



The Signal Flag

BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Campaign # 23

Skirmish # 7

March 2010

From the Rear Ranks:

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE - "The Civil War Bookshelf: 50 Must-Read Books About the War Between the States," by Robert Wooster, Citadel Press, 2001.

From the Round Table Sutler: Part One - HOW MANY HAVE YOU READ?

"Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era," James M. McPherson.

"A Stillness as Appomattox," Bruce Catton.

"Why the North Won the Civil War," edited by David Herbert Donald.

"Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command," Douglas Southall Freeman.

"The Confederate War," Gary W. Gallagher.

"Lincoln," David Herbert Donald.

"For Cause and Comrades: Why Men Fought in the Civil War," James M. McPherson.

"Lincoln and His Generals," T. Harry Williams.

"Robert E. Lee: A Biography," Emory M. Thomas.

"The Killer Angels," Michael Shaara.

"The Era of Reconstruction, 1865 – 1877," Kenneth M. Stampp.

"The Impending Crisis, 1848 – 1861," David M. Potter.

"A People's Contest: The Union and the Civil War, 1861 – 1865," Phillip Shaw Paludan.

"Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam," Stephen W. Sears.

"Mothers of Invention: Women of the Slaveholding South in the American Civil War," Drew Gilpin Faust.

I remain your most obedient servant.

Robert Paul Sprague

~ Officers ~

President: John Walls
Vice President: Chip Crowe
Secretary: Ted Pawlik
Treasurer: Dave Walter

~ Committee Members ~

Preservation: Bob Sprague, John Walls

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Vince Carosella

Speakers: Roger Arthur

Trips: Greg Buss

Credentials: Vacant

Greeter:

Publicity: Bill Stiman

Historians: Bill Sitman and Bob Sprague

Social Dir: Flo Williams

~Members at Large ~

David Hoffritz, James Lawler, Lynne Fulton

~ Official Sutler ~

Bob Sprague: Books / Periodicals
610-644-0353

~ Annual Membership ~

Individual \$25.00; Family \$40.00; Student \$15.00
(Full time student up to age 23)

? Questions ? Contact:

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Unsolicited articles from our members are welcome.
Please contact Lynne!

**We are wheelchair assessable*

What is the BVCWRT all about???

We were founded in 1987. According to our by-laws, "the purpose of the Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table shall be to provide a congenial medium through which persons having a common interest in the events of the American Civil War - its causes and effects, engagements, personages, units, armaments and other things pertaining thereto - may satisfy their interest and broaden individual knowledge through discussion, lectures, field trips and the exchange of books, paper and other data. The purposed is also to consider the preservation and protection of the battlefields, sites, landmarks, relics and collection of the period."

In plain English, we are an organization of diverse people brought together by our common interest in the American Civil War. This interest can range from the casual to the obsessive. We intend to tailor our activities and presentations to appeal to all our members, novice or expert.

Welcome New Members & Reenlistments

The Round Table welcomes our new members since our last meeting. Please welcome them and share your Civil War enthusiasm.

New Members:





Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Come to our next meeting
March 3, 2010

Speaker:

Dave Booz

Topic: “Battle of Antietam”

Time: 7:00 PM

Place: West Chester Borough Hall, Gay Street

Dave Booz is an adjunct professor at Gettysburg College in the Civil War Era Studies Department. He has 36 years experience in education, teaching students in grades 7 through the graduate level. At Gettysburg College he has taught Introduction To The Civil War Era, Gender In The Civil War, Gettysburg In History And Memory, and The American Civil War in the West, which he wrote. He also goes around the country teaching teachers how to teach history and makes frequent presentations on the Civil War. Dave also does battlefield tours at various Civil War sites.

He will speak on **Antietam**, the bloodiest single day in American history occurred on September 17, 1862 at the battle of Antietam. Before the sun set on that day approximately 23,500 Americans had been shot down, killed, wounded or captured. The horror of that day started with the sunrise as Federal forces tried to drive the Confederates back into the Potomac River. They could not do it. Why? What happened in the morning fighting at Antietam? We will try to discover and explain the actions on the Miller farm, in the East and West Woods, on a blood soaked cornfield and around a Dunker church. This presentation will cover that bloody morning and how it has been preserved in history.

Editor Note:

Spring Social - Don't forget that we will be having a Spring Social after the meeting this month so if you signed up to bring in something this is your reminder. We are all looking forward to spending some chatting time with our membership.

Spring Trip – Greg Buss has again planned a wonderful field trip for us to 2nd Manassas on April 10th. The trip will be leaving West Chester approximately 6 AM. Participants are to pack their own lunch to eat in route. The tour will stop for dinner. Those interested are asked to contact Greg Buss at 610-321-1792 or email at grbuss@yahoo.com.

Defensive Positions

“My men have sometimes failed to take a position, but to defend one, never.”

Lieut. General Thomas J Jackson to Col. Heros von Borcke at Fredericksburg, Dec 13, 1862

“My men sometimes fail to drive the enemy from a position, but they always fail to drive us away.”

Lieut. General Thomas J Jackson, after being wounded and driven to rear of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863

**Minutes of the February 4, 2009 Meeting
BVCWRT
Submitted by Ted Pawlik**

John Walls Presiding:

Field Trip:

- Greg Buss announced that the field trip, to include Ford Theater and the Booth Escape Route with Roger Arthur acting as tour guide, is tentatively scheduled for April 10th pending confirmation of the bus company. The trip will be leaving West Chester approximately 6 AM. Participants are to pack their own lunch to eat in route. The tour will stop for dinner.
- Those interested are asked to contact Greg Buss at 610-321-1792 or email at grbuss@yahoo.com.

Treasurer's Report (Dave Walter):

- Receipts for January totaled \$183.33. Expenditures for the month totaled \$16.89. The bank balance as of February 1, 2009 was \$2565.46.

Preservation Committee (Bob Sprague):

- Bob Sprague reported an opportunity to donate to the Civil War Preservation Trust to preserve the Cedar Creek Battlefield. Every \$1.00 donated will be matched by \$30.00.
- A motion was made from the floor to donate \$500.00 to the Cedar Creek Battlefield preservation. It was seconded and voted unanimously by the membership.
- The Round Table received a plaque acknowledging its recognition as the Round Table of the Year by the Civil War Preservation Trust. The Executive Board presented the plaque to Bob Sprague for his leadership and guidance in Civil War preservation. Over \$19,500 has been donated by the Round Table over the past nine years for preservation of important Civil War sites.

Other Announcements and Items of General Interest:

- In conjunction with the March meeting, the Round Table will have its Spring Social. It is being organized by Flo Williams. A sign up sheet was circulated during the meeting. Volunteers for clean up afterwards are also needed. Anyone interested in bringing something who has not signed up can contact Flo at flokhwms@bee.net
- Lynn Fulton was recognized for the excellent job she does on the Signal Flag.

Speaker for the Evening: Roger Arthur on the Legacy of Lincoln



Confederate dead lay in the "Bloody Lane" after the Battle of Antietam, 1862. Confederate dead gathered for burial after the battle. Photograph by [Alexander Gardner](#)

Battle of Antietam

From Wikipedia

(Pronounced /ænˈtiːtəm/) (also known as the **Battle of Sharpsburg**, particularly in the South), fought on September 17, 1862, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, and Antietam Creek, as part of the Maryland Campaign, was the first major battle in the American Civil War to take place on Northern soil. It was the bloodiest single-day battle in American history, with about 23,000 casualties.^[4]

After pursuing Confederate General Robert E. Lee into Maryland, Union Army Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan launched attacks against Lee's army, in defensive positions behind Antietam Creek. At dawn on September 17, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's corps mounted a powerful assault on Lee's left flank. Attacks and counterattacks swept across Miller's cornfield and fighting swirled around the Dunker Church. Union assaults against the Sunken Road eventually pierced the Confederate center, but the Federal advantage was not followed up. In the afternoon, Union Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside's corps entered the action, capturing a stone bridge over Antietam Creek and advancing against the Confederate right. At a crucial moment, Confederate Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill's division arrived from Harpers Ferry and launched a surprise counterattack, driving back Burnside and ending the battle.

Although outnumbered two-to-one, Lee committed his entire force, while McClellan sent in less than three-quarters of his army, enabling Lee to fight the Federals to a standstill. During the night, both armies consolidated their lines. In spite of crippling casualties, Lee continued to skirmish with McClellan throughout September 18, while removing his battered army south of the river.^[5]



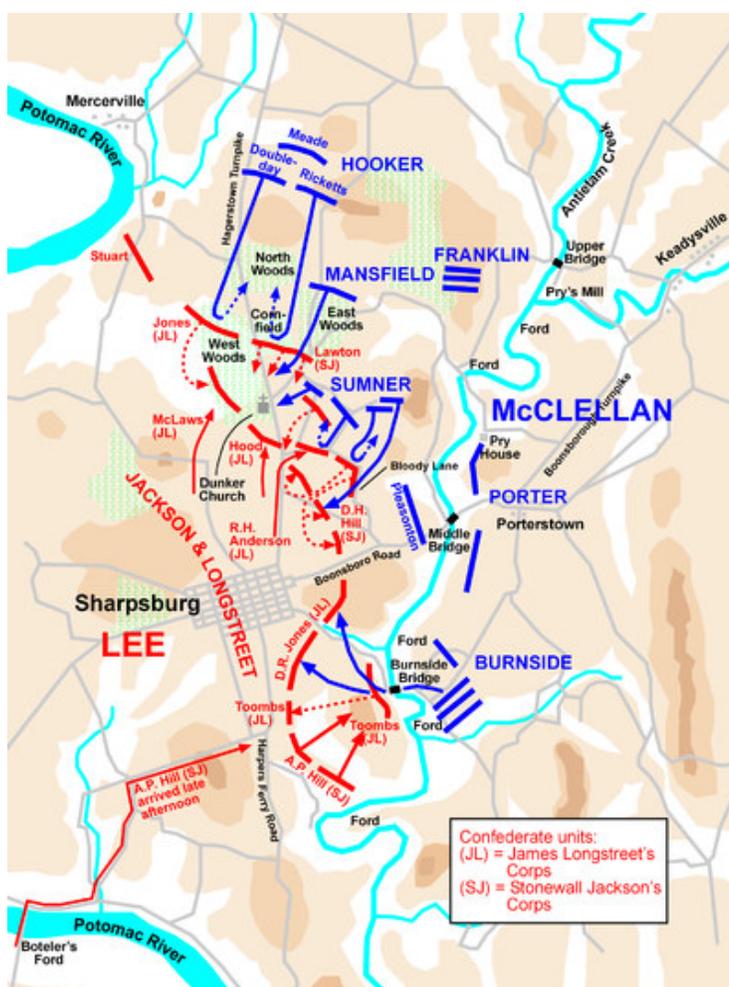
Despite having superiority of numbers, McClellan's attacks failed to achieve concentration of mass, allowing Lee to counter by shifting forces along interior lines to meet each challenge. Despite ample reserve forces that could have been deployed to exploit localized successes, McClellan failed to destroy Lee's army. Nevertheless, Lee's invasion of Maryland was ended, and he was able to withdraw his army back to Virginia without interference from the cautious McClellan. Although the battle was tactically inconclusive, it had unique significance as enough of a victory to give President Abraham Lincoln the confidence to announce his Emancipation Proclamation, which discouraged the British and French governments from potential plans for recognition of the Confederacy.

Date	September 17, 1862
Location	Near Sharpsburg, Maryland
Result	Inconclusive; strategic Union victory ^[1]
Belligerents	
 United States (Union)	 CSA (Confederacy)
Commanders	
George B. McClellan	Robert E. Lee
Strength	
75,500 "present for duty" ^[2]	38,000 "engaged" ^[2]
Casualties and losses	
12,401	10,316
(2,108 killed	(1,546 killed
9,540 wounded	7,752 wounded
753 captured/missing) ^[3]	1,018 captured/missing) ^[3]

BATTLE Near the town of Sharpsburg, Lee deployed his available forces behind Antietam Creek along a low ridge, starting on September 15. While it was an effective defensive position, it was not an impregnable one. The terrain provided excellent cover for infantrymen, with rail and stone fences, outcroppings of limestone, and little hollows and swales. The creek to their front was only a minor barrier, ranging from 60 to 100 feet (18–30 m) in width, and was fordable in places and crossed by three stone bridges each a mile (1.5 km) apart. It was also a precarious position because the Confederate rear was blocked by the Potomac River and only a single crossing point, Boteler's Ford at Shepherdstown, was nearby should retreat be necessary. (The ford at Williamsport, Maryland, was 10 miles (16 km) northwest from Sharpsburg and had been used by Jackson in his march to Harpers Ferry. The disposition of Union forces during the battle made it impractical to consider retreating in that direction.) And on September 15, the force under Lee's immediate command consisted of no more than 18,000 men, only a third the size of the Federal army.^[13]

The first two Union divisions arrived on the afternoon of September 15 and the bulk of the remainder of the army late that evening. Although an immediate Union attack on the morning of September 16 would have had an overwhelming advantage in numbers, McClellan's trademark caution and his belief that Lee had over 100,000 men caused him to delay his attack for a day. This gave the Confederates more time to prepare defensive positions and allowed Longstreet's corps to arrive from Hagerstown and Jackson's corps, minus A.P. Hill's division, to arrive from Harpers Ferry. Jackson defended the left (northern) flank, anchored on the Potomac, Longstreet the right (southern) flank, anchored on the Antietam, a line that was about 4 miles (6 km) long. (As the battle progressed and Lee shifted units, these corps boundaries overlapped considerably.)

On the evening of September 16, McClellan ordered Hooker's I Corps to cross Antietam Creek and probe the enemy positions. Meade's division cautiously attacked the Confederates under Hood near the East Woods. After darkness, artillery fire continued as McClellan continued to position his troops. McClellan's plan was to overwhelm the enemy's left flank. He arrived at this decision because of the configuration of bridges over the Antietam. The lower bridge (which would soon be named Burnside Bridge) was dominated by Confederate positions on the bluffs overlooking it. The middle bridge, on the road from Boonsboro, was subject to artillery fire from the heights near Sharpsburg. But the upper bridge was 2 miles (3 km) east of the Confederate guns and could be crossed safely. McClellan planned to commit more than half his army to the assault, starting with two corps, supported by a third, and if necessary a fourth. He intended to launch a simultaneous diversionary attack against the Confederate right with a fifth corps, and he was prepared to strike the center with his reserves if either attack succeeded.^[14] The skirmish in the East Woods served to signal McClellan's intentions to Lee, who prepared his defenses accordingly. He shifted men to his left flank and sent urgent messages to his two commanders who had not yet arrived on the battlefield: Lafayette McLaws with two divisions and A.P. Hill with one division.



McClellan's plans were ill-coordinated and were executed poorly. He issued to each of his subordinate commanders only the orders for his own corps, not general orders describing the entire battle plan. The terrain of the battlefield made it difficult for those commanders to monitor events outside of their sectors, and McClellan's headquarters were more than a mile in the rear (at the Philip Pry house, east of the creek), making it difficult for him to control the separate corps. Therefore, the battle progressed the next day as essentially three separate, mostly uncoordinated battles: morning in the northern end of the battlefield, mid-day in the center, and afternoon in the south. This lack of coordination and concentration of McClellan's forces almost completely nullified the two-to-one advantage the Union enjoyed and allowed Lee to shift his defensive forces to meet each offensive.



The Dunker Church at Antietam



The Dunker Church after September 17, 1862. Here, both Union and Confederate dead lay together on the field.

Aftermath

Confederate dead gathered for burial after the battle. Photograph by Alexander Gardner

The battle was over by 5:30 p.m. Losses for the day were heavy on both sides. The Union had 12,401 casualties with 2,108 dead. Confederate casualties were 10,318 with 1,546 dead. This represented 25% of the Federal force and 31% of the Confederate.^[57] More Americans died on September 17, 1862, than on any other day in the nation's military history.^[58] Several generals died as a result of the battle, including Maj. Gens. Joseph K. Mansfield and Israel B. Richardson and Brig. Gen. Isaac P. Rodman on the Union side (all mortally wounded), and Brig. Gens. Lawrence O. Branch and William E. Starke on the Confederate side (killed).^[59]



On the morning of September 18, Lee's army prepared to defend against a Federal assault that never came. After an improvised truce for both sides to recover and exchange their wounded, Lee's forces began withdrawing across the Potomac that evening to return to Virginia.^[60]

President Lincoln was disappointed in McClellan's performance. He believed that McClellan's cautious and poorly coordinated actions in the field had forced the battle to a draw rather than a crippling Confederate defeat. Historian Stephen Sears agrees.^[61]

In making his battle against great odds to save the Republic, General McClellan had committed barely 50,000 infantry and artillerymen to the contest. A third of his army did not fire a shot. Even at that, his men repeatedly drove the Army of Northern Virginia to the brink of disaster, feats of valor entirely lost on a commander thinking of little beyond staving off his own defeat.
 – Stephen W. Sears, *Landscape Turned Red*

The president was even more astonished that from September 17 to October 26, despite repeated entreaties from the War Department and the president himself, McClellan declined to pursue Lee across the Potomac, citing shortages of equipment and the fear of overextending his forces. General-in-Chief Henry W. Halleck wrote in his official report, "The long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret."^[62] Lincoln relieved McClellan of his command of the Army of the Potomac on November 7, effectively ending the general's military career.



President Lincoln and General George B. McClellan in the general's tent near the Antietam battlefield, October 3, 1862. Photograph by Alexander Gardner.

Some students of history question the designation of "strategic victory" for the Union. After all, McClellan performed poorly in the campaign and the battle itself, and Lee displayed great generalship in holding his own in battle against an army that greatly outnumbered him. Casualties were comparable on both sides, although Lee lost a higher percentage of his army. Lee withdrew from the battlefield first, the technical definition of the tactical loser in a Civil War battle. However, in a strategic sense, despite being a tactical draw, Antietam is considered a turning point of the war and a victory for the Union because it ended Lee's strategic campaign (his first invasion of the North) and it allowed President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, which took effect on January 1, 1863. Although Lincoln had intended to do so earlier, he was advised by his Cabinet to make this announcement after a Union victory to avoid the perception that it was issued out of desperation. The Union victory and Lincoln's proclamation played a considerable role in dissuading the governments of France and Britain from recognizing the Confederacy; some suspected they were planning to do so in the aftermath of another Union defeat. When the issue of emancipation was linked to the progress of the war, neither government had the political will to oppose the United States. Historian James M. McPherson summed up the importance of Antietam in his *Crossroads of Freedom*:^[63]

No other campaign and battle in the war had such momentous, multiple consequences as Antietam. In July 1863 the dual Union triumphs at Gettysburg and Vicksburg struck another blow that blunted a renewed Confederate offensive in the East and cut off the western third of the Confederacy from the rest. In September 1864 Sherman's capture of Atlanta reversed another decline in Northern morale and set the stage for the final drive to Union victory. These also were pivotal moments. But they would never have happened if the triple Confederate offensives in Mississippi, Kentucky, and most of all Maryland had not been defeated in the fall of 1862.

– James M. McPherson, *Crossroads of Freedom*

Notes

- ^{1.} [^] [NPS](#); see the discussion of "strategic victory" in the [Aftermath](#) section.
- ^{2.} [^] ^a ^b ^c Eicher, p. 363. Sears, p. 173, cites 75,000 Union troops, with an effective strength of 71,500, with 300 guns; on p. 296, he states that the 12,401 Union casualties were 25% of those who went into action and that McClellan committed "barely 50,000 infantry and artillerymen to the contest"; p. 389, he cites Confederate total effective strength of "just over 38,000," including [A.P. Hill](#)'s division, which arrived in the afternoon. Priest, p. 343, cites 87,164 men present in the Army of the Potomac, with 53,632 engaged, and 30,646 engaged in the Army of Northern Virginia. Luvaas and Nelson, p. 302, cite 87,100 Union engaged, 51,800 Confederate. Harsh, pp. 201-02, analyzes the historiography of the figures, and shows that Ezra A. Carman (a battlefield historian who influenced some of these sources) used "engaged" figures; the 38,000 excludes Pender's and Field's brigades, roughly half the artillery, and forces used to secure objectives behind the line.
- ^{3.} [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e Sears, pp. 294-96; Cannan, p. 201. Confederate casualties are estimates because reported figures include undifferentiated casualties at [South Mountain](#) and [Shepherdstown](#); Sears remarks that "there is no doubt that a good many of the 1,771 men listed as missing were in fact dead, buried uncounted in unmarked graves where they fell." McPherson, p. 129, gives ranges for the Confederate losses: 1,546–2,700 dead, 7,752–9,024 wounded. He states that more than 2,000 of the wounded on both sides died from their wounds. Priest, p. 343, reports 12,882 Union casualties (2,157 killed, 9,716 wounded, 1,009 missing or captured) and 11,530 Confederate (1,754 killed, 8,649 wounded, 1,127 missing or captured). Luvaas and Nelson, p. 302, cite Union casualties of 12,469 (2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, 1,043 missing or captured) and 10,292 Confederate (1,567 killed, 8,725 wounded for September 14–20, plus approximately 2,000 missing or captured).
- ^{4.} [^] McPherson, p. 3.
- ^{5.} [^] [NPS](#).

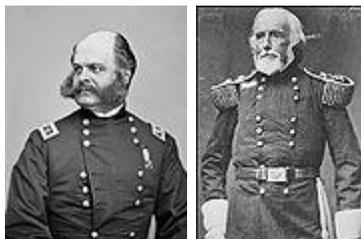
6. [^](#) McPherson, p. 100; Eicher, p. 337; Sears, p. 69 "perhaps 50,000".
7. [^](#) Sears, pp. 65-66; McPherson, pp. 88-95.
8. [^](#) Sears, p. 112; McPherson, p. 108.
9. [^](#) McPherson, p. 109.
10. [^](#) McPherson, pp. 110-12.
11. [^](#) Eicher, p. 337; O.R. Series 1, Vol. XIX part 2 (S# 28), p. 621; Luvaas and Nelson, pp. 294-300; Esposito, map 67; Sears, pp. 366-72. Although most histories, including the [Official Records](#), refer to these organizations as Corps, that designation was not formally made until November 6, 1862, after the Maryland Campaign. Longstreet's unit was referred to as the Right Wing, Jackson's the Left Wing, for most of 1862. (Gen. Lee referred in official correspondence to these as "commands". See, for instance, Luvaas and Nelson, p. 4.) Harsh, *Sounding the Shallows*, pp. 32-90, states that D.H. Hill was temporarily in command of a "Center Wing" with his own division (commanded initially by Brig. Gen. [Roswell S. Ripley](#), and the divisions of Maj. Gen. [Lafayette McLaws](#) and Brig. Gen. [John G. Walker](#). The other references list him strictly as a division commander.
12. [^](#) Eicher, p. 338.
13. [^](#) Bailey, p. 60.
14. [^](#) Bailey, p. 63.
15. [^](#) Sears, p. 181.
16. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) Wolff, p. 60.
17. [^](#) Sears, p. 190.
18. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) Wolff, p. 61.
19. [^](#) Bailey, pp. 71, 73.
20. [^](#) Bailey, p. 71.
21. [^](#) Dawes, pp. 88-91.
22. [^](#) Bailey, p. 75.
23. [^](#) Dawes, pp. 91-93.
24. [^](#) Bailey, p. 79.
25. [^](#) Bailey, p. 81.
26. [^](#) Dawes, p. 95.
27. [^](#) Bailey, p. 70.
28. [^](#) Bailey, pp. 79-80.
29. [^](#) Armstrong, pp. 3-27; Sears, pp. 221-30; Eicher, pp. 353-55; Wolff, pp. 61-62.
30. [^](#) Armstrong, pp. 39-55.
31. [^](#) Kennedy, p. 120.
32. [^](#) Bailey, p. 93.
33. [^](#) Bailey, p. 94.
34. [^](#) Wolff, p. 63.
35. [^](#) Bailey, p. 99.
36. [^](#) Bailey, p. 100.
37. [^](#) Bailey, pp. 101, 103.
38. [^](#) Sears, p. 242.
39. [^](#) Bailey, p. 102.
40. [^](#) Sears, p. 254.
41. [^](#) Bailey, p. 108.
42. [^](#) Bailey, pp. 108-9.
43. [^](#) Bailey, p. 141.
44. [^](#) Jamieson, p. 94. McClellan issued the order at 9:10, *after* the repulse of Hooker's and Mansfield's assaults, having waited for the VI Corps to reach the battlefield and take up a reserve position.
45. [^](#) Wolff, p. 64.
46. [^](#) [^](#) [^](#) Douglas, p. 172.
47. [^](#) Eicher, 359-60; Sears, p. 260; Wolff, p. 64.
48. [^](#) Tucker, p. 87.
49. [^](#) Sears, p. 263.
50. [^](#) Bailey, p. 120.
51. [^](#) Sears, pp. 264-65.
52. [^](#) Sears, pp. 266-67; Bailey, pp. 125-26.
53. [^](#) Sears, p. 276.
54. [^](#) Bailey, p. 131.
55. [^](#) Bailey, pp. 133-36.
56. [^](#) Bailey, pp. 136-37.
57. [^](#) Sears, pp. 291-92.
58. [^](#) Antietam is sometimes cited as the bloodiest day in all of American history, but the deaths from the [Galveston Hurricane of 1900](#) are significantly higher. The bloodiest battle in American history was [Gettysburg](#), but its more than 46,000 casualties occurred over three days. Antietam ranks fifth in terms of total casualties in the Civil War, falling behind [Chickamauga](#), [Chancellorsville](#), and [Spotsylvania Court House](#).
59. [^](#) Sears, pp. 206, 254, 287, 290, 194.
60. [^](#) Sears, pp. 297, 306-07.
61. [^](#) Sears, p. 296.
62. [^](#) Bailey, p. 67.
63. [^](#) McPherson, p. 155.

References

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- [National Park Service battle description](#)



Confederate Generals
 Maj Gen James Longstreet
 Maj Gen Stonewall Jackson
 Maj Gen JEB Stuart



Union Generals
 Maj Gen Joseph Hooker
 Maj Gen Edwin Sumner
 Maj Gen Fitz John Porter
 Maj Gen William Fanklin
 Maj Gen Ambrose Burnside
 Maj Gen Joseph Mansfield



Scheduled Speakers for 2009 - 2010

Sep 2, 2009: James Lawler – “Survival – Andersonville and Sultana”

Oct 7, 2009: Roger Arthur – “Importance of John Brown” (Tentative)

Nov 4, 2009: M. Borowick – “Fitz-John Porter’s Court Marital

Dec 2, 2009: BVCWRT Members - Discussion of selected topics, plus our Christmas Social

Jan 6, 2010: Mike Kochan – “Monitor”

Feb 3, 2010: Marc. Leepson – “Battle of Monocacy”

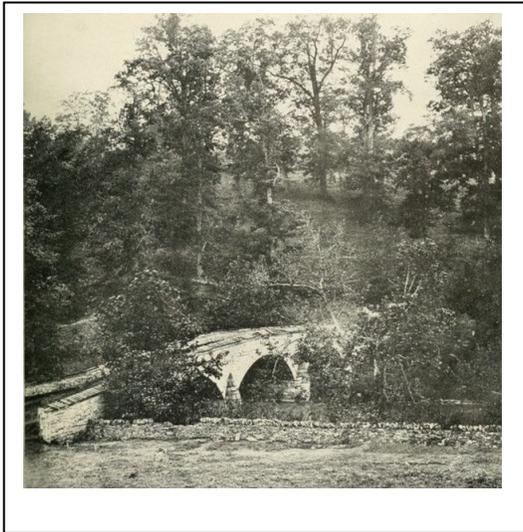
Mar 3, 2010: J Booz – “Antietam”

Apr 7, 2010: Gary Eckelbarger – “2nd Manassas” (Tentative)

Apr 10, 2010: Field Trip: 2nd Manassas (To sign up please contact Greg Buss 610-321-1792)

May 5, 2010: ChipCrowe – “Hunter McGuire”

May 25, 2010: (Annual Banquet): Speaker will be Elizabeth Brown Pryor, who is an American diplomat and historian. In 2008, Pryor was awarded the Lincoln Prize for *Reading the Man: A Portrait of Robert E. Lee through his Private Letters*. She shared the honor with James Oakes, who won for *The Radical and the Republican: Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, and the Triumph of Antislavery Politics*. Pryor's book is notable for using hundreds of Lee's previously unpublished private letters to create a fresh biography of the Confederate general.



Confederate guns on the hill above poured fire into the Union ranks at Burnside's bridge. Photo taken just after the Battle of Antietam, 1862.



Burnside Bridge

**BRANDYWINE VALLEY
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

*c/o Lynne Fulton
144 W. King Street
Malvern, PA 19355*

FIRST CLASS MAIL

