



"CONFEDERATE GRAYS"



Newsletter of the Norfolk County Grays

SCV Camp No. 1549

Volume 3

Issue 7

July 2011

Officers

Mark Johnson
Commander

Kenzy Joyner
Lt. Commander

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Adjutant

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Color Sergeant

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Public Relations Officer

Vance Tysor III
Treasurer

Edward James Sawyer
Chaplain

.....
Contact information:

Mark B. Johnson, *Cmdr*

Norfolk County Grays Meeting July 20, 2011

Gus & George's Spaghetti & Steak Restaurant
4312 Virginia Beach Blvd.
Virginia Beach, Va.
(757-340-6587)
Just east of Independence Blvd
Map on Last Page of Newsletter

**Guest Speaker for the July Norfolk County Grays
meeting will be:**

Jamie Radtke,
Virginia State Primary Senatorial Candidate

Topic: Constitutional Fundamentals

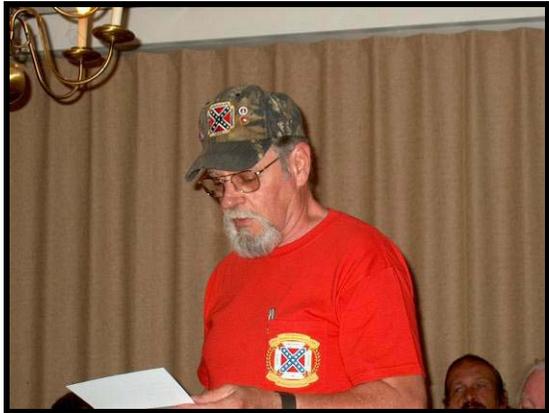
Next Norfolk County Grays Camp Meeting

August 17, 2011
Speaker: TBA
Topic: TBA

IN THIS ISSUE

Page 1 Officers, Meeting Information
Page 2 Pictures from the June 15, 2011 Camp Meeting
Page 3 Our July 2011 speaker, Jamie Radtke
Page 4..... Almanac – July 1861
Pages 5-8.... Almanac – The First Battle of Manassas
Pages 9-12... Almanac – The First Battle of Manassas - Maps
Page 13..... Upcoming Events
Page 14..... Map to Meeting and Lt Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Charge

**Pictures from the June 15, 2011
Norfolk County Grays Meeting**



Please welcome our distinguished speaker this month!
Jamie Radtke – Constitutional Fundamentals
July 20, 2011



U.S. Senate Candidate Jamie Radtke

Jamie Radtke is running for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate in 2012 in Virginia.

Jamie is a principled conservative leader with a passion for fighting to maintain the Founders' vision of constitutionally limited government, fiscal responsibility, free markets, and virtue and accountability. Prior to declaring her candidacy for the U.S. Senate, Jamie served as President of Richmond Tea Party and Chairwoman of the Federation of Virginia Tea Party Patriots, which the Wall Street Journal described as "the most advanced of any in the country."

Jamie holds a Bachelors degree in Government from Liberty University and a Masters of Public Policy from The College of William and Mary. Jamie has owned her own consulting business, as well as worked as an IT and business consultant, political and grassroots director, and as a staffer for the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Jamie and her husband John have three children, ages 8, 7 and 4, all of whom Jamie home-schools.

Issues

I firmly support individual rights and responsibility, inalienable human rights for the born and unborn, free enterprise, restraints on taxing and government spending, religious freedom, limited government, the integrity of the traditional family as the basic unit of society, and respect for the Constitution and the rule of law.

As your United States Senator, I will:

- Oppose raising the federal debt ceiling.
- End the massive and unsustainable federal deficits.
- Work for meaningful, courageous reform of entitlement programs.
- Protect the intrinsic right to life.
- Uphold the traditional family.
- Defend the 2nd Amendment.
- Fight to eliminate government subsidies of corporations (e.g. ethanol subsidies)
- Advocate for energy independent policies that bring down the price of gas.
- Oppose illegal immigration.
- Propose a simpler and more fair tax structure
- Demand a sound monetary policy.

SOURCE: <http://radtkeforsenate.com>

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



July 1861

- July 2, 1861 - General Robert Patterson crosses the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland and moves towards Harpers Ferry.
- July 4, 1861 - The Kansas Flag is introduced.
- July 4, 1861 - Leonidas Polk is put in charge of the Confederate Department Number 2.
- July 11, 1861 - Battle of Rich Mountain
- July 11, 1861 - Sterling Price, Confederate governor Claiborne Jackson, Nathaniel Lyon, and Francis Blair meet at Planters' House in St. Louis to discuss a truce. Lyon was quoted as saying "This means war" after the talks end abruptly.
- July 13, 1861 - Battle of Corrick's Ford
- July 17, 1861 - The U. S. begins issuing demand notes commonly called "Greenbacks."
- July 17, 1861 - Battle of Scary Creek
- July 21, 1861 - **First Battle of Manassas**
- July 22, 1861 - George B. McClellan [US] ordered to Washington to take command of the Army of the Potomac following the defeat at First Manassas.
- July 22, 1861 - In a proclamation, Jefferson Davis accepts Tennessee as a member of the Confederacy.
- July 23, 1861 - Major General John Dix ordered to take command of the Department of Maryland; Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans ordered to take command of the Department of the Ohio.
- July 25, 1861 - With his troops enlistment expiring, Robert Patterson is relieved of duty in the Shenandoah Valley. He had failed to hold Joseph Johnston in Winchester to prevent Johnston from moving east to support Beauregard at Bull Run.
- July 25, 1861 - The U. S. Congress approves the use of volunteers to put down the rebellion.
- July 25, 1861 - The Crittenden Resolution passes in Congress. This states the Preservation of the Union is the reason for the Civil War.
- July 26, 1861 - George McClellan appointed commander, Army of the Potomac, replacing Irvin McDowell. Some sources give the date as July 27, the day he received the orders.
- July 31, 1861 - 11 Union officers are submitted to Congress to be promoted to brigadier general.



WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS



Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Manassas

The **First Battle of Manassas**, also known as the **First Battle of Bull Run** (the name used by Union forces), was fought on July 21, 1861, in Prince William County, Virginia, near the City of Manassas. It was the first major land battle of the War Between the States.

Just months after the start of the war at Fort Sumter, the Northern public clamored for a march against the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, which could bring an early end to the war. Yielding to this political pressure, unseasoned Union Army troops under Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell advanced across Bull Run against the equally unseasoned Confederate Army under Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard near Manassas Junction. McDowell's ambitious plan for a surprise flank attack against the Confederate left was not well executed by his inexperienced officers and men, but the Confederates, who had been planning to attack the Union left flank, found themselves at an initial disadvantage.

Confederate reinforcements under the command of Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston arrived from the Shenandoah Valley by railroad and the course of the battle changed. A brigade of Virginians under a relatively unknown colonel from the Virginia Military Institute, Thomas J. Jackson, stood their ground and Jackson received his famous nickname, "Stonewall Jackson". The Confederates launched a strong counterattack and as the Union troops began withdrawing under pressure, many panicked and it turned into a rout as they frantically ran in the direction of nearby Washington, D.C. Both sides were sobered by the violence and casualties of the battle, and they realized that the war would potentially be much longer and bloodier than they had originally anticipated.

Background

Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln to command the Army of Northeastern Virginia. Once in this capacity, McDowell was harassed by impatient politicians and citizens in Washington, who wished to see a quick battlefield victory over the Confederate Army in northern Virginia. McDowell, however, was concerned about the untried nature of his army. He was reassured by President Lincoln, "You are green, it is true, but they are green also; you are all green alike." Against his better judgment, McDowell commenced campaigning. On July 16, 1861, the general departed Washington with the largest field army yet gathered on the North American continent, about 35,000 men (28,452 effectives). McDowell's plan was to move westward in three columns, make a diversionary attack on the Confederate line at Bull Run with two columns, while the third column moved around the Confederates' right flank to the south, cutting the railroad to Richmond and threatening the rear of the rebel army. He assumed that the Confederates would be forced to abandon Manassas Junction and fall back to the Rappahannock River, the next defensible line in Virginia, which would relieve some of the pressure on the U.S. capital.

The Confederate Army of the Potomac (21,883 effectives) under Beauregard was encamped near Manassas Junction, approximately 25 miles (40 km) from the United States capital. McDowell planned to attack this numerically inferior enemy army. Union Maj. Gen. Robert Patterson's 18,000 men engaged Johnston's force (the Army of the Shenandoah at 8,884 effectives, augmented by Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes's brigade of 1,465) in the Shenandoah Valley, preventing them from reinforcing Beauregard.

After two days of marching slowly in the sweltering heat, the Union army was allowed to rest in Centreville. McDowell reduced the size of his army to approximately 30,000 by dispatching Brig. Gen. Theodore Runyon with 5,000 troops to protect the army's rear. In the meantime, McDowell searched for a way to outflank Beauregard, who had drawn up his lines along Bull Run. On July 18, the Union commander sent a division under Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler to pass on the Confederate right (southeast) flank. Tyler was drawn into a skirmish at Blackburn's Ford over Bull Run and made no headway.

Becoming more frustrated, McDowell resolved to attack the Confederate left (northwest) flank instead. He planned to attack with Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler's division at the Stone Bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike and send the divisions of Brig. Gens. David Hunter and Samuel P. Heintzelman over Sudley Springs Ford. From here, these divisions could march into the Confederate rear. The brigade of Col. Israel B. Richardson (Tyler's Division) would harass the enemy at Blackburn's Ford, preventing them from thwarting the main attack. Patterson would tie down Johnston in the Shenandoah Valley so that reinforcements could not reach the area. Although McDowell had arrived at a theoretically sound plan, it had a number of flaws: it was one that required synchronized execution of troop movements and attacks, skills that had not been developed in the nascent army; it relied on actions by Patterson that he had already failed to take; finally, McDowell had delayed long enough that Johnston's Valley force was able to board trains at Piedmont Station and rush to Manassas Junction to reinforce Beauregard's men.

On July 19–20, significant reinforcements bolstered the Confederate lines behind Bull Run. Johnston arrived with all of his army, except for the troops of Brig. Gen. Kirby Smith, who were still in transit. Most of the new arrivals were posted in the vicinity of Blackburn's Ford and Beauregard's plan was to attack from there to the north toward Centreville. Johnston, the senior officer, approved the plan.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS (CONT.)

Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Manassas

If both of the armies had been able to execute their plans simultaneously, it would have resulted in a mutual counterclockwise movement as they attacked each other's left flank.

McDowell was getting contradictory information from his intelligence agents, so he called for the balloon *Enterprise*, which was being demonstrated by Prof. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe in Washington, to perform aerial reconnaissance.

Battle

On the morning of July 21, McDowell sent the divisions of Hunter and Heintzelman (about 12,000 men) from Centreville at 2:30 a.m., marching southwest on the Warrenton Turnpike and then turning northwest toward Sudley Springs. Tyler's division (about 8,000) marched directly toward the Stone Bridge. The inexperienced units immediately developed logistical problems. Tyler's division blocked the advance of the main flanking column on the turnpike. The latter units found the approach roads to Sudley Springs were inadequate, little more than a cart path in some places, and did not begin fording Bull Run until 9:30 a.m. Tyler's men reached the Stone Bridge around 6 a.m.

At 5:15 a.m., Richardson's brigade fired a few artillery rounds across Mitchell's Ford on the Confederate right, some of which hit Beauregard's headquarters in the Wilmer McLean house as he was eating breakfast, alerting him to the fact that his offensive battle plan had been preempted. Nevertheless, he ordered demonstration attacks north toward the Union left at Centreville. Bungled orders and poor communications prevented their execution. Although he intended for Brig. Gen. Richard S. Ewell to lead the attack, Ewell, at Union Mills Ford, was simply ordered to "hold ... in readiness to advance at a moment's notice." Brig. Gen. D.R. Jones was supposed to attack in support of Ewell, but found himself moving forward alone. Holmes was also supposed to support, but received no orders at all.

All that stood in the path of the 20,000 Union soldiers converging on the Confederate left flank were Col. Nathan "Shanks" Evans and his reduced brigade of 1,100 men. Evans had moved some of his men to intercept the direct threat from Tyler at the bridge, but he began to suspect that the weak attacks from the Union brigade of Brig. Gen. Robert C. Schenck were merely feints. He was informed of the main Union flanking movement through Sudley Springs by Captain Edward Porter Alexander, Beauregard's signal officer, observing from 8 miles (13 km) southwest on Signal Hill. In the first use of wig-wag semaphore signaling in combat, Alexander sent the message "Look out for your left, your position is turned." Shanks hastily led 900 of his men from their position fronting the Stone Bridge to a new location on the slopes of Matthews Hill, a low rise to the northwest of his previous position.

Evans soon received reinforcement from two other brigades under Brig. Gen. Barnard Bee and Col. Francis S. Bartow, bringing the force on the flank to 2,800 men. They successfully slowed Hunter's lead brigade (Brig. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside) in its attempts to ford Bull Run and advance across Young's Branch, at the northern end of Henry House Hill. One of Tyler's brigade commanders, Col. William T. Sherman, crossed at an unguarded ford and struck the right flank of the Confederate defenders. This surprise attack, coupled with pressure from Burnside and Maj. George Sykes, collapsed the Confederate line shortly after 11:30 a.m., sending them in a disorderly retreat to Henry House Hill.

As they retreated from their Matthews Hill position, the remainder of Evans's, Bee's, and Bartow's commands received some cover from Capt. John D. Imboden and his battery of four 6-pounder guns, who held off the Union advance while the Confederates attempted to regroup on Henry House Hill. They were met by generals Johnston and Beauregard, who had just arrived from Johnston's headquarters at the M. Lewis Farm, "Portici". Fortunately for the Confederates, McDowell did not press his advantage and attempt to seize the strategic ground immediately, choosing to bombard the hill with the batteries of Capts. James B. Ricketts (Battery I, 1st U.S. Artillery) and Charles Griffin (Battery D, 5th U.S.) from Dogan's Ridge.

Col. Thomas J. Jackson's Virginia brigade came up in support of the disorganized Confederates around noon, accompanied by Col. Wade Hampton and his Hampton's Legion, and Col. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry. Jackson posted his five regiments on the reverse slope of the hill, where they were shielded from direct fire, and was able to assemble 13 guns for the defensive line, which he posted on the crest of the hill; as the guns fired, their recoil moved them down the reverse slope, where they could be safely reloaded. Meanwhile, McDowell ordered the batteries of Ricketts and Griffin to move from Dogan's Ridge to the hill for close infantry support. Their 11 guns engaged in a fierce artillery duel across 300 yards (270 m) against Jackson's 13. Unlike many engagements in the Civil War, here the Confederate artillery had an advantage. The Union pieces were now within range of the Confederate smoothbores and the predominantly rifled pieces on the Union side were not effective weapons at such close ranges, with many shots fired over the head of their targets.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

(CONT.)

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One of the casualties of the artillery fire was Judith Carter Henry, an 85-year-old widow and invalid, who was unable to leave her bedroom in the Henry House. As Ricketts began receiving rifle fire, he concluded that it was coming from the Henry House and turned his guns on the building. A shell that crashed through the bedroom wall tore off one of the widow's feet and inflicted multiple injuries, from which she died later that day.

"The Enemy are driving us," Bee exclaimed to Jackson. Jackson, a former U.S. Army officer and professor at the Virginia Military Institute, is said to have replied, "Then, Sir, we will give them the bayonet." Bee exhorted his own troops to re-form by shouting, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians." There is some controversy over Bee's statement and intent, which could not be clarified because he was mortally wounded almost immediately after speaking and none of his subordinate officers wrote reports of the battle. Major Burnett Rhett, chief of staff to General Johnston, claimed that Bee was angry at Jackson's failure to come immediately to the relief of Bee's and Bartow's brigades while they were under heavy pressure. Those who subscribe to this opinion believe that Bee's statement was meant to be pejorative: "Look at Jackson standing there like a stone wall!"

Artillery commander Griffin decided to move two of his guns to the southern end of his line, hoping to provide enfilade fire against the Confederates. At approximately 3 p.m., these guns were overrun by the 33rd Virginia, whose men were outfitted in blue uniforms, causing Griffin's commander, Maj. William F. Barry, to mistake them for Union troops and to order Griffin not to fire on them. Close range volleys from the 33rd Virginia and Stuart's cavalry attack against the flank of the 11th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment (Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves), which was supporting the battery, killed many of the gunners and scattered the infantry. Capitalizing on this success, Jackson ordered two regiments to charge Ricketts's guns and they were captured as well. As additional Federal infantry engaged, the guns changed hands several times.

The capture of the Union guns turned the tide of battle. Although McDowell had brought 15 regiments into the fight on the hill, outnumbering the Confederates two to one, no more than two were ever engaged simultaneously. Jackson continued to press his attacks, telling soldiers of the 4th Virginia Infantry, "Reserve your fire until they come within 50 yards! Then fire and give them the bayonet! And when you charge, yell like furies!" For the first time, Union troops heard the disturbing sound of the Rebel yell. At about 4 p.m., the last Union troops were pushed off Henry House Hill by a charge of two regiments from Col. Philip St. George Cocke's brigade.

To the west, Chinn Ridge had been occupied by Col. Oliver O. Howard's brigade from Heintzelman's division. Also at 4 p.m., two Confederate brigades that had just arrived from the Shenandoah Valley—Col. Jubal A. Early's and Brig. Gen. Kirby Smith's (commanded by Col. Arnold Elzey after Smith was wounded)—crushed Howard's brigade. Beauregard ordered his entire line forward. McDowell's force crumbled and began to retreat.

The retreat was relatively orderly up to the Bull Run crossings, but it was poorly managed by the Union officers. A Union wagon was overturned by artillery fire on a bridge spanning Cub Run Creek and incited panic in McDowell's force. As the soldiers streamed uncontrollably toward Centreville, discarding their arms and equipment, McDowell ordered Col. Dixon S. Miles's division to act as a rear guard, but it was impossible to rally the army short of Washington. In the disorder that followed, hundreds of Union troops were taken prisoner. The wealthy elite of nearby Washington, including congressmen and their families, expecting an easy Union victory, had come to picnic and watch the battle. When the Union army was driven back in a running disorder, the roads back to Washington were blocked by panicked civilians attempting to flee in their carriages.

Since their combined army had been left highly disorganized as well, Beauregard and Johnston did not fully press their advantage, despite urging from Confederate President Jefferson Davis, who had arrived on the battlefield to see the Union soldiers retreating. An attempt by Johnston to intercept the Union troops from his right flank, using the brigades of Brig. Gens. Milledge L. Bonham and James Longstreet, was a failure. The two commanders squabbled with each other and when Bonham's men received some artillery fire from the Union rear guard, and found that Richardson's brigade blocked the road to Centreville, he called off the pursuit.

Aftermath

First Manassas was the largest and bloodiest battle in American history up to that point. Union casualties were 460 killed, 1,124 wounded, and 1,312 missing or captured; Confederate casualties were 387 killed, 1,582 wounded, and 13 missing. Among the latter was Col. Francis S. Bartow, who was the first Confederate brigade commander to be killed in the Civil War. General Bee was mortally wounded and died the following day.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

(CONT.)

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Union forces and civilians alike feared that Confederate forces would advance on Washington, D.C., with very little standing in their way. On July 24, Prof. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe ascended in the balloon *Enterprise* to observe the Confederates moving in and about Manassas Junction and Fairfax. He saw no evidence of massing Rebel forces, but was forced to land in Confederate territory. It was overnight before he was rescued and could report to headquarters. He reported that his observations "restored confidence" to the Union commanders.

The Northern public was shocked at the unexpected defeat of their army when an easy victory had been widely anticipated. Both sides quickly came to realize the war would be longer and more brutal than they had imagined. On July 22 President Lincoln signed a bill that provided for the enlistment of another 500,000 men for up to three years of service.

The reaction in the Confederacy was more muted. There was little public celebration as the Southerners realized that despite their victory, the greater battles that would inevitably come would mean greater losses for their side as well.

Beauregard was considered the hero of the battle and was promoted that day by President Davis to full general in the Confederate Army. Stonewall Jackson, arguably the most important tactical contributor to the victory, received no special recognition, but would later achieve glory for his 1862 Valley Campaign. Irvin McDowell bore the brunt of the blame for the Union defeat and was soon replaced by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, who was named general-in-chief of all the Union armies. McDowell was also present to bear significant blame for the defeat of Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia by Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia thirteen months later, at the Second Battle of Manassas. Patterson was also removed from command.

The name of the battle has caused controversy since 1861. The Union Army frequently named battles after significant rivers and creeks that played a role in the fighting; the Confederates generally used the names of nearby towns or farms. The U.S. National Park Service uses the Confederate name for its national battlefield park, but the Union name (Bull Run) also has widespread currency in popular literature.

Battlefield confusion between the battle flags, especially the similarity of the Confederacy's "Stars and Bars" and the Union's "Stars and Stripes" when fluttering, led to the adoption of the Confederate Battle Flag, which eventually became the most popular symbol of the Confederacy and the South in general.

External links

- [Manassas National Battlefield Park website](#)
- [First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence, a National Park Service Teaching with Historic Places \(TwHP\) lesson plan](#)
- [Battle of Bull Run](#): Battle maps, photos, history articles, and battlefield news ([CWPT](#))
- [Harper's Weekly 1861 Report on the Battle of Bull Run](#)
- [Civil War Home website on First Bull Run](#)
- [Animated history of the First Battle of Bull Run](#)
- [FirstBullRun.co.uk](#)
- [The First Battle of Bull Run](#). General P.G.T. Beauregard. [Librivox](#) audio recording, Public Domain, 2007.
- [First Manassas Campaign with Official Records and Reports](#)
- [Map of the Battles of Bull Run Near Manassas](#). Solomon Bamberger. Zoomable high-resolution map.
- [Newspaper coverage of the First Battle of Bull Run](#)
- [Manassas Civil War 150th Anniversary July 21-24, 2011](#)

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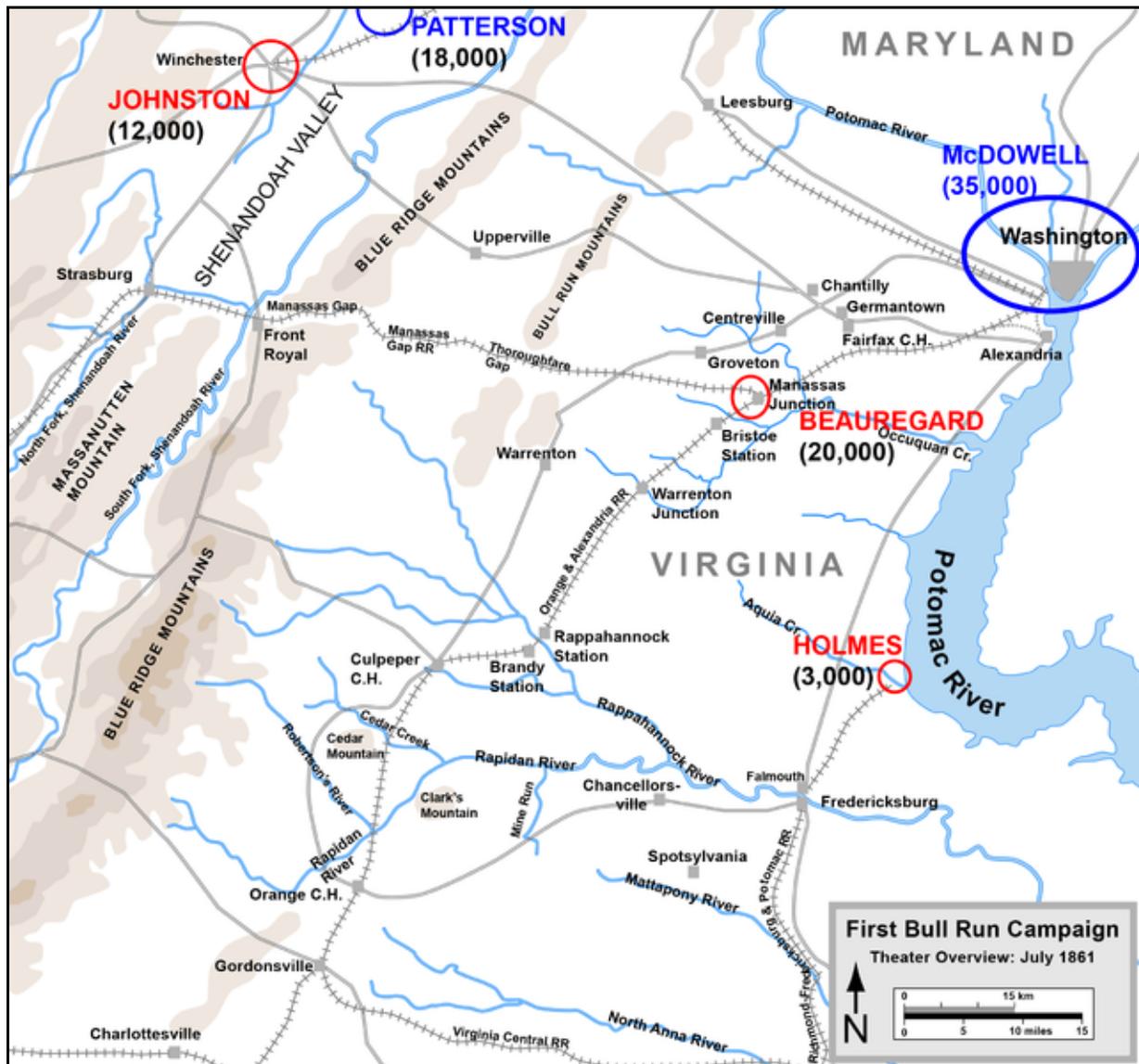


THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

(CONT.)

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Battlefield Maps



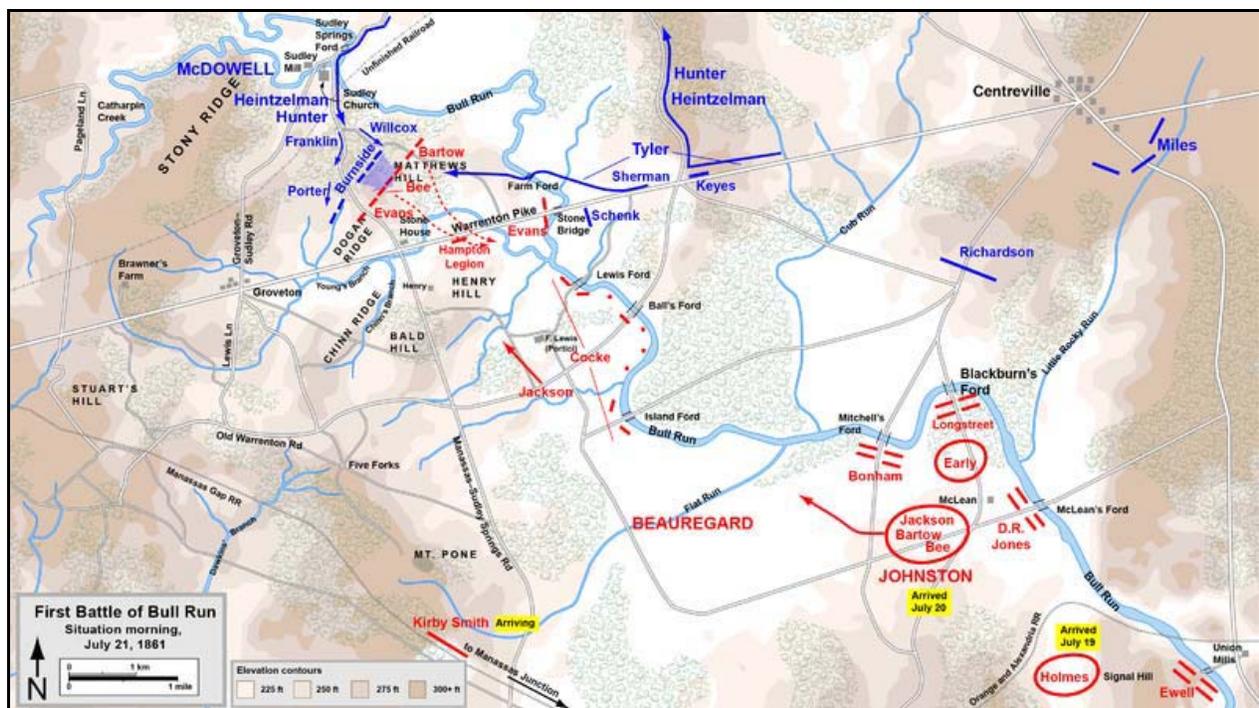
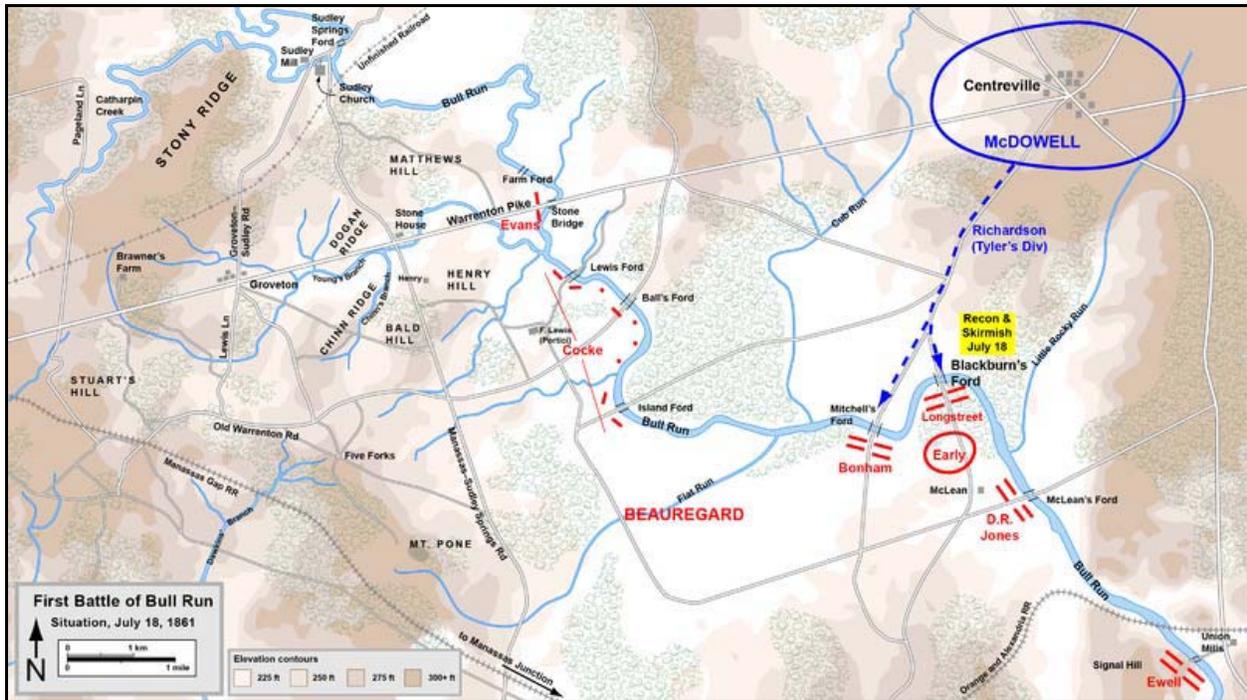
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS (CONT.)

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Battlefield Maps



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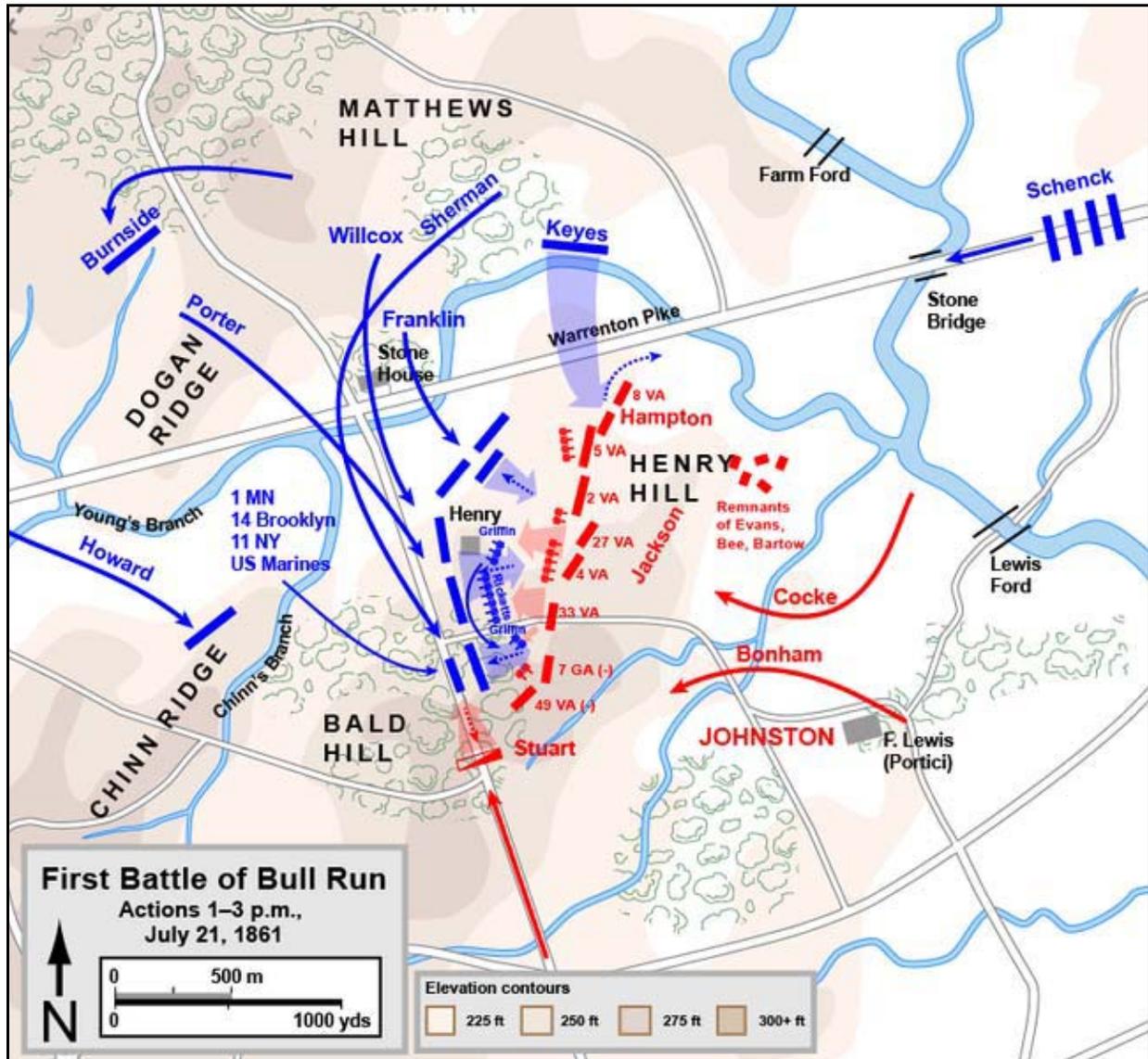


THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

(CONT.)

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Battlefield Maps





UPCOMING EVENTS

July 21-24, 2011

Camp Manassas. Twenty-six acres of living history of the 1860s, featuring military encampments, blacksmiths, soap making, cooking demonstrations, medical area to include operating tents and ambulances. Slave interpretations as well as live military demonstrations. Location: 9601 Prince William Street, Manassas, VA 20110. Tel: 703-361-6599. Time: 10am to 8pm. www.manassascivilwar.org

July 21-24, 2011

Stories in Stone at the Confederate Cemetery. Self-guided tours of the land originally donated by Colonel W.S. Fewell and where in 1868 the remains of an estimated 250 Confederate dead who died in adjacent farmhouses and field hospitals were re-interred. Location: Manassas City Cemetery, 9027 Center Street, Manassas, VA 20110. Tel: 703-368-1873. Time: 10am-8pm, Th-Sat; 10am-4pm Sun.

July 22, 2011

Manassas Civil War Military Parade. Civil War reenactors from around the country are invited to join the community in commemorating the First Battle of Manassas and participate in a military parade through the streets of Manassas. Location: Center Street and Grant Ave., Manassas, VA 20110. Tel: 703-361-6599. Time: 10am.

July 22-23, 2011

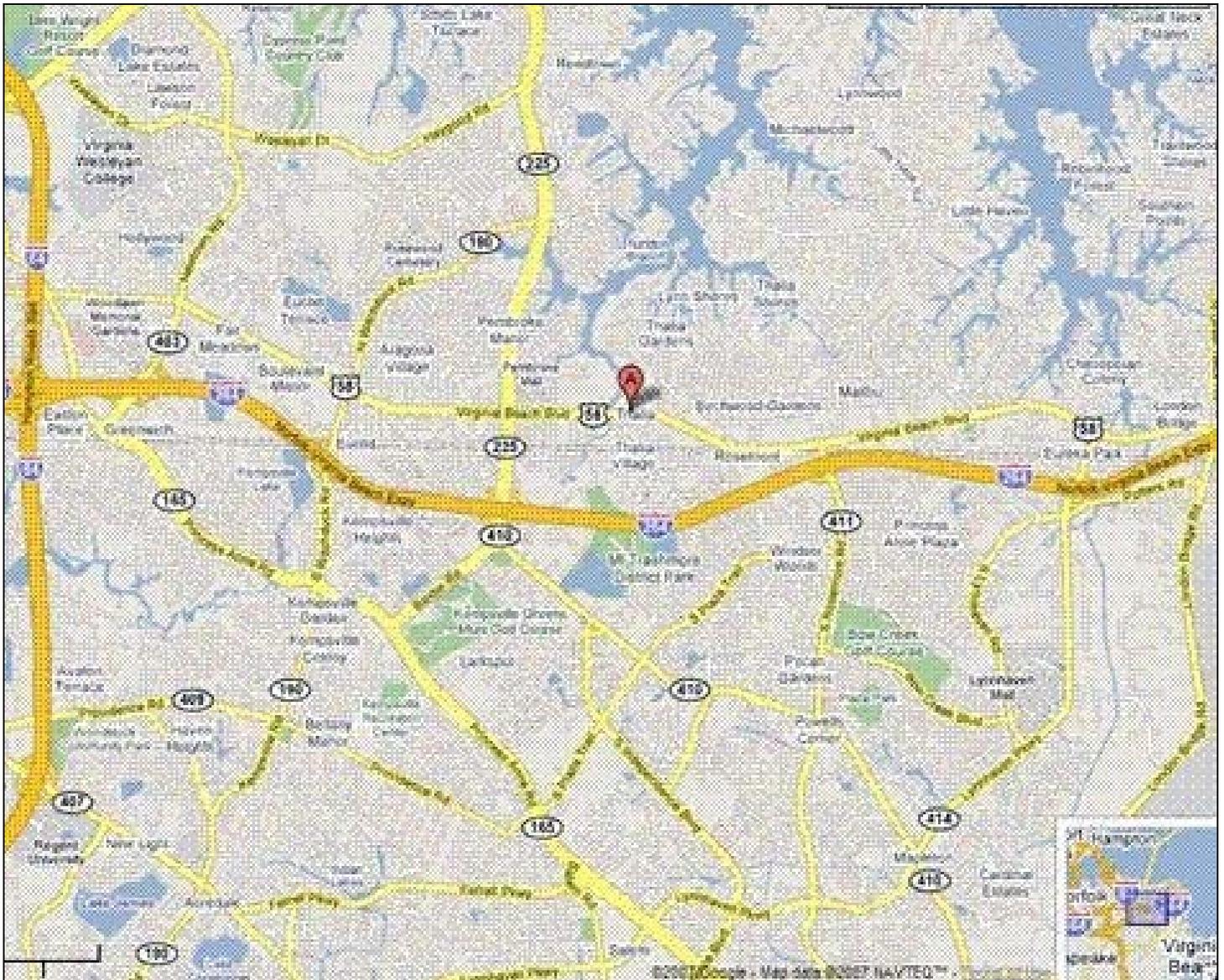
Director's Cut of Gods and Generals Movie. On the 22nd: 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m - Panel discussion moderated by director/producer Ron Maxwell with actors Robert Duvall, Jeff Daniels, and Steven Lang. 6:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m. - Exclusive screening for ticket holders. On the 23rd: 6:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. - Exclusive screening for ticket holders. Hosted by The Journey through Hallowed Ground partnership. Location: Hylton Performing Arts Center, 10900 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110. Time: 3:00pm-11:00pm. Admission Fee: Reservations required; ticket cost to be announced.

July 23-24, 2011

Reenactment of First Battle of Manassas. This two-day reenactment will include 12,000 to 14,000 re-enactors and will feature historically accurate battle reenactments on both days, displays and exhibits will include artillery firing demonstrations, lectures, book signing, a sutler's row, living history vignettes, and children's activities. Location: Pageland Farm, Gainesville, VA. Tel: 703-396-7130. Time: 7am – 3pm. Purchase tickets at: www.manassasbullrun.com .



**Location of Gus & George's Spaghetti & Steak Restaurant
Meetings begin at 7:00 PM**



To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember that it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

*Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee
Commander General
United Confederate Veterans
1906*