



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXIV, Issue 4, MAY 2017

HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR GORDON DAMMANN SPEAKS ON “GENERAL CIVIL WAR MEDICINE” AT THE MAY 11th MEETING

During the American Civil War, the state of medical knowledge was extremely primitive. Doctors did not understand infection, and did little to prevent it. It was a time before antiseptics, and a time when there was no attempt to maintain sterility during surgery. No antibiotics were available, minor wounds could easily become infected, and hence, fatal. While the typical soldier was at very high risk of being shot and killed in combat, he faced an even greater risk of dying from disease. Advances in medical knowledge as the war proceeded did occur, though, and all will be examined at our May 11th BRCWRT 26th Anniversary meeting.

Gordon E. Dammann, D.D.S., founded the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick, Maryland, to tell the true story of Civil War medicine. His medical collection formed the core of the museum holdings. He is a graduate of Loyola University in Chicago and holds a Bachelor of Science degree, with a minor in history. In 1969, he received his D.D.S. degree from Loyola University School of Dentistry.

He is the author of *Pictorial Encyclopedia of Civil War Medical Instruments and Equipment* (Volumes I, II, and III). He and Dr. Alfred Jay Bollet co-authored *Images of Civil War Medicine*. Gordon has served on the editorial staff of *North/South Magazine* and was editor of the *Reprint of Memoirs of Jonathan Letterman, MD Surgeon of the U.S. Army 1861-1864*. Gordon is a recipient of the Nevins Freeman Award of the Chicago Civil War Round Table and the Iron Brigade Award of the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table. These are presented to an individual whose advancement of the American Civil War scholarship and support of the Round Table

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

7 p.m. Centreville Library

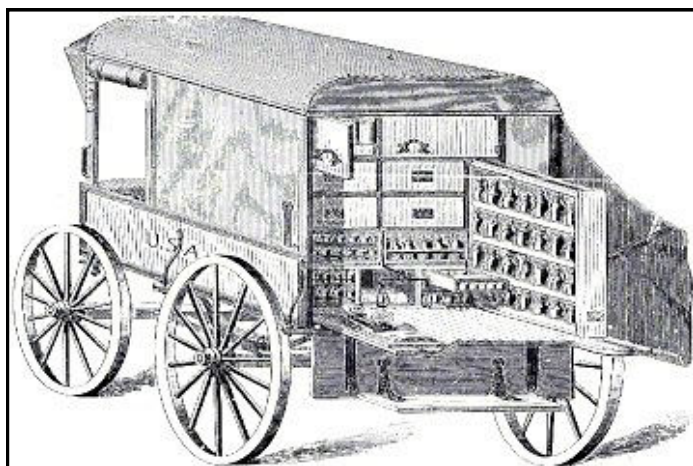
THURSDAY, May 11, 2017

GUEST SPEAKER:

**HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR
GORDON DAMMANN**

TOPIC:

“GENERAL CIVIL WAR MEDICINE”



The Autenrieth Medicine wagon.

movement deserves special recognition.

Gordon has presented programs on Civil War Medicine for the National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution, the Civil War Institute of Gettysburg College, and round tables and historical societies across the country. Since retiring from his dental practice, Gordon has become active as a Licensed Guide at Antietam National Battlefield.

Come on out at 5 p.m. and meet Gordon for dinner at Carrabba's Italian Restaurant, 5805 Trinity Pkwy., Centreville, VA 20120: (703) 266-9755.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

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

General Membership meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month at:

Centreville Regional Library
14200 St. Germain Drive
Centreville, VA 20121-2255
703.830.2223

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

NEWSLETTER ARTICLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **June/July 2017 issue**, e-mail articles by 9 a.m., Friday, May 26, to Nadine Mironchuk at: nadine1861@hotmail.com

NEWSLETTER ADVERTISEMENT SUBMISSION DEADLINE

For the **June/July 2017 issue**, advertisers should please click on "Instructions for Advertisers" at: <http://bullruncwrt.org> and e-mail ads by noon on May 26, to Charlie Balch at: BRCWRTads@gmail.com

Support the BRCWRT in its important mission to educate and to commemorate the battles and events of the Civil War

- PLACE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE STONE WALL -

UPCOMING MEETINGS

June 8th, 2017 - NPS Historian Emeritus Edwin Bearss - "Gettysburg - Day 3"

July 13th, 2017 - Drew Gruber - "Battle of Williamsburg, VA"

August 10th, 2017 - David Powell - "Battle of Chickamauga, GA"

September 14th, 2017 - Kevin Pawlak - "The Jewels of War: Robert E. Lee, George B. McClellan, and the Battle of Antietam"

October 12th, 2017 - William Backus and Robert Orrison - "The Potomac River Blockade 1861-62"

November 9th, 2017 - Wayne Motts - "Fighting the Civil War: Historical Treasures of the Conflict in the Collection of the National Civil War Museum"

December 14th, 2017 - John Quarstein - "CSS Albermarle"

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The President's Column

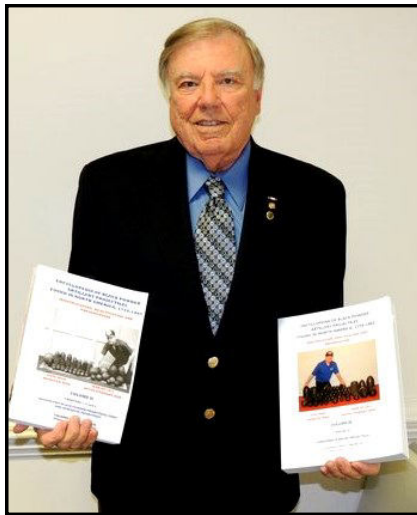
By Mark A. Trbovich

Bull Run Civil War Round Table Members,

Greetings and Happy Anniversary to the BRCWRT! For 26 years, we have brought outstanding leadership to this region, providing the best in Civil War tours, education and preservation. I am so honored to serve as your President (my eighth year). With each year, the BRCWRT continues to serve as a beacon of Civil War knowledge and as a 'base camp' of Civil War activity in the Northern Virginia region. Spring is in full bloom now, and those gardens are beginning to grow. We look forward to the warmer weather and continued membership growth as the year moves on. It wouldn't be May without beginning another tour season; our first jaunt will take place on May 20th, led by our new tour guide, Scott Kenepp.

As discussed last month, we will also be looking forward to participation at the Fairfax 275th Anniversary event on June 17th, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The BRCWRT is well represented at the 275th events planning; updates on events and activities will be sent out to you as information becomes available. All-in-all, it will be a great year, with many events and great lectures to enjoy.

I want to thank our April speaker Col. John Biemeck (Ret.) for his wonderful and informative lecture on "Fuzes and Artillery Ordinance." Everyone left the lecture with an abundance of knowledge on artillery shells and fuzes after listening to John. I really enjoyed his session on "do and don't" in handling artillery and gunpowder! We all know why they call John when antiquated shells are



Col. John Biemeck (Ret.) displays his books prior to his lecture in April at the BRCWRT.

found in various sites across the country. Thank you so much, John, for an excellent program.

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

As discussed in the last four months, we have come to the end of our 2017 BRCWRT membership drive. If you haven't signed up yet, you won't be seeing this newsletter, which would be a real shame. Anyone out there not signed up, please make an effort to do so online at our Web site, or at the general membership meetings. We want to continue our services to you, as a member. Please also continue to spread the word to your family and friends, including the younger folks, that the BRCWRT is the Northern Virginia hub for Civil War information and preservation, in addition to being a tremendous organization.

I would also like to again mention that our BRCWRT 2017 Spring Tour this year, titled "On the Road to Antietam," led by our BRCWRT tour guide, Scott Kenepp, will be held on Saturday, May 20. The Antietam Campaign tour will look at origins of the campaign, decisions made by the commanders, how the terrain influenced the fighting, and the circumstances that brought the Union and Confederate armies face-to-face along Antietam Creek.

We plan to stop at Harpers Ferry, Crampton's Gap and Fox's Gap, as well as to walk these battlegrounds that were a preliminary fighting stage to the actual battle of Antietam. Please sign up today at our Web site, as you won't want to miss this tour. Also, at our March meeting, many of you showed interest in attending another National Archives tour, in Washington D.C. led by Kim Brace. Details will be forthcoming as the date is decided.

As you know, our 2017 BRCWRT Scholarship campaign concluded April 1st, with six applicants hoping to win the \$1500 scholarship. Our Scholarship Committee, led by Nancy Anwyll, will announce our winner at the May meeting - you won't want to miss that. The goal of our scholarship is to increase interest and knowledge of our American history, with special emphasis on the Civil War. We are so proud of our past winners and look forward to meeting this year's, as well.

Again, this month and every month in 2017, we

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PRESERVATION REPORT

BY BLAKE MYERS

Stephen Rousene, a Burke Centre resident, Robinson High School junior and Eagle Scout, is working with Paul Gilbert and his staff at the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority to install period fencing and interpretive signage at the McLean's Ford Redoubt. The project (due to be completed by October 2017), is Stephen's Eagle Scout project, and BRCWRT members are serving in an advisory role to Stephen and his 'team' as they work to complete this preservation component at the ford. Planned fencing is being designed and installed to discourage climbing on and possibly damaging the historic redoubt there.



McLean's Ford today.

Photo by Blake Myers

The following is, perhaps, a 'lesser-known story' on the history of this redoubt.

The engagement at McLean's Ford took place on October 15, 1863 (Bristoe Campaign); after a successful rear-guard battle at Bristoe Station on October 14, the Army of the Potomac completed its retrograde movement into Fairfax County. Early on the 15th, Army Commander Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade issued orders from his Centreville headquarters for the establishment of a defensive line running from Union Mills through Centreville, to Chantilly.

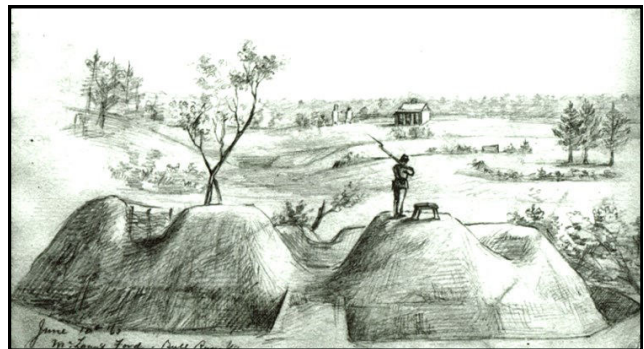
Maj. Gen. William F. French, commander of the U.S. III Corps, was ordered to move his troops south to Union Mills and to also defend McLean's Ford. French assigned the mission of defending the ford to the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott. Mott's soldiers took up

defensive positions on the high ground overlooking McLean's Ford, on the Fairfax County side of Bull Run. Some of his infantrymen moved further down the slope towards Bull Run, occupying old Union breastworks that had been sited to repel a Confederate attack across McLean's Ford. Union pickets crossed the Bull Run to provide early warning in the event of a Confederate attack.

At about 2:30 p.m., Mott's soldiers spotted a column of Confederate cavalrymen on the Prince William County side of Bull Run, moving into a large open area. These cavalrymen were from Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Division. Many riders dismounted and quickly attacked the Union pickets in front of them, driving them back across Bull Run.

Lee's cavalrymen, occupying rifle pits along the banks of Bull Run, continued firing at the Union infantrymen located on the Fairfax County side of Bull Run. Fitzhugh Lee's attack was in compliance with orders received from Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, who subsequently wrote that Gen. R. E. Lee directed him "...to create a bold demonstration as if our whole army was following up." Fitzhugh's men certainly did that at McLean's Ford.

The dismounted Confederate cavalrymen continued to receive small arms fire from Mott's infantrymen in the breastworks along Bull Run, and were also targeted by some Union infantrymen who had occupied an abandoned Confederate redoubt on the ridge between Bull Run and Little Rocky Run.



Sketch of Redoubt Covering McLean's Ford (June 10, 1863), along with photo of the redoubt today.



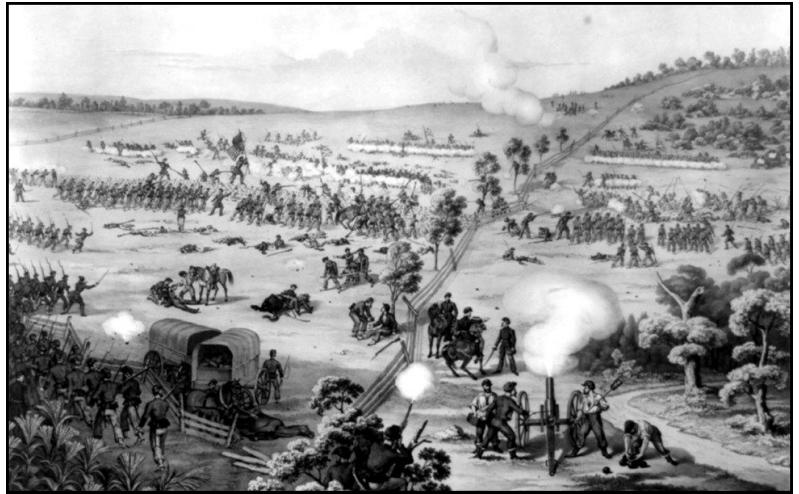
Photo by Blake Myers
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On the Road to Antietam

Please join us for the 2017 Spring Tour: "On the Road to Antietam," with visits to Harper's Ferry, Crampton's Gap and Fox's Gap, sponsored by the Bull Run Civil War Round Table.

The Antietam Campaign in September of 1862 was a turning point in the American Civil War. For the first time, Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia pushed beyond the boundary of the Potomac River on an invasion of Northern territory. The Antietam Campaign was unique in its strategy and tactics, as well as its political consequence.



The Spring Tour will look at the origins of the campaign, decisions made by the commanders, how the terrain influenced the fighting, and the circumstances that brought the Union and Confederate armies face-to-face along the Antietam Creek. We plan to make multiple stops at Harper's Ferry, Crampton's Gap and Fox's Gap and walk these key battlegrounds that were a preliminary fighting stage to the actual battle of Antietam.

Day: Saturday, May 20, 2017

Meet: Centreville Regional Library
(to consolidate vehicles)

Time: Leave at 8 a.m.

Lunch: Bring your own lunch & drink; we will eat at Gathland State Park

Return to Library by 5 p.m.

Tour Guide: Scott Kenepp

E-mail: dsk22264@comcast.net

Cell: 703-624-4995

Join in Celebrating the Grand Opening of the Brentsville Jail

May 13, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The event will be held by the Courthouse Historic Centre and will feature many interesting speakers.

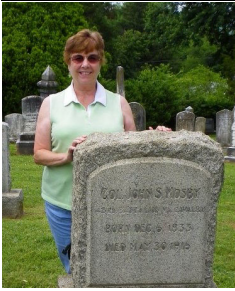
After 1893, the jail was refitted to serve as a student dormitory when the adjacent Courthouse was converted to a private school for students studying to be teachers.

The jail's stabilization/restoration project began in 2010. The museum's exhibits, however, will not be ready for display until later this year.

BRCWRT Ride Share Program

The BRCWRT Executive Committee is considering establishing a member Ride Share program. We have members who prefer not to drive to the BRCWRT monthly meetings at nighttime, and, therefore, are not able to attend. We also likely have members who would be glad to provide a ride to and from our meeting(s) for a member(s) whose home is near their home.

If you would like to participate in a BRCWRT Ride Share program, as a passenger or a driver, please contact Blake Myers at: (703-868-1728); or jb11thva@cox.net.



CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

Lt. Gen. John Clifford Pemberton, CSA

By Janet Greentree

General John Clifford Pemberton was like a man without a country. He was Northern born, but after marrying a woman from Virginia, he fought for the Confederacy. He was disliked by the North and not well-liked in the South, although he became a lieutenant general. There were even protests after his death by the families of General George Meade, Admiral John Dahlgren, and Thomas McKean (descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence) as to whether he should be allowed to be buried in his hometown of Philadelphia, in Laurel Grove Cemetery. The general's family won out, but he was buried in an obscure section of the cemetery, in 1881. He is buried in Section 9, Lot 53, with no mention on his monument that he was a Confederate General. A flat, in-the-ground plaque (see below) was added later, which states: "John C. Pemberton, Lt Gen General Staff, Confederate States Army, Aug. 14,



John Pemberton in "civvies" at the time of the Civil War.



Photo by Janet Greentree

1814 - July 13, 1881." He is the only Confederate general buried in Laurel Hill and in the State of Pennsylvania.

Pemberton was born on August 10, 1814, in

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to John & Rebecca Clifford Pemberton. His 4th great-grandfather was Phineas Pemberton, one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania and a friend of William Penn. Israel, his 3rd great-grandfather, owned Clarke's Hall, later known as Pemberton House and Gardens. James, his 2nd great-grandfather, was a Quaker merchant, manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and founder of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. James and Israel Pemberton were his 2nd great-uncles. Both James and Israel were exiled to Virginia, since they opposed the Revolutionary War. His grandfather Joseph's house has been reconstructed in Philadelphia between South 4th and South 3rd Streets, on Chesnut Street. As an interesting side note, his nephew Dr. John Stith Pemberton was the inventor of Coca Cola.

John Clifford Pemberton was in college at the University of Pennsylvania when he decided that he would like to pursue a career as an engineer. His father had connections to President Andrew Jackson, which helped him secure an appointment to West Point to the USMA at West Point. Ironically, he was the roommate and best friend of George G. Meade. Meade graduated two years before Pemberton. John graduated with the class of 1837, ranking 27th out of 50 in his class. His classmates included future Confederate Generals Braxton Bragg, Jubal Anderson Early, Robert Chilton, William Whann Mackall, and William Henry Talbot Walker; plus Union Generals Lewis Arnold, Henry Benham, Alexander Dyer, Arnold Elzey, William French, Joseph Hooker, John Sedgwick, Eliakim Scammon, John Blair Smith Todd, Israel Vogdes, and Thomas Williams.

Pemberton started his army career as an officer of the 4th Artillery, serving in the Second Seminole War. He served garrison duty at Fort Columbus, NY; Trenton, NJ; Fort Mackinac; Fort Brady; Buffalo, NY; Fortress Monroe; and Carlisle Barracks. He later served with Zachary Taylor in the Mexican-American War, where he fought in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterrey. He was appointed a brevet captain for "Gallant Conduct in the Several Conflicts at Monterrey" on September 23, 1846. He also fought at Vera Cruz; Cerro Gordo; Churubusco;

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Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 6)

Molina del Ray; Chapultepec; and Mexico City. He was aide-de-camp to General William J. Worth and a staff member, along with Ulysses S. Grant, a future adversary. He became one of the original members of the Aztec Club in 1847.

On January 18, 1848, in Norfolk, Virginia, he married Martha Thompson. Many historians believe that his marriage to a Southern woman is the reason he sided with the Confederacy. He was passing through Baltimore when the Pratt Street Riots took place in April 1861. He resigned his commission from the U.S. Army, even though his Northern family opposed his decision, as well as did General Winfield Scott. His two brothers fought for the Union.

He was appointed a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate States of America. He rose quickly through the ranks and was promoted to brigadier general on June 17, 1861. His first command was the Department of Norfolk. He was promoted to major general on January 14, 1862, commanding the Departments of Georgia and South Carolina. He was an unpopular general because of his abrasive personality. President Davis removed him from his command and sent him west.



The Willis-Cowan House, at the time of its use as Pemberton's HQ, and today.



He was appointed lieutenant general on October 10, 1862, and his assignment was to defend Vicksburg. Davis' instructions were: "consider the successful defense of those States as the first and chief object of your command."

The Willis-Cowan house at 1018 Crawford Street,

Vicksburg, MS served as his headquarters; it was situated high enough for him to see the entire shelling and siege. It is owned now by the National Park Service, and is open to the public.

Pemberton faced his former Mexican War comrade, Ulysses S. Grant, and more than 70,000

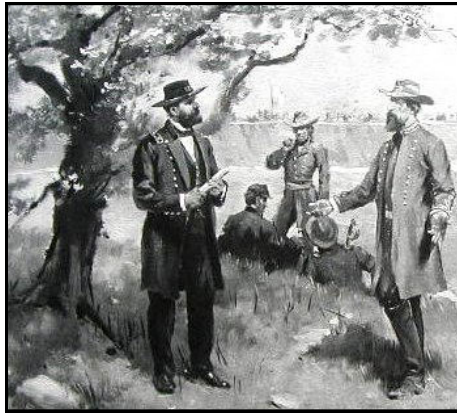


Illustration above, left: Pemberton surrenders to Grant. Above, right: a cannon marks the spot where the surrender of Vicksburg took place.



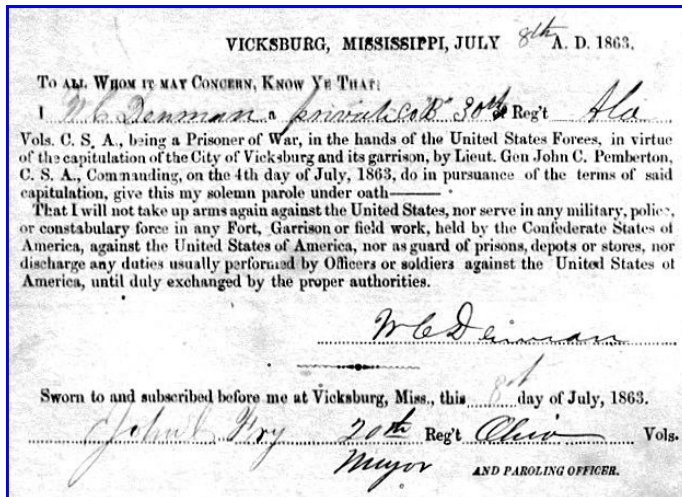
Union soldiers during the Vicksburg Campaign. Although General Joseph E. Johnston advised Pemberton and his 50,000 men to sacrifice the city, he held on for six weeks. A vote in writing was proffered by his four division commanders, having been asked if they thought the city could be evacuated without a breakdown of the retreat after 45 days of siege; all four of them voted no, leading to the prospect of surrender. He first asked Grant for an armistice. Grant, being Grant, refused to consider any terms but unconditional surrender.

Pemberton surrendered 2,166 officers, 27,230 men, 172 cannon, and around 60,000 muskets to Grant on July 4, 1863. He was held as a prisoner of war until his exchange on October 13, 1863, when he was returned to Richmond. He spent eight months there without an assignment. Braxton Bragg thought about using his expertise, but his officers did not want Bragg to take him on.

Pemberton resigned as a general officer on May 9, 1864. President Davis gave him a rank of

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Ms. Rebelle – (con't from page 7)



Pemberton signed this Oath of Allegiance at the time he surrendered Vicksburg - the parole document states that he is "not to take up arms again against the United States ... nor discharge any duties usually performed by Officers against the United States." Clearly, he did not adhere to this oath, as he continued in service as a lieutenant colonel (after finding it advantageous to resign his general's rank).

lieutenant colonel, serving as commissioner of artillery. He commanded the defenses of Richmond and was later inspector general of artillery. He held the latter position until he was captured in Salisbury, N.C. on April 12, 1865.

Pemberton chose to live in Virginia after the war. Most research I have found shows that he lived on a farm around Warrenton, VA. There have even been reports that it was Airlie. Ms. Rebelle even went on a field trip to Airlie to check it out, but the house in question was built in 1899. The 1870 census showed that he lived in "Center Township" and had an Upperville post office box. When looking up Center, VA, Google maps outlined an area around Warrenton including Airlie and Auburn, bordered by Routes 29, 17, & 15. So he lived in this general area of Fauquier Co., VA, but picked up his mail in Upperville. His land was valued at \$5,000 and his wife's possessions were valued at \$2,000. He left

Virginia in 1876, moving back to Pennsylvania with his family.

Lieutenant General John Clifford Pemberton died at age 67 on July 13, 1881 in Penllyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, a stop on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had begun complaining of indigestion in the summer of 1881. A doctor performed an



John Pemberton in later life.



Pemberton's grave stone at Laurel Grove Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA.

Photo by Janet Greentree

operation on his bladder but he later became delirious and died. His death certificate listed the cause of death as chronic inflammation of the bladder. At the time of his death, he was living at 1947 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA. His occupation was listed as "gentleman."

Questions regarding his loyalty to the Confederate cause linger until this day. His war record proves he did not waiver in his devotion to his adopted South. Even though he surrendered Vicksburg, a statue of him is located there plus a marker.

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 412 - 169 Confederate and 243 Union. You may contact her at jlgrtree@erols.com.

The Bull Run Civil War Round Table's Newest Recruits!
Here's a grateful "Huzzah!" for those
who have just joined the BRCWRT:

◆ Dr. Brian Platt

◆ Dr. Christopher Hamner



THE BOOK CORNER



It's unfortunate that many of the best subordinate generals of the Civil War have been denied the literary attention they deserve. I don't know why. It should be obvious to historians that subordinates were largely responsible for immediate success or failure on the battlefield. Thus, for example, if we are to understand Lee, we must look to his subordinates. Of the many good biographies of Jackson (Longstreet has spoken for himself), only one book appropriately treats Ambrose Powell Hill: General A.P. Hill, *The Story of a Confederate Warrior*, by James I. Robertson, Jr. (Random House, 1987).

A single previous biography of Hill is now hard to find. Warren W. Hassler's, *A.P. Hill, Lee's Forgotten General*, published in 1962, is worthy, but acknowledged by its author as limited due to the absence of Hill papers, letters, or diaries. Robertson has uncovered not only Hill's own papers, but previously unknown writings from Third Corps soldiers. Such personalized testimonies can give an entirely new slant to history and make Robertson's book the authoritative presentation on A.P. Hill.

Hill was every bit the vigorous fighter that was Jackson, and equally beloved by his men. He was compelling evidence that good combat leaders are born, not made. So many others had the same West Point education and Mexican-American War experience, yet few could match Hill's wartime success. Although frail of physique and sickly his entire adult life, Hill's command performances were outstanding. He fought throughout the entire war in the eastern theater, dying only in the final days of the rebellion at Petersburg.

What makes an effective battlefield commander? Why will troops follow some leaders down through the Gates of Hades while others are gross incompetents? Probably no one thing is determinative, but there may be common traits we might recognize in many of the most notable commanders. Robertson offers some insights here, and we will drill down, searching for what characterizes a successful war leader.

Hill's abilities were recognized early and he was quickly promoted. He became the youngest Major General in the Confederate States army and commanded its largest Division, then a Corps. He drilled his men exceedingly hard and did not tolerate lax discipline. His troops were always well trained and eager to fight. He got on well with subordinates and was fulsome with praise for others when due. Despite high rank, he was unpretentious and wore a plain uniform. And his troops loved him.

Maybe it was the small things. A personal quirk often endears a leader to his followers. Hill's red flannel shirt became symbolic of the Light Division; he deliberately wore that shirt into battle. But, in the end, nothing succeeds like success.

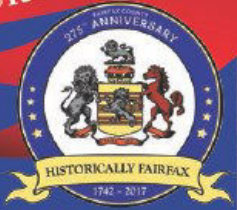
It was during the Seven Days that Hill made his reputation for leading powerful, slashing attacks. At Mechanicsville, he was to await the sound of Jackson's guns, then join in a coordinated strike. But Jackson was late. Hill understood Lee's strategy (obviously better than Jackson) and knew it would fail if he waited. What was an aggressive commander to do? He attacked.

The next day, at Gaines Mill, Hill was to join Longstreet for another concerted action, but, again, there were delays. Hill, fighting alone, was repulsed, but he weakened the Union forces so badly that they were routed later in the day. Hill took criticism for his actions, but in war there is only one arbiter: victory. Robertson gives the fair assessment of Hill's generalship; he is not complimentary of either Jackson or Longstreet.

The high point of Hill's career was, indisputably, Antietam. As Robertson notes, orders to march for Sharpsburg were received at 6:30 a.m.; troops were on the road by 7 a.m. They covered 17 miles and reported first contact on the battlefield at 3:40 p.m. Hill was with them the entire way, urging them along. That was an unrelenting two miles-per-hour pace for eight-and-a-half hours, followed by furious combat. Hill's division arrived just in time to blunt the Union 9th Corps attack, pushing it back on Antietam Creek and saving Lee's army. What brand of leadership could have inspired such a super-human effort? Where did the south find such men?

(con't on Page 14)

HISTORIC FAIRFAX COUNTY COURTHOUSE



Celebrate FAIRFAX COUNTY'S 275TH Birthday!

Saturday, June 17, 2017

10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Historic Fairfax Courthouse

The day's events, which are free
and open to the public, will include:

- Family-friendly activities
- Entertainment
- History Exhibits
- Living History
- Performances

...and more!

*Meet the
14th Lord and
Lady Fairfax
of Cameron!*



A Fairfax County,
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Two BRCWRT Members Attend General A.P. Hill's Memorial Ceremony

by Janet Greentree

Exactly 152 years ago to the day, from April 2, 1865, BRCWRT members Gwen Wytenbach and Janet Greentree attended the 18th Annual Lt. General A.P. Hill Memorial Ceremony, held at the marker that identifies the site of his death in Dinwiddie, near Petersburg. The ceremony featured many colors and much pageantry. Actor Patrick Falci from New York has devotedly been the featured speaker each year, adding a personal aura to the occasion. Patrick played General Hill in the movie "Gettysburg," and also served as a historical consultant.

Mr. Falci spoke this year of the dedication of the statue of General Hill on Laburnum Avenue in Richmond on May 30, 1892, which 15,000



Above, actor Patrick Falci delivers a star presentation of Gen. A. P. Hill at memorial event held April 2nd near Petersburg. Below, Janet Greentree (l) and Gwen Wytenbach (r) join Falci at the Hill marker.



people attended. The land had been given for the statue by Major Lewis Ginter, one of Mosby's Rangers. The land in the Laburnum Avenue area was used by General Hill to train his Light Division. Mrs. George Pickett was an honored guest that day. General Thomas A. Walker, who succeeded General Jackson in command of the Stonewall Brigade, gave the oration.

An interesting fact was shared about General Hill's unusual burial request. He wished to be buried standing up. In fact, he was buried three different times, each time standing up, as his body was moved from its location on the field to its final resting place.

On to Richmond - Seven Days Battle Reenactment

June 2-4, 2017

In the spring of 1862, the cry "On to Richmond" was echoed by Union troops moving towards the Confederate capital under General George B. McClellan. These troops hoped to end the Civil War by capturing the city. What they weren't expecting was the aggressive tactics of General Robert E. Lee, new to command and tasked with defending Richmond. The "Seven Days" battles produced some of the deadliest battles seen in the war up to that point and gave many soldiers their first taste of battle.

Now, 155 years later, the sights and sounds of these battles will come alive again as reenactors portray soldiers of both armies at Endview Plantation and Lee Hall Mansion. This event will feature battles, living history programs, demonstrations, and historical talks.

Brought to you by the city of Newport News, Endview Plantation, Lee Hall Mansion, and Rear Rank Productions. For more information, contact event officials at: endview.org/reenactment-information.php.

BRCWRT Members at the Fore for the 17th Annual Fairfax Civil War Day at Historic Blenheim

by Gwen Wytenbach



The Blue & the Gray turned out in full to mark the 17th Annual Fairfax Civil War Day at Historic Blenheim. Many members of the BRCWRT were on hand to fill out the ranks and promote the history of the Civil War and to invite all to come to meetings of the BRCWRT. BRCWRT members and past members who dressed-out included (l to r) Dave Meisky, Mark Whitenton, Chris Godart, Dan Patterson, and Drew Pallo. Not in photo are Naomi Arlund and Debbie Whitenton."

Photo by Janet Greentree

The City of Fairfax held its 17th Annual Civil War Day observance on April 29th on the grounds of historic Blenheim House. Throughout the day, tours were conducted of Blenheim House (which features Union soldier graffiti), plus special displays and demonstrations of cavalry tactics and cannon firings were held. The day featured special appearances by U. S. President Abraham Lincoln and Confederate President Jefferson Davis, as well as Generals U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. Supporting 'Marse Robert' were members of the 'Lee's Lieutenants' living historian group.

Among the history programs presented was an inspiring appearance by the "Voices of Freedom" chorale group, composed of elementary school students from the Hampton Roads/Norfolk, VA area, portraying in words and song the stories of African-American sailors who served in the Union Navy during the Civil War.

Some of the members from the Round Table seen in attendance were Jenee Linder, Debbie and Mark Whitenton, Jim Lewis, Dan Paterson, Drew Pallo, Ed Wenzel, Blake Myers, Nancy Olds, Sam Laudenslager, Janet Greentree, and, of course, myself. Former member Sonja Hurlburt was also in attendance.



Lee's Lieutenants in attendance the Civil War Day: (l-r) - top - Chris Godart (Gen. Richard Ewell) and Mark Whitenton (Gen. Joseph Johnston); bottom: Richard Miller (Gen. E. Porter Alexander) and Dave Meisky (Gen. "Extra Billy" Smith)

Photo by Janet Greentree



Left to right: Mark Whitenton, Janet Greentree, Al Stone as Gen. Robert E. Lee, shaking hands with Gen. Ulysses S. Grant portrayed by Brian Withrow, and Gwen Wytenbach.

Photo by Janet Greentree

(Photos continued on next page)

Civil War Day – (con't from page 12)



"Voices of Freedom" chorale group, composed of elementary school students from the Hampton Roads/Norfolk, VA area, portraying in words and song the stories of African-American sailors who served in the Union Navy during the Civil War.

Photo by Gwen Wytenbach.



Blake Myers is at front and (not) center for all who had questions about the Bull Run Civil War Round Table.

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis.



U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln (Don Mullen), left, warmly shakes hands with Conf. Pres. Jeff Davis (David Walker).

Photo by Janet Greentree



Manning the BRCWRT informational table were (left to right): Greg Wilson, Blake Myers, Ed Wenzel, Sam Laudenslager, and Jim Lewis.

Photo courtesy of Jim Lewis

Gettysburg Civil War Battle Reenactment

July 1-3 2017

The Gettysburg Anniversary Committee is pleased to announce the military command for the 2017 (154th) & 2018 (155th) National Gettysburg Anniversary Civil War Reenactments. Command has been accepted by Gen. (USA) Darrell Markijohn, who will lead the U. S. Volunteers, and Gen. (CSA) Tim Perry, to lead the Army of No. Virginia.

The Gettysburg 154th on July 1, 2, & 3 will be at the Gettysburg Movie Site (Yingling Farm) next to the Historic Sachs Mill Covered Bridge overlooking the Roundtops. This smaller event footprint has been a success with reenactors and visitors the past two years, with beautiful views and close proximity to battlefield, camps, sutlers and parking. Some exciting changes are in the wind for the Gettysburg National 155th Reenactment at the Redding Site on July 6, 7 & 8, 2018. We anticipate announcing more details on Remembrance Day weekend.

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

will continue to offer for sale Ed Wenzel's Chronology of the Civil War of Fairfax County. This book is the perfect gift for the Civil War enthusiast on your shopping list. Six years in the making, I believe it is the greatest Fairfax County Civil War reference book ever written, or that ever will be written. You can purchase the book at the meetings or online. . Ed Bearss wrote the Foreword and said this book is a "gold mine of information...." The BRCWRT 25th anniversary

book will also be on sale at the meeting and on the Web site - another great gift idea! Again, Happy 26th Anniversary BRCWRT, and as the years move forward, we will be here bringing you the best Civil War lectures, tours, events and newsletters in the region, with preservation and education as a solid part of our mission!

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

McLean's Ford – (con't from page 4)

As the fighting continued along Bull Run, a Confederate horse artillery battery commanded by Capt. James A. Breathed arrived and placed what Mott described as "...a very sharp and accurate fire" on his brigade. Some time elapsed before Union artillery went into action against Breathed's battery, but soon the counter battery proved effective, inflicting casualties on Breathed's Redlegs.

The rest of the afternoon proved to be a stand-off; Mott's brigade maintained its defensive posture, while Fitzhugh Lee's cavalymen continued to fire on Union forces across Bull Run. The action lasted until about 4:30 p.m., when the Confederate forces withdrew and fell back to less

vulnerable terrain.

Despite heavy artillery and rifle fire from both sides, casualties were relatively light. Union infantry casualties totaled 29; Union artillery losses are unknown. No accurate accounting of Confederate casualties exists, as they were included in the total casualties incurred by the Army of Northern Virginia in the Bristoe Campaign. However, while Confederate cavalry losses were assessed as light, casualties in Maj. Breathed's horse artillery battery were considered heavy.

Next month – read about the soldier/artist, who drew the 1863 pencil sketch of the McLean's Ford Redoubt.

Book Corner – (con't from page 9)

Nor does Robertson ignore Hill's failings. Hill was quick to perceive a slight and clashed with superiors, notably Jackson. His feud with Jackson was marred by petty bickering over orders and performance. Such behavior is unattractive, particularly in someone of high rank, and always harmful to the mission.

Battlefield deficiencies were displayed, principally at Fredericksburg and Bristoe Station. Robertson's interpretations will be useful as we walk those battlefields and attempt to understand Hill's command decisions. Would you have placed troops to cover that swampy, wooded gap at Fredericksburg? In haste to catch vulnerable Union troops at Bristoe Station, Hill failed to reconnoiter ahead. A sizable Union force was concealed on his flank and did serious damage. Did overconfidence make him reckless?

Hill was back at his tactical best at Petersburg, but his health was declining rapidly. By April 1865,

he could barely mount a horse. Historians have long concluded Hill contracted gonorrhea while on furlough from West Point in 1844, at age 19, but others have questioned this. Robertson, however, enlisted a team of medical doctors to review available evidence and they support that prevalent diagnosis. Regardless, Hill was severely debilitated for considerable periods during the war and it affected his generalship at crucial moments.

If effective combat leadership cannot be taught, it can certainly be recognized, and A.P. Hill embodied it in idealized form. Despite a great effort, even Jim Robertson cannot quite define it. We will have to keep searching.

Until next time, keep reading.

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

The Photographer

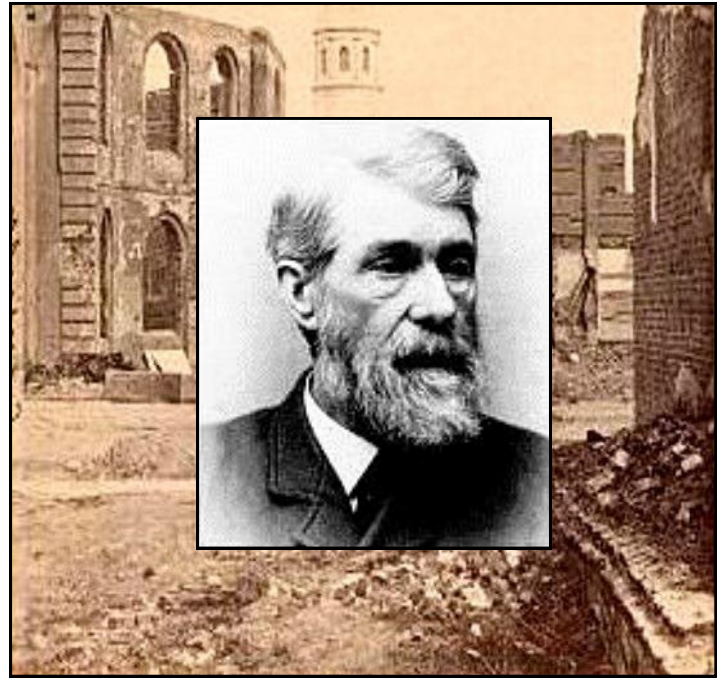
by Karl Reiner

In early March 1862, Union scouts began to pick up indications of a massive Confederate troop movement. On March 11, Union Major General George B. McClellan personally inspected the Rebel positions around Centreville and confirmed that Gen. Joseph Johnston's army had abandoned the fortification line and had withdrawn from the area. As Union troops occupied the vacant Confederate positions, curious civilians and newspaper reporters rushed out from Washington to see the fearsome Rebel defenses and winter encampment sites firsthand.

Among them was George N. Barnard, a photographer. As one of the pioneers in the new field of photography, he had opened a daguerreotype studio in Oswego, New York, and established a nationally known reputation for the quality of his portraits. He later went to work for Matthew Brady's studio in New York City, eventually becoming one of the 22 photographers Brady sent into the field to record the Civil War. Along with Timothy O'Sullivan, John Reekie and Alexander Gardner, Barnard photo-documented the war's early stages for Brady's organization. It was at a time when Brady took credit for all the photographs produced by his employees. Since Barnard worked in Northern Virginia in 1861 and 1862, many of the photos taken in the Centreville and Manassas region and attributed to Brady were actually photographed by George Barnard.

Later in the war after leaving Brady's firm, Barnard became the photographer for Gen. William T. Sherman, accompanying the army on its march through Georgia. Barnard's 1866 publication titled: "Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign," is considered to be a masterwork of early American photo publishing. It was also extremely expensive, selling for \$100 a copy in its early editions.

Barnard was working in Chicago when the great fire destroyed his studio in October 1871. He quickly obtained new supplies and photographed the city's smoking ruins, documenting the disaster. He then moved to the South, operating a studio in Charleston, South Carolina from 1873 to 1880. After moving north again, he worked as the spokesman for the new



George N. Barnard, the photographer, and background photo: "Ruins of Central and Secession Hall, and St. Philips church in the centre of the picture, Charleston, S.C."

line of photographic supplies being manufactured by the inventor, George Eastman.

Although he traveled with armies and photographed the destruction of war, George Barnard was a gentle and modest man. He spent his last years residing at his son-in-law's farm, taking pictures of school children, friends and neighbors. He died in 1902 at the age of 82 and was buried in a quiet country cemetery in Cedarvale, New York. In 1964, the Onondaga County Historical Society placed a marker on his grave commemorating his role in the development of early photography.

Today, originals of Barnard's Civil War work command prices ranging from \$800 to \$4,000, depending on the subject matter. His renowned photographs hang in the collections of many museums, including the Getty. The man who took pictures in Centreville in March 1862 deserves to be remembered for his skill in using the cumbersome cameras of his time. Not only did he leave us a photographic record of the Civil War, he helped make photography what it is today.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

P.O. Box 2147

Centreville, VA 20122

2017 Bull Run Civil War Round Table — MEMBERSHIP FORM

We are delighted that you are interested in joining our organization and look forward to seeing you at our next meeting and at our upcoming events!

Annual dues are:

Individual—\$20. Family—\$25. Student (age 22 and under)—FREE.

Make checks payable to: BRCWRT (Bull Run Civil War Round Table). This form may be given to the Treasurer at the General Membership meeting, or mail it to:

Mark Knowles, BRCWRT Treasurer, 169 Applegate Drive, Sterling, VA 20164

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