



The Newsletter of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table — Vol. XXXIII, Issue 4, APRIL 2026

**HISTORIAN AND REENACTOR
DR. CURT FIELDS SPEAKS ON
"LIVE FROM APPOMATTOX WITH
GENERAL GRANT AND FRIENDS"
AT THE APRIL 9th,
2026 MEMBERSHIP MEETING
(VIRTUAL ONLY)**

By Mark Trbovich

BRCWRT members will be treated to an informative and entertaining presentation by Dr. Curt Fields as he portrays General Ulysses S. Grant. Dr. Fields, a retired educator from Collierville, Tennessee, has cultivated the persona of General Grant to the extent that he is now considered the preeminent living historian portraying Grant. Get ready to see a re-enactor renowned from coast to coast who is always in high demand. Dr. Fields is the National Park Service's representative for General U. S. Grant. He has portrayed the commanding general of the Union Army in films, posters, and re-enactments.

Dr. Fields has bachelor and master's degrees in Education from the University of Memphis, Tennessee. He later earned a second master's degree in Secondary Education and a Ph.D. in Educational Administration and Curriculum from Michigan State University, among his other academic achievements. He was selected to portray General Grant at the 150th anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, in 2015. He was featured as General Grant, and as a Grant authority, in the Discovery Channel three-part documentary series "How Booze Built

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

THURSDAY, April 9, 2026

**7 P.M. Streamed on Zoom &
Facebook Live**

GUEST SPEAKER:

Dr. Curt Fields

TOPIC:

**"LIVE from Appomattox with
General Grant & Friends"**

America." He is the same height and body style as General Grant, represents a true-to-life image of the man as he would have looked. He researches extensively in order to share an accurate portrayal. His presentations are in first person, quoting from General Grant's memoirs, articles, and letters, statements he made in interviews, and first-person accounts of people who knew the General or were with him and witnessed him during events.

Dr. Fields will be joined on Zoom from Appomattox by several other reenactors portraying figures associated with General Grant.

REMINDER: this meeting will be completely virtual - there will be NO physical presence at the County Library. Join us either on Zoom or on Facebook Live from our page. Links will be sent out this week.

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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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UPCOMING MEETINGS

April 9 Dr. Curt Fields - "LIVE From Appomattox with Gen. Grant and Friends"

May 14 Rich Condon - "Emancipation in the Department of the South"

June 18 Patrick Falci - "30th Anniversary of the Making of the Gettysburg Movie"

July 9 Scott Mingus - "Human Interest Stories from the Gettysburg Campaign"

August 13 Frank O'Reilly - "Last Days of Stonewall Jackson"

September 10 Bill Backus - "Opening Manassas: The Iron Brigade, Stonewall Jackson, and the Battle of Brawner Farm, 28 August 1862"

October 8 Bryan Cheeseboro - "Early Days of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, from Fort Sumter to 1st Bull Run"

November 19 Lisa Samia - "Nameless & Faceless of Manassas and Gettysburg"

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THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By **Melissa A. Winn**

Photos: **Janet Greentree**

April offers us a rare opportunity to step directly into one of the most pivotal moments in American history. It marks the beginning of the Civil War and in 1865, marks the end, including the shocking assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

I am thrilled to invite you to our April 9 membership meeting on Zoom and Facebook LIVE, where we will mark the anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appomattox with a truly special program.

On this historic date, we welcome two distinguished living historians portraying Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee — brought to life by Dr. Curt Fields and Thomas Jessee. Appearing LIVE from Appomattox, they will guide us through the events, decisions, and emotions surrounding that defining day in 1865.

Few moments better capture the complexity of the Civil War than the meeting between Grant and Lee. It was a moment not only of military conclusion, but of profound humanity, dignity, and the first steps toward reconciliation. To experience it through the voices of those who have dedicated themselves to interpreting these figures is something truly extraordinary.

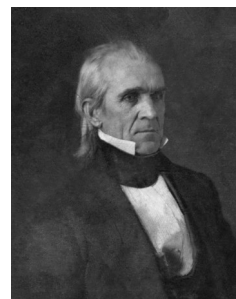
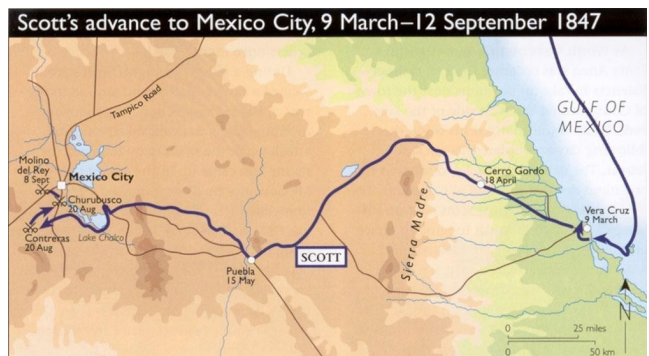
This program is especially meaningful as we gather on the very anniversary of surrender — April 9. I encourage you to bring a guest and share in this unique commemoration. Programs like this remind us why we gather — to connect with history in ways that educate, inspire, and resonate.

I look forward to seeing you there online! Huzzah!

Reminder: our April meeting will be held via Zoom and Facebook Live, but NOT at the Library. We'll be Zooming in Dr. Curt Fields as General U. S. Grant from Appomattox; he will be joined by several friends. Please join us on April 9 at 7 p.m. on Facebook Live or Zoom at:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/2687375206?omn=88103101607>

Our March speaker, Tim Duskin, gave us a tutorial in the Mexican War, as it related to the development of future Civil War leaders.



James K. Polk



Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

IMAGE OF THE MONTH

Dr. Charles Leale emerged as a hero of the Lincoln assassination crisis by being the first doctor to treat the wounded President. Leale was born on March 26, 1842.

Though only 23 years old, Leale was one of many Army surgeons working at the Armory Square military hospital in Washington D.C. Leale saw President Abraham Lincoln give his final speech on April 11, 1865. The speech so impressed Leale that he followed Lincoln to Ford's Theatre three days later.

When John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in the third act of the play, Leale rushed to the President's box. He examined the President's bullet wound and realized that Lincoln had only hours to live. By removing a blood clot at the entrance wound, Leale relieved the intracranial pressure inside Lincoln's skull.

With the help of two other doctors, Leale moved the President across the street to the nearby Petersen House, where he stayed by Lincoln's bedside for the next nine hours. Leale was holding Lincoln's hand when the President died at 7:22 the next morning.



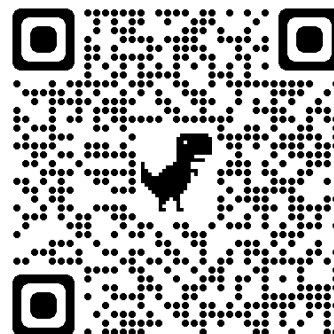
[Credit: Ford's Theatre National Historic Site]

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 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 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 also accept donated Civil War prints to auction for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund.) We 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 2026-2027 Program of Events

| Date | Event |
|--------------------|---|
| April 9, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Dr. Curt Fields - "LIVE from Appomattox with General U. S. Grant and Friends" (virtual meeting: Zoom and Facebook Live ONLY) |
| May 14, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Rich Condon - "Emancipation in the Department of The South" |
| June 13, 2026 | Spring Tour 2: "Harpers Ferry: Bolivar Heights Battleground & Kennedy Farm" Tour leader Kevin Pawlak (rain date June 20) |
| June 18, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Patrick Falci - "30th Anniversary of the Making of the Gettysburg Movie" |
| July 9, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Scott Minging - "Human Interest Stories from the Gettysburg Campaign" |
| August 13, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Frank O'Reilly - "Last Days of Stonewall Jackson" |
| September 10, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Bill Backus - "Opening Manassas: The Iron Brigade, Stonewall Jackson, and the Battle of Brawner Farm, 28 August 1862" |
| October 8, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Bryan Cheeseboro - "The Early Days of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, from Fort Sumter to 1st Bull Run" |
| October 17, 2026 | Fall Tour: "Civil War Alexandria (AM) / Fort Ward (PM)" Tour leaders Don Hakenson and Chuck Mauro (rain date October 24) |
| November 19, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Lisa Samia - "Nameless and Faceless of Manassas And Gettysburg" |
| December 10, 2026 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Jonathan Jones - "Opium Slavery: Civil War Veterans And America's First Opioid Crisis" |
| January 14, 2027 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Jared Peatman - "Hell of a Regiment: The 20th Maine" |
| February 11, 2027 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Edward J. Hagerty - "Soldier of the South: Lieutenant General Richard H Anderson at War and Peace" |
| March 11, 2027 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Theodore Savas - "Handshakes, Gambling, & Gunpowder: How George W. Rains and Jefferson Davis Changed the Course of the Civil War" |
| April 8, 2027 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: TBD - |
| May 13, 2027 | Monthly Meeting Speaker: Dean Calbreath - "The Sergeant: Nicholas Said, a Union Army Sergeant" |

Monthly Meetings in "Black" [Tours/Field Trips & Special RT Events in "Red"](#) [County or outside sponsored events in "Green"](#)



PRESERVATION CORNER

By Blake Myers

Photos by Blake Myers
unless otherwise noted



Greetings BRCWRT Members and Friends - This edition of *Preservation Corner* provides an update on the Prince William Digital Gateway (PWDG).

Prince William Digital Gateway (PWDG)

As readers will recall two lawsuits challenged the Prince William Board of County Supervisors' (PW BOCS) December 12-13, 2023 approval of three rezoning applications for the PWDG. The applications changed the zoning of land parcels of about 1,700 acres along Pageland Lane from Rural/Agricultural to Industrial/Technical, allowing up to 37 data centers along the Pageland Lane corridor and directly adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park and Conway Robinson State Forest.



Rendering of proposed PWDG Data Center Campus depicting data center site schematics in relation to adjacent historic sites

The lawsuits filed by the American Battlefield Trust (ABT) and the Coalition to Protect Prince William County, and by the Oak Valley Homeowners Association (HOA) assert that the process used by the PW BOCS to inform PWC residents of the scheduled public hearing and the substance of the rezoning applications was not compliant with the applicable Virginia law and PWC zoning ordinance. The requirement is for public hearings to be advertised twice over a two-week period and placed no fewer than six days apart and not less than five days before the public hearing.

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PRESERVATION CORNER

The ABT lawsuit was dismissed at a demurrer hearing, ruling that the advertisement of the Board’s meeting was indeed defective, but that it complied with the “savings” provisions of applicable laws pertaining to the notice. ABT appealed that ruling. The Oak Valley HOA lawsuit’s hearing denied a request to dismiss the case, ruling that the plaintiffs had “standing” to proceed, and ruled that the advertised notices provided by the County did not comply with the applicable Virginia Code or PWC Zoning Ordinance, that the plans, ordinances and amendments referenced by the advertised notices were not made available to the public, and that the Board of Supervisors approval of the Rezoning Applications was void. The PW BOCS and its co-defendants Compass and QTS appealed that ruling.

The Virginia Court of Appeals ruled to stay the decision by Prince William Circuit Court, which had voided the rezonings, allowing pre-construction work that included planning for Pageland Lane upgrades and a promised trail network, and coordinating with utility (power, water, etc.) providers in planning for extending service to the Pageland Lane area to resume. Currently no utility infrastructure (power, water, gas) needed to support any industrial development currently exists in the Pageland Lane area. The Court also agreed to expedite the appeals and to consolidate the appeals of the two lawsuits.

A Virginia Court of Appeals three-judge panel heard the appeals on February 24, 2026, and on March 31, 2026, unanimously ruled in favor of the Oak Valley HOA and the ABT in the two lawsuits. The impact of the Court of Appeals ruling and the project’s fate are unclear, as the Oak Valley ruling voided the PWC BOCS rezoning decisions and the ABT ruling dismissed the case, and it is not known if PWC or developer-defendants Compass and QTS will pursue a further appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court. Stay tuned to see whether, when, and how these cases move forward in the appeals process.

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 Committee

TIRED OF THE COLD?

How does California in May sound?

The 3rd Annual Central Coast Conference will be held in Monterey from May 1st to 3rd. It will feature a roster of expert historians presenting on the general theme of “Seldom Heard History of the Civil War Era”. You can read all about it here:

<https://whtours.org/seldom-heard-history-2026.html>

The organizers are offering special discounts for members of Civil War Round Tables. For details, email David Woodbury at: civilwarforum@mac.com

AFTER ACTION REPORT - WOLF RUN SHOALS TOUR

By Jim Lewis

As it was some 6 years and one week ago, when Brian McEnany and I co-conducted BRCWRT's last tour here, the weather on this tour was also spectacular and invigorated 20 tour attendees to learn about and clearly view the fascinating history that is associated with Wolf Run Shoals.

Everyone gathered at the end of today's Wolf Run Shoals Road, where the Civil War Trails marker (that Brian and I authored) is situated. After a brief overview of the tour, some much needed context was provided about the importance of this route and its association with two country-defining military campaigns; Yorktown (Revolutionary War) and Gettysburg (Civil War).



Gathering at the end of Wolf Run Shoals Rd.



Current view of Old Colchester Rd. approaching its old Ferry Landing



The marker designates this path as the "Washington-Rochambeau Wagon Road, September 27, 1781"

On September 10, 1781, George Washington met with French General Rochambeau at Mount Vernon regarding the need to expedite the combined "allied" French and American army's "rapid advance" to Yorktown, as French Admiral de Grasse had communicated he had a limited amount of time to support the effort. Washington ordered this portion of the route improved south through Dumfries, eventually becoming known as the Washington-Rochambeau Wagon Route. The reason: the cattle and wagons supporting the army were too heavy for the ferry boat at Colchester, seven miles downstream. Hence, 285 Prince William County and Fairfax County militia men under Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, would labor under "severe duty" to accomplish the task.

On September 27, 1781 (just 17 days later and one day before the Siege of Yorktown would begin), the route was used to transport some 2,100 large animals ("hamburgers on the hoof") and 220 heavy wagons being pulled by 800 oxen. In honor of this movement, the tour group was requested to emit cattle sounds as they descended the hillside and did so in spectacular fashion. The ambiance was just perfect. After the siege, the Continental Army returned north, as the French went into winter encampment in and near Williamsburg. In July of 1782

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WOLF RUN SHOALS

they would return north via this route, including their artillery.

There is no better description of the shoals than a soldier's quote during the American Civil War: "50-60 yards across (Occoquan River) and 1-2 ft. deep, the bottom covered with loose rocks and stones. Three isles at mid-stream assisted in making the river fordable." The Alexandria Water Company built successively higher dams (1950 & 1957) that created today's reservoir. The portion of the waterway below the lower dam (their 1st) still reflects the original Occoquan River (lower right in the photo).



Aerial photo of both dams on the Occoquan Reservoir



Gen. Edwin H. Stoughton

Early in the American Civil War, the Occoquan River was the de facto Mason-Dixon line, with Union forces encamping in Fairfax County and the Confederates in Prince William County. In December 1862, the Union 11th and 12th Corps used the WRS route to support the Union's AOP at the Battle of Fredericksburg. Meanwhile, the 2nd Vermont Infantry Brigade (12th - 16th regiments), all 9-month recruits, which was organized after the disastrous results of the Peninsula Campaign, moved to Fairfax Courthouse, under BG Edwin Stoughton.

The following month, January 1863, VT's 12th & 13th Regt's, plus the 2nd Connecticut Light Artillery Battery, were ordered to Wolf Run Shoals. Bitterly cold, they were happy to leave Fairfax Court House as it was considered unhealthy. As the 13th VT arrived at WRS, they had already lost 9 men to disease. The grounds were frozen, forcing the construction of "winterized" huts (log walls with split trees and branches for the flooring and A-shaped canvas tents over their heads).

Fortuitously, in February 1863, LTC Roswell Farnham, 12th VT Regt, Co. K., sketched the area. The primary encampment area for both regiments was situated just east of WRS Road. Various other companies were spread throughout the area.

Two-thirds of the men here were devoted to picketing the banks of the Occoquan River. The other third rested or corduroyed WRS Road up to Fairfax Station, where supplies were acquired via the O&A RR for the encampment.



2nd VT BDE, 12th Regt primary encampment near WRS

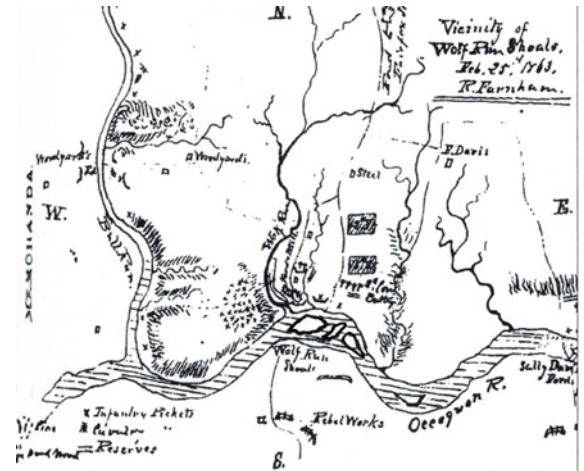
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WOLF RUN SHOALS

The 2nd Connecticut Light Artillery Battery was outfitted with 6 guns (4 James Rifles and 2 12 lb. howitzers). The primary artillery position (below) contained 4 pieces with caissons and was situated east of today's WRS Road on a ridge, smartly overlooking both the road and ford. Two more pieces were positioned on top of another ridge.



The primary artillery position with caissons and 13th Regt, Co. A in support on the embankment.



LTC Farnham's sketch map

including strategic positions such as Union Mills, Warrenton Junction, and Catlett and Bristoe Railroad Stations. In early April, 2nd VT HQs was moved to Union Mills, under General George Stannard.

Mosby's raid on Fairfax Courthouse on March 9, 1863, had a profound effect on Union leadership. Hence, the protection of Washington was upgraded as its outer defenses were pushed out and the early-warning line (mostly cavalry) was also strengthened with additional infantry units. 2nd VT HQs and its remaining regiments were also moved to various locations up and down the Occoquan River,



General George Stannard

Expanding on the sickness at the time, I relayed a personal interest story about 2nd Lt. Carmi Marsh, 13th VT, who too had become sick at Fairfax C.H. in December 1862. Near death, Carmi's doctor suggested a better environment. Hence, a local nurse, Mary Willcoxon, was secured, who nursed him back to health at her house ("Quailwood"), while fending off numerous visits from local partisans who had heard a union officer was in her presence. Eventually, Carmi grew stronger, but was deemed "not fit" for active duty. He therefore resigned his commission and returned to Vermont, where he became a successful businessman.



Mary Willcoxon with her son, William (L)

2nd Lt. Carmi Marsh 2nd VT, 13th Regt (R)

In the late 1890s, Carmi returned to Washington on business and tried to find Mary. Quailwood was empty, yet Carmi was determined to find her. He finally located her in Manassas, now twice widowed and having a

(cont on page 11)

WOLF RUN SHOALS

rough time financially. After a very emotional reunion, Carmi began sending her money every quarter and visiting periodically. In 1902, Mary sickened and a neighbor notified Carmi. He came south for the last time and took care of Mary's medical and funeral expenses. Letters later stated that Mary had felt blessed that Carmi had come into her life. Quailwood has been preserved and can still be seen just off WRS Road (1.8 mile from where our tour began).



Current photo of "Quailwood"



Crossing (not so dry) Dry Run



On Ford's Mill Rd. towards his mill

After walking down a portion of the Washington-Rochambeau Wagon Route, the group turned towards another ridge on the right (west), where a number of the 2nd VT BDE traces still exist. After crossing Dry Run (not so dry at the time of our tour) we ascended a path up the ridge. Along the way, the group was asked to look around and see if they could see anything "unnatural." Nothing was spotted, so we continued on with our trek.

Arriving on top of the ridge, we turned left (south) onto old Ford's Mill Road towards where Ford's Mill used to be located. Edward Ford, Jr. was the owner of a grist and sawmill plus 500 acres of farmland during the American Civil War. Accounts from soldiers mentioned taking lumber from the mill to build huts and boats. Union troops reportedly burned the mill sometime in 1863.

Along the way, we visited a small graveyard on top of the ridge that is purported to hold the remains of enslaved people who labored on Edward Ford, Jr.'s farm and at the mill. The larger of each grave's two stones indicates the head to the west, typical of enslaved burial grounds of the era. The 1860 Census recorded that Ford held 33 enslaved people.

While here at the burial ground, we also came across sawmill machinery remnants, obviously associated with the mill. Further investigation has identified the parts as gear bars, as merchandised in the "George Page & Co.'s Tool Descriptive Catalogue," published in 1879. A bevel gear used to be present in the immediate area, but has since been thrown into a nearby ravine.

A brisk descent back down to Ford's Mill Road led the group to the remains of the Miller family's home, which used to provide a panorama view of the mill and shoals crossing the Occoquan River. Nearby are the remains of a detached structure, possibly a root cellar.



Enslaved Burial Ground at Ford's Mill

(cont on page 12)

WOLF RUN SHOALS

Several in the group noted clumps of beautiful flowers that were rather prominent near the house. They were daffodils, and what’s interesting about their presence is that they are indicative of human activity, since they are not indigenous to the area.

The group continued their relatively short “off road” trek down to an overlook, near an inlet (result of the reservoir) and close to where old Ford’s Mill Road broaches today’s reservoir. There, we viewed a sign placed by noted PWC preservationist Bill Olson, stating **“Ford’s Mill – 60-ft. out underwater”**. Bill said several years ago that during a severe drought, he was able to actually see the top of the mill from his pontoon boat.



Sawmill gear bars



Remnant of the Miller’s house



Remnant of a nearby outbuilding



Marker noting Ford’s Mill location

Bill, who died in 2023, just so happened to live right across today’s reservoir in PWC. Since our tour group was Fairfax County bound, I shared a photo that I took several years ago when I visited him. Amazingly, the continuation of the Washington-Rochambeau Wagon Route in PWC traveled right by his house. If one follows it, you will eventually come upon a historical marker stating that this was the famous Revolutionary War wagon route in 1781.



Continuation of the Washington-Rochambeau Wagon Route in PWC

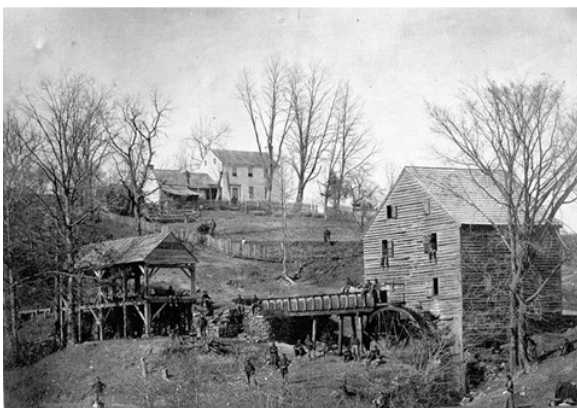


Photo of the ridge, from behind Ford’s Mill
c. 1863

While at the overlook, I asked the group to turn around and look up the ridge from where we had just descended. I held up a period photo that time-traveled everyone back to the Civil War years in 1863.

Obviously taken from behind the mill where the largest shoal would have been situated and Ford’s Mill Road joined WRS Road, the photo shows the miller’s house (upper middle) and the

(cont on page 13)

WOLF RUN SHOALS

detached grist mill structure (far right). The sawmill (lower left) was water powered by Wolf Run. Looking closely at the photo, one can see a number of Union soldiers (probably pickets) below the wooden mill race that fed the gristmill's waterwheel.

After returning to the top of the ridge and heading north on Ford's Mill Road, we veered off just a bit onto the eastern portion of the ridge. There, we came across a tour highlight, which is a structure that is purported to be a Crimean Oven (aka California Oven/Furnace). Having derived its name from the cold winters associated with the Crimean War (1853-56), it was actually built to warm hospital tents (up to 3 could be daisy-chained) as the soldiers recovered from diseases in the camp.



Crimean Oven



A portion of the 150-ft. trench



2nd gun position of the 2nd CT Artillery

The group continued north and came across a still pristine 150-ft. long Union earthen trench line that wrapped around the ridge. Standing near the center of the line, one could easily see why it was located at that position

in order to protect the nearby company camp sites and the placement of the other two 2nd Connecticut Light Artillery Battery guns further up the ridge.

Some 50 yards behind the trench line were the 2 additional guns of the 2nd Connecticut Artillery, which were positioned behind a raised earthen berm. The fire of the primary guns on the ridge at the end of Wolf Run Shoals Road and these two guns provided a perfect crossfire effect over the ford itself.

A little further up the ridge, I pointed out the numerous distinct depressions in the ground where the hut and tent sites of 2 companies of soldiers from the 2nd VT were positioned. As photos of these depressions are almost impossible to decipher with a camera lens, the photo on the right is one that I took earlier this year with some light snow that accentuated the depressions. The depressions eventually became lined up side by side, to form a "company street." Tents were "stockaded" with a couple of logs and canvas was draped over a ridge pole, carried by the soldiers, forming "pup" tents. Numerous rocks near the depressions were likely used for chimneys to keep the soldiers warm. Period photos supported this discussion.



Hut and tent sites "Winter photo"

(cont on page 14)

WOLF RUN SHOALS

I then led the group down to an old forest road that led to Dry Run once again. Just before we got to the run, I asked everyone to look right and had a good friend, Blane Amphor, hold up an enlarged laminated photo (right). This is exactly where Company B, 12th VT Regt encamped. The dead giveaways are the large rocks behind the tents (lower right) and the large tent behind them. The rocks are still there today and I showed the group a photo of the unnaturally flattened area where the tent had been situated.



Co. B., 12th VT Regt encampment area



Fording (not so dry) Dry Run

Trails marker at our gathering location. There, I passed out some much needed and well-deserved “liquid refreshments” and proceeded to discuss WRS’s association with its 2nd country-defining military campaign, i.e., the Gettysburg Campaign. This is the route that Hooker’s AOP Right Wing (including Hooker and his staff) traveled in June 1863 on their way trying to locate and catch up with Gen. Lee and his ANV. Heat, dust, and exhaustion took a serious toll as many died on the march. By the time they got here, they were really suffering. Mark Knowles (portraying 2nd Lt. Tully McCrea, II Corps) astutely read a quote of his affirming the onerous conditions they had to endure. It was so bad that reveille the next morning was delayed so the troops had time to bathe in the river, before being chased out by snakes.



Tour guide pontificating about Wolf Run Shoals association with the Gettysburg Campaign

On June 25, the entire 2nd VT BDE was ordered to join the AOP (3rd BDE, 3rd Div, 1st Corps), which left WRS unguarded. On June 27, J.E.B. Stuart and his command, which had been forced to take a circuitous route on his ride to meet Lee in Pennsylvania, crossed WRS in the early morning. Ironically, if the 2nd VT had not been ordered out, it’s likely that his trek would have been even further delayed. Even more amazing is the exact same scenario played out later that night as the Union pickets had also been ordered off the Potomac River, enabling Stuart to cross there too.

(cont on page 15)

WOLF RUN SHOALS

Several folks inquired about the 2nd VT BDE's performance at Gettysburg. Stannard's BDE was ordered by Gen. John Newton (1st Corps) to charge the left flank of Gen. George Pickett's troops as they advanced on their way to the angle (left-center of the Union line). They inflicted severe casualties on the Confederate regiments and forced some to redeploy, covering their right flank. Three years later, Gen. George Meade (Union Commander AOP at Gettysburg) would say, "*...there was no individual body of men who rendered greater service at a critical moment than the comparatively raw troops commanded by Gen. Stannard.*" They would also participate in following Lee's retreat after Gettysburg and all 5 regiments would muster out by August 10, 1863.



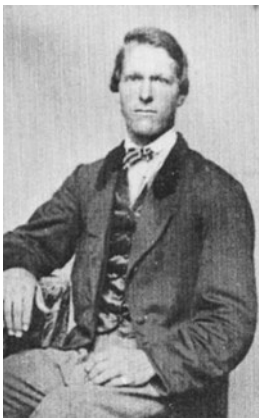
General J.E.B Stuart



Gen. Stannard atop the
Vermont State Monument
on Hancock Ave.
(Gettysburg)

Finally, on April 10, 1865, still active and unaware of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Mosby Ranger's Co. D & H intended to capture a train hauling wood at Burke Train Station. While resting, they were attacked by the 8th Illinois Cavalry at Arundel Tavern, just up the road at today's intersection of Clifton and Ox Roads. After a major scuffle, it led to a re-treating fight that passed by here with the IL Cavalry giving up the chase down at the shoals, deciding not to pursue the Rangers beyond the shoals. This action was the last fight of the American Civil War in Northern Virginia.

Today's Arundel Tavern



Wellington Fairfax
PVT, 43rd BN, Co. H

Before leaving our gathering site, I pointed out where the Fairfax-Buckley Family Cemetery lay just up the road and where Wellington Fairfax, a descendant of Thomas 6th Lord Fairfax, is interred. He and his family lived in a still existent farmhouse on WRS Road. He was a Mosby Ranger and was involved in the April 10, 1865 action.

The picturesque house located at the end of WRS Road, and in shabby shape right now, was the second Wellington Fairfax house. He and his expanding family moved into this dwelling after the Civil War. So it too is a historic house, among several others on WRS Road.

(cont on page 16)

WOLF RUN SHOALS

The tour was now concluded and everyone was ready for a bountiful Mexican feast at Los Toltecos of Fairfax Restaurant, when we received some very sad news. We were informed that we had sustained a couple of casualties along the way. Milton Gordon, a good friend and noted tour guide associated with the Loudoun Museum, informed us that he had incurred a “blowout” of biblical proportions with not one, but both of his shoes. The rigors of the tour, as advertised, had indeed come to fruition. A short prayer was said and Milton proceeded to take them home (Leesburg) to be laid to rest, replete with all due military honors. In that spirit, it was a fitting end to a great day for what was billed as “The Best Kept Historical Secret in Fairfax County!” Most everyone agreed.



One of the “casualties”



Those who dared to take the tour and survived to talk about it

Images/Photos courtesy of Jim Lewis, Blake Myers, Milton Gordon, Don Hakenson, Chuck Mauro, Historic Prince William, Clifton Historical Preservation Committee, Vermont Historical Society, Library of Congress, Daily Observations from the Civil War, and Find A Grave

REMEMBERING E. B. VANDIVER

By Don Richardson

A long-time member of the Bull Run Civil War Round Table, Edgar Bishop Vandiver III passed away on March 15, 2026, at the age of 87. Eleven Round Table members attended his funeral on March 25th: Mark Knowles, Gwen Wyttenbach, Janet Greentree, Joe Young, Alan Day, Brian McEnany and his wife, Ed Wenzel, Jim Lewis, and Pam Ungar and her husband. Brian McEnany spoke during the service, and the following paragraphs are taken from his prepared remarks:

For the past 15 years or so, Van and I have been members of the 370-member strong Bull Run Civil War Round Table in Centreville, VA. (I found out that he also joined a Revolutionary War Round Table but I can't tell you anything about that one.) The BRCWRT brings together those who wish to expand and share their knowledge of the Civil War through lectures, research, field trips and active participation in the preservation of Civil War sites.

Van was an active member of the Round Table. Over time, he researched and presented lectures to its members on a number of topics, for example the Union naval blockade sites along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Fort Sumter, the James River, and the war in West Virginia. He even took a Civil War history course at NVCC.

He and I soon became At Large Members of the Round Table's Executive Committee (Exec Comm). His ideas about how the organization could be improved were often considered by the Exec Comm. His dry but excellent sense of humor sometimes made the meetings interesting! When Van was Director of CAA, he sponsored tours of Civil War battlefields with the people who worked for him. He frequently made suggestions about new tours the Round Table should investigate.



E. B. Vandiver III

He reviewed my book about the West Point Class of 1862 prior to its publication. Later, my colleague, Jim Lewis, and I asked him to help check out the possible routes and mileage taken by Union forces moving across Northern Virginia. Van and his son took up that task for us. Van was quite vocal about having a miserable time checking out those routes, as he frequently reminded me over the years. Seems that new development changed the locations of the old routes, making it hard to actually pin them down.

Later, when I presented a lecture to the Round Table about Union Early Warning activities during the war, he asked what research I used to construct the warning lines on the map. I got a laugh from the audience when I held up his original sketch with lines and the words that I should research that topic.

(cont on page 18)

E. B. VANDIVER

In 2014-2015, several of us, with Van as an advisor, formed a committee to create a 25-year anniversary history of the Round Table. We met frequently at the Oakton Library to discuss progress, followed by a quick dinner at Famous Dave's restaurant. Van often commented that eating a can of beans might improve our creative inspirations. The subject of those cans resonated well past the completion of that project. Over time, Van and a few of us continued to meet infrequently at Famous Dave's. The Round Table and its members will miss him and I will miss his discussions, his friendship, and his guidance.

Former Round Table President Mark Trbovich worked closely with E. B. on the Exec Comm, and shared his memories:

E. B. Vandiver was a valued member of the BRCWRT for over 30 years. It was a pleasure to know him as a mentor and a friend. He served on the BRCWRT Executive Committee as the 25th Anniversary Committee lead in 2016, and as an At Large Member from 2014-2017. He brought a great deal of personnel management skills to the Exec Comm as a retired US Government manager in various departments. E. B. really brought a stability to our monthly meetings, with help from past work experiences that were invaluable.

He really loved to bring outstanding presentations to our monthly meetings. He spoke at six separate meetings during a 15 year time frame. I recall an extremely wonderful presentation in April 2011 for the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Fort Sumter. For nearly 1 and 1/2 hrs he laid out the bombardment to a large audience that night. He was such a professional and I will miss him dearly. Thank you for all your help during my Presidency as a mentor and that very special 25th Anniversary Commemoration committee which led to an outstanding and unforgettable membership meeting in June 2016.



E. B. with BRCWRT member Pam Ungar

(Photo: Janet Greentree – E. B. wrote an article for her book entitled “So - Who is This Ms. Rebelle Anyway?”)

PRINT FOR SALE AT THE MAY MEMBERSHIP MEETING

At our May 14th Membership Meeting there will be another BRCWRT fundraiser for our Scholarship program by selling a quality Civil War print. We are offering "There Stands Jackson Like A Stone Wall. Rally Behind The Virginians" by the noted historical artist Dick Richardson. (This was supposed to happen at the March meeting, but the weather forced us to go fully virtual that evening.)

The painted scene is right at the point where Jackson's brigade went into its first action against the oncoming Union army that was in pursuit of some of the retreating Confederates at the Battle of First Manassas.

This signed print is 22" x 17", is unframed and is like new. This 1986 print is not offered on eBay, but a copy is advertised on WorthPoint for \$100. However, the Round Table is asking just \$70 for this print, which has been donated by Blake Myers.



"THERE STANDS JACKSON LIKE A STONE WALL. RALLY BEHIND THE VIRGINIANS!"

45th Annual Spring Civil War Mosby Bus Tour

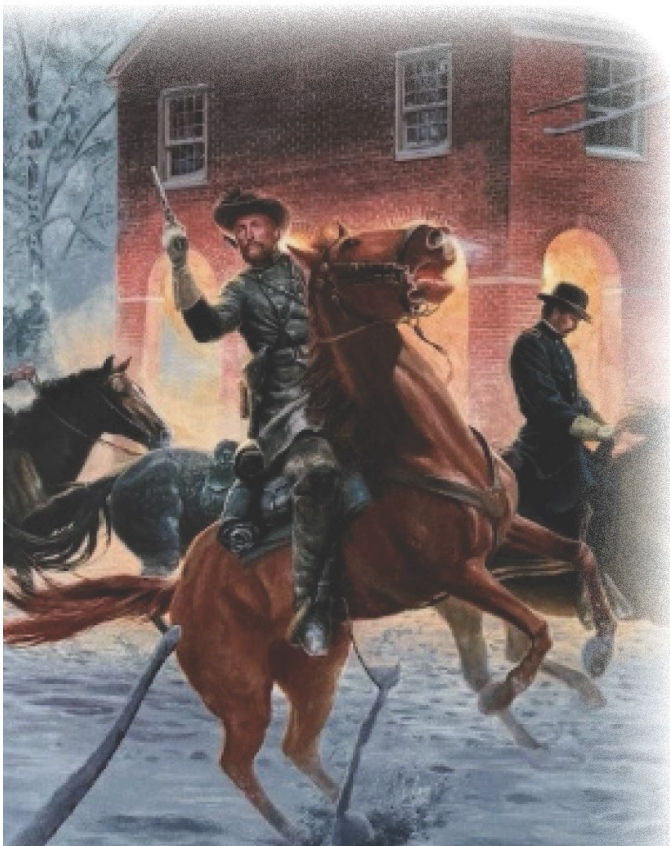
From Raider to Ranger: Mosby and Stuart's Raids in the Winter of 1862

Saturday, May 9, 2026

Sponsored by the Stuart - Mosby Historical Society

Tour Leaders will be
Kevin Pawlak and Rob Orrison

Join us as we follow John S. Mosby on some of his earliest raids. We will cover the Dumfries - Occoquan - Burke Station Raids of 1862 as well as the famous Fairfax Courthouse Raid of 1863. Be a part of the longest-running Mosby tour in the United States!



\$80 members of the Stuart-Mosby
Historical Society

\$90 for non-members

Tour does not include lunch.
Lunch will be on your own.

To sign up contact Rob Orrison
at 703-431-2869 or email
mosbytours@gmail.com
or send your check to Rob Orrison
(make checks payable to Rob) at
7 Westbrook Lane
Stafford, VA 22554.

Venmo: @Robert-Orrison

No refunds after May 1, 2026.

Harpers Ferry “Beyond the Raid” (BRCWRT Caravan Tour)

Saturday, June 13, 2026

(Rain Date Saturday, June 20, 2026)



TOUR STOPS:

- September 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry – Confederate positions at Bolivar Heights, Schoolhouse Ridge and Murphy House.
- Allstadt House – raided by John Brown (time permitting).
- Kennedy Farm and farmhouse – John Brown raid headquarters.
- Harpers Ferry Brewery.

TOUR GUIDE: Kevin Pawlak – Historic Site Manager, PWC Office of Historic Preservation. Member, Bull Run Civil War Round Table.

COST: Up to four passengers per vehicle free with NPS America the Beautiful pass, Harpers Ferry standard or annual vehicle pass, or \$20. No cash accepted.

MAXIMUM ATTENDEES: 25

MEET: 8:00 AM at Centreville Library or self transport. Arrive at Harpers Ferry 9:45. Tour starts at 10:15 AM.

TRANSPORTATION: Caravan from Centreville or self transport to Harpers Ferry main gate parking.

DRESS: Appropriate dress for local weather conditions. Wear comfortable walking shoes, minimal walking required.

LUNCH: 2:15 PM Harpers Ferry Brewery, pizza and beer. Individual tabs. No outside food or beverage allowed.

TOUR DURATION: Approximately 8 hours including lunch and drive from and to Centreville. Arrive back to Centreville at approximately 4:30 PM.

BRCWRT Contact: Gary Haskins – haskins_gary@yahoo.com, 703-850-2108



CIVIL WAR TRAVELS WITH MS. REBELLE

By Janet Greentree

Brigadier General Thomas Welsh, USA

Ms. Rebelle is curious to know how many members have heard of this general. I always like to make them come alive with their families, ancestors, and battles they were in. I have found many generals on the internet (and there have to be pictures), at our meetings when our speakers talk about different generals, and always through the many general's graves I have found. Welsh only survived to 1863 but he is another interesting man in the Civil War.

Thomas Welsh was the third child of four children, born on April 5, 1824 in Columbia, Pennsylvania on Third Street between Locust and Walnut Streets. His parents were Charles Welsh and Nancy Ann Dougherty. His father was born in Pennsylvania; his mother was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania. Welsh's grandfather was William Welsh, but that is all I could find about the Welsh and Dougherty families. The family were Irish. Charles Welsh died in 1826 when Thomas was only two years old. Thomas only attended school for 4 or 5 years. At the young age of 8, Thomas went to work at a nail factory to help his mother and siblings. He had many different jobs including farming, factory work, and the lumber business. He worked in the local towns of Colemanville, Gap, and Bird in Hand. He was mostly self-educated, liked to read, and also wrote poetry. He wrote a poem called "The Orphan" about his status in life. He also penned another poem entitled "I've Left My Home" when he left Pennsylvania at age 19. He then worked as a laborer and carpenter in Fort Smith, Arkansas and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thomas enlisted in the 2nd Kentucky Volunteers in 1846 when the Mexican War broke out. At the battle of Buena Vista, he was severely wounded in the leg, which caused him to have a limp for the rest of his life. He was sent home to recuperate. As soon as he recovered, he went back to Mexico. When his enlistment with the 2nd KY was over in 1847, he joined the 11th U.S. Infantry Regiment as a 2nd LT under General Winfield Scott. However, his leg was still not healed so he was sent home a second time. He received a letter from Secretary of State James Buchanan informing him that his nomination for Second Lieutenant for gallantry and good conduct in Mexico has been forwarded by the President to the Senate. After the war ended in 1848, he returned to his home in Columbia. He prospered with jobs as a merchant, canal boat owner, justice of the peace, and lock superintendent. Later he would name his canal boats after his children. He was interested in politics as well. Some of the other jobs he had were working on the Pennsylvania Main Line of Public Works and on the rail and canal system connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He opened a grocery and dry goods store selling fabric and clothing as well. He also became an insurance agent

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MS. REBELLE

for the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1860, he was president of the Borough Council in Columbia, Vice President of the Columbia Cricket Club, and a founding member of the Columbia Board of Trade.

Thomas married Annie Eunice Young, a/k/a Nancy on October 24, 1850, in Columbia, PA. Her ancestors go back to Ireland. They would have seven children – 6 girls and a boy. The children were: Alice (a musician & vocalist), Mary Young (the principal of Columbia High School), Effie H., Addie (died at 2 yrs. old), Dr. Lilian, Blanton Charles, and Thomas Anna (yes, that was her name; she went by Anna). Anna was born 4 months after her father died so her Mom gave her the name of Thomas. None of the girls were ever married. Dr. Lilian Welsh was a “pioneer” woman physician. She was a medical advisor and professor of physiology and hygiene at Goucher College in Baltimore for 30 years. Welsh’s only son was named after Dr. Blanton, who saved



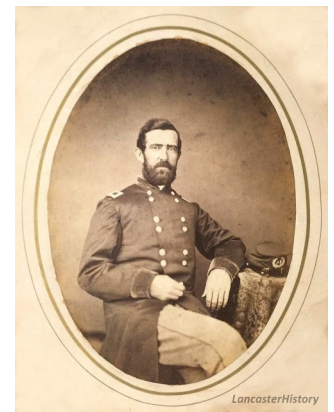
Annie Welsh



Blanton Charles Welsh, USMA 1882

Thomas’ leg from amputation in the Mexican War when a musket ball hit his leg shattering the bone below his right knee. Blanton Welsh was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1882. He is in the upper right corner of his class picture. Blanton’s son, Thomas W.B. Welsh, served in World War I with the Chemical Warfare Service. Later he was a chemistry professor at Cornell University. Thomas was driving home in his car on March 14, 1939 when he went off the road and died of a heart attack with a cigarette still in his hand. Blanton’s wife died on March 19, 1938. Blanton took his own life over grief at the loss of his wife and son on December 7, 1939.

When the Civil War began in April 1861, Thomas formed a group of volunteers in Columbia and was designated their captain. The volunteers joined up with the 2nd PA and Thomas was made Lt. Colonel. They were sent to Virginia for three months and then were sent to York, PA. After three months he was made a full Colonel by Governor Andrew Curtin and put in charge of Camp Curtin in Harrisburg, PA. Thomas was in charge of processing 500,000 volunteers and cleanliness and discipline in the camp. In October, 1861 he was given the command of the 45th PA Infantry. The 45th PA with Thomas’ great leadership was the one of the best disciplined and highly trained regiments. In 1862, he commanded a brigade of the IX Corps during the battles of South Mountain (at Turner’s Gap, Crampton’s Gap, and Fox’s Gap). At Antietam he commanded the 2nd Brigade under Major



Thomas Welsh, Civil War

(cont on page 24)

MS. REBELLE

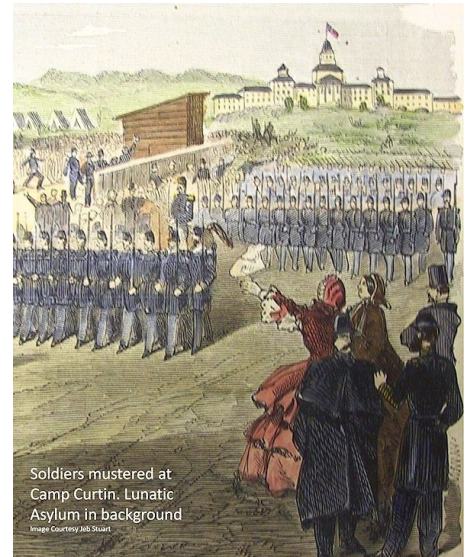
Generals Ambrose Burnside, Jesse Reno, and Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox. He was given the 1st Brigade under Burnside and several other commands, with Vicksburg being Welsh's last battle.



45th PA Infantry Badge



IX Corps Badge



Camp Curtin

At Fredericksburg he served as the rear guard at Aquia Creek about 24 miles north of Fredericksburg on the Potomac River. He and his men protected the Union retreat from Aquia Creek. Aquia Creek was interesting to me since my friend Nancy Anwyll and I found the place where the harbor was. Aquia Creek is in a very small area



Wharf at Aquia Landing



Aquia Creek Supply Depot

of Stafford County. We went down quite a long dirt road to get there. My GPS could not even pick up where it was since it was so remote. There were several large houses there at the time. One of them had been damaged by a bad fire. We both thought that the fire company would never be able to get to that area in a timely manner. It is now Aquia Landing Park. A naval gun battle was fought on June 1, 1861 between four Union gunboats and three Confederate Navy gun batteries. There was no clear winner.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad at Aquia Creek was opened in April 1862 and brought supplies, men, and took thousands of deceased soldiers to be buried or to hospitals in the north. The Confederates who occupied Aquia Creek abandoned it, and it was taken over by the Yankees using it as a federal supply depot. The Yankees burned it down in 1863, but rebuilt it six months later and also built a pier

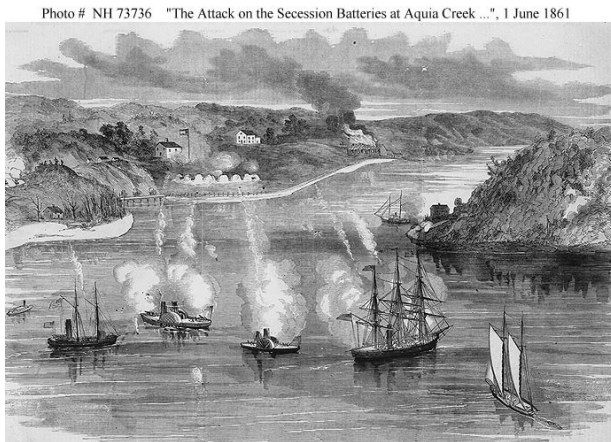
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MS. REBELLE

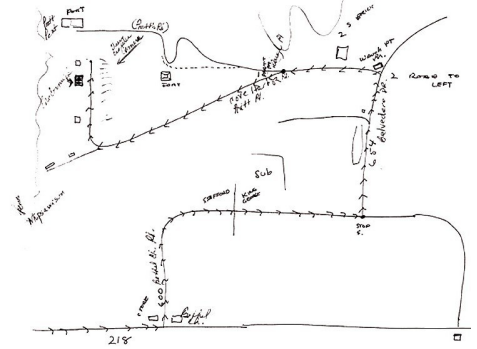
1 1/2 miles south of Aquia Creek known as Burnside's Wharf or the Yuba Dam Wharf. This fact came from our late friend D.P. Newton who owned the White Oak Civil War Museum and Stafford Research Center. D.P.'s wife Bonny gave his museum artifacts that he collected his entire life to the Winery at Bull Run, where they are displayed.



Aquia Battle Marker
(Janet Greentree)



Naval Battle at Aquia Creek



D.P. Newton's Belle Plain map

A side note: Nancy and I stopped at D.P.'s museum and asked him if he knew where Belle Plain was. We were trying to find out where John Wilkes Booth's body was taken from Belle Plain to Washington after he was killed. Later research verified that a farm wagon had taken Booth from the Garrett farm to Belle Plain, and he was placed on a steamer. Booth was transferred to a tugboat in Alexandria and then to the Navy Yard. D.P. told us that Belle Plain was at the end of the road by the museum. He sat down and drew a map for us which took him no longer than a few minutes. He knew everything about the area in which he lived and anything Civil War.



Antietam, Sept 17, 1862

At Antietam, Welsh's Brigade consisted of the 45th & 100th PA, the 8th Michigan, and the 46th NY. They crossed Antietam Creek at the Rohrback Bridge (Burnside Bridge) and formed up in a line a mile long by the Otto Farm. Confederate sharpshooters were positioned behind haystacks and outbuildings on the Otto Farm. Welsh and his men fell back to the Rohrback Bridge and stayed there until they were relieved by Morrell's 5th Corps. There is a monument to the 45th PA Infantry in front of the Otto Farm with a bronze plaque of Thomas at the bottom of the monument plus a marker. The monument is located near the Burnside Bridge next to a monument to the 100th PA. Welsh is second from left (in front) in the famous picture with President Lincoln. After Antietam, Thomas was promoted to Brigadier General on March 1, 1863 at the recommendation of Governor Curtin and General Burnside.

(cont on page 26)

MS. REBELLE

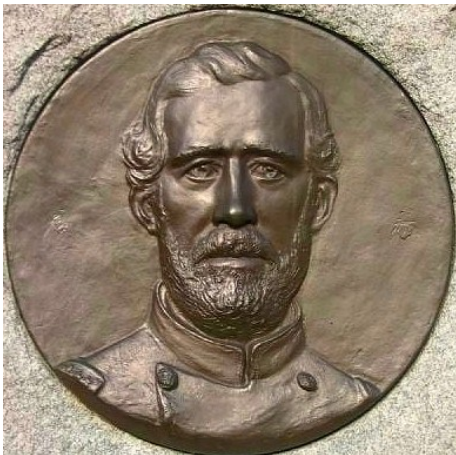
The 45th fought in 20 battles during the Civil War. Thomas was in five of the bigger battles – Secessionville (near Charleston SC), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Vicksburg. He was at other places too including Washington D.C., James Island, the Shenandoah Valley, the defenses of Washington, Aquia Creek, Jackson Mississippi, and many more.



Rohrbach Bridge 1862



Rohrbach Bridge today (Janet Greentree)



Thomas Welsh Marker Plaque



45th Pennsylvania monument



45th PA Plaque

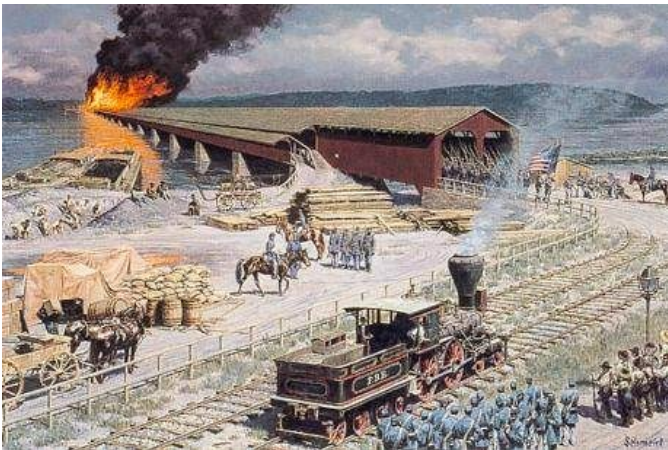


Welsh with Lincoln at Antietam (2nd from left, front)

(cont on page 27)

MS. REBELLE

During the Civil War, he wrote incredibly detailed after action reports. He wrote to his wife and children constantly, asking about what their activities were and telling them how much he missed them. In a letter dated September 14, 1862 (at the time of the South Mountain battle), he told his wife that he felt like a great battle would be fought between there and Hagerstown within a few days. He asked his wife to take the children to Lebanon, PA if the Rebels came to Columbia. There was indeed a huge fight between the Union in Columbia and the Confederates in Wrightsville on June 28, 1863. The bridge over the Susquehanna River was destroyed and burned by the Union so the Confederates could not cross the bridge into Columbia. The pilings of the bridge are still standing. In a letter dated July 1, 1863, Nancy Welsh wrote to her husband describing the approach of the Confederates, the fleeing of citizens from York County across the bridge, the reactions of various people in Columbia, her determination to stay in Columbia, and the terrible sight of seeing the bridge on fire.



Wrightsville Bridge, June 28, 1863



Wrightsville Bridge today (Janet Greentree)

Thomas was transferred to General Ulysses S. Grant for the Vicksburg Campaign, where he was in command of the IX Corps, First Division. His Division led in the siege of Vicksburg. Thomas' job was to protect the Union lines from Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He contracted malaria at that time. Thomas said the following about the Vicksburg Campaign: "My command is so much enfeebled by sickness, brought on by the arduous duties of the past two months, that I would respectfully recommend that they be encamped on some healthy location that they may recuperate their exhausted energies." After Vicksburg, he accompanied Gen. William T. Sherman to Jackson, MS and the siege of Jackson on July 10-17, 1863.

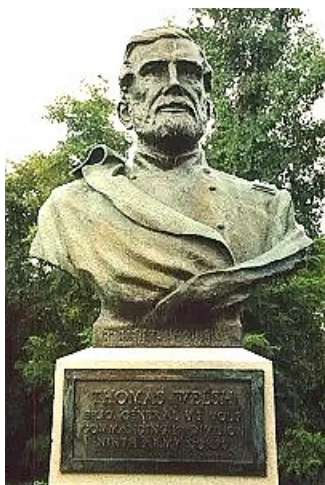
Unfortunately Thomas was much sicker at Snyder's Bluff, which is on the Yazoo River, after the battle of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. He went from the Yazoo River to connect to the Mississippi River at Vicksburg on August 6, 1863. He had chills and a fever when he got on the boat for Cincinnati. By the time they got to Cairo, IL, he was too sick to be put on a train with other passengers. He had to wait for a sleeper car. The mileage from Cairo to Cincinnati today is 347 miles. He was transported to Cincinnati and arrived on August 14, 1863. It took him 8 days to get to Cincinnati. He was

(cont on page 28)

MS. REBELLE

taken to the home of Charles Lickhart where he died on the same day. The surgeon wrote on his death certificate that he died of congestive chills. He was only 39 years old.

The *Daily Times* of Cincinnati wrote: "As a soldier, General Welsh has always served with distinction, commanding obedience and attracting affectionate regard from all under him. As a man, he was true in every sense of the world." General John F. Hartranft, who served with Thomas and was also a Pennsylvanian, wrote a letter to Nancy Welsh: "Your husband was a companion in arms for whom I had great respect as a soldier and a Gentleman. I regret that he was not permitted to live longer to enjoy the blessings of peace."



Bust of Welsh, Vicksburg National Military Park

In 1868, the Columbia Chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic named their Post #118 after Welsh. On February 12, 1913 a bronze bust was erected in the Vicksburg National Military Park on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death. The location is on Grant Circle, near the Pennsylvania State Memorial. The sculptor was R. Hinton Perry. The cost for the bronze bust was \$570. The U.S. Government paid \$181.66 for the pedestal.

Gen. Thomas Welsh was buried in Bethel Cemetery in Columbia, PA. His wife died in 1894 when she was 62. She never remarried and is buried with Thomas. The Find A Grave memorial ID number is 5897126, GPS coordinates are Latitude - 40.0351219, and Longitude - 76.4951477. Both are in Section A-241.



Welsh Grave (Janet Greentree)



Gravestone inscription (Janet Greentree)

A big thank you to Nancy Anwyll for trying to remember just when and where we went to find Belle Plain in July 2004 and Aquia Creek sometime in the summer in the way-back machine. Back in the day we visited almost every Civil War site in Virginia. We found every general's grave with the exception of Gen. Beverly H. Robertson, who is buried in an overgrown field neither one of us wanted to walk through.

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 jlgrtree@erols.com.



2026 PRINCE WILLIAM HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

January 22

Desegregation in Northern Virginia Libraries

Chris Barbuschak and Suzanne S. LaPierre
Old Manassas Courthouse, 9248 Lee Ave, Manassas

March 26

**Shipwreck on the Potomac: Disaster in Pursuit
of Lincoln's Killer**

Karen E. Stone
Old Manassas Courthouse, 9248 Lee Ave, Manassas

May 28

**'Better Known than Acknowledged':
The Lees of Stratford and the Cause of Liberty**

Dr. Gordon Blaine Steffey
Williams Ordinary, 17674 Main St, Dumfries

July 23

**Opening Manassas: The Iron Brigade, Stonewall
Jackson, and the Battle on Brawner's Farm,
August 28, 1862**

Bill Backus
Pat White Center at Ben Lomond
10501 Copeland Dr, Manassas

September 24

Cold War Virginia

Francis Gary Powers Jr. and Christopher Sturdevant
Old Manassas Courthouse, 9248 Lee Ave, Manassas

November 19

True Crime Prince William County in the 1950s

Zachary G. Ford
Occoquan Town Hall, 314 Mill St, Occoquan
703-792-1731

Each program is free and will begin at 7 pm

PRINCE WILLIAM
Historic Preservation



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**THE BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
P.O. Box 2147, Centreville, VA 20122**

<http://www.bullruncwrt.org>

A 501(c)(3) non-profit organization

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

Thank you for your continued interest in the BRCWRT!

Here are your payment options:

Annual Dues:

Individual: \$20.00

Family: \$25.00

Student (21 & under): FREE!

Three-Year Option:

\$55.00

\$65.00

You may use PayPal by going to http://brcwrt.org/?page_id=962 and then emailing this form to BRCWRTtreasurer@gmail.com. Note that \$1 is added to cover the PayPal fee.

-OR-

You may pay by check, made payable to: BRCWRT (Bull Run Civil War Round Table) and give the form and check to the President or Treasurer at a General Membership meeting.

-OR-

You may mail this form and the check to:

**BRCWRT Treasurer
P.O. Box 2147
Centreville, VA 20122**

NAME(S) _____

NAME(S) FOR BADGE (if different) _____

If there are any changes:

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____ EMAIL _____

Are there any BRCWRT activities you would like to help with (tours, selling used books, member recruitment, newsletter articles, annual picnic)?

Do you have any suggestions for additional BRCWRT activities? _____