



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXVI, Issue 2, MARCH 2019

AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN ERIC WITTENBERG SPEAKS ON "CAVALRY ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA - SEPTEMBER 1863" AT THE MARCH 14th MEETING

The Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863 featured two important delaying actions, conducted by mounted Union soldiers at Reed's and Alexander's bridges, on the first day of Chickamauga.

A cavalry brigade under Col. Robert H. G. Minty and Col. John T. Wilder's legendary "Lightning Brigade" of mounted infantry made stout stands at a pair of chokepoints crossing Chickamauga Creek. Their dramatic and outstanding efforts threw Confederate Gen.



Braxton Bragg's entire battle plan off its timetable by delaying his army's advance for an entire day.

For the rest of the story, we have a noted author to speak at the March 14th meeting, after having to postpone from his trip here in September, due to a hurricane.

Eric Wittenberg was born in 1961 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He earned an

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

**7 p.m. Centreville Library
THURSDAY, March 14, 2019**

**GUEST SPEAKER:
Author and Historian
ERIC WITTENBERG**

TOPIC:

**"CAVALRY ACTION AT THE
BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA -
SEPTEMBER 1863"**

undergraduate degree in political science and economics from Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1983. Eric earned both a master's degree in public and international affairs from the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, and a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law in 1987.

Eric is the author of 18 published books on the Civil War and more than three dozen articles that have appeared in various national magazines. His preservation efforts have included work with the Civil War Trust (now American Battlefield Trust), the Trevilian Station Foundation and the Brandy Station Foundation.

Due to his familiarity with and expertise concerning Civil War battles and battlefields, he has given lectures on the Civil War and has led battlefield tours. He is an attorney in private practice. He, his wife Susan and their three golden retrievers reside in Columbus, Ohio. Come on out and meet and dine with Eric 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
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Secretary: John Pearson, brcwrt2009@gmail.com, 703.475.1943
At Large: Charlie Balch, John De Pue, Brian McEnany
Communications/Media: Jim Lewis, antietam1862@verizon.net
Marketing: Stephanie Vale, mustangkoala@yahoo.com
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
Education: Brian McEnany, Nancy Anwyll
Field Trips: Scott Kenep
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 **April 2019 issue**, e-mail articles by 9 a.m., Monday, March 25, to Nadine Mironchuk at: nadine1861@hotmail.com

NEWSLETTER ADVERTISEMENT SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **April 2019 issue**, advertisers should please click on "Instructions for Advertisers" at: <http://bullruncwrt.org> and e-mail ads by noon on March 15, 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

JOIN US AT CARRABBA'S

Do you come directly to the monthly meeting from work and look for a place to eat, or would you just like to come early to dinner? Join BRCWRT members, and our monthly guest speaker, for good food and camaraderie. We are currently meeting around 5 p.m. at Carrabba's Italian Grill located just across Lee Highway from the Centreville Regional Library.

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UPCOMING 2019 MEETINGS

March 14th - Eric Wittenberg - "Cavalry Action at the Battle of Chickamauga"

April 11th - Noah Cincinnati - "Seed and Blood: Slavery & American Capitalism"

**DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!
FALL IN! FALL IN!**

**Re-up at the
Bull Run Civil War
Round Table
NOW!**

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The President's Column

By Mark A. Trbovich

Bull Run Civil War Round Table Members -

Since March 21st signals the beginning of Spring, I hope it comes in like a "lamb" this year. This winter has been fierce, so let's get some sun and warmth going! I am looking forward to our March 14th meeting, when our nationally-renown speaker, Mr. Eric Wittenberg, will be coming for his first visit here to the BRCWRT, after having to postpone last September due to a hurricane in our area. Our beginning to this year has been a bit rocky for the weather, but I still feel this year is shaping up as an outstanding one the BRCWRT, our 28th, with many memorable events coming up. Our Executive Committee and I are committed to working hard for this round table and looking forward with excitement to the upcoming year.

Our February meeting speaker, and fellow BRCWRT member Gene Schmiel, did an outstanding job laying out federal plans and controversial decisions made during the Battle of Antietam Sept 17th, 1862. Many folks made it



Author Gene Schmiel was the speaker for the February meeting of the BRCWRT.

Photo by Gwen Wytenbach

out to the meeting despite the weather, and were treated to Valentine cupcakes, compliments of Debbie and Mark Whitten and the BRCWRT Exec Committee. We hope you enjoyed them and look forward to more surprises in the future. Thank you again, Gene, for speaking and presenting your new book to the membership. Don't forget - you can also

lectures, and follow along with PowerPoint slides, at our Web site audio archives, located at the address: http://bullruncwrt.org/BRCWRT/AudioArchives/Audio_menu.html.

Our 2019 BRCWRT Scholarship Award program is in full swing, the conclusion at which we will present a \$2000 scholarship to one 2019 high school senior from a public or private high school in Prince William or Fairfax Counties, including the cities of Manassas, Fairfax and

Manassas Park and Falls Church are included. The goal of our scholarship, which is awarded on the basis of submitted essays, is to increase interest and knowledge of American history, with special emphasis on the Civil War. We are so proud of our past winners and look forward to this year's entries. April 1, 2019, is the deadline to submit an application, so please encourage seniors in the region to make an entry!

March is our third month for our 2019 Membership drive, which concludes at the end of April. I encourage everyone to bring new folks to join the Round Table, either through our Web site or at the next meeting. I am always encouraging a "youth movement" for the BRCWRT, so that a future generation of Civil War historians and preservationists will continue our proud traditions here in Centreville, VA. As I always say, I look forward to having 300 members totaled in 2019, which has been my goal for the last nine years (283 members in 2018). I believe together we can make that goal! Don't forget to sign up family members and get the Family Membership (including a free picnic for all members in the Fall).

Your Executive Committee has been working overtime on new initiatives for constantly improving our round table's vision and mission. Preservation lead Blake Myers and his team have been working on many projects this year and look to be involved with many more as the year unfolds. Our new Marketing Committee lead, Stephanie Vale, needs some volunteers as she unveils our BRCWRT to a larger audience in the region. As always, please try to make it out to each meeting as we will have so much local Civil War information to get out to you, and also friends to enjoy fellowship with.

As always, this month, and every month in 2019, 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. Also, the BRCWRT 25th Anniversary book will be on sale at meetings 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.



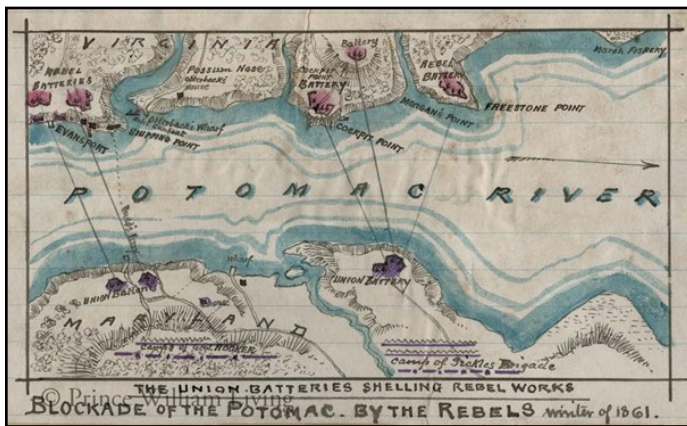
PRESERVATION REPORT

BY BLAKE MYERS

Preservation Update

Cockpit Point

During its February 12, 2019, meeting the Prince William County Board of Supervisors approved an amendment to the County's Comprehensive Plan that incorporated recommendations from the Cockpit Point Battlefield Study into the Cultural Resources Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan and established the Cockpit Point Battlefield Historical Area.



Incorporation of the study's recommendations into the Comprehensive Plan provides the basis for future county actions to identify and preserve the historically significant features within the Cockpit Point Historical Area, and to establish access to the Historical Area allowing residents and visitors to view the Cockpit



Looking East from Cockpit Point Battery Site into the Potomac River.

Photo courtesy of Blake Myers

Point Battery site. (This area and site is currently not accessible to the general public.)

Ox Hill Battlefield Park

Many of you have been following BRCWRT's efforts to have the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)

install the Ox Hill and Chantilly monuments at Ox Hill Battlefield Park, thus completing the interpretive plan for the park approved as part of the General Management Plan that was approved in January 2005. The initial installation and dedication, scheduled for September 2017, was postponed due to the controversy and publicity regarding Civil War monuments, and was ultimately suspended indefinitely. At BRCWRT's urging, the monuments' installation was revised as an open issue during the Summer of 2018 with discussions continuing through January 2019. During their January 23, 2019, Park Authority board meeting, the Board voted to not install the Ox Hill Battlefield monuments in their current form; and recommended that the Park Authority board establish a subcommittee to work on the disposition of the monuments, as discussed by the Committee of the Whole on January 9, 2019.

During the discussion preceding the vote, Board members made it clear that; 1) the action was not a change to the Master Plan (General Management Plan and Conceptual Development Plan) approved in 2005, 2) the monuments, as they are, are considered inappropriate due to the inscriptions and the wording (although no specifics were provided as to what is considered inappropriate with the previously approved inscriptions), and 3) a subcommittee/task force would be established to consider alternative inscriptions/wording.

BRCWRT members Blake Myers, Ed Wenzel and Charlie Balch continue to pursue this action, with the ultimate goal of achieving installation of the Ox Hill and Chantilly monuments in their approved locations in Ox



Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.

Photo courtesy of Blake Myers

Hill Battlefield Park.

Bristoe Station and Kettle Run Battlefields

The Prince William County Planning Office has initiated the process to incorporate the 2016 Bristoe Station and Kettle Run Battlefields Study into the
(con't on page 5)

Preservation Report – (con't from page 4)



Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park.

Photo courtesy of Blake Myers

county's Comprehensive Plan (similar to the action completed with the Cockpit Point Preservation Study noted above). The Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA2018-00002, Bristoe Station and Kettle Run CPA)

is focused on themes such as, but not limited to, preservation of significant historic resources, maintaining rural area character, and protection priorities for consideration in reviewing land development applications.

The process begins with the Planning Office submitting the proposed CPA to the Planning Commission. The first scheduled meeting to consider the amendment is March 13, 2019. BRCWRT members are encouraged to submit comments in support of this CPA via the public comment portal:

(<http://www.pwcgov.org/government/dept/planning/Pages/Comprehensive-Plan-Update.aspx>). BRCWRT executive committee members are scheduled to attend the March 13 meeting, and to participate in the public portion of the meeting.

BRCWRT Spring Tour Battle of Monocacy

(with a Visit to the National Museum of Civil War Medicine)

In the summer of 1864, Grant pulled troops from the forts around Washington, D.C. to help apply pressure to Lee's Army around Petersburg, VA. That summer, the Confederacy carried out a bold plan to turn the tide in the Civil War by invading Maryland, with a plan to capture Washington, D.C. and possibly influence the 1864 elections. On July 9, however, a small Union force slowed down this invasion along the banks of the Monocacy River, allowing veteran federal troops to arrive in time to save Washington. Join us on a tour of Monocacy National Battlefield. Additionally, experience a visit to the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick, MD.



Day: Saturday, May 11, 2019

Meet: Centreville Library (consolidate cars)

Time: Meet at 8 a.m. (parking lot); travel to Frederick (National Museum of Civil War Medicine)

Lunch: BJ's Restaurant and Brewhouse (near Francis Scott Key Mall)

End: 4 p.m.; travel back to Centreville arriving at 5 p.m.

Tour Guide: Brian Dankmeyer (Park Ranger, Monocacy National Battlefield)

POC: D. Scott Kenep

E-mail: dsk22264@comcast.net



CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

Gen. John Daniel Imboden, C.S.A.

By Janet Greentree

Did you know that Gen. Imboden had five wives? It wasn't that he divorced one and married another. All of them but his last wife, unfortunately, predeceased him. The general lived until 1895. Was it bad luck to be married to him? His first wife was Eliza Allen McCue. She bore him four children and died in 1857. He then married Mary Blair McPhail. She bore him three children and died in 1865. His third wife was Edna Paulding Porter, his fourth Annie Harper Lockett, and fifth Florence Crockett. Florence died in 1908. His daughter, Helen McGuire Imboden, was delivered by Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, Stonewall Jackson's physician. Her mother was Annie Harper Lockett. In total, he had nine children.



Gen. John D. Imboden, CSA

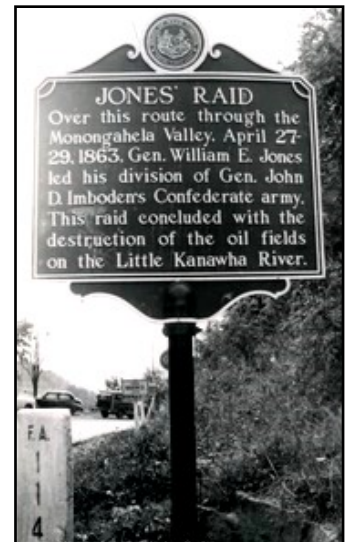
John Daniel Imboden was born on February 16, 1823, to George William Imboden and Isabella Wunderlich near Staunton, VA. His father and ancestors were farmers and of the Lutheran faith. George served in the War of 1812. Isabella's father Johann Daniel Wunderlich served in the Revolutionary War. After being educated in local schools, at age 16 he attended Washington College, now Washington & Lee University. His classmates were J. Horace Lacy, Beverly Tucker Lacy and James Kemper. All three would have ties to the Civil War. Stonewall Jackson's arm was buried at Ellwood, owned by J. Horace Lacy. Beverly Tucker Lacy was Stonewall Jackson's chaplain. Insert: And, as well, Jimmy Kemper was a Civil War general almost mortally wounded at Gettysburg. Imboden's January 1873 passport application described him at 6'2", blue eyes, black hair, high and broad forehead, large and aquiline nose, large chin

and mouth, and long face. Obviously, the detailed description was before passport pictures.

Imboden did not graduate from Washington College. He worked for a time as a teacher at the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind in Staunton. He then read for the law, passed the bar exam, and opened a law practice with William Frazier. He was elected twice to the House of Delegates of the Virginia General Assembly. He received a commission as captain and founded the Staunton Light Artillery even though he had no military experience. Imboden's first assignment was at Harpers Ferry on April 19, 1861, commanding a unit for the capture of the town. He fought at First Bull Run, injuring his ear while firing an artillery piece, making him deaf in his left ear.

While in northwestern Virginia (now West Virginia), he and Gen. 'Grumble' Jones led a raid with 3,400 men, destroying train tracks and bridges in the Kanawha Valley. He and Jones spent 37 days covering 400 miles of the area. They destroyed eight railroad bridges, captured supplies, horses, mules, and 3,100 cattle, totaling a loss of over \$100,000 to the Union Army.

Imboden left the artillery and organized the Virginia Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry. Imboden's job during the Gettysburg Campaign was the rear guard for Lee's Army under Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. When they reached Cash-town, PA, Imboden stayed in the left top floor room of the Cashtown Inn, now called the Gen. John Imboden Room. Ms. Rebelle stayed in that room (see June-July 2009 Stone Wall article). There is a marker in front of the inn for the 18th VA Cavalry and 62nd VA Infantry. There is also a marker on Reynolds Avenue on the south end for Imboden's unit. Their principal job was to be



A marker commemorates the Jones Raid, where Gen. Imboden assisted in delivering \$100,000 in damages to the Union Army in the Kanawha Valley.

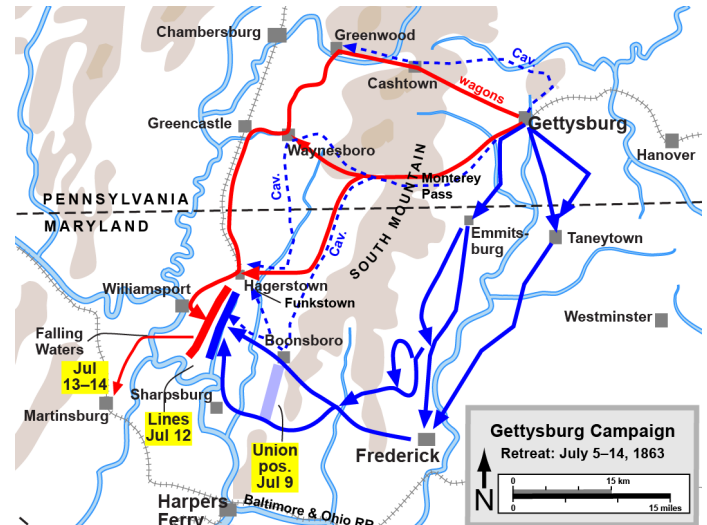
(con't on page 7)

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 6)



Above, the Cashtown Inn, where Gen. Imboden was billeted during the Gettysburg Campaign; below, at right, is the view overlooking the Cashtown Road from the Imboden Room.

Photos by Janet Greentree



The retreat from Gettysburg, July 4-14, 1863.

Alfred Scales, both from North Carolina. Both opted to ride in the wagon train rather than be captured by the Union. General Scales would survive, but Pender did not (see Aug-Sep 2015 Stone Wall). Other wagons held the wounded Gens. Albert Gallatin Jenkins, John M. Jones, George Anderson, Paul Semmes, and Major Joseph Latimer (see June-July 2018 Stone Wall).

The roads were filled with mud. There were no cushions, straw, or springs in the wagons to aid the bumps and jolts to the terribly wounded soldiers on their way back to the south. The wagon train had been ordered not to stop until they reached their destination. They were attacked by civilians in Greencastle, who took axes and cut the spokes of the wagon wheels. Many of the men had to be left on the side of the road in hopes that the locals would take them in and nurse them. Most had been without food for 36 hours. Those who were wounded, but not severely, marched behind the wagon train. There were at least 10,000 animals, too, including captured cattle. Approximately 4,000 prisoners were also being taken back to Virginia. The men were crying out "why can't I die?" "Have mercy on me and kill me." Gen. Imboden said: "During this one night I realized more of the horrors of war than I had in all the two preceding years."

The wagon train finally reached Williamsport, but was unable to cross due to high water from all the rain. Imboden

(con't on page 8)



A depiction of the misery-laden retreat from Gettysburg by the Confederate Army.

where they would cross into West Virginia on their way to Winchester, VA. The journey didn't start until 4 p.m. on July 5th, because of torrential rains that had started on the 4th. One of the first wagons carried severely wounded Gens. William Dorsey Pender and

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 7)



The river crossing at Williamsport, where Imboden accomplished the salvaging of the Confederate Army's casualties following the devastating Battle of Gettysburg.

Photo by Janet Greentree

occupied the town and turned it into a giant hospital. He ordered the local residents to cook for the men. The next day Union Cavalry under Gens. Buford and Kilpatrick attacked the wagon train. Imboden held them off and repulsed them when Gen. FitzHugh Lee showed up with 3,000 men. The wagons, men and animals were floated across the Potomac River on two flat-bottomed ferries pulled by wire pulleys. It took from July 5-14th for everyone to cross the river.

After the crossing, Gen. Robert E. Lee said of him: "In passing through the mountains in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances, but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss. They were attacked in that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden."

After the Gettysburg Campaign, Gen.

Imboden fought in the Valley Campaign of 1864. He became incapacitated by typhoid fever and spent the rest of the war in Aiken, SC, on prison duty.

He resumed his law practice in Richmond after the war and developed the coal industry in Virginia. He founded the town of Damascus, VA, in the southwestern area of Virginia

and died there on August 15, 1895. He was also the author of several articles and books about the Civil War, including: *"The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies"* and a pamphlet *"The Coal and Iron Resources of Virginia: Their Extent, Commercial Value, and Early Development Considered."* In 1876, he was a commissioner of the Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia. In 1893, he was a commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Ms. Rebelle's Confederate ancestor George Washington Baker served under General Imboden in the 23rd Virginia Cavalry.

The general is buried in the Officers Section of Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia.

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 jlgtree@erols.com.



Gen. Imboden's grave marker in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA.

Photo by Janet Greentree

The Bull Run Civil War Round Table's Newest Recruit!

Here's a grateful "Huzzah!" for this new member of the BRCWRT:

♦ Bob Burger

Spread the Word! BRCWRT Announces Scholarship Contest for 2019

by Nancy Anwyll

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

- Graduate in 2019 from a public or private high school
- Reside in Prince William or Fairfax County
- 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 1, 2019



All of the information about how to apply is found on the BRCWRT Web site at <http://bullruncwrt.org>. In addition, students can find information on high school scholarship sites, which are accessed in the schools' career centers, guidance departments, or by home computers.

Let your family, friends, and neighbors know about our offer! Spread the word!

IF I WERE TODAY a VIRGINIAN

5th Annual Prince William County/Manassas History Symposium

March 30, 2019



SAVE THE DATE

March 30, 2019

If I Were Today a Virginian: 5th Annual Prince William County/Manassas History Symposium
Explore our rich and diverse local history.

Saturday, March 30 at the historic Old Manassas Courthouse. Among other topics, learn about:

- ★ How Stonewall Jackson got his name at the Battle of First Manassas
- ★ Frederick Douglass and the Industrial School movement
- ★ Tayloe Neale's Iron Works
- ★ Prince William County's Third Virginia Regiment in the American Revolution

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

Sunday, March 31: Enjoy an exclusive optional Bus Tour of Historic Private Homes (includes lunch) for \$50

\$10 registration fee

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



Coming this March 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.

March 9

Women's History at Brentsville Courthouse



1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.; \$10 per person, free for children under six.

Explore the role women played in the 19th Century from the perspective of Brentsville Courthouse. As we tour the site, learn about the woman's role in the family, in society, how they lived. Hear about the different types of hardships they faced, such as during childbirth, a lack of rights, and more.

Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre, Bristow, VA.
703-365-7895.

March 16

Wedding Expo at the Old Manassas Courthouse

10 a.m. – 2 p.m.; \$5.00 per person with advanced registration; \$10 at the door.

If you need assistance in finding vendors and unique locations, such as historic Rippon Lodge, for your special day, then attending our Bridal Expo is a must! Enjoy an afternoon of gathering ideas, watching demos, meeting local wedding professionals, acquiring free samples, and much more!

Advance reservations recommended, space is limited.
Old Manassas Courthouse,
Manassas, VA. 703-499-9812.



March 16

The History and Science of Cooking: Happy St. Patrick's Day

10 a.m. – 12 p.m. \$15 dollars per family up to 4, reservations required.

Throughout Virginia, early settlers consisted largely of English Scottish, and Irish immigrants who continued their cultural traditions in their new home. For St. Patrick's Day, join us at Ben Lomond as we make traditional Irish cuisine as it would have been made in the days before electricity and pasteurization. The meal will consist of potatoes, cabbage, and ham, an Irish coddle (Irish sausage and potatoes dish) Irish soda bread with homemade butter. Space is limited. Please dress for the weather.



Ben Lomond Historic Site,
Manassas, VA. 703-367-7872.

March 21

Brews and Brains with Tucked Away Brewing Company

6 p.m. – 8 p.m.; FREE; donations welcome.

Northern Virginia has a rich history from the 18th century to today. Grab a pint and join the Historic Preservation Division and Tucked Away Brewing Company as we examine the gruesome, scandalous, and exciting little-known history of the area. In March, join local historians as we explore *Stories of the Civil War*.

Bring some food and join us at 8420 Kao Circle, Manassas, VA. For more information, call 703-365-7895.



March 28

Old Manassas Courthouse Lecture Series: Doughboys from Prince William County in the Great War

7 p.m. Free donations accepted.

Prince William County sent hundreds of men off to serve in World War I. The "Great War" had a severe impact on the men that served and the community they left behind. Join us as Bill Backus, Preservationist for Prince William County shares their stories that have long been forgotten.

Old Manassas Courthouse, Manassas, VA. For more information, call 703-792-5618.



March 30, 2019

If I Were Today a Virginian: 31st Annual Prince William County/Manassas History Symposium
Explore our rich and diverse local history.

Saturday, March 30 at the historic Old Manassas Courthouse. Learn about:

- ★ Prince William County's Own: The 3rd Virginia Regiment in the American Revolution
- ★ Taylor Iron Works of Newton
- ★ James Dixon and the Manassas Industrial School
- ★ Prince William County at the Battle of Gettysburg
- ★ Virginia vs. Lorena Bobbitt Looking Back 25 Years Later

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

Sunday, March 31: Enjoy an exclusive optional Bus Tour of Historic Private Homes (includes lunch) for \$50.

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Prince William County Historic Preservation Division
www.pwcgov.org/history historicpreservation@pwcgov.org
www.facebook.com/pwhistoric @PWHPF



PWC_History



The Evolution of Maps of the Fortifications at Centreville

by John Carter

On March 8, 1862, the Confederate army withdrew from Centreville, and the Union army moved into the fortifications two days later. Along with Matthew Brady's photographers, who took the only known photographs of the Centreville fortifications, a young Union engineer, Lt. Miles Daniel McAlester, drew the first known map of the Confederate fortifications of Centreville. The map would be annotated and presented to Brigadier General John G. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac from 1861-1862, with a copy sent to General George B. McClellan. The map showed the two fortification lines, northern and eastern, and placed the various redoubts and larger fortifications along those lines. This is the color map that appeared in the Official Military Atlas of the Civil War. Over the next 150 years, it became the basis for all maps drawn of Civil War Centreville, and as a source for locating the major structures within the fortifications.

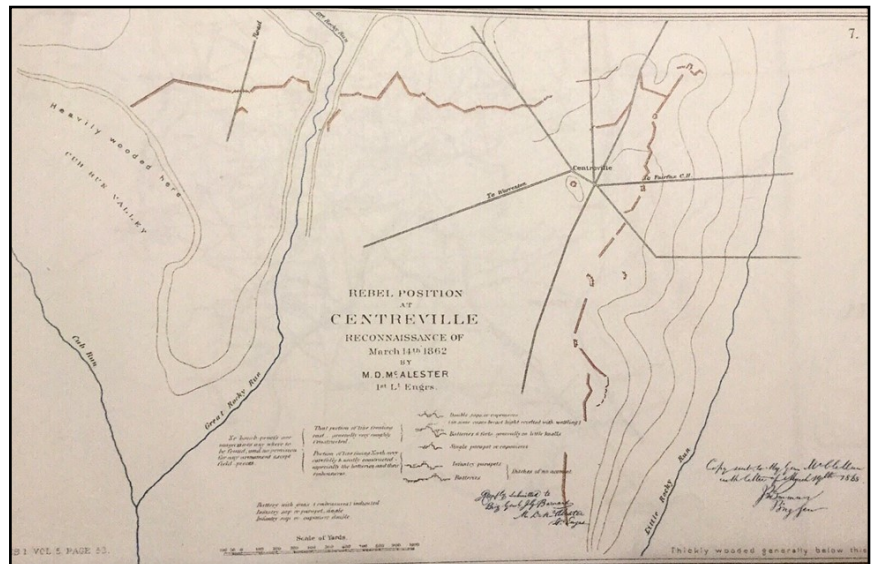
In recent years, the colorful drawings and maps by Union soldier and mapmaker, Robert Knox Sneden, has put Centreville back on the Civil War map.

While the two reproductions of the 1862 and 1863 maps that he prepared are full of inaccuracies (mainly due to re-drawing the maps from memory after the war), they do present a realistic look at the defensive positions at Centreville. Both maps, however, are representations of the UNION fortifications at Centreville, and not of the Confederate. However, during the last year, two new maps of the Confederate fortifications at Centreville have come to light: one buried in the archives at Duke University, the other arising from an estate sale in Tennessee.

Miles Daniel McAlester was born in Belfast, New York in 1833, and graduated 3rd in his class at West Point in 1856. He was promoted to lieutenant in the

engineering corps before the war, and McAlester would later become the lead engineer for the Defenses of Washington from April 1861 until March 1862. From April to July 1862, he would serve as the chief engineer for the Army of the Potomac's III Corps. By the end of the war McAlester would rise to general, and would remain in the service for the rest of his life.

With his background, it is not hard to see why he was selected to view and map the Confederate



Lt. Miles Daniel McAlester map — March 1862.

fortifications at Centreville. General Joseph E. Johnston began the Confederate withdrawal from Centreville on March 8, 1862. Most of the supply and ordnance wagons, as well as the brigade artillery, were already camped along the Warrenton Pike to the west of the town. The last of the infantry would be followed by Major General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, that would protect the rear of the army as it advanced toward Culpeper.

General George B. McClellan had already received reports that the Confederates were withdrawing from their position along the Potomac River Blockade, and that there was movement in Centreville and Manassas as well. Cautiously, on

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Centreville Maps – (con't from page 11)

March 9, McClellan had sent the 3rd and 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Brigadier General William Averill, to scout the land out to Centreville and Manassas. Finding no Confederate forces in Fairfax and Centreville, the First New Jersey Brigade under Brigadier Phillip Kearny was sent to occupy Centreville.

The cavalry units, however, did observe the rear of Johnston's army leaving Manassas, and the infantry forces under Kearny entered Centreville on March 10. Six other regiments would enter Centreville in March to help hold the heights, if necessary. Many of the Union soldiers photographed by Brady's photographers were probably from the 1st New Jersey Brigade, the 69th Pennsylvania Infantry, and the 89th Pennsylvania Regiment. The two objectives, at this point, were to (secure) Manassas Junction and to follow the Confederate army to see if it was leaving the area. Most of the units that moved onto Centreville would be sent back within two weeks to either Washington, D. C., or to Alexandria, Virginia, to board shipping for the Virginia Peninsula. George McClellan was launching his grand offensive down the Potomac River to the Chesapeake Bay and to Yorktown, Virginia.

Lt. McAlester probably arrived in Centreville between March 10-11, 1861. His first task was to draw a topographical map of Centreville and the fortifications. Using this map, he created the more detailed map of the fortifications there at Centreville- the colored topographical map that was presented to Brigadier General John G. Barnard, the chief engineer of the Military District of Washington, with a copy sent to General George McClellan. The map is dated March 14, 1862, and copies of the map can be found in the Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, which was created to display all of the maps associated with the volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. The original copy, and the first map, are located in the National Archives at College Park, Maryland. The map that McAlester created was too large for general reproduction even today. The map was reduced in size, possibly by creating a smaller-sized version of it, to be exhibited

in reports and newspapers.

Up through the early 20th century, this was the only known map of the Confederate fortifications at Centreville. It wasn't often mentioned, as little attention was paid to Centreville. By the 1920s and 30s, a battle was raging once again at Manassas- this time, it was the battle for a National Park at Manassas. An accurate map was needed to show positions of the Union and Confederate forces at both First and Second Manassas. A map of the Confederate positions at Centreville was also needed, as plans were underway to widen the scope of the proposed National Park for Manassas. McAlester's map was used for the latter purpose.

An 1861 map had been made by Sgt. James Daniel, of Company B, 19th Virginia Regiment, entitled, "Plan of Centreville and camps in the vicinity, drawn 18th Dec. 1861." The original is housed in the University of Virginia Library, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library. The map is oriented to the northeast (top of map). The road coming in from the middle of the top of the page is "Shantilla Road," (Chantilly) and is today's Wharton Lane. The next road to the left of it is the Frying Pan Road, today's Mount Gilead/Centreville/Walney Road to Walney. The continuation of Braddock Road through town is shown as the "Leesburg" Road. The general lines of the fortifications are accurate, but without a legend, it is difficult to identify the larger fortifications.

This particular map was not what was needed. It was merely a snap-shot in time of the positions of the various regiments, batteries, and cavalry units that were stationed at Centreville on December 18, 1861. The regiments were arranged in brigade formations in camp, where the regiments of a brigade were clustered together, and their artillery and wagon parks were close by. In the fall and winter of 1861, most regiments went out on reconnaissance for a week at a time, and were temporarily encamped in other locations, such as Cub Run. The regimental locations on the map were also affected by the fact that during the late fall,

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Centreville Maps – (con't from page 12)

soldiers had been working on their winter cabins, and by the end of December, many regiments had gone into winter quarters. Half of the winter quarters were outside of the Centreville area, most along the Warrenton Pike at the battlefield, and down the Centreville Road in the Manassas Park area. Brigaded artillery had already been sent into winter quarters at Culpeper.

The Bull Run Battlefield had already been set off as a battlefield park, even before the Civil War ended. Union veterans, in remembrance of their fallen comrades, had built a marble column on Henry Hill to honor the memory of Col. Francis S. Bartow. According to Joan M. Zenzen, in *Battling for Manassas, The Fifty-Year Preservation Struggle at Manassas National Battlefield Park*, "Only six weeks following the First Battle of Manassas...under orders from the U.S. Army at the conclusion of the Civil War, Lt. James M. McCallum of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery oversaw scores of troops from the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. They constructed a twenty foot-high, obelisk-shaped memorial ornamented with five 200-pound shells on Henry Hill and a complementary sixteen-foot monument at Groveton, which had seen heavy action during Second Manassas, decorated with relic shot and shell found on the battlefield...

A privately owned park would always be susceptible to being sold off or reduced in size. The only guarantee for its survival would be for the park to become a state or national park. The National Park Service had been created by an act of Congress in 1872, and an Executive Order in 1933 transferred 56 national monuments and military sites from the Forest Service and the War Department to the National Park Service. The Manassas Battlefield, however, was not established as a National Park until 1940. In the 1930s, while Congress debated the plan for the Manassas Park, park directors went out on their own to

raise money and support for the project- including contacting the Grand Army of the Potomac. Efforts were also made to purchase or obtain the Henry House, the Dogan House, and the Stone House. The reluctance to act on the part of Congress was due to two main issues: the money to fund it, and the political sectionalism between Democrats and Republicans.

Two key figures led the fight to establish the National Park were: Joseph Mills Hanson, a trained historian (who became the park's second superintendent) who conducted most of the historical research; and Branch Spalding, who was the coordinating superintendent at Fredericksburg and also



Portion of National Park Service map used to promote National Park - 1930.

supervised work at Manassas. Hanson understood the battle and its movements, developing the maps

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Centreville Maps – (con't from page 13)

of the battlefield, including the one sent to the National Park Service promoting the Manassas Battlefield. Hanson is probably better remembered to Northern Virginians as the author of *Bull Run Remembers*. He worked closely with a Centreville historian and newspaper owner, William Harrison Lamb. [*Bull Run Remembers*, Joseph Mills Hanson, The Prince William County Historical Commission, Chelsea, (1951) reprinted, 1991.]

Hanson does an thorough job of presenting the topic and has reliable information. He does not, however, do a good job of documenting his sources. It is evident that he read and relied on the OR Reports for both sides, and that he understood the strategic situation in 1861-62. His source for his description of the Confederate line and its armament was based on Lt. McAlester's report and his map of March 14, 1862. His descriptions of the fortifications is almost verbatim from Lt. McAlester.

"The five mile long fortifications at Centreville began on the left at the valley of Cub Run...crossed Rocky Run about 1,000 yards north of the Warrenton Turnpike and ran...along the crest of the plateau above Rocky Run a distance of two miles, to a hill northeast of Centreville which overlooks the valleys of both Rocky Run and Little Rocky Run. Here they turned at a right angle and extended south for another three miles along the plateau commanding the valley of Little Rocky Run to its confluence with Bull Run...The works, with perfect fields of fire down the long slopes descending to the two streams, consisted of 13 battery positions containing embrasures for 71 field guns, connected with one another by infantry trenches. The salient angle near Centreville was defended by a massive bastion pierced with embrasures for seven guns and flanked by skillfully sited outworks. This key fortification, probably the finest example of a Civil War earthwork surviving in Northern Virginia, still stands intact today [1955]; its parapet, sheltered by over-growing woods, rising 20 feet above the bottom of the ditch...13 battery positions; embrasure for 71 guns; one bastion fort, two redoubts, two lunettes, and two batteries. [Hanson, p. 38-39]

Hanson also called the first and most dominant

position on the line, Artillery Hill. "It commanded those highways west and south to the limit of artillery range and also dominated their intersection with the five other roads whose concentration at this point gave 'Centreville' its name. The knob was already dubbed 'Artillery Hill' by the Confederates before the first battle...thereafter the fort on it was strengthened, with embrasures for 10 guns, and the following winter it became the 'citadel' of the line of entrenchments..." [Hanson, p. 36]

William Harrison Lamb (1899-1944) was a newspaper editor and publisher of the *Manassas Journal* from 1928-1943. Lamb was also a local historian writing articles for the *Herndon Observer* and the *Alexandria Gazette*. William and his wife, Georgia, lived at Royal Oaks from 1922 until Georgia's death in 1959. In her will, she entrusted the property to the Church of the Good Shepherd in Burke, Virginia. While the church retained the actual land, they sold the house to Norman L. Baker in February 1961. He disassembled the house and took it to his property in Delaplane, Virginia, where he hoped to reconstruct it one day. However, when he went to do so, he found that the wood had deteriorated too much to rebuild the house. Parts of the iron gateway and the two stones engraved with "Royal Oaks" are now located in the Stuart-Mosby Civil War Cavalry Museum in Centreville.

As a southern historian living at Royal Oaks in Centreville, Baker had a keen interest in the Civil War fortifications at Centreville, but he also understood the need to preserve the Manassas Battlefield. Joseph Mills Hanson had developed an idea (possibly with Lamb's help) to develop a system of geographic areas and buildings that would be a part of the Manassas Battlefield complex. One of those would be the Civil War fortifications in the Historic Centreville District. According to Zenzen, "Using historical markers, visitors could take a self-guided battlefield tour. Projected to total fifteen to twenty miles with large portions over one-way dirt roads in the park, the route would cover both battles and fortifications located near Centreville." [*Battling for Manassas*, Chapter 3] Hanson would supply the

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Centreville Maps – (con't from page 14)

maps and direct the effort, while Lamb wrote newspaper articles on the fortifications at Centreville between 1925 and 1935. Several articles seemed to merely complain about the recent destruction of a part of Artillery Hill by the 1925 construction of the new Lee Highway, which had been re-routed off of Braddock Road in the town. Using the destruction of that landmark, he took a wider view of the need to preserve Civil War sites like Manassas, and he saw the need to draw public attention to the preservation of the fortifications at Centreville.

The 145th Anniversary edition of the Alexandria Gazette came out on January 1, 1929, and William Lamb had a full-page article on "The Centreville Forts," and it was dedicated to the Centreville Ridge Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. While the article is more directed toward a description of the fortifications, he weaves a tale of

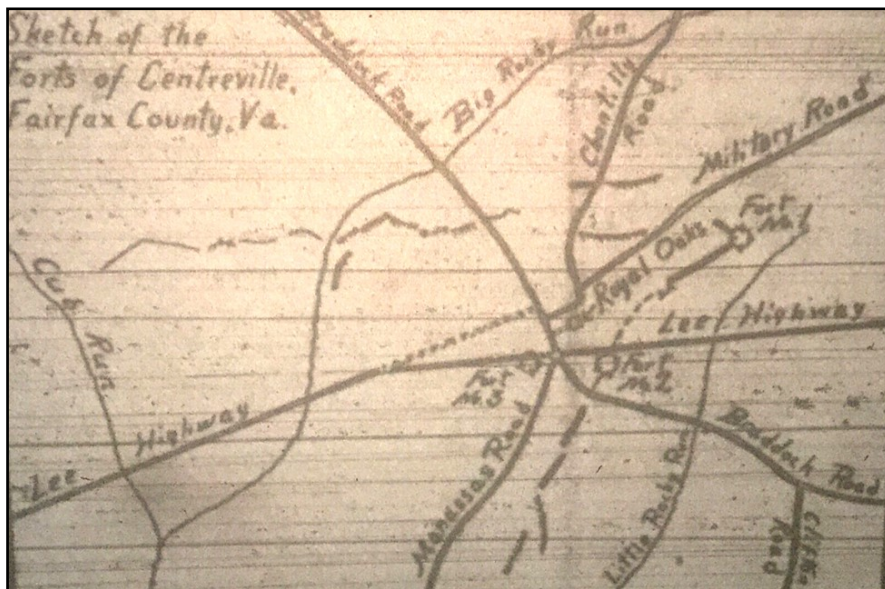
However, he was more proud of how Centreville had begun to bounce back by the 1920s. His opening paragraph of his article shows a Centreville in 1803 that was a friendly, peaceful garden; but then one that was "crushed by the war." He noted that, "...more than half a century has elapsed since the desolation of historic Centreville was so graphically pictured by various writers. Recovery has been complete. Located within the metropolitan area of the national capital and traversed by the Lee highway, the little village with its lovely mountain view and healthy environment, once more commends itself to the passing tourist, as in the days when stage coaches changed their horses at the old Eagle Tavern...."

One of his running complaints was that Centreville was largely ignored by historians and the value of its fortifications down-played. As he stated in his article, "In all the literature of Virginia history there exists no consecutive account of the forts of Centreville. No locality is mentioned oftener than Centreville in the accounts of the military movements in Northern Virginia in 1861-65. Yet no one seems to have made a consecutive record of the full service performed by the forts of Centerville in that stirring drama."

Lamb frequently noted that he gained information (both fact and legend) on Centreville and the fortifications by talking with local residents. When he asked about the names of the various fortifications, he was told that Artillery Hill, Fort Johnston, and the principal fort, to

their knowledge, had always been called that. When he drew his own map to use in his article, he did not use the local names, but instead used number designations to identify them. However, Lamb clearly noted that, "...designation of these forts by numbers is merely for convenience in the present description. No such numbers appear on the military maps, nor in the early accounts." That is also true of the names of

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William Harrison Lamb Map - 1929-1930.

the three years of Civil War combat around Centreville, and of the leaders, north and south, who came through the town in those years. While it does detract somewhat from his stated objective, there is a method behind his writing. Lamb is intensely proud of his home, Royal Oaks. He claimed that no other house in America could boast of being the headquarters for two separate army commanders (Gen. Irwin McDowell and Gen. John Pope) in the same war.

Centreville Maps – (con't from page 15)

the forts, local or official. One northern reporter, who viewed the fortifications in March 1862, referred to the forts as being identified by letters (A...B...C).

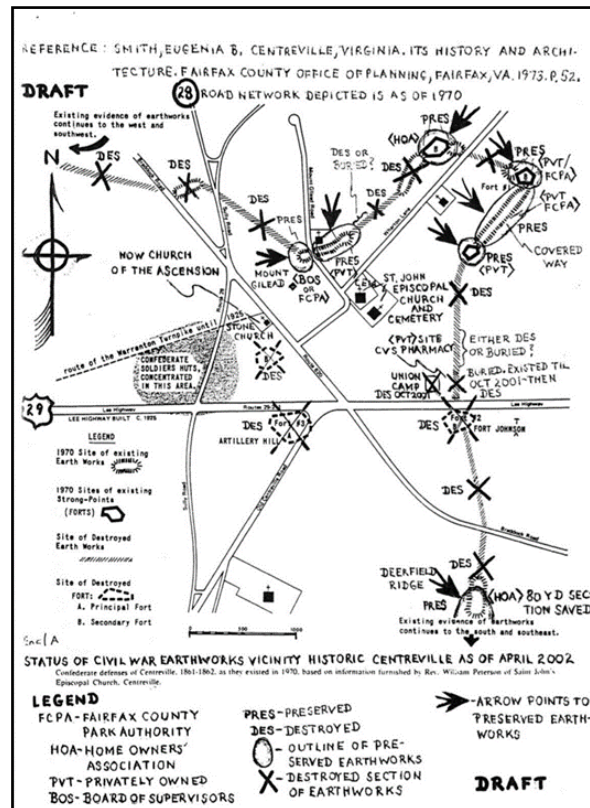
The Reverend William Martin Peterson was an Episcopal priest who served as rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Centreville from 1963 to 1989. Before he was ordained, he had a 20-year career with the United States Marines, serving in World War II and Korea. He was originally a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and lived in Sterling, Virginia, up to his death in 1995. Reverend Peterson was also an authority on the Civil War, and he was instrumental in the restoration of Confederate graves and monuments in the Centreville area. He also gave lectures on the Civil War, and he had a collection of historical papers, which were often cited by local historians, including Eugenia Smith. His collection, however, was apparently destroyed after his death.

Eugenia B. Smith wrote the definitive history of the village, *Centreville, Virginia Its History and Architecture*, in 1973. Her book covered the history of the town, the houses and their architecture, and the fortifications at Centreville. The book is well referenced, and the Civil War references include: Joseph Mills Hanson, William Harrison Lamb, and the Reverend William Peterson. Smith said that the Confederates began the fortification of Artillery Hill before First Bull Run. She located it on the highest ground in the southwest angle between the Warrenton Turnpike (as it was before 1925) and the road to Manassas (Centreville Road/State Route 28). She called it Fort #3. It could command all of the

roads converging at Centreville. The fort was partially destroyed by the 1925 construction of Lee Highway and fully destroyed and graded down to street level in 1943 to provide a site for business buildings.

In the winter of 1861-62, the fortifications were built, with some of the embrasures holding only the Quaker gun logs. Another major position was Fort Johnston, which she identified as Fort #2. It was built on the south side of Lee Highway (Warrenton

Turnpike) as it enters Centreville from the east. Fort #2 was supposed to support Fort #3 (also in case of attack from the west). Fort Johnston was leveled off before 1929 and a house was built on its site. The last major fortification she identified was the Apex Fort/Chantilly redoubt complex, which she called Fort #1. Her numbered forts correspond exactly with the map and numbering system used by William Harrison Lamb. Smith's descriptions of the fortification lines are clearly the ones used by Joseph Mills Hanson in his book, *Bull Run Remembers*, and, thus, from Lt. Miles Daniel McAlester. [See: Eugenia B. Smith, Fairfax



Modified Eugenia Smith map submitted by John McAnaw - 1973, 2004.

County Office of Planning, Fairfax, 1973., pp. 51-61.]

In the early 2000s, a plan was put forth by Fairfax County to rezone the Centreville Historic District. John McAnaw, of the Bull Run Civil War Roundtable, wrote a letter to the Fairfax Board of Supervisors on April 8, 2002 about the Stanley-Martin re-zoning application for the vicinity of the Centreville Historic District. Along with the letter opposing the re-zoning were two enclosures: Enclosure A, which was an updated sketch map from one that appeared in

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Centreville Maps – (con't from page 16)

Eugenia B. Smith's 1973 book, *Centreville, Virginia Its History and Architecture*; and Enclosure B, which was a map prepared by the National Park Service, circa 1935, that showed the proposed boundaries for NPS land in the vicinity of Centreville. This map was a smaller version of the original National Park Service



Robert Knox Sneden map of 1862.

map that is now housed in the Battlefield Archives and showed primarily the historic part of Centreville and the surrounding fortifications. The “go-to” map for the 2002 protest of the redoing application was the 1935 Lamb map, which, in turn, was based on Hanson’s 1933 map and the 1862 McAlester map.

The discovery of the Robert Knox Sneden maps, drawings, and diary in 1999, led to their publication by the Virginia Historical Society in 2000. His two colorful maps of Centreville provided another wartime map of the fortifications at Centreville. There are two problems with his maps: they are not very accurate, and they are maps of the UNION fortifications, and not the Confederate. The first map was not dated, but was clearly an 1862 reproduction

of the map showing the Union-rebuilt fortifications. The map was made by Robert Sneden for Union Engineer, Brig. General John Barnard, and for Gen. Phillip Hentzleman. It was probably redrawn from memory after the war. The map was entitled, “Copy of Plans Made for Brig. Gen. Barnard, USE [Engineers], by R. K. Sneden Top. Engr. USA.” The legend at the bottom of map read: “Plan of works erected at Centreville Va. by Union forces, Made under the direction of Genl. Barnard Chief Engineer of Department of Washington.” This was NOT a map of the Confederate defenses at Centreville as they appeared in March 1862. This map more than likely shows the Union changes made to the fortifications between March and August 31, 1862, after the Battle of Second Manassas.

Sneden was at Centreville on August 31 and he saw the changes being made in the fortifications, which he mentioned in his diary: “Lanterns were seen moving all night on the old Rebel forts at Centreville, while the sound of hundreds of axes were heard on all sides. Our engineers were putting Centreville in a state of defense, pulling down houses and mounting guns. At 11:30 p.m. all was quiet. Occasionally a musket shot was heard down in the valley where our forces were holding the line on Cub Run.” [*Eye of the Storm*, Robert Knox Sneden, Charles F. Bryan, Jr. and Nelson D. Langford, eds., The Free Press, New York, 2000, p. 128]. According to Joseph Mills Hanson, “The morning of August 31, [1862], found Pope’s army back on the heights of Centreville...The plateau was already fortified on the east and north by the Confederate earthworks of the previous winter. These Federals had only to occupy, supplementing them, if necessary, with hasty entrenchments for resisting an attack from the west.” [*Bull Run Remembers*, pp. 133-134]

Sneden’s second map was titled, “New Defenses Erected at Centreville, Virginia, by Col. Alexander, Chief of Engineers, USA September 1863, this map was made by RK Sneden Top. at Head Qrs Gen. Heintzelman Washington DC for his use there.” This map of Centreville is dated: September 1863, and is

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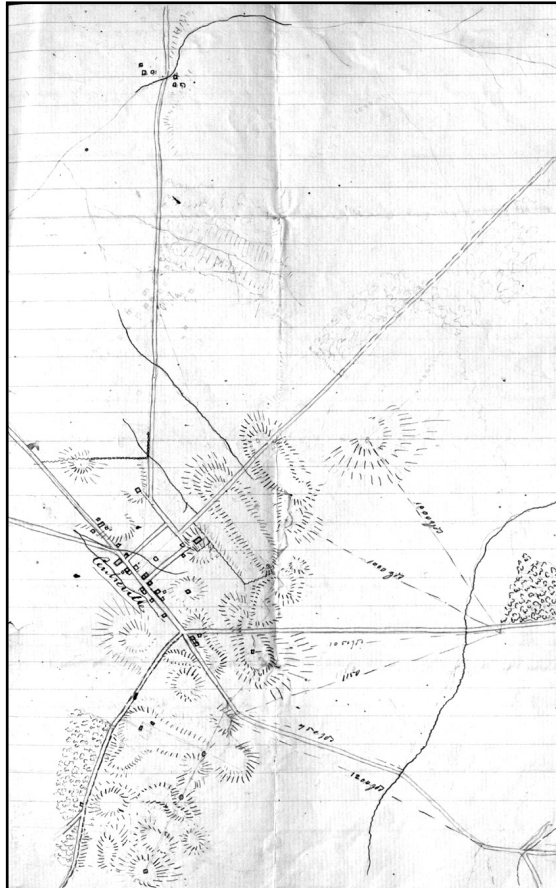
Centreville Maps – (con't from page 17)

a map of the "new" defenses" of Centreville after the Union occupation [*Eye of the Storm*]. This second map of the additional Union modifications, again, is a map of the Union defenses at Centreville, and NOT the Confederate defenses. Sneden would have been here during September and October for the Bristow Campaign and would have had the knowledge to draw the map. However, like the first map, it suffers from inaccuracy, and was probably redrawn from memory. Neither of Sneden's drawings are the actual topographic maps that he would have submitted to the engineers.

Recently, two new maps of the fortifications of Centreville have come to light: the David Bullock Harris topographical map, and the Lewis Minor Coleman map of the artillery positions in the fortifications. Major David Bullock Harris was the Confederate engineer who designed the fortifications at Centreville. Harris probably first viewed the field during a staff ride with Gen. Beauregard, when the general surveyed the land in the vicinity of Manassas. Harris made this sketch of the topography, accounting for the effect of the terrain on the planning of the fortifications. He would have next made a trace of the works, then a profile of the works, and finally placed specific earthworks and fortifications into a map of the works.

The first Confederate map of the Civil War fortifications at Centreville, Virginia, was drawn by Harris. The map was probably drawn in early July of 1861 (before the Battle of First Manassas) when Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke was sent by General Beauregard to occupy the heights of Centreville. The map is undated with no scale given

and no title. The map shows the layout of the town of Centreville, as well as hachures depicting the contours of the heights. The distance in yards is given from each strategic position on the ridge, to converging points on both the Warrenton Pike and Braddock Road, just east of Little Rocky Run. In terms of the town alone, the map is the most accurate one drawn of Centreville before the United States Geologic Survey Topographical Map of 1912. The roadways, houses, streams, and geographic contours are all accurately displayed.



David Bullock Harris map of June/July 1861.

While drawing the most accurate map of Centreville, Harris, did not actually portray the fortifications on his map. His map was simply the initial topographical survey of the heights of Centreville, indicating where the redoubts should be placed. His final map of the fortifications has not been found, and it was probably destroyed, along with his other papers, during the 1865 evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg. In late 1864, Harris died of yellow fever, contracted while working on the fortifications in South Carolina. Harris' map would be relegated to obscurity in an archive that would not rediscover it until the 21st century. No other Confederate

engineer would draw a map of the Centreville fortifications.

The Lewis Minor Coleman map is more of a drawing than a map, it is undated, has no legend or scale, and is not directly attributed to any individual. The map was sold at auction in the summer of 2018, during the estate sale of Charles Coleman Boyd, Jr., a direct descendant of the person who probably drew the map. The map, for auction purposes, was

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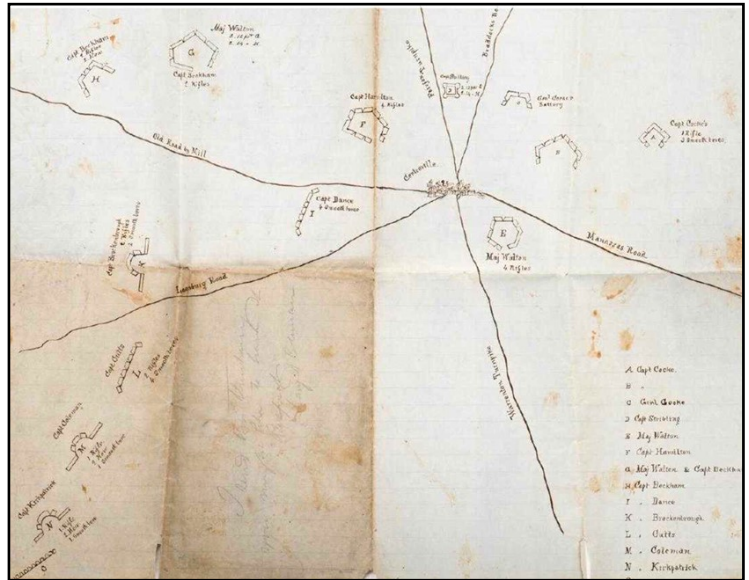
Centreville Maps – (con't from page 18)

entitled, "Civil War CSA Pre Battle of Bull Run Artillery Position Map." The auctioneers also added that the map was "hand drawn ink on paper," and an "artillery position map of the defensive line arranged by Brigadier General Philip St. George Cocke prior to The First Battle of Bull Run." The map accurately portrays the roadways and the fortifications around Centreville, but unlike the Harris and McAlester maps, there is no topography shown. What is striking about the map is that it shows 10 batteries with 48 pieces of artillery (by amount and type for each position) within the fortifications.

The map, at first glance, appears to be a fake. The total number of artillery pieces presented in the map were more than the Confederate Army had in the field at that point in Northern Virginia. In addition, Phillip St. George Cocke was sent to fortify the heights of Centreville in June 1861, with his brigade and one battery (4 guns). It was possible that the map might simply be a representation of what the position was supposed to be like, and that the guns were never put in place. Additional research, however, revealed that all ten batteries, their commanders, and their guns, were legitimate units in Johnston's army. Perhaps the "Pre-Bull Run" designation is not First Bull Run, but Second Bull Run. When looked at from that perspective, everything falls into place. The 48 guns belonged to Brigadier General William Nelson Pendleton's Artillery Reserve, which was assigned to the fortifications at Centreville. [See: OR., V.5, p. 974; *Pendleton's Memoirs*; *Wise, The Long Arm of Lee*, pp. 142-143].

An artillery reserve was a command that consisted of guns and batteries not assigned to specific brigades. The various brigaded artillery could not be posted in the fortifications, as they had to be free to maneuver, as needed, with their individual brigades. The map is more proof that there were real artillery pieces at Centreville, and not just Quaker guns. These pieces would have been in place between December 1861 and March 1862. Pendleton had spent months in Richmond lobbying the Congress, the President, and the Tredegar Iron

Works for more guns for Johnston's army in Centreville. He was very successful- the number of guns increased from 71 guns in November 1861 to 175 in February 1862 [Wise, p. 142]. However, by December 1861, Johnston was already moving some of his forces into winter quarters to the west of



Lewis M. Coleman map of 1861-62.

Centreville. The artillery brigades had been moved out of the area for the winter to cantonments in Culpeper, however, Pendleton's Reserve was left at the fortifications. As the army evacuated Centreville in March, Pendleton's Reserve Artillery moved with the division of General G. W. Smith to Warrenton. [Wise, pp. 145-146.]

Lt. Colonel Lewis Minor Coleman was the captain of the Morris Artillery, later one of several Virginia Light artilleries. His battery was one of the 10 batteries shown on the map of the fortifications of Centreville. Since the unsigned map came down through his family, it was probably drawn by him. The only marking on the map is a pencil inscription reading, "I send this [illegible] you might like to have it- Respect Mary A Coleman," who was the wife of Lewis Minor Coleman.

The question that must have been asked in Centreville over the decades since the Civil War- is this worth saving? A house, a cabin, a parapet, a

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fortification, or even a map- what is the value of a temporary, wooden fortification that saw no action? What is the value of destroying a Civil War site, in return for the creation of a new roadway or a new set of houses and townhouse? Even as late as April 2004, that question was still being asked. Unfortunately for Centreville, the answer has usually been in the negative.

Centreville had been a significant village in colonial days, but by the mid 1800s it was fading from the maps. New turnpikes took travelers and commerce away from Centreville, and the planned extension of the railroad from Manassas never came about. Ironically, the Civil War put Centreville back

on the map, if only briefly. However, it was to be a brief stay, and as William Lamb said, Centreville, “was crushed by the war,” and even early 20th century photographers, like the “Rambler,” pictured Centreville as a ghost town. By the 1930s, Lamb was optimistic that Centreville was “fully recovered.” Part of that recovery, and one which he complained of, was the destruction of the fortifications for houses, stores, and new highways, like the 1925 Lee Highway. It started the trend of not only changing the maps of Centreville, but changing Centreville itself.

John Carter is a member of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table.

March Civil War Events in Virginia

- 14** Lecture, “Federal Occupation of Middle Tennessee during the Civil War,” at the Hopewell Public Library, 13 E. Broad St, Hopewell. 6 pm. Free. nps.gov/pete
- 20** Lecture, “Savannah’s First Yankee Tourists and Other Hidden Wonders for the Civil War,” at Nichols Auditorium, Virginia Military Institute in Lexington. 7:30 pm. Free. shenandoahatwar.org
- 21** “Stories of the Civil War,” local historians explore little known history at Tucked Away Brewing Company, 8420 Kao Circle, Manassas. 6-8 pm. Free (donations welcome). 703-365-7895.
- 22-24** Civil War Weekend Conference, “Civil War Leadership,” at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg. \$295 includes talks, meals and receptions. Can be combined with Peninsula tour March 24-26. More info: civilwar.vt.edu/wordpress
- 23** Film and discussion, “Winchester — Pen in Hand,” at the Shenandoah Valley Civil War Museum, 20 N Loudoun St, Winchester. 6 pm. Free. shenandoahatwar.org
- 23** Car-caravan tour, “‘Into the Bottle,’ the Bermuda Hundred Campaign,” begins at Dodd Park, 201 Enon Church Road, Chester. 8 am. \$25. Register: petebattlefields.org
- 23** Walking tour, “First Kernstown,” at the battlefield park, 610 Battle Park Drive, Winchester. 9 am, continues at the Rose Hill site at 1 pm. Box lunch available. Details: kernstownbattle.org
- 23** Walking tour, “Abraham Lincoln at Petersburg and City Point,” at Grant’s Headquarters at City Point in Hopewell. 2 pm. Free. nps.gov/pete
- 23** Living history, “Civil War Women’s Day,” at Fort Ward in Alexandria. Talks and demonstrations with hands-on projects for kids. 11 am-3 pm. Free. forward.org
- 23** “Exploring Your Civil War Roots,” special program at the Shenandoah Valley Civil War Museum, 20 N Loudoun St, Winchester. 1-4 pm. Free. shenandoahatwar.org
- 23-24** Living history, anniversary camp and demonstrations at the Kernstown Battlefield Park, 610 Battle Park Drive, south of Winchester. 10 am-4 pm. kernstownbattle.org
- 24-26** Bus tour, “The Peninsula,” leaves from Virginia Tech in Blacksburg. Stops include the Mariners’ Museum, Fort Monroe and Battle of Dam No. 1. \$750/single occupancy. Can be combined with Civil War Leadership conference March 22-24. cpe.vt.edu/cww/campaign.html
- 29-30** Living history, tours and music, “Sixth Corps Breakthrough,” anniversary activities at Pamplin Historical Park near Petersburg. 10 am-4:30 pm. Free with admission. pamplinpark.org
- 30** Walking/driving tour, “First Kernstown,” begins at the battlefield park, 610 Battle Park Drive, south of Winchester. First session 9 am, continues in the afternoon. Details: kernstownbattle.org
- 30** “Exploring Your Civil War Roots,” at the Shenandoah Valley Civil War Museum, 20 N Loudoun St, Winchester. 1-4 pm. Free. shenandoahatwar.org

Coming This April to Prince William County Historic Preservation

The sites are currently closed for 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.

April 6 Civil War Trust Annual Park Day at Bristoe Station Battlefield

8 a.m. - 12 p.m.; FREE.

Join the Historic Preservation Division and the Civil War Trust for a nationwide event that encourages Civil War enthusiasts to help maintain, restore and preserve Civil War sites through volunteerism. Join us for a fun and rewarding day of work at Bristoe Battlefield where projects will include litter pick up, cleaning cemeteries, and trail maintenance. **Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park Bristow, VA 703-366-3049.**



April 13 Eggstravaganza at Ben Lomond!

10 a.m. - 2 p.m.; \$5 per child, \$2 per adult;
children 2 and under free

Join Ben Lomond Historic Site for a special Eggstravaganza celebration! Throughout the day, make some new animal friends, enjoy historic, hands-on activities, kid friendly games and crafts, and more! Egg Hunts will be at 10:30am, 11:30am, 12:30pm, and 1:30pm and each hunt will be separated by age groups. Find the golden egg and win a special prize! Bring your own basket for egg collecting. Tickets can be purchased in advance by calling 703-367-7872 and be picked up at the historic site.

Ben Lomond Historic Site, Manassas, VA 703-367-7872.

April 18 Brews and Brains with Tucked Away Brewing Company

6 p.m. - 8 p.m.; FREE; donations welcome.

Northern Virginia has a rich history from the 18th century to today. Grab a pint and join us as we examine the gruesome, scandalous, and exciting little-known history of the area. In March, join local historians as we explore *Virginia's Beer History*. Bring some food and meet us at 8420 Kao Circle, Manassas, VA. **For more information, call 703-365-7895.**



April 20 Rippon Lodge Egg Hunt

11 a.m. - 4 p.m.; \$5.00 per Child, \$2 per Adult; Free for Children 2 and under.

Eggs are hiding among the grassy fields, trees, bushes and vines at Rippon Lodge Historic Site. We need your help to find them! Along with the search for eggs, crafts, games, and tours of the historic house make this an enjoyable day for the whole family. Egg hunts are at 11:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m., and are separated by age groups. Guest are strongly encouraged to bring their own baskets for egg collecting. Tours of the historic Lodge conducted on the half hour. Advanced registration strongly recommended.

Rippon Lodge Historic Site, Woodbridge, VA 22192. 703-499-9812



April 20 Potomac Blockade Boat Tour

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. \$50 per person, reservations required.

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 the gun batteries and camps. The cruise will include the preserved batteries at Freestone Point and Possum Nose, Evansport and Shipping Point. Tour includes lunch and departs from Leesylvania State Park, 2001 Daniel K. Ludwig Drive, Woodbridge, Virginia.



Call 703-792-4754 for more information.

April 25 Old Manassas Courthouse Lecture Series: The History and Science of Bee Keeping

7 p.m. FREE; donations welcome.

Louise Edsall, the Founder and Educator of Bees In Schools, LLC will introduce us to the history of keeping honey bees and harvesting honey and the science needed to keep them alive and thriving today. During this unique presentation participants will get an up close and personal look at an observation hive to see how bees function to produce honey.

Old Manassas Courthouse, Manassas, VA. For more information, call 703-792-5618.



April 27 Spring Migration Bird & Nature Walk at Julie J. Metz Neabsco Creek Wetlands Preserve

8am; FREE; Donations welcome.

The Julie J. Metz Neabsco Creek Wetlands Preserve is home to a diverse bird population. Join local birding and nature experts on a guided walk along the trails and boardwalks. Discover this unique 120-acre 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, Woodbridge, VA 703-499-9812.



April 27 Brentsville 2nd Annual Art n' the Car Festival

11 a.m. - 4 p.m.; FREE; donations accepted.

Bring the family and visit Brentsville Courthouse to enjoy our annual Art n' the Car Festival! Enjoy the scenic setting alongside great vehicles of yesteryear and the art of local artists and Prince William County students. Try your hand at making your own art at the "Make Your Own Art" table, sponsored by On-the-spot Art Workshops. There will be local art vendors and the Historic Courthouse will be open for self-guided tours. Grab some lunch from the food truck or pack a picnic, but plan to enjoy the day! ***If you want to enter your classic car or reserve an art table, just RSVP to 703-365-7895 and we will find you a spot!**

Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre, Bristow, VA 703-365-7895.



PRINCE WILLIAM
Historic Preservation

www.pwcgov.org/history
historicpreservations@pwcgov.org
703-792-4754



BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

P.O. Box 2147

Centreville, VA 20122

2019 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:

Bull Run Civil War Round Table, P.O. Box 2147, Centreville, VA 20122

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ **STATE**_____ **ZIP**_____

PHONE_____ **E-MAIL**_____