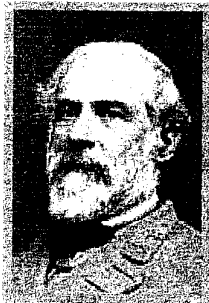


November 1999



STONE WALL

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE BULL RUN CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



How Lee Lost The War

Given General Lee's stellar reputation, it seems odd to ask, How did Lee lose the war? Yet he did, in fact, fail to win the war. Mr. Bonekemper argues that not only did he fail to gain victory, but Lee's actions doomed the entire South to defeat and prolonged the bloodshed unnecessarily.

This program promises to be one you'll "love to hate." Or perhaps Mr. Bonekemper will take a few converts with him. Whatever your views, this topic will surely fuel a lively question and answer session. Also, Mr. Bonekemper's Book of the same title will be available for sale after the meeting. Hardcover \$29.95; Softcover \$19.95

Please support the book raffle to help raise funds for preservation. This month's three books are:

How Lee Lost the War, Edward H. Bonekemper, III
The Seven Days: The Emergence of Lee, Clifford Dowdey
Lee's Last Campaign, Clifford Dowdey

Speaker: Edward H. Bonekemper, III

Date: Thursday, November 11, 1999, 7:30 PM
Location: Centreville Library
(Directions included in newsletter)

**BULL RUN
CIVIL WAR
ROUNDTABLE
PO Box 196
Centreville VA 20122**

PRESIDENT
Scott Patchan

VICE PRESIDENT
John McAnaw

SECRETARY AND WEBMASTER
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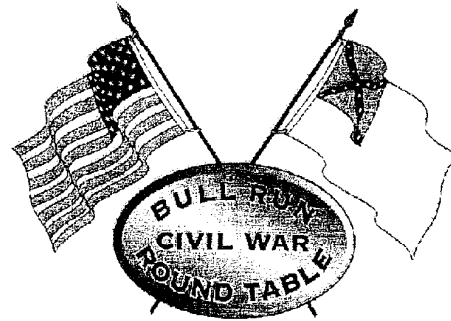
MEMBERSHIP/PUBLICITY
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*The Stonewall is published monthly by
the Bull Run Civil War Roundtable*

*The Bull Run Civil War Round Table
meets the second Thursday of the at
7:30 PM*

**From this month forward we meet at
the Centreville Regional Library**
14200 Germaine Drive
Centreville, Virginia 20121
Phone Number: 703/830-2223

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



What Happened to the Second Battle of Bull Run?

Recently, Stanley and Mary Kobalski of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, took their three children, John, 12; Anna, 8; and George, 3, on a one week visit to Washington, D. C., to visit their nation's capital. After four days in the Capital City, the Kobalskis grew tired of their urban surroundings and sought a change of pace. John looked at a map and noted that they were only a thirty-minute drive from Manassas National Battlefield, the site of two important Civil War battles as John had recently learned in his class back at St. Patrick's Catholic School in Pennsylvania. Stanley chimed in that he had always admired Stonewall Jackson. So they piled in their 1985 Ford LTD and headed west on I-66 to Manassas.

Arriving at the Battlefield, the Kobalski's headed straight for the Visitor's Center. Surely everything they needed to know about Manassas National Battlefield could be found there. Inside the Kobalski's carefully observed all of the exhibits. Stanley and Mary paid particularly close attention to the display on slavery. After reviewing this display, Mary concluded that *Southerners must have been a particularly mean set of people who started a war solely to maintain slavery.* Stanley disagreed, citing the fact that most of the soldiers in the Confederate army did not own slaves and saw themselves as defenders of their homes. As usual, Mary had the last word on this. She said, "Stanley, the government has set up this display for us citizens to learn from; surely the folks at the National Park Service know what's best."

While the parents debated, John and Anna went on ahead to see the displays. John came back looking a bit confused. He told his parents, "Sister Mary Florence taught us that there were two battles fought at Second Manassas, but this museum only mentions one battle. Do you think she was wrong?" Stanley replied, "Let's check with that guy in the funny green uniform behind the desk."

Inquiry, the Kobalski's learned that there were indeed two battles of Manassas, but that they would have to go the Stuart's Hill Visitor's Center for the Second Battle. So, they got back into their LTD and headed over to Stuart's Hill. As they pulled into the parking lot, Anna noted that the place looked deserted. Mary noted that it looked more like a barn than a museum. Undeterred, Stanley and John got out and went to the building's entrance. They were at the right place all right, but the building was closed. A sign said that it was open only on weekends, in the summer due to staffing shortages. Things didn't get any better for the Kobalski's.

When Stanley returned to the car, Mary promptly informed him that little Georgie needed to use the boys room. So Stanley looked around and saw that the building had bathrooms. Unfortunately they were locked. "We'll have to go back to Henry Hill," concluded Stanley. They had only traveled a short distance when Anna cried out, "Georgie doesn't have to go any more, he just went in the car."

With that, Stanley concluded, We've wasted enough time here. Let's go back to the hotel. At least they have unlocked bathrooms

Yours in the cause,
Scott C. Patchan

PRESERVATION CORNER, *BY JOHN P. McANAW*

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WEIGHS IN ON EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS AT THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD PARKS AND ON THE STONE HOUSE INTERSECTION

The following information was taken, verbatim, from a 106th Congress Report, House of Representatives (First Session), dated 26 October 1999, and titled "Making Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for Other Purposes." (156 pages)

The managers recognize that Civil War battlefields throughout the country hold great significance and provide vital historic educational opportunities for millions of Americans. The managers are concerned, however, about the isolated existence of these Civil War battle sites in that they are often not placed in the proper historical context.

The Service does an outstanding job of documenting and describing the particular battle at any given site, but in the public displays and multi-media presentations, it does not always do a similarly good job of documenting and describing the historical social, economic, legal, cultural and political forces and events that originally led to the larger war which eventually manifested themselves in specific battles. In particular, the Civil War battlefields are often weak or missing vital information about the role that the institution of slavery played in causing the American Civil War.

The managers direct the Secretary of the Interior to encourage Civil War battle sites to recognize and include in all of their public displays and multi-media presentations the unique role that the institution of slavery played in causing the Civil War and its role, if any, at the individual battle sites. The managers further direct the Secretary to prepare a report by January 15, 2000, on the status of the educational information currently included at Civil War sites that are consistent with and reflect this concern.

The managers continue to express concern over the unsafe conditions at the intersection of Routes 29 and 234 in Manassas National Battlefield, in Prince William County, Virginia, which remain hazardous to local residents and visitors traveling through the intersection. The managers recognize that safety concerns at Routes 29 and 234 have been a long-standing problem for the local communities. The managers strongly encourage the National Park Service and the Virginia Department of Transportation to finalize plans to allow for construction to begin by March, 2000.

Would you like to hazard a guess who provided the input for the last paragraph?



John McAnaw leads a tour of the Fairfax Cemetery for the BRCWRT, 9/11/99 – Photo courtesy of Keith Young

NOVEMBER BATTLES

November 7, 1861 – Port Royal, S.C

November 24, 1863 – Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee

November 25, 1863 – Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee

November 29, 1863 – Battle of Fort Sanders, Tennessee

November 30, 1864 – Battle of Franklin, Tennessee

After Gen. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces at Atlanta was compelled to evacuate that city he started northward with the main body of his army, in the hope that by cutting Gen. Sherman's line of communications he could draw that officer after him and thus transfer the war to Tennessee. Sherman did follow until everything was in readiness for the march to the sea, when he suddenly changed front and started for Savannah, having previously divided his army and sent Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas to Nashville with a sufficient force to take care of Hood. During the first half of November Hood confined himself to operations around Florence, Ala., where he was joined by about 10,000 cavalry under Forrest, giving him a compact army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men of all arms. Thomas had a movable army of 22,000 infantry and 4,300 cavalry, in addition to which he had the garrisons at Chattanooga Nashville, Murfreesboro, and some other points. On Oct. 29, Gen. A. J. Smith was ordered to report to Thomas at Nashville with three divisions of the 16th corps, then operating in Missouri, and Thomas hoped for the arrival of these troops in time to give Hood battle south of the Duck river. To delay the Confederate advance he sent Hatch's cavalry to obstruct the roads crossing Shoal creek and send rafts down the Tennessee River to break Hood's pontoon bridges. He also ordered Gen. Schofield, with about 20,000 men, to Pulaski to hold Hood in check until Smith could join the army at Nashville. On Nov. 20, Gen. Beauregard telegraphed Hood from West Point, Miss., to "push an active offensive immediately." Pursuant to this order Hood placed his army in motion, defeated the Union troops at Pulaski, Lawrenceburg and in some minor engagements, and on the 29th forced Schofield to evacuate the line of Duck river and fall back to Franklin, which place the head of the column reached about daylight on the morning of the 30th. Franklin is located on the south side and in a big bend of the Harpeth river. Thomas had ordered Schofield to fall back behind the river, but when the latter arrived at Franklin he found no wagon bridge across the river and the fords in such bad condition that it would be impossible to get his train across before Hood's forces would be upon him. The railroad bridge was quickly floored for the passage of the trains and a foot bridge constructed, which also proved available for wagons. Three turnpikes—the Lewisburg, Columbia and Carter's Creek—entered the town from the south, and as fast as the troops came up they were placed in position to cover these roads. Cox's division of the 23rd corps formed on the left, extending from the river above the town across the Lewisburg road Ruger's division of the same corps joined Cox on the right, extending the line to the Carter's creek pike and Kimball's division of the 4th corps was formed facing west, completing the line from the Carter's creek pike to the river below the town. Opdycke's brigade of Wagner's division (23rd corps) was placed in reserve west of the Columbia road, and the other two brigades (Lane's and Conrad's) occupied a barricade across that road about 800 yards in advance of the main line. On the north side of the river, opposite the upper end of the town, stood Fort Granger, which had been erected about a year before. Part of the artillery of the 23rd corps was

placed here, so as to command the railroad and the Lewisburg pike on the other side of the river. Wood's division of the 4th corps was stationed on the north bank of the river as a reserve and a guard for the trains after they had crossed. At 1 p.m. heavy columns of Confederate infantry were reported advancing on the Columbia road. Croxton, with his cavalry brigade, held back the enemy's infantry until 2 o'clock, when he learned that Forrest was crossing the river above, and fell back to the north side, where he joined Gen. Wilson's cavalry on Wood's left, to operate against Forrest.

By 3 p.m. the trains were all on the north side of the Harpeth and Schofield gave orders for the army to cross at 6 o'clock, unless attacked sooner by the enemy. About 3:30 Hood's main line of battle advanced against Conrad and Lane in the outer barricade. Wagner had been directed to check the enemy without bringing on a general engagement, but he had in turn ordered Lane and Conrad to hold their positions just as long as possible. As soon as the Confederate advance came within range the two brigades opened fire. The enemy in front was checked for a moment, then sweeping round on either flank drove Wagner's men back to the main line in disorder. In the race for the parapets they were so closely pursued by the yelling Confederates that it was impossible for those in the trenches to fire on the enemy for fear of killing some of their own comrades. Lane's men succeeded in gaining the trenches without disturbing the lines behind the works, but Conrad's brigade came over the parapet to the right of the Columbia road with such impetuosity that the troops at that point were carried back by the fugitives, leaving about 300 yards without any protection whatever. Toward this gap Hood's heavy lines now commenced to converge and for a brief time it looked as though Schofield's army was doomed to annihilation. But Col. White, commending Reilly's second line, and Col. Opdycke, whose brigade it will be remembered was stationed in reserve, were equal to the emergency. Without waiting for orders they hurled their commands into the breach and not only checked but repulsed the mad rush of the enemy. Opdycke's men recaptured 8 pieces of artillery that had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and with the guns took 400 prisoners and 10 battle flags. Behind Opdycke and White Wagner's disorganized brigades were formed, Strickland's brigade rallying with them, and the Confederates were driven back at all points. While rallying the men Gen. Stanley was severely wounded in the neck and compelled to leave the field. This attack in the center was made by Cleburne's and Brown's divisions of Cheatham's corps. Cleburne was killed within a few yards of the Federal works as he followed Conrad's men on their retreat.

Although the first attack in the center was the most determined and the fighting there resulted in heavy losses to both sides, the battle was not all there. Cox's line on the left was heavily assaulted by Loring and Walthall's divisions. Cox's men were partly screened by a hedge of Osage orange, behind which they waited until the enemy was within easy range, and then opened a fire that fairly mowed down the advancing lines. The brunt of the attack fell on Casement's brigade, but his men were well seasoned veterans who had learned to "fire low." They held their ground against superior numbers and repulsed every attack. It was here that Confederate Gens. Adams, Scott and Quarles were killed, the first named mounting the parapet, where his horse was killed and he fell mortally wounded inside the works. The carnage among the Confederate officers was so great at this point that Walthall says in his report: "So heavy were the losses in his (Quarles') command that when the battle ended its highest officer in rank was a captain." The batteries of the 4th corps, stationed on an eminence near the railroad rendered effective service in driving back Loring and Walthall by enfilading their lines with a murderous fire of canister. To the west of the Columbia pike Brown's division gained and held the outside of

the Federal parapet, but the troops inside threw up a barricade within 25 yards of their old works, and across this narrow space the battle raged fiercely until a late hour, the men firing at the flash of each other's guns after darkness fell. In this division Gens. Strahl and Gist were killed, Gordon was captured and Manigault wounded and left on the field. Still further to the west Ruger's right and Kimball's left were assaulted by Bate's division but the attack was neither so fierce nor so persistent as in the center or on the Federal left. Firing continued at various places along the lines until nearly midnight, Hood's object being to prevent, or at least to embarrass the withdrawal of the Union troops from the field.

While this infantry battle was going on the south side of the river the cavalry was not idle. Forrest had crossed the Harpeth above Franklin and made a desperate effort to get at Schofield's trains. Hatch Croxton and Wilson united their

forces to resist the movement, and the result was Forrest was driven back across the river. During the night Schofield drew off his forces and retired to Brentwood in obedience to orders from Thomas. The Union losses in the battle of Franklin were 189 killed, 1,033 wounded and 1,104 missing. In his history of the Army of the Cumberland Van borne says: "Gen. Hood buried 1,750 men on the field. He had 3,800 so disabled as to be placed in hospitals, and lost 702 captured-an aggregate of 6,252, exclusive of those slightly wounded."

Source: The Union Army, vol.5



(Cheatam, Cleburne, Forrest)



(Hood, Opyke, Schofield)

Upcoming Events

November 13, 1999 - Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Villages of Bolivar, Harpers Ferry, and Virginia's Island, West Virginia. 3rd Annual Dedication Day Parade. Your host: the Federal "Army of the Shenandoah" and Confederate "Valley Division." Original battleground, original towns. March through the same route as the original troops did. Alternatives to Gettysburg Remembrance Day for both armies. No walk-ons. Free registration for participants. Registration cut off is October 1. Registration pass awarded for military ball Saturday evening. Period dress civilians welcome. First person by approval only. For more information and registration packets contact: Mark Essig, GHP, 1090 Railroad Ave., Julian, PA 16844, (800) 876-4447.

November 20, 1999 - Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Remembrance Day Parade and Ball - 43rd annual parade honoring the men who fought on both sides of the Civil War, held on the anniversary of the day Lincoln dedicated the Battlefield and National Cemetery. All Civil War reenactors are invited. Parade starts at 1:00 pm at the Gettysburg school recreation field. National Civil War Ball at 9:00 pm will be held at Eisenhower Inn located at 2634 Emmitsburg Road. Price \$10. (Make check payable to National Civil War Ball and include SASE). Profits will be used for preservation of Civil War monuments. For tickets or parade registration forms, contact: Col. Bud Atkinson, 1016 Gorman St., Philadelphia, PA 19116-3719. Email: BudQMSons@aol.com

December 4th - 11th Annual Memorial Illumination -

Antietam, MD Volunteers place over 23,000 candles on the battlefield, each representing a casualty from the bloodiest single-day battle in American history. Driving tour begins at 6:00 p.m. on Route 34 east of Sharpsburg. In case of inclement weather, the luminary will be rescheduled to Dec. 11th. Call (301) 733-7373 if you or your group would like to volunteer and help with this annual community event. **For those who wish to represent the round table and help out, call Ann Collins at (301) 912-3194 after 6:30 p.m. We will hook up with her reenactment group, the 7th MD.**

Directions to Centreville Library:

From Manassas:

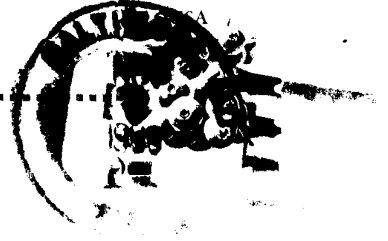
Take Rt. 28 North (Centreville Road).

At the Rt. 28 and Rt. 29 intersection, turn left onto Rt. 29.

Turn left onto Machen Road.

The library is at the intersection of Machen Road and St. Germain Drive

**BULL RUN
CIVIL WAR
ROUND TABLE**
PO Box 196
Centreville, VA 20122



exp. Dec:99
Michael E. Duggan
5531 Winford Court
Fairfax, VA 22032