



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXXI, Issue 6, JUNE 2024

HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR BRAD GOTTFRIED SPEAKS ON "THE MAPS OF THE BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE, MAY 1864" AT THE JUNE 27th, 2024 MEMBERSHIP MEETING

By Mark Trbovich

Spotsylvania Court House was the second engagement of the Overland Campaign, a series of battles fought in Virginia during mid-May 1864. Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, general-in-chief of all Federal armies, directed the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George Meade against Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Grant's objectives were to pursue Lee, cripple his army, and capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. Success relied on a relentless pursuit of the enemy, so Grant instructed Meade "wherever Lee goes, there you will go also". The rest of the story, during the 160th Anniversary year of the battle, will be told by an old friend of the BRCWRT.

Brad Gottfried was born and raised in Philadelphia. After receiving his Ph.D. in Zoology, he embarked on a 40-year career in higher education. He was a full-time, tenured professor at the college level for eleven years before entering higher education administration. He ultimately served as President and Chief Executive Officer of three colleges (University of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac, Sussex County Community College, and College of Southern Maryland) for almost 25 years. He retired in 2017 as the President of the College of Southern Maryland. He has written 17 books and nu-

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

THURSDAY, June 27, 2024

(Note changed date)

6 P.M. Social Hour

7 P.M. In-person at the Centreville Regional Library & Streamed on Zoom & Facebook Live

GUEST SPEAKER:

Brad Gottfried

TOPIC:

"The Maps of the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 1864"

merous magazine articles pertaining to the Civil War. Although perhaps best known for his campaign "map books", he has also written on Gettysburg, the Point Lookout Prisoner of War camp, and the Hope Antietam paintings. Brad is an Antietam Certified Battlefield Guide and a Gettysburg Licensed Town Guide. He and his wife, Linda, have four children and four grandchildren.

Come join us early at our **June 27th, 2024**, Membership Meeting to have an opportunity to chat with Brad and your colleagues before the meeting begins. Doors open at 6:00 PM; hope to see you there. [Note: meeting delayed because the Library was in use as an early-voting site for the primaries.]

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

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

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For the **July 2024 issue**, e-mail articles by **July 1st** to the editor, Don Richardson, at: don.richardson@erols.com

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and e-mail ads by **July 1st** to Don Richardson at: don.richardson@erols.com

UPCOMING MEETINGS

June 27 Brad Gottfried - "The Maps of the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 1864"

July 11 Jonathan Noyalas - "The Battle of Cool Springs, July 1864"

August 8 Doug Crenshaw - "Fort Harrison and the Battle of Chaffin's Farm"

September 12 Melissa Weeks - "Rendezvous with Destiny: Gen. J.E.B. Stuart at Spotsylvania Courthouse"

October 10 Sarah Bierle - "What If Rienzi Stumbled? A Different Look at the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 1864"

November 14 Gene Schmiel - "The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 1864"

December 12 Scott Patchan - "Shenandoah Summer: The 1864 Valley Campaign"

January 9, 2025 Melissa Winn - "Sideways Sites: Civil War History In An Indirect Way"

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THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By Kim Brace

Photos: Mark & Debbie Whinton

We hope you WILL NOT come to the Centreville Library at our regular meeting day (the second Thursday of June) because our meeting room has been commandeered by the Fairfax County Election Board and will be in use as an early voting site for the June 18 election. Therefore, your BRCWRT Executive Committee has been searching for a replacement site and date and finally decided to move our June meeting to June 27th, a Thursday, when we can get back into the Library. Our speaker was able to move his calendar also, so we'll be hearing from a fellow map-maker, Brad Gottfried. I have most of Brad's battlefield atlas books, so I'm very interested in hearing about (and purchasing) any other books to fill out my collection. Be sure to be there on June 27th (and not two weeks earlier).



Chris Mackowski

This past month we had a stem-winder of a presentation from our good friend Chris Mackowski. Chris is known to work the room in his presentations, as he roams all over the place, telling his audience to "imagine this aisle as the Brock

Road" and "Kim is where General X was located". He makes the camera person (yours truly) work to follow him around the room for our Zoom watchers. Thank heavens I purchased my new remote controlled "Chris Cam". And of course, we celebrated our BRCWRT Anniversary with the traditional cake!

We were also pleased to welcome our 2024 scholarship winner Simon Wilson and his parents. We were able to hear and see why he was a great choice by our scholarship committee. We wanted everyone to read his paper, so we've reproduced it in this newsletter, starting on page 8 with introductory comments from John Carter, our Scholarship Committee Chair.



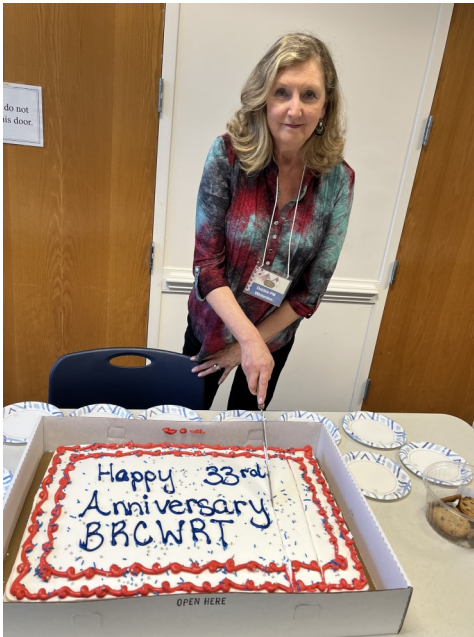
Scholarship Winner Simon Wilson and his parents, with Scholarship Committee Chair John Carter and Committee member Mark Knowles

Don't forget that we have our Spring Tour to Spotsylvania Courthouse coming up on June 22. This tour dovetails nicely with our speaker, Brad Gottfried, at our rescheduled membership meeting the following week. If you want to do your homework, a suggested reading list is provided on page 6 and the tour flyer on page 7. Sign up now!

(cont on page 4)

PRESIDENT’S COLUMN

Also be sure to read Blake Myers’ Preservation Corner, starting on page 13, which includes some interesting information about recent improvements to the New Market Battlefield Park. And we are pleased to welcome our own Ms. Rebelle back from leave with a column (page 19) about Union General Alexander Webb.



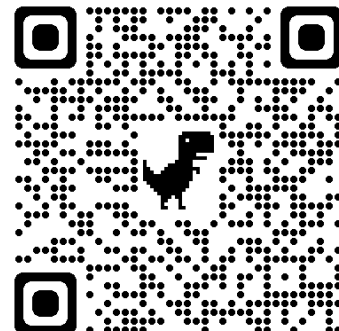
Debbie Whitenton shows off the anniversary cake

SUPPORT BRCWRT ACTIVITIES

The Bull Run Civil War Round Table is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization that relies on your donations to continue our excellent programs and initiatives throughout the year. There are many select programs to donate to, including: the BRCWRT Scholarship Fund, Preservation efforts, Civil War Trails sign preservation and maintenance, educational programs, and of course the General donation category (which the Round Table uses as a discretionary fund to offset various expenses, to help keep our membership dues at a reasonable rate). Please consider your Round Table for tax-deductible donations every year. We are a special organization and appreciate our members very much.

There are a number of ways to make a donation. On the BRCWRT website, click the link labelled “Renew/Donate” and select the link at the bottom of that page. Alternatively, you can give a check to our Treasurer at a membership meeting, or mail it to: BRCWRT Treasurer, PO Box 2147, Centreville VA 20122. Make checks payable to BRCWRT, and be sure to note whether it is for the Scholarship Fund, Preservation Fund, or the General Fund.

Finally, you can scan this QR code with the camera on your smartphone to make a donation.



Bull Run Civil War Round Table



Upcoming 2024-2025 Program of Events

Date	Event
June 22	Spring Tour: "Battle of Spotsylvania" - Tour Guide Greg Mertz (rain date is June 29th)
June 27	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Brad Gottfried - "The Maps of the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 1864" [RESCHEDULED]
July 11	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Jonathan Noyalas - "The Battle of Cool Springs, July 1864"
August 8	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Doug Crenshaw - "Fort Harrison and the Battle of Chaffin's Farm, 1864"
September 12	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Melissa Weeks - "Rendezvous With Destiny: Gen. J.E.B. Stuart at Spotsylvania Courthouse, 1864"
October 5	Fall Field Trip: "Battle of Cedar Creek" - Tour leaders Blake Myers and Jim Lewis (rain date October 26th)
October 10	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Sarah Bierle - "What If Rienzi Stumbled? A Different Look at the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 1864"
November 14	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Gene Schmiel - "The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 1864"
December 12	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Scott Patchan - "Shenandoah Summer: The 1864 Valley Campaign"
January 9, 2025	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Melissa Winn - "Sideways Sites: Civil War History In An Indirect Way"
February 13, 2025	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Eric Buckland - "Mosby: When The Story Ended, The Legend Began"
March 13, 2025	Monthly Meeting Speakers: Dawn Diehl & Linda Harrison - "The Healing: Conversations with Civil War Nurses"
April 10, 2025	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Garrett Kost - "The Spirit Fled to God Who Gave It: Dr. Charles Leale & The Medical Treatment of Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theater"
May 8, 2025	Monthly Meeting Speaker: Patrick Schroeder - "Myths on R.E. Lee's Surrender at Appomattox VA, April 1865"

SPOTSYLVANIA TOUR - JUNE 22

For those planning to attend our June 22nd tour at Spotsylvania, Sam Laudenslager has provided a reading list so you can do your homework beforehand. See the tour announcement on the next page. NOTE that our meeting point is the "New" Spotsylvania Court House (Holbert Building), not the "Historic" one (where Chris Mackowski will be leading an ABT group the same day). See map below.

Suggested Reading: Spotsylvania Courthouse

All of these books are available in area libraries. Of special interest: the frontispiece note to "A Season of Slaughter" (Mackowski/Kris White) dedicates the book to Greg Mertz, who will be our Guide for the Spotsylvania field trip. Fond memories of tours led by Ed Bearss are resurrected in his "Fields of Honor" chapter on Spotsylvania, written in Ed's unique, but familiar phrasings and style. And Bruce Catton's vivid description of the intensity and horror of Spotsylvania combat is still "the classic" American Iliad, 70 years after publication.

Ed Bearss, "Fields of Honor" [Ch. 9 & 10] (National Geographic, 2007)

Bruce Catton, "A Stillness at Appomattox" (Vintage, 1953)

Robert Dunkerly & Donald Pfanz, "No Turning Back: A Guide to the Overland Campaign" (Savas Beattie, 2014)

Bradford Gottfried, "The Maps of the Battle of Spotsylvania" (Savas Beattie, 2023)

Chris Mackowski & Kris White, "A Season of Slaughter" (Savas Beattie, 2013)

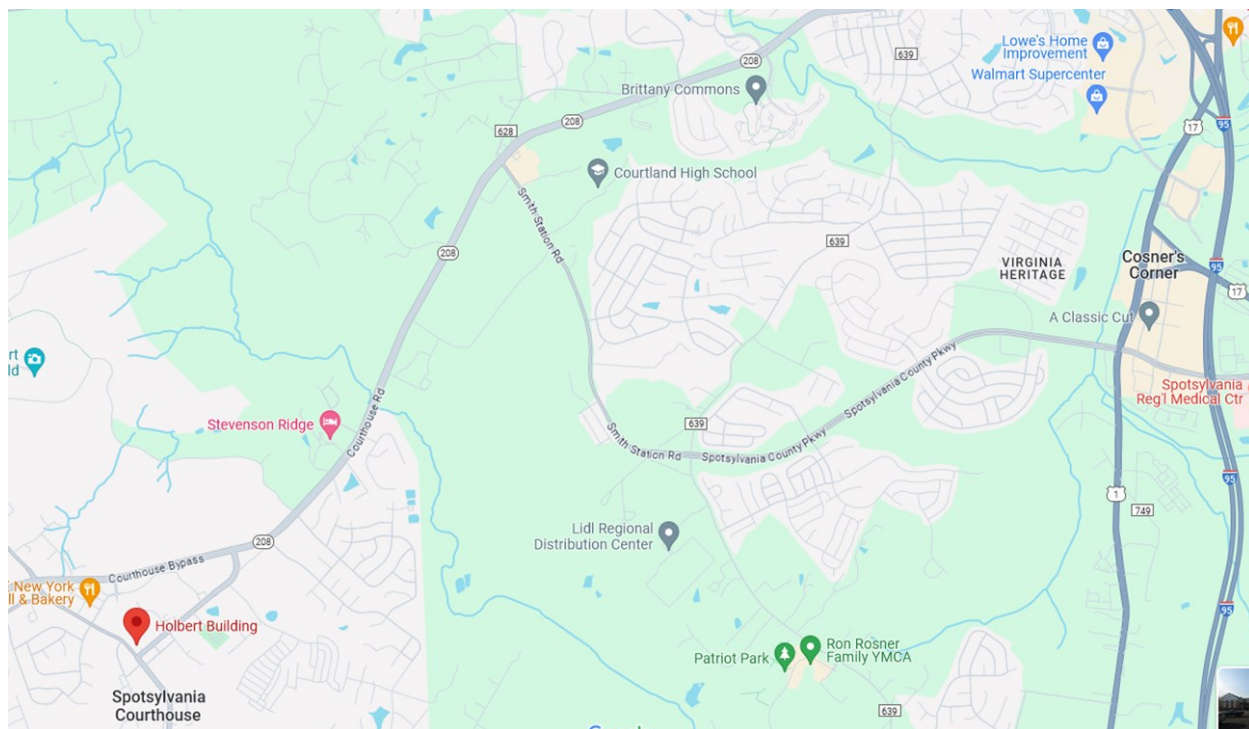
Gordon Rhea, "The Battles for Spotsylvania Court House" (LSU Press, 1997)

Noah Trudeau, "Bloody Roads South: Wilderness to Cold Harbor" (Little, Brown, 1989)

Gary Gallagher, ed., "The Spotsylvania Campaign" (UNC Press, 1998)

William D. Matter, "If It Takes All Summer" (UNC Press, 1988)

Andy Nunez, "Wilderness & Spotsylvania 1864" (Osprey, UK, Campaign series # 267)



Battle of Spotsylvania tour

Saturday June 22

The tour is free



Tour highlights: Beginning of the battle, Upton's attack, and walking approximately two hours in the Bloody Angle.

Tour guide: Greg Mertz, retired interpreter at the battlefield

Assembly time and location: 9:30 AM at Spotsylvania Courthouse (in front of the Richard Holbert Memorial Building, 9104 Courthouse Road, Spotsylvania). We will finish about 3 PM.

Mode of transportation: Carpool caravan leaving from Spotsylvania Courthouse (individuals may want to arrange carpools with friends prior to leaving northern Virginia).

Lunch break at Subway or a Mexican restaurant.

Sign up on the website or at a meeting.

BRCWRT Contact: John Scully at scullycivilwar@gmail.com or text to 703-869-4036

2024 BRCWRT SCHOLARSHIP WINNER SIMON WILSON

By John Carter

It is a pleasure to announce the winner of the 2024 Bull Run Civil War Round Table Scholarship: Simon Wilson. Like other recent winners, it was Simon's interview which was so outstanding that it left no doubt in committee members' minds that we had found our winner. He was at ease, spoke well, answered questions thoughtfully, and, in turn, asked great questions of the committee members. His compassion for others - peers, classmates, and teachers - came out in the interview. So did his inquisitive mind and his ability to synthesize information to provide insights for others.

Simon will be a 2024 graduate of McLean High School, where he has maintained a 4.121 grade point average in a challenging curriculum, which included eleven honors courses and four AP courses in his junior and senior years. He is a member of the National History Honor Society and has leadership positions within and outside of the school. Simon plans to major in Business, with a focus in marketing. As Simon noted in his application, "I intend to enter a business career focusing on marketing. Although history may not be directly related to marketing, I understand that American history is related to marketing to give context to American consumer interests and desires. Outside the office, I will continue to pursue my love of history."

While he was accepted at several Virginia universities, Simon has chosen to attend Northeastern University in Boston. When asked about why he made that decision, he responded that it was because Northeastern had a dual enrollment program, where he could take classes while he worked at a full-time job in his field of study. It was not a cooperative education experience or an internship, but more in the line of an on-the-job training position.

His English teacher at McLean High School noted that Simon "arrived in class brimming with thoughtful observations and questions ... he is one of those students who loves learning for learning's sake; he is one you hope to see on your class roster ... Simon never fails to showcase his love for American history." She was also impressed by his synthesis essay on the environmental consequences of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge drilling, and his critical analysis of Ronald Reagan's 40th D-Day anniversary speech.

Simon chose to write his essay "Mosby's Rose Hill Raid - Father Against Son" as a vehicle for exploring the effect which ideologies have upon families, in this case father against son. In reflecting on the Civil War in his "Rose Hill Raid" essay, Simon related "in the context of history, Americans should understand the deep ideological divisions that tore apart the country and individual families during the Civil War ... the lesson applies to today's political climate ... the Rose Hill Raid serves as a stark reminder that ideological divisions lead to tragedy."

I think Simon knows how to use history, as well as his other subjects, to analyze problems and to offer solutions for them. I have no doubt you will be as impressed with Simon as we were when you have the opportunity meet him. His essay begins on the next page.

John Carter, Chair of the BRCWRT Scholarship Committee

Scholarship Committee Members: Kate Bitely, Mike Block and Mark Knowles

Mosby's Rose Hill Raid – Father against Son

By Simon Wilson

The Civil War ripped apart the United States, resulting in thousands of deaths and producing social and political repercussions well into the Twentieth Century. The ideologies of the day, especially those of slavery and state's rights, created a sectional rift between northern and southern states which rippled into familial divisions. John Mosby's raid at the Rose Hill Manor in Franconia is a microcosm of the war's impact on families, highlighting a son against his own father. Although some view the Civil War simplistically as a conflict between North and South, the Rose Hill Raid demonstrates that the conflict even tore apart families because of their opposing ideologies and loyalties.

After Virginia seceded from the Union in April 1861, young white men from Virginia left schools and farms en masse to fight in the Civil War. An estimated "155,000 Virginia men served in the Confederate forces during the war, while another 32,000 served in Union forces" (Wolfe para. 7). Most Virginians supported secession and the Confederacy, but the northwestern counties of Virginia broke away from the state and supported the Union, later forming the new state of West Virginia. Fairfax County and Alexandria supported the Confederacy, but were occupied by Union forces for most of the war to provide a buffer between Confederate forces and Washington, D.C. By 1865, "Washington, D.C. was the most heavily fortified city in North America" (Cooling para. 1). The war took a heavy toll on civilian families in Northern Virginia who found themselves between opposing soldiers because the "front lines [were] not always clear" (Wolfe para. 14). Fairfax County suffered a constant conflict between Union troops and innumerable Confederate raids by John S. Mosby.

Francis Pierpont was born in Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia). In his early political career, Pierpont avidly supported the Whig party. After the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 led to the Whig party's collapse, Pierpont joined the Constitutional Union Party, developing a pro-union, antislavery oratory (Barksdale para. 2). After Virginia seceded, residents of northwestern Virginia elected Pierpont as the governor of the "restored" government of Virginia (Barksdale para. 3). Although Pierpont enjoyed widespread support in northwestern Virginia, other Virginians despised his pro-Union stance, referring to him as the "bogus governor of Virginia" (*Wilmington Journal*, October 15, 1863, p. 3). Pierpont moved to Union-held Alexandria and was the face of the Union's occupation of northern Virginia. A Pennsylvania newspaper stated that Pierpont expressed "the strongest opposition to the usurpers at Richmond ... urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels." (*The Alleghenian*, June 27, 1861, p. 2)

As a child, Daniel Dulany resided in the Dulany manor house in Falls Church called Oak Mount ("Pre-Civil War and the Dulany Family"). The Dulany family resided in Fairfax County for decades, with some family members moving to Loudoun County, including Daniel's uncle John Dulany ("Pre-Civil War and the Dulany Family"). Before the war, Daniel Dulany owned three slaves, two female and one male, as recorded in the 1850 census slave schedule ("Fairfax County Slave Schedule – 1850 Census").

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Mosby's Rose Hill Raid

Despite owning slaves, Daniel and his uncle John both voted against secession when Virginia voted on the issue ("Pre-Civil War and the Dulany Family"). The pro-secession votes won, and Virginia seceded from the Union. Daniel decided to support the Union against his home state and became a Colonel in the Union army assigned as personal aide to the Union-backed governor of Virginia, Governor Pierpont. However, Daniel's uncle John supported the Confederacy, often providing supplies and shelter to Mosby's men at his Loudoun home ("Pre-Civil War and the Dulany Family"), and Daniel's son French enlisted in the Confederate Army in Mosby's battalion.

Born on December 6, 1833, in Powhatan County, Virginia, John Singleton Mosby attended the University of Virginia and later practiced law as an attorney until the Civil War began (Coski para.1). When Virginia seceded, he enlisted as a private in the "Washington Mounted Rifles" assigned to the 1st Virginia Cavalry under General J.E.B. Stuart (Coski para. 2). He later took command of a battalion of partisan rangers involved in guerilla warfare in Northern Virginia. Mosby frequently raided Union supply depots, railroad infrastructure, and military outposts. In the north, Mosby was characterized as a horse thief, and his tactics instilled fear for the safety of Washington, D.C. In the south, Mosby was a hero striking back at the northern invaders. The Rose Hill Raid was one of Mosby's frequent attacks behind Union lines in Northern Virginia.

Intending to capture Governor Pierpont, Mosby covertly led four of his men into Alexandria on September 28, 1863, but was disappointed to learn that the governor had gone to Washington (Crawford. 128). Mosby rode along the railroad line outside of Alexandria used to carry supplies for Union troops and destroyed three railroad bridges extremely close to two Union forts (Official Records. Vol. XXIX. Ch. 41. Pt. I. 80). After routing a Union patrol, Mosby left Alexandria en route to Fauquier County when he stopped at Rose Hill in Franconia where Col. Dulany was staying. Mosby found Col. Dulany in the house and introduced himself. At first, Dulany thought that the other men had captured Mosby, so he stated he was glad to see Mosby. However, Mosby told him to dress to leave with them. Col. Dulany, seeing his son French and knowing the shortage of supplies in the south, asked French if he would like an old pair of his father's shoes. French laughed and showed him a new pair of cavalry boots captured from sutlers' supplies for the Union army. ("Mosby's Work" 1). Mosby and his men left with Col. Dulany as their prisoner and escaped to Fauquier County.

Following the raid, Mosby sent Col. Dulany to Richmond guarded by his son French, who turned his father over to Confederate authorities for imprisonment (*Alexandria Gazette*, 14 Oct. 1863). According to the *Alexandria Gazette*, French and his father chatted about family and friends during the trip, but Col. Dulany refused to talk about the war itself (*Alexandria Gazette*, 14 Oct. 1863). On November 13, 1863, the *Alexandria Gazette* reported that Col. Dulany "...is well; but desires to be exchanged" (*Alexandria Gazette*, 13 Nov. 1863). Col. Dulany returned to Alexandria in March 1864 when Union forces exchanged him for Confederate prisoner Col. Crochet (*Alexandria Gazette*, 3 Mar. 1864). Tragically, his son French Dulany died two months later in May 1864 in a skirmish between Mosby's battalion and Union Cavalry near

(cont on page 11)

Mosby's Rose Hill Raid

Herndon Station, Virginia (*Alexandria Gazette*, 30 May 1864). French lies in the family plot in the churchyard of the Falls Church Episcopal Church. (Findagrave.com)

Although Mosby's raid does not qualify as a strategic event, it served as a propaganda victory for the Confederacy. Mosby claimed in his report to General Stuart that the impact on the north was psychological and forced the Union Army to commit more resources to guarding already captured territory. Mosby stated "the military value of the species of warfare I have waged is not measured by the number of prisoners and material of war captured ... but by the heavy detail it has already compelled him to make ... to guard his communications ... diminishing his aggressive strength." (Mosby. Official Records. Vol. XXIX. Chapter 41. Part I. p. 81). Southern newspapers reprinted the raid's results, boosting morale after the Confederate loss at Gettysburg two months prior. On the Union side, the capture of Governor Pierpont's aide and the burning of railroad bridges within the range of the guns of two Union forts demoralized Union troops and civilians. Moreover, Mosby's incursion behind Union lines increased the sense of insecurity about the safety of the Union capital. Therefore, the raid was a Confederate success.

The significance of the Rose Hill Raid lies in its illustration of the division produced by the war, not only between states, but also within families. The Civil War is often characterized as "brother against brother"; this event dramatically illustrates the deep ideological division within the Dulany family which ironically led to the son seizing his father as a prisoner of war. Also, the backdrop of the raid in Fairfax County highlights the suffering of County residents under Union occupation and Confederate attacks. Tragically, Colonel Dulany and his son could not reconcile their differences because French Dulany was killed two months after his father was released from Libby Prison. The Dulany family's division over the war provides a tangible example of the deep divisions experienced by American families in the Civil War, reinforcing the importance of understanding the complex issues with which individuals wrestled when choosing sides.

Although historians often describe the Civil War as a war of "brother against brother," many high school history classes today overlook this aspect of conflict. The Rose Hill Raid exemplifies a family sharply divided by the ideologies of the time resulting in a face-to-face confrontation between a father and son. The raid underscores individual commitments to ideology demonstrated by French's willingness not only to capture his father, but also to escort him to Richmond's Libby Prison. Americans should remember the raid for two reasons. First, in the context of history, Americans should understand the deep ideological divisions that tore apart the country and individual families during the Civil War. Second, the lesson applies to today's political climate. As the country enters a presidential election season, polarized political ideologies divide America and individual families. However, these divisions should not tear society or families apart as they did with the Dulany family. The Rose Hill Raid serves as a stark reminder that ideological divisions lead to tragedy.

(cont on page 12)

Mosby's Rose Hill Raid

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PRESERVATION CORNER

By Blake Myers

Photos by Blake Myers unless otherwise noted

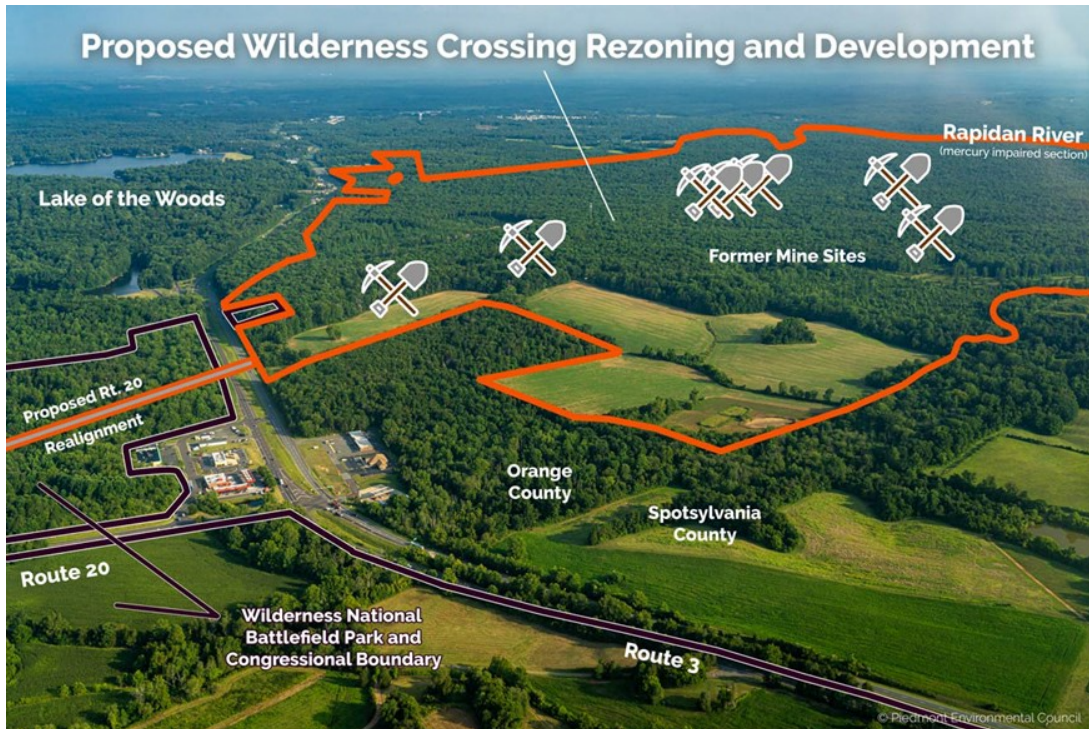


Greetings BRCWRT Members and Friends - This edition of *Preservation Corner* provides updates and information on the current development threat to the Wilderness Battlefield, the Prince William Digital Gateway lawsuits, and the New Market Battlefield.

Wilderness Battlefield

On May 1, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Wilderness Battlefield Coalition announced that the Wilderness Battlefield was named on the 2024 list of the nation’s 11 most endangered historic places based on the threat of a massive 2,600-acre development proposed for neighboring land in Orange County, VA.

The Battle of the Wilderness took place May 5-7, 1864, marking the opening of what became known as the Overland Campaign, and was the first battle under the new Federal General-in-Chief Ulysses S. Grant. Approximately 29,000 casualties resulted from the battle, at the end of which Gen. Grant ordered the Federal army to maneuver around the right flank of the Army of Northern Virginia and march towards Spotsylvania Court House.



Courtesy of American Battlefield Trust

(cont on page 14)

PRESERVATION CORNER

The Wilderness Battlefield Coalition (whose partners include the American Battlefield Trust, Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, Cedar Mountain Battlefield Foundation, Coalition to Protect America's National Parks, Friends of Wilderness Battlefield, Historic Germanna, Journey Through Hallowed Ground, National Parks Conservation Association, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Piedmont Environmental Council and Preservation Virginia) formed to build legal and public pressure on officials to reconsider allowing the project to move forward and to educate the public about the proposed development and its impact on the battlefield. American Battlefield Trust President David Duncan has stated, "We simply cannot allow this potentially catastrophic impact to occur when better planning and thoughtful consideration could preserve such a vital and irreplaceable historic site." The American Battlefield Trust, the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield, and neighboring landowners have filed a lawsuit challenging the rezoning.

For additional information about the effort to protect the Wilderness Battlefield, click <https://www.battlefields.org/preserve/speak-out/fight-continues-wilderness-battlefield>

Prince William Digital Gateway (PWDG) Lawsuits

On May 23, 2024 Prince William County Circuit Court Judge James A. Willett dismissed the Oak Valley HOA lawsuit challenging the PWDG Comprehensive Plan Amendment approved by the PW Board of County Supervisors in 2021, but ruled that the plaintiffs, which included the Oak Valley Homeowners' Association and 10 individual residents, had standing to sue, meaning they had the right to challenge the issue in court. That holding is significant because the plaintiffs have a second lawsuit pending that challenges the rezonings. A hearing has yet to be set in that case.

Judge Willett ruled in favor of Prince William County when he dismissed the plaintiffs' charge that the supervisors failed to listen to residents when the board passed a "comprehensive plan amendment" that paved the way for the data center development.

A third lawsuit, challenging the rezonings, was filed in January 2024 by 20 residents whose properties border the PWDG corridor and by the American Battlefield Trust. As of this writing this lawsuit does not have a hearing scheduled.

Battle of New Market (May 1864) Battlefield Park

If you have not recently visited the New Market Battlefield and Military Museum, I strongly encourage you to do so. During the past four months the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation (SVBF), led by its CEO, historian Keven Walker, has been using a \$4.7mil grant awarded by the Commonwealth of Virginia to clear fields and establish 1.8 miles of trails with interpretive signage across the breadth of the battlefield – preservation and interpretation work that continues. The trails were established, where possible and appropriate, along historic roads and farm lanes, and include 12,650 feet of historically accurate fencing replicating the fences that would have lined the roadways and separated the properties and farm fields on the day of the Battle of New Market.

(cont on page 15)

PRESERVATION CORNER

These impressive trails - on the 19th century River Road roadbed, on Manor's Hill, through Indian Hollow, on Rice's Hill, to Imboden's Spring, and to and on the Bushong Farm and Bushong's Hill - include new interpretive signs that clearly and accurately describe what happened on and near these sites, as well as new parking area for enhanced access to the trail network. The descriptions explain the 'how', highlight the units involved and convey significant individual stories, including those of the VMI cadets, Woodson's Missourians, and the Bushong family, among others.



New Market Battlefield Military Museum
9500 George R. Collins Parkway, New Market VA 22844

The River Road roadbed from the Town of New Market to the Shenandoah River, with newly installed fencing:



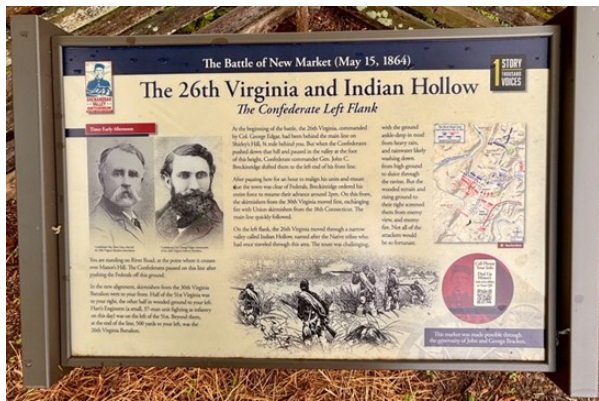
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PRESERVATION CORNER

The River Road Trail on the way to Indian Hollow and the Shenandoah River:



The Indian Hollow Trail and Indian Hollow:



Indian Hollow Trail

Indian Hollow



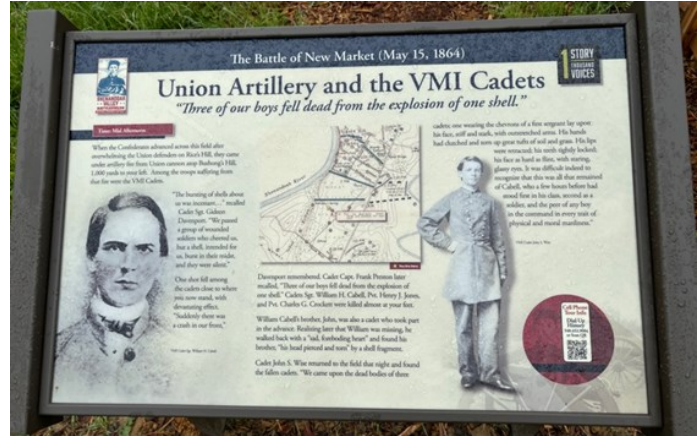
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PRESERVATION CORNER

Rice's Hill:



Bushong's Hill:



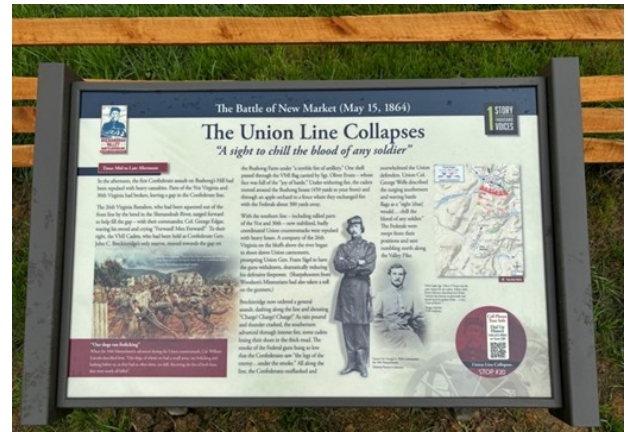
Federal Artillery and the VMI Cadets



The Assault on Bushong's Hill

(cont on page 18)

PRESERVATION CORNER



The preserved battlefield also includes a newly cleared site for the Virginia Monument that formerly stood on the grounds of the Albemarle County Courthouse and is the only Charlottesville Civil War monument that was saved. To save it from destruction by the City of Charlottesville's initiative to remove and destroy the city's historic Civil War monuments, Albemarle County donated the Virginia Monument to the SVBF. It now sits in a prominent location on the New Market Battlefield, complete with an access trail and interpretive signage.



The Virginia Monument viewed from its interpretive sign and looking toward New Market Gap

Thank you for your continued interest in, and support of, Civil War historic preservation in general and in BRCWRT's preservation projects, actions, and activities.

Blake Myers, BRCWRT Preservation Chair



CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

By Janet Greentree

Major General Alexander Stewart Webb , USA

My general this month, Alexander Stewart Webb, won the Medal of Honor for his service on July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg. Both Webb and Gen. Lewis Armistead ended up wounded on the ground not too far from each other. There were 12 generals who won the Medal of Honor: Absalom Baird, Daniel Butterfield, Newton Curtis, Manning Force, John Porter Hatch, O.O. Howard, John Cleveland Robinson, Rufus Saxton, Daniel Sickles, Julius Stahel, David Sloane Stanley, and Webb. In addition there were six musicians, lots of Navy men (my favorite being classified as Man at the Top), a blacksmith, surgeons, lots of privates and other ranks, and this one is for Nadin Mironchuk: Mary E. Walker, Acting Assistant Surgeon. Future Gen. Joshua Chamberlain was also awarded a Medal of Honor but was a colonel at the time.

One of the musicians, drummer Richard Enderlin of Co. B, 73rd Ohio Infantry, put down his drum, picked up a rifle and started fighting. After dark on July 2, 1863 at Gettysburg, Enderlin crawled out on the field after hearing the cries of a fellow member of the 73rd Ohio. Enderlin placed mortally-wounded George Nixon III on his back and crawled off the field. Nixon died 12 days later at the George Spangler Farm and is buried in the Ohio Plot at the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Nixon was the great grandfather of President Richard Nixon.



Enderlin's Medal of Honor citation reads as follows: "The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Musician Richard Enderlin, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism from 1 to 3 July 1863, while serving with Company B, 73d Ohio Infantry, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Musician Enderlin voluntarily took a rifle and served as a soldier in the ranks during the first and second days of the battle. Voluntarily and at his own

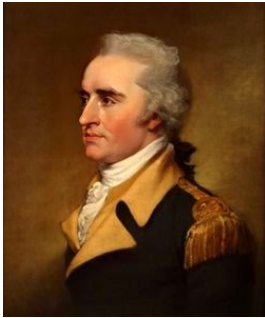
imminent peril he went into the enemy's lines at night and, under a sharp fire, rescued a wounded comrade."

Like so many other generals, Webb comes from illustrious ancestors. Webb is English and his first ancestor came to America in the 1600s and settled in Connecticut. Webb was born on February 15, 1835 in Carroll Place at 145 Bleecker Street in New York City. His father was James Watson Webb who lived in Union Square in NYC. Union Square is in lower Manhattan between the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels.

(cont on page 20)

MS. REBELLE

J. W. Webb was a newspaper publisher, owner, and editor for the *Morning Courier*, later to be called the *New York Courier & Inquirer*. He was also a diplomat. He was minister to Austria and negotiated a treaty with Napoleon which led to France's withdrawal from Mexico. He was politically active and coined the name "Whigs."



Webb's grandfather Gen. Samuel Blachley Webb served in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at Bunker Hill. In June, 1776 he served as General George Washington's aide and private secretary. He was later the founder of the Society of the Cincinnati. At Washington's inauguration in 1789 he was the Grand Marshal of the inauguration and held the Bible when Washington took his oath of office. Webb's mother was Helen Lispenard Stewart.



Alexander Webb was the youngest of eight children. His oldest brother Robert Stewart Webb was a colonel in the Paymaster Department during the Civil War. His brother Watson was Chief of Staff to Gen. Henry Jackson Hunt. Alexander's mother died in 1848 and his father married Lauren Virginia Cram in 1849 and had six more children. His step-brother William Seward Webb married William Vanderbilt's daughter Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt.

Webb attended prep school at Colonel Churchill's Military School in Sing Sing, New York (now Ossining, NY). He entered West Point and graduated 13th out of 34 graduates in the class of 1855. He focused on mathematics but also enjoyed sketching, which he used in his military career. He studied art under artist Robert Walter Weir. He was friends with James Whistler, who was expelled from the class of 1855. Eight future Civil War generals were in his class: Union – William Woods Averell, David McMurtree Gregg, William Babcock Hazen, Alfred Torbert, John Wesley Turner, and Godfrey Weitzel. The Confederates were: Francis Redding Nicholls and Francis Shoup.



Bunker Hill Monument
(Janet Greentree)



After graduation Webb married Anna Elizabeth Remsen on November 28, 1855 in New York City. Anna's grandfather was Henry Rutgers Remsen, Sr., who served as private secretary to Thomas Jefferson during his presidency. The Webbs had eight children: Henry Remsen, Helen Lispenard, Elizabeth Remsen, Anne Remsen, Alexander Stewart, Jr., Caroline LeRoy, William Remsen, and Louisa DePuyster. William was a 1st LT with the 16th U.S. Infantry after the Civil War.

Webb was sent on his first assignment after graduation to Florida to participate in the Third Seminole War. He did reconnaissance missions in balloons and used his art skills to show enemy positions and terrain features. He returned to West Point after

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MS. REBELLE

the war to teach mathematics. When the Civil War began he was part of the defenses of Fort Pickens, fought at First Bull Run under Gen. William F. Barry, the Chief of Artillery for the Army of the Potomac from July, 1861 to April, 1862. During the Peninsula Campaign he served as Gen. Barry's assistant inspector general. Gen. Daniel Butterfield said that Webb saved the Union Army from destruction by assembling an impregnable line of artillery at the battle of Malvern Hill. He became Chief of Staff for Gen. Fitz-John Porter's 5th Corps during the Maryland Campaign of 1862.

In January, 1863 he was Assistant Inspector General of the V Corps. A few days before the battle of Gettysburg, he took command of the 106th Philadelphia Brigade of the II Corps. He was promoted to brigadier general on June 23rd. Webb was first at Cemetery Hill with the II Corps. His men repulsed Confederate Gen. Ambrose R. Wright's brigade of Georgians. They chased the Confederates back to the Emmitsburg Road and captured 300 men. There is a small monument to the II Corps near the Codori Farm. During Day Three of the battle, he was in command of four regiments including the 69th PA, 71st PA (pictured at right), 72nd PA, and the 106th Philadelphia Brigade. They were all situated close to the copse of trees at the Union center. He lost 451 men killed or wounded.



Webb is riding the white horse



Monuments to Webb's Command: 69th PA (left), 106th Philadelphia (center), 72nd PA (far right) (Janet Greentree)

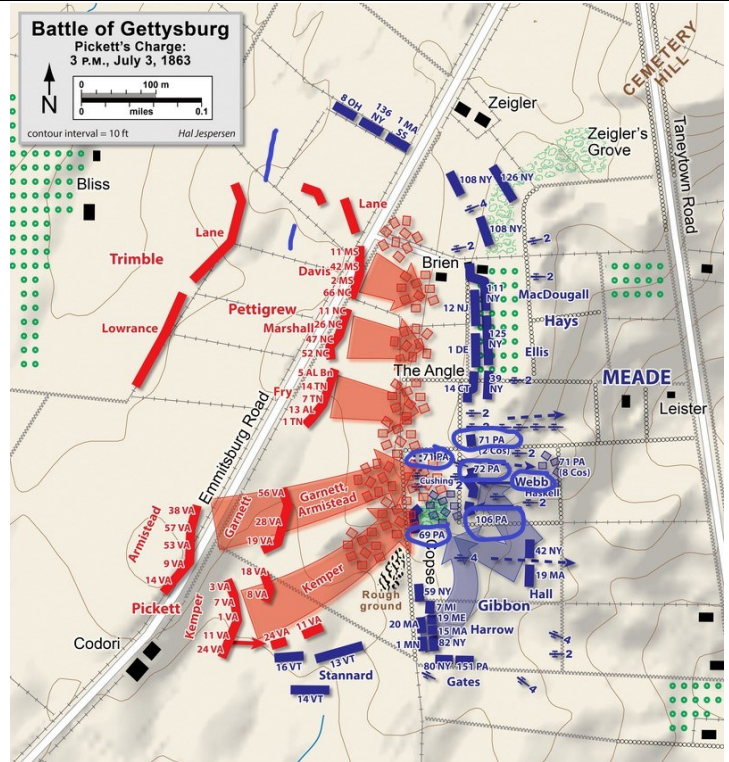
Webb has a monument of himself near the copse of trees. Webb's statue portrays him using the same sword that he used throughout the war. He was seen during the battle leaning on his sword and smoking a cigar while cannon balls and shells exploded around him. His men wanted him to take cover but he stayed where he was. Two companies of Gen. Pickett's Virginia division came up a few yards from Webb. He ordered the 72nd PA to charge but they refused to budge. He tried to take their flag and go forward himself but the standard bearer fought Webb for the flag. Right after this altercation, Webb was shot in the thigh and groin.

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MS. REBELLE



72nd PA monument (above) & Webb monument (below)
(Janet Greentree)



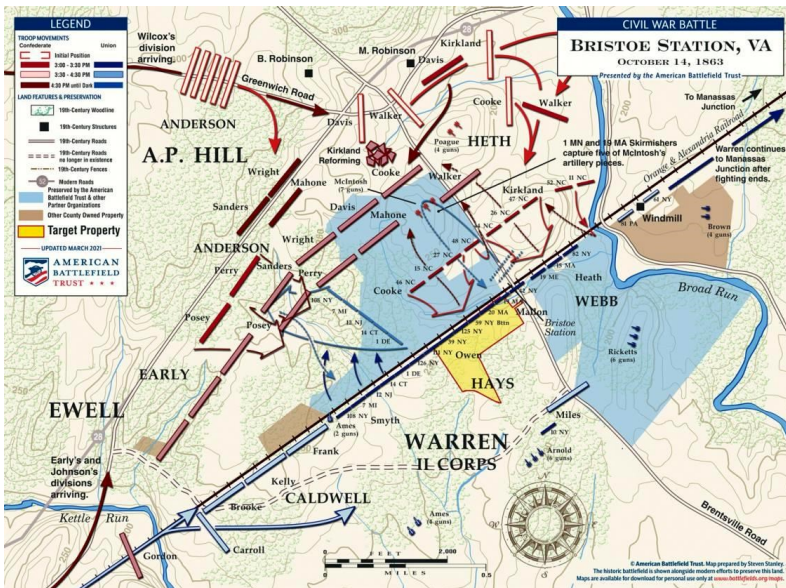
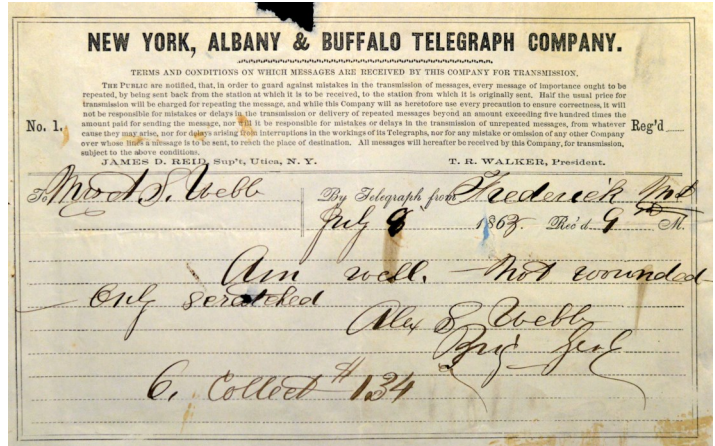
Sunset at the 72nd PA Monument is my favorite place to take pictures. One evening I happened to turn around and saw the moon coming up beside Webb's statue. It is one of my favorite pictures.

As a dutiful husband, Webb sent a telegram to his wife stating: "Am well, not wounded—only scratched." Webb was awarded the Medal of Honor for his gallantry at Gettysburg on September 28, 1891. The citation reads: "The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Brigadier General Alexander Stewart Webb, United States Army, for distinguished personal gallantry on 3 July 1863, while serving with the U.S. Volunteers, in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in leading his men forward at a critical period in the contest."

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After Gettysburg, Webb's division played a prominent role in the battle of Bristoe Station on October 14, 1863. At the battle of Spotsylvania on May 12, 1864, Webb was severely wounded with a bullet striking the edge of his right eye and coming out behind his ear exposing the temporal bone. He fell from his horse, landing on the ground. He raised his head thinking that might be a good idea after recalling that he had a discussion with Gen. James Wadsworth earlier about head wounds. Being able to raise his head made him believe he was OK. He quickly fainted and was carried off the field. The fall did not impair his mental faculties but he was sidelined until January, 1865. The *New York Times* reported falsely on May 9th that he had been killed. When he returned to duty he became Chief of Staff to Gen. George G. Meade and was breveted a major general. He was mustered out of the army on January 15, 1866 and assigned Lt. Colonel of the 44th U.S. Infantry. He later transferred to the 5th U.S. in 1869.



After leaving the army, Webb went back to New York and taught mathematics at West Point until 1870. He then served for 33 years as the second president of the City College of New York. There is a statue in front of the college which is the same as the one erected for him in Gettysburg. He loved dogs and was the first president of the Westminster Kennel Club. He was also in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a founder and commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars in 1894. In 1881 he wrote a book "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862." Brian Pohanka had an uncredited role as General Webb in a movie we all love - *Gettysburg*.

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MS. REBELLE

On March 6, 1886, the *New York Tribune* reported: "Serious Illness of General A.S. Webb – General Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York, was alarmingly ill on Thursday night and all day yesterday. For a fortnight he has been suffering from the effects of an attack of pleurisy in his right lung. This, together with a gouty affliction from which he has been suffering lately, rendered his condition critical. By advice of Dr. Thomas, the family physician, the absent members of General Webb's family were telegraphed for. Five physicians have been in attendance, and last evening, though his condition was still dangerous, he was slightly better than earlier in the day. He was at last accounts free from pain and perfectly conscious."

According to the March 17, 1898 *National Tribune* in Washington, D.C., there was a little animus between the 42nd New York Monument (Tammany Hall) place of honor and the 72nd Pennsylvania Monument at the High Water Mark. "The 42nd N.Y. at Gettysburg – An effort is being made to get the monument of the 42nd N.Y. (Tammany) on the field of Gettysburg forward to the position the regiment actually held in the battle ... Per Hugh Hastings, historian: To-day the Indian tepee, with a warrior emerging panoplied for war, which is the design selected as a distinctive memorial of the Tammany regiment on the famous battlefield, is located many yards in the rear of the 'bloody angle'. It marks a position once held by the 42nd N.Y., but not the regiment's advanced position, which is the one to be commemorated. The National Commission fixed the site for the monument, and what makes it more galling to the veterans from New York is that the spot on which the 42d's monument should stand is occupied by that of a Pennsylvania regiment, which has no right whatsoever to the place. This regiment was one of the four in the Philadelphia Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, a son of New York, now the President of the College of the City of New York. Gen. Webb's report (see *Official Records of the Rebellion*) states that the 72nd Pa. was held in reserve under the crest of the hill, i.e., it was the second line back of the old stone wall on Cemetery Hill, which became famous as the 'bloody angle'. The 42nd N.Y. was also one of the regiments ordered back to the second line to get them out from under the blast of a battery that was at work just behind the first line. Pickett's Division of the Confederate army, in his famous charge, struck this brigade, and Gen. Armistead, one of Pickett's commanders, struck this gap in the first line, which had been opened to make room for the battery, and came through without opposition, much to their own surprise. As soon as they were perceived, the 72d Pa. regiment was ordered forward to check the advancing rebel line. It started, went a few yards and refused to advance farther, evidently thinking the whole rebel army was in front. At this juncture the 42d N.Y. was ordered up, came into the melee on a run, pushed back and gobbled up the Confederate line under Gen. Armistead as fast as it penetrated the gap in the first line, took its position in the first line, and held it."



Tammany Hall Monument
(Janet Greentree)

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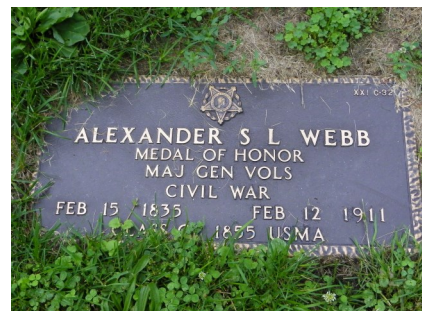
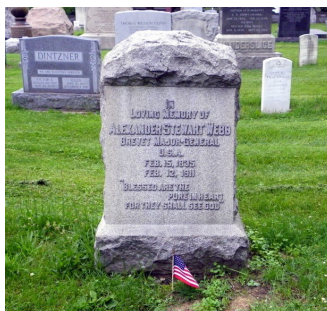
Alexander and Anna lived in a large house in Riverdale, NY overlooking the Hudson River. Gen. Webb died three days before his birthday on February 12, 1911 in Riverdale at the age of 75. He was buried at the West Point Cemetery in Section 21, Row C, Grave 32. His wife died in November, 1912 and was buried next to him. His son William Remsen is buried at West Point Cemetery with his parents.



The *Sun and New York Press* reported his death on February 13, 1911 in part: "Gen. Alexander Webb Dead, Next Wednesday Would Have Been His 76th Birthday. President of the City College for 33 Years, Fought Through the Civil War and Came Out Brevet Major General Gen. Alexander S. Webb died last night at his home in Riverdale. He had been ill most of the winter, but his condition did not become critical until a few days ago. For the last thirty-six hours before his death there was no hope of recovery. His entire family was at his bedside. Gen. Webb was president of the City College for thirty-three years until 1903. He was born in Carroll Place, New York, February 15, 1833 At Gettysburg Webb was in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Corps. When the fighting was hottest on July 3, 1863, he went across the front of the companies through the bullet zone to the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania and directed the fire of that regiment upon a company of Confederates whom Gen. Armistead, a classmate of Gen. Webb at West Point [*Not true; see note*], had just led over a stone wall ... Gen. Webb was a man of splendid physique. His head with a great shock of black hair, and beard, later snow white, gave him a leonine air, which a certain fire in his eye enhanced. His appearance was strikingly handsome. His manners were of uncommon distinction, as was also his conversational ability. He was a ready and entertaining speaker. Despite his long pedagogical service he never ceased to be a soldier in bearing and temperament."

[*Editor's Note: Gen. Lewis Armistead was in the West Point class of 1839 but never graduated. There was a Confederate colonel named Frank Armistead who graduated a year after Webb (1856) who was later killed at Bentonville in March of 1865.*]

Alexander S. Webb grave
(Janet Greentree)



Ms. Rebelle has been on sick leave after having her second total knee replacement on April 3, 2024. It is definitely not an easy surgery, and makes sitting at my computer for any length of time impossible. It has gotten somewhat better in the last couple of weeks. I am actually glad to be writing again.

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 427 - 169 Confederate and 258 Union. You may contact her at jlgtree@erols.com.



**THE BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
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