



STONE WALL

Bull Run Civil War Round Table

July 2002

Second Manassas Revisited – John Hennessy, Chief Historian, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Nine years ago, John Hennessy's book *Return to Bull Run: The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas* was published by Simon & Schuster in New York. This highly regarded work has been praised by numerous Civil War historians as well as by respected book critics. Since 1993, John has reflected on the contents of his book, pondering what he liked and did not like about it. For the first time, at our General Membership Meeting on 11 July 2002, John will publicly speak on his personal reassessment of his acclaimed book. Do not miss John Hennessy's presentation. I assure you that it will be both informative and entertaining.

John Hennessy was born near Worcester, MA. He and his family subsequently moved to Albany, NY, where he attended high school and college. He received his undergraduate degrees in History and Economics from the State University of New York in 1981. Following graduation, John decided to take a summer break, working as a temporary employee of the National Park Service (NPS) at the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MNBP) before pursuing a career in banking.

He worked at the MNBP until the end of 1985 whereupon he returned to Albany, NY and took a position with the New York State Preservation Office. Five years later John rejoined the NPS and assumed the duties of an exhibit planner and writer at the Interpretive Design Center in Harper's Ferry, WV. In 1995 he was selected to become the Assistant Superintendent of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. (F&SNMP). While in that assignment he was, inter alia, heavily involved in numerous battlefield preservation matters.

4 January 2002 is a date that John Hennessy will long remember. On that Friday, John became the Chief Historian of the F&SNMP, succeeding the well-known and highly respected Robert K. Krick. Worthy of note, John is currently not only the Chief Historian, he is also the Acting Superintendent since Sandy Rieves is on special assignment at Jamestown, getting ready for the Quadcentennial in 2007. Since the Assistant Superintendent position is presently vacant, John additionally has the duties of that office.

John Hennessy also authored the *Second Manassas Battlefield Map Study* published in 1990 by Howard Publishing Co, Lynchburg, VA. Further, he is responsible for the information contained in the set of 16 Troop Movement Maps covering the Second Manassas Campaign produced in 1985 by Eastern Park and Monument Association. His other works include a history on the First Battle of Manassas and another, published last year, titled *Up Front with the 18th Massachusetts*. The latter book featured the reminiscences of Thomas Mann, a member of the cited unit.

Please join us for this fascinating presentation.

General Membership Meeting

11 July 2002

7:15 PM

- John Hennessy
"Second Manassas Revisited"
- Civil War 101

NEWSLETTER UPDATE

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:

Mary R. Ahrens
(703) 352-9775
BRCWRT10@aol.com

SUBMISSION DEADLINE

The deadline for the August 2002 articles is 27 July 2002. Please send input to Mary Ahrens at the above address or e-mail.

Visit our website at:
<http://www.bullruncwrt.org>

For more information on the BRCWRT website contact:
Maureen Quinn:
MRQuinn@patriot.net

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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:

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PRESIDENT' S COLUMN

By John McAnaw

I hope everyone enjoyed the 15-page issue of our May/June 2002 newsletter. Before continuing I want to thank Editor Mary Ahrens, Treasurer Nancy Anwyll (co-editor of the May/June issue), Vice-president Keith Young, Treasurer Mark Knowles, and Bud Porter for making that issue especially informative. Also, I want to congratulate Mary Ahrens for having her article on the origin of Memorial Day published on the Civil War page in the 25 May 2002 edition of *The Washington Times* (TWT). This is her second article published by TWT.

Our "Gettysburg - Day Three" tour on 11 May 2002 was a resounding success. The number of BRCWRT members and guests marked a new high in terms of the number of participants. Kevin Anastas did an absolutely superlative job as Chief Tour Guide. He was ably assisted by his faithful brother, Fred, who throughout the day acted as Kevin's standard/chart bearer with nary a complaint. Without question, Kevin's tour gave us a comprehensive understanding of the events of "Day Three" that occurred on Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge plus the intervening terrain. On this tour I traversed more terrain forward of the Union positions than I have ever done before. All gained an excellent appreciation of what the redoubtable infantryman of Pickett's and Pettigrew's divisions faced as they advanced toward Cemetery Ridge. To quote Kevin, "What was Lee thinking?"

On the Preservation Front, please read the update on Bristoe Station. I personally have been perturbed about the lack of progress regarding the transfer of title of the Rollins Tract to CENTEX. Concerned organizations, including the BRCWRT, have not been in the communications loop. Hopefully, we will have more information on this subject no later than 20 July 2002. Also, the future of Centreville Historic District, including the proposed Stanley-Martin development adjacent to and within the Historic District is a matter of grave concern. If anyone asked me for an example of an "oxymoronic organization" I would answer with the "Sully District Historic Preservation Committee."

Lastly, I urge all members to actively recruit friends and acquaintances to join the BRCWRT. We need more

members that are interested in our priceless Civil War heritage and the preservation of important sites related to that conflict. Please help out on our 2002 membership drive.

Excerpts From "Return to Bull Run" by John J. Hennessy (Simon & Schuster, New York, 1993)

"Once on the battlefield, Lee again demonstrated patience. In deciding to withhold attack on August 29, Lee clung tightly to his own mandate to avoid heavy losses unless great advantage might be gained. When the opportunity for counterattack came on August 30, he reacted unerringly. Longstreet's assault was the largest attack Lee would launch during the war. It was mounted with incredible speed and achieved impressive results. That the Union army escaped the field at all was undoubtedly a disappointment to Lee, for once started he surely saw his attack on August 30 as a battle of annihilation. Nonetheless, Lee came as close as he ever would to destroying a Union army. By September 1, he had gained far more than he had hoped to when he left the Rapidan on August 20. And he did so at a price of less than nine thousand men – a reasonable cost to bring the Union to the cusp of disaster. "Gen. Lee has shown great Generalship and the greatest boldness," wrote General Pender after Chantilly. "There never was such a campaign, not even by Napoleon." Indeed Lee may have fought cleverer battles, but this was his greatest campaign.

Jackson's performance during the Second Manassas Campaign electrified the South and mortified the North. Lee had cast him into the role for which he was best suited: semi-independent command with the capacity for bold movement. His flank march – fifty-four miles in thirty-six hours to the rear of the Union army – was the boldest maneuver of its kind during the war, and Jackson executed it flawlessly. He then maneuvered carefully to ensure his own safety, and finally he managed to draw Pope into battle on his, Jackson's terms. Only the Valley Campaign would exceed in brilliance Jackson's performance during the days preceding the Second Battle of Manassas...

...Second Manassas represented James Longstreet's most important contribution to any of Lee's victories. His decisive attack on August 30 was remarkable in both its breadth – more than a mile – and the speed with which it was launched. From its conception to first

contact with the Federals took probably forty-five minutes. Problems of geography, not command, hampered the delivery of the assault. Rather than hitting the Yankee left with a single wrecking ball, Longstreet struck with many sledgehammers delivered in succession. In the end the Federal wall on Henry Hill would remain, despite a great deal of violent pounding invested by Longstreet to knock it down. In three hours of fighting Longstreet's wing lost about four thousand men, more than Jackson lost in three days...

...The Confederate victory at Second Manassas was primarily a triumph of maneuver and timing abetted greatly by Yankee mismanagement. It therefore produced few outstanding performances by the army's lesser officers. Of the division commanders only Ewell and Hill offered a sterling performance: Ewell during his textbook fighting retreat from Kettle Run on August 27, and Hill for his division's obstinate defense of the Confederate left on August 29. And just a few brigade commanders distinguished themselves. Jubal Early emerged in August 1862 as perhaps the army's best brigade commander. His calm in the face of possible disaster at Sulphur Springs on August 22-24 surely pleased Jackson, as did his dramatic appearance to restore Hill's lines late in the afternoon of August 29. Early would soon command a division, and later, a la Jackson, he would receive independent command in the Shenandoah Valley.

Special Event

Manassas National Battlefield Park **141st Anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas** **20-21 July 2002**

The published schedule of events is not available by newsletter deadline. For more information call: (703) 754-1861 or visit www.nps.gov/mana. For further information on dates and times of the following events, please check the website or call the park.

Based on information obtained via FONECON, events will include a United Daughter of the Confederacy ceremony at the Stonewall Jackson statue on Henry House Hill (July 21st), Living history presentations, and reenactors on Stuart's Hill and elsewhere. Special tours and a Band Concert will also be offered.

AFTER ACTION REPORT

After Action Report: Gettysburg: The Third Day **(11 May 2002)**

By: Kevin Anastas

On Saturday 11 May 2002 the BRCWRT conducted the largest battlefield tour in its history! We had thirty-six people participate in the all day tour. The weather was clear with temperatures in the mid seventies.

We began the tour by discussing the fight for the Bliss farm. We walked the ground covered by Pettigrew's division in reverse from Cemetery Ridge to the Bliss ruins and then on to Seminary Ridge near the North Carolina Monument. We then walked Pettigrew's line to the Point of Woods where we discussed the Confederate and Union artillery arrangements.

The next section of the tour focused on the actions of Pickett's division. Many if not most of the participants were surprised at how far out of sector Pickett's brigades were when they started the attack. Because of these faulty starting positions, Pickett's men had to execute several radical oblique maneuvers that exposed the flank and rear of the formation to devastating artillery and small arms fire. Our group now has a better appreciation of the terrain faced by Pickett's command after walking the actual route of the attack.

After a picnic/fast food lunch, we began the second part of the tour with a look at the ground in Pettigrew's zone. From there we made several stops in the vicinity of the copse of trees and the angle. These included a discussion of Cushing's battery, details on the 71st PA, 69th PA, 72nd PA and the reinforcing troops that swarmed around Armistead's short-lived penetration of the Federal line. The last major stop was in the area where the Vermont Brigade conducted their flanking maneuvers -- first against Kemper and then against Wilcox and Lang. Our last stop was at the Hancock wounding marker where we were joined by several curious horses that were grazing in the pasture.

I would like to thank everyone that hiked the five or six miles we covered on the tour. Special thanks to my brother, Fred, for helping with the maps and to John McAnaw, for keeping track of the participants.

Mark your calendars now for our fall tour to South Mountain/Harper's Ferry on 21 September 2002!

Tour Attendees (Members and Guests)

Jim Ahrens	Mary Ahrens
Fred Anastas	Kevin Anastas
Nancy Anwyll	Dom Bumbaca
Effie Bumbaca	Bill Carritte
Dave Cross	Sharon Cross
Bryce Cumbie	Bob Sweeny
John DePue	Janet Greentree
Robert Kindergan	Mark Knowles
Drew Lavan	Harlan Lenius
Sharon Lenius	Dan Lundeen
Dale Maschino	John McAnaw
John Pearson	Robert Persell
Bud Porter	Maureen Quinn
Bev Regeimbal	Mike Rumsey
Alex Sabol	Fred Schmidtman
Mary Sereno	Mike Shannon
Chris Soester	Bob Tagg
Keith Young	Marcia Young

Degree of Exertion: Light to less than moderate. More information John McAnaw (703) 978-3371

PRESERVATION CORNER

Update on Preservation of Civil War Sites Southwest of Petersburg

By: John McAnaw

The April 2002 issue of the *Stone Wall* included an after action report of our BRCWRT tour of the Confederate Defense Line southwest of Petersburg and the Ream Station Battlefield in Dinwiddie County. Participants were impressed by the excellent state of preservation of more than one mile of fortifications extending northeast of Hatcher's Run toward Pamplin Park. We were also informed of the possible destruction of sections of the defense line for a fast railroad line, a huge quarry and highway construction. Local residents were very vocal about alleged corruption concerning proposed "developments."

Individuals that we spoke with were disgusted by the perceived lack of interest by local, state, and federal agencies (including the National Park Service) in preserving the Civil War heritage of Civil War sites in Dinwiddie County. Fingers were pointed at specific officials, including those at the federal level. They could not understand why Federal funds, e.g. ISTE/TEA-21 dollars were not used to acquire significant tracts or at least easements on the battlefield land. The dearth of interpretive signage regarding the Petersburg Campaign of 1864-1865 was obvious to all on the tour.

As I noted in the last issue, a large section of the Reams Station Battlefield west of the Halifax Road (Route 604) was acquired in early 2002 by the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT). Regrettably the cited acreage was "clear cut" of all timber and the well-preserved Union breastworks of the Halifax Road were virtually destroyed. As of April 2002 the Reams Station Battlefield was a wasteland. Typically, there were (as of 6 April 2002) no interpretive signs addressing the battles that occurred in the vicinity of Reams Station.

Now for some good news. The CWPT, in its summer 2002 edition of its magazine, *The Hallowed Ground*, (p.5) announced that it had contracted the purchase of the 118-acre Clements Tract which includes some of the terrain within the Hatcher's Run Battlefield of February

Field Trip

Tour of Civil War Sites in Fauquier and Prince William Counties plus the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park

Assembly Date/Time: 20 July 2002 (Saturday) 8:15 AM

Tour Duration: 8:30 – 3:30 PM

Assembly Location: City of Manassas Museum Parking Lot located at: 9101 Prince William Street, (near the intersection of Prince William and Main Streets) (703) 368-1873.

Tour Guides: John DePue and John McAnaw

Transportation: Private vehicle (carpool)

Tour Sites Include: Grounds of Liberia, Yellow (Conner) House, Mayfield Fort, Camp Carondelet (Louisiana Camp), Bacon Race Church, Confederate Battery overlooking Sally Davis Ford on the Occoquan River, Brentsville Historic Area, Catlett Station, and Vint Hill.

Food /Equipment: Bring own water and lunch. Hat, sunscreen, and insect repellent recommended.

1865. We toured part of this tract on 6 April 2002. Closure on the Clements Tract is expected by the end of 2002. The CWPT hopes to leverage membership contributions by matching a pending TEA-21.

However, there has been no mention in the media of any effort to save the long line of well-preserved Confederate earthworks running northeast from Hatcher's Run toward Pamplin Park. Is a sizable portion of these earthworks slated for destruction? Stay tuned.

Update on Bristoe Station
By: John McAnaw

As of June 2002, ownership of the 341-acre Rollins tract has not been transferred to the CENTEX Corporation. As all, but new members know 127 acres of this tract, which includes much of the core area of the Bristoe Station Battlefield will be given to the Civil War Preservation Trust by the CENTEX Corporation once the transfer is completed. The remaining 214 acres will be developed by CENTEX.

According to the lawyer for CENTEX, Mr. John Foote, preservationists led by the Sons of Confederate Veterans have 120 days to search for Confederate burial sites on the terrain slated for development. On or about 19 June 2002 I asked BRCWRT member John DePue (a retired JAG Brigadier) to contact Mr. Foote regarding the impasse. John DePue stated that Mr. Foote informed him that CENTEX would schedule a meeting for all concerned within a month – on a Friday. The month will be up on Friday, 20 July 2002.

A number of BRCWRT members have expressed a desire to assist in the effort to locate gravesites in that part of the Rollins Tract slated for development. I ask all members interested in helping out to contact me either in person or by telephone. I will ensure that you are kept informed.

FLASHBACK__1862

Flashback July 1862
By Robert W. Ford

Sources: *The Civil War Day By Day* by E.B. Long with Barbara Long., and *1400 Days The Civil War Day by Day* by Chris Bishop, Ian Dury and Tony Gibbons.

1 July – The Seven Day Campaign comes to an end with the Battle of Malvern Hill and McClellan's retreat to the Potomac River. Skirmishes occur elsewhere in VA, and MS. Col. Phil Sheridan defeats Confederates near Booneville, MS. Lincoln approves two laws that revise Income Tax to 3% on income up to \$10,000 and 5% above \$10,000.

2 July – Charges and counter-charges begin on the management of the Peninsula Campaign. Lincoln approves several laws – one law banning polygamy in territories, and one calling for a loyalty oath by government officials.

3 July – Vicksburg is bombarded by Farragut's Navy. Skirmishes occur at Locus Grove, Indian Territory (OK); Russellville, AL; and close to Harrison's Landing, VA. Sterling Price assumes command of the Confederate Army of the West with rank of Major Gen.

4 July – Independence Day is celebrated in the North with enthusiasm. Skirmishing occurs at Westover, VA. John Hunt Morgan leaves on his first Kentucky raid. Confederates attack a US ship near Velasco, TX. Bombardment of Vicksburg continues.

5 July – Lee tells Davis that the Confederates are too "battle thinned" to attack McClellan at Harrison Landing. Skirmishing occurs at Battle Creek, TN, and on Hatchie River, MS.

6 July – Bayou Cache, AR and Salem, MO are scenes of skirmishes.

7 July – A battle is fought in AR near Cotton Plant, and skirmishing continues in MO. Lee's army begins moving back to Richmond. McClellan writes Lincoln claiming that holding back troops to defend Washington caused his lack of success. McClellan also urges that military operations should not interfere with slavery.

8 July – Lincoln arrives at Harrison Landing for a meeting with McClellan. Skirmishing occurs in AR and MO.

9 July – Confederate positions along the Roanoke River are taken, with only one US sailor killed. In KY Morgan's Confederates capture Tompkinville, while in NC Union forces capture Hamilton. Continued skirmishing in MO.

10 July – General Pope announces that he will deal harshly with Confederate sympathizers and will burn their homes if they are used to shoot at his men.

11 July – Fighting occurs in MO, VA and KY. General Halleck is appointed general-in-chief of Federal forces.

12 July – Morgan's raiders capture Lebanon, KY. Skirmishing in MO and VA.

13 July – Nathan Bedford Forrest takes Murfreesboro, TN. Skirmishing at Culpeper, VA, and in AR.

14 July – Congress approves the new state of West Virginia. A cavalry skirmish occurs in western AR. In VA, General Pope moves his army toward Gordonsville.

15 July – A new ironclad, C.S.S. Arkansas, attacks at Vicksburg and damages 3 Union vessels. Federal cavalry defeat Confederates near Fayetteville, AR. Skirmishes occur in VA and TN. In NM Union troops fight Apaches.

16 July – In France, Comm. Slidell requests recognition of the Confederacy.

17 July – The President signs the Second Confiscation Act. It is designed to free slaves entering Federal jurisdiction. Morgan captures Cynthia, MO.

8 July – A skirmish occurs at Memphis, MO. Morgan crosses the Ohio River and raids an Indiana town.

19 July – Lincoln names a military governor for AR. Morgan skirmishes with Federals in KY.

20 July – An anti-guerrilla campaign starts in MO that kills 506 Confederates over two months with only 77 Federals dead. Skirmishing also in AR.

21 July – Confederates capture pickets 5 miles from Nashville and burn bridges.

22 July – Lincoln presents a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet. Morgan's raiders arrive back in TN after KY-IN raid. A cartel for exchange of prisoners is signed.

23 July – Gen. Halleck assumes command of the Federal Armies. Skirmishing occurs in AR, MS. Two places in MO are the scenes of skirmishing.

24 July – Former President Van Buren dies. Skirmishing breaks out in AR, LA, MO, NM, and VA. Adm. Farragut's fleet heads back to New Orleans.

25 July – Fighting occurs in AL, AR, LA, MO, and TN.

26 July – Fighting occurs in VA, NC, and TN.

27 July – Fighting occurs in Indian Territory (OK), LA, MO, VA, and TN.

28 July – A mob of Confederate supporters attack and demolish a pro-Union newspaper in New Brunswick, Canada. Battles against guerrillas in MO continues.

29 July – Belle Boyd, the most famous woman Confederate spy, is captured, but is released a month later for lack of evidence. Brief skirmishes occur in KY, MO, and TN. The new Confederate cruiser *Alabama* leaves the Liverpool, England boatyard.

30 July – Halleck orders McClellan to remove his sick and wounded from Harrison Landing, preparatory to moving to Northern Virginia. Skirmishing in MO and VA.

31 July – Jeff Davis issues orders that any Union officer captured from Pope's army are to be treated as felons rather than prisoners of war, "...because of a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder." Confederates attack Union camps and shipping between Shirley and Harrison's Landing, VA.

VIEW FROM WAY BACK

Submitted by: Keith Young

Mosby's Method

"I often sent small squads at night to attack and run in the pickets along a line of several miles. Of course these alarms were very annoying, for no human being knows how sweet sleep is but a soldier. I wanted to use and consume the Northern cavalry in hard work. I have often thought that their fierce hostility to me was more on account of the sleep I made them lose than the number we killed or captured."

Col. John S. Mosby
Mosby's War Reminiscences, 1887.

BOOK REVIEW

The Book Corner

By: Ralph G. Swanson

The Book Corner is not the first notable literary critic to recommend *Annals of the War* (Blue Grey Press) for your reading enjoyment. No less an authority than General James Longstreet called the book “. . . the best record to hand down to the historian I have seen.” Union General Henry Slocum found the volume “. . . exceedingly interesting and valuable . . . to all who desire an inside view of the great events of the war.”

Annals was the creation of Alexander K. McClure, a Philadelphia newspaperman concerned by what he considered inaccurate and biased accounts of the war appearing in print after the close of hostilities. McClure solicited recollections from leading participants, both North and South, as feature articles in his Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, which began publication in 1877. Two years later, he compiled what he considered to be the finest articles into *Annals of the War*. Thankfully for us, it is still in print today.

Few other Civil War histories available in the popular literature can be considered “primary sources” - the actual words of the participants or eyewitnesses themselves. Here authors from both sides of the conflict cover the issues from their opposing viewpoints, giving today’s readers an invaluable comparative analysis directly from the principals involved. As students of the war, we must give great weight to their views. Even the finest historians of our time - Bearss, McPherson, Gallagher - must interpret events they can only read about. Not so Longstreet, Imboden, or Beauregard. They were there. They influenced - even made - the history about which they wrote. Were they not also interpreting events? Yes - but, from a unique perspective - that of direct agent or eyewitness.

Annals is particularly important for its breadth of coverage, including chapters on a wide range of great war controversies. No fewer than 10 articles treat issues at Gettysburg. Notable are two offerings from General Longstreet regarding Confederate strategy and tactics in Pennsylvania. Under intense criticism after the war, particularly for his role at Gettysburg, these *Weekly Times* articles are probably Longstreet’s first published rebuttals. His “Lee in Pennsylvania” and the

provocative “Mistakes at Gettysburg” fueled an acrimonious debate among former southern comrades that lasted many years and colored the legacy of Robert E. Lee. If only the Great Captain himself had prepared memoirs before his untimely passing in 1870!

Apart from the clash of arms, this book contains many engaging articles on important non-combat issues. “How Jefferson Davis was Overtaken,” by Major General James Wilson, Davis’ captor, is the first truly authoritative treatment I have seen of this highly controversial subject. So many other renditions are merely rumor or innuendo. But even this heavily annotated account is criticized as “fanciful fiction” in “The Flight and Capture of Jefferson Davis,” by John H. Reagan, the Confederate Postmaster General who accompanies Davis on the retreat from Richmond.

“Confederate Negro Enlistments,” by Edward Spencer, is an unabashed apology for slavery that is comical from today’s perspectives. But it provides that valuable “inside view” of perhaps the last important war measure debated in the Confederate Congress.

Do not be intimidated by this 800-page tome. Read its 56 chapters in any order over the course of several years, or a lifetime, as different topics of the war spark your interest. (I have only now read the two articles on prisoner exchanges - one each from the northern and southern viewpoints - having just completed a history of the infamous Andersonville prison.)

With the endorsement of “Old Pete” still ringing down the ages, can there be any doubt that *Annals of the War* deserves a place on your Civil War bookshelf?

Until next time, keep reading.

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.

Upcoming BRCWRT Tours; July – September 2002

20 July - Civil War Sites in Prince William and Stafford Counties

21 September – The Maryland Campaign: The Battles on South Mountain

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

5 July – 7 PM “Across the Bloody Plain”, Walking tour of Union Advance on Marye’s Heights. Tour guides: Frank O’Reilly and Elsa Lohman, Duration: 90 minutes, Assembly Point: Hurkamp Park, Corner of Prince Edward and George Streets.

12 July – 7 PM “War Means Anguish, War Means Freedom: Fredericksburg Civilians During the War.” Tour guides: John Hennessy and James Bryant, Duration 60-90 minutes, Assembly Point: Rappahannock Regional Library, Corner of Caroline and Lewis Streets.

19 July – 8 PM, 8:30 PM, 9:00 PM “Chatham by Candlelight”, Guided tour of home and grounds (approx. 55-acres) Tour guides: John Hennessy, Mac Wyckoff and Donald Pfanz, Duration: 60 minutes, Assembly Point: Chatham House, near intersection of Chatham Lane and White Oak Road. (Route 212)

26 July – 7 PM “Sunset at the Bloody Angle”, Tour Guides: Greg Mertz and Kelly O’Grady, Duration: 60-90 minutes, Assembly Point: Bloody Angle Parking Area at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield.

The following are scheduled through the Smithsonian: For info (202) 357-4700 or 1-877-338-8687:

17 –23 July – Road to Gettysburg: Lee’s Invasion Campaigns – Antietam & Gettysburg

25-27 July – Antietam – Chambersburg Seminars (Ted Alexander)

The following tour is sponsored by the” Friends of Manassas National Battlefield Park:

29-30 July – Second Manassas Tour (*Two Days with Edwin Bearss, Chief Historian Emeritus of the National Park Service*) \$195 For info contact: Harvey Simon (703) 670-3277 or by e-mail: paganspal@comcast.net

The following event will be held at the National Archives and Record Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20408, (202) 208-7345:

24 July – *Lincoln and Davis: Imagining America, 1809 – 1865*, Author Brian Dirck analyzes how the everyday lives of these two individuals shaped their perception of what the nation should be.

Upcoming Speakers/Topics

8 August – Brian Pohanka “Duryee Zouaves: 5th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment at Second Manassas”

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

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