



JAMES P. GANNON: “THE IRISH IN THE CONFEDERACY”

The guest speaker for our Round Table meeting on 8 April, 2004 will be the distinguished newspaperman and Civil War historian, James P. Gannon. He was born and raised in Minnesota. For 33 years he worked as a reporter, columnist and editor for various newspapers. He spent 17 years of his journalistic career working as a reporter and Washington correspondent for *The Wall Street Journal*. For another ten years he was the editor of the influential Des Moines Register. He retired from the newspaper business in 1994. Following retirement, James Gannon and his wife, Joan, moved to Rappahannock County where they currently reside.

Mr. Gannon's interest began in 1966 when he moved to Washington, DC from the Midwest. His interest in Confederate history was influenced by the fact that one of his Irish ancestors, Dennis Cavanaugh, served in two Louisiana units during the war. After years of painstaking research, he completed an absolutely superb history of the 6th Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which was published in 1998. His book is titled "Irish Rebels, Confederate Tigers." It has been critically acclaimed as a model regimental history. Mr. Gannon will autograph copies of his book, which will be for sale at the April meeting.

After years of painstaking research, he completed an absolutely superb history of the 6th Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which was published in 1998

Our guest speaker is no stranger to the Bull Run Civil War Round Table. Several years ago he spoke to us on the "Irish Rebels, Confederate Tigers of the 6th Louisiana." This time he will speak to us about the role and importance of Irish

immigrants to the Confederacy during the Civil War. Mr. Gannon will discuss why these Irish-born soldiers, sailors and marines fought so tenaciously and well for Southern independence. Their story is a fascinating, yet little known one. Join us on 8 April for what will be a thoroughly enjoyable and enlightening experience.

Mr. Gannon will autograph copies of his book, which will be for sale at the April meeting.

AN ASSESSMENT of the “IRISH REBELS” by a Confederate General *submitted by John P McAnaw*

Following the end of the Civil War, John Maguire, a member of the British Parliament from Ireland, toured the United States - including the former states of the Confederacy. The purpose of his tour was to gather information on the Irish in America, including their role in the Civil War. He interviewed many Union and Confederate veterans and his observations were published in a book, "The Irish in America", by Longmans, Green and Co. London, 1868.

The British visitor spoke with an unnamed Confederate general who told McGuire that he commanded a brigade during the war that was half Irish in composition. In his book McGuire quotes the general as stating: "If tomorrow I wanted to win a reputation I would have Irish soldiers in preference to any others. And I tell you why: first, they have more dash, more élan than any other troops that I know of: Then they are more cheerful and enduring -- nothing can depress them. Next, they are more cleanly. The Irishman never failed to wash himself or his clothes. Not only

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HEADS UP! BRCWRT TOUR

SUNDAY - 4 APRIL 2004
(NOTE THE EARLY DATE)

**Special Recon Tour:
Scenic and Historic Terrain
along Bull Run and the Occoquan
(Part II)**

ASSEMBLY POINT

In front of McDonald's in University Mall located
in Southeast quadrant of intersection of Ox Road
(Route 123) and Braddock Road (Route 620)

ASSEMBLY TIME: 8:30 A.M.

TOUR DURATION: 8:40 A.M. – 2:15 P.M.

DEGREE OF EXERTION: Moderate! Those with
heart and respiratory problems should not partici-
pate.

SPECIAL: Bring water, brown bag lunch and
energy food.

CHIEF TOUR GUIDE: John McAnaw
703.987.3371

The Bull Run Civil War Round Table publishes the STONE WALL monthly. General Membership meetings are held at 7:15 PM on the second Thursday of the month at:

The Centreville Regional Library
14200 St. Germain Drive
Centreville, VA 20121-2299
703.803.2223

For specific meeting dates and information, please visit the WEBSITE:

<http://bullruncwrt.org>

BRCWRT Board of Directors

President: John McAnaw
JPMTOG29@aol.com
703.978.3371

Immediate Past President:
Keith Young
RKeith_Young@compuserve.com

Vice-President: Charlie Balch
cabalch@aol.com

Treasurer: Mark Knowles
703.787.9811

Secretary: Nancy Anwyll
Nanwyll@Patriot.net

At Large:
John DePue
Drew Lavan
Saundra Cox

Field Trips: Kevin Anastas
KKA2@cox.net

Webmaster: Maureen Reigh Quinn
MRQuinn@Patriot.net

Newsletter Preparation:
Maureen Reigh Quinn
Saundra Cox
Nancy Anwyll

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

— by John P. McAnaw

First, I want to thank those many continuous members and the eleven new members who paid their 2004 dues. We are still considerably short of our goal of 160, thus I ask for your help in recruiting friends, relatives, etc., into the ranks of the "Cheap and the Proud". As I have stated before, I do not know of any other Civil War organization that gives the members as much for so little. Your help will be appreciated.

Attendance at our monthly meetings this year continues to be excellent. Dr. B. F. Cooling, III drew a large crowd for his presentation on LTG Jubal Early's Raid on Washington, DC. We have another superb historian returning for the second time to speak to the Round Table. James Gannon will address a fascinating, yet little known, aspect of Civil War history – The Irish in the Confederacy.

The first of our 2004 tours went off without a hitch on 20 March. Many more are planned for this calendar year. Note that our second tour of historic and scenic sites along Bull Run and the Occoquan River is scheduled for Sunday, 4 April 2004. Read the newsletter for details. Also, **do not forget to sign up for the Round Table tours of Arlington National Cemetery on 17 April** and of **McDowell, Cross Keys and Port Republic on 22-23 May 2004.**

On the Preservation front, please read Ed Wenzel's article on the master planning of three Civil War sites in Fairfax County. Member Harriett Condon has advised me to expect some very good preservation news by the end of March. Here's hoping!

Lastly, members are requested to donate Civil War literature for book sales at our monthly meetings. See Vice President Charlie Balch.

— John

"IRISH REBELS"

— continued from page 1, column 2

were they cheerful, but they were submissive to discipline when broken in -- and where they had good officers that was easily done. But once they had confidence in their officers, their attachment to them was unbounded. And confidence was established the moment they saw their general in the fight with them ... They required strict discipline but they always admitted the justice of their punishment when they believed their commander was impartial...

There was one great element of strength in these men: they were volunteers, every man of them. Many could have been excused on the ground of their not being American citizens as not more than one-third of them had a right to vote at the time. But they joined of their own free will -- no Irishman was conscripted. I repeat: if I had to take from one to 10,000 men to make a reputation with I'd take the same men as I had in the war -- Irishmen from the city, the levees, the river, the railroads, the canals, or from ditching and fencing on the plantations. They make the finest soldiers that ever shouldered a musket."

James Gannon believes that only a general who commanded Louisiana Irishmen could have made the above statement. He singled out LTG Richard Taylor and BG Harry Hays as the general in question. Based on the condescending manner of his remarks, I believe that it was LTG Richard Taylor.

— John

**Our APRIL meeting takes place
at Centreville Public Library on
Thursday, April 8th.**

The meeting begins at 7:15 PM

PLEASE JOIN US

PRESERVATION CORNER

— submitted by Ed Wenzel

OX HILL AND UNION MILLS MASTER PLANNING MOVES FORWARD

Planning for the Ox Hill Battlefield Park and the two fortification sites at Union Mills proceeded at a quick pace in February and March. First, John McAnaw was named to the task force in mid-February. His presence at the planning meetings brings to the table critical insight from the BRCWRT.

Soon thereafter, **on Feb. 24th, task force members visited each site to observe the existing historic features and conditions.** The writer pointed out key elements for interpretation at the Ox Hill Battlefield and John McAnaw did likewise at the Union Mills sites. Evidence there of the ongoing archaeological investigation by Parsons Engineering was observed and park staff gave ideas about the purpose of two ruins or excavations on the site.

At the second meeting, on Feb. 26th, under the topic “guiding questions for visioning”, the task force discussed the purpose of each park, the major themes, target audience, visitor experience, etc. as well as how to connect both parks to other local Civil War sites. The pace was rapid. “Irish” Grandfield, the Project Manager, kept the team focused and the meeting moving along. Two staff members jotted down ideas and comments on a briefing chart while a tape recorder ensured that no comments were missed. An unresolved issue was what to name the two “Union Mills” sites. Park staff suggested “Camp Early Historic Site” but questions remain about the accuracy of that name and a decision was not reached. **Citizen task force members attending included Joe Balicki, Jim Burgess, Leon Hartley (Fair Ridge HOA), John McAnaw, Wally Owen and Ed Wenzel.**

At the March 18th meeting, Brian Crane and another member of Parsons Engineering made a presentation on the archaeological investigation at the Union Mills “A” fort. Included were slides and graphics depicting a contour map of the fort’s lunette and redan, and a computer assisted viewshed map for both the “A” fort and the “Battery”

fort showing complementary fields of fire. **The investigation counted 220 tent platforms arranged by company for the troops manning the fortifications. This is a rare feature to find preserved 140 years later.** These platforms lacked evidence of chimneys, suggesting that the site was unmanned in winter. In addition, the ground at each of the five embrasures in the lunette preserved linear depressions made by the timbers that supported each gun platform. While more work needs to be done, the earthworks and the tent platforms are in excellent condition. Coming up with a plan that will permit the public to view them without causing damage is one of the many challenges of this park.

The next topic focused on connecting Ox Hill and Union Mills to other Civil War sites. Suggestions included publishing a guide book or a series of driving tours with sites arranged by theme, such as linking the fortifications at Centreville and Union Mills to early war actions along Bull Run; and linking the Ox Hill battle to the Campaigns of Second Manassas and Antietam where the theme would be a chronology of the battles and troop movements. Visitors could be enticed to visit sites or take the tours by a special issue of “Parktakes” magazine devoted to Civil War resources. A special website, in cooperation with the National Park Service, Virginia Civil War Trails, the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority and various tourism operators could also be utilized.

The last topic was the Ox Hill Battlefield Park and 55 minutes was devoted to a plan put forward by the park staff. “Irish” Grandfield made the presentation. It was obvious that a lot of effort had gone into it. There were several things that the task force liked about the plan. One was the reconstruction of the zigzag fence that marked the edge of the cornfield, a fence that is shown on most of the historic and modern maps of the battle; the removal of the bluestone trail that was built across the Union line of attack six years ago; the construction of a small parking area and visitor information shelter, *and most importantly*, the reservation of sites for two future “soldier” monuments, one to honor the Union regiments and another to honor the Confederate brigades that fought in the battle. That these elements are included in the staff’s plan shows that the Park Authority is indeed serious about the Ox Hill battle and its history, and we commend them for that.

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OX HILL AND UNION MILLS MASTER PLANNING

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However, **the plan had a major problem to which the task force responded negatively. The plan proposed locating the soldier monument sites across 4-lane Monument Drive on the Fairfax Town Center property.** The shopping center would grant a permanent easement for the monuments in the narrow buffer area along the north side of Monument Drive. The site for the Confederate monument would be directly across from the Kearny and Stevens monuments and the Union monument site would be at the corner of Monument Drive and West Ox Road. Then, **within the park itself, a prominent site would be reserved for a “reconciliation” monument in recognition of ex-Confederate John Ballard’s friendship with Union veterans and his good will in deeding the lot for the Kearny and Stevens monuments.**

The problems with the soldier monuments are obvious and aside from creating an unnecessary safety hazard for visitors, the idea of locating major historical elements beyond the park’s boundaries and on land *not owned* by the Park Authority, caused serious concern. It’s not that the site over there wouldn’t be appropriate for a Confederate monument—it would, because the Confederates were there in force. But unfortunately, the site is forever cut off from the Kearny and Stevens monuments, and the park, by the unfortunate location of Monument Drive. Thus, the site is not a suitable place for a major park attraction. And likewise for the Union monument, which in addition, would be placed at an incorrect historical location.

Lastly, the park staff seemed to be leaning toward a more landscaped, urban type park, rather than a preserved and restored fragment of the original battlefield, something that seemed to miss the point of the preservation effort.

Now the good news! **On March 23rd, we learned from “Irish” Grandfield that the staff had heard our comments and were working on a revised plan to bring the monuments into the park.** And also, that they would be looking at a more “natural” landscape befitting a battlefield.

PLEASE NOTE: The date of the Public Hearing for the Ox Hill and Union Mills Master Plans has been CHANGED to Tuesday, September 14, 2004 and will be followed by a one-month comment period closing on October 15th. Be sure to mark those dates on your calendars because testimony and comments by BRCWRT members will be very important in shaping the final plans that will go to the Park Authority Board.

— Ed

AFTER ACTION REPORT

– submitted by John P McAnaw

BRCWRT TOUR ALONG BULL RUN & OF A CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATION AT UNION MILLS – 20 March 2004

The weather was cool and clear when Round Table members assembled in front of the McDonald’s in the University Mall vicinity the intersection of Braddock Road and Ox Road. Seventeen of the 23 who signed up, participated in the tour. They were:

Nancy Anwyll	Randy Moller
Charlie Balch	Jack Nance
Sandra Cox	Rose Nelson
John De Pue	Bev Regeimbal
Tim Duskin	Chuck Siegel
Janet Greentree	Bob Sweeney
Ken Jones	Linne Toehl
Mark Knowles	Ed Wenzel
John McAnaw	

Our first tour stop was at the Confederate fort in the Union Mills area known as the “A Fort” or the “Great Redoubt”. Tour members were very impressed by what they saw there. For more details, I refer you to Ed Wenzel’s article in this issue.

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*** BOOKS SALES REVVING UP AGAIN ***

Please remember to bring your used Civil War books to our meetings to aid in our ongoing book sales. Besides helping to raise money for the BRCWRT, these books also help raise our members' understanding of the War.

THANK YOU !

AFTER ACTION REPORT

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The tour group then walked down the general trace of the historic McLean's Ford Road to Bull Run and visited several sites. The group then moved upstream and crossed the waist deep, Little Rocky Run, to visit another Confederate fortification not far from the confluence of Bull Run and Little Rocky Run. It is believed that this fort was also used later in the war by Union forces.

After lunch we traveled to the Bull Run Marina, located close to where the erroneously named Old Yates Ford Road crosses the bridge into Prince William County. More properly the road should be called "Woodyard's Ford Road". We visited the crossing point of the Civil War Woodyard's Ford plus the site of the Woodyard homestead and the family's post-Civil War cemetery. Also, we investigated the probable sites of Union fortifications (since destroyed) covering Woodyard's Ford from the Fairfax County side. Lastly, we traveled up a small stream and visited a small well-preserved mill site. In accordance with the nearly 13-year-old tradition of the BRCWRT, the tour ended precisely on time.

Summing up, during our tour we visited some very interesting Civil War sites. We also had the opportunity to experience a "good stretch of the legs". With the exception of a few "early bird" deer ticks, the insects were not yet out on that magnificent pre-spring day. Nancy Anwyll added another BRCWRT motto to "the cheap and the proud", it's "If there's a path, we won't take it!" I extend my thanks to all who participated. There will be more similar tours in the next several months.

— *John*

GENERAL CLEBURNE, IRISH TENNESSEANS AND THE FIFTH CONFEDERATE

— **submitted by John P McAnaw**

The 2nd and the 21st Tennessee Vol. Inf. Regts. were consolidated and reorganized on 4 July 1862 at Tupelo, MS. The 2nd Tennessee, with the exception of its field and some of its company grade officers was almost entirely composed of Irishmen from Memphis. The 21st Tennessee had two companies of American born soldiers and eight companies of Irishmen. Prior to consolidation, soldiers from these regiments distin-

guished themselves on the battlefields of Belmont, KY and Shiloh, TN. Upon consolidation, the surviving members of these two regiments enlisted for the duration of the war. The newly designated regiment was called the "Fifth Confederate". The regimental commander was Col. J. A. Smith. Second in command was LTC. J.C. Cole.

The Fifth Confederate was assigned to the brigade commanded by the renowned BG Patrick Ronayne Cleburne, of County Cork Ireland. Cleburne, without question, ranked as one of the finest combat leaders produced by either side during the war. He died a hero's death during the unnecessary and costly Battle of Franklin, TN on 30 November 1864. Historian Ezra Warner described Cleburne as "A savage fighter of the Bedford Forrest stamp, his death...in the forefront of his division, was a calamity of the Confederate cause perhaps only exceeded by the demise of Stonewall Jackson." He was revered throughout the South.

You may ask who was MG Cleburne with when the abortive and bloody attack was made at Franklin? According to an eyewitness, during the attack, MG Cleburne sought out the Fifth Confederate, "charged in and with it, and died with it." One of the company commanders of the Fifth Confederate, Capt. C. W. Frazer wrote that; "The hero-worship (amounting almost to idolatry) on the one hand, and the sympathy and admiration on the other, that existed between this regiment and Cleburne was remarkable, and can only be partially accounted for by their common birthplace, their thorough devotion to the Southern cross, and the ties that bind men who have often met a common foe in the death-grapple...A born soldier, he was in battle the embodiment of war, and as a General in his position he had no superior, and withal he was as modest and true-hearted a man as wore the gray."

The Fifth Confederate served with great distinction throughout the war and suffered severe losses. It was truly a fighting regiment. Throughout its existence, the unit experienced few desertions or transfers. Capt. Frazier noted that "The men, for the most part had no homes; they neither asked nor wanted furloughs; the army was their home, and they staid there." He also commented that it was safe to state, "that not over one hundred were living on the 26th of April, 1865, and that all the rest died on the field or of wounds received in battle.

VIEW FROM WAY BACK

submitted by Chuck Mauro

The Yankee? Dixie? Leg

(from “Civil War Notes - Milburn Sanders”)

Union Colonel Ulric Dahlgren acquired a wooden leg to replace one lost in battle. After he was killed in the Kilpatrick-Dahlgren raid on Richmond, Virginia, the leg was displayed in a Richmond department store. Soon thereafter, Confederate Lieutenant James Pollard, who led the unit that killed Dahlgren, lost a leg. He claimed Dahlgren's leg as a war prize. When the leg did not fit him, he gave it to Confederate Captain John N. Ballard, of Mosby's Rangers. Thus, the leg served both with the North and the South.

Captain Ballard had lost his leg in a skirmish with a small party of Union Cavalry, at Ewell's Chapel, east of Bull Run Mountains. After the war, he married Miss Thrift — and the Thrift Farm on the site of the Battle of Chantilly, became known as the Ballard Farm.

See: “More Civil War Curiosities”, Webb Garrison
“The Battle of Chantilly (Ox Hill): A Monumental Storm”, Charles V. Mauro
“Mosby's Rangers”, Jeffrey D. Wert

NEW BOOK BY LOCAL AUTHOR ON BATTLE OF BALLS BLUFF

Many Round Table members know Jim Morgan of the Loudon Round Table. Several years ago he conducted a tour of Civil War sites in Loudon County. Jim did a commendable job handling the Ball's Bluff portion of the tour. He displayed a comprehensive knowledge of the battle at that location, which occurred on 21 October 1861.

Jim informed the BRCWRT President that his book on the Battle of Balls Bluff should be out sometime in the early May time frame.

Check it out when it arrives at the bookstores. I am sure that you will add a copy to your Civil War collection.

FLASH BACK - April, 1864

— submitted by John McAnaw

1 APR MG Frederick Steele encountered resistance at Arkadelphia, AR as he moved his Union Army of 15,000 overland from Little Rock to link up with MG National P. Banks' forces of 25,000 on the Red River either at Alexandria, Natchitoches or Shreveport — the objective of the campaign. Opposing this Union force was that of MG Richard Taylor consisting of 8,000 Confederates.

3 APR MG Banks' army, including a 10,000-man detachment from the Army of the Tennessee (commanded by BG A. J. Smith) reached Natchitoches. At nearby Grand Ecore Union gunboats and transports delivered reinforcements and supplies to MG Banks' army. MG Taylor pulled back his Confederate force to Pleasant Hill to the north of Natchitoches and west of the Red River. Skirmishes occurred at various locations in LA and AR

5 APR Skirmishes occurred at Natchitoches. MG Banks' expedition was slowed down because of the low level of the Red River. Elsewhere most of the skirmishes occurred in AR, KY and MO

6 APR The Constitution Convention of LA adopted a new constitution that abolished slavery.

7 APR The Confederate War Department directed LTG James Longstreet to move his I Corps units, which wintered in east Tennessee to rejoin the Army of Northern Virginia in the Old Dominion. MB Banks' army made contact with MG Taylor's Confederates near Pleasant Hill. Elsewhere light fighting occurred in the New Mexico Territory, AL and at Port Hudson, LA

8 APR MG Taylor's force of 8,800 attacked MG Banks' army of 12,500 at Sabine Crossroads, a.k.a. Mansfield or Pleasant Grove. Union army retreated south to Pleasant Hill, losing 2,235, including 1,541 missing or captured. Confederate losses were estimated at 900. The U.S. Senate passed a joint resolution 38 to 6 abolishing slavery and approving the Thirteenth Amendment

9 APR Late in the afternoon, a force of 12,000 Confederates commanded by MG Taylor, attacked an equal number of Federals at Pleasant Hill, 11 miles south of Sabine Crossroads. The Confederates were driven back suffering approximately 1,600 casualties. MG Banks' army lost 1,400 men. MG Steele's union Army continued to move slowly toward MG Banks' army west of the Red River. LTG

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FLASH BACK - April, 1864

— *continued from page 7, column 2*

U. S. Grant issued his campaign orders to MG Meade, MG Sherman, MG Sigel and MG Butler. His orders reflected his grand strategy of simultaneously putting pressure on all major C.S. armies.

10 APR MG Banks withdrew his forces south to Grand Ecore, near Natchitoches on the Red River. Also MG Steele's Union expedition headed back to Little Rock. The Union offensive to seize Shreveport, the gateway to Texas had been stopped cold! MG Taylor's Confederates were victorious.

11 APR A pro-Union state government was inaugurated and installed at Little Rock, AR. Dr. Isaac Murphy became governor. Also pro-Union Virginians voted to accept a constitution for the "Restored State of Virginia" which included the abolishment of slavery. However, only a few parts of Virginia were strongly held by the Union.

12 APR MG Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked Ft. Pillow, TN, with a force of 1,500 cavalrymen. Ft. Pillow was defended by 557 Federal soldiers, including 262 black troops. The Union garrison of this earthwork on the Mississippi River was overwhelmed losing approximately 231 killed, 100 wounded and 226 captured/missing. Confederate losses were 14 killed and 86 wounded. Union survivors stated that many soldiers, especially blacks, were shot down after the fort was surrendered. Confederate officials denied the massacre charges. However, the controversy over what happened at Fort Pillow continues to the present day.

13-14 APR Despite enemy opposition and falling water levels, Admiral David D. Porter was able to get a flotilla of U.S. gunboats down the Red River to Grand Ecore. The retreat of MG Banks' Federal troops continued.

15 APR The Union ironclad, U.S.S. Eastport hit 2 torpedoes or mines and was severely damaged. The crew destroyed the vessel on 26 April. Weather conditions improved in the trans-Mississippi region and military activity increased. Fighting also occurred in Baton Rouge, LA and Bristoe Station/Milford VA. From this date forward the tempo of military activity by Confederate and Union forces throughout the South and western territories significantly increased.

16 APR MG Steele's forces engaged Confederates in the vicinity of Camden and Liberty Post Office, AR. The U.S. Transport General Hunter was destroyed by two torpedoes in the St. John's River, FL.

— *continued on page 9, column 2*

ON the ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

submitted by Maureen R Quinn

While reading through some of the Sanitary Commission Papers (New York Public Library) I came across this letter. Perhaps it was written by Booth, perhaps not. But whoever wrote it spoke for all of those who felt such sorrow at the events of the day.

The following letter, in reply to one of condolence from the manager of the Boston Theatre, is from Edwin Booth, the brother of the murderer of the President, and shows "that his heart is in the right place:"

Franklin Square, Boston, April 15, 1865

Henry C. Jarret, Esq.

My Dear Sir:

With deepest sorrow and great agitation I thank you for relieving me from my engagement with yourself and the public. The news of the morning has made me wretched indeed, not only because I have received the unhappy tidings of the suspicions of a brother's crime, but because a good man and a most justly honored and patriotic ruler has fallen in an hour of national joy by the hand of an assassin. The memory of the thousands who have fallen on the field in our country's defence [sic] during this struggle, cannot be forgotten by me even in this, the most distressing day of my life. And I most sincerely pray that the victories we have already won may stay the brand of war and the tide of loyal blood. While mourning, in common with all other loyal hearts, the death of the President, I am oppressed by a private woe not to be expressed in words. But whatever calamity may befall me or mine, my country, one and indivisible, has my warmest devotion.

Edwin Booth

US Sanitary Commission Papers

Vol. 1022

"The Soldier's Journal" p. 79

— *Maureen*

Submission Deadlines

Upcoming issues of Stone Wall will be
DOUBLE ISSUES:
May-June
July August

For May-June, 2004 issue:

Deadline for hand-written articles
to typists is **APRIL 26th**

Deadline for type-written articles:
APRIL 30th

Submit articles via email to Maureen:

MRQUINN@PATRIOT.NET

UPCOMING MEETINGS

13 MAY 2004

7:15 PM

GUEST SPEAKER: ED BEARSS

Chief Historian Emeritus, National Park Service

SUBJECT: *THE 1864 OVERLAND CAMPAIGN –
FROM THE WILDERNESS TO SPOTSYLVANIA
COURT HOUSE*

JOIN US IN CELEBRATING ED BEARSS'
BIRTHDAY AND THE FOUNDING OF THE BULL
RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

CIVIL WAR SHOW

Don't miss the **32nd Annual Civil War Show** sponsored by the Northern Virginia Relic Hunters Association. It's **Saturday, April 3 from 9:00-5:00 and Sunday, April 4 from 10:00 – 2:00 at the Dulles Expo Center** located in the Chantilly Shopping Center near the intersection of Routes 50 & 28. There will be hundreds of tables of artifacts, prints and weapons for show and sale.

Entrance fee: \$8.00

FLASH BACK - April, 1864

— *continued from page 8, column 1*

17 APR (Sunday) LTG Grant directed that there would not be any further prisoner exchanges until the Confederates matched Federal releases man-for-man.

18 APR Confederate forces commanded by BG John S. Marmaduke captured two Federal foraging trains of 198 wagons at Poison Springs, AR. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard was assigned to head the Dept. of N.C. and Southern VA

19 APR The CSS Albemarle supported the Confederate attack on Plymouth, NC by sinking the USS Smithfield and damaging another Union gunboat. The US Congress approved an enabling act to permit the Nebraska Territory to join the Union.

20 APR Confederate forces commanded by BG Robert F. Hoke captured Plymouth, NC. Union losses totaled 2800 men. The Confederates capture a great quantity of supplies. This success was a major morale booster for Confederate Carolinians.

22 APR The motto "In God We Trust" was first stamped on coins under an act passed by the US Congress.

25 APR U.S. Troops under MG Banks began arriving at Alexandria. The majority of the Union gunboats were already there.

26 APR The falling water level of the Red River trapped the Union gunboat fleet above the rapids at Alexandria. Fighting erupted at numerous locations in AR and LA

30 APR President Jefferson Davis' little son, Joe, died after a fall at the Confederate White House in Richmond. Fighting erupted at various locations in AR, TN, MS, and AL. Three blockade-runners escaped from Galveston, TX

Sources:

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Warner, Ezra J., *Generals in Blue*, LSU Press, Baton Rouge, 1964

Long, E. B., *The Civil War Day by Day, An Almanac 1861-1865*, Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York, 1971

Faust, Patricia L. (Editor), *Historical Times, Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, Harper & Row, New York, 1986

Lindsley, John B. (Editor), *Military Annuals of Tennessee, Confederate*, 2 vols., J. M. Lindsley & Co., Nashville 1886

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

P.O. Box 2147

Centreville, VA 20122

2003 Bull Run Civil War Round Table NEW MEMBERSHIP FORM

We are delighted that you are interested in joining our organization and look forward to seeing you at our next meeting and at our upcoming events! Annual dues are: Individual—\$15.00; Family—\$25.00; and Student (age 22 & under) - \$10.00. Make checks payable to: BRCWRT (Bull Run Civil War Round Table). This form may be given to the President or Treasurer at the General Membership meeting — or you can mail it to:

Mark Knowles
Treasurer
169 Applegate Drive
Sterling, VA 20164

OR

BRCWRT
PO Box 2 147
Centreville, VA 20122

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____