

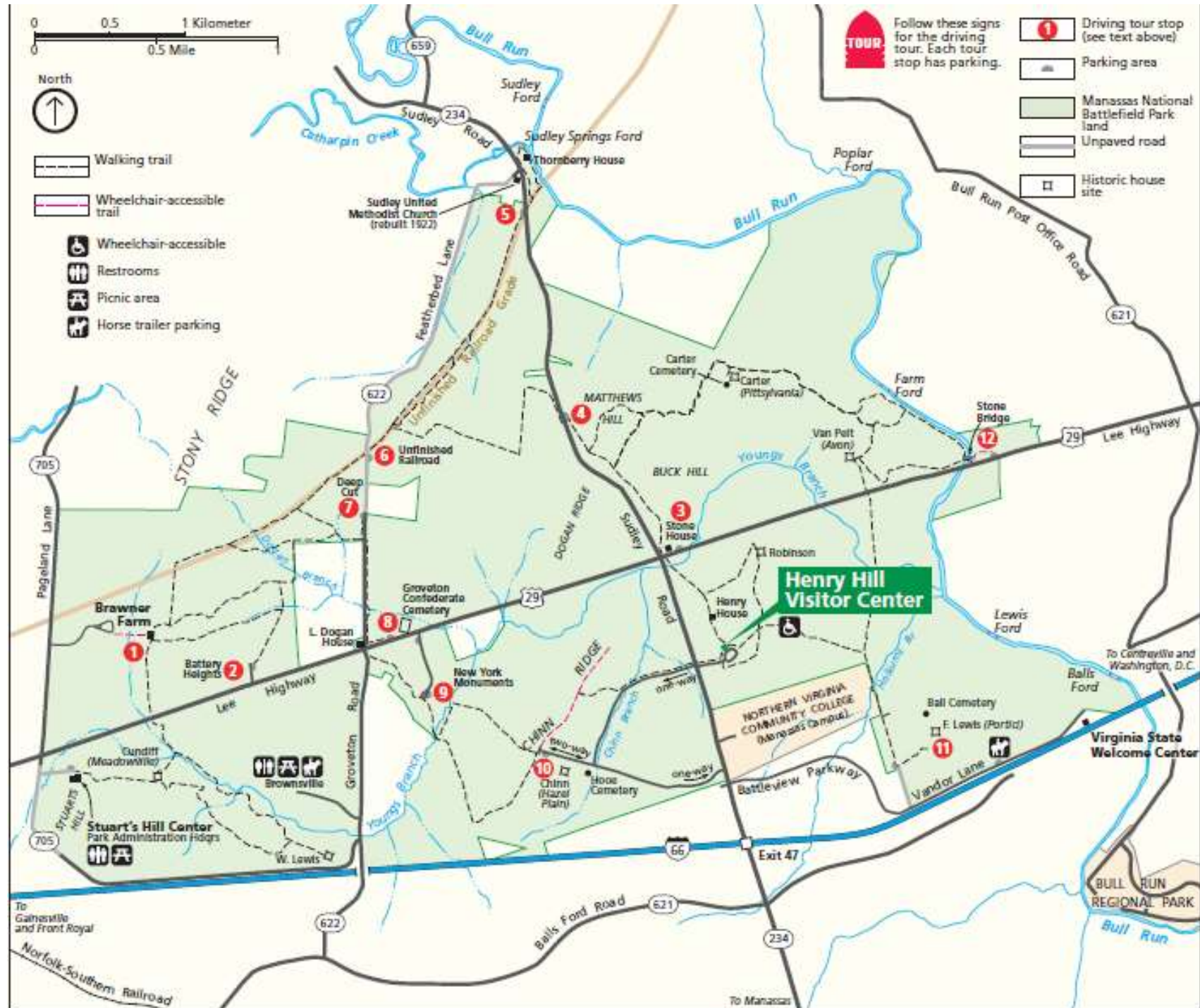
CIVIL WAR LODGE OF RESEARCH 1865



SECOND MANASSAS



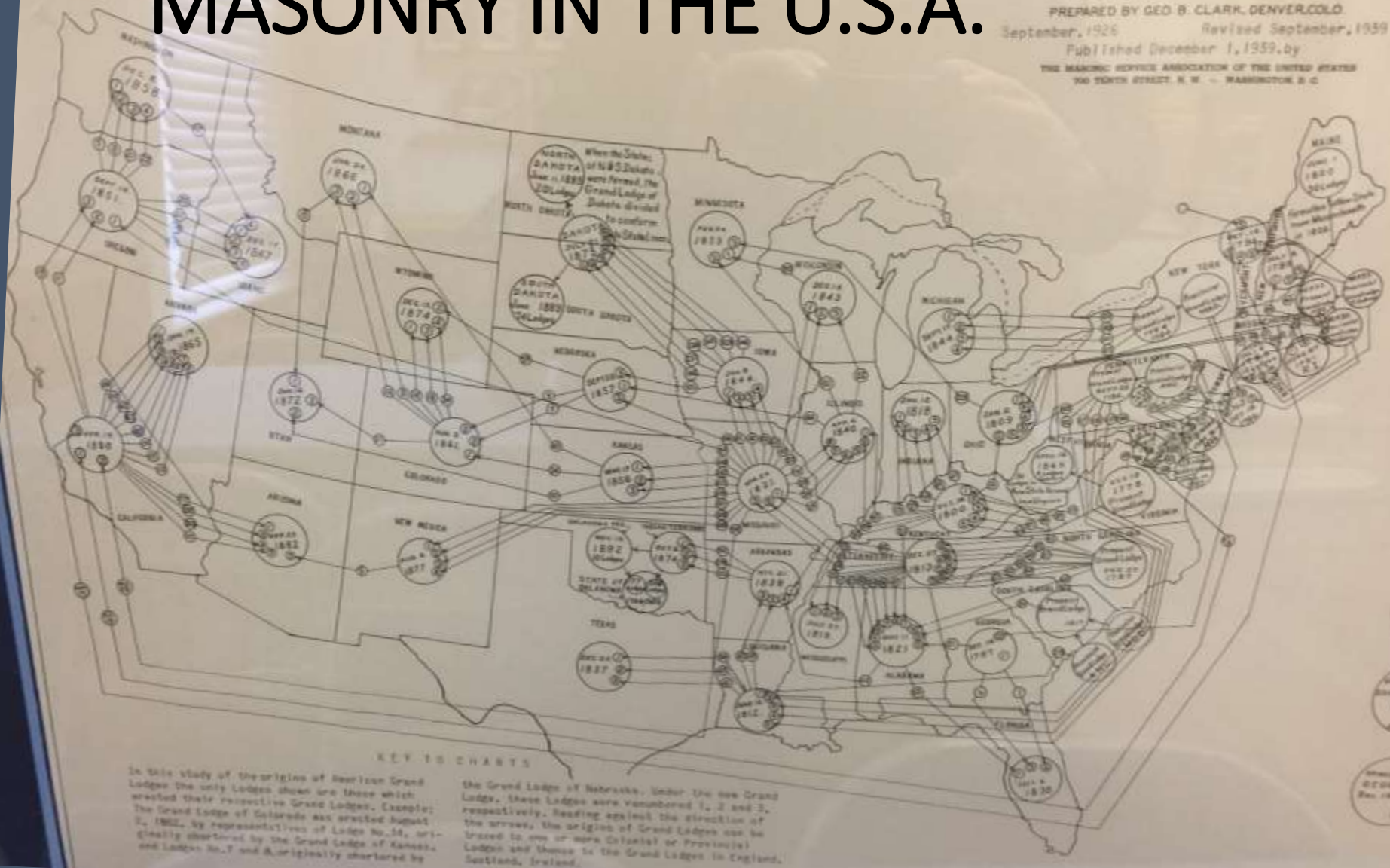




MASONRY IN THE U.S.A.

GENEALOGY OF MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF THE U. S.

PREPARED BY GEO. B. CLARK, DENVER, COLO.
September, 1926 Revised September, 1939
Published December 1, 1939, by
THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
700 TENTH STREET, N. W. - WASHINGTON, D. C.



MILITARY LODGES



N^o 11

FIRST BATTALION ROYAL – 7 NOVEMBER 1732

Netterville G M

Hinsland D G M



Ja Brennan G W

By the Right Worshipful, and Right Honourable Lord Viscount Netterbull, Grand Master of all the Lodges of Free-Masons in the Kingdom of IRELAND, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Kingsland, Deputy Grand Master, the Worshipful James Brennan, M. D. and Robert Nugent, Esqrs; Grand Wardens.

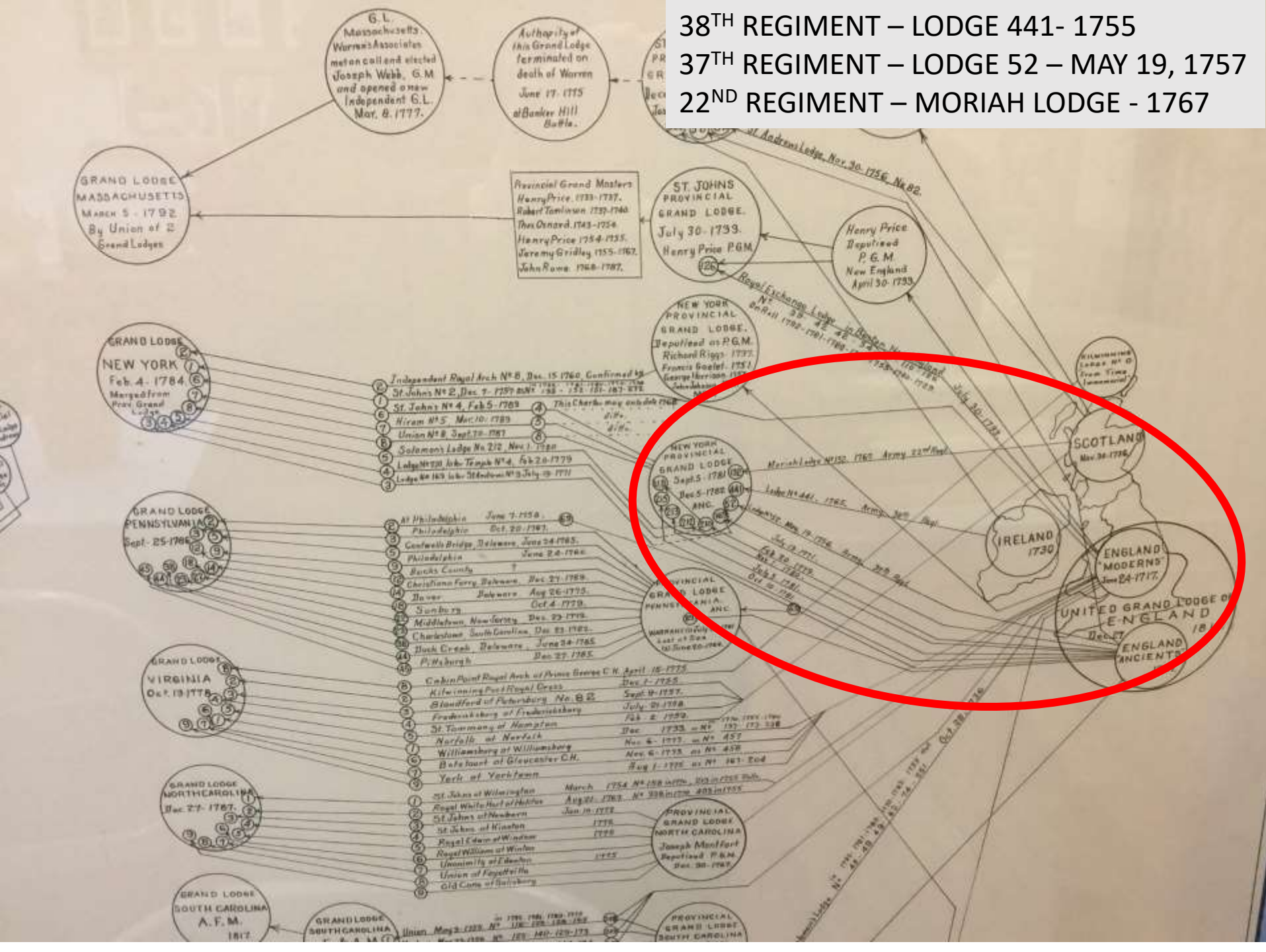
WHEREAS our Trusty and Well-beloved Brothers, *Mr James Murray* *Mr Patrick Howard*, and *Mr Patrick Reid*, ... have besought Us, that We would be pleased to Erect a Lodge of Free-Masons in the *First Battalion Royal* ... of such Persons, who by their Knowledge and Skill in Masonry, may contribute to the Well-Being and Advancement thereof. We therefore only weighing the Premises, and having nothing more at Heart, than the Prosperity and true Advancement of Masonry, and reposing special Trust and Confidence in Our Trusty and Well-beloved Brothers, the said *James Murray, Patrick Howard, and Patrick Reid* - of whose Abilities and Knowledge in Masonry, We are satisfied; Do, by these PRESENTS, of Our certain Knowledge, and nicer Motion, Nominate, Create, Authorize, and Constitute the said *Mr James Murray Master, Patrick Howard, and Patrick Reid Wardens*, to be Master and Wardens of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be held by them and their Successors lawfully admitted said Lodge for ever. AND We do hereby Give and Grant unto the said *James Murray Patrick Howard, and Patrick Reid*, ... and their Successors, full Power and lawful Authority from Time to Time to proceed to Election of a new Master and Wardens, to make such Laws, Rules, and Orders, as they from Time to Time shall think Proper and Convenient for the Well-Being and Ordering of the said Lodge; reserving to Our Selves and Our Successors, Grand Masters and Grand Wardens of IRELAND, the sole Right of deciding all Differences which shall be brought by Appeal before Us and Our Successors, Grand Masters or Grand Wardens of IRELAND. In WITNESS whereof, We have hereunto set our Hands and Seal of Office this *Seventh* ... Day of *November* ... in the Year of our Lord God, 1732, and in the Year of Masonry 5732.

Intrator per
John Pennell Sec:

38TH REGIMENT – LODGE 441- 1755

37TH REGIMENT – LODGE 52 – MAY 19, 1757

22ND REGIMENT – MORIAH LODGE - 1767





IN OTHER NEW WORLD COLONIES



- British Officer – Ensign Erasmus Phillip
Deputized Provincial GM of Nova Scotia
St. Johns of Boston – Mother Lodge
- 1738 – Annapolis Royal (was WM) – Warrant from
St. Johns Provincial GL
- 1759 – Provisional Grand Lodge (Moderns) in
Quebec – 7 Regimental Lodges
5 Irish – 1 Ancient – 1 from Prov GL in Boston



REVOLUTIONARY WAR

10 AMERICAN LODGES AT WORK



- " St. John's Regimental " was granted a warrant by the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, in July, 1775.
- "American Union" in the Connecticut Line, though of later date, was the first Lodge organized in the Continental Army.
- "Washington Lodge", in the Massachusetts Line—at whose meetings the Commander-in-Chief was a frequent visitor—was constituted at West Point, in 1779.
- "Army Lodge, No. 27", in the Maryland Line, received a warrant from Pennsylvania, in 1780. The first Master was General Mordecai Gist, and the Wardens, Colonel (afterwards General) Otho Williams and Major Archibald Anderson.
- No records of the American Field Lodges of the Revolution have been preserved, except a portion of the minutes of " American Union," and some returns of the " Washington Lodge." The latter merely inform us that in 1782, two hundred and fifty names had been borne on the roll of the Lodge.



VIRGINIA MILITARY LODGES



Feb. 18, 1809	US Army Detachment headed for New Orleans
Dec. 16, 1815	Union Military Lodge, Camp Holly, Va
Jan. 16, 1847	Military Lodge No. 1, Va. Regt of Vols, War with Mexico
Jun. 12, 1854	Cruisers Lodge No. 1, U.S.S. Massachusetts, 3 Yr. cruise
Jan. 29, 1860	5 th Regt., US Infantry, Fredericksburg, VA
	Recommended by Officers of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4



MILITARY LODGES IN THE CIVIL WAR



The House Undivided states that in an effort to meet the social and fraternal needs of the soldiers of the North and South there were not less than 244/251 "Traveling Military Lodges" operating during the War Between the States. Ninety-eight were Union Lodges and 153 were Confederate. Among the more active Grand Lodges were: Texas (50/33) , Indiana (37/38), Mississippi /29 and Virginia (28/26). These states accounted for over half of the military lodges.

Alabama granted dispensations to 19 lodges. P 106

Arkansas granted dispensations to 16 lodges.

New York – 9

National Zouave Lodge, May 1861

Massachusetts – 10 2nd,16th,17th,25th,48th,39th(Putman Army Lodge No 8)

Bay State Army Lodge, 3rd Mass

McClellan Army Lodge No 6, 43rd Mass, Col Charles L. Holbrook ++ 100

Massachusetts PHA-54th Mass

Illinois-39th Illinois Inf, Chicago Area, Petersburg, Appomattox,102nd?

North Carolina 1864

J.E. Avery Military Lodge No 1, 6th NC, Hoke's Brigade

Z.B. Vance Lodge No 2, 40th NC Hvy Arty

Vance Brothers' Lodge No 3, 43rd NC, Daniel's Brigade

... Lodge, 3rd NC Cav No 4 – to ANV

Chicamauga Lodge, 21st NC, No 5

J.C. McDowell Lodge, 1st NC Battalion, No 6

Hughes (Hugh's) Military Masonic Lodge, NH Bladensburg, Md and Camp California, Alexandria, VA

Missouri

Rocky Mountain #205, Camp Floyd, Ut



VIRGINIA MILITARY LODGES



28 th Va Inf	1861	SUCESSION
3 rd Va Inf	1861	PRYOR
4 th Va Arty	1861	HUGER
5 th La Inf	1861	BEAUREGARDE
3 rd Ark Inf	1861	BARTON
8 TH Ala Inf	1861	SOLDIERS NO. 196
5 th Bde (Cooke)	1862	MILITARY
8 th Va Inf		
17 th Va Inf		
18 th Va Inf		
19 th Va Inf		
26 th Va Inf		
Prince George Cav	1862	LOOKKOUT NO. 198
38 TH Va Inf	1862	NURMANTON (NI)
6 th NC Inf /		
3 rd Bde Bee	1862	BEE NO. 200
4 th Al, 2 nd Miss, 11 th Miss		
10 th Va Inf	1862	CAMP MANASSAS
Heth's Bde	1862	WESTERN HOPE NO. 200
11 th Miss Inf	1862	FRANK ROGERS
1 st Bde (Jackson)	1862	STONEWALL NO. 201
2 nd Va Inf		
4 th Va Inf		
5 th Va Inf		
27 th Va Inf		
33 rd Va Inf		
26 th Va Inf	1862	WISE MILITARY NO. 202/203
14 th Va Inf	1862	MILITARY LODGE NO.204



VIRGINIA MILITARY LODGES



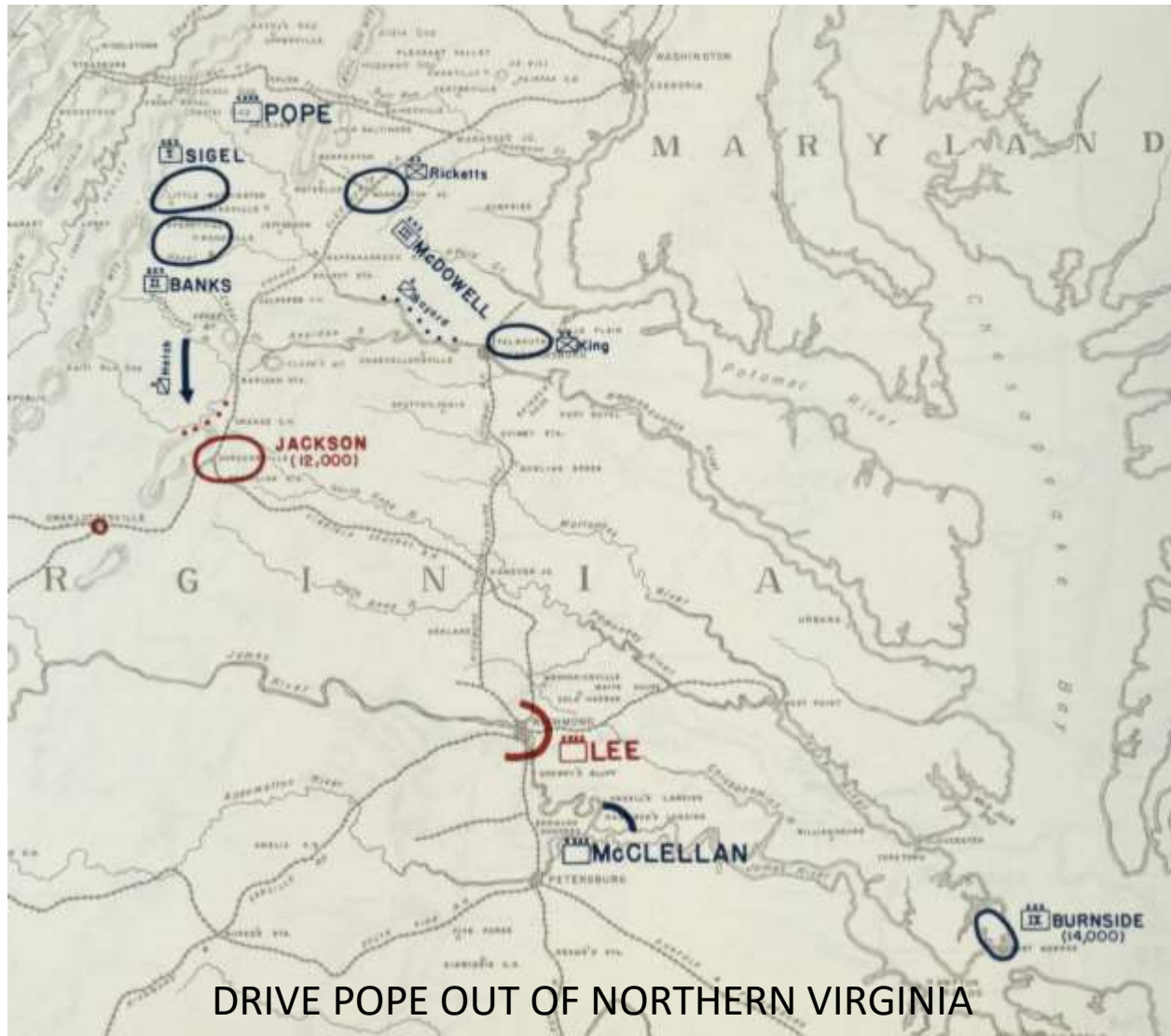
Jenkins Cav Bde	1863	FRONTIER ARMY LODGE
3 rd Bde/SW Army	1863	WHARTON LODGE NO. 205
6 th Va Cav	1863	ARMY LODGE NO. 206
45 th Va Inf	1863	REVOLUTION LODGE NO. 203
26 th Va Inf	1863	WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO NO. 207
Drewry's Bluff	1863	JAMES RIVER LODGE NO. 208
Wickham's Cav Bde	1863	LEE LODGE NO. 209
Hunter's Bde	1863	OLD GUARD LODGE NO. 211
Pickett's Div		OLD GUARD LODGE NO. 221
46 th Va Inf	1863	DUKE LODGE NO. 212
16 th Va Inf	1863	KADMIEL LODGE NO. 213
Steward's Bde/ Pickett's Div	1863	MON AMI LODGE (NI)
6 th NC Inf/ Bee NO. 200	1864	J.E. AVERY LODGE NO. 214
		NC – BEE LODGE NO. 1
7 th NC Inf	1864	THE BRANCH LODGE (TD)
Steward's Bde	1864	LEE LODGE (TD)
60 th Va Inf	1864	(TD)
UNK	1864	(TD)
1 st Va Inf	1864	TERRY BDE (TD)
1 st Bn Va Arty	1864	(TD)



JUL, 1862



POPE TO SHENANDOAH VALLEY



DRIVE POPE OUT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA



LEE LODGE NO. 209



- UNK PETITION FOR WAYNSBORO LODGE
- DEC 10, 1816 CHARTER FOR WAYNESBORO UNION LODGE NO 103
- DEC 1825 CHARTER FOR WAYNESBORO UNION LODGE NO 103 EXTINCT
- OCT 6, 1863 PETITION FOR MILITARY LODGE LEE LODGE (WICKHAM'S BDE)
- OCT 9, 1863 WARRANT FOR LEE LODGE NO 209
- JAN 16, 1866 DISPENSATION FOR LEE LODGE NO 209
- DEC 12, 1866 CHARTER FOR LEE LODGE NO 209



LEE LODGE NO. 209



Date of Petition - October 6, 1863

Date of Warrant - October 9, 1863

FROM RECESS MINUTES OF GRAND LODGE FOR YEAR 1863

Oct. 9 - A Warrant in due form signed by the M. Wor. Grand Master was issued for the establishment of a Military Lodge in Wickhams Brigade Va. Cavalry by the name, title and designation of Lee Lodge No. 209 and appointing A. C. Randolph, Master, Thomas H. Owen, Senior Warden, and John A. Chappell, Junior Warden.

NOTE - The petition was signed by the following brethren:

J. E. Hendrick,	Past Master
John H. Jones,	
S. E. Garrett,	
Jno. Landstreet,	
Jno. W. Roberts,	
J. Edward Ragland,	Senior Deacon
Jno. A. Palmer,	
E. A. Pully,	
John W. Young,	
Jas. Y. Harris,	
John L. Banks,	
A. C. Randolph,	Past Master
Thos. A. Owen,	Senior Warden
Jno. A. Chappell,	Junior Warden

Doric Lodge No. 146
DeWitt Clinton Lodge No. 141
" " " " "
Patmos Lodge No. 189
Avon Lodge No. 124
Roanoke Lodge No. 8
" " " "
Fitzwhylson Lodge No. 152
" " " "
Escambia Lodge No. 15, Fla.
DeWitt Clinton Lodge No. 141
Prospect Hill Lodge No. 157
Roanoke Lodge No. 8
" " " "



MANASSAS CAMP LODGE

Date of Petition - February 22, 1862

Date of Warrant - March 22, 1862

FROM RECESS MINUTES OF GRAND LODGE FOR YEAR 1862

Mar. 22 - A Petition in due form and signed by Sundry Masons belonging to the 10th Regiment of Va. Volunteers was received praying for a Warrant of Constitution to open and hold a Military Lodge in said Regiment by the name of Manassas Camp Lodge, nominating S. W. Prescott, Master, E.T.H. Warren, Senior Warden and W. H. Bergelt, Junior Warden.

A Warrant of Constitution in due form and signed by the M. Wor. Grand Master was issued granting the prayer of the Petitioners and appointing the officers named.

NOTE - The petition was recommended by Rt. Wor. John Hass, P.M. of Cassia No. 142 and P.D.D.G.M. of District 19, and signed by the following brethren:

Col. S. B. Gibbons,
Lt.Col. E.T.H. Warren,
Capt. A. S. Byrd,
Thos. J. Pennybacker,
Serg. D. W. Prescott,
Isaac B. Sheetz
W. T. Young,
W. H. Bargelt,
S.V.R. Clower,
Erasmus Pitman,
Rev. J. P. Hyde,

Rockingham Union Lodge No. 27

" " " " "

" " " " "

" " " " "

Past Master Hunter Lodge No. 135

" " " "

Secretary Lafayette Lodge No. 137

" Cassia Lodge No. 142

" " " "

" " " "

Moorefield Lodge No. 192, W.Va.

(Va. charter)

This Regiment was at Camp Walker, near Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va., when petition filed.





VIRGINIA MILITARY LODGES AT FIRST MANASSAS

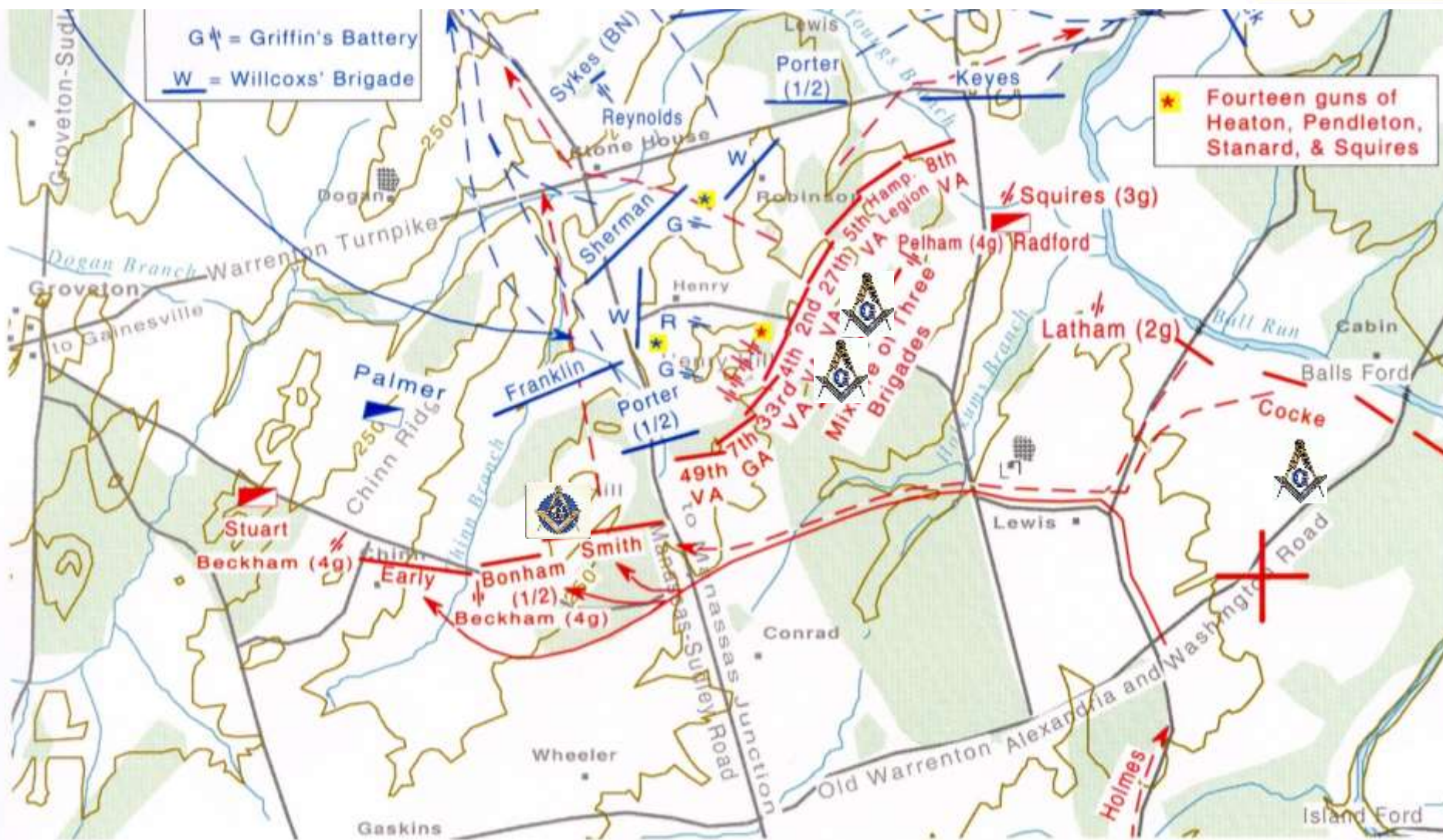


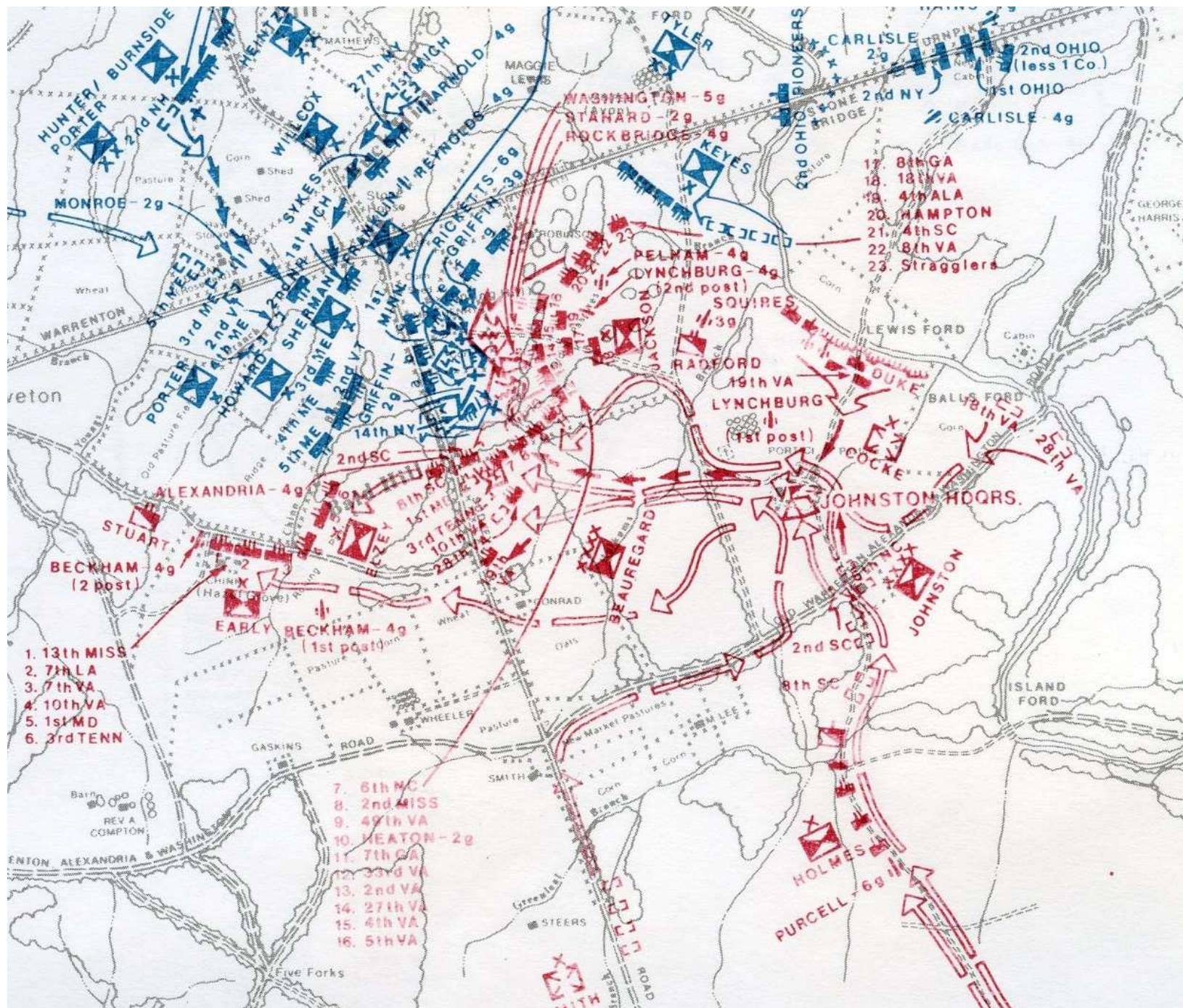
8th Va Inf / 5th Bde Cooke / Army of the Potomac
10th Va Inf / 4th Bde Smith/Elzey / Army of Shenandoah
14th Va Inf
17th Va Inf / 4th Bde Longstreet / Army of the Potomac
18th Va Inf / 5th Bde Cooke / Army of the Potomac
19th Va Inf / 5th Bde Cooke / Army of the Potomac
26th Va Inf / 5th Bde Cooke / Army of the Potomac
28th Va Inf
6th NC Inf / 3rd Bde Bee / Army of Shenandoah
 4th Al, 2nd Miss, 11th Miss
4th Va Arty
1st Bde Jackson / Army of Shenandoah
 2nd ,4th ,5th ,27th ,33rd Va Inf





FIRST MANASSAS



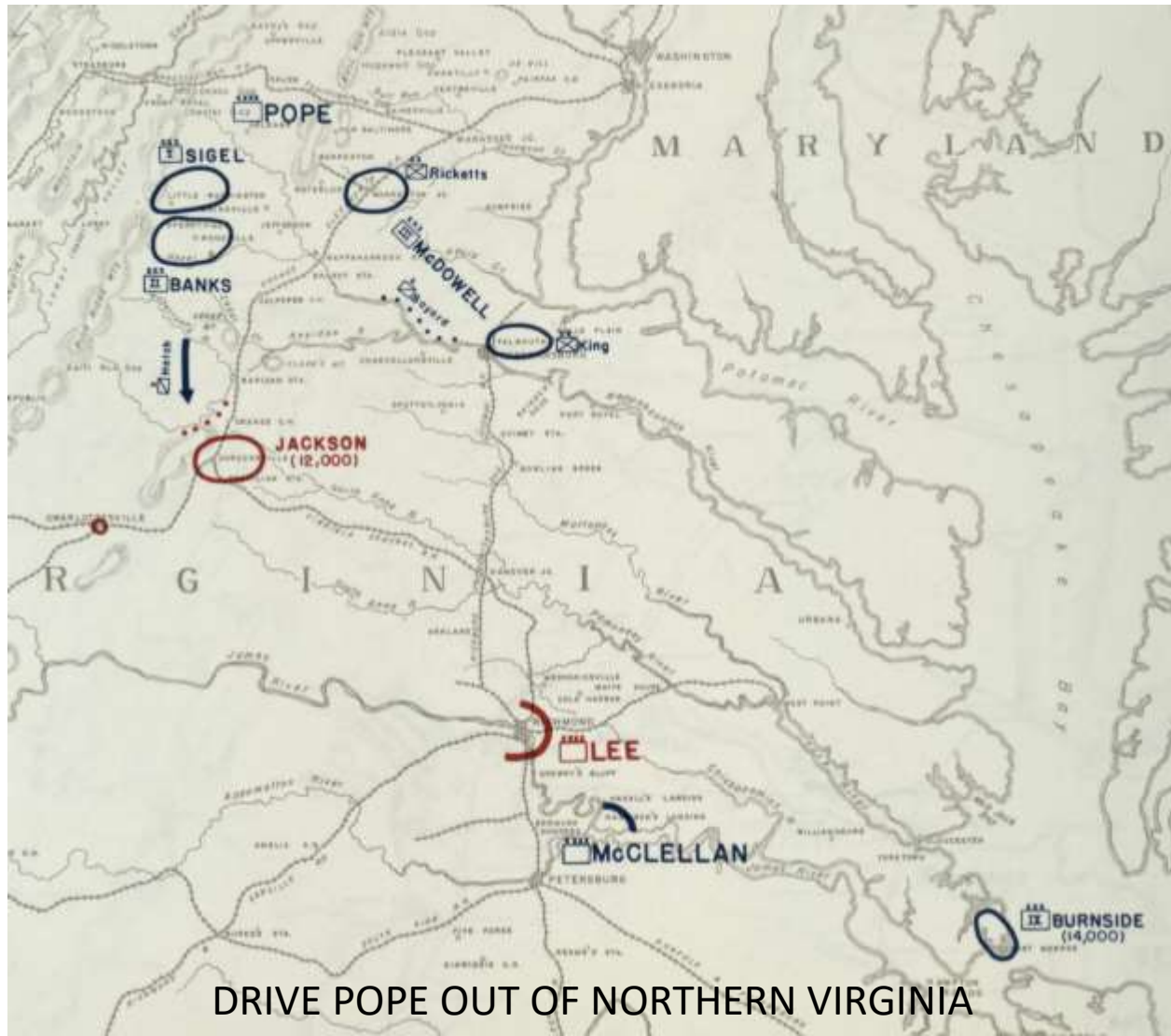




JUL, 1862



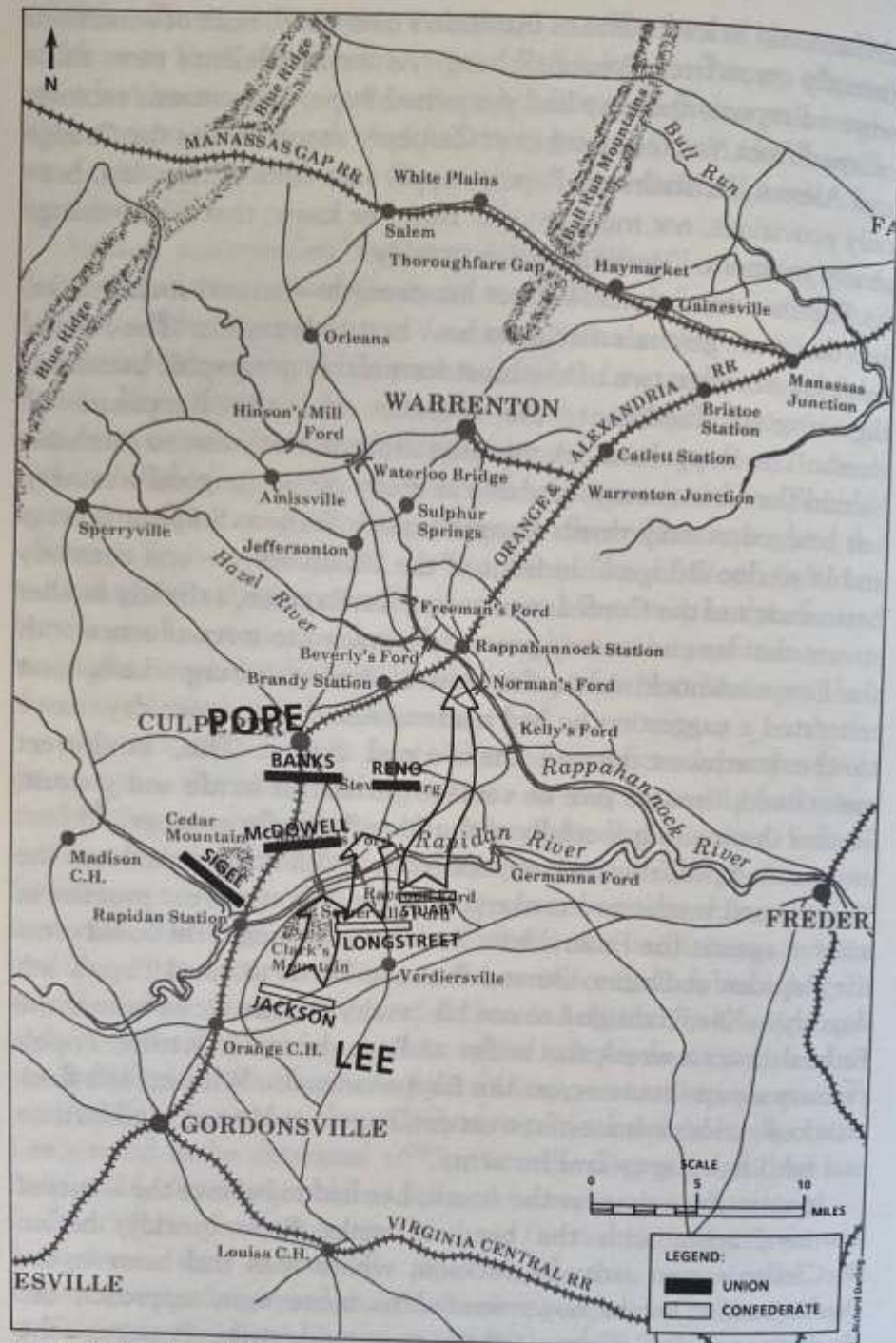
POPE TO SHENANDOAH VALLEY



DRIVE POPE OUT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA



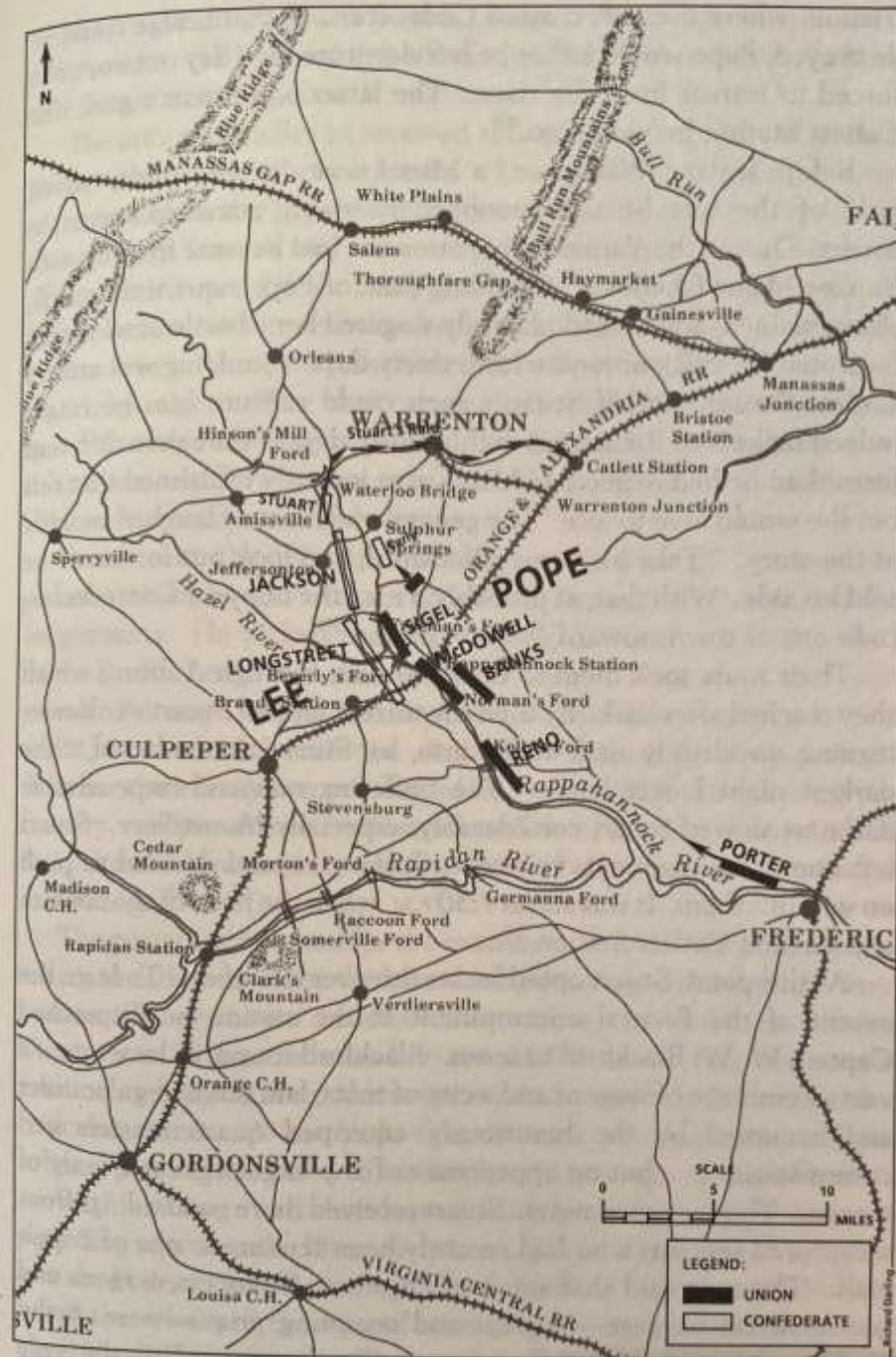
LEE INITIAL PLAN TO DEFEAT POPE AUG 18, 1862



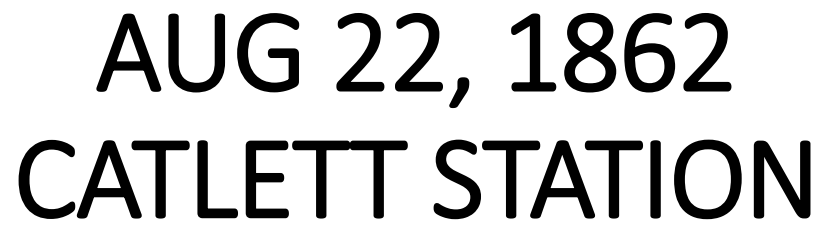
Lee's plan for August 18



STUART'S RAID ON CATLETT AND STANDOFF AUG 22, 1862



Early's ordeal and Stuart's raid, August 22.



CATLETT'S STATION

Stuart's Revenge

SECOND MANASSAS CAMPAIGN

August 22, 1862, was a day of surprises in Fauquier County, most of which were provided by Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and his 1,500 cavalymen. Their target was the lightly guarded Union supply depot here at Catlett's Station, thirteen miles behind Gen. John Pope's Union army on the Rappahannock River.

Citizens of nearby Warrenton were pleasantly surprised as Susan Emeline Caldwell described in a letter to her husband the following day:

"Our town was thrown in the greatest state of excitement yesterday afternoon by the presence of Genl. Stuart's Cavalry,... You can better imagine than I describe the joy that soon pervaded the hearts of man, woman & child. The streets were thronged with all who could walk - and Secession flags were everywhere displayed... Genl Stuart tho' had no time to tarry... He had come to accomplish some work and altho' the rain was pouring in torrents he hurried his men on towards Catletts station to get behind Pope's Army, which charge proved very successful. He captured 200 prisoners, the Pay Master with \$25,000, and burnt many wagons..." - from "My Heart Is So Rebellious" The Caldwell Letters 1861-1865. Ed. J. Michael Welton, The Fauquier Bank.

To Stuart's astonishment, his men had also captured Gen. Pope's personal baggage wagon here which included a dress uniform cloak and fine hat and his dispatch book. The cloak and hat repaid Stuart's embarrassment for the loss of his plumed hat a few days earlier from a reconnaissance by

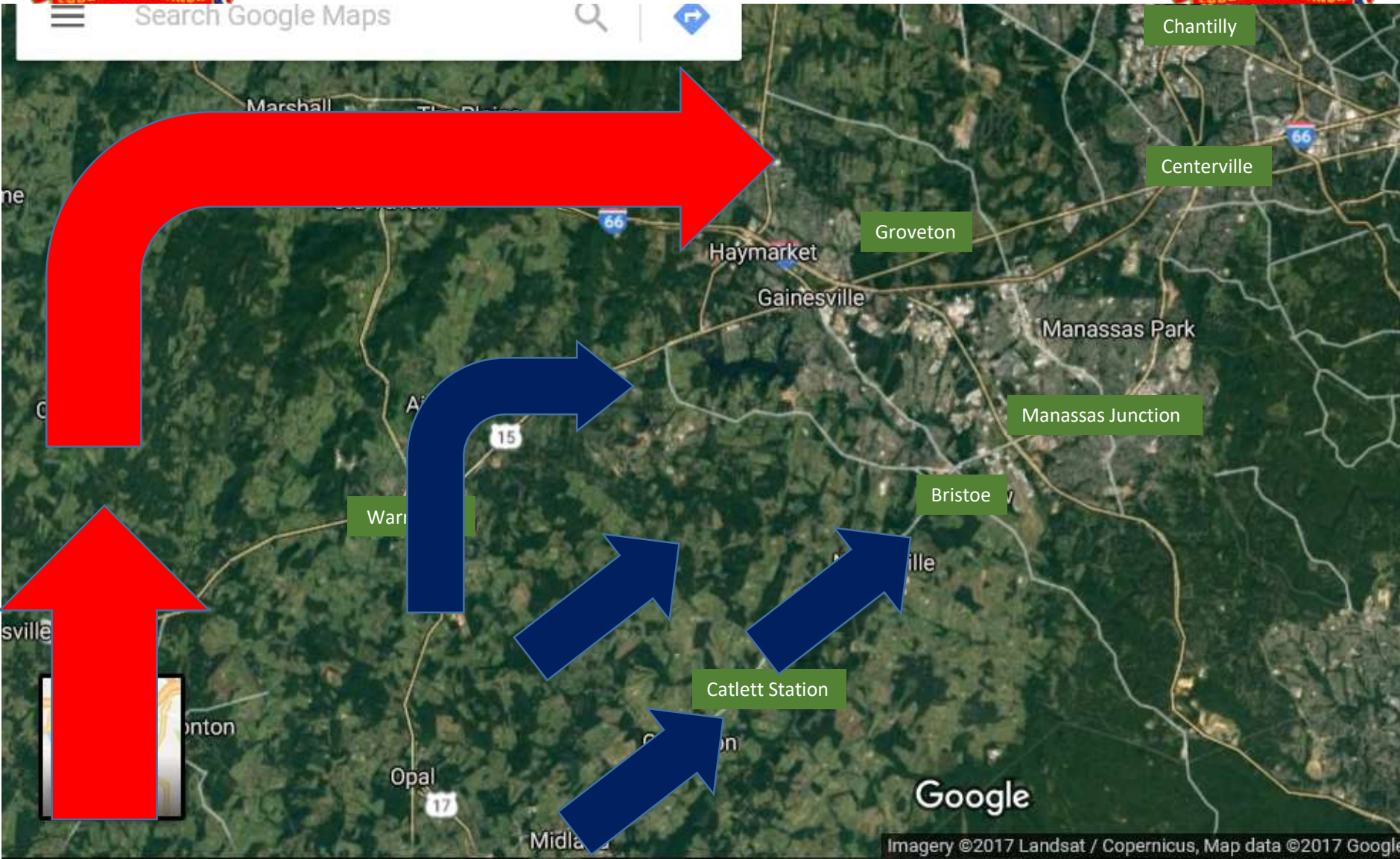


Catlett's Station, August 1862, with military boxcars and soldiers. O'Sullivan photo.

Pope's cavalry in Orange County; while the intelligence contained in the dispatch book enabled Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson to develop their strategy which culminated in the Confederate victory at Second Manassas one week later.

SECOND MANASSAS PLAN

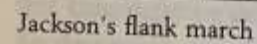
AUG 24, 1862





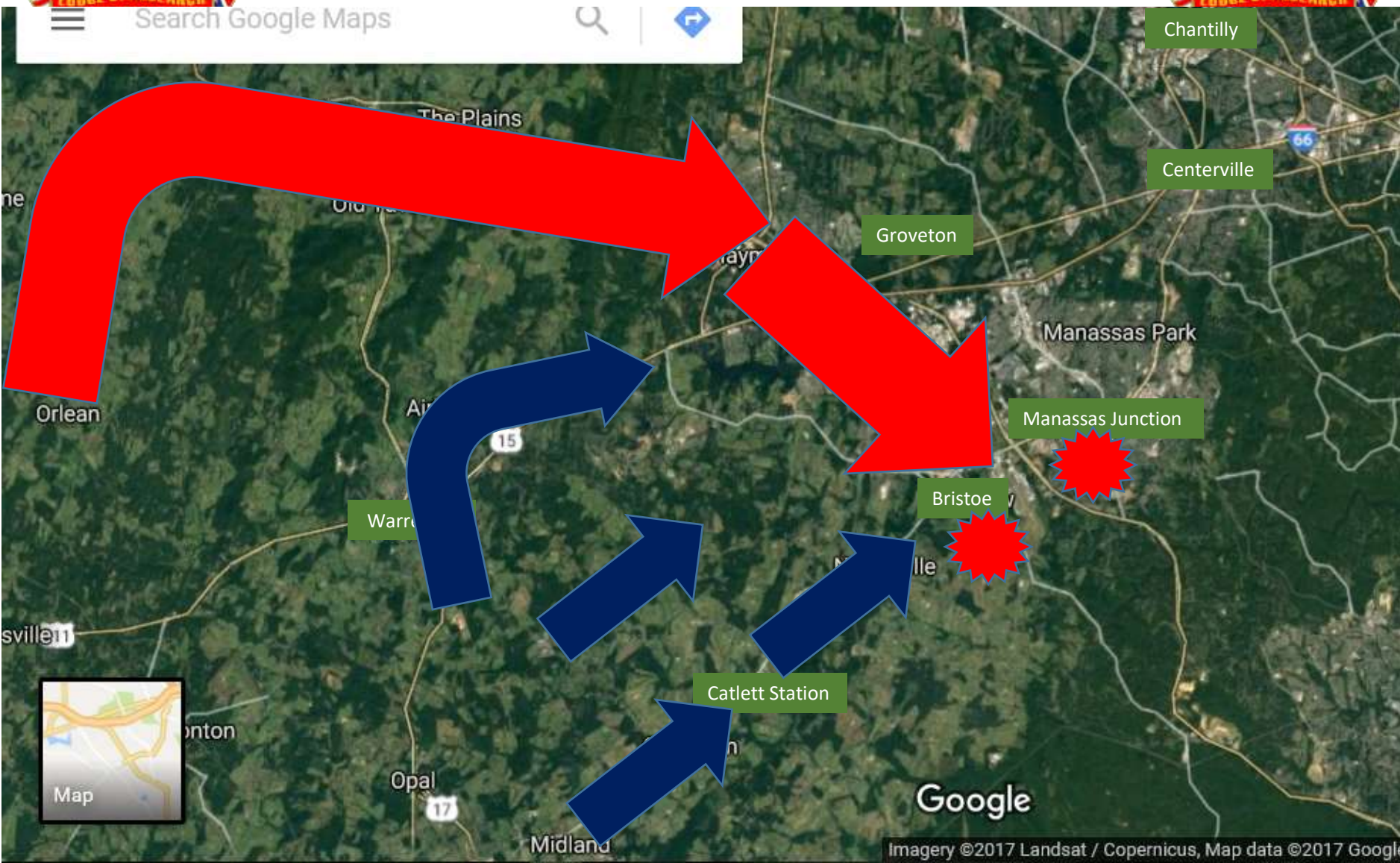
NATIVE SONS OF THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY







SECOND MANASSAS PLAN



AUG 26, 1862
BRISTOE STATION





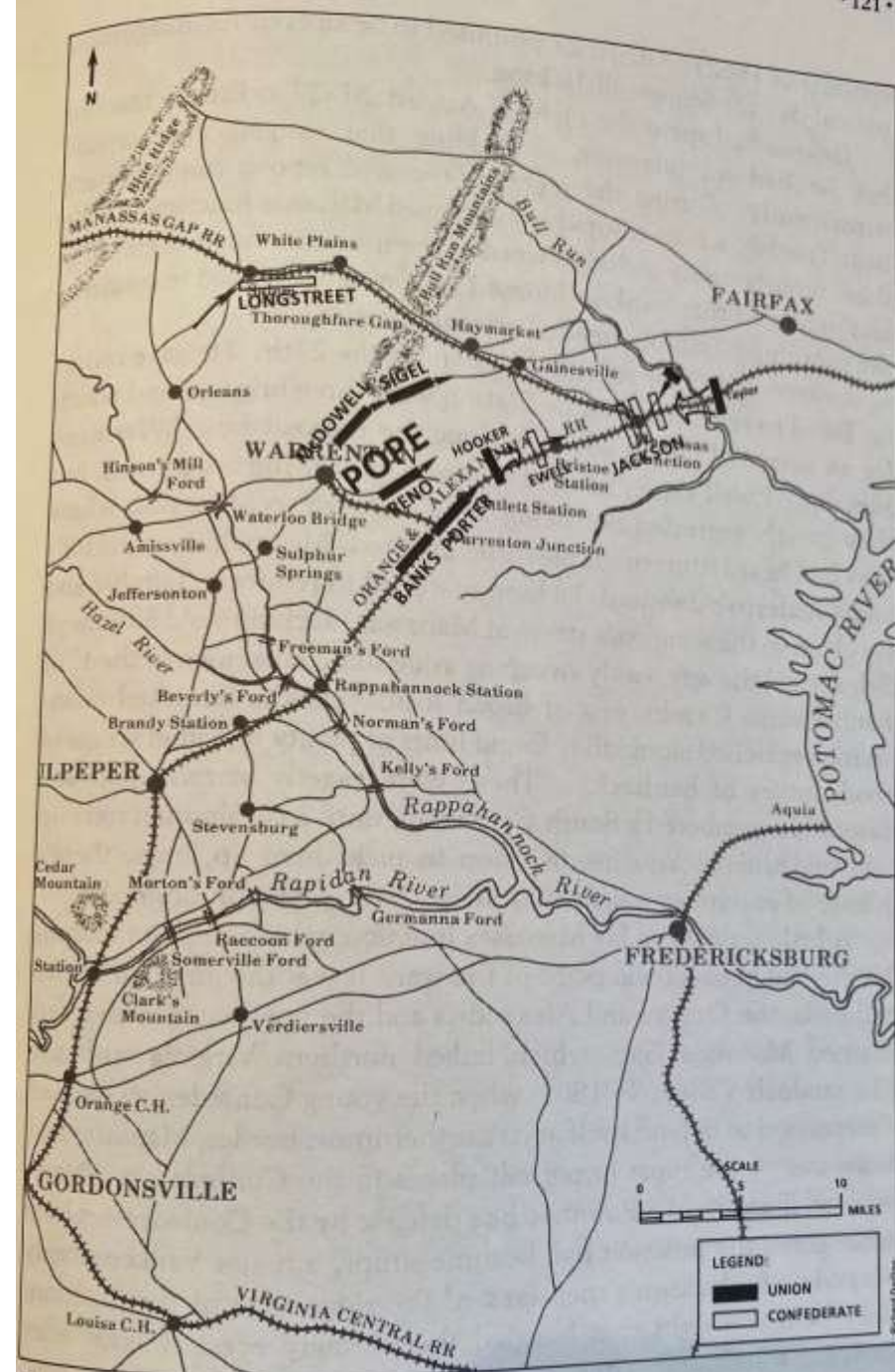
AUG 26, 1862

MANASSAS JUNCTION





STATUS AS OF AUG 27, 1862



The Yankees converge, August 27

MANASSAS JUNCTION

AND VICINITY

Surveyed by Party of U.S. Coast Survey
assigned by A.D. Bache, Supd.
to act under orders of
Lt. Col. J.N. Macomb, Chf. Top^y Eng^r
Army of the Potomac

Field work under direction of
H.L. Whiting Asst. U.S.C.S.
April 1862

Statute Mile

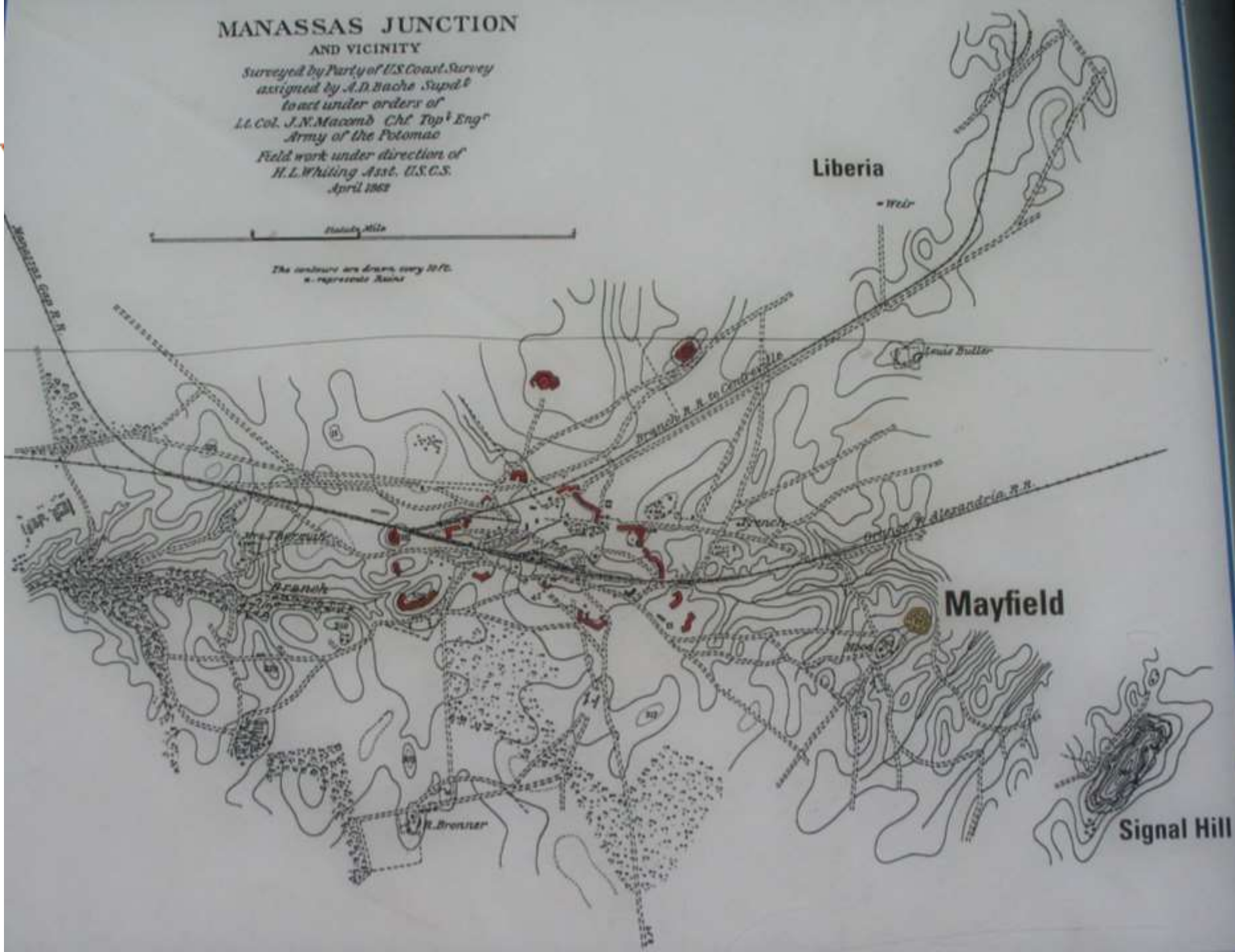
The contours are drawn every 10 ft.
x. represents Runnel

Liberia

= Weir

Mayfield

Signal Hill





MANASSAS JUNCTION

AUG 27, 1862



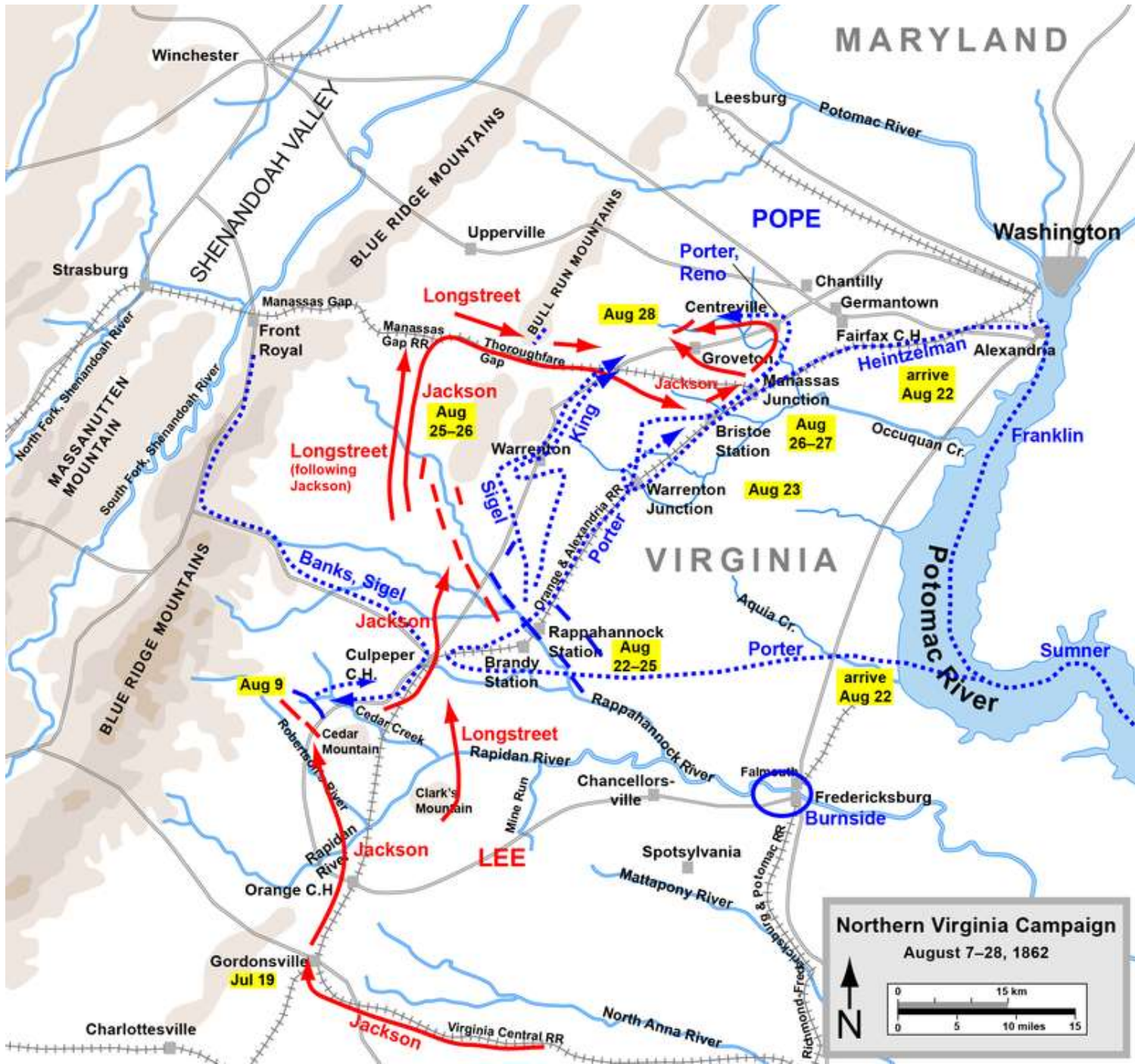
Map, 1862, showing Confederate fortifications near the junction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with the Branch Military Railroad to Centreville. Old Town Manassas now covers most of these sites. Mayfield, the only remaining fort, is part of the Manassas Museum System and



Fort Beauregard



Mayfield Earthwork Fort (Manassas Battlefield)



Northern Virginia Campaign
August 7-28, 1862

0 15 km
0 5 10 miles 15



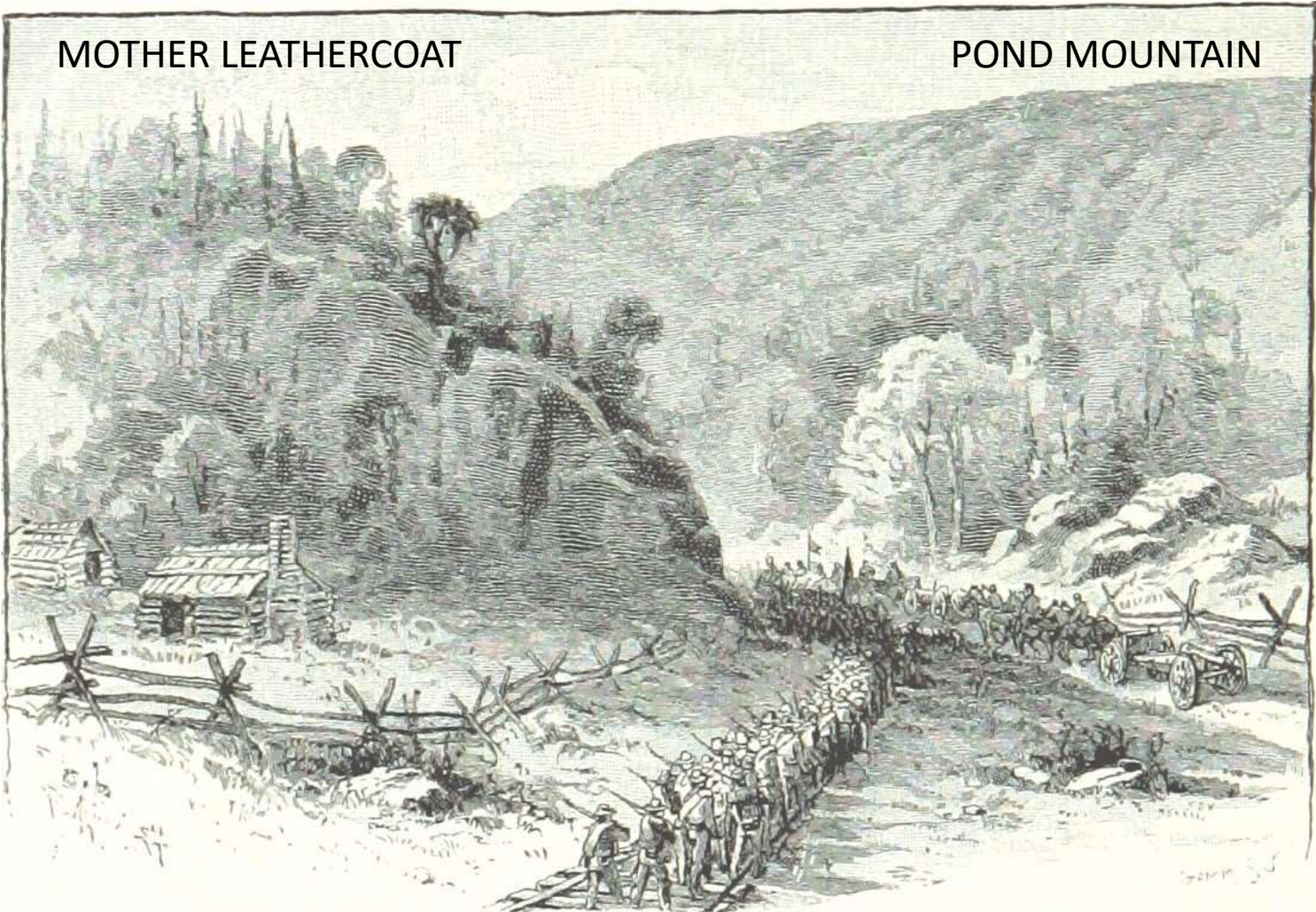
SECOND MANASSAS

AM - AUG 28, 1862



MOTHER LEATHERCOAT

POND MOUNTAIN



LONGSTREET'S MARCH THROUGH THOROUGHFARE GAP.



SECOND MANASSAS

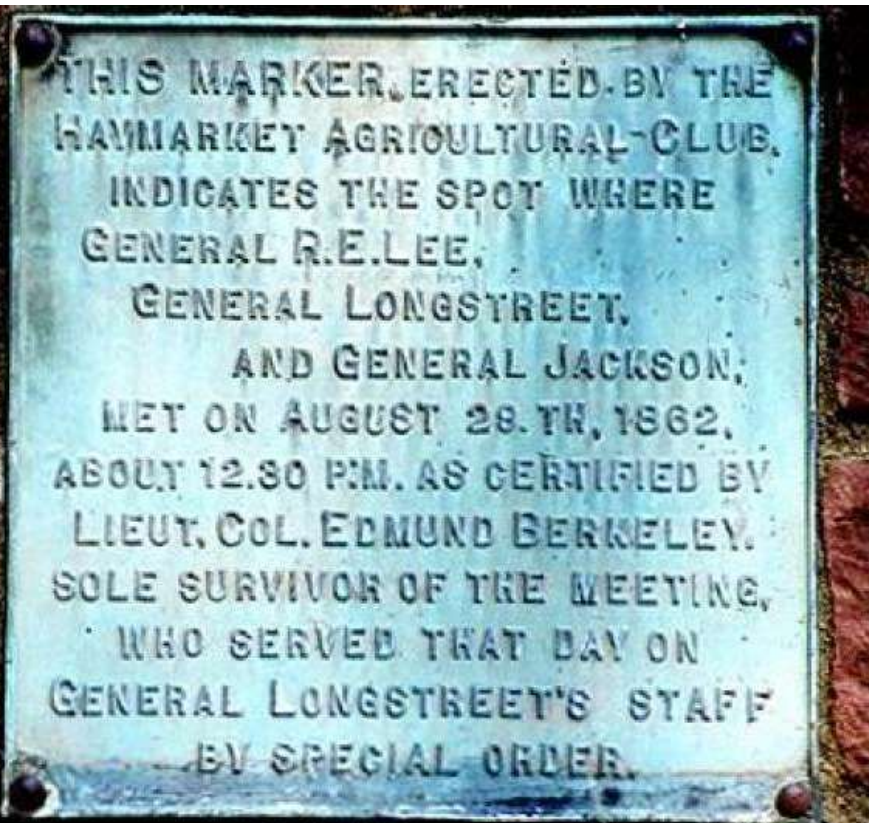
AUG 28, 1862





LEE LONGSTREET JACKSON

12:30 AUG 29, 1862





MAIN ENGAGEMENT BEGINS 6:00 AUG 29, 1862



The Battle Begins

Late on the afternoon of August 28, Brig. Gen. Rufus King's division proceeded east towards Centreville. They marched in search of the elusive "Stonewall" Jackson, who was operating behind Union lines with half the Confederate army. As the head of the column passed the village of Groveton, Confederate artillery emerged from the woods and fired upon the unsuspecting Federals. Union troops turned to fight a fierce twilight battle near the Brawner farm that began the three day battle of Second Manassas.

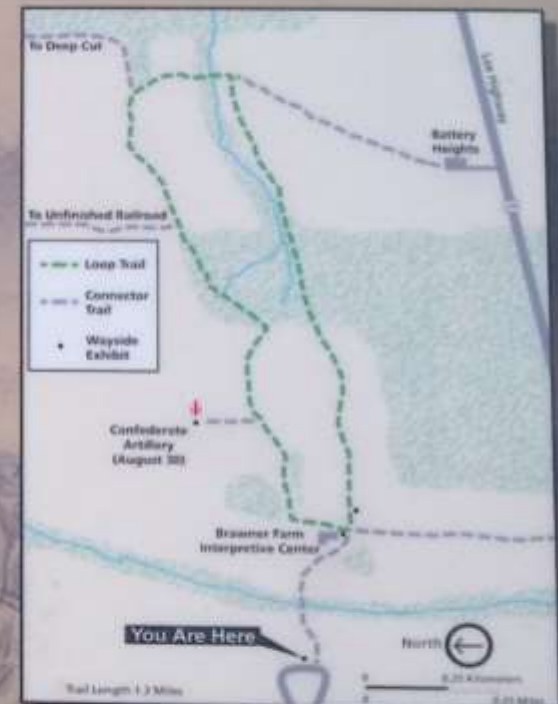


Second Battle of Manassas

Day One

August 28, 1862

6 p.m.



Begin your tour at the Brawner Farm Interpretive Center. The facility, open seasonally, contains interpretive exhibits and audio-visual programs about the campaign. The Brawner Farm Loop Trail begins east of the house and follows the opposing battle lines of the August 28th engagement.



MAIN ENGAGEMENT BEGINS 6:00 AUG 29, 1862



My command was advanced. . . until it reached a commanding position near Brawner's house. By this time it was sunset; but as [the Union] column appeared to be moving by, with its flank exposed, I determined to attack at once.
Confederate Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, 1862

Jackson Opens Fire

Observing a column of tired, unsuspecting Federal troops marching eastward on the Warrenton Pike (U.S. Rte. 29 today), General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson chose to reveal his position and draw the Union Army of Virginia into battle on ground favoring the Confederates. The Federals raced for cover along the roadside as Confederate shells burst overhead. The Battle of Second Manassas had begun.

Two divisions of Jackson's hardened infantry swarmed from the wooded ridge behind the house but met unexpected stiff resistance from six Union regiments that advanced from the turnpike. Confederate division commanders William Taliaferro and Richard Ewell were severely wounded in the intense, close range firefight that continued until darkness fell. The fight at Brawner's Farm ended in stalemate leaving Jackson frustrated by his troops' inability to break the Union line.

Second Battle of Manassas
August 28, 1862 6 p.m.

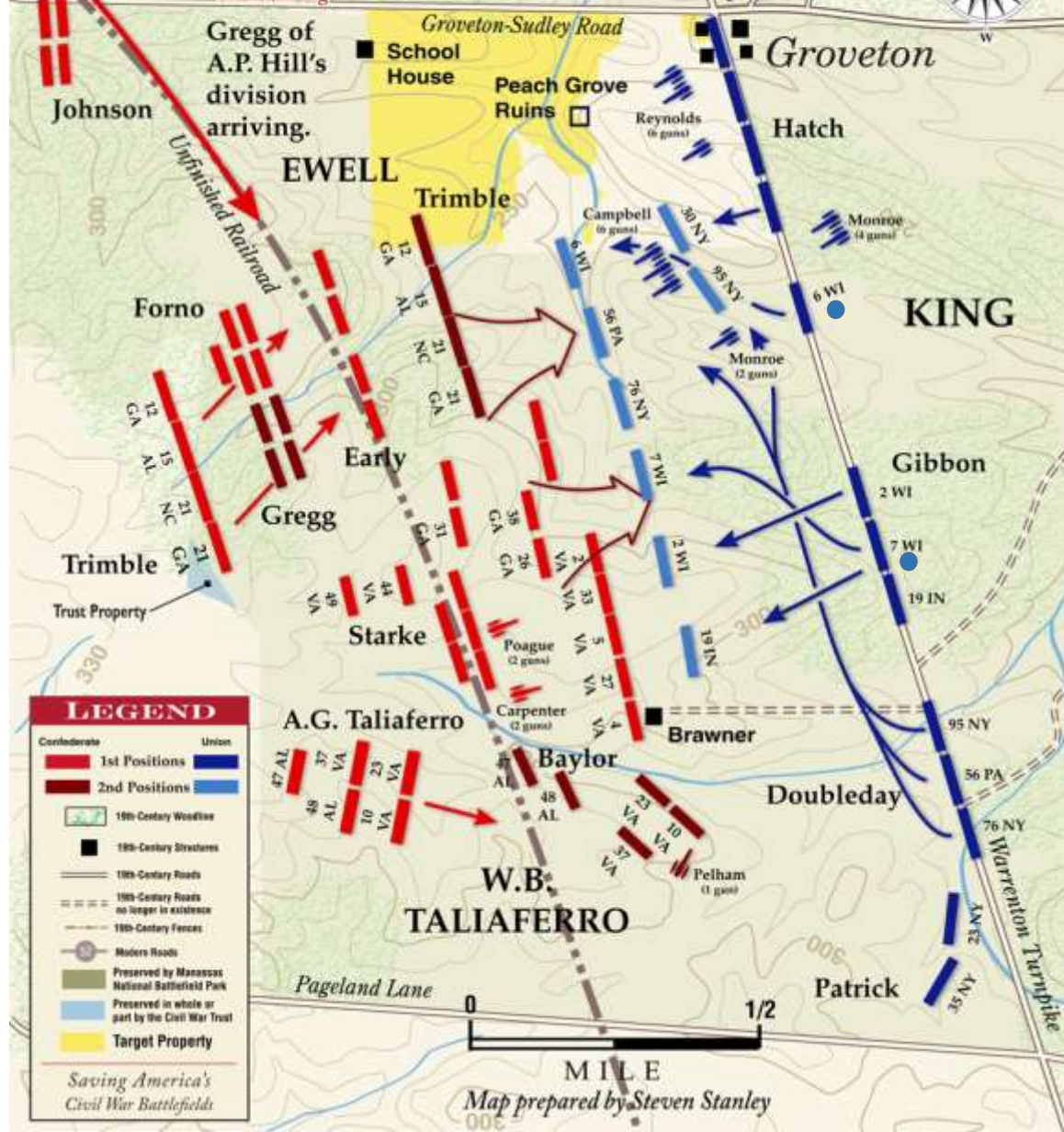


CIVIL WAR TRUST

BATTLE OF SECOND MANASSAS, VA

AUGUST 28, 1862

CivilWar.org





GIBBONS BRIGADE



John Gibbon's "Black Hat" Brigade—named for their distinctive black Hardee hats—first proved their tenacity at Second Manassas. Here they held their ground against an overwhelming force of Stonewall Jackson's battle-hardened veterans.

Losses on both sides were frightful. Gibbon's brigade lost 725 out of 1,937 men. The 56th Pennsylvania and 76th New York of Abner Doubleday's brigade lost 236 of about 550 men. The Stonewall Brigade lost 340 of 850 men. One in three men who fought here were casualties.



GIBBONS BRIGADE

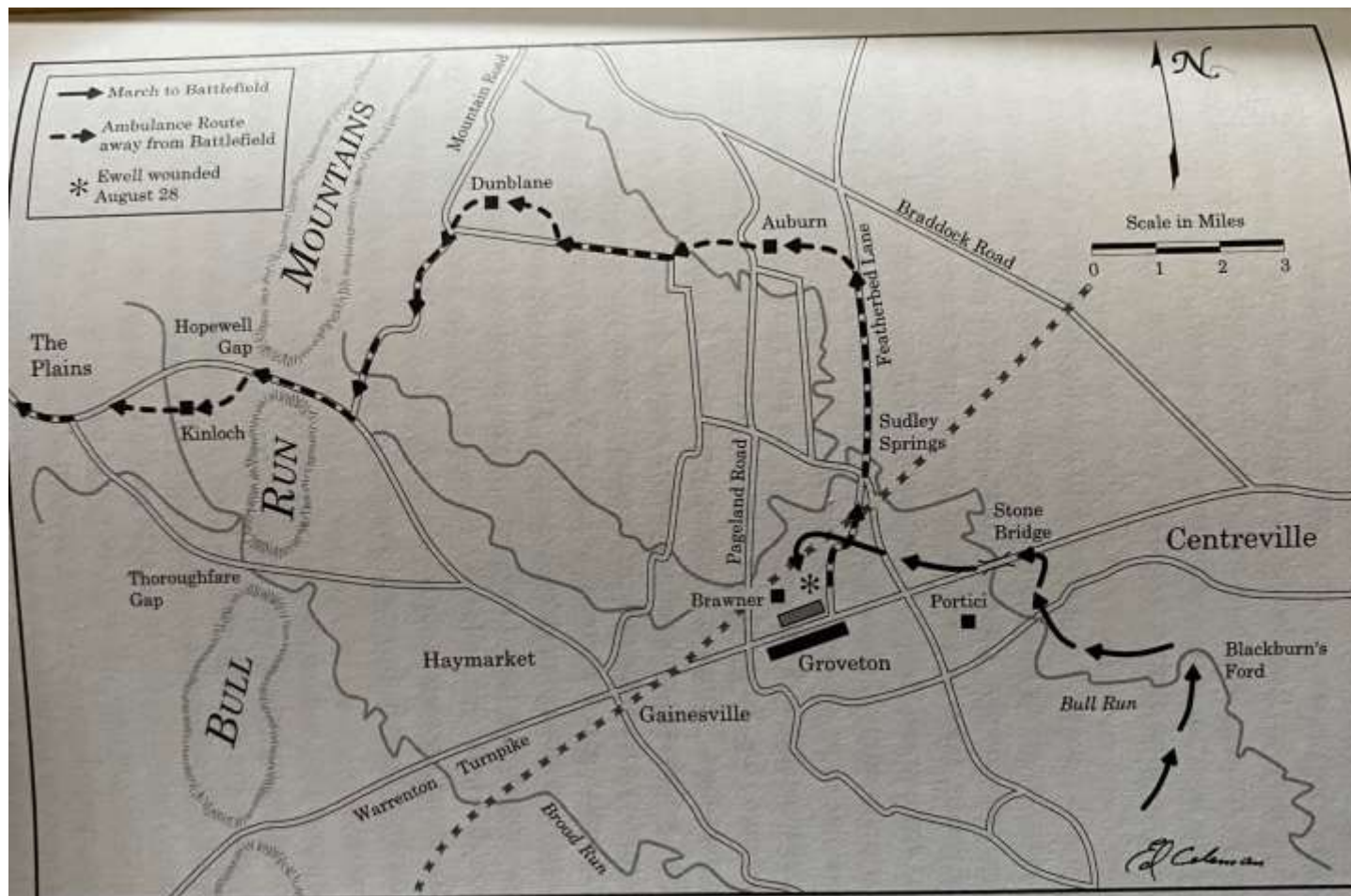


The 6th and 7th Wisconsin

As the fighting at Brawner's Farm intensified Brig. Gen. John Gibbon ordered the 6th and 7th Wisconsin forward to bolster his threatened line (2nd Wisconsin / 19th Indiana). Like the rest of their brigade, the tough westerners of the 6th Wisconsin wore distinctive Hardee hats which later led to their nickname as the "Black Hat Brigade." Carrying this battle flag into combat, the 6th Wisconsin occupied the low-lying ground on the Union right at Brawner's Farm. The 6th was well positioned to beat back many of the evening charges made by Maj. Gen. Stonewall Jackson's forces on August 28, 1862

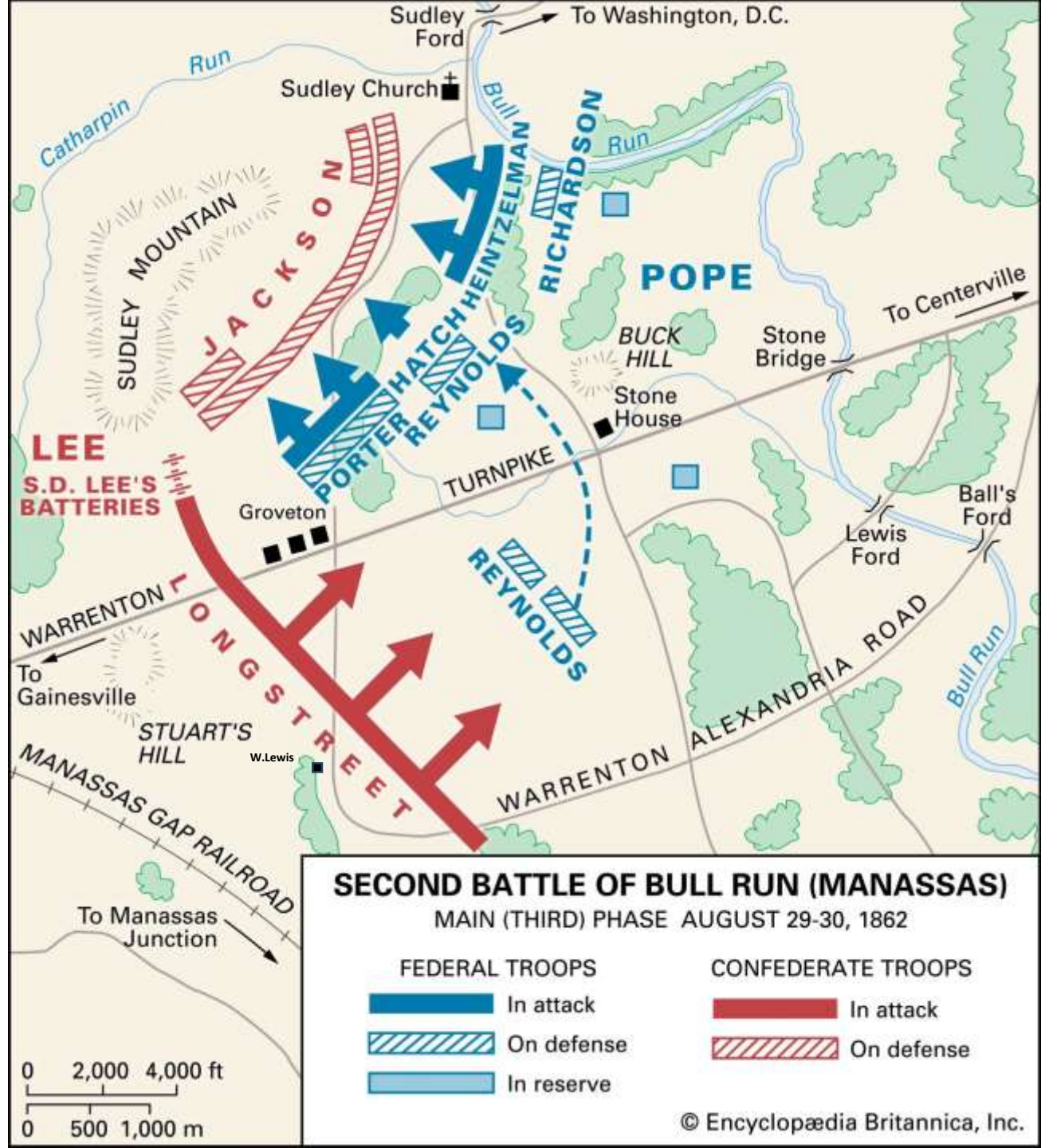


GEN EWELL WOUNDED LOSES LEG





SECOND MANASSAS AUG 29, 1862

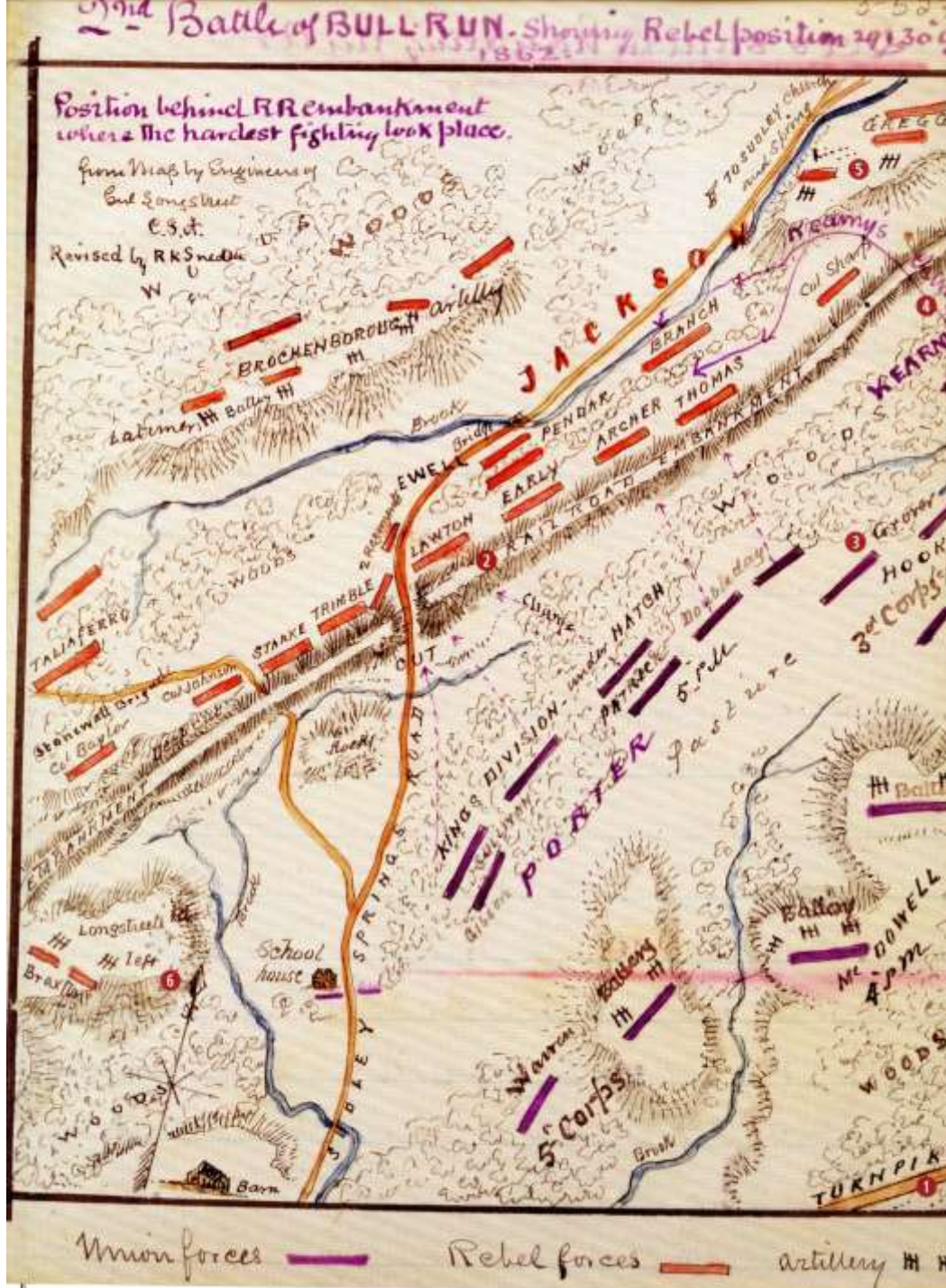




SECOND MANASSAS AUG 29, 1862

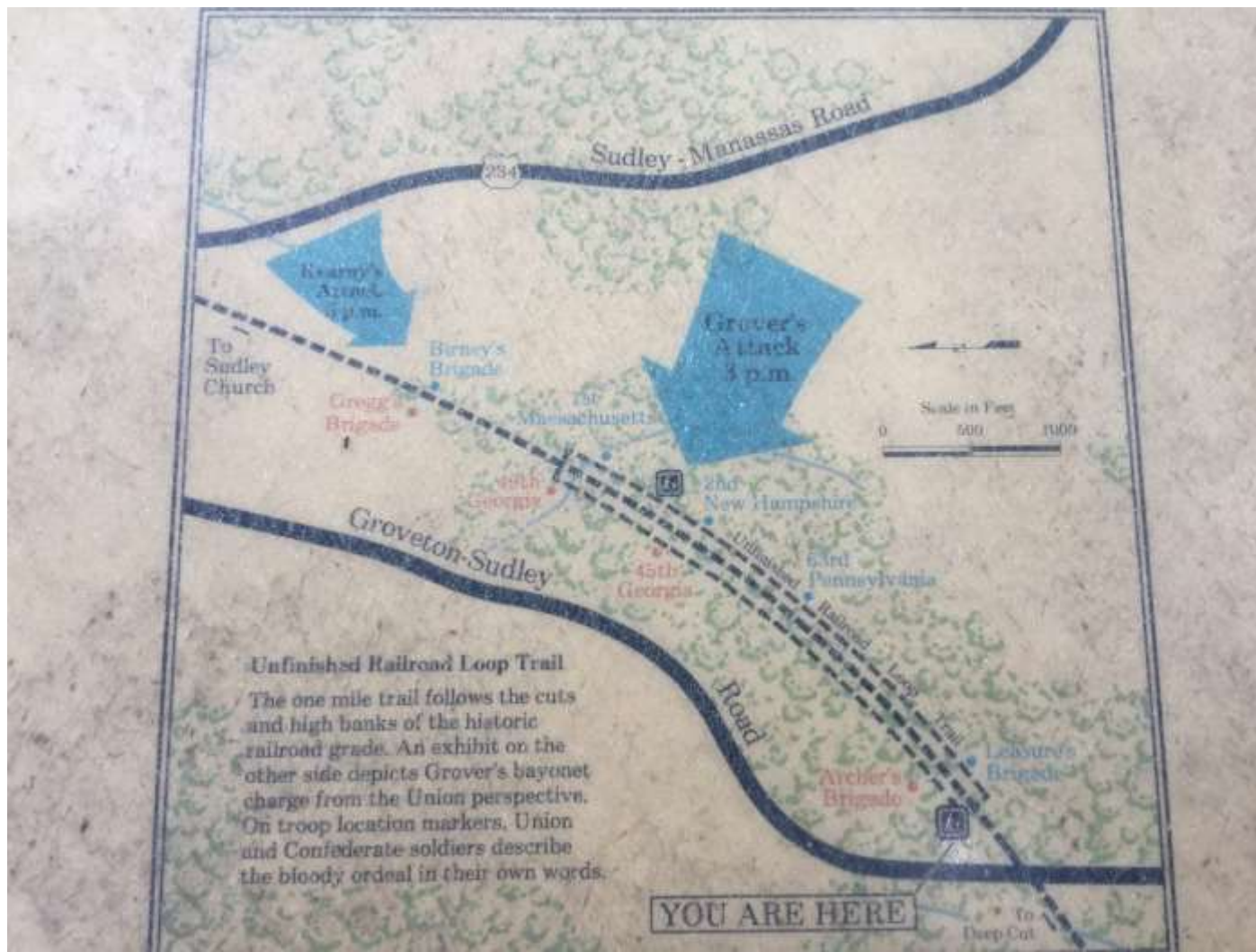
LONGSTREET'S ADVANCE





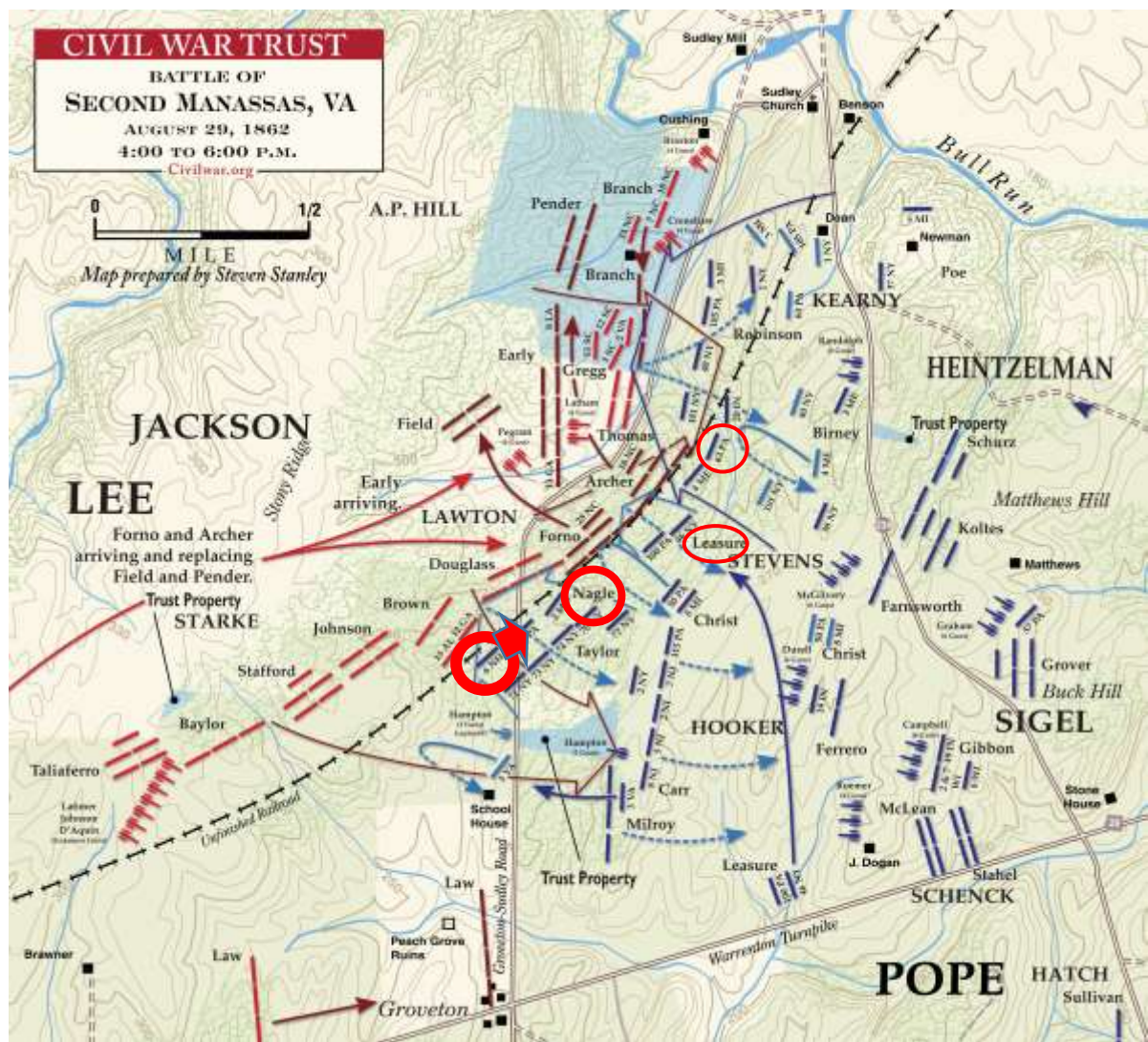


UNFINISHED RAILROAD



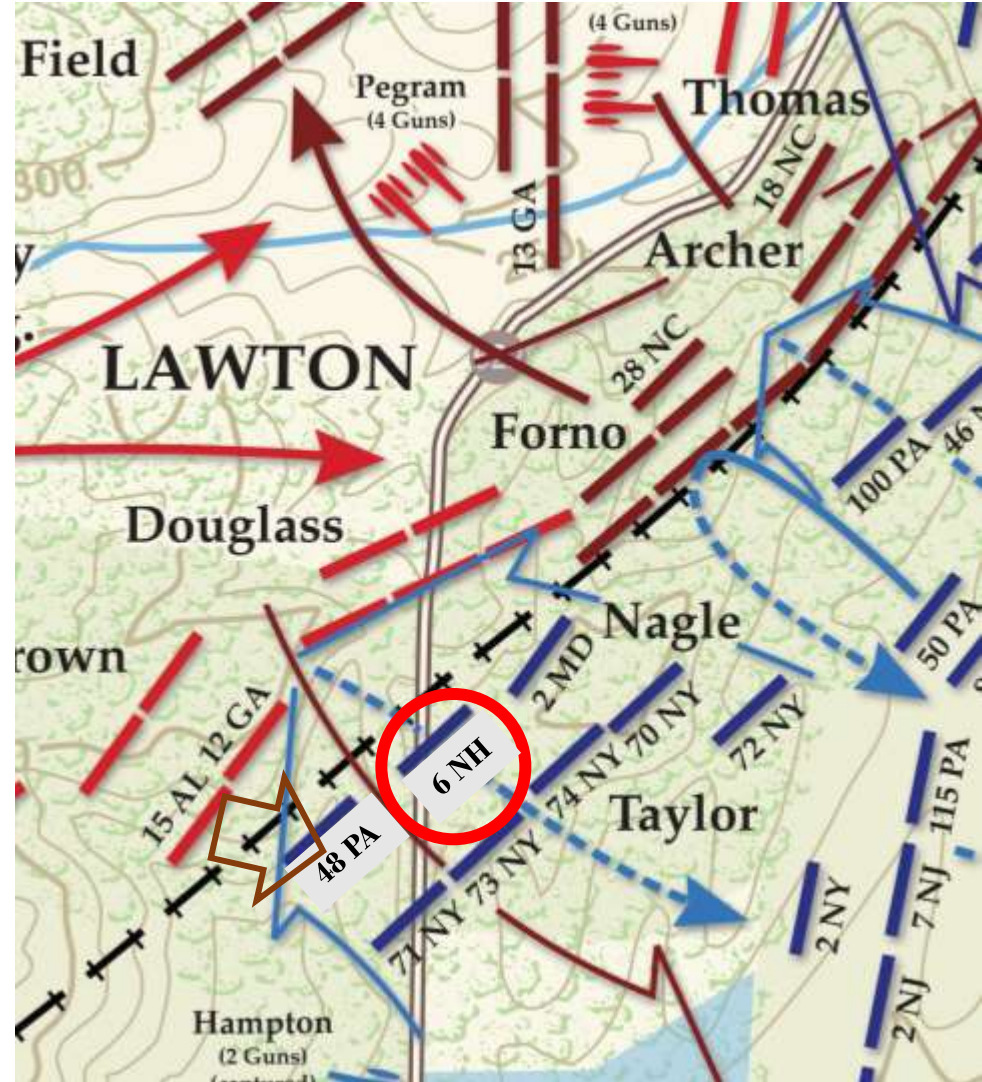


AUG 29, 1863
6TH NH INF
COL. NAGLE'S
BDE
GEN RENO'S
DIV
IX CORPS





AUG 29, 1863
WILLIAM EARL
MANSUR
CO. K
6TH NH INF





CO K, 6TH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

About 2:30 o'clock, our brigade was formed in line, some fifteen or

twenty rods from the woods, facing the west, with the Second Maryland Regiment on the right, the Forty-Eighth Pennsylvania on the left, and our regiment in the centre.

The order was given by Colonel Nagle (after the battle promoted to general), commanding the brigade, to "move forward and clear the woods of the rebels." It was not a very definite order ; but we moved at the word, sending in advance a few skirmishers, upon whom, as they entered the woods, the rebels opened



CO K, 6TH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

On calling the roll, it was found that of the **four hundred and fifty** who went into the fight **two hundred and ten** were to be counted as our loss—nearly one half our number ! The loss, in detail, was,—**killed, fifty ; wounded, one hundred and thirty;** missing, thirty . Most of the missing were killed, or died of their wounds on the battle-field.



CO K, 6TH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

It seems that as we advanced through the woods and got fully into the fight, and about the time our left went down into the railroad cut, the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania fell back, and moving to the right and rear of our regiment, exposed our left to the enemy that was following up the Forty-eighth. This is one reason why our left suffered so much. Had that regiment held its ground with the Sixth New Hampshire, we should have lost no men as prisoners, and comparatively few in killed and wounded. As it was, however, before our left companies were aware of it, the rebels were in their rear pouring in a destructive fire, and they could do nothing better than to run or surrender. Few, however, were captured, but many were killed between the two fires.

The dead and wounded lay thickest at this point, for the enemy had a fair, raking fire on us from the front and left...



WILLIAM E. MANSUR, CO K, 6TH NH REGT

William Earl Mansur p. 50

1.2.2.5.5

b. Aug 21, 1811 d. Sep 25, 1862

TEMPLE, NH

ENLISTED OCT 15, 1861

NEW IPSWICH, NH

MUSTERED IN NOV 28, 1861

VI. 1-2-2-5-5. WILLIAM EARL MANSUR, son of Ezra Mansur; born at Temple, N. H., August 1, 1811. Married, September 6, 1835, Lucinda Maynard of Jaffrey, N. H.; she was born in Jaffrey, June 2, 1816. They resided in New Ipswich most of their married life; engaged in hotel business. At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Mansur enlisted in Co. K, 6th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 27, 1861. Wounded at Bull Run, August 29, 1862, and died at Fairfax General Hospital, Va. On Sept 25th. His body was taken to New Ipswich for burial. Mrs. Mansur died July 27, 1897.

Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died,
wds. Sept. 25, '62, Fairfax Seminary
G. H., Va.
Died July 27, 1897



FAIRFAX SEMINARY GENERAL HOSPITAL



The Fairfax Seminary Hospital was a Union Hospital within the bounds of the defenses at Alexandria, and served many soldiers during the Civil War. The Virginia Seminary (as it is now known) was founded in 1823. During the early days of the Civil War, likely at the same time that Alexandria was being occupied by Union Troops and the defenses of Washington were being built, the Seminary was taken by Union Officers as a headquarters and a hospital. Before the Union arrived at Alexandria, most of the students and professors had already left and the building was barely in use, making it a perfect place for the Union Army to use. The hospital served 1700 soldiers during the war time. 500 were also buried on the Seminary's grounds. The Seminary was reopened after the war and is still around today.





HISTORY

OF THE

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

IN THE

WAR FOR THE UNION



—
CAPTAIN LYMAN JACKMAN,
HISTORIAN

AMOS HADLEY, PH. D.,
EDITOR
—



CONCORD, N. H.:
REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, RAILROAD SQUARE.
1891.



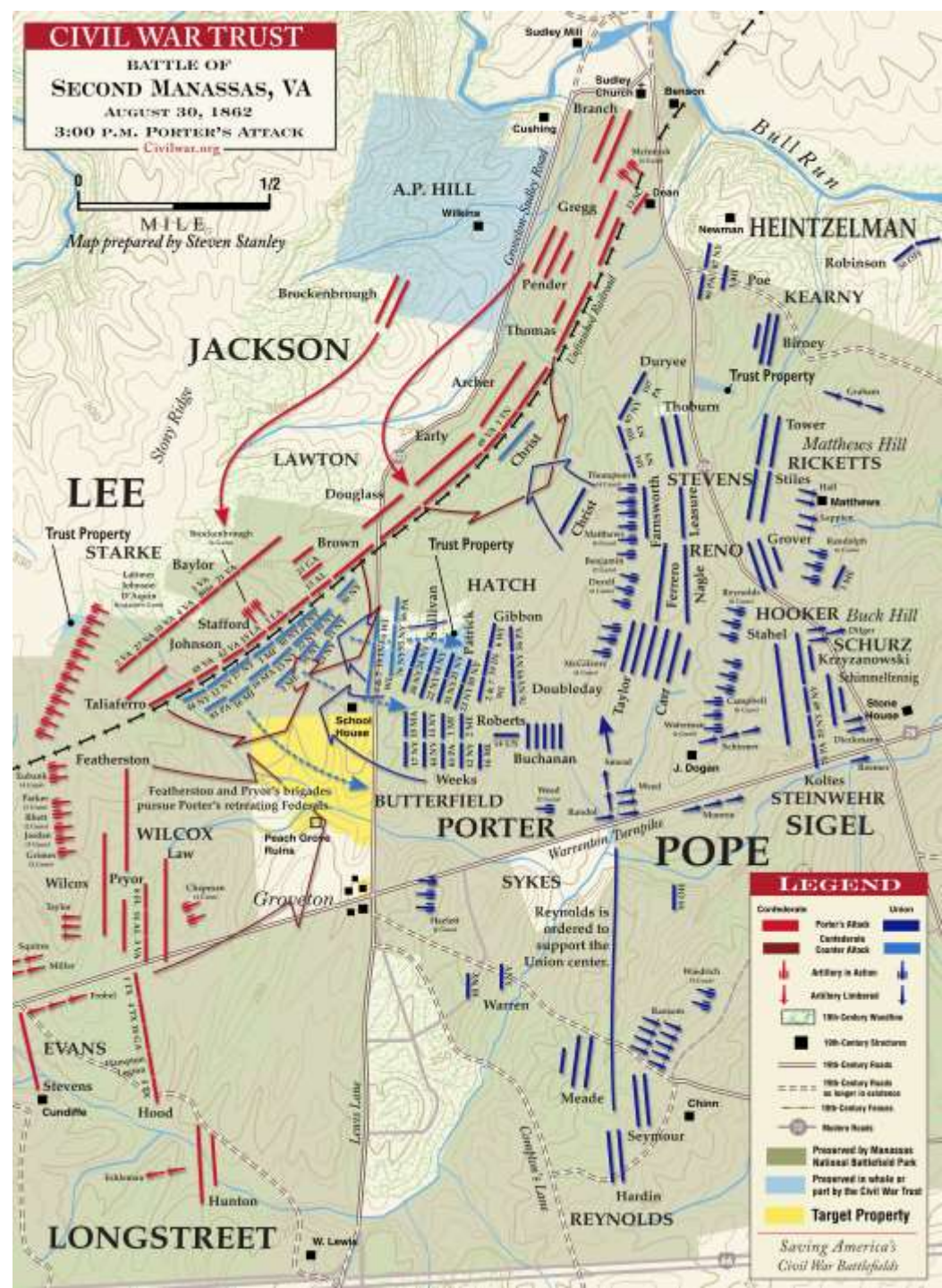


CO K, 6TH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

Kelley, Owen	Ireland	19	Manchester	Oct. 6, 1863.	3 y.	Jan. 6, 1864.	s.	Wd. June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va. Capl. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Died Nov. 15, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
Kuhlmann, William . .	Germany	22	Nashua	Dec. 22, "	"	Dec. 22, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
LaFrance, Alexander . .	Canada	35	Danbury	Jan. 1, 1864.	"	Jan. 1, 1864.	v.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent without leave since July 10, '65. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Leeds, William C. . . .	Springborough, O.	35	Newbury	Dec. 21, 1863.	"	Dec. 21, 1863.	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Disch. June 5, '65, Wash., D. C.
Larey, John	England	30	Nashua	" 20, "	"	" 20, "	v.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Lafan, Joseph	Canada	19	Claremont	July 7, 1864.	"	July 7, 1864.	s.	Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.
Marvin, James H. . . .	Williston, Vt.	28	New Ipswich	Nov. 21, 1861.	"	Nov. 28, 1861.	v.	Des. from hosp. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Mansfield, Jonathan N. .	Fitchburg, Mass.	43	New Ipswich	Oct. 27, "	"	" " "	v.	Killed July 7, '64, Petersburg, Va.
Mansur, William E. . . .	Temple	45	New Ipswich	" 15, "	"	" " "	v.	Wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va. Died, wds. Sept. 25, '62, Fairfax Seminary G. H., Va.
McLittlefield, Timothy	Nova Scotia	44	Kingston	Dec. 4, "	"	Dec. 10, "	v.	Disch. disab. Oct. 30, '62.
Miller, Charles	England	20	Lyne	" " 1863.	"	" 4, 1863.	v.	Mis. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va. Gd. from mis. Disch. May 18, '65, Readville, Mass.
Murphy, Patrick	Ireland	26	Londonderry	" 10, "	"	" 10, "	v.	M. o. roll dated July 17, '65, reports absent sick since April 22, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Mack, Francis	Canada	20	Shelburne	Jan. 5, 1864.	"	Jan. 5, 1864.	v.	Wd. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; July 7, '64, Petersburg, Va. Disch. disab. Sept. 20, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
Myer, Anton	Saxony	25	Conway	" 7, "	"	" 7, "	v.	Killed June 3, '64, Bethesda Church, Va.
McCarthy, John	Ireland	27	Washington	June " "	"	June 7, "	s.	Des. July 2, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
Murry, Thomas	Ireland	22	Hollis	" 8, "	"	" 8, "	s.	Wd. July 11, '64, Petersburg, Va.
McWoughton, Duncan .	Canada	18	Franklin	May 20, "	"	May 20, "	s.	Des. Oct. 20, '64.
								Tr. from Co. K, 9th N. H. V., June 1, '65. Must. out July 17, '65.



AUG 30, 1862 POPE ATTACKS AGAIN



LEE

Trust Property

STARKE

Latimer
Johnson
D'Aquin
(Unknown Guns)

Brokenbrough
(4 Guns)

Baylor

Brown

Trust Property

HATCH

Stafford

Johnson

Gibbon

Sullivan

Patrick

Taliaferro

School
House

Featherston

Featherston and Pryor's brigades
pursue Porter's retreating Federals.

WILCOX

Peach Grove
Ruins

BUTTERFIELD
PORTER

Weeks

SYKES

Wilcox

Pryor

Chapman
(4 Guns)

Groveton

Weed
(2 Guns)

Taylor

8 FL

nk
(ns)
ker
(uns)
ett
(uns)
dan
(Guns)
imes
(Guns)

R

War

M

Double

Buchanan

R



DEEP CUT



Second Manassas 2011

The Civil War Trust is working to save an important 44-acre section of the Second



Made with Google My Maps

Unfinished Railroad

Battle of Groveton Marker

Groveton

Hazlett's Guns

View Towards Groveton

The Groveton Monument

To the Deep Cut

The Gray Tract - Saved Land

Berdan's Sharpshooters Marker

The 5th New York Monument

Unfinished Railroad Position

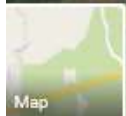
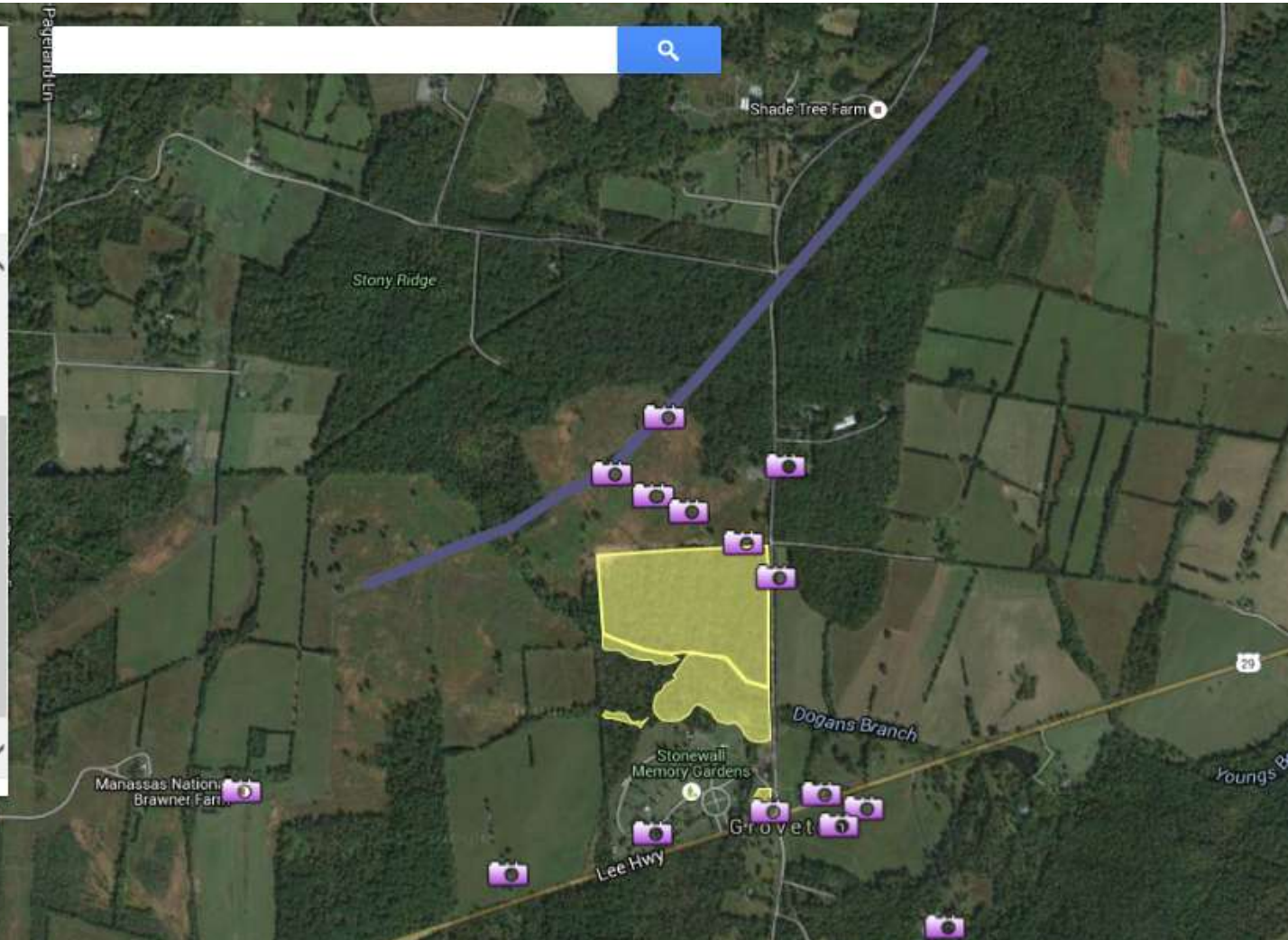
Stonewall Memory Gardens

Walking along the Woodline

Along Featherbed Lane

Brawner's Farm

Battery Heights





DEEP CUT



Attack at Deep Cut

Full-throated cheers greeted the order to attack. More than 6,000 Union soldiers under General Fitz John Porter poured across the road into the fields of Lucinda Dogan's farm. As the blue-clad lines traversed the open ground, a massive concentration of Confederate artillery, posted on the neighboring Brawner Farm, unleashed a torrent of shot and shell. The bombardment shattered their formations and thinned the ranks. Still, the Federals pressed on and ascended the far ridge.

The attack culminated near the "Deep Cut" – the deepest portion of the unfinished railroad bed. Opposing troops, separated only by the width of the protective embankment, held their muskets horizontally above their heads and fired blindly. Many soldiers resorted to throwing rocks. Unable to endure the barrage from front and flank, and with dwindling hope of reinforcement, the decimated Union regiments retreated. In less than an hour, the largest Federal attack of Second Manassas had failed.

The whole field was covered with a confused mass of struggling, running, routed Yankees.

- Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, CSA

Second Battle of Manassas

Day Three

August 30, 1862

3 p.m.





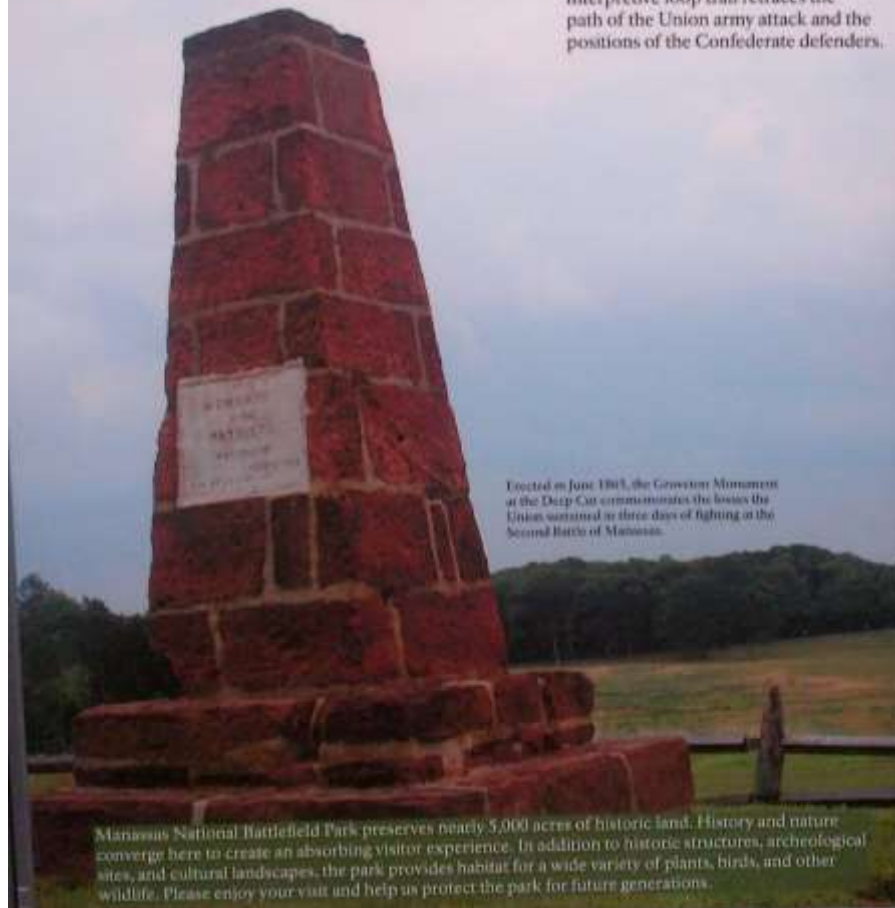
DEEP CUT



Deep Cut

Attack at the Deep Cut

Across this open field, Union forces under Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter advanced on Confederate positions along the Unfinished Railroad, in an area known as "the Deep Cut." An interpretive loop trail retraces the path of the Union army attack and the positions of the Confederate defenders.



Erected in June 1863, the Grosvenor Monument at the Deep Cut commemorates the losses the Union sustained in three days of fighting at the Second Battle of Manassas.

Manassas National Battlefield Park preserves nearly 5,000 acres of historic land. History and nature converge here to create an absorbing visitor experience. In addition to historic structures, archeological sites, and cultural landscapes, the park provides habitat for a wide variety of plants, birds, and other wildlife. Please enjoy your visit and help us protect the park for future generations.



17TH NY INF REGIMENT



THE 17TH NEW YORK (?)

WHILE THE EXACT REGIMENTAL PROVENANCE FOR THIS FLAG IS NOT FULLY KNOWN,
THIS FLAG, IN THE COLLECTION OF THE MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK,
FLEW WITH A UNIT IN BRIG. GEN. DAN BUTTERFIELD'S DIVISION
AT THE DEEP CUT ON AUGUST 30, 1862.

AFTER THE WAR,
BUTTERFIELD GAVE THIS FLAG TO PRIVATE WILLIAM W. RYDER,
CO. F, 17TH N.Y. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.



1st LA INF REGIMENT LA BRIGADE, JACKSONS DIV



SECOND BATTLE of BULL RUN V1

Showing Position of both ARMIES
At 7 P.M. 30th Aug
1862.

Copy of official map by U.S. Engineers of
Maj. Genl John Pope.

NOTE.

The whole Union
Army recrossed Bull Run
at 8 P.M. to midnight of
Aug. and took up
position at Centerville. Reno's Corps
during the line of Cub Run
picked front line along
Bull Run.

Reference.

- Union Forces
- do
- 4-5
- 6-7



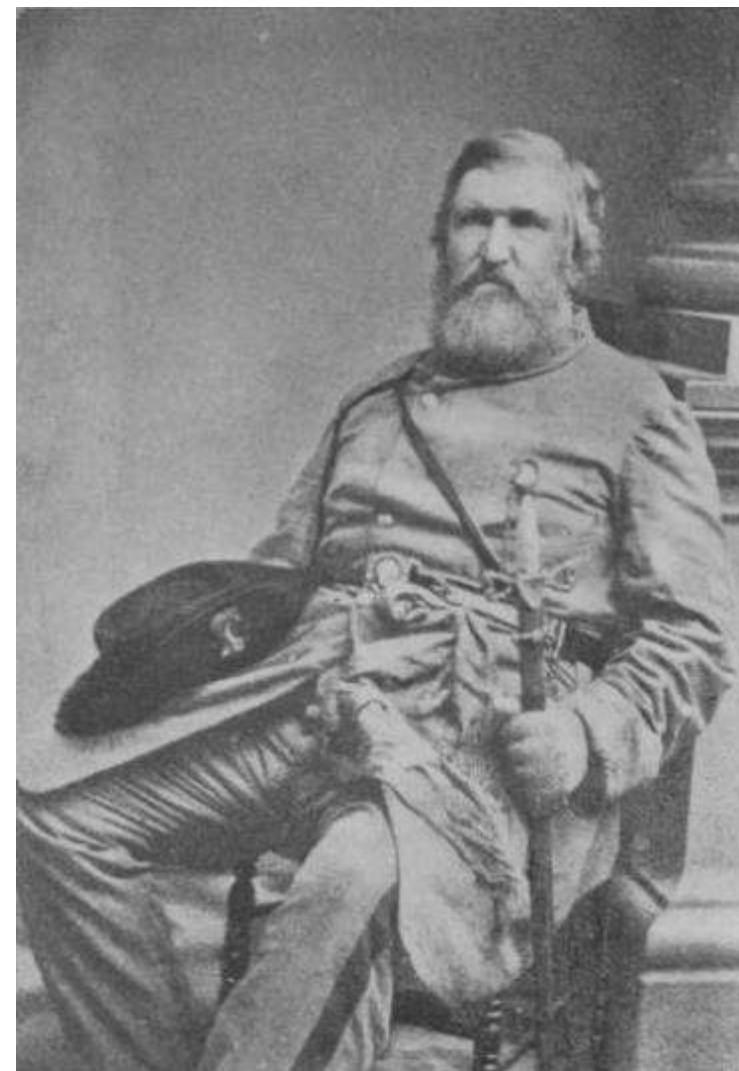
LONGSTREET



17th SC INF REGIMENT EVANS SEP BRIGADE



- Col John Hugh Means
64th Governor of South Carolina
December 16, 1850 – December 1, 1852
- As a part of Longstreet's corps, the 17th Regiment arrived at 11 a.m. on August 29, 1862, to repulse an attack by Pope on the Confederates' right flank. After stopping the Union forces, the Confederates counterattacked on the 30th, and Means died as a result of injuries on September 1.





AUG 30, 1862
CHINN RIDGE
7TH VA INF
COL. PATTON
GEN KEMPER'S
DIV
LONGSTREET

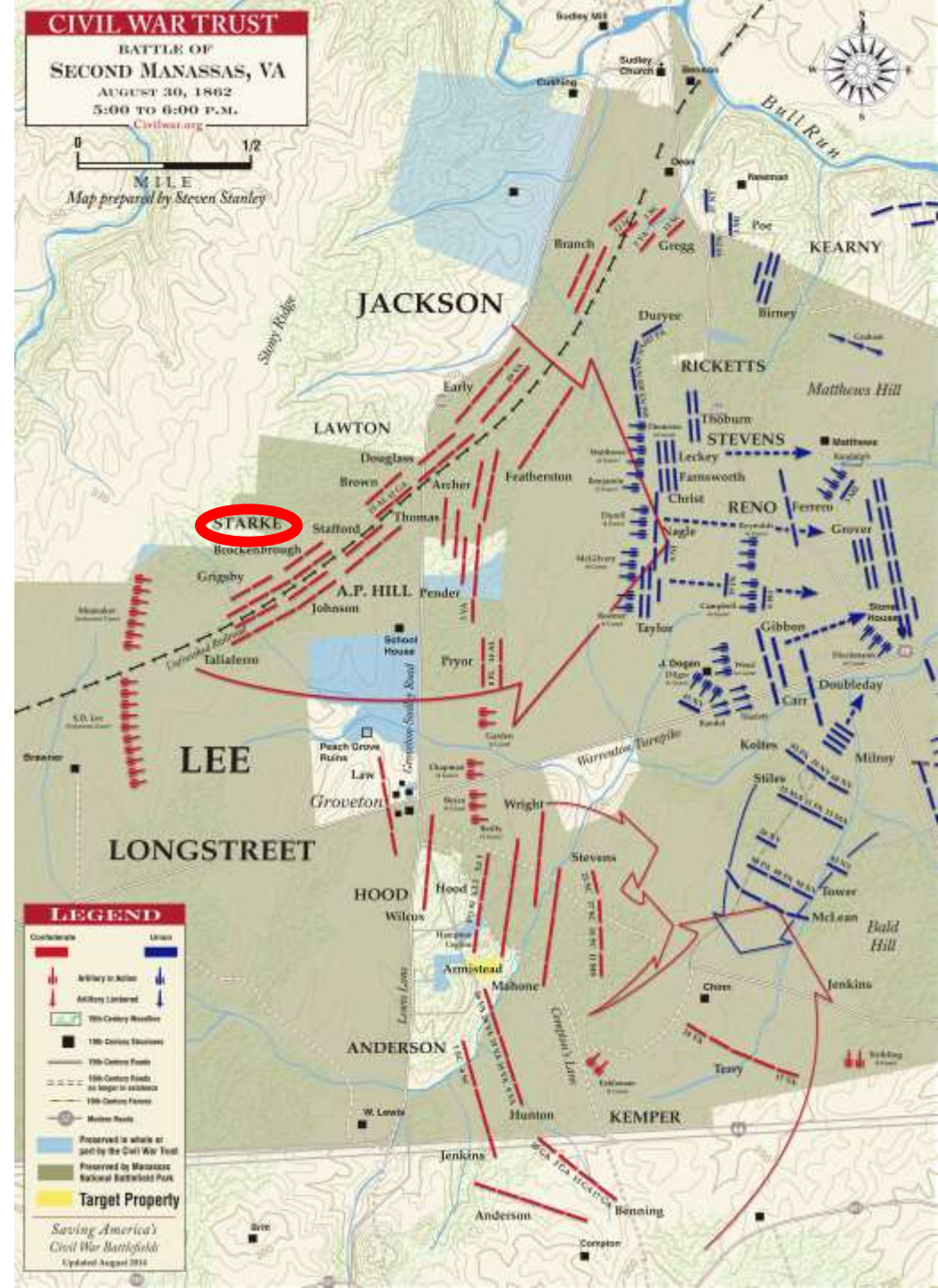




AUG 30, 1862
LEE SPRINGS
TRAP WITH
LONGSTREET

FAILS BY
90 MINUTES

POPE RETREATS





2ND MANASSAS KEMPER'S DIVISION



Kemper's Division BG James L. Kemper	Kemper's Brigade Col Montgomery D. Corse (w) Col William R. Terry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•1st Virginia: Ltc Frederick G. Skinner (w)•7th Virginia: Col Waller T. Patton (w)•11th Virginia: Maj Adam Clement•17th Virginia: Ltc Morton Marye (w), Maj Arthur Herbert•24th Virginia: Col William R. Terry
	Jenkins' Brigade BG Micah Jenkins (w) Col Joseph Walker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•1st South Carolina: Col Thomas J. Glover (k)•2nd South Carolina (Rifles)•5th South Carolina•6th South Carolina•4th South Carolina Battalion•Palmetto Sharpshooters: Col Joseph Walker
	Pickett's Brigade Col Eppa Hunton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•8th Virginia: Ltc Norborne Berkeley•18th Virginia: Maj George G. Cabell•19th Virginia: Col John B. Strange•28th Virginia: Col Robert C. Allen•56th Virginia: Col William D. Stuart



JACOB T.
HELMS
CO A, 1ST SGT
24TH VA REGT
KEMPER'S BDE
PICKETT'S DIV
LONGSTREET'S
CORPS

DR JONES DIV
ALSO

William Shelor, the second son of Daniel Shelor, married Mary Goodson, the daughter of Thomas Goodson, Sr. and Sarah Riddle. William and Mary, also recorded as Margaret, were married on September 6, 1803, in Montgomery County, Virginia. William was a farmer, and Coroner of the Floyd Court for a term. He witnessed Richard Beckett's will in 1803.

William and Margaret had six known children: Sarah "Sallie", Rhoda, Mary "Polly", Elizabeth, Thomas Goodson, and George B. Margaret Goodson Shelor died on July 13, 1845, and William died soon after, on March 16, 1847. His will was probated in Floyd County in April of 1847.

Sarah, or Sallie, Shelor was born November 17, 1806, in Montgomery County, Virginia. She married Major Howard on November 5, 1822, also in Montgomery County. He was the son of Peter Howard and Sarah Strickland Howard. Peter Howard immigrated from Yorkshire, England, fought in the American Revolution, and was a pastor. His wife, Sarah Strickland Howard, was probably from Amherst County, Virginia. They are both buried in Pine Creek Cemetery. Several of Peter and Sarah's children married into the Shelor family, or into allied families.

Major Howard was a prominent citizen of early Floyd County. He was a pastor at Pine Creek Church, held several public offices in the county, and operated the mill built by Christopher Bower in Little River Township. He was also the trustee of Jacksonville Academy. Sarah died on August 14, 1823, and left one daughter, Sarah Amanda "Sallie" Howard. Major Howard married Caroline Amanda Latham after Sarah's death. He died on July 26, 1869. He and Sarah Shelor Howard are buried in Pine Creek Cemetery.

Sarah Amanda Howard married Madison S. "Mat" Helms on November 12, 1842, in Floyd County, Virginia. He was the son of Jacob Helms, a farmer and member of the Virginia Legislature, and Elizabeth Smith Helms. Sarah and Mat lived near Little River and had six children.

Jacob Tazewell Helms, a son of Sarah and Mat Helms, was a member of the First Volunteer Company from Floyd County, Company A, 24th Division. He belonged to Pickett's Division, 24th Virginia Infantry, General Longstreet's Corps. He was wounded in the First Battle of Manassas in the right leg where a piece of shell struck him and he was shot through the left leg. On the 16th day of May 1864, he lost his right arm, in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, below Richmond, on the James River. He received his retirement papers at Christiansburg, Virginia, Autumn, 1864. He died at Abington, Virginia, October 10, 1930, age 86 1/2 years.²

Rhoda Shelor married Phillip Epperly on June 17, 1827, in Carroll County, Virginia. John Cook performed the marriage. Phillip Epperly was probably the son of Jacob Epperly and his wife, Catherine. The Epperly name is thought to have been originally Eberle, and German in origin. Rhoda and Phillip had four children, Ellie R., William, Margaret, and Roda E. Nothing is known at present about the descendants of these children.

Mary "Polly" Shelor was born about 1810 and died on April 8, 1837. She married John Goodson, the grandson of Margaret Goodson Shelor's half-brother, Thomas Goodson. John and Polly married on October 20, 1828, in Montgomery County, Virginia. They had two children,



24TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY



Company	Nickname	Recruited at	First (then later) Commanding Officer
A	Floyd Riflemen	Floyd County	Dr. Calohill M. Stigleman John W. Shelton

The 24th Virginia participated in the Army of Northern Virginia's campaigns from the Peninsula Campaign to Gettysburg.

(except when it was detached to Siege of Suffolk under Gen. Longstreet)

It was involved in the Drewry's Bluff (May 1862),

Plymouth (in Washington, North Carolina in April 1864),

Petersburg siege north of the James River (June 1864-March 1865), and the final Appomattox operations.

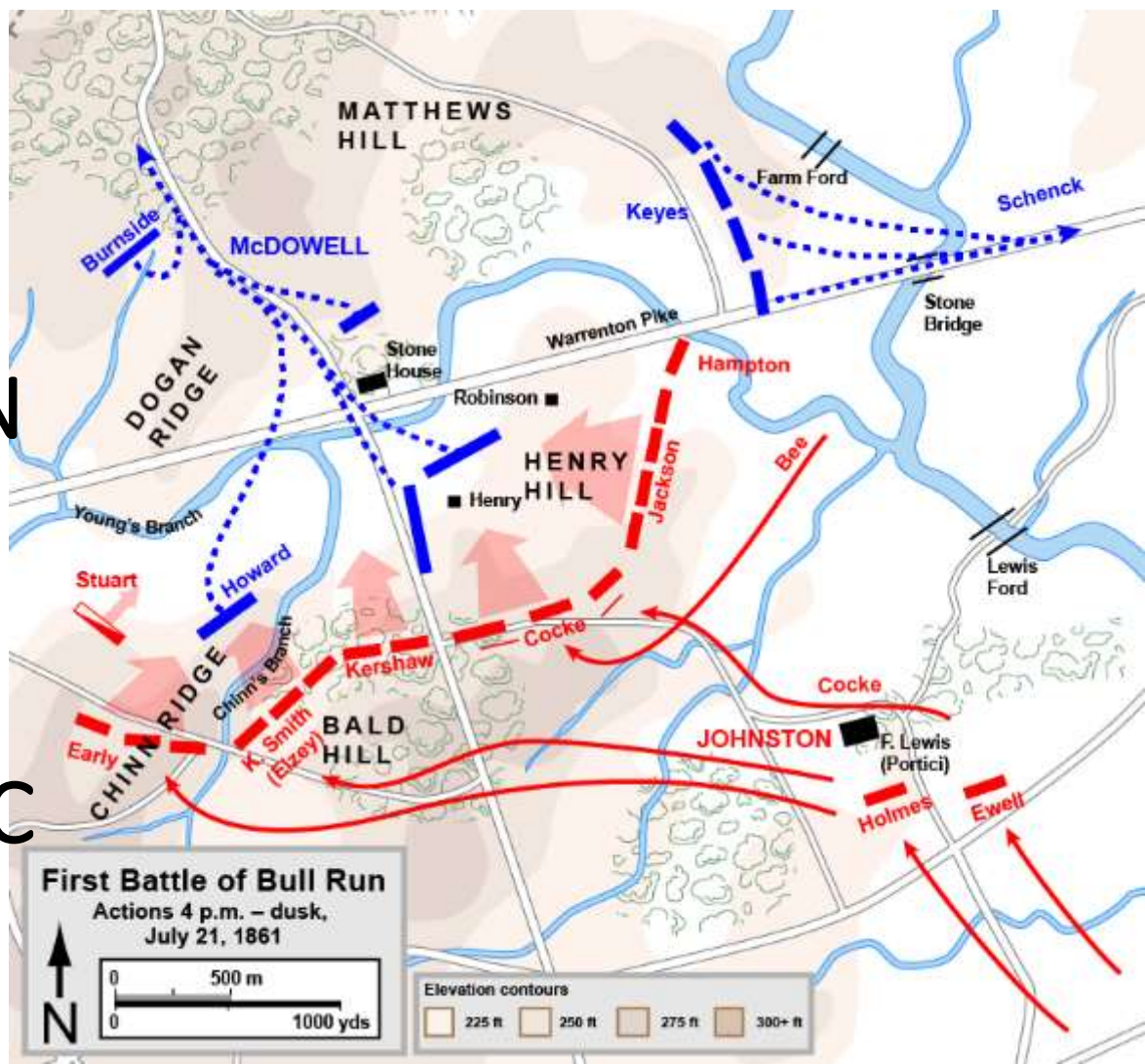
[First Battle of Manassas](#), [Peninsula Campaign](#), [Seven Days' Battles](#), [Second Battle of Bull Run](#), [Battle of Antietam](#), [Battle of Fredericksburg](#), [Siege of Suffolk](#), [Battle of Gettysburg](#), [Battle of Cold Harbor](#), [Siege of Petersburg](#), [Battle of Five Forks](#), [Battle of Sailor's Creek](#), [Battle of Williamsburg](#), [Appomattox Campaign](#)



1ST BULL RUN
JULY 21, 1861

24TH VA - HAIRSTON
EARLY'S BDE

BEAUREGARD
ARMY OF POTOMAC





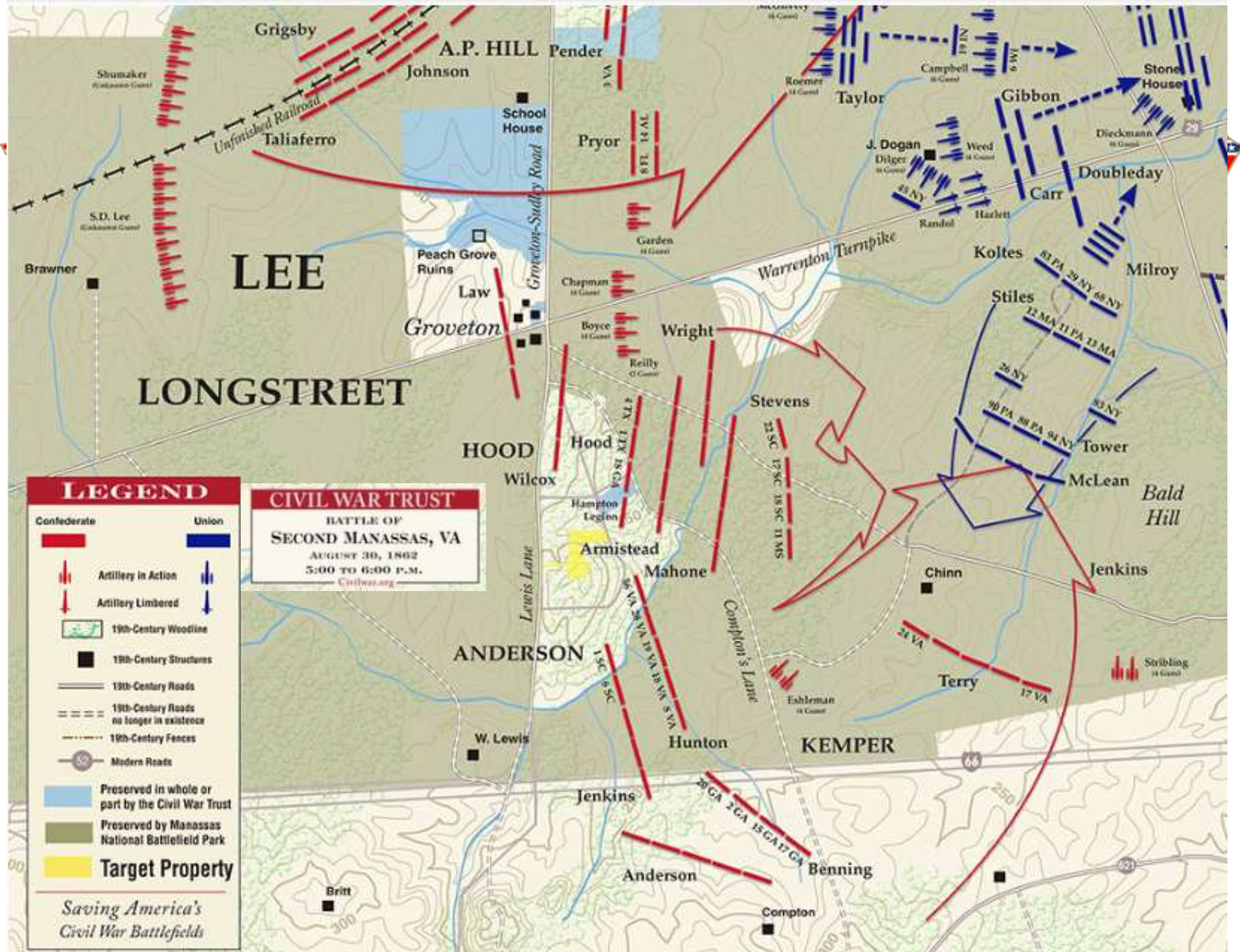
2ND BULL RUN
AUG 30, 1862

24TH VA - TERRY
KEMPER/CORSE BDE

KEMPER DIV

LONGSTREET CORPS

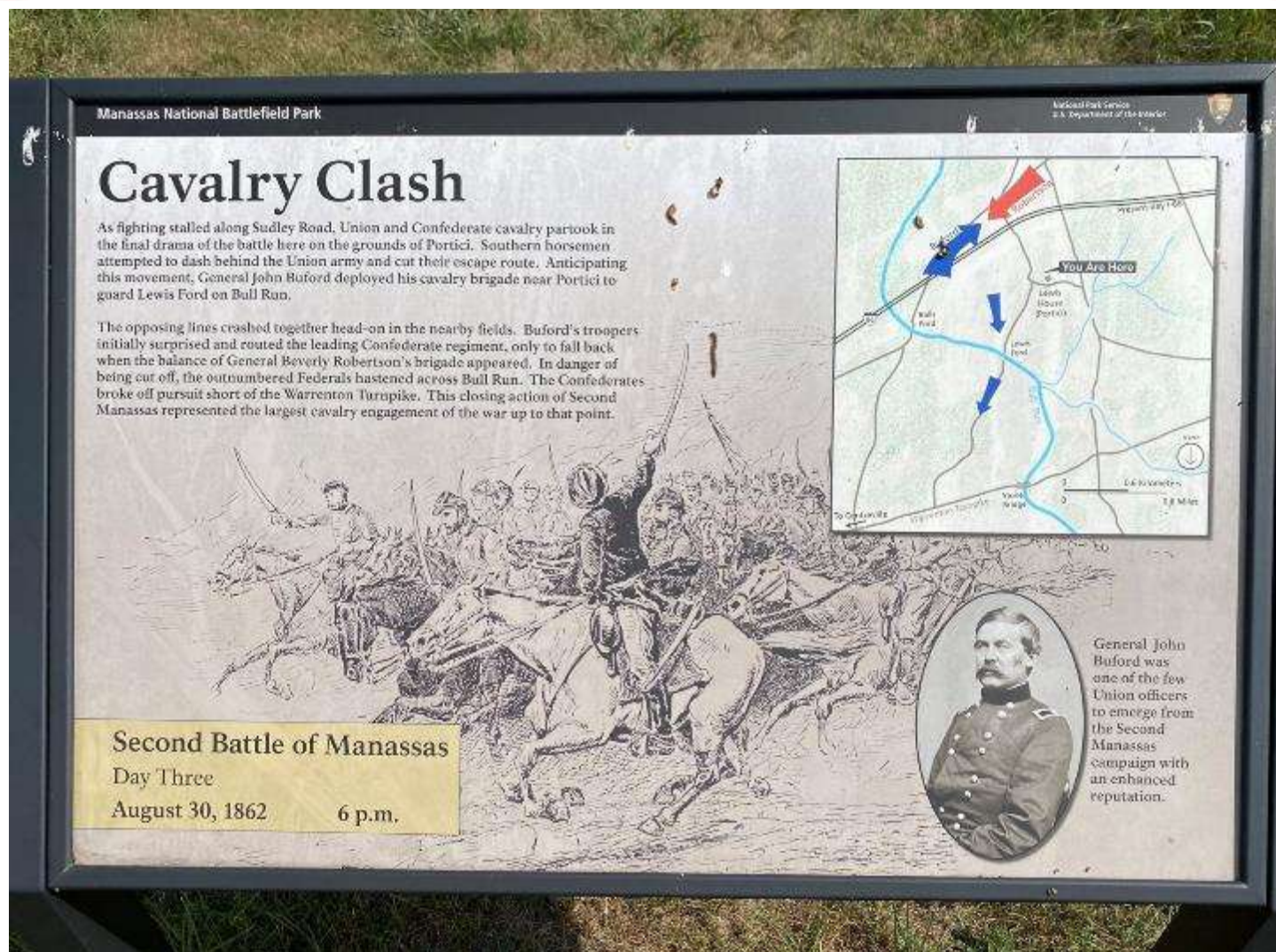






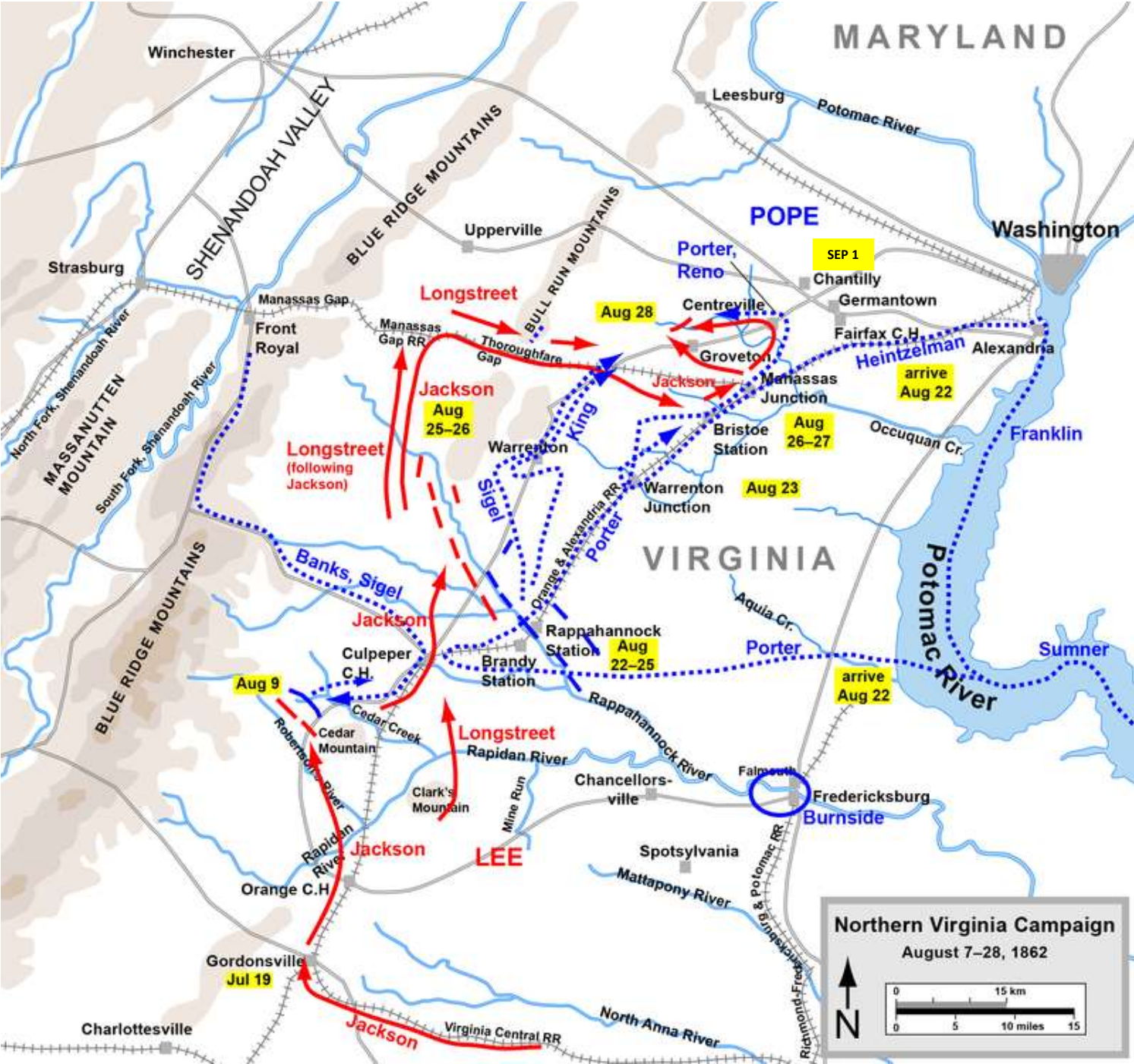
AUG 30, 1862 - - 6:00 PM

SOUTH CAVALRY NOT SUCCEED





RECAP





CHANTILLY SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1862



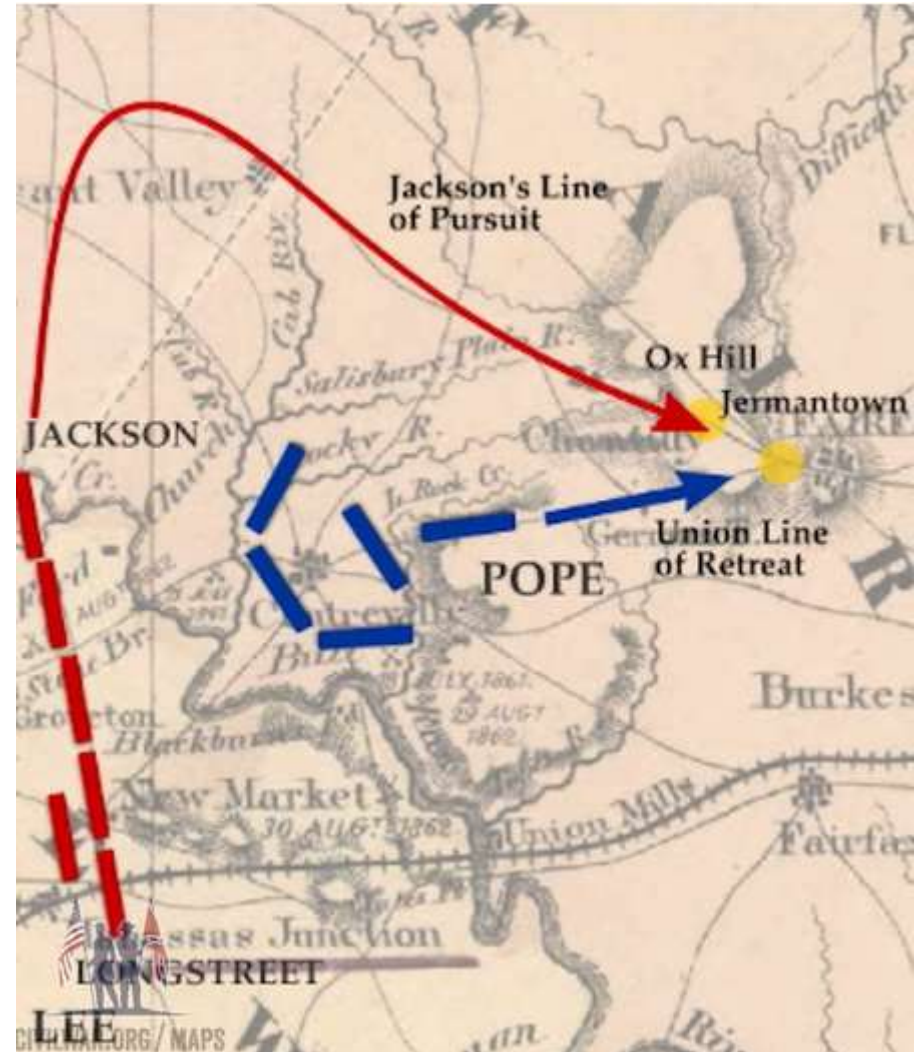


SEP 1, 1862
CHANTILLY



LEE TRIES
ONE MORE TIME
WITH JACKSON

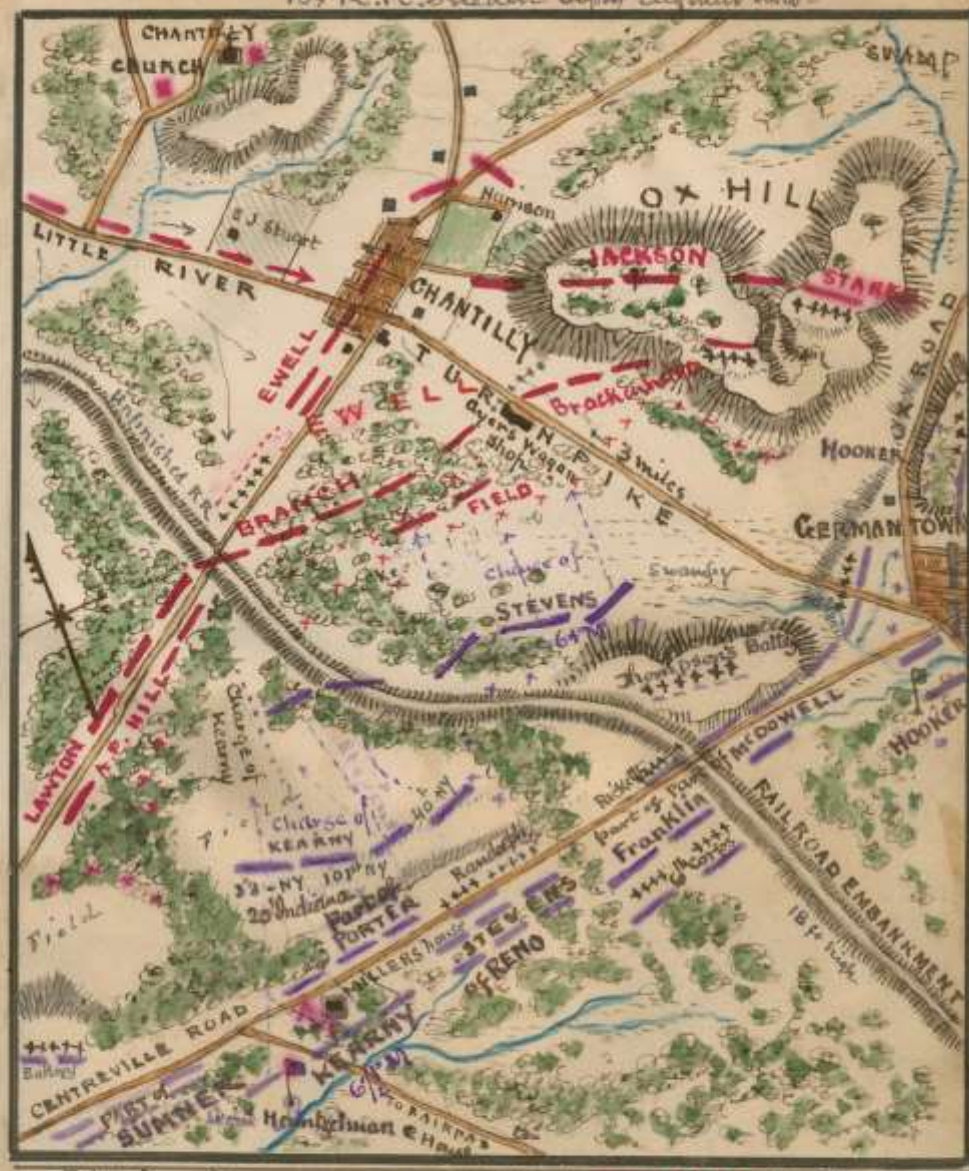
POPE GETS MORE
REINFORCEMENTS
WITHDRAWS





Copy of Official Map made for Gen. Heintzelman USA

For R. H. Sweden, Senior Engineer USA

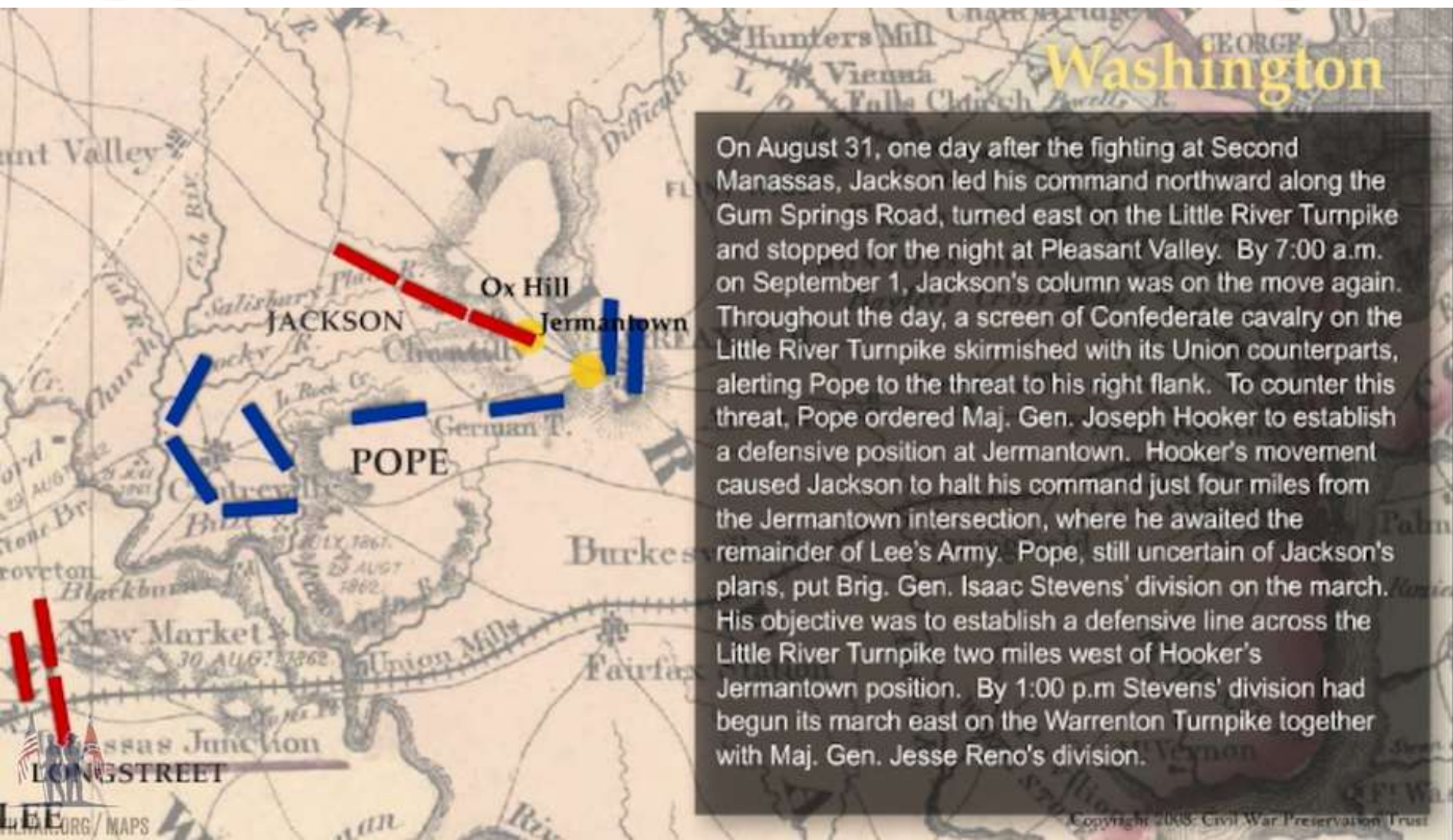


Union Army ———— Rebels ———— Artillery +++++
Skirmishes

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF CHANTILLY, Virginia.
September 1st, 1862. 5:49 P.M.



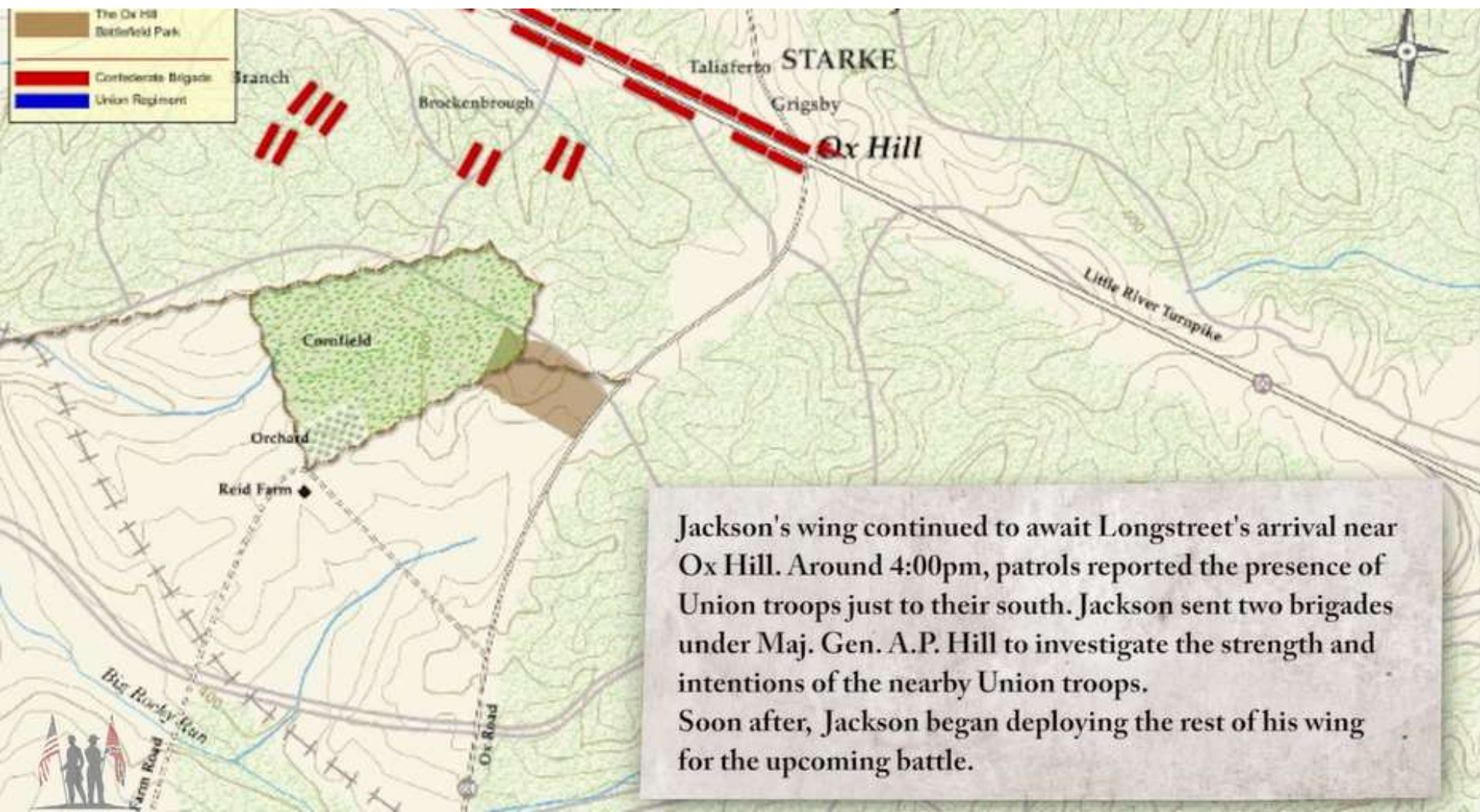
CHANTILLY SEPTEMBER 1ST



On August 31, one day after the fighting at Second Manassas, Jackson led his command northward along the Gum Springs Road, turned east on the Little River Turnpike and stopped for the night at Pleasant Valley. By 7:00 a.m. on September 1, Jackson's column was on the move again. Throughout the day, a screen of Confederate cavalry on the Little River Turnpike skirmished with its Union counterparts, alerting Pope to the threat to his right flank. To counter this threat, Pope ordered Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker to establish a defensive position at Germantown. Hooker's movement caused Jackson to halt his command just four miles from the Germantown intersection, where he awaited the remainder of Lee's Army. Pope, still uncertain of Jackson's plans, put Brig. Gen. Isaac Stevens' division on the march. His objective was to establish a defensive line across the Little River Turnpike two miles west of Hooker's Germantown position. By 1:00 p.m. Stevens' division had begun its march east on the Warrenton Turnpike together with Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno's division.

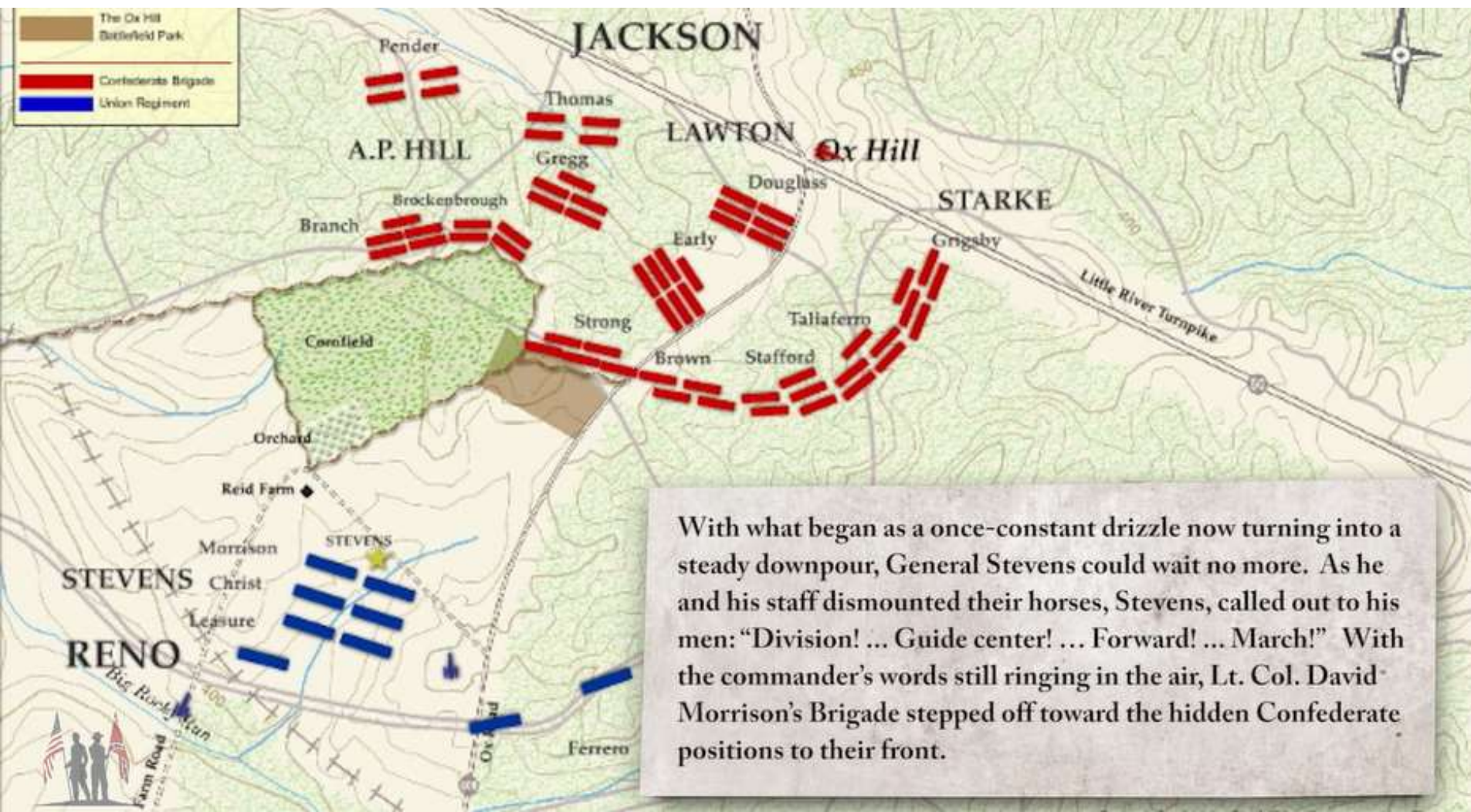


CHANTILLY SEPTEMBER 1ST



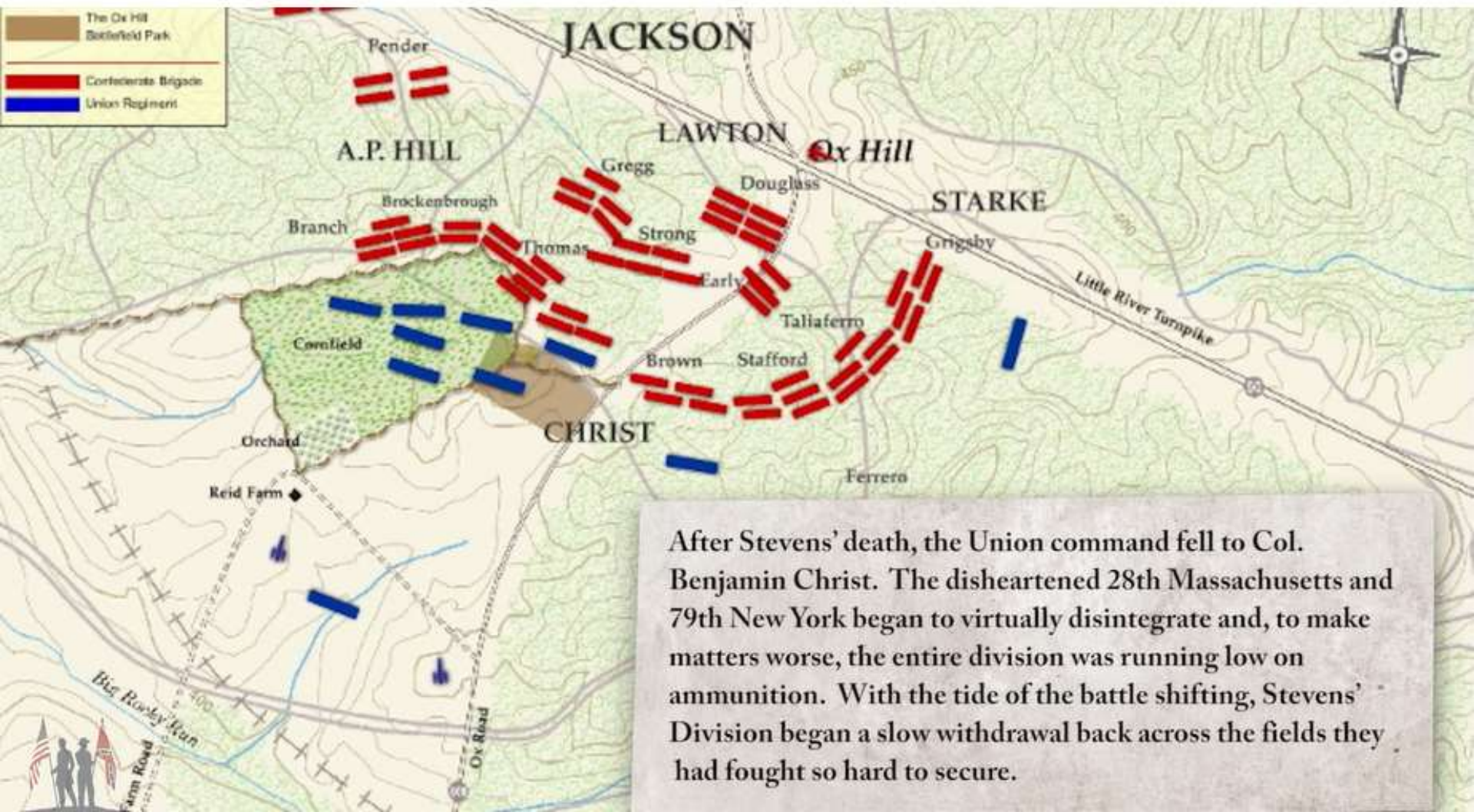


CHANTILLY SEPTEMBER 1ST





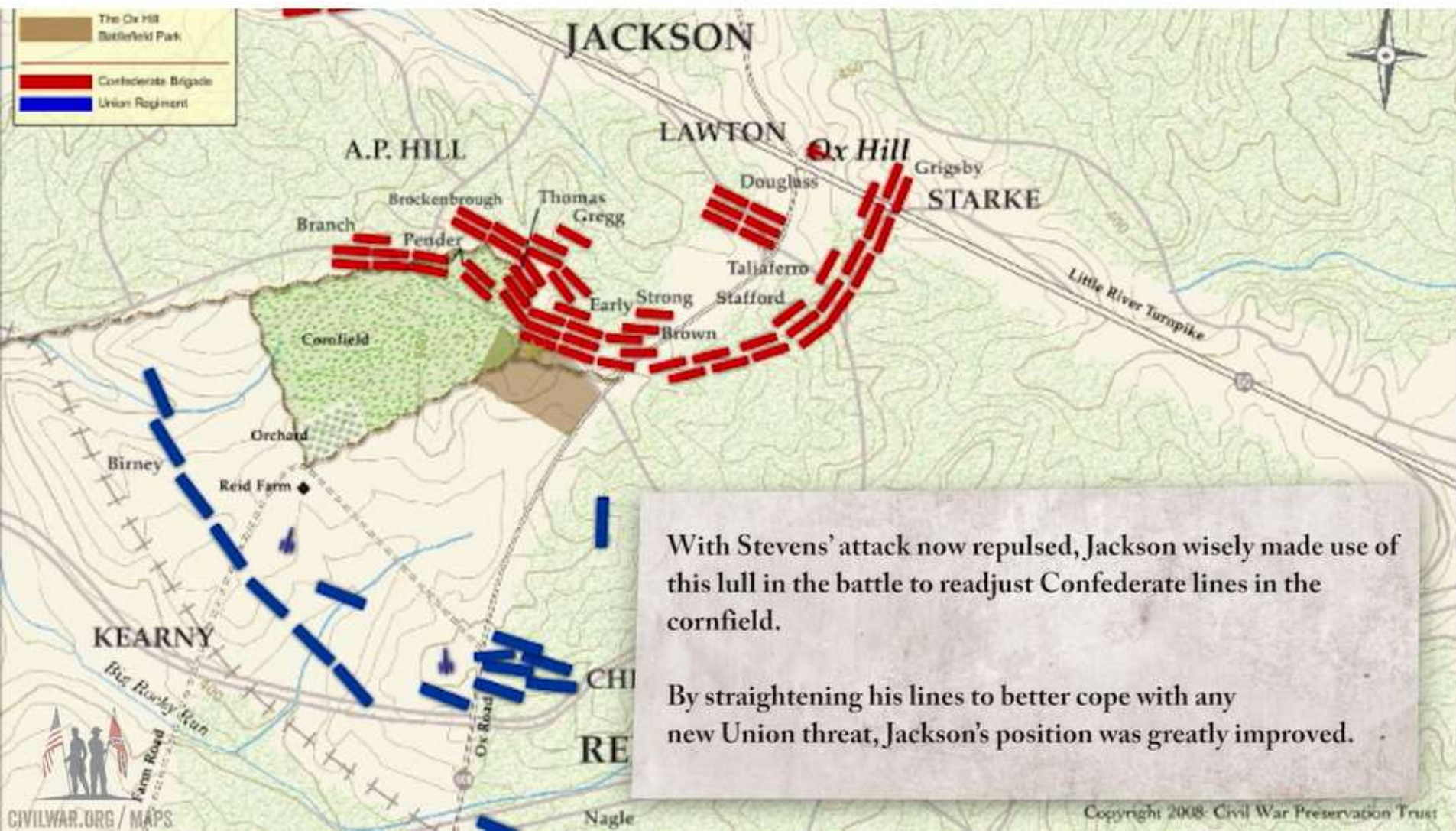
CHANTILLY SEPTEMBER 1ST



After Stevens' death, the Union command fell to Col. Benjamin Christ. The disheartened 28th Massachusetts and 79th New York began to virtually disintegrate and, to make matters worse, the entire division was running low on ammunition. With the tide of the battle shifting, Stevens' Division began a slow withdrawal back across the fields they had fought so hard to secure.

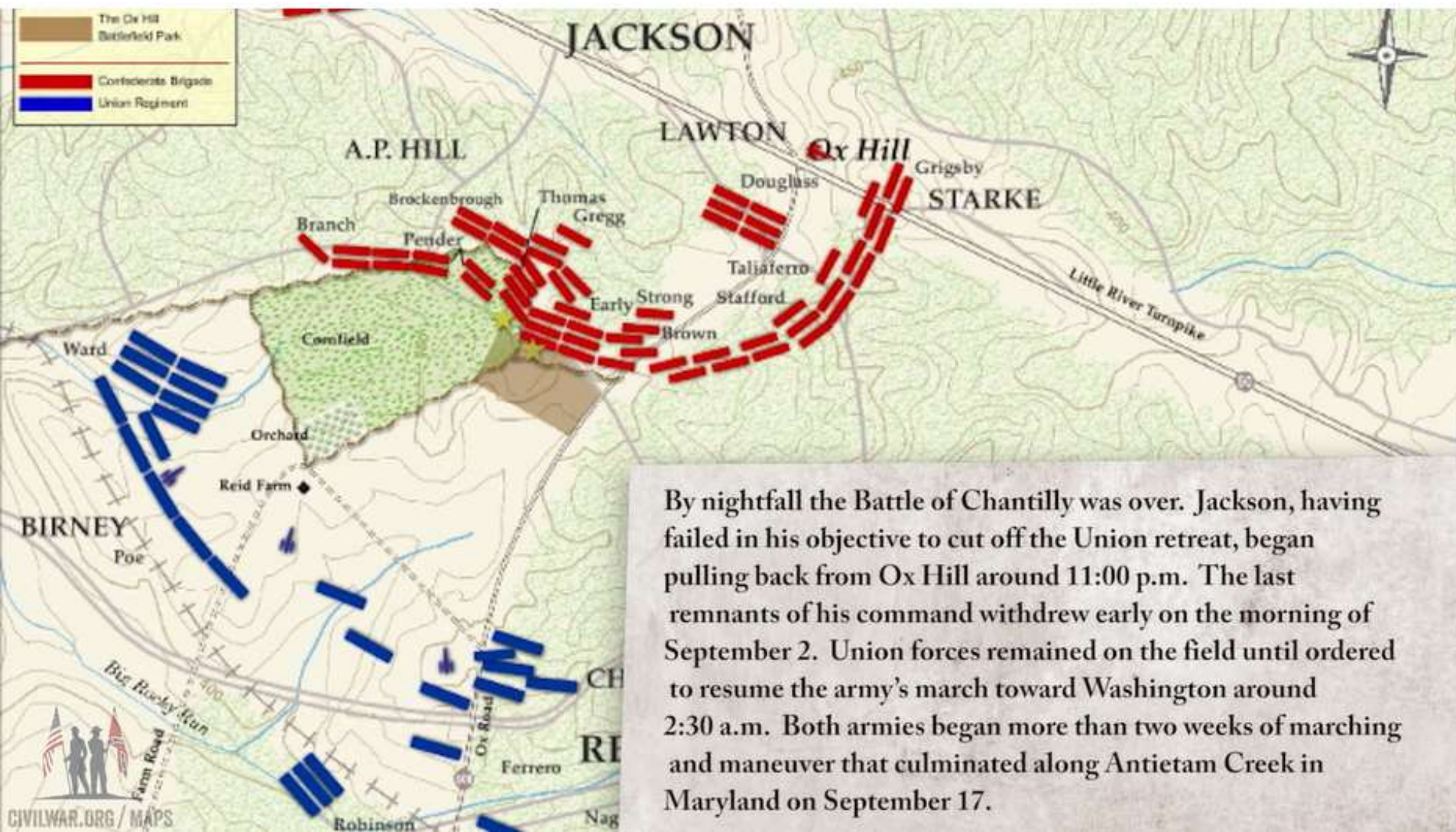


CHANTILLY SEPTEMBER 1ST





CHANTILLY SEPTEMBER 1ST



By nightfall the Battle of Chantilly was over. Jackson, having failed in his objective to cut off the Union retreat, began pulling back from Ox Hill around 11:00 p.m. The last remnants of his command withdrew early on the morning of September 2. Union forces remained on the field until ordered to resume the army's march toward Washington around 2:30 a.m. Both armies began more than two weeks of marching and maneuver that culminated along Antietam Creek in Maryland on September 17.



STRATEGIC SITUATION REVIEW FALL 1862

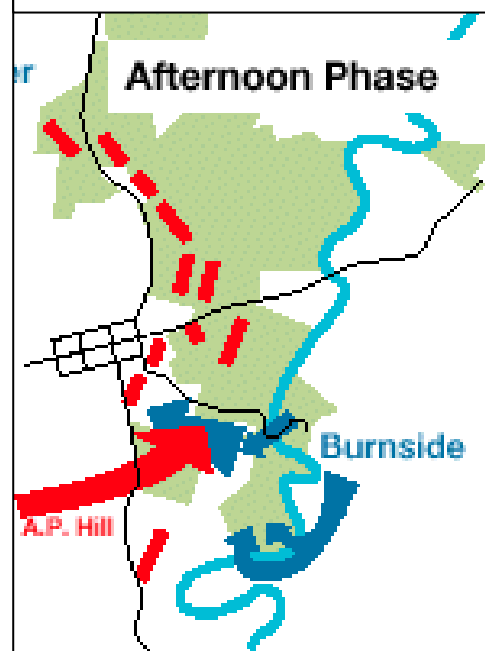
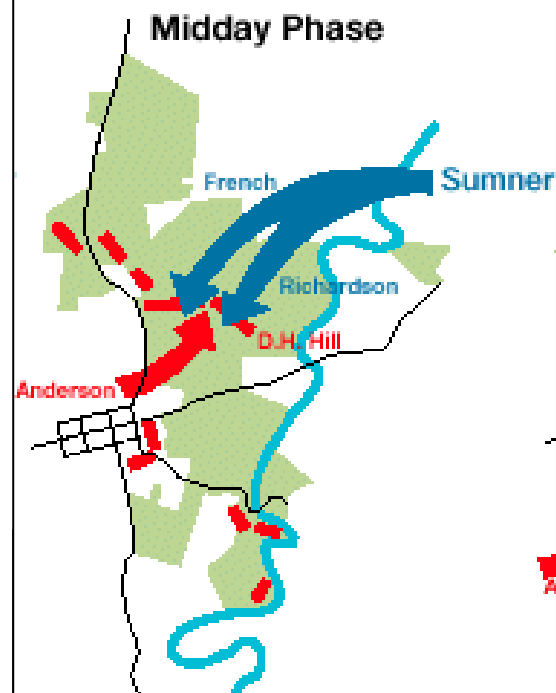
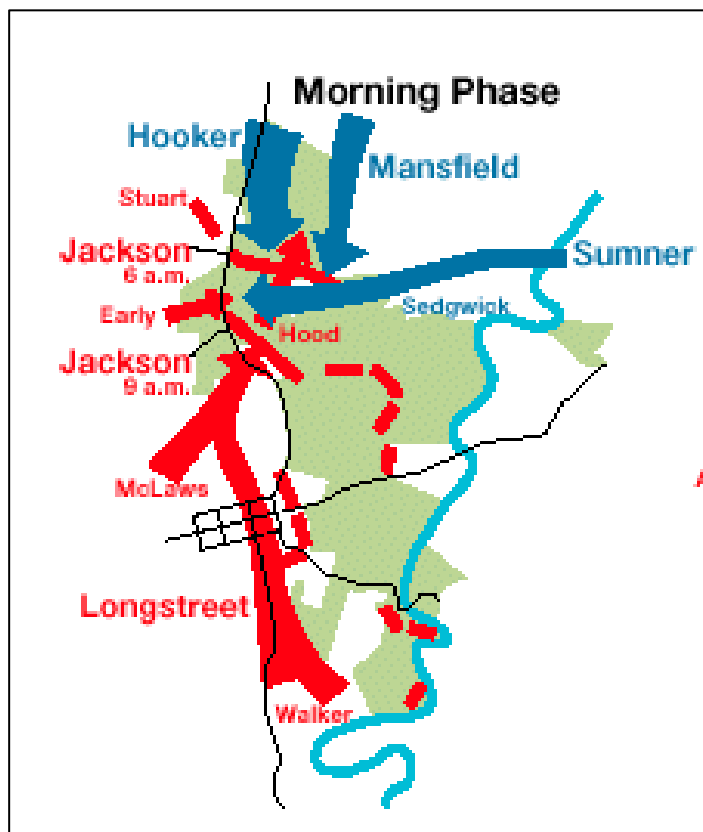


- NEED TO INFLUENCE NOV 1862 MID YEAR ELECTIONS
– PRO PEACE
- NEED TO INFLUENCE BRITISH OCTOBER VOTE TO
RECOGNIZE THE CSA
- MUST TREATEN WASHINGTON
- MUST TAKE WAR AWAY FROM RICHMOND
- MUST TAKE WAR TO NORTH – MARYLAND AND
PENNSYLVANIA
- MUST GET SOUTHERN CROPS IN WITHOUT
INTERFERENCE
- MUST USE FOODSTUFFS AND SUPPLIES IN NORTH



SEP 17, 1862 ANTIETAM

LOST MORE
IN
1
DAY
THAN
2ND
MANASSAS
LOST IN 3





SALUTE OF HONOR



JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

The Passing of the Armies, pp. 260–61

The momentous meaning of this occasion impressed me deeply. I resolved to mark it by some token of recognition, which could be no other than a salute of arms. Well aware of the responsibility assumed, and of the criticisms that would follow, as the sequel proved, nothing of that kind could move me in the least. **The act could be defended, if needful, by the suggestion that such a salute was not to the cause for which the flag of the Confederacy stood, but to its going down before the flag of the Union.** My main reason, however, was one for which I sought no authority nor asked forgiveness. Before us in proud humiliation stood the embodiment of manhood: men whom neither toils and sufferings, nor the fact of death, nor disaster, nor hopelessness could bend from their resolve; **standing before us now, thin, worn, and famished, but erect, and with eyes looking level into ours, waking memories that bound us together as no other bond;**—was not such manhood to be welcomed back into a Union so tested and assured? Instructions had been given; and when the head of each division column comes opposite our group, our bugle sounds the signal and instantly **our whole line from right to left, regiment by regiment in succession, gives the soldier's salutation, from the "order arms" to the old "carry"—the marching salute.** Gordon at the head of the column, riding with heavy spirit and downcast face, catches the sound of shifting arms, looks up, and, taking the meaning, wheels superbly, making with himself and his horse one uplifted figure, with profound salutation as he drops the point of his sword to the boot toe; **then facing to his own command, gives word for his successive brigades to pass us with the same position of the manual,—honor answering honor.** **On our part not a sound of trumpet more, nor roll of drum; not a cheer, nor word nor whisper of vain-glorying, nor motion of man standing again at the order, but an awed stillness rather, and breath-holding, as if it were the passing of the dead!**

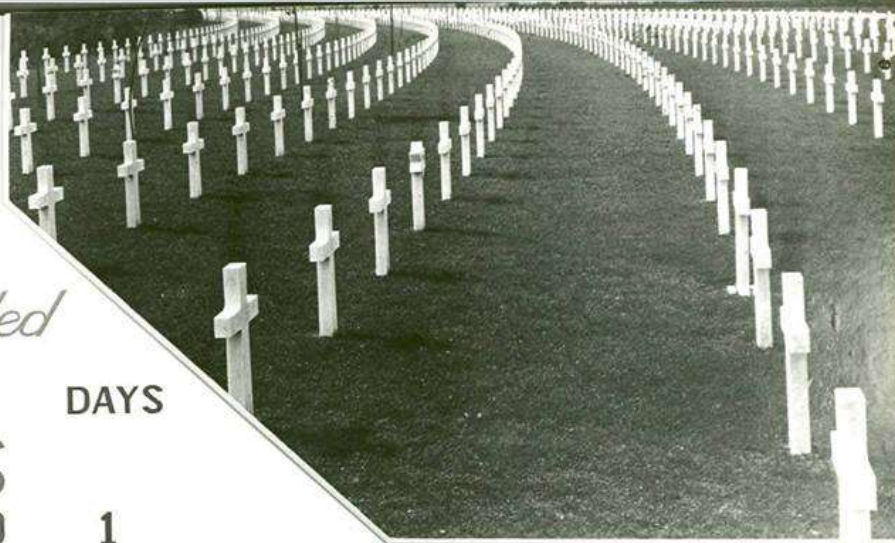


RESULTS



LOSSES

*Americans
Killed or Wounded*



1st MANASSAS

3,510 1

TARAWA

3,178 4

19,307 3

2nd MANASSAS

20,328 36

IWO JIMA

32,726 1

Antietam

51,112 3

Gettysburg

47,424 58,220 13 yr Vietnam

6,106 Iraq 2,316 Afg 13 yr



CIVIL WAR PERSPECTIVE




The Civil War was big and costly. Nearly as many American lives were lost during the Civil War as in all other wars *combined*. Of the 4,137,000 under arms in both armies, 622,000 died.

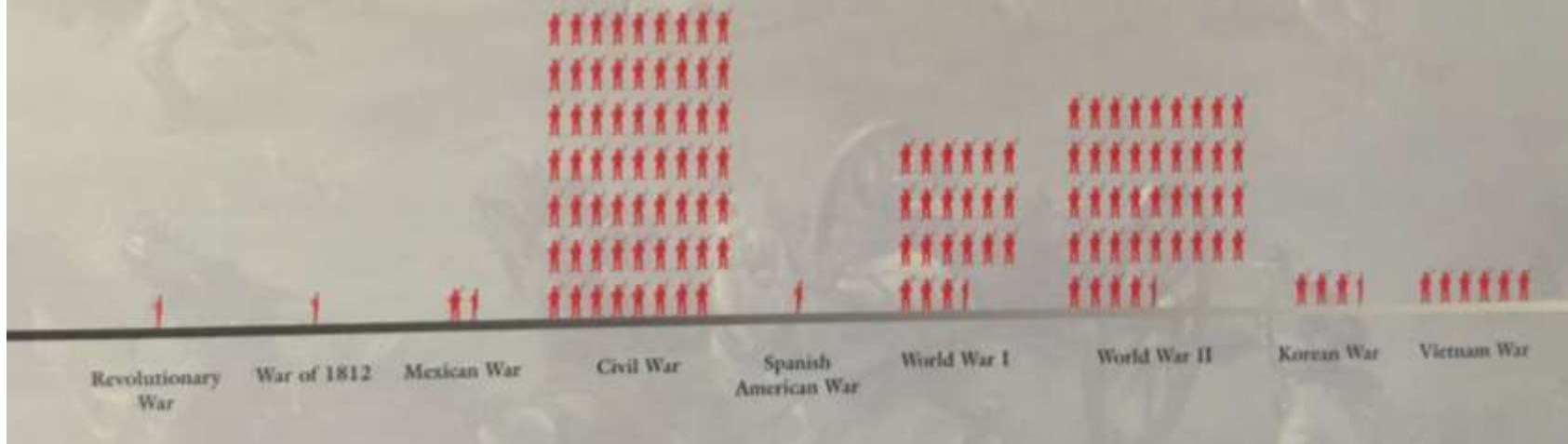
The chart below illustrates the numbers of American soldiers who died in each war.

American deaths:

Civil War – 622,000

All other wars – 638,000

 = 10,000 deaths





MASONIC DEMOGRAPHICS



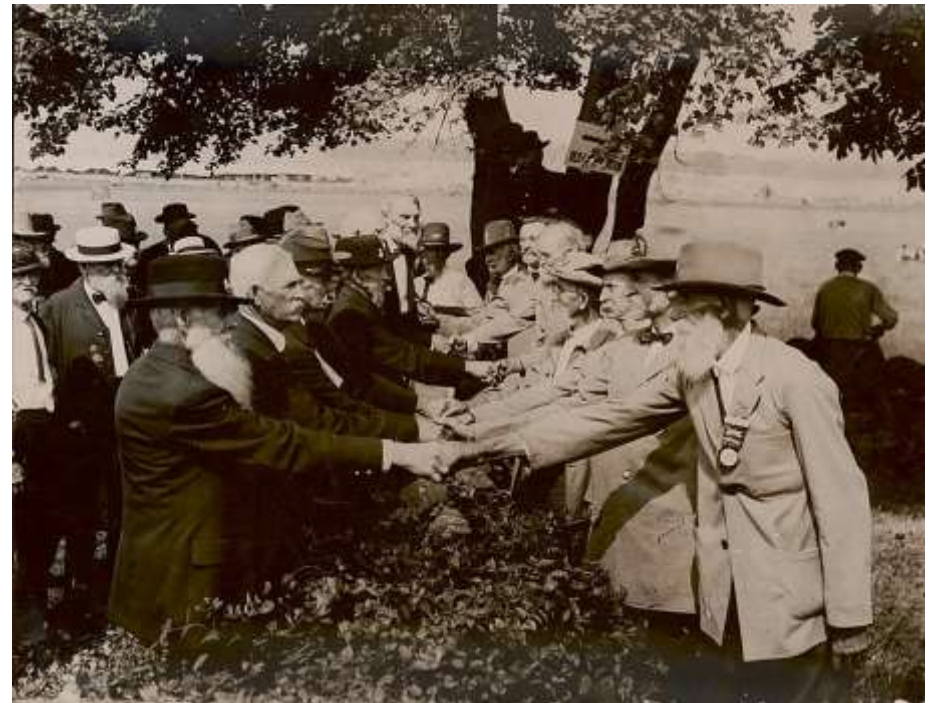
- 33,000,000 people in US
- 3,200,000 – 4,500,000 Served in Civil War
- 500,000 Masons in Civil War
- 160,000 at Gettysburg
- 11% in country Masons = 17,930 at Gettysburg
- 51,000 casualties = 5,610 at Gettysburg

- 620,000 KIA = 68,200 Masons

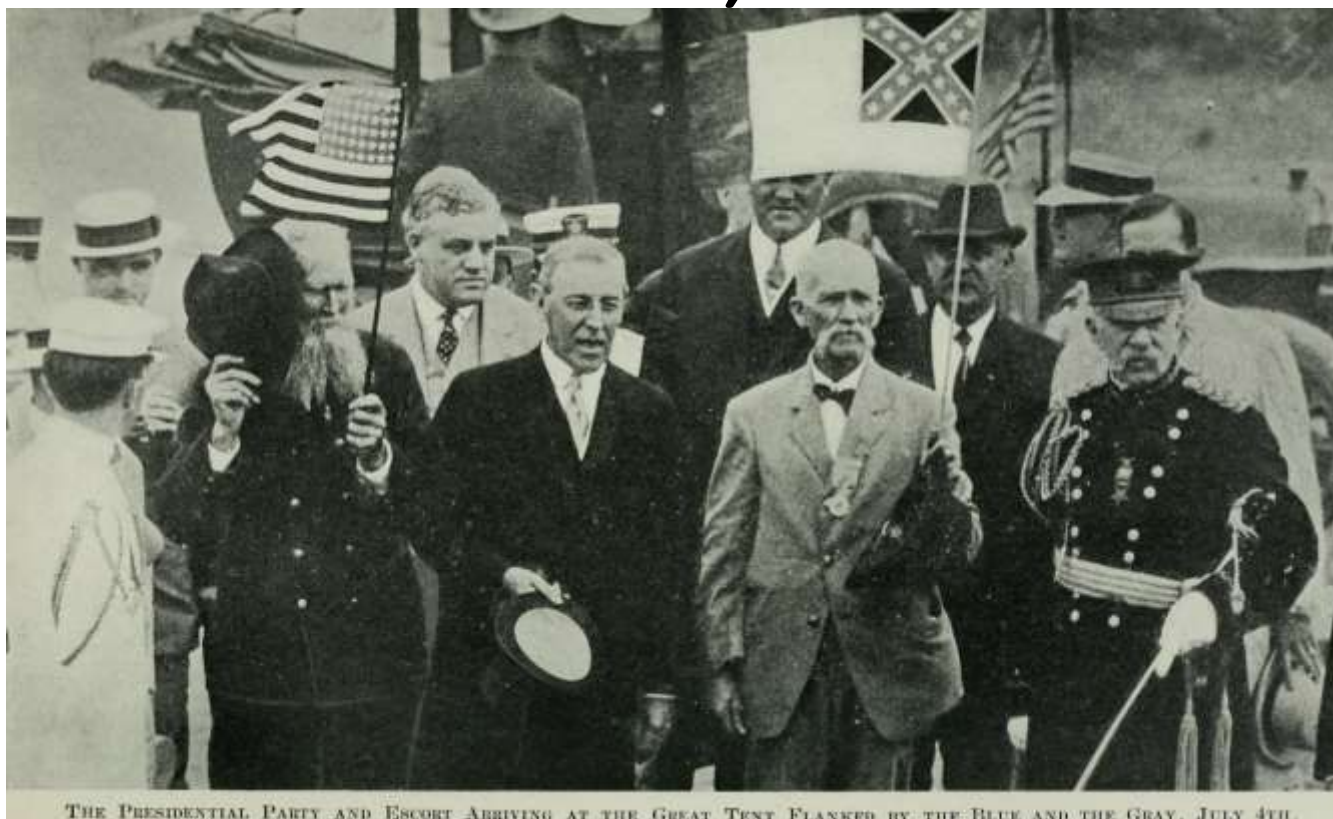
There are 31,965 Masons in Virginia as of 12/31/19



50 YEAR REUNION GETTYSBURG JULY 4TH , 1913



PRESIDENT WILSON 50 YEAR REUNION JULY 4TH, 1913



THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AND ESCORT ARRIVING AT THE GREAT TENT FLANKED BY THE BLUE AND THE GRAY, JULY 4TH.

President Woodrow Wilson's July 4 reunion address summarized the spirit:

"We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather, our battles long past, the quarrel forgotten—except that we shall not forget the splendid valor."

