



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXVII, Issue 4, MAY 2020

HISTORIAN STEVEN DITMYER SPEAKS ON "RAILROADS, HERMAN HAUPT AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" AT THE MAY 14th VIRTUAL MEETING

In June 1863, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee had two strategic objectives for the Army of Northern Virginia before it was to move on Washington, DC: destroy the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and destroy the Pennsylvania Railroad main line and its bridge across the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg. These objectives would isolate the large East Coast cities of Washington, Baltimore, MD; Wilmington, DE; and Philadelphia, PA, by severing the two trunk-line railroads bringing them agricultural and manufactured products from the mid-West. The Federal's Herman Haupt served as the U.S. Railroad Superintendent, in charge of railroad construction from 1862 to 1863. He played a key role in the American Civil War, during which he revolutionized U.S. military transportation. We will explore his role prior to the Battle of Gettysburg with a renown historian on the subject.

Steven Ditmeyer received a B.S. degree in Industrial Management from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an M.A. degree in Economics from Yale University. He has had an extensive career in railroading. In the private sector, he worked for six railroad companies and a railroad equipment manufacturer. In the public sector, he served as an Army Transportation Corps officer with the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; a federal civil servant with the Federal Railroad Administration, and an international civil servant with the World Bank.

Every autumn, Steve has led the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) faculty and the entire 300-person student body of ICAF on a "staff ride" to the Gettysburg Battlefield.

Con't on page 3)

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

7 p.m. LIVE via

~ Webex and Facebook ~

THURSDAY, May 14, 2020

GUEST SPEAKER:

Historian Steven Ditmeyer

TOPIC:

**"Railroads, Herman Haupt and
the Battle of Gettysburg"**

May 14th General Meeting Going Forward -- Virtually!

The Round Table's May 14 regular meeting will take place ... but in your house! Utilizing web technology the meeting will telecast live via **Webex** and **Facebook** our scheduled speaker, Steve Ditmeyer and his talk about "Railroads, Herman Haupt, and the Battle of Gettysburg". Viewers will be able to submit questions via a "chat-box", which Steve will answer at the conclusion of his presentation.

The meeting will still take place at 7 p.m., but instructions for connecting were e-mailed to all members on May 13th as an "invite" to connect.

Further information will also be posted on the BRCWRT Facebook and Web site pages.

Thanks go to Kim Brace, Stephanie Vale and Alan Day for making this possible.



BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE Executive Committee

President: Mark Whitenon, mark.whitenon@gmail.com, 703-795-8759

Past President: Mark Trbovich, civilwarnut@comcast.net, 703-361-1396

Vice-President: Greg Wilson, greg@gregwilsonconsulting.com, 202-494-0652

Treasurer: Joe Young, josephyoung2901@gmail.com, 703.281.7935

Secretary: John Pearson, brcwrt2009@gmail.com, 703.475.1943

At Large: Jim Lewis, John De Pue, Drew Pallo

Marketing: Stephanie Vale, brcwrtmarketing@gmail.com

Membership: Greg Wilson, greg@gregwilsonconsulting.com, 202-494-0652

Preservation: Blake Myers, jb11thva@cox.net

Student Scholarship: Nancy Anwyll (njanwyll@verizon.net), Brian McEnany and Charlie Balch

Education: Brian McEnany, bmcenany@cox.net; Nancy Anwyll, njanwyll@verizon.net

Field Trips: Doug Horhota, oog1775@hotmail.com

Webmaster: Alan Day, webmaster@bullruncwrt.org

Graphic Design: Drew Pallo, dpallo3@verizon.net

Fundraising Chair: Charlie Balch, cabalch@aol.com

Newsletter Editor: Nadine Mironchuk, nadine1861@hotmail.com

Newsletter Team: Saundra Cox, Mark Whitenon, 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 **June-July 2020 issue**, e-mail articles by 9 a.m., Monday, May 25, to Nadine Mironchuk at: nadine1861@hotmail.com

NEWSLETTER ADVERTISEMENT SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **June-July 2020 issue**, advertisers - please click on "Instructions for Advertisers" at: <http://bullruncwrt.org> and e-mail ads by noon on **May 15**, to Charlie Balch at: BRCWRTads@gmail.com

Support the BRCWRT in its 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 ~~the~~ **POSTPONED** Join BRCWRT members and their monthly guest speakers for good food and camaraderie. Currently, we gather prior to each meeting around 5 p.m. at Carraba's Italian Grill, located just across Lee Highway from the Centreville Regional Library.

UPCOMING 2020 MEETINGS (Virtual - Until Further Notice)

June 11: Author and Historian Richard Quest - "Held Lincoln; A Union Sailor's Journey Home"

July 9: Author and NPS Emeritus Ed Bearss - "Civil War Question and Answer Session with BRCWRT Membership"

August 13: Author Historian Chris Mackowski - "Grant's Last Battle - Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant"

September 10: Historian Kristen Pawlak - "Battle of Wilson Creek, MO - Aug 1861"

October 8: Professor of History Noah Cincinnati - "Capitalism: 1830-1860"

November 12: Historian David Dixon - "The Lost Gettysburg Address"

December 10: Historian Ron Beavers - "Arlington House - The Last Battle of the Civil War"



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The President's Column by Mark Whitenton

Fellow BRCWRT members -

The Round Table has not met or held any tours for weeks now, so we are trying some new ways to share history in various ways. As noted on page one of this *Stone Wall*, our May 14 speaker, Steve Ditmeyer, will be giving his talk on Civil War railroads live on Webex and Facebook, and will stay to answer questions submitted by members. His talk will be saved and posted on both our Facebook page and our Web site, so if you miss it, you can see it at your convenience.

Instructions for connecting to the talk were e-mailed to all members on May 13th as an "invite" to connect. Additional information will also be posted on our Facebook and web-site pages. Thank you, Kim Brace, Stephanie Vale and Alan Day for putting this all together.

I hope you will frequently visit our Web site at BRCWRT.org and our Facebook page. We have been adding new content, such as four -minute historical videos from various members and featuring links to Civil War videos being produced by the American Battlefield Trust and the Civil War Congress. Next month, the BRCWRT, in conjunction with the American Battlefield Trust, will roll out a free Ox Hill Battlefield app. This initiative could not have happened without the ideas, time and expertise of Greg Wilson, Ed Wenzel, Blake Myers, Charlie Balch and Eric Sebastian.

Please note Dave Button's timely article on page 11 regarding disease in the Civil War. Most historians regard our Civil War as the last major conflict in the West prior to the

understanding of bacteria. Just six-plus years earlier, Florence Nightingale famously charted the causes of deaths of British soldiers in the Crimean War (1854-55). She used hospital data to graph the fact that the vast majority of British soldiers' deaths were from disease, rather than from wounds or other causes.

As terrible as this Covid-19 pandemic is, we are lucky by some historical standards. Perhaps the "black gold standard" for epidemics in the Western Hemisphere is the Black Death, which first attacked Europe in 541-750 AD. The worst year for Europe was the 1347-51 outbreak, which killed up to 60 percent of the population in some areas. Compared to the serious death rates from COVID-19, the Bubonic - and even more serious Pneumonic Plague - were far worse. The Pneumonic form of the plague was not transmitted through fleas on rats but, like COVID-19, was from human to human contact via the air. Once a person showed symptoms of the Pneumonic Plague, it was 100 percent lethal. More recently, the Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 killed 675,000 Americans (when our population was one-third of today's), despite social distancing, cancelled gatherings and use of face masks. Fortunately, history's lesson in these circumstances is that things will get better. As soon as it is safe to do so, the BRCWRT will prudently resume our meetings, tours, and - hopefully - our annual picnic.

Until we can meet again in person, we will continue the BRCWRT's mission to provide historical education and support historical preservation. Let's all do our parts to stay safe, wash hands, keep social distancing, and above all, continue to learn and share our common love of history.

Upcoming Speakers – (con't from page 1)

During the outing, faculty members discuss various aspects of the battle. Steve originally prepared his lecture on "Railroads, Herman Haupt and the Battle of Gettysburg" as his contribution to the staff ride. The lecture was ultimately published as an article with the same title in the spring-summer 2013 issue of *Railroad History Magazine* on the occasion of the 150th

anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The lecture examines how Haupt's education, experience, mercurial personality, leadership skills, and entrepreneurial spirit came into play at that time. Discussion on Haupt's service in the Army, during what probably was the key battle of the Civil War (but also during his entire career), will also be a focus of this excellent presentation.





Bull Run Civil War Round Table 2020 Program of Events

**NOTE – ALL EVENTS ARE SUBJECT TO COVID-19
DEVELOPMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS**

by Greg Wilson

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Comment</u>
May 14	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Steve Ditmeyer – “Railroads, Herman Haupt, and the Battle of Gettysburg”	To be held virtually; check Web site for details
May 30	<u>Spring Special Event</u> – “Tracing Your Civil War and Other Military Ancestors” – Laura Wickstead (Virginia Room Librarian, Fairfax County Public Library) and individual BRCWRT members’ stories	Postponed – to be rescheduled in the fall if /when Fairfax County libraries are open
June 11	Annual Scholarship Presentation and Monthly Meeting Speaker: Richard Quest – “I Held Lincoln”	To be held virtually; check Web site for details
July 9	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Ed Bearss – “Civil War Q&A Session”	Tentative - to be held virtually; check Web site for details
July 11	<u>Field Trip</u> – “Kernstown” – Larry Turner	Full-day tour; check website for sign-up details
August 13	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Chris Mackowski – “Grant’s Last Battle – Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant”	Confirmed
September 5	<u>Battle of Ox Hill/Chantilly Commemoration</u>	Confirmed
September 10	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Kristen Pawlak – “Battle of Wilson Creek”	Confirmed
September 12	<u>Field Trip</u> – “Antietam” – David Welker	Full-day tour
September 27	<u>Annual BRCWRT Free Fall Picnic</u> – The Winery at Bull Run	Confirmed
October 8	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Noah Cincinnati – “The Political Crisis of Slavery”	Confirmed
October 10	<u>Field Trip</u> – “The Civil War from Mount Vernon to Pohick” – Greg Wilson	Half-day tour
November 12	Monthly Meeting Speaker: David Dixon – “The Lost Gettysburg Address”	Confirmed
November 21	<u>Fall Special Event</u> at Manassas Battlefield National Park – Speaker TBD – Open to the Public	TBD
December 10	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Ron Beavers – “Arlington House – The Last Battle of the Civil War”	Confirmed

NOTE: All events are sponsored by the Bull Run Civil War Round Table. More logistics, sign-up and contact information will be posted on the website as the individual events get closer and are confirmed.



PRESERVATION CORNER

BY BLAKE MYERS

The Historic Conner House

Photographs courtesy of Blake Myers unless otherwise noted

Recently, a potential threat to Manassas Park's historic Conner House has emerged. This article summarizes the history and significance of the Conner House, its current preservation status and the potential threat to this historic structure.

The Conner House, located at the intersection of Conner House Road and Honey Bee Way in the City of Manassas Park, served from July to November 1861 as the headquarters of Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Eggleston, at that time the commander of the Confederate Army of the Shenandoah, and in August 1862 as the headquarters of Col. Lewis B. Pierce, commander of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The house also saw service as a field hospital during the Civil War; it is one of the few remaining antebellum homes in the Manassas region.



Conner House (May 2017)

The Conner House stands on land owned in the 18th century by the Hooe family, one of the first families to settle in Prince William County. The Hooes owned an extensive (100-acre) tract of land, then known as Mayfield, southwest of the house. It was on this tract of land that Manassas Junction, linking the Manassas Gap Railroad to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was built in 1851. The house was built, likely by slave labor, c.

1810, probably as an overseer's house, and survives as an example of a dwelling type indigenous to the Manassas area.

The original structure was built on a "side-hall plan" with an exterior end chimney and a steeply pitched, heavily timbered roof. The structure was modified c. 1855, with the addition of the two-story stone wing with an interior end chimney and one room per floor, an alteration typical of many farm homes in Virginia in the 19th century to meet the space demands of growing families.

The Civil War significance of the house was not fully known until L. Van Loan Naisawald, a local historian and former National Park Service employee, consulted the papers of George Carr Round, a Union veteran who settled in the Manassas area in 1868 and who became a prominent civic figure and leader in Manassas. Round's papers contained a reference to the stone house east of the city, that had, along with Liberia, survived the war and was standing in 1865. In reviewing Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's correspondence for details of activities in the Manassas area during the period July 1861 – March 1862, Naisawald noted that Johnston frequently cited his correspondence as originating at "The Duncan House – Manassas." In reviewing the census data for Tudor Hall, the area's name during the time of the 1860 Census, Naisawald verified that the Duncan House and the Conner House were one and the same.

Gen. Johnston arrived in the Manassas Area in July 1861 with four brigades of the Army of the Shenandoah to reinforce Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard's Army of the Potomac in its defense against the advance of Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell's Army of Northeastern Virginia. Johnston's arrival and reinforcement of Beauregard's defense along the Bull Run was just in time to blunt the Federal army's advance and turn the tide at the 1st Battle of Manassas, fought on July 21, 1861. Johnson remained in the area after this Confederate victory as the nominal Commander of the Army of the Potomac, as well as Commander of the Army of the Shenandoah, using the Conner (Duncan) House as his headquarters until November 1861.

(con't on page 12)



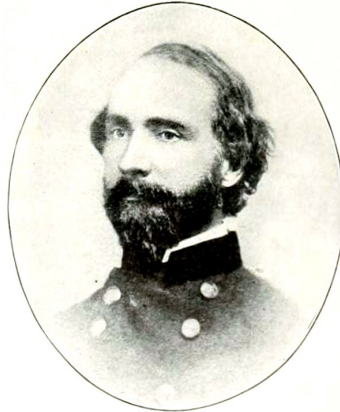
CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

Maj. Gen. Daniel Phineus Woodbury, USA

By Janet Greentree

Did you know that there was a Yankee general buried in Pensacola, Florida, during the Civil War? He died at age 52 of Yellow Jack (Fever) on August 15, 1864, in Key West. No - I did not break the Governor's edict to stay in place through June 10, 2020 - my oldest grandson, Jack Tully, and his new wife Suzanne are both in the Air Force and currently stationed in Pensacola at the U. S. Naval Air Station/Air Force training center. Gen. Woodbury is buried in National Cemetery in base. He was first buried in Key West and later moved to Fort Barrancas. He also has a cenotaph at Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington, D.C., where his wife is buried. Jack and Suzanne were so kind to take the picture of Woodbury's grave for me. A big 'huzzah!' to both Jack and Suzanne. Both are now training to fly the F-15 Strike Eagle plane. Thank you both for your service. Also, my thanks to Steve Taylor for help in finding Fort Richardson.

Since we are all going through this terrible pandemic of the Coronavirus, it could be noted that death by disease had a big part in the Civil War, as well. There were 620,000 men who died during the Civil War. Two-thirds of that number died from a wide variety of diseases. Yellow fever plagued the Civil



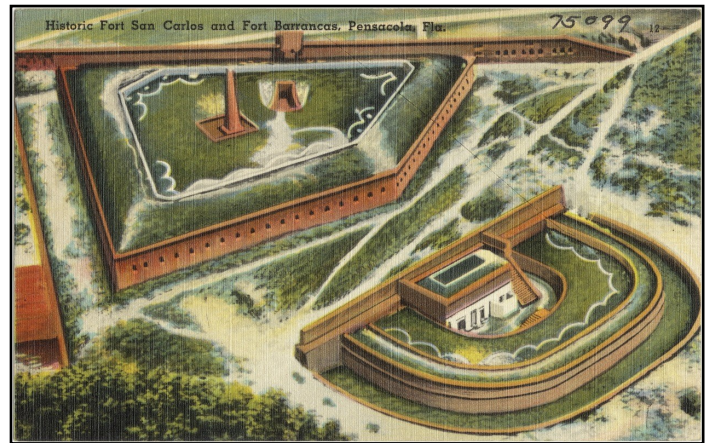
MAJOR-GENERAL D. P. WOODBURY

in the Fort Barrancas Section 16, Grave 2 on



This generation of heroes - Jack and Suzanne Tully, both USAF, with flight training underway for the iconic F-15 fighter jets.

Photo courtesy of Jack and Suzanne Tully



Ft. Barrancas, Pensacola, FL.

War soldiers, too, in certain areas. A yellow flag was placed on ships in harbors that had on board passengers with Yellow fever. The flag was called a Jack, so that is why yellow fever is also called Yellow Jack.

Quite a few instances of Yellow Jack manifested itself in our country over the years. Philadelphia suffered an outbreak in 1793, killing 5,000 people. In 1855, a ship docked at Hampton Roads with a great number of people suffering with Yellow Jack. Three thousand died there. New Orleans in 1853 had an outbreak that killed 7,849 people. Bermuda had outbreaks in 1843, 1853, 1856, and 1864, killing 13,356 people. Key West had outbreaks in 1854, 1856, 1860, and 1861. In 1879, Memphis lost 5,000 to the disease. Even Gen. George B. McClellan contracted Yellow Jack during the Civil War. Gen. John Bell Hood died of it in New Orleans in 1879. If you were unfortunate enough to contract the deadly disease, the symptoms were bleeding from the nose and mouth, crippling headaches, fever, jaundice, and vomit that looks like coffee grounds. The coffee ground vomit was actually half-digested blood caused by internal bleeding.

Daniel Phineus Woodbury was born on December 16, 1812, in New London, New Hampshire. His parents were Daniel Woodbury and Respeima Messinger. His father was a farmer. His grandfather was Benjamin Woodbury, who fought in the Revolutionary War. Daniel, Jr. married Catherine Rachel Childs on December 22, 1845, in Brunswick, North Carolina. Her father was Gen. Thomas Childs who fought in the Mexican War after graduating from West Point in 1814. Her grandfather was Dr. Timothy

(con't on page 7)

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 6)



At left, Catherine Rachel Childs, wife of Maj. Gen. Daniel P. Woodbury, USA, shown at right at the beginning of his military career.



Childs, who also fought in the Revolution as a captain of his local (NH) militia in 1775, fighting at the Battle of Bunker Hill in Boston.

Daniel and Catherine would have six children, including: A.E. (female), Thomas Childs, Coryton Messenger, Mary Louise, William Anderson, and Kate. His son Thomas would join the army and fight in the Spanish American war with the 3rd Infantry in Panama. Thomas later became a lieutenant colonel and was wounded at San Juan.

Daniel graduated from West Point with the class of 1836. His class placement was 6th out of 49 members. Members in his class who also fought in the Civil War included: Robert Allen, Joseph Reid Anderson, Danville Leadbetter, Henry Hays Lockwood, Montgomery Meigs, John Wolcott Phelps, Thomas West Sherman, George Thomas, and Lloyd Tilghman.

Daniel graduated as a 2nd lieutenant with the artillery, but was transferred to the Engineer Corps. His lifelong service in the army was as an engineer who built forts and roads for the defenses of the United States. He served as assistant engineer in 1840 on the Cumberland Road project connecting Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois. The road was first known as the Braddock Road and now most of the road is Route 40 west. He assisted in the building of Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, from 1840-41; Portsmouth Harbor, Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbor, NC, and Fort Caswell. He worked on Forts Kearny and Laramie in the west before the Civil War, between 1847-1850. Did you know Fort Kearny was named for Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny and not our Gen. Phil Kearny?

On September 23, 1847, Woodbury left Fort Kearny with about 70 men under orders to find a suitable site along the Platte River in



Fort Warren on George's Island in Boston Harbor, MA.

Photo by Janet Greentree



Originally a safe haven for Overland Trail travelers, Pony Express riders and gold prospectors, Fort Kearny was established in Nebraska 1848.

Wyoming to establish Fort Laramie. Woodbury kept a journal during his trip and described the spot chosen as follows: "I have located the post opposite a group of wooded islands in the Platte River...three hundred seventeen miles from Independence, Missouri, one hundred seventeen miles from Fort Kearny on the Missouri and three miles from the head of the group of islands called Grand Island." He was allotted \$15,000 from the Government for construction of the fort. In June 1849, Woodbury wrote in his journal: "4,000 wagons had passed the fort so far that year, mostly on their way to California."

When the Civil War began, he came back east and served on the staff of Gen. David Hunter as an aide-de-camp. His first engagement in the Civil War was at the Battle of Bull Run. He also saw action in the Peninsula Campaign, Antietam, Northern Virginia Campaign, and Fredericksburg. After Bull Run, he worked on the defenses of Washington, engineering and building the 68 forts, 93 batteries, and 7 blockhouses, until 1862. He was in charge of the building of all of the Arlington forts in Virginia. He was the archi-

(con't on page 8)

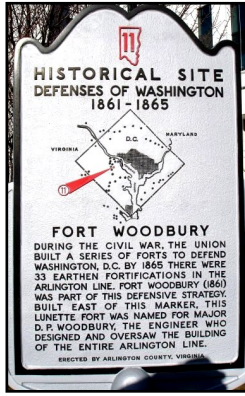
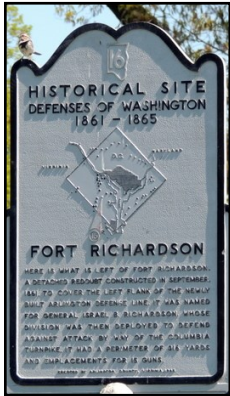
Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 7)



Ft. Richardson served as a component ring of fortifications defending Washington, DC, during the Civil War.



Pontoon boats of the type that were brought up too late to give an advantage to the Union at Fredericksburg, VA, in December of 1862.



At far left: a historical marker notes Ft. Richardson's place in defense of the nation's capitol during the Civil War. Near left: a marker notes that Ft. Woodbury was named after the general.

Photos by Janet Greentree



Amazingly, the earthworks at Fort Richardson are still visible in the landscape.

Photo by Janet Greentree

tect for Fort Richardson (named for Gen. Israel B. Richardson – see November, 2015 *Stone Wall*) in Arlington. Fort Richardson is located where the Army-Navy Country Club currently exists. There is a historical marker on the loop Memorial Drive outside of the country club, facing Washington, DC. Fort Richardson was the highest fortification on the Arlington Line. The earthen south wall and ditches have been preserved. Fort Woodbury is named for the general. This fort was located at North Courthouse Road and 14th Street, North, in Arlington near today's Arlington County Courthouse. There is also a marker there.

At Fredericksburg, he earned his next rank of brigadier general for his courageous work

on building the pontoon bridges under extreme fire over the Rappahannock River. Even though he was breveted a major general for his gallant and meritorious services at Bull Run and Fredericksburg, he endured criticism for not getting the pontoon bridges to the Army in a timely manner. The delay gave Gen. Robert E. Lee added time to prepare his defenses at Marye's Heights.

Later in 1863, he was appointed as commandant of the District of Key West and the Tortugas. He also supervised construction of the Dry Tortugas Light. He served at Fort Jefferson, which has the distinction of having housed the guilty Lincoln conspirators Dr. Samuel Mudd, Edmund Spangler, Samuel Arnold, and Michael O'Laughlan, who arrived at the fort on July 24, 1865, after having been found guilty at the military tribunal held at Fort McNair. Fort Jefferson covers 16 acres and was the largest brick structure in the Americas. The fort contains 16 million bricks. Even though Gen. Woodbury died late in the war, in 1864, yellow fever was still rampant at the fort and took the general's life; Dr. Mudd treated many of the imprisoned soldiers there. Michael O'Laughlan contracted the illness but did not survive, either.

There is a quote from the National Museum of Civil War Medicine's blog about yellow fever in the Civil War stating: "By Jingo, if you call this winter, I do not want to stay here in the summer," exclaimed a soldier in the 47th PA Volunteer Regiment shortly after his arrival at Key West for garrison duty in early February 1862. The regiment, formed in the cold climes of Pennsylvania's small towns, traded northern winter for Florida's tropical weather. Immediately upon their deployment, this regiment, and other northern soldiers ordered to oversee martial law at Key West, battled heat and the Civil War's most deadly

(con't on page 9)

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 8)



Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas islands in the Caribbean, off the coast of Florida.

assailant: disease - specifically yellow fever. Given the military's long history in Key West, the Civil War volunteers may have been aware that their duties could be threatened by this disease, in addition to enemy bullets."

Gen. Woodbury was posthumously brevetted a major general, U. S. Volunteers, for "gallant and meritorious services during the Battle of Fredericksburg, VA." The general published two books: "*Sustaining Walls*" (1845) and the "*Theory of the Arch*" (1858).

In a "society-like" column in the New Hampshire Sentinel on August 17, 1862, the general was described, in part, as follows: "He is said to have visited Cuba some years ago, in the secret service of our Government, and to have obtained, at considerable personal peril, a thorough knowledge of the military defenses of that Island. He married an accomplished lady of North Carolina, and at the outset of rebellion was residing in that state. Every effort was made to induce him to join the Southern cause; indeed, he was offered by North Carolina the command of her entire forces. Capt. Woodbury promptly declined all tenders of this sort, and made his way to Washington."

In an article entitled "A Trip up Pamunkey River" in the Chicago Daily Tribune of May 22, 1862 in part: "Ever since last Monday, now a week ago, the army has been moving from the neighborhood of West Point (VA) to this place, a distance of only about twenty miles. Yet steady progress has been made on each day. The nature of the soil is such that it is found necessary to construct military roads nearly the entire distance in order to transport the artillery and baggage wagons. This work has been admirably performed by the engineer corps of General Daniel P. Woodbury, whose labors have been incessant. There are some spots in the roads, over swamps and ravines, where a mile a day is considered good progress. Let those who feel impatient at our slow progress towards Richmond



Gen. Woodbury's gravestone in Fort Barrancas National Cemetery, Pensacola, FL.

Photo courtesy of Jack and Suzanne Tully

remember this and be content."

The following is part of his obituary contained in the September 14, 1864, newspaper the Jeffersonian Democrat of Chardon, Ohio: "During the year 1849, Lieutenant Woodbury was engaged in the survey of the Oregon route, and established Fort Kearny, a military post on the Platte river, about thirty miles from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Laramie, on the Laramie river, three hundred and thirty-seven miles beyond Fort Kearny..... When the civil war broke out he was in Wilmington, N.C., and with difficulty passed through Virginia to the national capital. He was, during May, 1861, appointed to superintend the construction of a part of the defences of Washington, and was thus engaged until March, 1862..... During the whole of the Peninsular campaign General Woodbury's command was engaged in constructing bridges, roads, railroads, earthworks, etc, and greatly assisted the army in its movements, both in advance and retreat..... When General Burnside commenced his movement towards the Rappahannock, during November, 1862, General Woodbury had charge of the Engineer brigade, which was to have laid the pontoon bridges for the crossing of the river. Some trouble arose by which the pontoons were not laid at the time proposed, and Gen. W. was blamed for that mistake and the subsequent disaster at Fredericksburg. On the 3rd of February, 1863, he publicly replied to the charges made against him, and explained that, as far as possible, the pontoons were at their proper places at the time set for that purpose, and that the stormy weather only defeated the

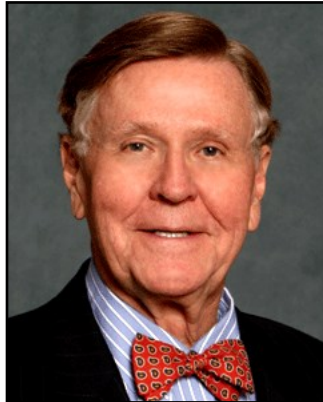
(con't on page 19)

In Memoriam - Col. J.E.B. Stuart, IV

by Eric Buckland, President - The Stuart-Mosby Historical Society

It is with great sadness that I report the passing of one of our long-time members, Col. James Ewell Brown "J.E.B." Stuart, IV, who passed away on April 18, 2020.

Colonel James Ewell Brown IV, U.S. Army (Retired), died peacefully on Friday, April 17, 2020. He was born on July 23, 1935, in Glen Cove, New York, the son of James E.B. Stuart, III and Mary Hurt Stuart. A happy childhood and teenage years were spent in Manhas-set, New York.



Col. James Ewell Brown
"J.E.B." Stuart, IV

Col. Stuart lived a remarkable and productive life (with excerpts from The Hereditary Society). J.E.B. Stuart IV leaves his wife, Mary Louise; they resided in Richmond, Virginia. Col. Stuart also leaves three children; Elizabeth Pelham; J.E.B. V, and John Alexander; as well as five grandchildren, one of whom is J.E.B. Stuart VI.

He was a graduate of the University of Virginia, with a Bachelors' degree in Aeronautical Engineering. He received a Masters' degree in Industrial Engineering from North Carolina State University. He also obtained degrees from the Army Command General Staff College and the Army War College.

In 1958, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the U.S Army through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and served in the military almost 27 years, until his retirement from the Army in early 1985. Early Army career assignments included duties as a project officer on the staff of the Army Ordnance Missile Command in Redstone Arsenal, AL, as well as a Staff Officer, 2nd Logistical Command, Fort Lee, Virginia.

His first overseas assignment was as an Aircraft Maintenance Officer and later as Commanding Officer of the 528th Transportation Aircraft Maintenance Company in the Panama Canal Zone. This assignment was followed by duty with the 14th Transportation Battalion (Aircraft Maintenance Supply) in Vietnam, where he served as the Battalion Aircraft Maintenance Officer. Next,

he served as an Executive Officer of the 716th Transportation Railway Group, Fort Eustis, VA, followed by another one-year overseas tour as a Logistical Advisor to the Vietnamese Joint General Staff.

Later assignments included: Department Chairman in the U.S. Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, VA; Chief Logistics Advisor in the Military Assistance Advisory Group in Iran; Commander, 548th Supply and Service Battalion, Fort McClellan, AL; and Commander of the Transportation Engineering Agency, Fort Eustis, VA. From 1983 to 1985 he served on the Army General Staff as the Chief of Operations and Plans Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (logistics), Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit; the Bronze Star Medal (with oak leaf cluster); the Defense Meritorious Service Medal; the Army Meritorious Service Medal (with an oak leaf cluster), and the Army Commendation Medal. Foreign decorations include the Vietnamese Honor Medal 1st Class and the Vietnamese Air Medal.

Upon retiring from military service, Jeb and his wife moved home to Richmond, where he built a successful second career as a certified financial planner.

Because of his notable family lineage, Mr. Stuart was a member of many distinctive organizations, Including: Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia; One Hundred Living Descendants of Blood Royal; Order of Indian Wars in the United States; Order of Descendants of Colonial Cavaliers; Jamestowne Society; General Society Sons of the Revolution (former President of the Virginia Society); Order of the Southern Cross (former Commander-in-Chief); Military Order of the Stars and Bars; and Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The family regrets that they are unable to invite friends and well-wishers to a celebration of life at this time. Private burial will be in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA. The date of a memorial service will be announced at a later time. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to Sitter & Barfoot Veterans Care Center, 1601 Broad Rock Blvd., Richmond, VA 23224 or St. James's Episcopal Church, 1205 W. Franklin St., Richmond, VA 23220.



THE BOOK CORNER



By Dave Button

“Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac” by Dr. Jonathan Letterman is a first-hand account of his successful efforts to completely revolutionize the medical corps of the United States Army during the American Civil War. In essence, it is a compilation of advancements made during the Civil War by the highly accomplished chief of medicine in the U.S. Army. Dr. Letterman submitted in February 1866 to ensure that the efforts and methods put forth by the Medical Corps of the Army of the Potomac would not be forgotten.

The story begins with Dr. Letterman’s assignment in June of 1862 to the Army of the Potomac under the direction of Gen. George B. McClellan, as the army was engaged in the peninsula campaign before Richmond. Taking the medical corps as it was found, Letterman describes moving through the Sharpsburg Campaign; back into Virginia for the Battle of Chancellorsville; again into Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Gettysburg Campaign; returning to Virginia, culminating in the Wilderness Campaign and his subsequent request for reassignment in January 1864. The book describes in detail the changes that were made in the care of the soldiers as year after year of war unfolded.

When Dr. Letterman inherited the Medical Corps of the Army of the Potomac, it appears that the only relationship to its being a “corps” was the name. The responsibilities were essentially divided among various and sundry branches which, as he makes abundantly clear, meant that since everyone was responsible for its operation, no one did anything (hoping to avoid being held responsible for failure). From his arrival at Haxhall’s landing on the James River, Dr. Letterman began an active campaign to improve the medical treatment of the soldiers – both those who were wounded in combat and those who were suffering from the various and sundry diseases that were brought upon them by diet, lack of sanitation, lack of rest, etc.

One of his first acts was to initiate a set of regulations under which the members of the corps were required to act. These 14 regulations covered everything from the administrative organization of the corps down to the chevrons on the sleeves of the enlisted men. It was his goal to ensure that

those in the medical corps were identified and knew exactly what their functions were. His greatest obstacle to overcome was dealing with commanders who were, while schooled in combat, somewhat lacking in the necessities of caring for their troops. For example, prior to his organizational schema, the ambulances for transporting the wounded and the wagons for transporting medical supplies were often commandeered to carry officers’ baggage and other supplies – the medical supplies often being left behind.

Starting at the corps level, he enumerated not only how many, but what kind of ambulances, wagons, animals, etc. were to be used, down to the regimental level. He also devised a method of distributing medical supplies to ensure that the lowest level of the organization had what it needed prior to engaging the enemy in a campaign. The difficulties he encountered in his efforts for efficient supplying of the army mirrored the difficulties McClellan had prior to and just after the Antietam Campaign – multi-level indecision and insufficient communication between commanders.

One particular instance involves the “merging” of McClellan’s army with Pope’s prior to Second Manassas. The organization that had been established in McClellan’s army strongly contrasted with the level of organization in Pope’s army. This led to obvious difficulties when, post-Second Manassas, the two armies were merged to form the Union Army that went on to fight at Sharpsburg.

The cast of characters in this book is greater than could be easily listed. In many instances, he mentions specific surgeons, assistant surgeons, etc., by name for particular commendation.

As a result of the organization that Dr. Letterman imposed, the entire medical corps of the Union Army was reorganized to become the integral branch of the United States Army that it is today. In recognition of his work, Letterman Army Medical Center at the Presidio in San Francisco was named for him.

If the reader wants to read about the “behind the scenes” details of the Army of the Potomac from June 1862 to January 1864 (with emphasis on the medical aspects), this is the book to read. It is available in NOOK format from Barnes and Noble for less than \$5. It is, obviously, out of print, but is an excellent read if you have an electronic reading device. If you do not have a NOOK, the app can be downloaded free to your device from B&N.

Preservation Corner – (con't from page 5)

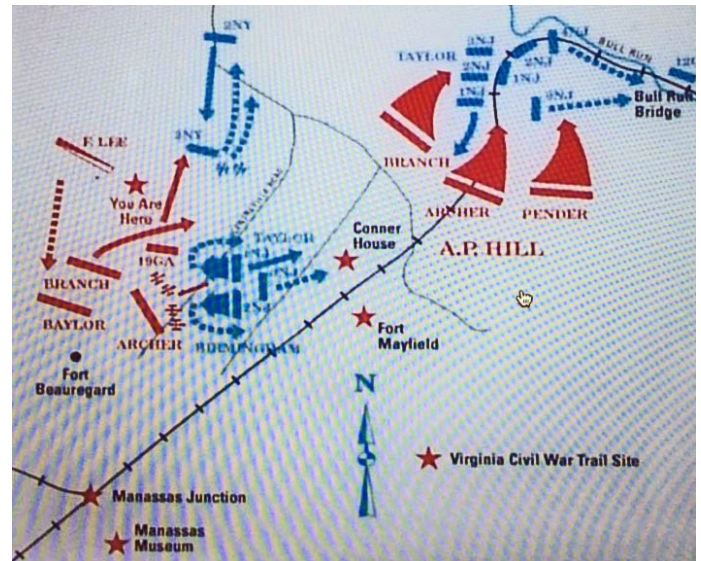


"General Johnston" revisits his old HQ at the Conner (Duncan) House in August 2015 (photograph courtesy of Mark Whitenton)

In August 1862, the Conner House was used by Colonel Lewis B. Pierce, Commander of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry that was posted at Bristoe Station performing picket duty, as his headquarters and as a hospital. On the night of August 26, Pierce lay ill in the house as Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederate force approached Manassas Junction from the southwest. Having successfully raided Bristoe Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line that very afternoon, Jackson ordered a rare night movement to capture the large Federal supply depot at Manassas Junction, a mere four miles from Bristoe Station.

Gen. Isaac R. Trimble's brigade led the movement and successfully captured the lightly defended depot in the early morning hours of

August 27, capturing eight cannon and some 300 Federal soldiers. Led by Jackson, the divisions of Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill and Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro arrived at Manassas Junction that morning, deploying and defeating Federal forces arriving from Centreville to the ground surrounding the plantation Liberia, and at the Bull Run Railroad Bridge near Union Mills, with the Conner (Duncan) House sandwiched in between (see map, below).



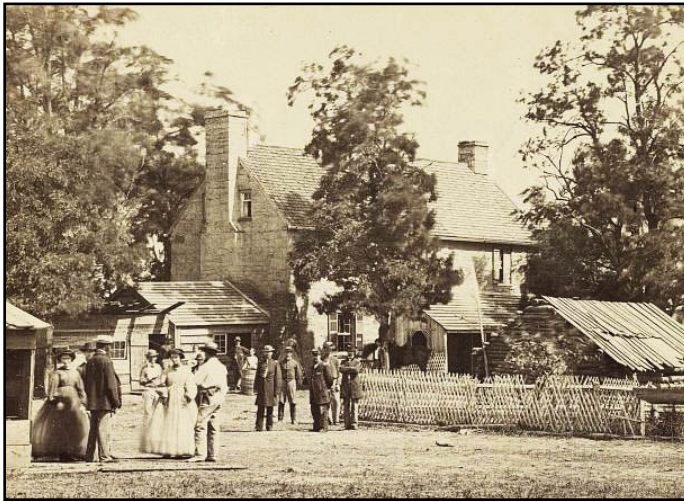
Battle of Bull Run Bridge - Liberia, August 27, 1862

After spending most of the day of August 27 liberating the foodstuffs and supplies at Manassas Junction Depot, late that afternoon Jackson moved his forces north to the high ground of Sandy Ridge on the familiar battlefield of Manassas (Bull Run) to await the arrival of Longstreet's Corps. Within 24 hours, the fight at the Brawner Farm would initiate the 2nd Battle of Manassas (Bull Run).

With its commanding position overlooking the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (now the Southern Railway), the property known as Mayfield served as the site of Confederate encampments throughout the war and as the site of a field hospital. A Timothy O'Sullivan photograph, dated July 1862, and labeled "the Yellow Hospital," is a photograph of the Conner (Duncan) House.

(con't on page 13)

Preservation Corner – (con't from page 12)



Manassas, VA, Yellow Hospital, July 1862, Timothy L. Sullivan (Library of Congress).

In the above photograph, a one-story frame addition appears on the house's north end, and among the other visible structures there is a one-story log structure west of the house and a small, frame, weatherboard structure off the southwest corner of the house. Up through the mid-20th century, Civil War artifacts were routinely found in the yard around the house and on the surrounding property.

Following the Civil War, until the end of the 19th century, the property was owned by the Butlers, Greenes, Rickards, Bennetts, and Rouses. Throughout this period, the property may also have been attached to Bloom's Grove, a commercial stone quarry that operated in Manassas from the Reconstruction era into the early 20th century.

The name Conner refers to the family that owned the property from 1914 – 1973. Under the ownership of E. R. Conner, the property became the center of a 400-acre dairy farm, one of the largest in Prince William County. Milk from the dairy farm was shipped to Washington, D.C., from Bloom's Crossing, a railroad stop that Conner established at the front of the hill near his house.

After 1971, the Conner Farm was divided, with the larger portion being sold to the Prince William School Board (for what is now Osbourn Park High School and its athletic fields). All of the farm buildings except the house were demolished, including the old log kitchen which sat behind the

house. In 1973, the Town (now City) of Manassas Park purchased the Conner House and its remaining yard, which were later preserved and placed under the care of the City of Manassas Park Parks and Recreation Department. The house was preserved, and the exterior restored, largely through the efforts of the Manassas Park Women's Club, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Ref# 81000645) on October 6, 1981. The Conner House is currently closed to the public, pending the completion of restoration of the structure's interior. The BRCWRT and past-President Mark Trbovich were instrumental in getting two Civil War Trails signs installed at the Conner House in 2003.



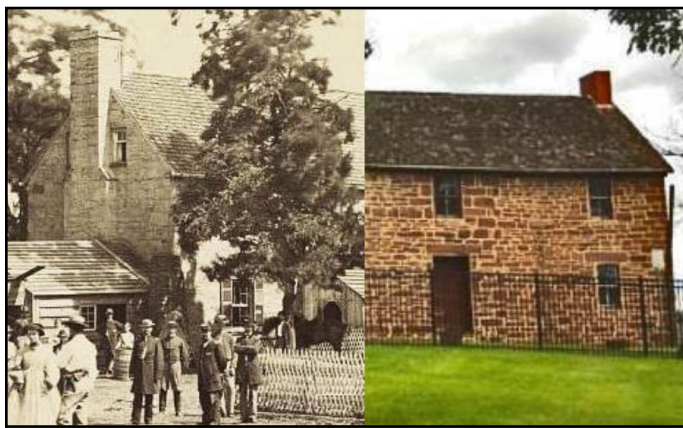
Conner House and Civil War Trails (CWT) Signs (May 2017).

A March 31, 2020, Potomac Local News article indicated that the City of Manassas Park was considering a plan to redevelop the area around the current City Hall (at 1 Park Center Court) in a four-phased project that envisions replacing the current City Hall with a new multi-story City Hall, retail stores, a city square public plaza, an apartment complex and a nine-screen movie theater, with no mention or indication of the historic Conner House. In this article, the City of Manassas Park's mayor was quoted as indicating the historical Conner House would not be a consideration in future commercial

(con't on page 14)

Preservation Corner – (con't from page 13)

development plans for the area because: “....the Stone House is in very bad structural condition. It will fall down eventually, and that might be sooner if a strong storm hits the area. The governing body knows that restoration work is very expensive and could be a million dollars or more to get that house to where it needs to be. The City just cannot afford to fix all those problems. And if it actually falls down prematurely, then the City would have to use taxpayer dollars to remove the rubble....”



Conner House - Then and Now

Manassas Park City Manager Laszlo Palko discussed the plan during a public meeting conducted at City Hall on March 31, 2020. Due to coronavirus pandemic restrictions public access to this meeting was virtual via the City's Facebook and YouTube pages. The City Manager's presentation can be viewed and downloaded at:

<http://cityofmanassaspark.us/agendas/197-2020-agendas/1960-agenda-march-31-2020.html>.

In response to inquiries from the Bull Run

Civil War Round Table, on April 18, 2020, the City of Manassas Park's Director of Public Works and Community Planning replied that the city has no plans for the Conner House at this time, other than long-standing and often deferred capital investment plans for restoration. A developer's proposed concept was submitted to the City Manager for a potential future phase of development in the City Center Redevelopment District. This proposed concept, which is not part of Manassas Park's Comprehensive Plan, depicted an apartment complex in the area of the Conner House. The concept submitted to the City Manager is not an official public or private proposal and has not been formalized through any application. No review has been undertaken or initiated by the City of Manassas Park staff and no action has been taken by the governing body regarding this proposed concept.

BRCWRT members, and in particular members who are residents of the City of Manassas Park, are encouraged to review the plan submitted, and to contact their respective City Council representative and/or the mayor to advocate for, and express their support of, preserving and completing the restoration of the historic Conner House. Contact information for the Mayor and City Council members can be found at: <http://cityofmanassaspark.us/mpgovernment/governing-body.html>.

Stay tuned for updates as we continue to monitor this potential preservation threat and gain additional information through our interaction with the City of Manassas Park.

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

Here's a grateful "Huzzah!" for these new (or returning) members of the BRCWRT:

◆ Michael J. Lukacs

◆ Richard Rankin

In Memoriam - Col. James J. Dunphy (USA, Ret.)

Bull Run Civil War Round Table Member James Joseph Dunphy passed away on April 13, 2020 at the age of 66 from complications arising from an aggressive cancer. He lived in Fairfax, VA, enjoying a deep interest in history, especially the Civil War, belonging to several other historical groups, including the Little Big Horn Society and the Society for American Baseball Research.



Col. James J. Dunphy (USA Ret.)

Mr. Dunphy was born on November 8, 1953 in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, the only son of Anastasia Getman and James Joseph Dunphy, Sr. He grew up in Brooklyn with his extended family. The summers of his youth were spent taking the New York City subway to Queens to catch Mets games at Shea Stadium.

Mr. Dunphy attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1975. Shortly after his graduation, he was stationed at Fort Jackson, near Columbia, SC. He served in a variety of leadership positions, including Company Command. He met his future wife, Sally Wallace, while they were both stationed at Fort Jackson. They were wed in January 1980.

Mr. Dunphy left active duty military to enter the Catholic University of America Law School. Upon receiving his J.D., he began a distinguished career at the Department of Veterans Affairs. He served as an attorney with the Board of Veterans' Appeals for 20 years, where he was well respected for his knowledge of VA compensation benefits. He concurrently served in the Army Reserves for over 20 years, including being recalled to service at the Pentagon after 9/11. He also served as an Instructor at the 2070th U.S. Army Reserve School, and as an adjunct faculty member with the Command and General Staff College. He was a 2000 graduate of the

Army War College and retired as a colonel. His military decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the Parachute Badge.

After retiring from the Veterans Administration and the Army Reserves, Mr. Dunphy earned a Masters' degree in Education from George Mason University. Fluent in Spanish, he taught English as a Second Language in Fairfax County middle and high schools for five years. He then returned to the VA with the National Veterans Affairs Council, AFGE, AFL-CIO. He became Director of the Council's National Education and Training Committee, in which he personally trained union representatives in over 40 states. He then spent the free time of his retirement preparing for the countless classes he taught at the George Mason University Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI).

Mr. Dunphy and his family shared a deep love of travel and sports. They traveled the world, visiting different countries and ballparks. He often turned off sports games early as they made him too nervous when the score got painfully close between his favorite team and its foes. All who knew Mr. Dunphy have expressed their joy that he lived to see the Washington Capitals and Nationals win championships, and for Army to finally start beating Navy again.

Mr. Dunphy is survived by his wife, Sally; son, Peter; numerous cousins; and the countless folks whom Mr. Dunphy taught and inspired with his joyful outlook.

A funeral service with full military honors will be held at the Fort Myer Old Post Chapel on Thursday, September 10, 2020, at 8:45 a.m., with burial to follow at Arlington National Cemetery. Donations in honor of Mr. Dunphy may be made to the Army Historical Foundation or the Osher Lifetime Learning Institute (OLLI) at George Mason University.

At his family's request, the Bull Run Civil War Round Table has made a donation to the Army History Foundation.

Writing books in the time of COVID-19

by Chuck Mauro and Don Hakenson

So how is everyone doing during our period of staying home? Unfortunately, like you, Don Hakenson and yours truly have had to curtail some of our activities in researching, photographing and writing our next manuscript. What book would that be? Well, it is our fourth installment in a series of publications concerning Col. John S. Mosby's combat operations in Northern Virginia. Following our previous undertakings of documenting Mosby in Fairfax, Loudoun and Fauquier Counties, this book will be titled "*A Tour Guide and History of Col. John S. Mosby's Combat Operations in Prince William County, Virginia.*"

Our normal process is to develop a list of operations, houses or gravesites; identify each location; photograph them, and then write about them. Unfortunately, our last trip visiting and documenting these sites in Prince William County was March 13, 2020. We visited over a dozen locations that day and were looking forward to seeing the early arrival of warm weather so we could continue our visitations throughout the coming summer. So much for the best laid plans.

At that time, we had already visited over sixty locations. Rather than close down our work, we decided to go ahead and start writing about the locations we had already visited, and the ones that we had yet to visit this year. Unfortunately, now we are quarantined in our own homes, not knowing when we will be able to go out again. To date however, we have written the stories of over 100 locations.

We also made a decision to depart from our initial premise of primarily writing about Col. Mosby because there were two other significant guerilla cavalry units that also operated in Prince William. We decided to include the escapades of the Chinquapin Partisan Rangers and Wade Hampton's Iron Scouts, in order to better tell the complete story of the Civil War in Prince William County. For us to have ignored their combat operations would have been a disservice to their memory and the overall history of Prince William County.

We are sure that many of you are aware of the legacy and history of the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry, under the superb leadership of Col. John S. Mosby. He was one of the most notorious and romantic figures that came out of the entire Civil War. Mosby was a trusted scout and a favorite of Gen. James Ewell Brown (Jeb) Stuart. It was due to

the confidence that Gen. Stuart had in him that Mosby was able to organize and lead this famous independent band that would become widely known as Mosby's Rangers.

The Chinquapin Partisan Rangers were formally mustered into Confederate Service as Company H, 15th Virginia Cavalry. They were made up mostly from men who lived in Prince William and Fairfax counties. The name "Chinquapin" came about by pure accident. Pvt. James E. Stone, apparently a playful sort, when asked by a lady the name of his company, answered in jest that they were the Chinquapin Rangers. That moniker would remain with them throughout the entire war. The chinquapin (also spelled chincapin or chinkapin) was just a small edible nut that could be found growing on various trees in the local area.

The Chinquapin Partisan Rangers were originally formed by Capt. William Gardner Brawner; and, after his death, Capt. James Cornelius Kincheloe became the commander of the unit. The Chinquapin Rangers raided behind enemy lines, just like Mosby's Rangers, performing spy, reconnaissance, intelligence and combat activities. They mostly operated as an independent partisan command.

Wade Hampton's scouts were a platoon-size detachment that also operated behind enemy lines, especially in Prince William, Fairfax and Fauquier counties during different time periods throughout the war. The Union Army called these boys the "Iron Scouts" because they recovered so quickly after being wounded and seemed to be free from capture. This unit was comprised of the most capable troopers of mounted cavalry, consisting from four to approximately 20 scouts. These Southern horsemen were hand-selected and were the bravest of the brave.

The Iron Scouts initially were commanded by Sgt. William Mickler. Sgt. George D. Shadburne would replace him after Mickler was severely wounded. The dangerous and exciting raids conducted by the Iron Scouts in Prince William County would be recognized and praised by Maj. Gen. Matthew G. Butler and General in Chief Robert E. Lee.

To give you a flavor of what we hope to publish in our next edition, we have selected one daring deed from each guerilla cavalry unit for your reading pleasure. In the meantime, we will continue

(con't on page 17)

Writing During Covid-19 – (con't from page 17)

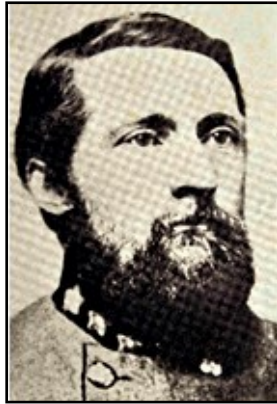
to work from our basements, appropriately distanced from each other by 28 miles. We hope to get much closer to you when this cursed virus is all over. In the meantime, we hope that everyone stays safe and healthy until it is safe for all of us to get back together again.

Please check our website at:

www.hmshistory.com for updates, or feel free to contact us at cmauro10@aol.com or dhaken-son@verizon.net.

Mosby at Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861

On July 18, 1861, John S. Mosby rode from Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley for two days without stopping to join the Confederate Army amassing in Manassas as a private in the 1st Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Col. Jeb Stuart. Stuart arrived on the evening of July 20 and went into bivouac near Ball's Ford. Mosby rested under a pine tree, listening to the sound of the pickets from each army firing at each other until the loss of light ended the firing.



Col. John S. Mosby

Following the call of the bugle the next morning, he took off on a scouting mission from his position in reserve, looking for the enemy. Finding none, he returned to his original position, and did not participate in the first great battle of the war, sitting on his horse for hours while the grapeshot, cannon balls and bullets passed overhead. None of the men in his regiment received a scratch. After the battle, he rode over the battlefield, watching for the enemy's movements to flank his position until the Union troops abandoned the battlefield. He spent the night sleeping in a heavy rain. He hung a discarded Yankee tent that had no posts over a fence corner to make a little shelter.

Waking on the battlefield at Manassas on the morning after the battle, he huddled under his meager covering and wrote a short letter to his wife:

There was a great battle yesterday. The Yankees are overwhelmingly routed. Thousands of them killed. I was in the fight. We stood under a perfect storm of shot and shell—it was a miracle that none of our company was killed. We start just as soon as we can get our breakfast to follow them to Alexandria. We made a forced march to get here to

the battle—travelled about 65 miles without stopping. My love to all of you.

On July 23, Stuart's regiment, including Mosby, followed the retreating Union Army into Fairfax County. They camped near Fairfax Court House that night, on the front lines of the Confederate Army, as much as to keep an eye on the Union Army in and around the City of Washington, as to fill his haversack with something to eat.

Chinquapin Rangers formed in May 1862

The Chinquapin Rangers were a cavalry company of partisan rangers formed under the Partizan Ranger Act, established by the Confederate Congress on April 21, 1862.

The company was formed by Capt. William Gardner Brawner in May of 1862 at *Buckhall*, in Prince William County.

The majority of the men were from the Bull Run – Occoquan area of Southern Fairfax County and Prince William counties. The Confederate army had just recently vacated the area and it was left undefended at that time. It is clear that this unit was originally formed, at least partly, to protect the local populace from the invading Northern army. The Chinquapin Rangers would later be known as Company H, 15th Virginia Cavalry.

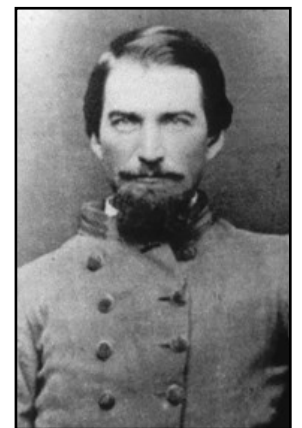
Their formal name was the Prince William Partisan Rangers, or simply the Prince William Rangers. The new unit elected its officers by popular vote; the unit had around 131 men who served throughout the war. Capt. James Cornelius Kincheloe would replace Capt. Brawner after he was killed in action in a fight assisting Mosby's Rangers at Seneca Mills on June 11, 1863, one day after Company A, 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry was formed.

According to a descendant of the Kincheloe family, Capt. James Cornelius Kincheloe was in-

(con't on page 18)



Capt. William G. Brawner



Capt. James C. Kincheloe

Writing During Covid-19 – (con't from page 18)

volved in a hand-to-hand fight, on a date and place unknown to historians; however it is more than plausible that it occurred somewhere in Prince William County. Kincheloe was cornered by three Union troopers who were cutting and swiping at his head with their sabers, but Kincheloe was warding off their blows by keeping his sword over his head.

Suddenly, in the nick of time, Capt. Frank Stringfellow, the famous scout and spy, and Pvt. Lewis Woodyard appeared out of nowhere. Woodyard rode up to one of the Union riders and shot him point blank, relieving him from his saddle, screaming madly, "Dagone you. Take that!"

Capt. Stringfellow, who only possessed an empty pistol, struck the second Union trooper with his handgun and knocked him from his horse, which left Kincheloe and the third blue horseman evenly matched. But Kincheloe got the first blow and relieved the Union man of half of his head. So Woodyard and Stringfellow helped save James Cornelius Kincheloe's life and would be forever gratefully remembered by the captain of the Chinquapin Rangers.

Due to many unlawful and mischievous acts inflicted by various partisan or guerilla units, the Confederate government decided to disband all these partisan units, except for those under Mosby and Capt. Jesse McNeill. On December 4, 1864, the Chinquapin Rangers decided to disband rather than report to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in the Shenandoah Valley. Against government policy and general orders to the contrary, and with full notice of the situation, Col. Mosby bent the rules and enrolled a significant number of the Chinquapin Rangers into his command by forming Company H, 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

Mosby chose to take these men into his

command because they were local men, known by Mosby himself, who had ridden with the rangers at various times, in extreme danger. They were well equipped, fittingly armed; willing, seasoned soldiers and cavalymen who wanted to continue the fight and wanted to defend their home territory of Northern Virginia.

Wade Hampton's scout from Occoquan to Potter's Hill in early January 1862

In January 1862, Col. Wade Hampton, who would later become a lieutenant general, with detachments from four cavalry companies and one piece of Capt. S.D. Lee's battery of the Hampton's Legion, crossed the Occoquan River, and started via Pohick Church towards Alexandria in Fairfax County. They had only gotten a few miles beyond the church, which would be along the Telegraph Road, when it encountered a small body of Union cavalry. The Union cavalry immediately turned and fled with Hampton in hot pursuit.

Hampton pursued them about a mile and a half when they came to a small hill - Potter's Hill - that leads beyond to a beautiful valley, which today is the former site of Round Hill farm. During the chase Hampton, Sgts. Woodward Barnwell and E. Prioleau Henderson were well ahead of the rest of the squadron that was pursuing the Yankee cavalry. Just as Hampton and the other two cavalymen were clearing the hill to proceed down the valley, a man in gray uniform dashed out from the undergrowth on the left side of the road and shouted to Col. Hampton to halt.

The man ran directly in front of the colonel's horse, begging him for God's sake to stop the pursuit because he was running into a Union ambush that was set up for them at the bottom of the valley. The Confederate informed Hampton that there was a large force of infantry and artillery, besides cavalry, concealed in the woods at the bottom of the hill.

The scout had concealed himself for several hours at that spot (approximately where the old Beulah Street crossed Telegraph Road), watching the

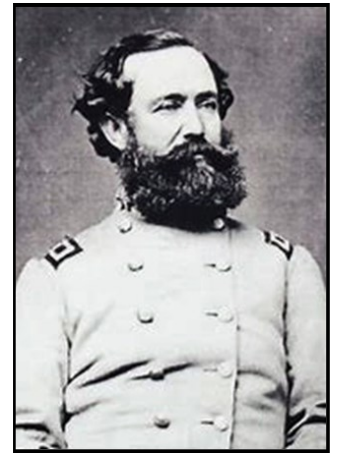
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Capt. Frank Stringfellow



Capt. Jesse McNeill



Col. Wade Hampton

Writing During Covid-19 – (con't from page 19)

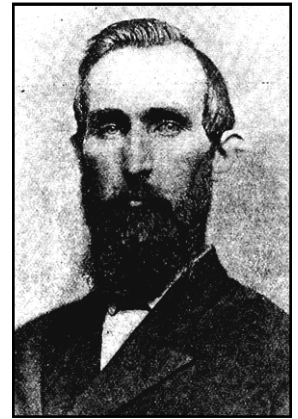
Union troop movements, and was wondering what they were after. Hampton immediately stopped the pursuit and formed the squadron on the top of Potter's Hill. Unfortunately, the last man to stop was Sgt. Barnwell, who finally realized that he was the only Confederate trooper charging down the hill. Henderson remarked, "*It looked like the Sergeant was going to charge them single-handedly.*"

The scout was right, because the valley was blue with Union cavalry. However, the enemy kept their infantry and artillery concealed, hoping that the Confederate column was forming on Potter's Hill to charge them. When the Union troops saw that the Confederates were not going to enter their trap, they started shaking their sabers and started cursing at the Confederates.

Both sides started firing at each other. The Union troops were using Sharp's carbines and the Confederates were using pistols. The Union sharpshooters did manage to shoot Cpl. Lip Griffin in the face, and one or two others were slightly wounded, in

addition to wounding several horses. Col. Hampton then decided to retreat back across the Occoquan, regretting that he did not have his entire cavalry unit.

The scout's name that ran out of the bushes that day to warn Col. Hampton and his men was none other than John Burke, a Texan operating in the Telegraph Road area, who was considered by some as the Confederacy's greatest scout and spy. John Burke had lost an eye when he was a young man and would be forever known as "*The spy with the glass eye.*" If it had not been for Burke's timely warning, many Confederates, including Hampton himself, may have lost their lives or been captured that day.

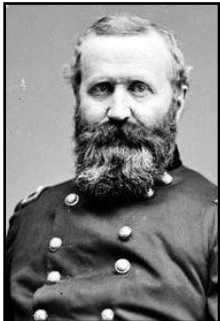


John Burke

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 9)

plan for the surprise of the enemy..... General Woodbury died of yellow fever, while in the performance of his duties at Key West, and was buried with military and Masonic honors on August 17, 1864."

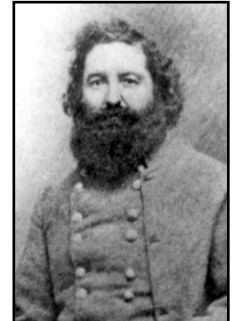
NOTE: Ms. Rebelle's hobby is traveling the country finding and honoring the graves of our 1,008 Civil War generals. So far, she has located and photographed 426 - 169 Confederate and 257 Union. You may contact her at jlgrtree@erols.com.



Well, only one member of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table successfully passed the cleverly-placed (!) challenge situated in Ms. Rebelle's column last month - Rob Orrison noticed that the photo (at left) identified as Confederate Gen. Lafayette McLaws was really Union Maj. Gen. Alexander Hays. Congratulations to Rob!

Um, actually, it was placed in error, and the true Gen. McLaws is shown in the photo at right.

So, while we are sure that Gen. Hays is a notable personage, as worthy of appearing in Ms. Rebelle's column as is McLaws, it hasn't happened as yet - and he must wait his turn.



- Editor

Enjoy These American Battlefield Trust Offerings

Adam Gillenwater, Senior Manager, State and Local Relations at the American Battlefield Trust, invites the public to take advantage of the following resources to continue enjoying the study of history while spending more time indoors:

[The distance learning and class room resources](#) – This page includes links to where to find lesson plans and curricula, our battle app guides and virtual tours, crash courses, and videos; the latest edition of [Hallowed Ground](#), featuring living combat photographers talking about the origins of combat photography during the Civil War and other conflicts; [the 1864 virtual reality experience](#) – A full, four video, VR experience of trench warfare during the Civil War that can be watched on desktop, mobile, or with a virtual reality headset; [free Battlefield Background for Zoom](#) – With more meetings taking place virtually these days, our Web Team put together some free zoom backgrounds of battlefields we've helped to preserve, so that you can take your next Zoom call from the battlefield.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

P.O. Box 2147

Centreville, VA 20122

2020 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

You also may join using your credit card by going to our website at BRCWRT.org and clicking on "Membership Application."

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