



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXIX, Issue 3 APRIL 2022

HISTORIAN/AUTHOR AND FORMER NPS RANGER GREG MERTZ SPEAKS ON “THE BATTLE OF SHILOH - APRIL 1862” AT THE APRIL 14th MEETING

The Battle of Shiloh (also known as the Battle of Pittsburg Landing) was an early major battle in the western theater, fought April 6–7, 1862, in southwestern Tennessee. The Federal Army of the Tennessee (under Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant) had moved via the Tennessee River deep into Tennessee and was encamped principally at Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, where the Confederate Army of Mississippi (under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston) launched a surprise attack on Grant's army from its base in Corinth, Mississippi. For the rest of the story, we are so happy to have such a renowned speaker during Shiloh's 160th Anniversary month! The BRCWRT will be welcoming Greg Mertz for the fifth time in the last 20 years, which shows how much we love to hear him speak.

Greg Mertz is a talented and perceptive historian with an enviable level of knowledge about the Mine Run battle and Overland Campaign. He was born and raised near St. Louis, MO. His interest in the Civil War developed as the result of the annual hiking and camping trips his Boy Scout troop made to Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee. Greg earned the rank of Eagle Scout while in his troop.

He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Recreation and Park Administration from the University of Missouri (Columbia) in 1978. Six years later, while working for the National Park Service, he received a Master of Science degree in Public Administration from Shippensburg University in Pennsylvania. Greg began his National Park Service career in 1980 as a

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

7 p.m.

**In-Person at the Centreville Regional
Library & Streaming via Zoom or
Facebook Live**

THURSDAY, April 14, 2022

GUEST SPEAKER:

Historian/Author Greg Mertz

TOPIC:

**“The Battle of Shiloh -
April 1862”**

National Park Ranger at both the Gettysburg National Military Park and the Eisenhower National Historic Site. Four years later, Greg was reassigned to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (F and SNMP). He spent over two decades there as the Supervisory Historian at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. He has since retired from the NPS.

One of his fondest memories during his time at FRSP was the Sesquicentennial, which allowed him to work at other major Civil War battlefields across the nation, including First Manassas, Cedar Creek and Antietam. Working at Gettysburg was the thrill of a lifetime for Mertz. Greg is the founding president of the Rappahannock Valley Civil War Round Table and a past vice-president of the Brandy Station Foundation. Both remain close to his heart, especially since his retirement from FRSP. He has also reinvigorated his commitment to the Brandy Station Foundation as a board member. Greg has written several feature articles for Blue

(con't on page 5)

**The Centreville Regional Library has dropped its mask mandate -
wearing a mask at the Bull Run Civil War Round Table meeting is now optional**

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

For specific meeting dates and information, please visit the Web site: <http://bullruncwrt.org>

NEWSLETTER ARTICLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **May 2022 issue**, e-mail articles by 9 a.m., Monday, April 25, to Nadine Mironchuk at: nadine1861@hotmail.com

NEWSLETTER ADVERTISEMENT SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **May 2022 issue**, advertisers - please see "Instructions for Advertisers" at: <http://bullruncwrt.org> and e-mail ads by noon on April 15 to Charlie Balch at: BRCWRTads@gmail.com

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 their monthly guest speakers for good food and camaraderie.

Currently, we gather prior to each meeting around 5 p.m. at Carrabba's Italian Grill. Located just across Lee Highway from the Centreville Regional Library.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Do not wait to be Drafted, but Volunteer!!

WE WILL ATTEND THE

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Attend All Meetings of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table!!

UPCOMING 2022 MEETINGS

April 14: Historian/Author Greg Mertz - "The Battle of Shiloh - April 1862"

May 12: Historian/Author Scott Patchan - "Federal Col. Joseph Thoburn in the Valley"

June 9: Historian/Author Clark "Bud" Hall - "Battle of Brandy Station, VA - June 1863"

July 14: Historian/Author Kevin Pawlak - "August 27: The Critical Actions of the Second Manassas Campaign"

August 11: Historian/Author Michael Block - "Battle of Cedar Mountain - August 1862"

September 8: Historian/Author Dan Welch - "Battle of Antietam Creek - September 17, 1862"

October 13: Author/Historian Jon-Erik Gilot - "Albert G. Jenkins' Trans-Allegheny Raid"

November 10: Author/Historian John Carter - "Centreville, VA, Civil War Defenses - 1861-1862"

December 8: Author/Historian Dr. Chris Mackowski - "Battle of Fredericksburg - December 13, 1862"

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The President's Column by Mark Whitenton

Fellow BRCWRT members -

Spring is coming in fits and starts, and the sun is sinking in the west later every day. Although, I must admit that I've enjoyed spending far too much time at home since this Covid mess began, I am pushing myself to get out more. And, this month is a very good time to start!

There are at least three opportunities this month for you to get out and enjoy Civil War events:

- This Thursday, Greg Mertz will speak to us on the Battle of Shiloh at the Centreville Library. Mark Trbovich, who arranged for Greg to give us his lecture in person, tells me that this will be the fifth time Greg has spoken to the BRCWRT in the past 20 years. Please make Greg feel welcome by increasing our live audience at the Centreville Regional Library (remember, masks

are no longer required).

- On April 23, Blenheim Historic Site in Fairfax City will be holding its annual Civil War Day (now called Fairfax History Day). The event will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Historic Blenheim, 3610 Old Lee Highway, Fairfax. For details, see fairfaxva.gov/historyday * 703-591-0560. While the BRCWRT will not be officially involved in this event, several of us will be there providing living history for the guests. Hope to see you there!
- On April 23 and 24, Manassas Battlefield Park will have a demonstration of Union artillery on Henry Hill. Also, a new outside group (11th NC) will be giving infantry and civilian impressions.

This year, the BRCWRT celebrates its 31st Anniversary! According to the 25th Anniversary Commemorative Publication (2016, published by the BRCWRT, all rights reserved), the initial meeting of the Round Table was held on May 9, 1991, with 22 members present. Let's strive for at least double that number to be present at the library for our monthly meetings going forward.



THE BOOK CORNER

By Dave Button



"Eight Hours Before Richmond" by Virgil Carrington Jones and foreworded by Col. Selph Henry is the story of the notorious (at least in Richmond, VA) Dahlgren/Kilpatrick raid, of which its avowed purpose was to release the federal prisoners of war in Libby Prison and on Belle Isle. Papers found on the body of Col. Ulrich Dahlgren indicated that another purpose was to assassinate the Confederate government leaders.

The book begins with the preparations for a grand ball to celebrate George Washington's birthday in 1864. The raid was to begin on March 1. Two pincers, one led by Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, the other led by Dahlgren, were to converge on Richmond from two directions to free the prisoners. From the beginning, things began to go wrong on this grand raid.

In Richmond, self-recruited Union agent Elizabeth Van Lew was doing her utmost to

assist the Union Army by getting information to Gen. Benjamin Butler concerning the Confederate defenses. Later on, she would play a major role in the matter of the burial of Col. Dahlgren's body, in that she reported his body was buried in a shallow grave "in a slashy, muddy hole at the fork of two roads, one leading from Stevensville, the other from Mantua Ferry." His body was eventually taken from this burial spot and, after the war, made its way back to Washington.

From beginning to end, the raid took less than a week; however, the controversy surrounding it lasted decades, and in many circles, is still going on. Dahlgren had prepared an address to the people of Richmond (that Kilpatrick endorsed) which did not, according to Kilpatrick, include the words "exhorting the prisoners to destroy and burn the hateful city and kill the traitor Davis and his Cabinet," as described by Confederates who say they viewed the message that was found on Dahlgren's body. Judah Benjamin, the Confederacy's Secretary of War, maintained he had evidence to the contrary of claims regarding threats to Conf. Pres. Jefferson Davis, and that photographic copies were given to the Richmond newspapers for publica-

(con't on page 13)

The Civil War in Film and TV

A Compendium of Every Movie and Broadcast Featuring the War

Before 1920

The Guerrilla (1908)
The Fugitive (1910)
The House with Closed Shutters (1910)
In the Border States (1910)
The Battle (1911), directed by D.W. Griffith
His Trust Fulfilled (1911)
Railroad Raiders of '62 (1911)
Swords and Hearts (1911)
For Her Sake (1911)
Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight (1912)
The Informer (1912)
The Lie (1912)
The Seventh Son (1912)
The Battle of Gettysburg (1913)
The Battle of Shiloh (1913)
The Price of Victory (1913)
The Seed of the Fathers (1913)
Dan (1914)
The Sleeping Sentinel (1914)
The Birth of a Nation (1915), also known as The Clansmen, directed by D.W. Griffith, quite possibly the most infamous civil war film ever made.
The Warrens of Virginia (1915)
Colonel Carter of Cartersville (1915)
The Coward (1915)
According to the Code (1916)
Her Father's Son (1916)
Naked Hearts (1916)
The Sting of Victory (1916)
The Blood of His Fathers (1917)
The Field of Honor (1917)
The Lincoln Cycle (1917)
The Spreading Dawn (1917)
Hearts of Love (1918)
The Scarlet Drop (1918)
The Son of Democracy (1918)
Miss Dulcie from Dixie (1918)
Hay Foot, Straw Foot (1919)

1920s

The Copperhead (1920)
Grandma's Boy (1922)
Barbara Frietchie (1924)
The Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln (1924)
Hands Up! (1926)
The General (1926), film by Buster

Keaton about the Great Locomotive Chase

Court Martial (1928)

The Overland Telegraph (1929)

1930s

Abraham Lincoln (1930), a biopic about President Abraham Lincoln
Secret Service (1931)
Little Women (1933)
Operator 13 (1934)
So Red the Rose (1935)
The Littlest Rebel (1935)
Hearts in Bondage (1936)
General Spanky (1936)
The Old Maid (1939)
Gone with the Wind (1939), perhaps the most famous Civil War film

1940s

The Man from Dakota (1940)
Virginia City (1940)
Dark Command (1940)
They Died With Their Boots On (1941), a biopic about General George Custer
Tennessee Johnson (1942), a biopic about President Andrew Johnson
The Adventures of Mark Twain (1944), a biopic about Mark Twain
Renegade Girl (1946)
Silver River (1948)
Tap Roots (1948), very loosely based on the true life story of Newton Knight

A Southern Yankee (1948)
The Man from Colorado (1949)
Little Women (1949)
South of St. Louis (1949)

1950s

Two Flags West (1950)
Rocky Mountain (1950)
Drums in the Deep South (1951)
The Last Outpost (1951)
The Red Badge of Courage (1951)
Springfield Rifle (1952)
Escape from Fort Bravo (1953)
The Raid (1954), loosely based on the St. Albans Raid
The Great Locomotive Chase (1956), based on the Great Locomotive Chase
Love Me Tender (1956)

Friendly Persuasion (1956)

Revolt at Fort Laramie (1957)

Band of Angels (1957)

Raintree County (1957)

The Horse Soldiers (1959), based on the Grierson's Raid in the Vicksburg Campaign and the Battle of Newton's Station

1960s

Mysterious Island (1961)
How the West Was Won (1962)
Advance to the Rear (1964)
Major Dundee (1965)
Shenandoah (1965)
Alvarez Kelly (1966)
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly (1966), western, directed by Sergio Leone and starring Clint Eastwood, that involves an encounter with both Union and Confederate forces
A Time for Killing (1967)
Journey to Shiloh (1968)

1970s

Rio Lobo (1970)
The Beguiled (1971)
The Red Badge of Courage (TV) (1974)
The Outlaw Josey Wales (1976), Clint Eastwood film about guerrilla warfare in Missouri
The Lincoln Conspiracy (1977)
Love's Savage Fury (1979)

1980s and 1990s

The Shadow Riders (1982) made for television film, starring Tom Selleck and Sam Elliott
Glory (1989), drama, starring Matthew Broderick and Denzel Washington, about the African-American 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
Dances With Wolves (1990)
Ironclads (1991), made-for-TV drama about the ironclad warships CSS Virginia and the USS Monitor, which clashed at the Battle of Hampton Roads
Sommersby (1993)

Civil War Films – (con't from page 4)

Ghost Brigade (1993)

Gettysburg (1993), war film featuring Tom Berenger and Jeff Daniels about the Battle of Gettysburg

Pharaoh's Army (1995)

Andersonville (TV) (1996)

Amistad (1997), features a brief shot of the war at the end of the film

The Hunley (TV) (1999), film about the Confederate submarine H. L. Hunley

Ride with the Devil (1999), Ang Lee film about the guerrilla battles in Kansas and Missouri between the jayhawkers and the bushwhackers

2000s

Wicked Spring (2002)

Gangs of New York (2002), drama, starring Leonardo DiCaprio, about the New York Draft Riots

Gods and Generals (2003), prequel to *Gettysburg* and covers the battles of First Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville

Cold Mountain (2003), drama, starring Jude Law and Nicole Kidman, that features the Battle of the Crater and aftermath of the war

C.S.A.: The Confederate States of America (2004), alternative history film which speculates what would happen had the South won the Civil War

Dead Birds (2004)

The Colt (TV) (2005), drama, starring Ryan Merriman, features Battle of the Wilderness

Mysterious Island (TV) (2005)

The Last Confederate: The Story of Robert Adams (2007)

Dog Jack (2009)

2010s

The Conspirator (2010)

Abraham Lincoln vs. Zombies (2012)

Abraham Lincoln: Vampire

Hunter (2012)

Lincoln (2012), starring Daniel Day-Lewis, covering the last few months of the war

Saving Lincoln (2013), about Ward Hill Lamon who was Lincoln's bodyguard

Killing Lincoln (TV) (2013)

Copperhead (2013)

Field of Lost Shoes (2014)

Army of Frankensteins (2014)

The Keeping Room (2014)

Free State of Jones (2016)

The Beguiled (2017)

Little Women (2019)

Television shows and miniseries

The Twilight Zone (1959–1964), had a few episodes that dealt with the Civil War:

The Passersby (1961)

Still Valley (1961)

An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge (1964)

The Americans (1961), TV series

The Blue and the

Gray (1982), miniseries, starring John Hammond, Stacy Keach, Lloyd Bridges, and Gregory Peck as President Abraham Lincoln

North and South (1985 –

1986/1994), miniseries, starring Patrick Swayze, James Read and Lesley-Anne Down

The Rose and the Jackal (1990) Civil War Spy drama starring Christopher Reeve as Allan Pinkerton and Madolyn Smith as Rose Greenhow

True Blood (2008–2014), one of the main protagonists of the show vampire Bill Compton is a former Confederate soldier and some flashbacks are set specifi-

cally in the Civil War.

Hell on Wheels (2011–2016), protagonist of the show is an ex-Confederate soldier veteran.

Copper (2012–2013) - portrays the 1864 Election Day sabotage

Grant (2020), miniseries, depicts the life of Ulysses Grant, with a large portion covering the Civil War.

The Good Lord

Bird (2020), miniseries, depicts John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry on the Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, which instigated the events that started the American Civil War.^[1]

Documentaries

The Battle of Gettysburg (1955)

The Civil War by Ken Burns (first broadcast on PBS from September 23 to Thursday, September 27, 1990)

The Great Battles of the Civil War (TV series 1994)

Sherman's March (1986)

Civil War Combat (TV Series 2000-2003)

Gettysburg: 3 days of Destiny (2004)^[2]

10 Days That Unexpectedly Changed Women (2006), TV, recounting the Battle of Antietam

Lincoln and Lee at Antietam: The Cost of Freedom (2006)^[3]

The End of the Civil

War (2009, History Channel): a collection of four separately produced and aired films sold as a single title: *Sherman's March* (2007), *April 1865* (2003), *The Hunt for John Wilkes Booth* (2007), and *Stealing Lincoln's Body* (2009). The collection is also known as *The Last Days of the Civil War*.

Gettysburg (broadcast on History in

Upcoming Speaker – (con't from page 1)

and Gray Magazine, and his first book, "Attack at Daylight and Whip Them: The Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862," was released in 2019 as part of the "Emerging Civil War" series. Come on out at

5 p.m. to meet and dine with Greg at Carrabba's Italian Restaurant, 5805 Trinity Parkway, Centerville, VA: (703) 266-9755.

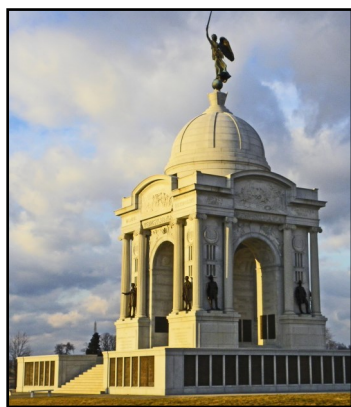


CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

Maj. Gen. Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, USA

By Janet Greentree

General Humphreys has his name etched on the top of the Pennsylvania Monument in Gettysburg, but his statue is not one of six generals – George Meade, John Reynolds, Winfield Scott Hancock, David McMurtree Gregg, Alfred Pleasonton, and David B. Birney – that



The Pennsylvania monument, Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, PA.



Photos by Janet Greentree

grace the monument. The names etched at the top of the monument are: West side – Meade and Reynolds, South side – Birney/Geary and Humphreys/Hays, East side – Hancock and Gregg, and North side – Pleasonton/Gibbon and Crawford/Rowley. The front two statues are of Pres. Abraham Lincoln and Pennsylvania Gov. Andrew Curtin. However, Gen. Humphreys has his own monument, along the Emmitsburg Road, on the fields where he fought. The little road behind the Pennsylvania Monument

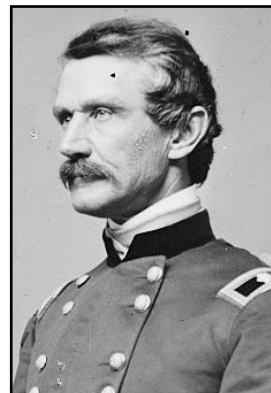


At left: Humphreys' statue at Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, PA.

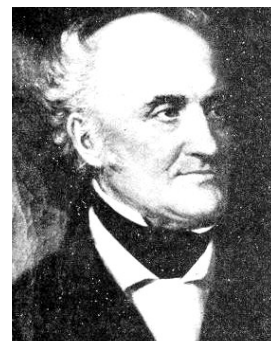
Photo by Lisa Tully

is also called Humphreys Avenue. Ms. Rebelle has passed Humphreys' statue many times, but never photographed it, since there is no space to park except on the very end of Sickles Avenue, requiring you to walk down to it. So, kudos to my daughter, Lisa Tully, who did the walk for me and took a picture of Humphreys' statue.

Humphreys was born into a Quaker family on November 2, 1810, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Samuel H. Humphreys and Leticia Atkinson. His father was a chief naval engineer for the U.S. Navy. Samuel designed and built the *USS Pennsylvania*, which was the heaviest and best-armed ship at the time. Andrew had a famous grandfather, Joshua Humphreys, who was called the "Father of the American Navy." He designed the first U.S. Navy warships, six frigates



Above: Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys. Below: Joshua Humphreys, grandfather of Andrew, known as the "Father of the U.S. Navy" for his ship design and shipbuilding.



USS Constitution fires its cannon every July Fourth as it is tugged through Boston Harbor.

(con't on page 7)

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 6)

(*Constitution*, *President*, *United States*, *Chesapeake*, *Constellation*, and *Congress*), and “Old Ironsides” (*USS Constitution*), and her sister ships. In Joshua’s obituary, it is stated that: “Humphrey’s skill is evident by the fact that one of these ships, the *Constitution* (“Old Ironsides”), is still afloat (in Boston). Joshua’s brother Charles (Andrew’s great-uncle), was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and he voted against the Declaration of Independence because of his Quaker beliefs. Charles left Congress and refused to take part in the Revolutionary War. The Humphreys family goes back to Wales; his great-great grandfather, Daniel Humphreys, was born in Wales. The Humphreys resided at Pont Reading, 1683 Haverford Road, Ardmore, PA (see photo below). The house was originally built in 1683 and is still standing and featuring several additions. The house is privately owned.



Andrew graduated from Moravian College, formerly known as Nazareth Hall, located in Bethlehem, PA. As a teenager, Andrew was wild, a truant, and uncontrollable. His father was able to get him into West Point to instill discipline in him. He graduated 13th in the class of 1831 as an engineer. His classmates, who were all Union generals in the Civil War, were Jacob Ammen, Samuel Curtis, William Emory, Thomas McKeen, and Horatio Van Cleve. Would you believe Ms. Rebelle has found the graves of Ammen, Emory, and Van Cleve?! His first assignment was Fort Moultrie, outside of Charleston, SC. He then fought in the Seminole Wars, receiv-



Fort Moultrie, Charleston, SC.

Photo by Janet Greentree

ing his first combat experiences in Florida. He became ill in September 1836 and was sent home. As with Gen. George Wythe Randolph, profiled last month, Humphreys had health problems off and on for the rest of his life. J. Watts De Peyster said of Humphreys: “The only fighting that he saw previous to the ‘Great American Conflict’ was in the miserably mismanaged Seminole War in 1836. Of suffering he underwent sufficiency. Disgusted, he resigned 30 September 1836. For about two years he was a Civil Engineer in the U.S. service. On 7 July 1838, he was re-appointed in the U.S. Army as a 1st Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers. Of the next 23 years each one was illustrated by some distinguished engineering achievement which won for him a reputation at home only exceeded by that what he acquired abroad.”

On June 22, 1839, Humphreys married Rebecca Hollingsworth in Philadelphia, PA. They had four children – Henry H. (Aide-de-camp for his father in the Civil War), Charles F., Rebecca H., and Letitia. Rebecca’s great-grandfather was Levi Hollingsworth, who was appointed captain of the First City Troop of the Light Horse of Philadelphia and served under Gen. George Washington in the Revolutionary War.

Humphreys’ first assignment was a quartermaster sergeant in the Light Horse

(con’t on page 8)

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 7)

under Capt. Samuel Morris.

Humphries was described as follows: "Short stature, about five feet eight inches in height, large chest, long body and arms, with short legs. His bones were those of a man of six feet. His head was large, beautifully shaped, surmounted in his old age by a thick mane of curling gray hair. His eyes were steel gray in color, large and open, and exceedingly piercing; his mouth large, well-shaped and firm; nose, large and of Grecian form." (Don't you just love the descriptions of people back then? Wonder what they would say about us today.)

Humphreys rejoined the Army in 1844 and was in charge of many engineering projects, including surveys of the Mississippi River Delta for prevention of flooding and water depth testing around sand bars on the river. He worked for 10 years on this project. From 1853-1857, he worked on the Pacific Railroad Surveys with Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, who became a good friend of Humphreys. He also worked on the first transcontinental Railroad. He was regarded as a brilliant engineer/scientist and was a member of the American Philosophical Society.

After not having fought for 25 years by the time the Civil War began, Humphreys was promoted to major on August 6, 1861. He was first involved in the planning of defenses of Washington. He was then assigned as Gen. George McClellan's chief topographical engineer and went with McClellan on the Peninsula Campaign. He was appointed as a brigadier general on April 28, 1862, and, later in September, assumed command of the 3rd Division of the V Corps. His division was in reserve at Antietam, having marched 23 miles to get there. At the battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, which was his first real engagement, his division went the furthest up the hill at Marye's Heights while Humphreys commanded on horseback at the front of the line. He had two horses shot from under him. He comman-



The Battle of Fredericksburg (MD), depicted above, became infamous for the losses that occurred as Union troops attempted in vain to storm Marye's Heights, below, on December 13, 1862.

Photo below by Janet Greentree



deered a third horse and continued fighting. One of his men said that prior to the battle, Gen. Humphreys had bowed to his staff and said: "Young gentlemen, I intend to lead this assault; I presume, of course, you will wish to ride with me?" Gen. Butterfield said of him at the battle: "I hardly know how to express my appreciation of the soldierly qualities, the gallantry, and energy displayed by my division commanders Generals George Sykes, Humphreys, and Charles Griffin.... General Humphreys personally led his division in the most gallant manner. His attack was spirited, and worthy of veter-

(con't on page 9)

Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 8)

ans. Made as it was by raw troops, the value of the example set by the division commander can hardly be estimated." Another young soldier said: "I do like to see a brave man, but when a man goes out for the express purpose of getting shot at, he seems to me in the way of a maniac." Humphries wrote a letter to his wife and described the battle: "as the storm of



Gen. Humphreys, who seemed almost giddy with his first action at Fredericksburg, MD, is memorialized with a statue at the Fredericksburg National Cemetery.

1862, his men thought of him as an old man. Since he wore glasses, the men nicknamed him "Old Goggle Eyes." He was strict with his men, but he had to be, under the circumstances. Charles A. Dana, the assistant Secretary of War, called him a man of "distinguished and brilliant profanity." He also said: "he was one of the loudest swearers I ever knew." More importantly, Dana said he found Humphreys to be a formidable general and considered him a complete package - a strategist, tactician, and an engineer. Humphreys was a "fighter," a trait which

bullets whistled around me, and as the shells and shrapnel burst close to me in every direction with hissing sound, the excitement grew more glorious still. Oh, it was sublime!" In a letter to a friend, he said: "I felt like a young girl of sixteen at her first ball...I felt more like a god than a man." He lost 1,000 men at the battle - a fifth of his division. Gen. Humphreys does have a statue in the center of the Fredericksburg National Cemetery for his efforts at Fredericksburg.

Humphreys was not well liked by his men. At age 52, in

Dana said was rather exceptional for an engineer. Gen. David Birney said of him: "Humphreys...is what we call an old granny, a charming gentlemen, fussy and numbed to troops."

On May 23, 1863, he was transferred to command the 2nd Division of the III Corps under Gen. Daniel Sickles. After Gen. George Meade was made commander of the Army of the Potomac (just prior to Gettysburg), Meade asked Humphreys to be his chief of staff. Humphreys declined the offer, as he wanted to stay with his division. Humphreys' Division began the long, forced march to Gettysburg on June 11, 1863, from Falmouth, VA. They reached Emmitsburg on July 1st. Once entering the Gettysburg area, he crossed Marsh Creek and turned onto the Fairfield Road. He was warned of pickets up ahead on the road and turned back to the Black Horse Tavern, closer to the center of Gettysburg. Humphreys then recrossed Marsh Creek (and crossed over it again) at the Sachs Bridge; he proceeded to the western slope of Seminary



Sachs Bridge, Gettysburg, PA.

Photo by Janet Greentree

Ridge. They then proceeded up the Marsh Creek Road to the Emmitsburg Road. Humphreys' troops turned north on the Emmitsburg Road, taking their position along the west end of what is now Sickles Ave., where his statue is today, arriving at

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Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 9)

1:30 a.m. on July 2nd. During the early afternoon of that day, Sickles moved his corps from its position on Cemetery Ridge. Sickles never asked for permission from Gen. Meade to do this, nor did he ask Humphreys for his advice, despite the aide being a topographical engineer.

Humphreys' position on the Emmitsburg Road was part of a forward salient that formed directly in the path of the Confederates. The Confederates, led by Gen. Lafayette Laws, decimated Humphreys' men. Despite this, Humphreys put up a good fight and was able to reform on Cemetery Ridge. His division was comprised of 6,120 soldiers – 413 officers and 5,707 enlisted men. Only 4,924 of the soldiers would fight at Gettysburg. The reason for the smaller number was the difficult march to Gettysburg that delayed some elements of the corps.

Humphreys had four aides-de-camp (ADCs) with him at Gettysburg, as shown in the picture below. They served pretty



Left to right: Lt. Henry C. Christiancy; Lt. Henry L. Humphries; Gen. Andrew Humphreys; Capt. Carswell McClellan; and Capt. William H. Chester.

much as runners between Humphreys and his subordinates. At one point during the battle, Chester and Humphreys were side-by-side on their horses. Chester was mortally wounded, shot through the bowels. Humphreys supported Chester in his saddle and Humphreys' son Henry helped get Chester off the field. Shortly after, Humphreys' horse was shot from under him – the horse had been shot six times.

Henry offered his father his own horse, but his father declined. One of his orderlies, Pvt. James Diamond, instead gave Humphreys his horse.

With two brigades now, Humphreys' men were fired on by Gen. William Barksdale, Gen. Cadmus Wilcox and Col. David Lang. Humphreys was given an order to withdraw. A young battery commander, Lt. Francis F. Seeley, commented on Humphreys as he was carried off the field, having been wounded in this barrage: "a short distance from me—in the midst of the tornado—Genl. A.A. Humphreys—I think, bareheaded, and unattended—was endeavoring to rally (with only partial success I judge) the retreating infantry of the 3rd Corps. I believe it to be almost an impossibility to rally the most staid veterans under such a fire as our troops were then exposed to." Humphreys' losses on the field were 42%. For a time on July 3rd, he and his men were sent to the Taneytown Road area to disburse rations, guns, etc. Later, they were sent to the Wheatfield Road, Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top. From July 4-6th, they were responsible for the cleanup of the battlefield, including burying the dead. On July 7th, they departed Gettysburg at 3:00 a.m., going through Mechanicsville (now Thurmont, MD), Frederick, and Middletown. In a letter written to his wife on July 4th he said: "had my division been left intact, I should have driven the enemy back, but this ruinous habit (it don't deserve the name of system) of putting troops in position and then drawing off its reserves and second line to help others, who if similarly disposed would no such help, is disgusting." On July 8, 1863, he was promoted to major general.

On March 25, 1864, Humphreys was given command of the Second Corps, which he commanded until 1865. He was Meade's chief of staff during the Mine Run Campaign; Overland Campaign; Petersburg; and Sailor's Creek, during the Appomattox Campaign. After the war, he was

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in command of the Corps of Engineers as a brigadier general, Regular Army (for his gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg), and also chief of engineers, appointed by Gen. U. S. Grant. He held this position for 13 years, working in the west, doing a complete overhaul of coastal fortifications. He established an engineering school at Willets Point, NY;



Gen. Humphreys' home in Washington, DC.

served on the Washington Monument Commission; the Lighthouse Board; and a commission to examine canal routes across the Isthmus of Panama.

Humphreys retired at the age of 68 on June 30, 1879. After retirement, he wrote two histories of the Virginia campaigns – “*From Gettysburg to*

the Rapidan” in 1883, and “*The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65*,” also in 1883. He was living in Washington, D.C., at 2026 Hillyer Place N.W. when he died on December 27, 1883. He had been reading in his chair and was found dead. The cause of death was angina pectoris. He is buried in Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C., Range 65, Site 184.

His obituary in the New York Herald of December 29, 1883, states in part: “Brigadier Andrew A. Humphreys, on the retired list of the United States Army, died suddenly at his home in Washington on Thursday night from an attack of angina pectoris. General Humphrey’s death was entirely unexpected. He had been complaining of lumbago for some days, but was out for a walk yesterday and

again last evening. When the family returned at nine o’clock General Humphreys was left sitting alone in the parlor. A servant saw him there at half-past nine o’clock and noticed nothing wrong, but at eleven o’clock another servant sent to the parlor found him sitting in his chair dead. The deceased had a brilliant record, both military and civil...He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of Boston; the National Academy of Sciences, of which latter he was a corporator, and he was also an honorary member of the Imperial Royal Geographical Institute, of Vienna, and the Royal Institute of Science and Art of Lombardy, at Milan, Italy

...Lieutenant General Sheridan issued a general order yesterday afternoon in regard to the death of Brigadier General Humphreys, which, after giving the military record of the deceased, says:--“In the discharge of his military duties General Humphreys displayed great zeal, intelligence and conspicuous gallantry. Those who served under him had the highest confidence in his capacity to command and the greatest admiration of his soldierly qualities. The officers of the Engineer Corps of the army will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of 30 days.”



Gen. Humphrey's monument in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, DC.

Photos by Janet Greentree



Bull Run Civil War Round Table 2022 Program of Events



Date	Event
April 14	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Greg Mertz – “The Battle of Shiloh – April 1862”
May 9	Happy 31st Anniversary to our Bull Run Civil War Round Table!
May 12	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Scott Patchan – “Federal Col. Joseph Thoburn in the Valley”
June 9	Annual Scholarship Presentation and Monthly Meeting Speaker: Clark “Bud” Hall - “Battle of Brandy Station, VA – June 1862”
June 25	Spring Tour: “Stonewall Jackson’s 1862 Flank March,” Tour Guide – Hank Elliott
July 9	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Kevin Pawlak – “August 27: The Critical Actions of Second Manassas”
July 22-23	Civil War Weekend at Ben Lomond Historic Site (Sudley Manor Drive). Membership Drive & Book Sales
August 11	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Michael Block – “Battle of Cedar Mountain – August 1862”
August 26-27	160 th Anniversary Commemoration of the Battle of Kettle Run – Bristoe Station Battlefield, Bristow, VA. Membership Drive & Book Sales
September 8	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Dan Welch – “Battle of Antietam Creek – Sept. 17, 1862”
October 1	Fall Tour: “December 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg,” Tour Guide – Gregg Mertz
October 15-16	159 th Anniversary Commemoration of the Battle of Bristoe Station, Bristoe Station Battlefield. Membership Drive & Book Sales
November 10	Monthly Meeting Speaker: John Carter – “Centreville, VA Civil War Defenses, 1861-62”
December 8	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Chris Mackowski – “Battle of Fredericksburg – Dec. 1862”

Note: All events are either sponsored by the Bull Run Civil War Round Table and are posted on our website: <http://Bullruncwrt.org/BRCWRT/Meetings.html> or they are events in which the Round Table is participating. More logistics, sign-up and contact information will be posted on the website as individual events get closer.

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Humphreys has a connection to Northern Virginia. During World War I, Camp A.A. Humphreys was named for him. That camp is now known as Fort Belvoir.

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.

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Book Corner – (con't from page 3)

tion. Still, the debate continues.

The book exhibits Jones' ability to write with verve and clarity. It is, I think, in keeping with his books on Col. John Mosby, which continues the narrative of flair associated with cavalry commanders during the Civil War. The storytelling compares favorably with "Ranger Mosby" and "Gray Ghosts and Rebel Raiders."

The book was published in 1957, so it is

obviously not on the bookstands now. It is, however, available on the internet from several sources. The cost online runs from \$10 to \$25. It is available on Amazon.

NOTE: As an interesting sidelight, when I was in high school, Virgil Carrington Jones spoke to our student body. Had I known then what I know now, I would have obtained his autograph and listened more carefully.



PRESERVATION CORNER

BY BLAKE MYERS

Greetings BRCWRT Members and Friends - This edition of Preservation Corner focuses on the Prince William (PW) Digital Gateway Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA) in Prince William County (PWC) and its attendant threat to Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Prince William (PW) Digital Gateway

In March 2021, a group of PWC landowners in the "Rural Crescent" revealed plans for an 800-acre data center development along Pageland Lane and adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park - the PW Digital Gateway. The original plan consisted of 27 non-contiguous parcels of agricultural land, located on both the east and west sides of Pageland Lane south of Route 234 and north of Route 29, belonging to 16 property owners, and envisioned to be developed by a single data center developer. Based on the proposed location outside PWC's Data Center Overlay District and well within PWC's Rural Crescent, adopting and implementing the plan will require PWC's Board of County Supervisors (BOCS) to approve an Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan, approve rezoning requests for industrial use of the land, and approve Special Use Permits for the proposed data centers.

At its July 20, 2021, meeting, the BOCS considered a request to initiate Comprehensive Plan Amendment #CPA2021-0004, PW Digital Gateway. The amendment application request included changing the long-range land use designation for approximately 801.59 acres from AE (Agricultural or Estate) and ER (Environmental Resource) to T/F (Technology/Flex) with a T-3 Transect. The application included the proposed PW Digital Gateway, a Pageland Lane Technology Corridor for data center development. While this specific application focused on data centers, a T/F land use designation, would allow for other industrial land uses as well, including warehouses, distribution centers, etc. Following a lengthy discussion among the Board members and with PW Planning Staff representatives, the BOS voted (5-3) to approve the initiation of the CPA.

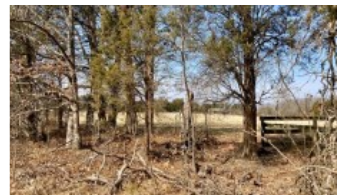
Subsequently, the BOCS expanded the CPA study area to include the entire Pageland Lane

corridor between Rt. 29 and Sudley Road (Rt. 234) to assess traffic, land use and environmental impacts and implications in a more holistic manner and to assess the impacts on known historical and cultural resources. This expanded scope required additional information and studies from the applicant, including transportation network analysis, a cultural resources assessment, water/sewer impacts and environmental/open space/sustainability analysis. The CPA is also to be informed by and from the analysis and recommendations in the separate, but related and on-going, Data Center Overlay District Zoning Text Amendment project.

PWC's Comprehensive Plan establishes policies and parameters for land use throughout the county – policies intended to holistically and effectively guide decisions regarding land use within the county with due consideration of the requirements, needs and desires of the region, the county and county residents. Specific development proposals are assessed, negotiated and managed through the county's zoning and permitting processes.

BRCWRT's concerns with the proposed PW Digital Gateway, which continue to be conveyed to the PWC BOCS via letters to the BOCS, discussions with individual supervisors, and in remarks at BOCS and Planning Commission meetings, include the following:

- The location of the proposed PW Digital Gateway on land directly adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park (MNBP) poses a direct threat to the park's historic sites and to park visitor viewsheds from these historic sites.



An example of the threat – the view from MNBP to one of the land parcels proposed for data center use. This parcel is part of the 10 acres of land that is within the Congressionally designated MNBP boundary and is adjacent to the site of the Battle of Brawner's Farm and the trail to Deep Cut.

Much of the land in the study area, particularly in the southern portion of the study area, is within the Congressionally designated MNBP boundaries or is designated by the American Battlefield Protection Program as Battlefield Core Area – land that should not be used for

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Preservation Corner – (con't from page 13)

industrial development.

- ◊ 10 acres are within the Congressionally designated MNBPs boundary, but currently not within MNBPs legislated boundaries;
- ◊ 107 acres are within the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) designated Manassas Battlefield Core Area, land which is eligible for incorporation into MNBPs and where American soldiers camped, fought and died in the August 1862 Battle of 2nd Manassas.
- The CPA applicants have stipulated their willingness to mitigate any adverse impacts (visual, noise, lighting, etc.) that result from the proposed data center development; however, typical mitigation measures (setbacks, buffer areas, balloon visibility tests, berms, tree screens, building and lighting restrictions, etc.) have proven in practice to fail to effectively mitigate the adverse impacts of such facilities on adjacent historical resources. Avoiding adverse impacts by not allowing data centers, or any other industrial land use, on or around the historic land is the preferred policy. Changing the land use designation of land that is on, or adjacent to, historic land and sites from AE and ER to T/F will lead to the very adverse impacts that are of such great concern; and
- Though proximate to the existing Dominion Energy transmission line along and paralleling Pageland Lane, that transmission line is “near or at capacity.” Any data centers, or other industrial use facilities, built in the Pageland Lane corridor north of U.S. Route 29 will require new power sub-stations and/or transmission lines to provide the requisite electric power – a situation that will significantly increase the threat of adverse impacts on MNBPs and its historic sites and viewsheds.

During the past six months, a number of history, preservation and environmental organizations have coalesced around the concept of Smart Growth and retaining the characteristics of PWC’s Rural Crescent that provide opportunities for agri-business and tourism and that protect the Occoquan Reservoir watershed. These organizations include the Prince William

Conservation Alliance, Piedmont Environmental Council, National Parks Conservation Association, Virginia Native Plant Society, American Battlefield Trust, Manassas Battlefield Trust, Coalition for Smarter Growth (CSG), Sierra Club (Great Falls Group), The Coalition to Protect America’s National Parks, The Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area, and Virginia Piedmont Heritage Area. See GrowSmartPW.org for information on their Smart Growth initiative and how you can help.

Readers of this column, and particularly those who are Prince William County residents, are strongly encouraged to let your voices and concerns be heard. You may contact the PW Board of County Supervisors and/or your respective PWC District Supervisor, as applicable, and let them know your concerns with the proposed PW Digital Gateway and the negative impacts on historical sites and cultural resources that would result from approving the PW Digital Gateway project as proposed.

PW Board of County Supervisors:

Chair (At Large): Ann B. Wheeler – chair@pwcgov.org; 703-792-4640
 Neabsco District Supervisor: Victor S. Angry – vsangry@pwcgov.org; 703-792-4667
 Brentsville District Supervisor: Jeanine M. Lawson – jlaws@pwcgov.org; 703-792-6190
 Coles District Supervisor: Yesli Vega – yvega@pwcgov.org; 703-792-4620
 Gainesville District Supervisor: Pete K. Candland – gainesville@pwcgov.org; 703-792-6195
 Occoquan District Supervisor: Kenny A. Boddye – kboddy@pwcgov.org; 703-792-4643
 Potomac District Supervisor: Andrea O. Bailey, Vice Chair – abailey@pwcgov.org; 703-792-4563
 Woodbridge District Supervisor: Margaret Angela Franklin, Chair Pro-Tem – mfranklin@pwcgov.org; 703-792-4646

You may also speak, in person or remotely, during the Public Comment segment of PWC Planning Commission and BOCS meetings. Though limited to 2-3 minutes for comments, this is sufficient time to speak to your concerns and recommendations. The schedule and agendas for Planning Commission and BOCS meetings can be found here <https://www.pwcva.gov/>

Thank you for your continued interest in, and support of, the BRCWRT’s preservation actions and activities. Stay strong, stay safe and stay healthy in 2022!

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

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

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