



STONE WALL

A Tribute to Annie Snyder

Bull Run Civil War Round Table

August 2002

Duryee's Zouaves: The 5th New York at Second Manassas – Brian Pohanka

Our guest speaker at our 8 August General Membership meeting will be the distinguished historian, author and preservationist – Brian C. Pohanka. To quote Ed Wenzel of our Round Table, “Whenever there was a threat to a Civil War battlefield Brian was involved in some capacity to save that hallowed ground.” Earlier this year Brian joined Round Table members and other preservationists (over 20 individuals representing various organizations) in our efforts to save the Centreville Historic District from development. He eloquently expressed his opposition before the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.

His bona fides as a committed Civil War preservationist include the following:

- Founding member of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS)
- Founding member of the Chantilly Battlefield Association (CBA)
- Past member of the Board of Directors of the Brandy Station Foundation
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Richmond Battlefield Association (RBA)

Brian has been a senior researcher, writer and advisor on various Civil War projects produced by Time-Life Books. He was also the series consultant and commentator for the documentary *Civil War Journal* seen on the A&E and History television channels. His screen credits as a military advisor include the movies *Gettysburg* and *Glory*. He is currently training elements of the Romanian army in Civil War tactics for the upcoming movie *Cold Mountain* which is in production in Romania! The film is slated for release sometime in 2003.

His Civil War expertise has earned him membership on the advisory boards of various publications including *Civil War Regiments*, the quarterly Civil War publication *Columbiad* and *Civil War Times Illustrated*. In addition, Brian is a contributing editor for *Military Images Magazine*.

Brian has authored numerous publications on the Civil War. He is currently writing a Regimental History of the 5th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment on which his presentation is based. In fact, as a reenactor, he is Captain of Company A. The original members of this Civil War unit enlisted for two years. During its period of active service (May 1861-May 1863) the Fifth distinguished itself on several battlefields, particularly Gaines Mill and Second Manassas. One Union general wrote that it was the best volunteer organization he ever saw. After the original Fifth was mustered out, Col. Cleveland Winslow organized another regiment that bore the same number. This unit served until the end of the war with the Army of the Potomac.

In his book *Regimental Losses of the Civil War*, LTC William F. Fox, U.S.V., wrote that at Second Manassas “Duryee’s Zouaves” took 490 men into action, of whom 117 were either killed or mortally wounded. All told 23% of the men engaged were either killed or mortally wounded. This figure of 117 marked the greatest loss of life in any infantry regiment in any battle during the war. The total losses of the regiment at Second Manassas were at least 297.

The tragedy that befell the Fifth at Second Manassas will be the subject of Brian’s presentation. Do not miss this presentation by a very talented and incisive historian.

**General Membership Meeting
8 August 2002
7:15 PM**

- **Brian Pohanka**
“Duryee’s Zouaves: The 5th New York at Second Manassas”
- **No Civil War 101 this month.**
Mike Duggan is recuperating from an injury.

Bull Run Civil War

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The STONE WALL is published monthly by the Bull Run Civil War Round Table. Meetings are held at 7:15 PM on the second Thursday of the month at:

The Centreville Regional Library
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ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER:

In addition to receiving the STONE WALL earlier than you normally would through regular mail services, there are other benefits to being on the BRCWRT e-mail list. Periodically, I receive information from various sources that I pass along to members via e-mail. These include photos I am unable to include in the print version of the newsletter due to space constraints, and information on events and websites.

If you would like to participate in the e-mail program, (messages are sent blind copy to protect privacy), or if you would like to offer comments please contact:

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SUBMISSION DEADLINE

The deadline for the September/October newsletter is 27 August 2002. Please send input to Mary Ahrens at the above address or e-mail.

Visit our website at:
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NEWSLETTER UPDATE

PRESIDENT' S COLUMN

By: John McAnaw

With great sadness, I inform the reader of the passing of a truly great American, Annie Snyder, who passed away at the age of 80 on 19 July 2002. For many years, Annie was a member of the BRCWRT. In fact, she was accorded the honor of being the first Life Member of our organization.

There have been a number of newspaper articles on this remarkable preservationist, all attesting to her foresight, courage, determination, incorruptibility and leadership ability. She had the force of character to inspire others to join in the fight to defeat the efforts of land maulers to destroy the integrity of the Manassas Battlefields. Her efforts to protect this hallowed ground began in the 1970's and continued until her death.

Through her efforts and the efforts of other dedicated members of the Save the Battlefield Coalition (SBC) an integral part of the Second Manassas Battlefield (the William Center Tract of 561 acres) was protected from large-scale commercial/residential development. In 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the Bill that made the Williams Center Tract part of the Manassas National Battlefield Park. This was a tremendous victory for preservationists. Many BRCWRT members were involved in that fight.

Again in 1994 Civil War preservationists, led by the redoubtable Annie Snyder and the talented members of the SBC successfully stopped the Disney Corporation and its powerful political allies from building a huge theme park at Haymarket near the Manassas Battlefield. This, too, was a great victory that few expected the SBC to win. I remember Annie telling me how disappointed she was when she found out that some prominent supporters of the fight to save the Williams Center Tract wound up supporting the Disney them park at Haymarket.

The Williams Center Tract and Disney battles are just two examples of the successful preservationists efforts of Annie and her supporters. For her efforts Annie received innumerable awards from various prestigious organizations of note. Annie was one of the first women in the U.S. Marine Corps. She joined the corps during

World War II and, as you will read later in the newsletter, no one ever pushed her around. When she had to be, she was tough as nails. Further, she was a good judge of character and could pick out the phonies with unerring accuracy. She was no one to shade the truth with.

I extend my sincere condolences to Annie's husband, Peter, and their six children and other relatives. Some of our Round Table members were very close friends of Annie. I extend my condolences also to you. During an entire lifetime, you will be fortunate to meet one individual who epitomized so well the best of the American character. Requiseat in Pacem!

PRESERVATION CORNER

The Legacy of Annie Snyder

By: John McAnaw

"Work is life, life is work, and good work is a good life." Annie Snyder made that statement at the conclusion of the following interview with William J. Miller – published in the October 1995 issue (No. 53) of the *Civil War*, the Civil War Society's Magazine. Bill was the Editorial Consultant for the magazine, but as many of you know, Bill is also the founder of the BRCWRT. It is with his permission that we reprint the interview. So that readers can gain an understanding and appreciation for Annie Snyder and the remarkable Civil War preservationist that she was, this superb article is printed in its entirety. And, yes, Annie led a good life and did good work.

"Citizen Annie

A Conversation with Preservationist Annie Snyder

By William J. Miller

A columnist for the Washington Post recently paid preservation activist Annie Snyder the high compliment of describing her as the type of citizen politicians hate to see walk into a public hearing room. She arrives armed with facts, statistics, plenty of hard questions and a polite, but firm insistence upon exercising her right to be heard. Snyder, now in her 70's, has made it her life's business to keep informed and speak her mind. She wrote her first letter to the editor when she was 10 years

old and over the years has found herself embroiled in too many preservation battles to count. She gained national prominence in the late 1980s when she led a grassroots movement to block a developer from building a shopping mall on Manassas battlefield 10 miles from Washington, D.C. Last year, she was in the headlines again as she battled to stop Walt Disney Company from erecting a theme park near the same battlefield. She served in the United States Marine Corps in World War II, where she met her future husband, and raised six children. A founder of Save the Battlefield Coalition, and a member of the board of directors of Protect Historic America, Annie was, in 1989, the first recipient of the Civil War Society's annual Anne D. Snyder Award for outstanding achievement in Civil War battlefield preservation.

Miller: A lot of people have called you a lot of things. Your supporters called you the "Angel of Manassas" because of your work to protect Manassas battlefield. Your enemies have called you a radical preservationist, extremist, antigrowth, obstructionist and some things we can't print. Why do people have such unkind things to say about Anne Snyder.

Snyder: Well, first of all, everybody calls me Annie except my enemies. They call me "Mrs. Snyder," because I ask them to. (laughter) Why do some people dislike me? The main reason, I guess, is because I've been in the forefront of so many winning battles.

Miller: People don't like to lose.

Snyder: And if they do they blame it on me. But I don't mind having enemies, I have many friends, and every preservation fight I've fought in I believe I have had right on my side. I've said from the beginning that the concepts in preservation battles are very clear: greed versus heritage.

Miller: The issue is that simple for you?

Snyder: Yes. Long before I was a preservationist I was an environmentalist. To me, land is a resource and to most developers land is a commodity.

Miller: How do you see yourself now?

Snyder: As a conservationist of – both environment and history. I started worrying years ago when I traveled. I saw how they did things in other countries and it opened

my eyes to environmental issues. I saw people destroying their environment through poor planning. I saw how they were eradicating the elephants in Africa. I saw thousands of people suffer from drought – I saw women marching for miles with five-gallon cans of water on their heads. I just thought all of that could be avoided through foresight. I felt that we in America didn't appreciate all we had and until we did we would never be concerned about conserving it. Recent decades have shown that the American people have become aware of how precious our country and its resources are, and that includes our historic resources, like Civil War battlefields.

Miller: You are very active in your community. Do you try to get involved in national preservation issues or do you focus on local matters?

Snyder: I have always been an active citizen and that starts at home, caring about and getting involved in matters of local concern, schools, politics – caring about your community. I do what I can. The two most recent battles, for example,...

Miller: The fights to stop the mall on the battlefield and Disney's plans for a history theme park adjacent to it?

Snyder: Yes, they were local in the sense that I live near Manassas National Battlefield, but they were national because they involved Manassas National Battlefield (laughter), which, along with other Civil War battlefields, is a tremendous national resource in helping us understand our heritage. Either of those developments would have destroyed the battlefield, which would have been a terrible loss to the community but also to the entire nation, so it was awfully important that we won those fights.

Miller: Why do you get so involved in these battles? Why is the Civil War so important to you?

Snyder: Well, I'm a Yankee by birth, so for a long time early in my life the Civil War was just an event in history books. My husband was the student of the Civil War – his great-grandfather joined the Confederate forces in Oklahoma. When we came to Virginia to live, my husband sent me over to Manassas Battlefield, and there I got a tour by the famous Francis Wilshin; he was one of the most remarkable people I've ever known. Francis was superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park in the 1950s and 60s, and he was

certainly the most articulate person I've ever known – a devout historian who spent years collecting manuscript material on the Civil War, especially on the battles at Manassas. If you were fortunate enough, as I was, to have Francis give you the tour, you would feel as though “you were there.” He was a consummate actor and he would move from one side to another and say General Barnard Bee said this and so and so replied this. He really had that rare ability to put you in the middle of the drama. I went home just dumbfounded; he had made history come alive.

Miller: So Mr. Wilshin is responsible for igniting your interest in the Civil War?

Snyder: Yes, but it goes a little deeper than that. I didn't just become interested in the Civil War. Because of my experience at Manassas, I came to understand that those battlefields were precious resources. Studying them and what happened on them *had* to be connected to saving them, and as time went on, that became more and more of an issue. I've fought in seven major battles to preserve Manassas National Battlefield, and countless other battles to save other historic sites. My first Manassas battle was in opposition to route Interstate 66 along the road bed or modern-day Route 29. Francis told me very frankly “The shame of it is they're going to destroy this battlefield.”

Miller: Route 29 runs through the center of the battlefield. During the war, it was called the Warrenton Turnpike.

Snyder: Yes, and much of the important fighting in both the battles – First and Second Manassas – took place along that road. That road is critical to understanding what happened in the battles. For more than 100 years it had remained a relatively small country pike. Now they were proposing a four-lane interstate in its place. So, I started writing letters to my congressman.

Miller: It is feeling what happened more than seeing it, I think, that draws people like us to these battlefields. Visiting battlefields is at least as impressive spiritually as it is visually or intellectually.

Snyder: Yes, it is a spiritual thing. I can see it, I feel it. I feel for those boys that died, particularly on the Brawner Farm, where the Second Battle of Manassas opened. I stand there in that field, and can see it, and I'm very emotional about it. Time and time again I've

heard many, many people say the same thing. I know, some historians pooh pooh this visiting of battlefields and these spiritual occurrences. Some of them say, “Oh, well, you don't have to see the battlefield to understand what happened there.” Well, maybe not for them. I happen to be an historian, too. I majored in history in college, and for me it came alive when I got on that land and I walked over it and I could see it in my mind's eye and feel the tragedy, particularly the Second Battle of Manassas.

Miller: What other fights have you been involved with at Manassas?

Snyder: The first was over the highway. Francis led that battle. The second was over the national cemetery. Now, at first, when I heard about the plans to site a new national cemetery on the battlefield, I didn't think it was such a bad idea. But my husband, Pete, helped me see the light. I said, “Oh, isn't that wonderful. We can be buried on the battlefield,” we're both veterans, you see. And Pete said, “Annie, for God's sake, they can put a cemetery anywhere. They can't move a battlefield.” (laughter) So, let's say he was my inspiration on an awful lot of these fights. Some people wanted to build an amusement park right on the battlefield of Second Manassas, and we, of course, fought that. I fought the plan to string power lines through the battlefield. There have been so many battles, large and small, that we haven't got space to discuss them all.

Miller: Tell me about the most famous battle, the mall.

Snyder: Well, I have to preface it by saying we had tried for many, many years to get the county to have an historic buffer zone, an historic overlay around the park and we could never get it. Prince William County, in which Manassas Battlefield lies is hostile toward historic preservation and greenspace. I have always said that if the Grand Canyon was in Prince William County, the board of supervisors would want to use it as a sanitary landfill.

Miller: (laughter) And they approved construction of a small business park next to the battlefield?

Snyder: It wouldn't have been small. But soon, through various twists and turns in the regulatory process, the plan for a business park became a plan for a regional

shopping mall! Right on the Warrenton Turnpike. So we went to battle again.

Miller: And it grew to a nationwide campaign to stop the mall.

Snyder: Yes. People coast to coast were outraged that this might happen – a shopping mall on or next to hallowed ground. The issue ended up in the U.S. Senate. I must say how tremendously grateful I was for that overwhelming national support.

Miller: What did it feel like to be at the heart of this tremendous national uprising of people who cared about what happened to their heritage?

Snyder: People were so generous of themselves, of their time and money, I felt honored to be associated with such people. It was moving and humbling to see the power of the people at work. To be honest, though, I wasn't surprised because I had faith in the American public, and I saw early on in the fight that people were going to rally to our cause in overwhelming numbers. That was why I went into this last fight, last year against Disney, with so much confidence. People thought I was insane (laughter).

Miller: Because you believed you could beat anything as monumental as the Disney corporation?

Snyder: Yes. People say, "It's a losing cause. Why are you fighting? You can't win." I thought the time was right. I knew we could win.

I had to give a speech to a group back then. I was up until 3 a.m. trying to think what I was going to say. Finally I gave the same speech Winston Churchill gave to a group in World War II. The Germans were pouring rocket bombs on London and burning everything, and all was darkness and despair, and Churchill just stood up and delivered the shortest speech of his life. He said "Never, never, never, never, give up." And he sat down (laughter). You can't give in to defeat. You can't say, "We can't win, why bother trying." You can't say, "Oh, I'm very sympathetic to the cause, but I don't have any time to contribute." It's a choice we all make. If something is important, you make time for it. Turn off the TV and fight for what you know is right.

Miller: Why is it right to save Civil War battlefields?

Snyder: I can tell you this because I was one of them when it came to the Civil War. Average people cannot appreciate these battles or the Civil War in general until they are on the battlefield, where they can see in their mind's eye what happened. Reading about it is not the same and cannot compare to being on the ground. And young people have a lot to do with why it is right to save battlefields. They need to learn the same lessons we have about history and humanity and war. Civil War battlefields have helped us, and our children and grandchildren deserve that same advantage.

We elderly people lived in kind of a fool's paradise and thought, "Oh, these fields will always remain open land and rural." Young people today, in their 20s and 30s, have seen what is happening all over the country. They were the first to line up to fight the mall and to fight Disney. You know, that gives me great hope. I feel we are leaving the preservation of these battlefields and other historic places to a generation that really cares.

Miller: What do you say to those people who say, "Oh, you preservationists, you want to save every tree, you want to save every blade of grass"?

Snyder: (laughter) Well, it's not realistic to save every tree and every blade of grass but some things, things of value to us as a people, as Americans, we can and should save. This is a big, big nation. There's no reason we have to use the Grand Canyon for a sanitary landfill. (laughter) There's no reason we have to pave over these battlefields. There's no reason we have to put an auto racetrack on Brandy Station battlefield. There is plenty of room out there. We always said that if they had wanted to build the mall a mile or two to the west or to the south there wouldn't have been a fight.

Miller: You say you're optimistic about the future of preservation. What do you say to those young preservationists?

Snyder: I am optimistic, but the young preservationists need leaders. Somebody has to lead the fight.

I'd say to any young person, "Try to understand how lucky you are to be born American and understand that freedom is not free." We have got to keep fighting for what we believe in; we've got to be willing to stand up and be counted.

Don't be afraid to work hard and get involved. I had six kids to raise. I began a Farmers' Market in the county. I went to the board of supervisors meetings. I was a poll watcher. You know, if I had a nickel for every bale of hay that the children and I heaved in that barn, we would be fabulously wealthy (laughter). I was probably the only woman in the world who ever asked for the same thing every Christmas and never got it: a hay elevator (laughter). I still have calluses on my hands from the footings that my husband and I dug for our first home and built with our own hands. Work is life, life is work, and good work is a good life. –CW

A Few Thoughts on Annie Snyder

By: Ed Wenzel

Annie Snyder was a true American hero. In the face of almost insurmountable odds, she defeated not only the region's most powerful developer, but also his political enablers in Prince William County and his political defenders in Virginia's capital and in the U.S. government.

By force of her personality and will and organizational abilities, and greatly assisted by Tersh Boasberg, the nation's leading preservation attorney and his probono legal team, and through the inspired oratory of Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Annie Snyder and her save the Battlefield Coalition snatched the ground of Longstreet's attack from the jaws of the development industry, their lawyers and hangers-on.

What plain common sense should have told these people early on, Annie Snyder showed them very clearly the force and power of the American Civil War in the minds and hearts of average people. IN the battle for Manassas, the bloody and hallowed ground of our Civil War heritage finally trumped the schemes of th eland maulers to get rich while building a consumer temple complete with jingling cash registers on the site of General Lee's headquarters. Semper Fi, Annie.

Civil War Battlefield Protection Program

By: John McAnaw

If you are a member of the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), you are undoubtedly familiar with the

\$11 million Civil War Battlefield Protection Program signed into law in 2001 by President George Bush. This fund, administered through the Department of the Interior, matches dollar-for-dollar, money raised by the private sector to preserve Civil War battlefields outside National Park Service boundaries. Thus, this Federal grant money doubles any donation made to the CWPT.

In a recent letter, President Jim Lighthizer of the CWPT stated the following about his organization:

“The numbers speak for themselves: more than 6500 acres saved in just the past 28 months (15,000 acres saved since 1988, \$7 million in debt eliminated, our membership at 40,000 concerned Americans and growing every day, and even more important, with your help, CWPT has established a reputation of effectiveness that is quickly being recognized across the nation.

But none of this – none of it – would have been possible without you.”

The CWPT is faced with the daunting challenge of raising \$11 million for battlefield protection before the established deadline of 1 October 2004. At present the CWPT has approximately 1100 battlefield acres under contract or will soon be under contract including tracts at Shiloh and Davis Bride in Tennessee, Fort Blakely in Alabama and Reams Station in Virginia. Permit me to add that the acquisition of additional battlefield acreage in the vicinity of Petersburg should be a high priority. For example, the status of battlefield preservation in Dinwiddie County adjacent to the City of Petersburg is deplorable.

President Lighthizer's goal is to raise \$100,000.00 by the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) on 17 September 2002. If we make that goal, \$200,000.00 will be available to save battlefields due to Federal matching funds.

I urge BRCWRT members to contribute to this worthy endeavor. Send your contributions to:

President Jim Lighthizer
Civil War Preservation Trust
P.O. Box 1477
Hagerstown, MD 21741-1477

AFTER ACTION REPORT

BRCWRT Tour of Civil War Sites in Prince William and Eastern Fauquier Counties

A total of 20 BRCWRT members and guests participated in a tour of eleven Civil War sites in Prince William and eastern Fauquier Counties. The tour was both informative and enjoyable. Sites included:

- City of Manassas Museum (site of a confederate fort)
- Liberia (grounds only)
- Mayfield Fort
- Bacon Race Church (now Oak Grove Church)
- Confederate battery overlooking Sally Davis Ford on the Occoquan River
- Warrenton Junction (now Calverton)
- Brentsville Historic Recreation Area
- Railroad bridge site of Cedar Run near Catlett Station
- Catlett Station
- Vint Hill (site where Mosby lost a mountain howitzer)
- Greenwich Presbyterian Church graveyard

The following individuals participated in our “scout” of the abovementioned counties:

Mary Ahrens	Jim Griffin
Mike Block	Dan Lundeen
Doug Cox	Rebecca Marti
Sandra Cox	Dale Maschino
Bryce Cumbie	John McAnaw
John DePue	Jack Nance
Tim Duskin	Bev Regeimbal
Bill Etue	Mary Sereno
Howard Ewing	Chris Soester
Janet Greentree	Bob Sweeney

Coordination with a number of individuals made this tour a success. On behalf of all participants, I extend my thanks to:

- Melinda-Herzog, Director of the Manassas Museum

- Pam Sackett – Chairman, Friends of the Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre, Inc.
- John Wosinz – property owner
- Rev. Jones – Pastor, Oak Shade Baptist Church

We spent the noon hour at the Brentsville Courthouse. As we ate lunch, Pam Sackett gave us a very informative presentation the history of Brentsville, keying in on the Civil War years. Progress – ie: the restoration of the Courthouse is impressive. The Brentsville Historic Recreation Area, including the Courthouse, is worth a visit. From 1882 until 1893 Brentsville was the County seat. Many of the important figures in Northern Virginia history during those years lived or spent time in Brentsville. Numerous incidents during the Civil War occurred in the vicinity of Brentsville.

Other highlights of the tour included the well-preserved confederate battery overlooking Sally Davis Ford, the railroad bridge over Cedar Run near Catlett Station, and Vint Hill.

I extend my thanks to John DePue and all other participants who made this tour a pleasant experience. Everyone returned home safely.

FLASHBACK 1862

Flashback July 1862

By: Mark Knowles

1 August - Federal Troops, stationed at Harrison’s Landing, VA, commanded by Gen. McClellan are bombarded by Confederate batteries. Federals return the fire and silence the Confederate guns.

2 August - Sec. of State Seward communicates the Federal government’s position on mediation offers from Britain. Seward counsels U.S. ambassador to Britain, Charles F. Adams, to decline any suggested mediation of the ongoing civil conflict in the United States. Orange Court House, VA is seized by troops from Gen. John Pope’s Army of Virginia. Malvern Hill, VA is retaken by troops from Gen. McClellan’s Army of the Potomac.

4 August - The president issues military orders, which are to provide for a draft of upwards of 300,000 men. This order never goes into effect, but in a separate action

Lincoln makes provision for the recognition and promotion of competent military personnel. President Lincoln also declines the opportunity to enlist two black regiments from Indiana.

5 August - At Baton Rouge, LA, Confederate Gen. John Breckenridge attacks Gen. Thomas Williams 2,500 men. Gen. Williams is killed. However, the Confederates are pushed back about 10 miles out of the city. In TN, Fort Donelson is attacked and the union troops garrisoned there push the Southerners back after a fierce fight.

7 August - Federals pull back from their recently recovered position at Malvern Hill, and skirmish at Wolfstown, VA.

8 August - Sec. of War Stanton orders that anyone attempting to evade military service shall be subject to arrest. At Cumberland Gap, TN, U.S. and Confederate forces engage. Confederates are the losers.

11 August - In Corinth, MS, an announcement by Gen. Grant states that those fugitive slaves in the area under his jurisdiction shall be employed by the military authorities.

13 August - The Potomac River is the site of a collision between two Federal steamers, the George Peabody and the West Point. 83 lives are lost in this accident.

19 August - Editor of the NY Tribune Horace Greeley speaks out on the slavery issue, criticizing President Lincoln's stance. Greeley says 'All attempts to put down the Rebellion and at the same time uphold its inciting cause are posteporous and futile.'

22 August - President Lincoln responds in defense to Horace Greeley's letter. He points out his main objective, which is to preserve the Union, and that any and all efforts to achieve this preservation are, appropriate. "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it."

26 August - Second Bull Run Campaign takes full shape as Confederates under Gen. Jackson move in on Union Gen. Pope's troops. Manassas Junction & the railroad line there are seized by Southern forces.

27 August - Kettle Run, VA, is one of several places, which sees heavy skirmishing. Gen. Hooker & his

Federal troops are able to rout the Confederates at this point. Confederates have been able to interrupt communications between President Lincoln and Gen. Pope. Gen. Pope is exhibiting some confusion as he pulls back from the formerly held positions along the Rappahannock River and moves slightly northward.

28 August - Gen. Jackson's forces engages Gen. King's Federals near Groveton, VA. Gen. Pope, operating under the mistaken assumption that Jackson is retreating toward the Shenandoah Valley, directs his troops to Groveton in order to rout the Confederates who remain there after the battle of Groveton.

29 August - In a strategic error, Gen. Pope allows his men to attack Jackson's troops so as to cut off the latter's retreat. Pope is unaware that the Confederate forces have no intention of withdrawing, even though there are 20,000 rebs to repel 62,000 Federals. Additional troops arrive under Gen. Longstreet. Gen. Pope is oblivious to Longstreet's arrival. He intends to pursue the fight further the following day. Unfortunately for Pope's troops, Longstreet has the opportunity to crush a portion of Pope's left flank, causing a retreat over the Bull Run but also saving a number of Federal soldiers.

31 August - Gen. Pope consolidates his forces near Centreville, VA.

VIEW FROM WAY BACK

Mosby's Protector
Submitted by Keith Young

I had strong personal reasons for being friendly with General Grant. If he had not thrown his shield over me, I should have been outlawed and driven into exile. When Lee surrendered, my battalion was in Northern Virginia, on the Potomac, a hundred miles from Appomattox. Secretary of War Stanton invited all soldiers in Virginia to surrender on the same terms as Lee's army, but I was excepted. General Grant, who was then all-powerful, interposed and sent me an offer of the same parole that he had given General Lee. Such a service I could never forget. When the opportunity

came, I remembered what he had done for me, and I did all I could for him.

Col. John S. Mosby *The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby, 1917.* Quoted in *Military Quotations from the Civil War*, Tsouras, 1998

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Note: If you plan to attend an event please verify the information given in this column by calling the telephone number provided.

The following events will be held at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. For info: (540) 373-6122:

9 August – 7 PM, Walking tour of the advance on Marye's Heights, which occurred on 13 December 1862. Tour led by historians Frank O'Reilly and Erik Mink

16 August – 8 PM, 8:30 PM, and 9 PM tours. Chatham by Candlelight. Tours led by historians Mac Wyckoff, Don Pfanz, and John Hennessy

The following event will be held at The National Museum of Civil War Medicine, 48 E. Patrick Street, Frederick, MD. For info: (301) 695-1864:

17 August – 10 AM – 3 PM. 17th VA, Co. H – Living history presentation depicting everyday life of Civil War camp.

Upcoming Speakers/Topics

19 September – Tom Clemens: “The Maryland Campaign: Through South Mountain” (3rd Thursday)

10 October – Greg Mertz: “Stonewall Jackson: Legend, Husband, and Father”

SEPTEMBER 2002 MEETING TO BE HELD 19 SEPTEMBER 2002 (3RD THURSDAY OF THE MONTH)

NOTE: PLEASE MARK THE CHANGE OF DATE IN YOUR SEPTEMBER 2002 CALENDAR

The September 2002 General Membership Meeting of the BRCWRT will be held on the 3rd Thursday of September (19 September 2002).

Guest Speaker: Tom Clemens

Subject: “The Maryland Campaign: Through South Mountain”

Note: There will be no Civil War 101 in September

The Memorial Service for Annie Snyder was held:

24 July 2002

Lee Funeral Home Chapel; Manassas, VA