

SPREAD THE WORD

Do you know a high school senior who is fascinated with American or American Civil War History? You can help the BRCWRT find that student so that it can give away a \$2,000 scholarship to be used for a student's first semester's tuition of college. In general, the requirements include:



- Graduate in 2018 from a an area public or private high school
- Reside in Prince William or Fairfax County
- Enroll in college or community college
- Prove a strong interest in American history or Civil War history
- Visit a local Civil War historic site and write a short essay about it
- Apply by April 2, 2018

All of the information about how to apply is found on the BRCWRT Web site at <http://bullruncwrt.org>. In addition, information can be found by students on Prince William and Fairfax County public high school scholarship sites, which are accessed in the schools' career centers, guidance departments, and by students' at home on their personal computers. See Nancy Anwyll, Brian McEnany, or Charlie Balch for more questions. Let your family, friends, and neighbors know about our offer! Spread the word!

Nancy Anwyll

The Centreville Fortifications

by Karl Reiner

In October 1861, Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston entrenched his army of 45,000 around Centreville, VA, when it became apparent that the reinforcements needed to attack Washington were unavailable. Although now on the defensive, Johnston's army would remain in Northern Virginia for the winter of 1861-62. During that time, it would be within striking distance of Washington, while at the same time, prevent the Union army from moving against Richmond. Johnston had chosen wisely in picking the location because Centreville is located on a plateau that provides an extremely strong defensive position. The descending slopes offered perfect fields of fire for a defending army. Once fortifications were completed, the position would be virtually impregnable to attack during the remaining period of good weather.

Confederate army engineers soon had the troops busy building miles of interconnected trench lines, forts and huts for shelter during the cold weather. The troops were engaged in a large construction and earth moving job with tools no more sophisticated than shovels, spades, axes and hand saws. The soldiers engaged in this manual labor must have grumbled as they worked under the watchful eyes of officers. Not all the soldiers, however, were reluctant participants. Those who had witnessed the damage shells and bullets did to the human body at the first battle of Manassas were more than willing to build fortifications before there was another encounter with the enemy. Confederate spies in Washington were providing reports on the continuing buildup of Union forces. President Lincoln was urging the new commander, Gen. George B. McClellan, to move against the Confederates while the roads remained passable.

By the standards of the day, the Confederate fortifications at Centreville were substantial. There were over five miles of earth works with 13 forts at key positions. Over 70 pieces of artillery could be mounted along the defense line. The entrenchment line began in the valley of Cub Run, north of



Centreville fortifications.

what is now Route 29, and followed the high ground north of Centreville. Northeast of the village is a hill which controls the stream valleys of Big Rocky Run and Little Rocky Run. Here, the Confederates constructed one of the larger forts, and the defense line that turned south. From that point, the majority of the field works followed the ridge line to where Little Rocky Run flows into Bull Run. The Centreville earthworks were the strong point on a Confederate defensive perimeter that ran over 50 miles from Leesburg to Occoquan.

Along the Centreville line, the engineers constructed many "double saps" - two walls of reinforced earth approximately six feet high separated by 12 feet of space. These connected the forts, which were built on knolls and hilltops. Many of the forts were fronted with a 10-foot-wide, six-foot-deep ditch. The sloping fort walls rose 12 to 14 feet above ground level, and were 20 feet or more in height, if measured from the bottom of the ditch. The interior walls were virtually perpendicular and braced with logs to prevent the earth from

(con't on page 17)

Fifth Annual Emerging Civil War Symposium at Stevenson Ridge

on the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield

Aug. 3-5, 2018

**EMERGING
CIVIL WAR™**

Turning Points of the Civil War with Keynote Speaker Scott Hartwig

"If We Fail Now the North Has No Hope: The Antietam Campaign of 1862"

Plus:

- BERT DUNKERLY, "Turning Points: An Overview"
- GREGORY A. MERTZ, "Defeated Victory: Albert Sidney Johnston's Death at Shiloh"
- JAMES A. MORGAN, "Unintended Consequences: Ball's Bluff and the Rise of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War"
- DOUG CRENSHAW, "The Rise of Lee: Richmond 1862"
- MATTHEW ATKINSON, "Gettysburg vs. Vicksburg: What's the Bigger Turning Point?"
- CHRIS KOLAKOWSKI, "Grant Takes Command"
- EDWARD ALEXANDER, "Grant Crosses the James"
- REA ANDREW REDD, "The Election of 1864: The Point of No Return"

Registration also includes:

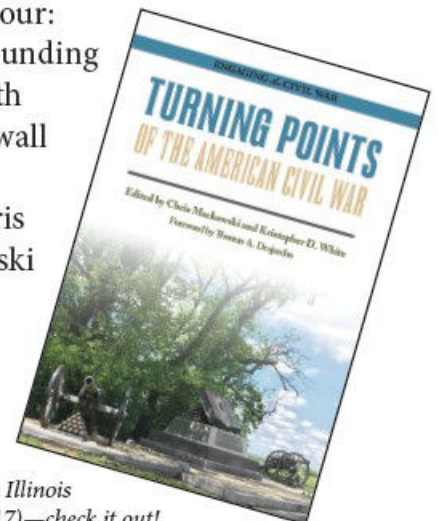
- our full line-up of speakers
- Friday hors d'oeuvres
- Friday evening historians' roundtable
- Saturday morning coffee and Saturday lunch
- Sunday tour: "The Wounding and Death of Stonewall Jackson" with Chris Mackowski

Early-bird registration only **\$130**
(through Dec. 31, 2017) • Regular price **\$155**

Register at

www.emergingcivilwar.com/2018-symposium

Our theme ties into ECW's latest book, *Turning Points of the American Civil War* (Southern Illinois University Press, 2017)—check it out!



Centreville Fortifications – (con't from page 15)

collapsing. Openings for cannon were located at strategic intervals in the walls. In some areas, a fortification known as a “single parapet” was built. It was a 6-foot-high wall of earth with a step to permit the defenders to fire over the top. Since much of the defense line was interconnected, troops could move from fort to fort along protected routes.

The autumn of 1861 was a time of tension in Northern Virginia as rumors of the hefty Confederate defenses at Centreville began to filter through the Union camps around Washington. The name “Centreville” struck a degree of dread in the troops who would have to attack what was widely believed to be a very strong position. Faulty Union intelligence did not help matters. Inaccurate troop strength estimates listed the number of Confederate defenders at 90,000, double the actual number.

Although they held a strong position, the Confederates had problems. The usual range of diseases common in the Civil War swept through the camps sickening soldiers and sending many to an early grave. Bedeviled by a shortage of cannon, the Confederates painted logs black and placed them in the gun ports of many of the forts to create an illusion of massive firepower. These fake artillery pieces were known as “Quaker Guns.”

The supply system was not functioning well. Large excesses of some food items and clothing piled up while other necessary goods remained in short supply. To lessen dependence on the roads which would be virtually impassable in wet weather, the Confederates began constructing a railroad spur from Manassas Junction to the camps at Centreville. It was the first railroad in the world built solely for military use.

Despite the constant wear and tear on the nerves of the troops, nothing happened. Because the Centreville defenses had General McClellan spooked, he simply avoided attacking. Autumn slipped into winter while the armies stayed in their respective positions. In early 1862, McClellan decided to bypass the Centreville position altogether, and began preparations to shift his army south by water. In early March 1862, the Confederates evacuated Centreville as Johnston shifted his army

in order to block McClellan’s anticipated move.

After the Confederate evacuation, Union troops and newspaper reporters quickly determined that the defenses had been manned by an army only half as large as General McClellan had estimated. That fact, along with the revelation that many of the cannon were fakes, put the first dent in the general’s reputation as a field commander. There were many in the North who believed he had made a big mistake by not attacking Centreville.

Large armies came to Centreville twice more during the course of the war. A Union army occupied the plateau after General Pope’s defeat at the second battle of Manassas in August 1862. General Meade’s Army of the Potomac dug in on the high ground north and south of Centreville in October 1863. On both occasions, Gen. Lee declined to launch attacks against the formidable Centreville heights.

Because they were never attacked, the fortifications at Centreville were ignored after the war ended. Farmers, reclaiming the land, obliterated many of the trench lines over time. Much of what remained was destroyed by road projects and residential development as time progressed. A few accessible parts of the old fortification line have been preserved and are marked with signs. An interesting section lies along Battery Ridge Lane at the corner of Stone Road. One of the forts still stands on Wharton Lane between Gresham Lane and Lawrence Mill Lane. On the east side of Pickwick Road, north of Leland Road, are the entrance path and marker for two forts and their connecting trench line. This was the strong point that hinged the defenses running east-west with those running north-south.

These worn mounds of earth are reminders of the time the grim fortification line at Centreville, Virginia riveted national attention for five months. On ground now replete with yards and patios, nervous gunners once sighted their cannon and tense infantry waited for an attack that never came. Although no battle was fought at Centreville, it had an impact on the course of the Civil War. In avoiding combat on its plateau, generals made decisions which caused battles to be fought at other locations.

Coming This Winter to Prince William County Historic Preservation



The sites are currently closed or regular tours until May 1st, but you can still come and see us.
We are open for special programs and for tours by appointment, just give us a call!
The grounds are still open daily from dawn until dusk.

January

January 25

Mosby's Keydet Rangers

7 p.m.; **FREE**, donations welcome.

In 1862, the Keydet Rangers formed a company and participated in the war with the blessing of Generals R. Lee and J.E.B. Stuart. Author and speaker Eric W. Buckland will lead us as we explore the life of these Partisan Rangers who actually attended Virginia Military Institute, who hailed from Prince William County. Buckland's book "Mosby's Keydet Rangers" will be available for purchase. **Old Manassas Courthouse, Manassas, VA. 703-792-5618.**



February 3 & 17

History of Cooking with the Pat White Center

10 a.m. - 12 p.m.; \$30 dollars per family for both sessions each month.

February was historically a difficult month because fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, etc. were not available. Available food options would consist of root stock, dried fruits and vegetables, and flour. Those preparing the food had to be creative in how the food would be prepared. Join us as we prepare foods reflective of what common people would have eaten in the days before refrigeration and pasteurization. For more information or to register, please visit www.pwcparks.org or by calling 703-792-8320. **Ben Lomond Historic Site, Manassas, VA. 703-367-7872.**



February 22

Sowing the Seeds of Victory: The Women's Land Army of America in Virginia and Washington, D.C.

7 p.m. **FREE**, donations always welcome

In 1917, the Women's Land Army of America began recruiting the first of more than 20,000 women who would work the land while America's farmers were called up to serve in the Great War. Join Adjunct Instructor Anna E. Kiefer as we explore these amazing women and this time in our states history. **Old Manassas Courthouse, Manassas, VA. 703-792-5618.**



February

Weekends in February

Lucasville School Open House

11 a.m. - 4 p.m.; **FREE**, donations welcome.

Join us as we celebrate African American History Month at historic Lucasville School with our open house in February. Visit the reconstructed 19th century school used by the community of Lucasville. Learn surprising facts of African American history in Prince William County and throughout the Northern Virginia region. **Lucasville School, Manassas, VA 703-367-7872.**

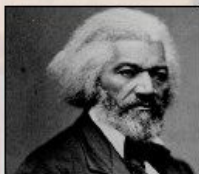


February 10

Celebrate the Frederick Douglass Bicentennial at Lucasville School!

11 a.m. - 4 p.m.; **FREE**, donations welcome.

Working with the Frederick Douglass Family Initiative, we are celebrating the life and work of Frederick Douglass on the week of his 200th birthday! Join the Ebenezer Men's Choir to kick off the celebration, then read-aloud sessions of



passages from the *Narrative and the Life of Frederick Douglass* and learn about the **One Million Abolitionists** project. We will be giving away one hardback, special edition book to each family in attendance! **Lucasville School, Manassas, VA 703-367-7872.**



February 23-24

Where they Slept: Spend the Night in Ben Lomond's Slave Quarter

7 p.m. - 8 a.m.; \$75 per person, reservations are required.

The Slave Quarter at Ben Lomond is one of only three to survive to this day in Prince William County. Join us for an exclusive opportunity to spend the night in the original slave quarter where historians and interpreters will help you learn about the people who lived and worked at Ben Lomond, and how they worked to survive in a time when freedom and choice were taken away. **Ben Lomond Historic Site, Manassas, VA. 703-367-7872.**



February 24

Everyday Full of Work: The African-American Experience at Ben Lomond

11 a.m. - 4 p.m. \$5 per person, children 6 and under free.

Explore the historic home and original slave quarter to learn about the enslaved population living at Ben Lomond in the years before the Civil War. Visit spaces not ordinarily open to the public and participate in hands-on activities to learn about some of the chores that enslaved men, women, and children, were expected to complete, as well as the lives of the enslaved community. **Ben Lomond Historic Site, Manassas, VA. 703-367-7872.**



www.pwcparks.org/history

www.facebook.com/pwhistoric

Prince William County Department of Public Works
Historic Preservation Division

www.pwcparks.org/history

historicpreservation@pwcparks.org

[@PWHPF](https://twitter.com/PWHPF)

[PWC_History](https://www.instagram.com/PWC_History)



NATIONAL
UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
NETWORK TO FREEDOM

2018 Liberty University Civil War Seminar—Saturday, April 14, 2018

The Liberty University Department of History will be hosting its annual Civil War Seminar on Saturday, April 14, 2018, from 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. in the Liberty University Visitors Center. (Here are directions to the Visitors Center: <http://www.liberty.edu/index.cfm?PID=452>)

This event is free and open to the public.

This year's seminar is titled "Civil War Legacies" and features guest speakers R. David Cox, Paul Dakin, Doug Wicklund, Alan Farley, and Dr. Carey Roberts.

Speakers' topics include:

R. David Cox (Professor of History at Southern Virginia University and Author of *The Religious Life of Robert E. Lee*) - "Robert E. Lee, Peacemaker"

Paul Dakin (Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lynchburg, VA)—"Hymns of the Civil War"

Doug Wicklund (Senior Curator at the National Firearms Museum)—"The Legacy of Firearms Advancements of the Civil War"

Alan Farley (Director of Reenactors Missions of Jesus Christ) and **Lloyd Sprinkle** (Pastor of Providence Baptist Church) - "The Legacy of the Printing and

Dissemination Advancement of Religious Publications During the Civil War"

Dr. Carey Roberts (Professor of History and Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Liberty University) - "Monuments and Memory of the Civil War"

The seminar will also feature displays of Civil War weaponry from the National Firearms Museum, period religious publications, and artifacts of Brigadier General James Dearing (CSA) who was born in nearby Altavista, VA. These displays will be open throughout the seminar. In addition, Civil War-themed books will be for sale. Finally, door prizes will be awarded at the end of the seminar.

Discounted rate rooms are available at the Fairfield Inn (434) 845-1700 under the Liberty University Department of History. For more information, call Mrs. Rachel Allison at 434-592-4366 or contact her at rbrown165@liberty.edu. We look forward to seeing you at the seminar.

Kenny Rowlette, Director

The National Civil War Chaplains Museum

When I spent Christmas with his sister's family, my niece, who is nineteen, made a comment about this whole monument controversy which I think summarizes the matter very well in one sentence. She said, "Anyone who is offended by monuments needs to get a life."

Sincerely, Tim Duskin

GROWING ROOTS

A Prince William County/Manassas History Symposium



March 24 - 25, 2018

SAVE THE DATE

March 24 - 25, 2018

Growing Roots: A Prince William County/Manassas History Symposium
Explore our rich and diverse local history.

Saturday, March 24: (at the historic Old Manassas Courthouse) Learn about:

- ✦ *Prince William County: Early Settlement, Founding, and Leadership (1660-1750)* with James Bish
- ✦ *George Custer at the Battle of Buckland* with Dan Davis
- ✦ *"We are all in this war; those who fight and those who stay at home."* with Charlotte Cain
- ✦ *Prince William Forest, Before the Park* with Cecilia Lynch
- ✦ *The Original Virginia Beer Baron: Robert Portner* with Michael Gaines
- ✦ *Developing Prince William After Completion of the Shirley Highway* with Charlie Grymes

Attend a Hands-On Reception with the Curator at the Manassas Museum to further explore one of the day's engaging topics.

\$10 registration fee for Saturday program

Call 703-792-4754 or email historicpreservation@pwcgov.org



BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

P.O. Box 2147

Centreville, VA 20122

2018 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**_____