

THE WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER

PUGET SOUND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
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OCTOBER 2021
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NEXT MEETING: Thursday, OCTOBER 14, 2021

ZOOM MEETING ONLY

Time: Social hour at 6:45 p.m.; Program at 7:00 p.m.

**JIM DIMOND WILL GIVE A PRESENTATION ON
JOHN BELL HOOD'S TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN OF THE
FALL OF 1864.** Past President, current Vice-President Successor and longtime member of
the Round Table, Jim will also discuss the importance of Allatoona Pass in this ill-fated Campaign.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES

PUGET SOUND CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE AND COVID 19

When I became President of PSCWRT for the third time in May 2020 my number one concern was for PSCWRT to continue as a viable place where the American Civil War could be studied and discussed in a safe manner by our membership until the Pandemic ended. Thanks to our past president, Dick Miller, we started having Zoom Meetings instead of scheduled live in person meetings. This proved to work well and was getting about half of the amount of attendance before the Pandemic. If you attended some of these Zoom Meetings, you know that the presentations were excellent. On behalf of the Board of Directors and the Membership of PSCWRT I wish to express our eternal gratitude to Dick Miller for helping to keep our Roundtable alive and vibrant.

The Board still feels that at present it is still too early to have in person Live meetings at the China Harbor. While the Covid rated have peaked and have started to drop, they are still very high. It was decided that only who are fully vaccinated could attend our meetings. This would be on the Honor System. Also, it was decided that attendees of these in person meetings would be required to wear masks except when eating or drinking. At this point in time it is logistically impossible for there to be a simultaneous in person and Zoom meeting. The Board will vote again in late October whether to have a live in person meeting starting on Nov.11 when Richard Etulain is to be our presenter.

The Pandemic will be monitored by the Board of Directors. It is our sincere hope that we will be able to hold our in person meeting at the China Harbor on November 11. Stay tuned!

**JEFF ROMBAUER'S SGGESTED ADDITONAL READING ON Hood's Tennessee campaign of
1864**

After the fall of Atlanta to Federal forces in September 1864, the Army of Tennessee under General John Bell Hood attempted to draw Sherman back into Tennessee. When that strategy failed, Hood then decided to invade the North by going through Tennessee and Kentucky. Starting in late November, the Confederate general sought to isolate Union forces [the Union XXIII Corps & portions of the IV Corps stationed at Pulaski Tenn.] commanded by Gen. John M. Schofield to prevent them from joining other Union troops at Nashville. Hood almost succeeded when his forces reached Spring Hill, Tenn. before the Federals. But by some error, the Confederates did not block the turnpike at this point, but only camped beside it, allowing the Union troops to march past them during the night of November 29th. Furious Hood hurried his troops after the Federals who had entrench outside of the town of Franklin while a bridge was being repaired. At 4 pm on November 30th Hood ordered a frontal assault by two columns of his troops without artillery support. Fighting lasted until 9 pm with disastrous results for the Confederates, suffering more than 6200 casualties to less than 2400 for the Federals. The Confederate officer ranks were shattered by this battle with six generals killed, five wounded and one captured. The Army of Tennessee was only a shell of itself after the battle. For additional reading, the following books are recommended.

COX, JACOB D. *The Battle of Franklin Tennessee November 30, 1864: A Monograph.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1897. Pp. x, 351.

Written by one of the Union commanders at Franklin, this work provides a valuable summary of the events leading up to the battle, the battle itself and the aftermath. Cox covers many of the controversies that arose about the battle.

BANKS, R. W. *The Battle of Franklin November 30, 1864: The Bloodiest Engagement of the War Between the States.* New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company, 1908. Pp. 88.

In this short account R. W. Banks presents a confederate view of the Battle of Franklin. Banks was a member of the 37th Mississippi, but at Franklin acted as an adjutant for the 29th Alabama. The author's work is not a summary of the battle but presents fragments and impressions of the fighting.

McDonough, JAMES LEE & CONNELLY, THOMAS L. *Five Tragic Hours: The Battle of Franklin.* Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1983. Pp. xiii, 217.

The first academic study devoted to the Battle of Franklin by two noted historians of the Western theater. The authors bring a brutal assessment to Hood's fitness for command writing that "he was living in a dream world torn somewhere between the realities of the cold Nashville hills and the memory of the war in Virginia during the more romantic days"

SWORD, WILEY. *Embrace an Angry Wind: The Confederacy's Last Hurrah: Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville.* New York: Harper Collins, 1991. Pp. xii, 499.

A well-researched and written account of Hood's desperate final campaign that concentrates its narrative on the southern side of the story.

KNIGHT, JAMES R. *The Battle of Franklin: When the Devil Had Full Possession of the Earth.* Charleston: The History Press, 2009. Pp. 158.

SPEAKER SCHEDULE FOR 2021-2022

October 14, 2021 – PSCWRT’s own treasure, Jim Dimond, will discuss the Hood’s Tennessee campaign of 1864.

November 11, 2021 – Richard Etulain spoke to the Puget Sound Civil War Roundtable in 2017. Retired from the University of New Mexico, Professor Etulain returns to present his new book, *Abraham Lincoln: A Western Legacy*.

December 9, 2021 – Retired professor and PSCWRT member Bob May will take up the subject of filibustering, a subject he covered in his first book, *The Southern Dream of a Caribbean Empire*

January 13, 2022 – Richard Hanks spoke to the roundtable in 2017 on Edward Hall Higby. He will return to speak about the Lincoln-Hanks connection. Hanks is a distant relative of Nancy Hanks.

February 10, 2022 – Long-time PSCWRT favorite, Ethan Rafuse, author of numerous books on the Civil War and Professor of Military History at the US Army Command & General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, will again delight roundtable members with his incisive analysis of Civil War battles and leaders.

March 10, 2022 – Ryan Booth will talk about James Sanks Brisbin, a lawyer who enlisted as a private in April 1861 and ended the war as a brevet brigadier general. In the course of seeing significant action, Brisbin was wounded five times.

April 7, 2022 – Gordon Chang, author of *Ghosts of Gold Mountain: The Epic Story of the Chinese Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad*, is the Olive H. Palmer Professor in Humanities at Stanford University.

May 12, 2022 – Caroline Janney is the John L. Nau III Professor in the History of the American Civil War and the Director of the John L. Nau III Center for Civil War History at the University of Virginia. Professor Janney’s latest book, *Ends of War: The Unfinished Fight of Lee’s Army after Appomattox*, will be released by the University of North Carolina Press on September 21, 2021.

OCTOBER Birthdays

Several members have birthdays in September and we’d like to acknowledge their special day! They are:

Matthew Ford
Steve Garratt
Dennis Hess

Kent Questad
Arnold Swanberg

Alela Malles
Mary Perry
Connie Pierce

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN: THE UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR A COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE PART ONE

I have been a student of the Military History of the Civil War since I was 8 years old at the start of the Civil War Centennial in 1961. In the first 40 years of my studies I focused primarily on the events in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia. But as the years passed I came to realize that the Civil War was not won or lost by Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and his opposing commanders of the Army of the Potomac. No, it is now my belief that the Confederate Army of Tennessee was the key to the South gaining its independence. The Army of Tennessee was an Army that had great deal of internal bickering between general officers.

At the beginning of the Civil War there were only three grades for a general office, namely, in ascending order, Brigadier General, Major General and General. Jefferson Davis appointed only 5 men the rank of Full General: Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston and Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard. Samuel Cooper was adjutant and Inspector General. He was not a combat officer, Albert Sidney Johnston was killed on the first day of Shiloh. Joseph E. Johnston had been wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines. "Old Joe" would be out of action for 6 months. "Old Joe" got into Jefferson Davis's Doghouse very early in the Civil War when he complained that Davis ranked him #4 rather than #1 among his Full Generals. "Old Joe" had also kept his plans secret from even President Davis WHICH IRRITATED THE Confederate President to no end.. Lee was committed to staying with the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the Civil War. That left only Beauregard among the Full Generals who could command in the months after Shiloh, the main western army of the South, the future Army of Tennessee. Beauregard started off as the Hero of Fort Sumter. He had been Second in command at both First Manassass and Shiloh, but had not done particularly well in either battle. When Beauregard got ill and left the Army without permission, Jefferson Davis took swift action. The Gray President removed Beauregard from command, promoted Braxton Bragg to Full General & placed Bragg in command of the main western Confederate Army. While Joseph E. Johnston was in Davis's Doghouse, Beauregard was in the back end of that Doghouse, not to emerge from it for almost two years. This is when Beauregard did top notch defensive work in front of Petersburg in June 1864 saving that city and Richmond. Bragg had been both Chief of Staff of the Army and a corps commander at Shiloh.

On October 11-13 seven generals were appointed to the new rank of Lieutenant General in the Southern Armies. These new Lt. Generals were to be corps commanders of the two main confederate Armies or commanders of smaller armies. Their rank in order of seniority: James Longstreet, E. Kirby Smith, Leonidas Polk, William J. Hardee, Thomas L. Jackson, T.H. Holmes and John C. Pemberton. If Bragg failed as commander of the Army of Tennessee were any of these seven newly minted Lt. Generals capable of taking over command of the main Western Army of the Confederacy. Read about this in the November edition of *The Washington Volunteer*.

I want to thank Mark Terry, former president and longtime Newsletter Editor of PSCWRT, for submitting the following article which was written about twenty years ago.

The Mystery Flags of Bristoe Station
By Mark R. Terry

Introduction

My search for the “mystery flags” began when looking through *Colours of the Gray*, the Museum of the Confederacy’s illustrated index to their collection of flag holdings. During the war, the 26th North Carolina Troops had at least three flags captured by the enemy. Two of them are in museums, but the whereabouts of the third, captured at Bristoe Station, was unknown. Upon finding two flags labeled “Unidentified Unit, Col. John R. Cooke’s Brigade, North Carolina Infantry” and that they were captured at Bristoe Station, I decided to investigate to see if they did indeed belong to Cooke’s Brigade, or perhaps to some other organization fighting in that same engagement.¹

Sources

Having the relevant volumes of the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion (O.R.)* available in both book and CD-ROM format, I decided that would be my best source of information on the battle. Unless noted otherwise, all citations from the *O.R.* will be from Series I, Vol. 29, Part 1. References in the footnotes to the *O.R.* will be by the author of the report, followed by the page number(s). Another title, *The Road to Bristoe Station* by William D. Henderson (2nd Ed., H.E. Howard, 1987) was very helpful in providing an overall account of the campaign and battle. I confess that my Confederate sources were slim- but that is the norm for this battle anyway. I used two regimental histories that I had access to from Walter Clark’s *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions From North Carolina in the Great War 1861-1865*, published in 1905 (the 26th and 52nd N.C.T.). Unit histories from the 11th, 44th and 47th N.C.T. in *North Carolina Rosters* were consulted as well. For information on the citations of the Medals of Honor won by the soldiers who captured the colors, I checked *U.S. Army Center of Military History- Full-text Listings of Medal of Honor*, [Website]: <http://www4.army.mil/cmh-pg/moh1.htm>. Finally, another Website proved helpful, that of *Historical Data Systems*, www.civilwardata.com. HDS is committed to compiling information on every single soldier that served in the Civil War. Having all of the infantry of North Carolina already on the database helped in determining casualties, etc. from the battle, which are listed on pages 7 and 8.

The Bristoe Campaign

The goal of this paper is to uncover new information on the flags. However, first some background on the campaign is needed. In early October 1863, the Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia faced each other warily along the Rapidan River south of Culpeper, Virginia. With the transfer of the Union XI and XII Corps from the Army of the Potomac, General Robert E. Lee saw a chance for his army to go on the offensive. As he advanced around the right of the Federal army, the commander of that army, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade responded by pulling back generally along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, his main supply line from Washington D.C. Lee advanced on a parallel converging road to the north, hoping to cut off all or part of Meade’s army before it could reach a position of defense. With good intelligence of Lee’s movements, Meade was, for the most part, able to keep his force ahead of Lee’s. The campaign received its name from a small hamlet along the railroad line where the main contact was finally made- Bristoe Station.

¹ See pg. 38, flags WD 52 and WD 53 in *Colours of the Gray*, ©1998 by the Museum of the Confederacy. “WD” stands for “War Department”. The captured flags were imprinted with identification numbers by the U.S. War Department, and when the flags were finally returned to the states at the turn of the century, those numbers were retained for the same purpose.

The Battle of Bristoe Station- Initial Maneuvers

In the van of Lee's Army on the early afternoon of October 14, 1863, was Maj. Gen. Henry Heth's Division of Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill's 3rd Corps. It was known by Gen. Hill that the Army of the Potomac was slipping away and that speed was urgent. As the brigades of Brigadier Generals John R. Cooke and William W. Kirkland of Heth's Division approached the vicinity north of Bristoe Station, the rear elements of the Federal V Corps could be seen moving away to the east in the distance across Broad Run. Poague's Battery opened fire on them, hurrying them off. Cooke and Kirkland's brigades deployed in line of battle and were sent forward to bring them to battle, supported from a distance by the brigade of Brig. Gen. H.H. Walker.² Unbeknownst to Hill and Heth, the tail end of the Union Army of the Potomac, the II Corps, under Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren, was just approaching to his south, steadily marching northeastward. Hearing the artillery fire, Brig. Gen. Alexander Webb, commanding the 2nd Division of the II Corps, reacted by sending his 1st Minnesota infantry out as skirmishers to guard his left flank. He then deployed his two brigades for battle on the south side of the railroad embankment, with its right near Broad Run.

Soon, warned by skirmish firing on their right, Cooke personally rode to Heth with word that his brigade would be flanked if they continued moving eastward toward Broad Run. The two Confederate brigades then right wheeled, changing front to the south, facing the new threat.³

The Doomed Assault

Due to the urgency Gen. Hill felt to strike the Federals quickly, he did not wait to add reinforcements to the attacking force, even though he had two more brigades nearby. The head of Maj. Gen. R.H. Anderson's Division was just coming up, with Maj. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox's Division behind them in the line of march, so Heth's Division were all the troops he had readily available⁴. Walker's brigade, which was supposed to be in support of Cooke and Kirkland had lost contact with them and was still moving east toward Broad Run when the change of direction was made⁵. The Confederate line of battle as it prepared to assault the railroad embankment, consisted of from right to left:

Cooke's Brigade

46th, 15th, 27th and 48th Regiments of North Carolina Troops.

*Kirkland's Brigade*⁶

44th, 26th, 47th, 52nd, and 11th Regiments of North Carolina Troops.

As the Confederate line approached, Webb's brigades were joined on the left by a brigade from Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays 3rd Division behind the railroad embankment. From right to left, the Union infantry brigades in line were:

Col. Francis E. Heath's Brigade (1st Brigade, 2nd Division)

(1st Minnesota- skirmishers), 82nd New York, 15th Massachusetts, 19th Maine

² *O.R.* Hill, p. 426; Heth, p. 430.

³ *O.R.* Webb, p. 277; Downie, p. 281; Heth, p. 431; Walker, p. 433.

⁴ *O.R.* Hill, p. 426.

⁵ *O.R.* Walker, p. 433.

⁶ The order of regiments in Kirkland's Brigade, except for the 11th and 52nd regiments is probable. The 44th's position was determined from Col. E.D. Hall's report (*O.R.* p. 436), which stated that the 44th fell in on his brigade's left as they fell back from the Federal works. It is therefore logical that the 44th would have been on Kirkland's right. Hall, commander of the 46th N.C.T., replaced Cooke as commander of the brigade after Cooke's wounding, while Col. T.C. Singletary of the 44th N.C.T. replaced Gen. Kirkland, who was also wounded. Unfortunately Singletary did not file a report.

*Col. James E. Mallon's Brigade*⁷ (3rd Brigade, 2nd Division)
(59th N.Y- skirmishers), 19th Mass., 42nd N.Y., 20th Mass., (7th Michigan- skirmishers)
Col. Joshua T. Owens' Brigade (3rd Brigade, 3rd Division)
125th N.Y., 39th N.Y., 111th N.Y., 126th N.Y.

Artillery support for the attack was scant. A battery of artillery from *Poague's Battalion* was ordered forward to help support Kirkland's left flank⁸. *McIntosh's Battalion* had been ordered up from Anderson's Division by Gen. Hill to support the charge. Seven guns from that battalion followed the infantry, unlimbering about 500 yards from the railroad embankment near the road leading to the station, behind and even with the left flank of Cooke's Brigade⁹. They were disadvantaged not only in numbers but in position. Federal artillery units, fielding a total of 14 guns, included *Arnold's Battery A, 1st Rhode Island Artillery; Rickett's Batteries F & G, 1st Penn. Artillery* and *Brown's Battery B, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery*. All these batteries were on high ground behind and/or to the right flank of the Federal line, commanding the open ground before the railroad embankment in a murderous crossfire.

Heath's Brigade

In studying all of the relevant reports of Federal and Confederate officers from the *Official Records* (30 total), it became clear that with regard to the flags, the regimental reports of Col. Francis E. Heath's 1st Brigade of Webb's 2nd Division would be the most informative.

With the 1st Minnesota in skirmish order marching perpendicular to the railroad tracks on the north side, the rest of Heath's Brigade marched by the right flank along the southern side of the railroad embankment in this order: 15th Mass., 82nd N.Y. and 19th Maine Infantry. They halted with their right near Broad Run and took up a defensive posture. To accommodate an artillery battery, Heath pulled the 82nd out of line and moved that regiment to the right flank, leaving a gap between the 15th and the 19th (this may have been for Brown's Battery)¹⁰. This was only a temporary halt as Gen. Webb was anxious to link up with the rear guard of the V Corps, already out of sight. He ordered his brigade to again march by the right flank across Broad Run. This time led by the 82nd, they and the 15th began marching across the stream, but when the 82nd was part way over, Gen. Warren countermanded the order, and they returned to the embankment at the double-quick, since by that time, Cooke and Kirkland were forming for their assault¹¹. Though it is not stated, the gap between the 19th Maine and the 15th Mass. was likely closed when the 15th and 82nd retook their places in line to the right of the 19th Maine. At this point, the right of Heath's Brigade (and the entire Union line) was about 150 yards from Broad Run.¹²

The skirmishers of the 1st Minnesota fell back before the advance of the Confederate battle line and cleared the front of the brigade by "withdrawing rapidly" to the left of the division, along with the other skirmishers of the division (59th N.Y & 7th Michigan)¹³. There they were separated from Heath's Brigade during most of the engagement. The entire Confederate

⁷ The order of regiments in Mallon's Brigade could not be determined from the O.R. The 47th N.Y. was probably in the center, on the road that bisected the railroad line. The two regiments that initially acted as skirmishers probably fell in on the left rear of the brigade when they fell back during the Confederate assault.

⁸ *O.R.* Hill, p. 427.

⁹ *O.R.* Anderson, p. 429; McIntosh, p. 437; Hill, p. 427.

¹⁰ *O.R.* Joslin, p. 280

¹¹ *O.R.* Webb, p. 277; Warren, p. 242; Brown, pp. 309-310. Brown's Battery continued across Broad Run and deployed on high ground near the railroad line, covering the right flank of the Union line.

¹² *O.R.* Webb, p. 277.

¹³ *O.R.* Warren, p. 244; Rugg, p. 288. Warren fails to mention the 59th N.Y., but it seems clear their skirmish line was deployed left of the Minnesotans and to the right of the 7th Michigan.

line was over a half-mile in length. It consisted of about 4,000 men to the Federal strength of approximately 3,000¹⁴.

The Repulse(see enclosed map¹⁵)

The Confederate line approached the railroad embankment at a slight oblique, with the left of Kirkland's Brigade closest to the Bluecoats¹⁶. Kirkland's left flank actually overlapped Heath's right, and when contact was made, the 11th and part of the 52nd N.C.T. advanced over the embankment and poured an enfilading fire down the right of the Union line. The rest of the brigade likely hit the Federals in front from left to right, followed to their right by Cooke's Brigade. All along the line, the firefight was short but bloody, with most of the casualties suffered by the attackers¹⁷. Within minutes, the assault ground to a halt. Those not killed or badly wounded took cover in the shelter of the embankment or quickly fell back. The 11th and the 52nd tried to hold their position on the flank of Heath's Brigade. The fire of Brown's Battery across the stream to their left and rear made it difficult to consolidate their position. It finally became untenable when the rest of the brigade on their right fell back.¹⁸ There were a considerable number of Rebel soldiers in the ditch immediately in front of the Yankee works. Most of them surrendered. At that time, Corporal Thomas Cullen of Company I, 82d New York Infantry captured a flag, taking it from the color bearer. On the left of the brigade line, Corporal Moses C. Hanscom of Company F, 19th Maine Infantry also took the initiative and procured a flag- that of the 26th North Carolina Troops of Kirkland's Brigade.¹⁹

As soon as the firing ceased, Gen. Webb ordered Maj. Baird, commanding the 82nd N.Y. to complete the movement started before the fighting began by marching his regiment by the right flank across Broad Run. This time the objective was to cover Brown's Battery, which had been unsupported during the action. Maj. Baird complied, crossed the stream and formed a picket line about 500 yards to the front of the battery²⁰. Meanwhile, four companies of the 15th Mass. were sent out as pickets and remained there until nightfall, covering the brigade until it had marched off. The 1st Minnesota returned and were given the task of moving out and rounding up prisoners in front of the brigade. The report of Maj. Downie of the 1st Minn. gives the number of prisoners as 322, while the other regimental commanders simply reported a "large number". This suggests that the Minnesotans may have been given the responsibility of gathering the prisoners captured by the brigade and acting as their guard²¹.

The Mystery Flags

There are some major puzzles regarding the two flags captured at Bristoe Station. The most puzzling is the identification done at the time. Just days later, when the initial battle reports of Major Baird of the 82nd N.Y. and Lt. Col. Cunningham of the 19th Maine were written, the Cullen flag was said to belong to the 28th N.C.T. and the colors taken by Hanscom to be those of the 22nd N.C.T. It is not known how they came to that conclusion, since the 28th and 22nd N.C. Infantry

¹⁴ *Henderson*, *The Road to Bristoe Station*, p. 179; *O.R.* Warren, p.242.

¹⁵ Based mainly on *O.R. Atlas*, Plate XLV, map 7. For positions of Kirkland & Cooke on map, see note 16.

¹⁶ *O.R.* Abbott, p. 285; Heth, p. 431.

¹⁷ See "Comparison of Casualties", pages 7 & 8.

¹⁸ *O.R.* Webb, p. 277; Baird, p. 282; *Robinson, John H.*, "Fifty-second Regiment", p. 242.

¹⁹ *O.R.* Baird, p. 282; Cunningham, p. 280; *O.R. Series 3, Vol. 4*, p. 817, numbers 17 and 20.

²⁰ *O.R.* Baird, p. 282.

²¹ *O.R.* Downie, pp. 281, 282; Joslin, p. 281. Downie claimed his regiment captured two out of the five pieces from McIntosh's Battalion of artillery, but were not able to bring in the rest since "our men were then engaged in bringing in prisoners".

were in Lane's and Scales' Brigades respectively, under the divisional command of Maj. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox²². Wilcox's Division did not see any action on October 14, 1863 at Bristoe Station, being the last division in Heth's column of march. It may have been false information given by a prisoner, a clerical error, or some other misunderstanding that caused the mistaken identity. However, based on the National Archives *Register of Captured Flags*, there is no doubt that the flags captured by Cullen and Hanscom are flags WD52 and WD53 from the collection in the Museum of the Confederacy. Another question is: Who captured which flag?

Barring any new information which would definitely identify the flags otherwise, here are my conclusions as to the identities of flags WD52 & WD53, based primarily on reports in the *Official Records* (some of which I have attached), and other information already referred to:

I. The flag captured by Corpl. Cullen of the 82nd N.Y. Infantry had to have been one from a regiment in Kirkland's Brigade:

- A. The position of the regiment was on the far right of the entire Federal line. Only two Confederate brigades were involved in the attack- Cooke and Kirkland. Kirkland's Brigade was definitely on the Confederate left, facing Heath's Brigade, of which the 82nd held the right flank. This fact alone does not confirm the identification, however.
- B. Baird's report mentions Cullen "taking the colors...from the hand of the bearer". Cullen's citation from the list of soldiers who captured flags mentions the colors being taken "*while advancing under fire*"²³. These statements are significant, much different from a soldier wandering from his unit after a battle to find a flag on the ground. This did sometimes occur, for instance, in the aftermath of the Charge at Gettysburg, but it does not seem to be the case here.
- C. The report by Baird shows that there was no time for Cullen to leave his lines. The regiment was ordered to move across the stream, to quote the report "*as soon as the firing ceased in our front*". As a corporal, Cullen's place would be in the ranks and he would be expected to move with the regiment.
- D. Though it is not certain, the flag probably belonged to the 47th or 52nd N.C.T. However, since there were no reports filed by any of Kirkland's regimental commanders, and no post-war accounts (to my knowledge) mentioning the loss of a flag, it is impossible to confirm which regiment it came from. It probably was *not* the 11th's, judging by the fact they 1) were the flank regiment, not sandwiched in the middle, 2) had the least number of casualties in the brigade and therefore probably were able to keep their organization and fall back together with their colors. It was also probably not the 44th's, since they were likely positioned on the right flank of the brigade, facing either the left of Heath's Brigade or the right of Mallon's Brigade. Because of those factors, I suspect it came from either the 47th or 52nd N.C.T. I believe it would be accurate simply to list it as "**Unidentified unit, Kirkland's North Carolina Brigade**".

²² *O.R.* Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, September 30, 1863, p. 401.

²³ *O.R. Series 3, Vol. 4*, p. 817, number 17.

II. The flag captured by Corpl. Hanscom of the 19th Maine Infantry was that of the 26th N.C.T.:

- A. The date on the Medal of Honor citation is January 1, 1864²⁴. In the two and one half months following the battle, there was time for the issue to be investigated and it was found that Hanscom had captured the flag of the 26th North Carolina Troops. Unfortunately, we do not have the evidence they uncovered which made the identification definite. Some have argued that the 26th's flag was not captured since there was no mention of it in the regimental history. As with the unit to which the Cullen flag belonged, regiments often failed to report the loss of colors after a battle, so that fact alone does not discount the capture.

Aftermath of Bristoe Station

Although there would be further firing at various points of the line, no more attempts were made to assault the II Corps lines. During the night, the II Corps marched quietly away on the line of the railroad until they reached the remainder of the Army of the Potomac, where they entrenched and awaited Lee. For his part, General Lee realized that no more could be accomplished by continuing the pursuit. The next day, Lee and Gen. Hill rode their horses through the carnage in front of the railroad embankment. Lee's anger boiled over and his words to Hill probably summed up the campaign from the South's perspective as well as any- "well, well, General, bury these poor men and let us say no more about it".

Final Thoughts

When Gen. Lee uttered those words, it seems as if most of his officers and men took them to heart. There are very few references to the engagement at Bristoe Station from the Southern side, either at the time or after the war.

Even the battlefield is forgotten by most people- it still lies today near the town of Bristow, Virginia, adjacent to a major rail line leading to the Washington, D.C. area. The formerly open field which felt the footsteps and received the blood of North Carolinians now lies covered with a growth of sparse trees and underbrush, much of the area a local dumping ground for old mattresses and burnt-out television sets. Somewhere beneath the ground lie the remains of those men who died. Soon, developers will obliterate the battlefield and those graves. When that happens, there will be few items left to recall that fight, but among them will be the two flags. For the sake of the gallant Tarheels who gave their lives at Bristoe Station and the men who staunchly defended their ground, *and* for the sake of the truth, let us keep striving to uncover that which is not known about the flags and the regiments that bore those colors.

COMPARISON OF CASUALTIES²⁵

Regimental Casualty Analysis, Battle of Bristoe Station, Kirkland and Cooke's Brigades, 3rd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia

²⁴ U.S. Army Center of Military History- Full-text Listings of Medal of Honor, CIVIL WAR MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS (A-L) [Website]

²⁵ Only casualties from infantry units directly involved in Heth's Assault are shown.

Compiled from HDS²⁶

<u>Kirkland's Brigade</u>	KIA	WIA	POW	MISSING	TOTAL
11 th N.C.T.	3	11	41	1	56
52 nd N.C.T.	2	24	46	0	72
47 th N.C.T.	3	44	49	0	96
26 th N.C.T.	19	75	85	0	179
44 th N.C.T.	<u>16</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>142</u>
	43	219	282	1	545

<u>Cooke's Brigade</u>	KIA	WIA	POW	MISSING	TOTAL
48 th N.C.T.	8	108	44	0	160
27 th N.C.T.	28	108	67	0	203
15 th N.C.T.	14	76	46	0	136
46 th N.C.T.	<u>8</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>79</u>
	58	358	162	0	578
Total, both brigades:	101	577	444	1	1,123

Return of Casualties in the Second Army Corps, October 14, 1863²⁷

From: O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIX/1 [S# 48], p. 249.

SECOND DIVISION. Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

First Brigade. Col. FRANCIS E. HEATH.

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Captured or missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Minnesota (sk)	1	20	1	22
82d New York	7	19	0	26
15th Massachusetts	2	9	0	11
19th Maine	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>
Total First Brigade	11	60	1	72

Third Brigade. Col. JAMES E. MALLON (KIA), Lieut. Col. ANSEL D. WASS.

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Captured or missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
59th New York (sk)	0	5	2	7
19th Massachusetts	0	4	0	4
42d New York	4	14	10	28
20th Massachusetts ²⁸	1	8	0	9
7th Michigan (sk)	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
Total Third Brigade	5	40	14	59

THIRD DIVISION. Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

Third Brigade. Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Captured or missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
125th New York	3	25	8	36
39th New York	0	11	2	13

²⁶ *American Civil War Research Database*, Historical Data Systems, Inc. These are corrected figures, soon to be added by HDS. Confederate units are listed left to right in line of battle.

²⁷ Union units are listed in line of battle, right to left. "(sk)" denotes deployment as skirmishers at the start of the engagement.

²⁸ 1st Co., Massachusetts (Andrew's) Sharpshooters were attached to the 20th Mass. O.R. Abbott, p. 286. Their casualties were 2 wounded, incorporated into the total for the 20th.

111th New York	2	22	2	26
126th New York	<u>6</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>49</u>
Total Third Brigade.	11	91	22	124

Total Casualties, Second Division and 3rd Brigade, Third Division Combined:

<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Captured or missing</u>	<u>Total</u>
27	191	37	256

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIX/1 [S# 48]

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863--The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.

No. 33. --Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

<ar48_277> [NOTE: letters & numbers in <brackets> denote serial number & page number]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, *SECOND ARMY CORPS*,
October 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the 14th instant at Bristoe Station:

The Second Division debouched from the woods west of Broad Run at about 2 p.m. Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, Second Corps, reported to me that the enemy had a battery north of the railroad to my left and front. The First Minnesota was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the column and opened fire at once, showing that skirmishers of the enemy were close to my left flank. The commanding officer reported two columns of the enemy coming down on my left flank.

As I had then seen a line of battle of the enemy's infantry, apparently following the Fifth Army Corps, whose rear guard was just disappearing in the woods beyond Broad Run, I moved my column to the right, determined to prevent their seizing the hill west of Broad Run and south of the railroad. Having taken a position with my line on the railroad with Lieutenant Brown's battery (B, First Rhode Island Artillery), on the hill just mentioned, and my right resting near Broad Run, I prepared to move to the right with the object of connecting with the Fifth Army Corps, and ordered Lieutenant Brown to follow up this movement to the right, seizing the best points for his battery in rear of the column. I gave the order to move by the right flank, in the face of the enemy, and had crossed over Broad Run with half of my right brigade (the First, Col. F. E. Heath, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, commanding), when the general commanding the corps directed me to hold only to Broad Run. By a movement to the left at a double-quick, my line was placed in position along the railroad with its right about 150 yards from Broad Run.

The Second Brigade, Col. D. W. C. Baxter commanding, had been detached as wagon guard and was not in this engagement. My line, therefore, consisted of only two brigades in line, the First, Colonel Heath commanding, on the right, and the Third, Col. James E. Mallon, Forty-second New York Volunteers, commanding, on the left.

The enemy attacked immediately with a strong line of battle, preceded by a very strong line of skirmishers. The skirmishers halted upon the rise of ground immediately in front of the railroad and distant only 50 yards, after receiving the fire of only a small portion of the line. The commissioned officers of the division were conspicuous at this time for their endeavors to make the men reserve their fire for the line of battle. The enemy's line came up, charged to the railroad, and was driven back.

As there was a large number of deserted huts in an old camp in my front, the enemy's sharpshooters became very annoying, and it became necessary to send out a line of skirmishers, which surrounded and captured about 250 rebels.

The left of that portion of the enemy's line which attacked my front, overlapping my right, crossed the railroad and fired into my rear. The Eighty-second New York Volunteers suffered more severely than any other regiment from this fire, as they held the right of the line. This regiment was under command of Major Baird, since the colonel (reinstated by the President of the United States, <ar48_278> more than a month ago, with an order to be mustered in from the time at which he reported at Morrisville) has not yet been on duty with the regiment. The regiment held its ground well.

As the fire of the corps artillery had driven the enemy from the battery in my front, Lieut. Col. Ansel D. Wass, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, was sent out with a line of skirmishers to seize the guns, five of which were brought in. The sixth gun could not be brought off, since its carriage had been broken and the enemy's fire was severe at this point.

The enemy formed a line of battle along my front, with another line, reaching obliquely to my right and front, about 600 yards long, about 4 p.m. I heard this line called to attention about 5 p.m., but beyond a picket skirmish there was no attack.

Lieutenant Brown's battery crossed Broad Run under the general orders which I had given it, and obtained a position which completely enfiladed the enemy's line when it charged. This battery did good service, was without infantry supports for a long time, but by its activity and boldness held its position without attack except by artillery fire, since the enemy naturally supposed it well supported.

The enemy lost in this attack about 300 prisoners, 2 battle-flags, and 5 guns. A large number of dead lay in front of my line.

My own loss was 1 officer killed, 9 officers wounded, 15 men killed, 85 men wounded, and 24 men missing. (*)

Of my staff, Capt. Francis Wessels, judge-advocate, and Capt. S. Newell Smith, acting assistant inspector-general, were severely wounded. Sergeant Tallman, Tenth New York Cavalry, carrying the division colors, was killed.

Colonel Mallon, commanding Third Brigade, was mortally wounded, rallying a few men of one of his regiments who were driven back from the most exposed position on his line. I lost in him an able commander and a brave, intelligent gentleman.

Brigade commanders have named those of their staffs who deserve special mention. As in this attack the position of staff officers was one of great exposure, this mention is well deserved.

I have no special mention to make of the conduct of regiments; all held their lines. The Seventh Michigan rose and moved to its front, with their colors leading them, when the enemy charged. The conscripts of the command evinced no disposition to fallback.

I desire to recommend to the commanding general Capt. J. P. Wood, assistant adjutant-general of this division, for zealous, intelligent assistance during this action; his duties and position entitle him to promotion, and I recommend him for a majority. As the staff officers were much exposed, I recommend for their gallant conduct Capts. Francis Wessels and S. Newell Smith, and Lieuts. William R. Steele and Augustus M. Van Dyke, aides-de-camp.

Brigade commanders kept their men well in hand, were close to them, and among them with their staffs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of staff, was constantly an important adviser of the movements of the enemy, and of great assistance to me.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIX/1 [S# 48]

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863--The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.

No. 34. --Report of Col. Francis E. Heath, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

<ar48_279>

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, *SECOND DIVISION,*
October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the late action at Bristoe Station:

When the enemy was first discovered I formed my command, under the direction of the general commanding, on the line of the railroad to the south of Broad Run. When the enemy advanced we repulsed them with heavy loss, capturing two flags (one by the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers and the other by the Eighty-second New York Volunteers) and a large number of prisoners. The Eighty-second New York Volunteers was then sent, by the order of the commanding general, to support Brown's Rhode Island battery on the north side of Broad Run. The First Minnesota Volunteers were, however, deployed as skirmishers in our front, and during the engagement captured and brought off 2 guns.

Of the behavior of my command I cannot speak in too high terms. Although a large portion of it was composed of drafted men, none faltered. The field-officers of the different regiments composing the brigade behaved gallantly. I would especially mention Captain Duryee, assistant adjutant-general, Captain Hale, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant White, aide-de-camp, members of my staff, for their coolness and bravery.

I have already forwarded to you a nominal list of the casualties. (*)

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. HEATH,

Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J.P. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIX/1 [S# 48]

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863--The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.

No. 37. --Report of Maj. Mark W. Downie, First Minnesota Infantry.

[ar48_281 con't]

CAMP NEAR BLACKBURN'S FORD, VA.,
October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the battle of Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863:

In obedience to directions from the general commanding division, I deployed my regiment as skirmishers on the front, perpendicular to, and its right resting on, the railroad. The line was then moved forward with orders to pass through a piece of woods on our front. The extreme left had entered the woods several rods, when, on discovering the enemy in superior force and fairly upon them, they delivered their fire and fell back slowly toward the right. The position and force of the enemy was such that it was deemed impracticable to extend the left, and it was drawn back to a position more secure, but sufficiently near for purposes of observation.

The line was then wheeled to the left, which movement brought it into the open field and within half musket range of the enemy's skirmishers, and in full view of his column, which was advancing directly on our front. The firing became very brisk along the whole line, and had continued some moments when the enemy's line of battle was discovered advancing rapidly some few rods in rear of their skirmishers. Their object was evidently to obtain possession of the railroad--a position not yet occupied by our troops--and I immediately gave the order to fall back behind the railroad. The movement was not commenced until their line was fairly upon us, and was executed under a very heavy fire from their front, but with very small loss. By this time the road had been secured by a brigade of the Third Division and our men found themselves extended along a front equal to their skirmish lines. The two lines had become engaged and it was found impracticable to reform the regiment, and the men fought in that position during the whole battle.

When the enemy's line was repulsed some of our skirmishers from the center were again sent to the front for purposes of observation. On passing a ridge of ground some 300 yards from our line they discovered a battery which had been abandoned by the enemy and one of its pieces dismounted. They were enabled to bring in two pieces <ar48_282> only, but sent word back to the line for more men. Our men were then engaged in bringing in prisoners, and Captain Maginnis, not being able to collect a sufficient number, reported the fact to a colonel of the Third Division (General Hays'), who immediately gave an order for a detail of 10 men from each regiment, stating at the same time that "our (his) brigade would get the credit of it." Three of the pieces were in consequence brought off from the field by men of the Third Division, although first discovered and taken by men of this regiment.

The entire number of prisoners brought in by men of this regiment was 322, among which were 2 field and 5 line officers.

With regard to the conduct of the officers and enlisted men, the result of their effort is a sufficient answer. They were never more firm and steady under fire, and to their valor and perseverance is due that meed of praise which is extended to the gallant and victorious soldier.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARK W. DOWNIE,
Major, Commanding First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

Capt. W. B.C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIX/1 [S# 48]

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863--The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.
No. 38. --Report of Maj. Thomas W. Baird, Eighty-second New York Infantry.

[ar48_282 con't]

BLACKBURN'S FORD, VA.,
October 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the afternoon of the 14th instant, the regiment was engaged in the fight at Bristoe Station. After the brigade had formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad, the command was ordered to march by the right flank and double-quick across Broad Run. After crossing the stream we were ordered back to our position in line, on the extreme right of the brigade. Before this object could be accomplished the enemy had advanced to within 100 yards of the railroad, and kept up a rapid fire on our line from the wooden huts of a deserted camp, which afforded them cover.

On reaching our position, we opened fire to the right oblique, as the enemy were by this time crossing the railroad on our right. Their advance was soon checked, and the line thrown into confusion, when the greater number of those in our front threw down their arms and surrendered, Corpl. Thomas Cullen, (*) of Company I, taking the colors of the Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment from the hands of the bearer of the rebel flag.

As soon as the infantry firing ceased in our front, we were ordered again across Broad Run to support Battery B of the First Rhode Island Artillery, which was in position near the stream and under a severe artillery fire. The command was deployed as skirmishers to the right and 500 yards in front of the battery, which soon after changed positions. We were not again under fire. <ar48_283>

The command lost in the action 7 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and 19 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

T. W. BAIRD,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. B.C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIX/1 [S# 48]

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863--The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.
No. 36. --Report of Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

[ar48_280 con't]

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
October 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement with the enemy on the afternoon of the 14th instant, near Bristoe Station:

As we approached the above-named place the enemy suddenly opened fire with artillery, and I received orders to move to the right by the flank, and then by the left flank, forming a line of battle. Being on the right of the brigade at the time, we moved forward obliquing to the left to the railroad, where we halted, and the men ordered to lie down under cover of the embankment of the railroad. At this place the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, which was formed on our left, moved in our rear and to the right of us, giving place for a battery.

We remained but a short time in this position, when we were ordered to move by the flank along the line of the railroad and across Broad Run at double-quick. A portion of the command had crossed the run, when orders were given to face about, and move back at double-quick along the line of the railroad. While thus moving the enemy opened with musketry upon us without any effect. We soon arrived at a position where the railroad covered us from the enemy's fire. Here we halted, and, forming upon the side of the railroad, immediately opened fire upon the enemy, who were advancing in a heavy line of battle. We kept up a steady and rapid fire, and repulsed the enemy after about an hour's fighting, with a loss of 1 officer wounded, and 9 enlisted men, 2 of them mortally.
<ar48_281>

As soon as the firing ceased, quite a large number of prisoners came in and were taken by my men. I was then ordered to send four companies to the front of our line of battle as pickets. At dark we withdrew from the line of the railroad, taking up our line of march and leaving the four companies sent out as pickets to withdraw when the column had passed, and to join us on the following morning, which they did at Bull Run.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. JOSLIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. B.C. DURYEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIX/1 [S# 48]

OCTOBER 9-22, 1863--The Bristoe, Virginia, Campaign.

No. 35. --Report of Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.

[ar48_279 con't]

NEAR BULL RUN, VA.,
October 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment in the action near Bristoe Station, Va., on the 14th instant:

My command was placed in position by order of Colonel Heath, commanding brigade, about 2 p.m., on the left of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and on the eastern side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. When the attack was made by the enemy in

our immediate front, it was most gallantly met and repulsed by this regiment. After a severe action of nearly one hour the enemy had fallen back in disorder, leaving large numbers of his killed and wounded in our front. <ar48_280>

A large number of prisoners were taken by this regiment and the regimental flag of the Twenty-second North Carolina Infantry (Confederate) was captured in front of our line by Private Moses C. Hanscom, (*) of Company F, of this regiment. While the loss of the enemy was heavy, that sustained by my regiment was comparatively slight, owing to our splendid position, and the protection of the railroad bank where we were. The whole loss of the regiment was 1 killed and 12 wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men of the entire regiment during this action was most excellent. I cannot specify any without injustice to the rest. I would also report that the conscripts of my regiment (about 250 in number), assigned to me within the past month, and who had never been in action before, behaved with great steadiness and gallantry, justly winning from all who observed them equal praise with our volunteers.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. CUNNINGHAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.

Capt. W. B.C. DURYEE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

O.R.--SERIES III--VOLUME IV [S# 125]

**CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, REPORTS, AND RETURNS OF THE UNION AUTHORITIES
FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO APRIL 30, 1865. (*)--#33**

Statement showing the names of soldiers of the Army of the Potomac who have individually captured flags from the enemy since July 1, 1863, and who for their gallantry are recommended to the War Department as worthy to receive medals of honor.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

<ar125_816>

17. Corpl. Thomas Cullen, Company I, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, captured the flag of the Twenty-second or Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment at Bristoe Station October 14, 1863, while advancing under fire. Now prisoner of war.

20. Corpl. M. C. Hanscom, Company F, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, captured the flag of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment at Bristoe Station October 14, 1863; after turning it in, returned to regiment. Now present.

The above is a list of men to whom medals of honor have been awarded up to October 31, 1864.

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OFFICER AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS POSITIONS NEED TO BE FILLED

GREETERS

We need motivated people who are outgoing who would be willing to meet and help visitors and new members, to answer questions and help them feel welcome to our group. This is currently a non-board position, but for this position “the more, the merrier”. Everyone here was new at some point. Didn’t you like being welcomed rather than ignored?

SECRETARY

The main job of the Secretary is to take minutes at board meetings and to publish them for the board, the advisors and the general membership.

VICE-PRESIDENT RESERVATIONS

This is the person that records the meal choices and reservations for each month’s meeting as they come in. Once live in person meetings resume at the China Harbor we need someone regular in that position. Vice President-Successor Jim Dimond has stepped in temporarily.

VICE-PRESIDENT EDITOR

This monthly newsletter, the Washington Volunteer, is edited and put together by the VP-Editor. The opening is immediate with Rick Solomon filling this position temporarily. Right now I have my plate overflowing with serving as President and trying to find speakers for 2022-2023. This is one of the most important positions in PSCWRT. If you volunteer, you can call on past Newsletter Editors Jeff Rombauer, Mark Terry and Rick Solomon for advise.

Please note that anyone who volunteers will be given help and instruction for their role. For the most efficient and smooth operation of the PSCWRT, we need YOUR HELP to make it happen!

DUES & DONATIONS

The PSCWRT season goes from September to the following May. Dues should be paid in September. Dues are payable either at the meeting or by mail: \$25 per individual or for a couple. Also, donations are gratefully accepted. These will help secure speakers for our meetings. Please note that all donations are tax deductible as the PSCWRT is a 501(c)3 organization. Mail to: Chris McDonald, Treasurer, 34705 NE 14th Avenue, LaCenter, WA 98629. Call (503) 930-4940 or email: alpacamomchris@gmail.com

We welcome your article or research submissions for the newsletter, but they may be edited for space. Note that the contents of each newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views of the PSCWRT. The deadline for the November 2021 Washington Volunteer is Monday, November 1, 2021. Please have it in Rick Solomon's hands via email or snailmail by then. Thank you!

2021-2022 OFFICERS

Elected:*

President: Rick Solomon; ricksolomon192@gmail.com

Vice President Successor: Jim Dimond; shinodad@gmail.com

Past President: Jeff Rombauer; jeffrombauer@foxinternet.org

Co-Vice President Programs: Pat Brady; patsbrady@comcast.net; Dick Miller; milomiller882@msn.com; Rick Solomon; ricksolomon192@gmail.com

Acting Newsletter Editor Temporary): Rick Solomon; ricksolomon192@gmail.com

Vice President Marketing: Dave Otis; jbhood81@aol.com

Vice President Membership: Arthur Banner; banneras@comcast.net

Acting Vice President Reservations: Jim Dimond; shinoded@gmail.com

Acting Vice President Social Media: Jim Dimond; shinodad@gmail.com

Treasurer: Chris McDonald: alpacamomchris@gmail.com

Secretary: VACANT

Board Member: George Yocum;

**All, except for Past President, an automatic position.*