



**DAVID A. WELKER,
AUTHOR & LECTURER**

**“THE BATTLE OF CHANTILLY
-- 1 SEPTEMBER 1862”**

The scheduled presentation at our 8 July 2004 meeting is particularly timely as the Fairfax County Park Authority is currently in the process of master-planning the small remnant (approx. 4.7 acres) that still remains of the Chantilly, or, as it was called by the Confederates, the Ox Hill Battlefield. (See Ed Wenzel's article in the Preservation Corner section of this issue.)

This battle was the largest fought in Fairfax County during the Civil War. Estimates of total casualties on both sides range from 1,300 to over 1,500. Two Union generals were killed. Also, of interest, on the date of the battle (1 Sep 1862) there were more than 100,000 Union and Confederate soldiers present in Fairfax County! Add to the above fact that one of the worst thunderstorms ever to sweep through Fairfax County occurred during the battle. Yes, 1 September 1862 is a date to remember.

David Welker is the author of a thoughtful and well-researched account of the Battle of Chantilly. His book, published by Da Capa Press in 2002, is titled "Tempest at Ox Hill: The Battle of Chantilly." David also authored another Civil War book titled "A Keystone Rebel: The Civil War Diary of Joseph Carey, Mississippi Volunteers" as well as numerous magazine and newspaper articles on Civil War history. He has been featured by several local and national media outlets,

including National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" program.

Estimates of total casualties on both sides range from 1,300 to over 1,500

**VIRGINIA B. MORTON,
AUTHOR, LECTURER, TOUR GUIDE**

“MARCHING THROUGH CULPEPER”

Many Round Table members know our August speaker from her book and historic tours. Richmond native, Virginia Morton, has lived in Culpeper for over thirty-four years. The Longwood College graduate is a former teacher who became fascinated with Culpeper's vast Civil War history and after several years of intense research, decided to tell Culpeper's story to the world. She hopes her historical novel, "Marching Through Culpeper", now in the eighth printing, will promote tourism and preservation of the county's three battlefields. In addition, she conducts Civil War Walking Tours of the historic downtown area, as well as battlefield tours at Brandy Station, Cedar Mountain, and Kelly's Ford by appointment. Her tours have been featured on Richmond Public TV.

In April of 2002 she was named "Writer of the Year" at the Richmond Conference of American Christian Writers

A frequent speaker at Civil War Round Tables, civic groups, libraries, and book clubs, she presents a dynamic slide presentation that gives an overview of the war in Culpeper. She was a participant in a panel discussion on historical fiction at the Virginia Festival of the Book. She joined a panel of three other Civil War writers at the Mary Washington College President's Book Club and served as a leader of a February 2004 History America Mississippi Riverboat Cruise focusing on "Women in the Civil War". On April 12, 2002, she was named "Writer of the Year" at the Richmond Conference of American Christian Writers.

Culpeper County was more marched across and camped upon than any locale in the nation during

In This Issue

Preservation Corner, Star Fort	Page 3
President's Column	Page 4
Preservation Spotlight, Brandy Station	Page 4
Preservation Report: - Ox Hill	Page 6
After-Action Report: — BRCWRT Spring Tour	Page 8
BRCWRT Upcoming Tour, July 10	Page 8
After-Action Report: — Spotsylvania	Page 9
Bermuda & the Civil War	Page 11
Flash Back	Page 12
Calendar of Events	Page 14
After-Action Report: — Bull Run, Part III	Page 16
After-Action Report: — Monocacy	Page 16

Our **JULY & AUGUST** meetings
take place at **7:15 PM**

Centreville Public Library

Thursday, July 8th
Thursday, August 12th

PLEASE JOIN US

*** BRCWT BOOKS SALES ***

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 !

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

VIRGINIA B. MORTON— *continued from Page 1, Column 2*

the Civil War. Virginia Morton will explain why and how she wrote her historical novel, "*Marching Through Culpeper*", and will present a comprehensive visual overview of the people and places prominent in Culpeper's wartime history. The "close-up-and-personal" spotlight will focus on Confederate Generals J.E.B. Stuart, A.P. Hill, and "Extra Billy" Smith, as well as commanders of the Stuart Horse Artillery, John Pelham and Robert F. Beckham, plus scout and spy, Frank Stringfellow. Her article about Confederate scout Frank Stringfellow appeared in a recent issue of the *Washington Times*.

Culpeper County was more marched across and camped upon than any locale in the nation during the Civil War

The Union perspective will be given through the eyes of Libbie Bacon Custer and her famous husband George Armstrong Custer. Morton will trace their early lives, forbidden courtship, Custer's wounding during the Battle of Culpeper Court House, his style of command during the 4th Battle of Brandy Station, their marriage, honeymoon in Culpeper, the Dahlgren raid and Libbie's pluck as she defied the rules and lived on the front with her husband.

Don't miss this exciting presentation by Virginia Morton on Thursday, August 11 at 7:15 PM.

DAVID A. WELKER,— *continued from Page 1, Column 1*

David earned a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and History from Westminster College in Pennsylvania and a Master's Degree in International Relations from American University.

David is a native of Buffalo, N.Y. and currently works as a military analyst for the Federal Government. He lives in Centreville, Va. with his wife Mar-

— *continued in Column 2*

garet, and two children, Rebecca and Thomas. Worthy of note also is that David is a Civil War re-enactor with a unit that distinguished itself at the Battle of Chantilly, or Ox Hill -- the 28th MA (Irish) Vol. Inf. Regt. He is a member of Co. B, a unit that has built an excellent reputation over the years.

This battle was the largest fought in Fairfax County during the Civil War

Please join us at the Centreville Regional Library on 8 July 2004 for a fresh and stimulating presentation on the important but often overlooked Battle of Chantilly. Copies of David Welker's book will be available for sale and autographing.

PRESERVATION CORNER: THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL WAR 'STAR FORT' IN VIENNA, VA.

— *submitted by John P McAnaw*

This unique fortification is located on the grounds of American Legion Post 180 at 330 Center Street, North in Vienna. There is no definite proof as to whom; i.e., Union or Confederate, constructed the "Star Fort." I might add it is also unknown when it was constructed. Cited earthwork is located on high ground behind the Post Home. Post members thought enough of the "Star Fort" to pay for a Civil War Trail (CWT) sign next to a set of steps leading up to the earthwork.

Inside the confines of the "Star Fort" was a shaded picnic area, complete with a pavilion and a playground. Courtesy of the Post, we picnicked there several times. I might add that, except for a gravel road that cut through the eastern parapet, the integrity of the earthwork was intact. On one occasion Ed Bearss toured the "Star Fort" with us. Construction projects in recent months have radically changed the terrain encompassing cited fortification and the appearance of the Post Home. These changes are:

— *continued on Page 17, Column 2*

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

— submitted by *John P. McAnaw*

Permit me to begin by thanking Mike Duggan for his superbly researched and articulated presentation at our 10 June 2004 membership meeting, titled "Back to Basics -- Understanding Civil War Military Organizations and Operations." He had the undivided attention of his audience for almost two hours. Mike, well done!

The weather for our tours this year has been so good thus far that I almost hate to mention it for fear of jinxing our good fortune. Certainly, favorable meteorological conditions were a definite plus for the three tours conducted during the 8 May--12 June 2004 time frame. Our overnight tour on 22-23 May to the McDowell, Chestnut Ridge, Cross Keys, and Port Republic Battlefields was a great success thanks to the efforts of the founder of our Round Table, Bill Miller, and Field Trip Coordinator Kevin Anastas.

You all have heard of "Fox's Three Hundred Fighting Regiments." Now we have "The Sitlington Sixteen" for those hardy BRCWRT participants who made it to the crest of the wee hill of that name on the McDowell Battlefield. It was not as easy as it looked, provided you followed the route of MG Jackson's Army.

Cool, clear weather favored us again during our Maryland adventure to the Monocacy National Battlefield (MNB) on 12 June 2004. This, too, was a very successful and enjoyable tour. I extend my gratitude to Ranger Gloria Swift of the MNB staff and Tour Guide Mark Knowles for their invaluable assistance.

Also, mark 10 July on your calendar for our "Tour of Civil War Sites in Stafford County." Unless you are Chuck Siegel of our Round Table, I can state with assurance that you will be visiting Civil War sites that you have not seen before. Remember that date -- 10 July 2004. Details are elsewhere in this newsletter.

We have a list of distinguished speakers lined up for the remainder of the calendar year. If you are not

— continued on Page 14, Column 2

PRESERVATION SPOTLIGHT: DEVELOPMENT, ONCE AGAIN, THREATENS BRANDY STATION

— submitted by *John De Pue*

From an exhibit in the U. S. Army Quartermaster Museum at Fort Lee, VA

"Show me the manner in which a nation cares for its dead and I will measure exactly the sympathies of its people, their respect for the laws of the land, and their loyalty to high ideals."

William E. Gladstone, British Prime Minister
(1864-1874; 1880-1885; 1886; 1892-1894)

Several years ago, those of us involved in the preservation of our Civil War heritage breathed a sigh of relief when the Brandy Station Foundation (BSF) and the Civil War Preservation Trust succeeded in preventing the development of a large portion of the Brandy Station Battlefield and, through its purchase from a developer, preserving it for posterity.

However, the integrity of the scene of the greatest cavalry battle on the North American continent is, once again, threatened by the specter of development. In early June, Culpeper County authorities granted "Golden Oaks Construction, Inc." a permit to subdivide a multi-acre tract at the base of Fleetwood Hill, and to construct upon it several expensive homes. Although, at present, the permit only authorizes the building of two homes, Golden Oaks' long-term plan for the tract contemplates the eventual construction of an additional six residences.

The property at issue is adjacent to a tract now owned by the Brandy Station Foundation (please see the attached map). As explained in greater detail by historian Bud Hall, it was the scene of intense fighting between a cavalry brigade commanded by Sir Percy Wyndham, consisting of the First New Jersey, the First Maryland, the First Pennsylvania, and Martin's Battery, and elements of "Grumble" Jones Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and 35th Virginia.

— continued on Page 5, Column 1

Preservation Spotlight

— continued from page 4, column 2

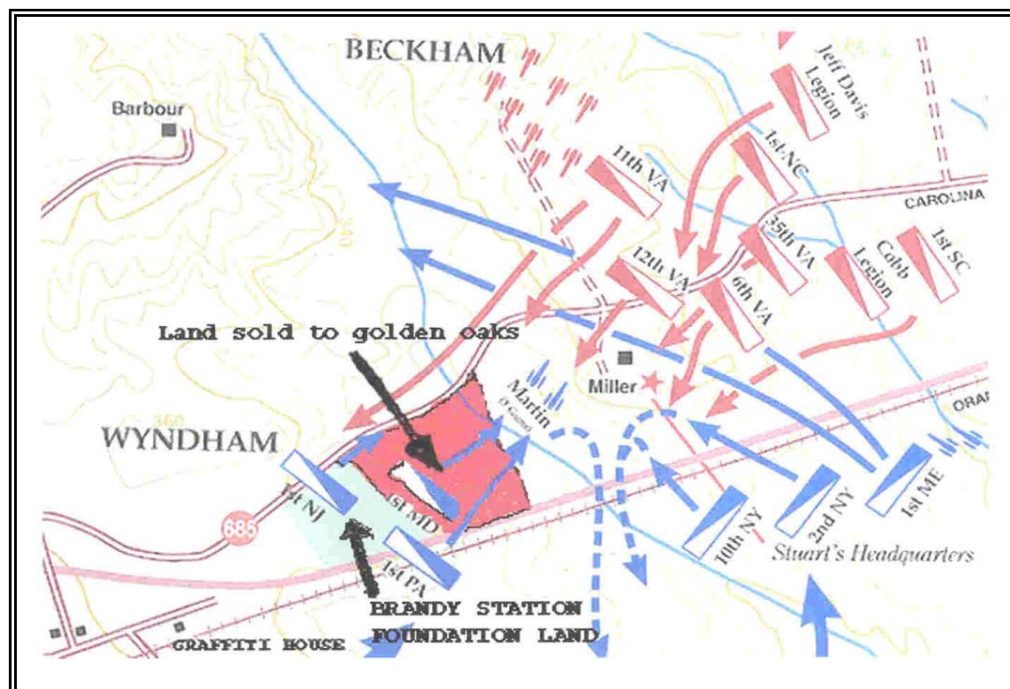
Upon learning that Golden Oaks had purchased the Fleetwood Hill tract, BSF immediately contacted the developer, explained its historical significance, and made a generous offer to purchase the tract — an offer that would have enabled Golden Oaks to realize an immediate 20% profit. Notwithstanding BSF's efforts, Golden Oaks rejected the offer and continued with its development plans. Its permit application resulted in the recent approval by Culpeper County zoning authorities permitting the subdivision and construction.

On June 9, 2004, BSF hosted a press conference and open meeting on its property adjacent to the Golden Oaks site. The gathering, which was covered by members of the press and television media, featured as speakers BSF President Bob Luddy, Culpeper historian Virginia Morton, movie producer Ron Maxwell, and other representatives of local historical and heritage groups, including the Museum of Culpeper, the Fauquier Civil War Roundtable and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. All spoke with passion concerning the importance of preserving this crucial part of the Brandy Station Battlefield for future generations.

During the press conference, a BSF attorney announced that he had just filed with the Culpeper County Board of Zoning Appeals an appeal challeng-

ing the permit authorization. Among other things, the appeal alleged that a prior rezoning of the tract, which permitted the development, was improper as it failed to take into account its historical significance; that, insofar as the approval contemplated the eventual development of the tract into eight building lots, it was, in fact, a "major development" which required further hearings under the zoning ordinance; and that the authorization did not take into account the high possibility of field burials on the site. The BSF attorney estimated that it could take several months to adjudicate the appeal. He also stated that, in the event of an adverse decision, BSF would continue the fight in the judicial system.

Although it appears that this most recent Battle of Brandy Station will, at least for now, be fought by attorneys in administrative and judicial proceedings, BSF President Luddy has urged all of us to express our concerns relating to the desecration of the battlefield to Culpeper County authorities. He suggests that such expressions should be addressed to John Egertson, Director of Planning and Zoning, 302 North Main Street, Culpeper, VA 22701 (Phone 540-727-3404). **Once again, we call on our members to "take up arms" or, rather, their pens and word processors to assist in the fight to preserve our heritage from those bent upon despoiling it in pursuit of the almighty dollar.**



PRESERVATION REPORT: OX HILL and UNION MILLS TASK FORCE COMPLETES WORK

— *submitted by Ed Wenzel*

Since the last newsletter (May/June double issue) the Ox Hill/Union Mills citizen task force met with Fairfax County Park Authority staff for the fifth and sixth times to complete our input, comments and recommendations on draft master plans for both the Ox Hill Battlefield Park and the Union Mills fortifications sites.

For the May 18th meeting, task force members reviewed the second draft of the Ox Hill General Management Plan (GMP), a first draft of the Ox Hill Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) and a first draft of the Union Mills GMP. The Ox Hill CDP describes planned park elements, design concerns and the general locations for recommended facilities that we discussed and advised on in previous meetings (please see the April and May/June newsletters for key elements of these plans). Park staff presented revised maps and graphics for both parks.

Regarding Ox Hill, some task force members expressed concern about removing vegetation to create a line-of-sight view between the Kearny/Stevens monuments and the “plaza” in the Fairfax Towne Center buffer where a possible interpretive element might be located. “Irish” Grandfield, the project manager, recommended that this idea be removed from the master plan and addressed later in the Interpretive Plan.

Regarding the Union Mills sites, park staff reported that archeological surveys of the “Battery Hill Re-

Regarding “Union Mills”... one of twelve possible names was selected to best identify the park. The name chosen is “Confederate Fortifications Historic Site”.

doubt” and the “Resource Protection Area” (west of Balmoral Greens Avenue) would not begin before the end of summer. Also, with serious parking and traffic safety issues, two parking areas were recommended, one for each side of Balmoral,

with cross walks and “traffic calming” devices to decrease the speed of passing vehicles. The idea of paving the road shoulders for parking was rejected, as was a recommendation to install a traffic circle to

slow down cars and create a turn around for tour buses. This was deemed too costly. Other issues raised were access for the disabled at the “A-Fort” and the potential hazard of visitors being hit by golf balls from the adjacent golf course.

All members of the work group supported the term “Confederate Fortifications” in order to avoid other names on the list that could result in insertion of a place name or person’s name which would be historically inaccurate.

Hundreds of golf balls regularly land in the park in the vicinity of the “A-Fort”.

In addition, the matter of finding a more accurate name for the “Union Mills” fortifications continued. Charles Smith presented a summary of the working group’s research on possible names. He indicated that the defense of nearby McLean’s Ford on Bull Run was the likely reason for the fort’s construction as an

integral part of the forward Confederate defenses protecting Manassas Junction. Charles will continue consultation with work group members Jim Burgess, John McAnaw, Joe Balicki and others to select a name for the final decision on June 3rd.

Irish presented a letter from Wally Owen, who could not attend the meeting, in which Wally made a strong case for naming the park “Confederate Fortifications Park” in order to promote the entire Confederate earthwork system, of which these forts are only two of many such earthworks. Wally also pointed out that the “lunette” we have described at the “A-Fort” is not a lunette, but a “Pan Coupe” or truncated redan. Also, the so-called “Battery Fort” is more correctly termed a redoubt.

On June 3rd the task force met for the sixth and final time to comment and advise on the staff’s third draft of the Ox Hill Battlefield Park GMP, second draft CDP and the “Union Mills” GMP (a CDP for Union Mills cannot be completed at this time as the archeological work yet to be done is much more extensive than expected). Park staff added five maps to the Ox Hill CDP, including vicinity, property, slope, soils and vegetation.

— *continued on Page 7, Column 1*

Ox Hill and Union Mills

— *continued from page 6, column 2*

Regarding Ox Hill, the task force recommended that wording in the CDP should indicate that the park's trails be constructed to "blend with the natural landscape". Also, the Park Authority's Land Management Team will contact the Trustees of the Kearny/Stevens Monument Lot for the purpose of negotiating a transfer of the lot to the Park Authority.

Regarding "Union Mills", the name issue was finally resolved. Charles Smith, Jim Burgess and Joe Balicki had met the day before, and with input from

The task force praised the park staff for their determined efforts to keep the process focused and moving along

Wally Owen, John McAnaw and the writer, considered a list of twelve possible names, one of which was selected to best identify the park. The name chosen is "Confederate Fortifications Historic Site". The consensus is that although the fortifications are in the area that used to be referred to as Union Mills, they are located near McLean's Ford, and were

probably built specifically to protect the approaches to that ford as part of the Confederate defensive works stretching from northwest of Centreville to east of Union Mills. Therefore, it is the general consensus that using the place name "Union Mills" is inaccurate. And there was resistance by some task force members to using the place name "McLean's Ford" in the primary name. All members of the work group supported the term "Confederate Fortifications" in order to avoid other names on the list that could result in

insertion of a place name or person's name which would be historically inaccurate. Also, "Confederate Fortifications Historic Site" clearly describes what the site is, and linkage to other earthworks in this system will be easier with a common identifying name. As other earthworks are protected or come on line as parks, subordinate identifiers such Centreville Defensive Line, Little Rocky Run Line, or McLean's Ford could be used--much like "Union Defenses of Washington", Fort Ward, Fort Marcy, Fort Stevens etc.

Wally Owen pointed out that the "lunette" we have described at the "A-Fort" is not a lunette, but a "Pan Coupe" or truncated redan. Also, the so-called "Battery Fort" is more correctly termed a redoubt.

This completes task force guidance for the GMP and CDP parts of the Ox Hill master plan and the GMP portion of the Confederate Fortifications plan. Park staff has indicated their desire to involve us in developing the Interpretive Plans next year. The task force praised the park staff for their determined efforts to keep the process focused and moving along. This writer in particular doubted that we could finish the allotted work in the time provided and I'm happy to say I underestimated the staff's hard work.

The Ox Hill and Confederate Fortifications master plans will move forward this summer and fall with critical dates as follows:

July 7, 2004

Park Authority Board authorization for public hearing.

Aug.-Sept. 2004

Advertise for public hearing.

Sept. 14, 2004 ??

Public hearing at a local school. School to be determined.

NOTE: Because of "Back to School Nights" in September, park staff may have to shift the public hearing to another date. Please check the BRCWRT website or the September newsletter for the final location, date and time.

Oct. 15, 2004 ??

"One Month" Public comment period closes.

Dec. 22, 2004

Park Authority Board approval of master plans.

NOTE: A Park Authority website will be up by the end of July for public review of the Ox Hill and Confederate Fortifications master plans. The website address will be posted on the BRCWRT website.



**BRCWRT SPRING TOUR:
Jackson in the Valley
22-23 May 2004, After Action Report**

— *submitted by Charlie Balch*

Tour Weather – *Gorgeous (low 80's, low humidity, light breezes, sunny*

- ▶ Depart Staunton Quality Inn at 1100 on 22 May.
- ▶ Led by our guide, Bill Miller, the group caravanned to Thornrose Cemetery in Staunton, site of 4,000 Confederate graves including the grave of Jackson's cartographer, Jed Hotchkiss. Here, Bill gave a short talk, setting the April-May 1862 stage and giving us an overview of the sites we would visit.
- ▶ Drove west following Jackson's route toward McDowell on the Parkersburg Turnpike, which by today's standards, is not a turnpike but a winding backroad! Lunch was "al fresco" in a quiet stretch of meadow along the road.
- ▶ Continued driving west to the 2,900+-foot Shenandoah Mountain Pass and Allegheny Johnson's fort and breastworks. Great view of Shaw's Ridge and the McDowell environs. The Bumbaca's aided a stranded motorist.
- ▶ Drove through McDowell to the base of Big Hill and Setlington Hill for a talk and perspective of the Battle of McDowell (Allegheny Johnson vs. Milroy).
- ▶ Parked at the base of Setlington Hill for a semi-strenuous hike up the Hill. Sixteen people made the hike to see magnificent views of the battle scene and beautiful rolling Virginia countryside. Regardless of the temperature or exertion required President McAnaw had his heavy jacket on (result – ten pound weight loss). Others used the beauty just ahead as the incentive to make the climb.
- ▶ Drove back to the Staunton Quality Inn and then, for many, on to the Pullman Restaurant in

continued on Page 15, Column 1

HEADS UP! BRCWRT TOUR

SATURDAY 10 JULY 2004

Aquia Creek & Fortifications/ "Beanpole Bridge" Site/ White Oak Museum/ Belle Plain, Aquia Church

ASSEMBLY POINT:

In front of McDonalds in University Mall, southeast quadrant of intersection of Ox Road (Route 123 and Braddock Road - Route 620). Mall is located about 0.3 miles south of Fairfax City.

ASSEMBLY TIME: 7:30 AM

ALTERNATE ASSEMBLY: 8:30 AM

— in the Stafford Commuter lot on Route 630 just off of Route 95. To reach the Stafford Commuter lot, take Route 95 south toward Fredericksburg. Leave Route 95 at exit 140. Turn right at light at base of exit ramp. Drive .2 miles to reach the lot, which is on the left. ALL VEHICLES will rendezvous at this point to begin the tour. A McDonalds is nearby, should anyone require refreshments or a restroom.

LOGISTICS:

Bring bottled water and a bag lunch, or, if you prefer, you can obtain vittles at a location near the White Oak Museum where we will be eating our noonday meal. There is a nominal entrance fee for the White Oak Museum but a more substantial contribution would be most welcome to defray the expenses of operating this great facility. Every effort should be made to minimize the number of vehicles used on the tour, due to limited parking at several sites. Let's carpool to the maximum extent possible.

TOUR DURATION: 8:30 AM – 1:45 PM

DEGREE OF EXERTION:

Moderate! only one short walk is anticipated.

TOUR GUIDES:

John De Pue (703) 791-3389

Chuck Segal (540) 286-0598

(Chuck is a real authority on the area and is the author of a driving tour brochure "The Army of the Potomac in Stafford County")

FROM THE TRENCHES of SPOTSYLVANIA – May 7-9, After Action Report

– *submitted by Dan Patterson*

Wow! What a weekend. A very excellent event indeed. It was, more or less, a more authentic mega-event. We were actually part of the event staff as the interpretive group in the trenches. The event still had the typical tent cities and run-of-the-mill sutlers, but what we did made it really special. Here's the event from my view:

I arrived on site Thursday evening, got registered and found the event staff parking which was up front. I ran into Lieutenant Pagano and Corporal Hirschberger and we proceeded to the trenches, got briefed as I was third corporal. I sacked out right away as I had had a long day. It was to be my home away from home for three nights. Our company's members' were arriving from all points throughout the night and into the next morning.

We awoke to a beautiful day Friday morning and had the first roll call after which we broke into our sections and received instructions on our work assignments for the day. We immediately started into our assignments of building head logs for the trenches which involved chopping trees down and cutting notches in them and the corresponding end pieces and using the shovels to build up the earth for the end pieces giving them sufficient elevation enabling the troops to fire through them. The local Fox News affiliate sent a reporter, truck and cameraman to film us working while interviewing Rob Hodge about the event and preservation, etc. We worked for ¾ of an hour and then took a break after which, from 10-noon we did demos and interpretation for the many groups of school children coming through and touring the trenches. A great opportunity to reach the young folks; they asked many questions and I was involved in a shooting demonstration. Each of our sections was a different station along the trench line, where the kids stopped. We had a brief break at lunchtime and then the second wave of kids came through. The video crew was filming us the whole time. Also, the local newspaper, the Fredericksburg Free-Lance Star, I believe, had reporters around.

After a long day a storm with gale force winds hit us. We had a pretty rough time but our shebangs

held up. Pagano's and Hirschberger's did not. There were tornado warnings. Trees went down and the tent cities were hit very hard. Saying it put a damper on things would be a major understatement. We rode the storm out in a barn and returned to our trenches afterwards and settled in for the night. A second storm of less severity hit us later that night and actually got us wetter than the first. I woke up with water running under my back side, put my hat over my face and pulled the blanket over me and went back to sleep due to the fact that I was tired from all the day's work.

The next day brought more demos, more spectators; I overheard Bill Watson state that he thought that our setup was the best living history he'd ever seen. Many visitors photographed me with my gear and one of the photographers is going to send me a set of pictures. I spoke to Ed Bearss as he inspected the trenches and he said, "I see you're not a general today!" to which I responded that we were the pioneer detachment of Dole's Georgia brigade to which he responded, "So you're doing all the work!" It was a real thrill to have Ed say that to me.

The first real fighting took place Saturday afternoon. The yanks hit us at both flanks and our left flank gave way. The North Carolinians just turned and ran and we were holding our position when out of nowhere a squad of yanks captured us and took us away before we could fire a shot! These were Pennsylvania boys I believe affiliated with the LR and also doing interpretive demos on the other side of the lines. We were then unceremoniously paraded away in front of spectators one of which was heard to yell out, "Let them go you Damn Yankees!" We were paroled behind their lines and then returned to our command in the trenches.

More digging, chopping on the trenches followed and we settled down to cook some supper and also talk to the spectators doing the candlelight tours of the trenches.

Sunday morning, 0430 hours, we were attacked. This was the best battle. We got hit pretty hard and fell back to the traverses and fired from formation from there. We rallied and overtook the ground with a counterattack. Many a brave lad lost their lives during this fight but we held the line.

— *continued on Page 10, Column 1*

Trenches of Spotsylvania, AAR

— *continued from Page 9, Column 2*

After the morning's fight we had to evacuate the trenches as the next scenario had the Yanks in the trench line. Mr. Hodge asked for volunteers to do Federal and some responded but I decided to call it an event rather than switch uniforms or do the demo at noon.

All in all, this was a fantastic event. I was able to hear Ed's program partially on two different days, which made it that much more fulfilling for me. Great time with great pards! I even got to spend time with an old pard, Tim Perry and his staff of the 7th Battalion, ANV Saturday night. Hearing Tim say that "You look great" made me feel great about my impression.



Dan Paterson, outfitted for work.
Spotsylvania, May, 2004

VIEW FROM WAY BACK

— *submitted by Maureen R Quinn*

**From the Library of Congress, Manuscript Div.,
the Papers of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.**

Field Near Gettysburg
July 4th 1863

Dear Fanny,

We are fighting gloriously. Our loss is terrible, but we are beating the Rebels as they were never beaten before.

The 20th has immortalized itself. We had the post of honor in the severe fight of the 2nd, on the extreme left where the enemy made a fierce attempt to turn the flank. My regt was the extreme left and was attacked by a Whole Brigade.

We not only held our ground but charged on the Rebels and drove them out of all sight and sound, killing and wounding over 100 and taking 200 prisoner, including 6 officers one the {inspector ?} General of the Brigade. I received the thanks of my superior officers on the field. After our charge I was asked if my men could carry a high hill, which was a strong hold of the enemy — being covered with trees and large rocks.

I had lost at that time almost half the effective men I took in, but I went in with charged bayonets and line of battle and swept everything before us — taking many prisoners.

Col. Vincent is mortally wounded — the greatest loss that could have befallen our Brigade. Six officers in the 20th wounded — 135 men killed and wounded. I am receiving all sorts of praise, but bear it meekly. Our army is in fine spirits.

Many Generals on our side are killed. Ames and Brown of the (?) 11th Corps have covered themselves with glory.

You shall hear from [me] soon again, if I am spared.

I shall talk of some little incidents, such as my taking officers prisoner, and receiving sword and pistols etc. We captured one whole Rebel Regt.

Hoping you all well.

Yours,
L

BERMUDA and THE CIVIL WAR

— *submitted by R. Keith Young*

The lovely island of Bermuda, a British possession, lies just over 600 miles to the east of the North American shoreline. The proximity of Bermuda to the American shore has naturally led to long-standing trade relations with the United States. As the American Civil War developed, Bermuda watched apprehensively because the colony depended on trade with the U.S. for much of its food and other necessities of life.

When the war came it brought the Northern blockade of many Southern ports, but the blockade's initial ineffectiveness meant that Bermuda's trade with the South increased as the Confederacy sent cotton to Europe in exchange for war supplies.

Because the blockade became more effective as the war progressed, the use of small, fast and agile vessels as blockade-runners became the norm. These blockade-runners picked up their cargo loads from Europe in Bermuda and mostly set sail for Wilmington, North

Carolina, which was not effectively blockaded until late in the war. Similar blockade-runners sailed to and from the Bahama Islands to other Confederate ports. Because the port of Nassau in the Bahamas was 100 miles closer than Bermuda to some Southern ports, it was heavily favored by the private shippers. Major Josiah Gorgas of the Confederate Ordnance Bureau established St. George, Bermuda as

The increase in trade with Nassau also resulted in the introduction of Yellow Fever leading to a severe outbreak in Bermuda in the last half of 1864

the transshipment port of call for Confederate-owned and chartered vessels dedicated to carrying military supplies destined for Confederate government use. By avoiding Nassau, Gorgas did not have to compete with the many private shippers for warehouse and wharf space and for coal. Union interdiction of the blockade-runners in the vicinity of Bermuda was hampered because the distance from U.S. Navy coaling stations limited the blockading ships to shortened patrols. By the spring of 1862, St. George had become an established port for blockade-runners and the 11,000 residents of Bermuda

Throughout the war the populace in Bermuda was strongly pro-Confederate and local newspapers had espoused a strongly anti-Union position.

found the war to be a source of unexpected profits from the shipping windfall.

In November 1862, Major Gorgas sent his long-time friend and West Point classmate, Major Norman Walker, to Europe to purchase additional blockade-runners. Major Walker was then ordered to Bermuda to be the Confederate government agent and he arrived in February 1863. Walker set priorities for cargoes, acquired warehouse space, stockpiled gold for paying the crew and coal for refueling the ships, in addition to inspecting the ordnance material.

The coal vital to the blockade-runners was sent to Bermuda from Wales, Nova Scotia and even Pennsylvania! The hard anthracite coal was preferred because of its ability to produce less smoke while burning. Military supplies included rifles, swords, bayonets, uniforms, blankets, shoes, leather goods, lead for Minie balls, saltpeter, and gunpowder.

In June 1863 the U.S. Government banned the export of meat to Bermuda and the Bahamas forcing the British garrison on the island to import cattle from Nova Scotia at great expense. Along with the military supplies were items listed only as "merchandise"

By avoiding Nassau, Gorgas did not have to compete with the many private shippers for warehouse and wharf space and for coal

or "hardware" which included the scarce but profitable items such as candles, thread, tea, stationery, sugar, sardines, mustard, starch, brandy cigars and wine. In March 1864 the Confederate Government issued a proclamation requiring that half of the cargo on independent blockade-runners be dedicated to military supplies

and the transport of luxury items was prohibited.

The increase in trade with Nassau also resulted in the introduction of Yellow Fever, leading to a severe outbreak in Bermuda in the last half of 1864. Boom times in St. George had raised the cost of living to a

Major Josiah Gorgas of the Confederate Ordnance Bureau established St. George, Bermuda as the transshipment port of call for Confederate owned and chartered vessels

FLASH BACK -- JULY-AUGUST, 1864— *submitted by Mark Knowles***JULY**

2 Gen. Jubal Early's column leaves New Market, heads north toward the Potomac.

3 Gen. Early's Confederate forces meet Union Gen Franz Sigel's men & drive them back to Harper's Ferry.

5 Gen. Early begins crossing the Potomac into Maryland at Shepherdstown.

6 Early's Confederates capture Hagerstown, MD & demand \$20,000 in reparation for Hunter's raids in June.

7 Gen. Grant's Federal reinforcements arrive in Washington & Baltimore to challenge Early's advance.

9 Gen. Early finds Union Gen. Lew Wallace's force of 6000 men at the Monacacy River. A series of unplanned Confederate attacks routs the hastily assembled Federals. Of the 14,000 Confederates engaged, 700 are casualties. Union casualties are near 2,000. Before Early continues his advance on Washington, he demands \$200,000 from Frederick, MD.

10 Wide spread fear grips Washington, DC upon Gen. Early's advance. President Lincoln remains calm, telling a group in Baltimore, to "be vigilant, but keep cool".

11 Early's army arrives at Silver Springs, MD. Skirmishing occurs at Frederick & at Fort Stevens, near Washington. President Lincoln & his wife Mary are sightseeing the battle at Fort Stevens. Lincoln sticks his head above the parapet to observe. Bullets go whizzing past the President's head. Gen. Early sees Grant's reinforcements arriving in Washington. Decides to give up attack.

12 Skirmish continues at Fort Stevens. Again, Lincoln stands up to watch. Union officer shouts to Lincoln "Get down, you fool!" Gen. Early's men pull back under cover of darkness. On their way out, the Confederates burn the home of Postmaster General Montgomery Blair.

13 Gen. Early heads to the Potomac at Leesburg, VA. He is pursued by 15,000 Union troops under Gen. Horatio Wright.

14 Gen. Early's men safely cross the Potomac at Leesburg. Gen. Wright does not wish to pursue Gen. Early.

16 Gen. Early's men move back toward the Shenandoah Valley.

17 President Davis relieves Gen. Johnston, com-

mander of the Army of Tennessee. Davis replaces Johnston with Gen. John Bell Hood.

19 Federals catch up with Gen. Early's forces near Berryville, VA. A series of skirmishes ensues. Early retreats toward Strasburg, VA.

20 Gen. Early's men continued to be harassed by Union troops. At Stephenson's Depot, near Winchester VA, Union Gen. W.W. Averell captures 250 of S.D. Ramseur's Confederates. Early's main body is still intact.

24 Gen. Early attacks a group of Federals under Gen. George Crook, near Kernstown, VA. Federals flee to Bunker Hill, WVA.

25 Gen. Grant tightens his hold on Petersburg, VA. He sends forces against the railroads leading to Richmond, VA.

27 Union soldiers completed work on the Petersburg mine under the Confederate line. Mine is filled with 320 kegs of powder. Gen. Burnside's black troops are in special training to run through the crater blasted into the Southern line.

29 Gen. Early crosses the Potomac west of Williamsport. Spreads fear & mayhem into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Engagements occur at Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown & Clear Spring MD and Mecersburg, PA. Gen. Meade, with Gen. Grant's approval, decided that the black troops of Ferrero's IX Corp, are not to lead the attack. Why? If the attack fails the Union will be accused of Callously misusing its black soldiers. Gen. Ledlie draws the "lucky" short straw. He will lead the Gallant Union men forward after detonation.

30 Petersburg mine was set to detonate at 3am. At 3:01am, all was still quiet. Why? The fuse had gone out. Two volunteers went into mine to relight fuse. At 4:45am, KABOOM!! The birth of a crater 170 feet long, 60 – 80 feet wide & 30 feet deep occurred. Confederate body parts & other items of interest are hurled into the air. Confederates flee the area for the moment. Gen. Ledlie does not lead his men through the gaping hole in the rebel line. Instead, he decides to cower in a bombproof. Gen. Ledlie takes comfort in the fact that Gen. Ferrero joined him. Confederates regroup, pinning 15000 Union troops around the crater. The Black troops originally trained to pass through the opening are called upon to perform the mission. They are cut to shreds as well. Surviving Union troops rush back to their own lines to find safety.

— *continued on Page 13, Column 1*

Flash Back

— *continued from page 12, column 2*

AUGUST

1 Gen. Grant gives Cavalry commander Gen. Philip Sheridan the mission of clearing the Confederates out of the Shenandoah Valley.

7 Part of Early's cavalry under Gen. McCausland are attacked by W.W. Averell at Moorefield, WVA. Rebels lose 420 men to Union troopers.

9 Confederates have repaired the damage to their Petersburg line caused by the Federals blowing a hole in it.

12 Gen. Sheridan moves toward Gen. Early's Rebels, entrenched south of Winchester along Cedar Creek. Small skirmish occurs.

15 Gen. Sheridan withdraws from Gen. Early at Cedar Creek. He heads towards Winchester hoping to replenish his supplies.

17 Gen. Early follows the withdrawing Sheridan. Sharp action breaks out near Winchester, VA.

18 Gen. Grant, outside of Petersburg, refuses a second Confederate request to exchange prisoners. A Corps under Gen. Warren moves south to occupy a mile of the Weldon Railroad. Successful fight at the Globe Tavern, Yellow House & Blick Station. Warren is stopped by Confederates by nightfall.

19 Gen. AP Hill attacks Gen. Warren's line. Forces Gen. Warren back to Globe Tavern.

21 AP Hill tries one last time to remove Warren's Federals from Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg. The rebels attack fails.

25 Gen. Hancock's men are attacked at Ream's Station by a reinforced AP Hill. Hill's men push Hancock back from railroad in heavy fighting. Gen. Hill withdraws back to Petersburg.

29 At the Democratic National convention in Chicago, a speaker proclaimed "Four years of misrule by a sectional, fanatical and corrupt party have brought our country to the verge of ruin".

31 The Democratic National Convention nominates Gen. George B. McClellan for president.

Source: The Civil War Day by Day. Ed. By John S. Bowman.

Bermuda

— *continued from page 11, column 2*

point where it was above that in New York City. The fall of Fort Fisher and the loss of Wilmington in the winter of 1864-1865 put a sharp end to the prosperity enjoyed by the Bermuda merchants.

Throughout the war the populace in Bermuda was strongly pro-Confederate and local newspapers had espoused a strongly anti-Union position. When word of President Lincoln's assassination was received in Bermuda, it is said that not a single Bermudian lowered his flag as a mark of respect. Only the U.S. and French Consuls lowered their flags to half-staff. The one segment of Bermuda's population to mourn President Lincoln's death were 150 black Bermudians of the Alexandria Lodge, I.O.O.F.

If you go to Bermuda, be sure to visit the Bermuda National Trust Museum in St. George, unofficially called the "Confederate Museum" because of its use during the war by the Confederate agent, Major Walker. It is well worth visiting!

The coal vital to the blockade-runners was sent to Bermuda from Wales, Nova Scotia and even Pennsylvania!

Submission Deadlines

For the **SEPTEMBER** issue of Stone Wall:

Deadline for hand-written articles
to typists is **August 16th**

Deadline to email articles:
AUGUST 19th

Submit articles via email to Maureen:

MRQUINN@PATRIOT.NET

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

— submitted by **Sandra Cox**

Note: If you plan to attend an event, please verify the information given. Advance reservation and fee may apply.

2-4 July-Gettysburg, "Annual Gettysburg Civil War Battle Reenactment – Crossroads of Destiny" Info and tickets: www.gettysburgreenactment.com

9 July-Fredericksburg, "Where Valor Sleeps: Exploring Fredericksburg National Cemetery" led by NPS Historian Don Pfanz. 7 p.m. Info: 540.373.6122 or www.nps.gov/frsp

10 July-Petersburg, "The Crater-Confederate Countertermining Operation Tour" at 11:30, 1:30, 2:30. Info: PNB Randy Watkins 804.732.3531. Free

10-11 July-Chantilly, "Civil War Life Encampment at Sully" with Federal and Confederate troop reenactors recreating Civil War daily life and demonstrating the varied work of the army. Civilians show how life went on as their men marched off to war. Daily skirmishes. Info: 703.437.1794 or www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/sully Fees \$6 adult, \$4 senior & child includes house tour.

10-11 July-Monocacy, "140th Anniversary of Battle of Monocacy Commemoration" with costumed interpreters providing living history programs and artillery demonstrations of the "battle that saved Washington". Info: 301.662.3515 Cathy Beeler

16 July-Fredericksburg, "War Comes Home: A Neighborhood's Struggles with Slavery and War" led by NPS Historian John Hennessy. 7 p.m. Info: 540.373.6122 or www.nps.gov/frsp

17 July-Alexandria, "Conducted Tour of Civil War Fort" by Museum staff at historic Fort Ward, highlighting the construction and significance of the fortification. Info: 703.838.4848 for reservation. Free

23 July-Spotsylvania Battlefield, "A New Way of Fighting: Upton's Attack at Spotsylvania" led by NPS Historian Greg Mertz. 7 p.m. Info: 540.373.6122 or www.nps.gov/frsp

24-25 July-Manassas, "1st Battle of Manassas Anniversary", with living history demonstrations and ranger-conducted tours. Info: 703.361.1339 or www.nps.gov/mana Park Fee

30 July-Fredericksburg, "Breakthrough! The Battle of Prospect Hill" led by NPS Historian Frank O'Reilly. 7 p.m. Info: 540.373.6122 or www.nps.gov/frsp

30-31 July-Petersburg, "Battle of the Crater 140th

Anniversary Weekend" Park rangers and historians present the story of the "horrid pit". Info: PNB Ann Blumenschine 804.732.3531.

6 Aug-Fredericksburg, "Place of Worship, Scene of War: Old Salem Church by Candlelight" led by NPS Elsa Martinez and NPS staff. Route 3, East of Route 639. 7:30, 8:00 and 8:30 p.m. Info: 540.373.6122 or www.nps.gov/frsp

7 Aug- Alexandria, "Conducted Tour of Civil War Fort" by Museum staff at historic Fort Ward, highlighting the construction and significance of the fortification. Info: 703.838.4848 for reservation. Free

13 Aug-Spotsylvania Courthouse, "War at Our Doorsteps: Spotsylvanians at War" led by NPS Historian John Hennessy. 7 p.m. Info: 540.373.6122 or www.nps.gov/frsp

14 Aug-Petersburg, "140th Anniversary Commemorative Siege Tour of Western Front", all-day bus tour includes Western Front of PNB, 1864 battlefields of Jerusalem Plank Road, Weldon RR, Boydton Plank Road, Reams Station and Peebles' Farm. Info and Resv: PNB Tracy Chernault 804.265.8244 Fee
27-29 Aug-Manassas, "2nd Manassas Battlefield Hike", a five mile, 4 hour tour with NPS guide departs Henry Hill Visitor Center at 1 p.m. Info: 703.361.1339 or www.nps.gov/mana Park Fee

President's Column

— continued from page 4, column 1

on vacation, join us at our general membership meetings for presentations by David A. Welker on the Battle of Ox Hill, and Virginia Morton on Culpeper County during the Civil War, on 8 July and 12 August, respectively.

Lastly, we are three memberships short of attaining our goal for CY 2004. Your help in reaching 100 percent will be sincerely appreciated. Enjoy your summer and thank you for your participation in Round Table activities.



BRCWRT Spring Tour

— *continued from page 8, column 1*

Staunton for dinner where we learned that investing in Chinese Burkas was the way to go. Walked the streets of old Staunton.

► Generally a good night at the Quality Inn except for a few noisy, running toilets and sheets that didn't fit the beds. A gathering of eighteen folks met on Sunday at 0900 to continue the tour.

► Drove in a twelve-car caravan to Port Republic Road in Harrisonburg where Bill Miller gave a great talk summarizing the Valley Campaign including Jackson victories at Port Republic, Middletown, Winchester and the retreat up the Valley in the face of four closing Union armies. This was presented at the Chestnut Ridge monument and location of Gen. Turner Ashby's death on June 6, 1862.

► Next drove south to the site of the June 8-9, 1862 Battle of Cross Keys (unfortunately, there were parishioners in the "abandoned" Union Church so we parked roadside well away from the church).

► Drove to a second and third perspective on the Cross Keys Battle near the site of the Armentrout House at the current Victory Hill School. We were surrounded by the beauty of the gently rolling green Valley. Then we hiked a short distance through farm

fields to the point where the 8th New York was slaughtered by Trimble's men. At this point we were not far from the base of Massanutten Mountain on a wonderful, sunny day.

► Drove to a fourth perspective on Cross Keys, Walker's Flank Attack near Goods Mill.

► Drove to the quaint village of Port Republic, which rests in the point where the North and South Rivers join to form the Shenandoah River. The group walked the town, observing historic homes, graveyards, the site of Jackson's HQ, and the route of his dash out of town.

► Drove to the site of the now destroyed covered bridge over the North River where Jackson directed a Union battery.

► Drove out of town to the site of the June 9 Battle of Port Republic. First, we viewed the battlefield from the flatlands and then from Coaling, the Union artillery site overlooking the fields.

► At the closing ceremony promptly at 1400, Bill Miller was presented with a BRCWRT cap and colored shirt as well as our sincere thanks for an outstanding tour. The BRCWRT will also make a contribution in Bill's name to his selected Civil War preservation organization.



AFTER ACTION REPORT: BRCWRT TOUR OF HISTORIC TERRAIN ALONG BULL RUN AND THE OCCOQUAN RIVER (PART III)

— *submitted by John P. McAnaw*

Saturday, 8 May 2004, was an ideal day to recon the historically important terrain on the Fairfax County side of Bull Run and the Occoquan River between Bull Run Marina downstream to about one mile above the marina in Fountainhead Regional Park. Virtually all the terrain traversed was forested.

The small number of well-conditioned participants equaled the size of an Army long-range recon patrol frequently employed in the Republic of Vietnam -- six!!. The ideal weather (cool and with low humidity) plus the small size of our group enabled us to cover more ground than on previous tours in this segment of Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority (NVRPA) property. All told, we spent five hours reconning the area for historic sites.

Wooden footbridges, constructed under the auspices of the NVRPA over several streams, expedited our progress. The one over Wolf Run is located just downstream from a well-known and historically important crossing point called "Smokey Eyed Snake Ford." Per the tradition of the BRCWRT, a considerable amount of time was spent off trail. We did locate a number of Civil War sites during the course of our explorations. Unfortunately, other likely Civil War sites are located on private property, and thus were not checked out.

This enjoyable and productive tour ended (per the tradition of our Round Table) precisely on time, five hours after we commenced our hike (2:00 PM). The five stalwart members who joined me for this trek were Bev Regeimbal, Dale Maschino, Tony Meeks, Randy Moller and Rose Nelson.

In closing, I want to state what a pleasure it was to be able to traverse such a large and interesting section of well preserved forested land -- right here in overdeveloped Fairfax County. Please support the Fairfax County Park Bond on the November 2004 ballot. Some of that money will go to the NVRPA, which sorely needs it.

AFTER ACTION REPORT: CONFEDERATE INVASION ROUTE INTO MARYLAND (1862) AND THE MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, 12 JUNE 2004

— *submitted by John P. McAnaw*

What a day! What a tour! One could not have asked for better weather conditions than what we experienced on Saturday, 12 June 2004; i.e., cool, clear with low humidity. Our first stop after crossing the Potomac River at Whites Ferry aboard the converted blockade-runner, the *Jubal Early*, was in a large parking area between the river and the C & O Canal.

The tour participants gathered in front of several Civil War Trail signs and listened to a general overview of Gen. R. E. Lee's invasion of Maryland in early September 1862. The great majority of MG Jackson's command and all of MG Longstreet's command crossed the Potomac at Whites Ford, upstream of Whites Ferry, on 5 and 6 September 1862. Following this brief overview, Mark Knowles gave an excellent presentation on the C & O Canal covering, inter alia, the Confederate failure in 1862 to destroy the Aqueduct Bridge over the Monocacy River. Due to time constraints, the tour group did not visit the actual site of Whites Ford or the Aqueduct Bridge. Hopefully, someday this year we will visit these sites.

As much as possible, the BRCWRT motorcade followed the 1862 route of Gen. R. E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to Frederick, which passed by the present day entrance to the Visitors Center at the Monocacy National Battlefield (MNB). Charlie Balch will attest to the fact that we arrived in the Visitors Center parking lot at 9:34 a.m., only four minutes behind schedule.

After a brief visit to the Visitors Center and its small but excellent book section, we assembled outside and met our tour guide for the rest of the day -- Ranger Gloria Swift. Her enthusiasm and commendable knowledge of the political/military situation in Maryland both during Gen. R. E. Lee's 1862 invasion and LTG Jubal Early's invasion in 1864 became quickly evident. Of relevance, Ranger Swift

— *continued on page 17, column 1*

After Action Report: MONOCACY, 12 JUNE 2004

— *continued from page 16, column 2*

has authored or co-authored a number of published articles on the Battle of Monocacy (9 July 1864), MG Lewis "Lew" Wallace, USV, and Gen. R. E. Lee's Maryland invasion plan -- Special Orders 191.

Except for a short lunch break, we spent from 10:20 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. touring the Monocacy National Battlefield property including the site where Special Orders 191 was found on 18 Sep 1862 by Private Barton W. Mitchell of Co. F, 27th Indiana Vol. Inf. Regt. 1 SGT John M. Bloss of the same company later claimed to have found the document. His claim is believed by historians to have no merit.

Thanks to the prior coordination of Ranger Swift, we were able to visit all key locations on the Monocacy Battlefield, including some sites not open to the general public. There was not enough time to walk the trails within the MNB; however, we were able to appreciate the natural and man-made features of the entire battlefield and the sequence of events that occurred on 9 July 1864.

Due to the artful way Ranger Swift conducted her tour, the presence of the man-made wound that cuts through the battlefield (I-270) was scarcely noticed. My understanding of the terrain and the conduct of the battle on 9 July 1864 was greatly enhanced by my participation in this tour. Thanks to recent land acquisitions and the presence of Ranger Swift, I and other tour participants were able to visit Monocacy Junction, the Railroad (a.k.a. Jug) Bridge, plus the Baker and Best Farm properties. I know I speak for all 29 Round Table participants when I state that Ranger Gloria Swift did an absolutely superb job in leading our tour of the MNB. Thanks, Gloria.

As tokens of our gratitude we presented Ranger Swift with one of our prized BRCWRT cups plus a check for \$100.00 to be used for the repair and preservation of the regimental flag of the 17th Virginia Cavalry. This flag was captured vicinity Urbana, Md., just prior to LTG Jubal Early's withdrawal from Maryland. Guess where "Old John"

crossed into Virginia? You are correct -- Whites Ford.

Our tour ended precisely at 2:00 p.m. I extend my thanks to all participants. It was a memorable tour.

These participants were:

Kevin Anastas, Nancy Anwyll, Charles Balch, Michael Buckley, Dominic Bumbaca, Effie Bumbaca, Saundra Cox, John DePue, Tim Duskin, Gerald Froelke, Ron Gill, Janet Greentree, Mark Knowles, Lyle Loveall, Dan Lundeen, Jim Lyons, Dale Maschino, John McAnaw, Randy Moller, Rose Nelson, Julie Nisley, Bud Porter, Bev Regeimbal, R. F. Rhode, Fred Schmidtman, Michael Shannon, Chris Soester, Linne Toehl, Ed Wenzel and Keith Young.

Preservation Corner: 'STAR FORT', VIENNA, VA.

— *continued from page 3, Column 2*

1. A new blacktop road was constructed, beginning at a point northwest of the old entrance on Center Street and running around the rear of the Post Home.
2. A second floor was added to the Post Home along with a second floor entrance and a walkway leading from the parking area to the entrance.
3. Parking spaces were constructed on both sides of the blacktop road. It appears more will be built.
4. The steps next to the Civil War Trails sign leading from the old parking area up to the "Star Fort" were removed. The CWT sign was covered with debris.
5. A significant section of the parapet circumscribing the outline of the "Star Fort" has been demolished due to road and parking construction. The extent of damage is hard to ascertain due to the large amount of construction materials, pieces of equipment, debris, etc., that are presently stored within the perimeter of the earthwork.

BRCWRT Vice President Charlie Balch also visited American Legion Post 180 recently and he expressed his concerns to me re the damage to the integrity of the "Star Fort." I last visited Post 180 on Saturday, 29 May 2004. It appears that the most important of the few Civil War sites remaining in Vienna has suffered major damage, thereby threatening the viability of the "Star Fort" as a worthwhile stop on the Virginia Civil War Trails.

BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

The Stone Wall

P.O. Box 2147

Centreville, VA 20122

2004 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: _____