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## ABSTRACT

This curriculum-based program uses activities in language arts, mathematics, art, and history to introduce upper elementary students to the events and people of the Civil War's first major battle, Manassas Junction (Virginia). The resource guide, video, and park visit components of the program provide students with a better understanding of the Civil War and the importance of Manassas to U.S. history. The goal is to illustrate to students how the First Battle of Manassas affected and changed the lives of all citizens, soldiers and civilians alike, by allowing them to experience history where it occurred. The teacher's guide contains explanations and background information on pre-visit, visit, and post-visit student activities. The guide's focus is on 50 soldiers in the 27th Virginia Infantry Regiment. A brief profile is provided for each one. The student activity guide (each student follows the exploits of a real soldier at Manassas) includes diverse activities and maps, as well as a resource list. (BT)

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# Baptism of Fire



*Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas*



SO 031 211

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## Teacher Resource Guide

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
Manassas National Battlefield Park  
6511 Sudley Road  
Manassas, Virginia 20109

Dear Educator:

Thank you for your participation in "Baptism of Fire: Soldiers and Civilians at the First Battle of Manassas," a student education program of Manassas National Battlefield Park. The goal of this program is to illustrate to students how the First Battle of Manassas affected and changed the lives of all Americans, soldiers and civilians alike, by allowing them to experience history where it occurred. There is only one Manassas battlefield and our goal is to utilize that resource as a classroom.

When Union and Confederate armies clashed on July 21, 1861 near the vital rail crossing of Manassas Junction, the concept of war and its devastating effects were new to both the North and the South. The eager, young recruits of both sides arrived on the field of battle with very naive, very dangerous misconceptions about what lay ahead. However, their thoughts of a quick bloodless war vanished with the smoke of battle that afternoon. The fight's horrifying aftermath convinced both sides that the war before them was going to be a long, costly struggle. On the plains of Manassas, the entire nation, soldiers and civilians alike, had been introduced to war; they had received, as the soldiers referred to it, their "baptism of fire."

"Baptism of Fire: Soldiers and Civilians at the First Battle of Manassas" is a curriculum-based program that uses activities in language arts, math, art, and, of course, history, to introduce upper elementary students to the events and people of the Civil War's first major battle. A variety of teaching materials, including a video, student activity guide, and poster, supplement the lesson plans presented in this teacher resource guide. Please feel free to copy any or all parts of this guide for the use of your students.

The video, resource guide, and park visit components of "Baptism of Fire" will provide students with a better understanding of the Civil War, and the importance of Manassas to American history. We look forward to your utilization of these resources, and to your creative role in making Manassas National Battlefield Park a vital educational asset for our nation's young people. Have fun, and we hope to see you and your students at the battlefield soon!

Sincerely,

Education Staff  
Manassas NBP



# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

"Baptism of Fire: Soldiers and Civilians at the First Battle of Manassas" is the result of the combined efforts of several key organizations. The partnership formed as a result of this project will have a positive, long lasting effect on both the students of Prince William County and surrounding jurisdictions, as well as the historic and cultural resources of Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Of particular mention are those individuals who participated in the initial planning phases and pilot programs of the project. Participants in a two-day workshop held at Manassas National Battlefield Park in December, 1993, these individuals were vital in opening an important dialogue between the park and Prince William County Public Schools. The results of that meeting laid the foundation for the program that would become "Baptism of Fire." Individuals who participated in the planning workshop include:

Education Coordinator Stewart C. Bryce, Manassas NBP  
 Ms. Carol Cisky, John F. Pattie Elementary School  
 Ms. Janice Davis, George G. Tyler Elementary School  
 Ms. Roseanne Hughes, George G. Tyler Elementary School  
 Supervisory Park Ranger Michael Litterst, Manassas NBP  
 Ms. Nancy Meehan, Neabsco Elementary School  
 Mr. Charles Soderberg, Coles Elementary School  
 Ms. Linda Walker, Minnieville Elementary School  
 Ms. Linda Wallace, George P. Mullen Elementary School  
 Education Specialist Julia Washburn, National Park Service, National Capital Region

Additional mention is due for Jan Davis and Roseanne Hughes, who freely gave of their time, talents, and students to review materials, participate in several additional program pilot sessions, and provide invaluable suggestions based on their understanding of and dedication to the education of upper elementary students.

Also providing invaluable assistance to this project was: the National Park Foundation, without whose generous financial assistance this project could not have come to fruition; Ms. Susan M. Ketchum and Mr. William G. Bixby, whose association with both the National Park Service and the Prince William County Public Schools greatly assisted in bridging the gap between the two organizations; and the staff of Colonial National Historical Park, whose The Fortunes of War student education program served as a model for significant portions of "Baptism of Fire."



# "Field Tips"

## Guidelines for Teachers Planning a Visit to Manassas NBP

### Registration Procedures

Reservations are required for participation in the "Baptism of Fire" program. Reservations are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations for spring field trips are accepted after January 1st **only**. To reserve a program:

1. Contact the Education Coordinator at Manassas National Battlefield Park. The telephone number is (703) 361-1339.
2. Be ready to provide the following information: date of visit, school name, contact person, address and telephone number, arrival and departure times, grade level of students, number of students, number of chaperons, and any special needs of the students.
3. Remember that the smaller the class size, the more beneficial and enjoyable the program will be for the students. **Maximum group size for participation in "Baptism of Fire" is 50 (two classes)**. If you have more students from your school that wish to participate, you are welcome to schedule your visit over more than one day.
4. You should receive a confirmation notice by mail within ten days of making your reservation. If you do not receive a confirmation letter, or if any of the information contained therein is incorrect, please contact the park.
5. In the event that you must cancel your reservation, please contact the Education Coordinator as soon as possible. This will allow us to reschedule your visit, and to fill your initial reservation slot with another group.

### Fees

There is no program fee associated with "Baptism of Fire." Additionally, the park entrance fee is waived for educational institutions visiting the park for educational purposes.

## **Park Location**

Manassas National Battlefield Park is located 26 miles west of Washington, DC, near the intersection of Interstate 66 and Virginia Route 234. The park Visitor Center is located ½ mile north of I-66 on Route 234 (Exit 47 from the interstate).

## **Contacting the Park**

Address all correspondence related to your field trip to:

Manassas National Battlefield Park  
6511 Sudley Road  
Manassas, VA 20109  
ATTN: Education Coordinator  
Phone: (703) 361-1339

## **Pre-Visit Materials**

Please prepare your students for the field trip. Pre-visit activities are essential for a successful field trip, as they contain material that will be referred to by the Park Ranger during the program. All materials required for the pre-visit activities are contained within this manual. Please feel free to make copies of any material. If lesson plans are missing from the Teacher Resource Guide, or if you have any questions regarding them, please contact the Education Coordinator.

## **Arrival**

Upon arriving at the Manassas National Battlefield Park Visitor Center on the day of your scheduled visit, a teacher or chaperon should check in at the information desk located in the main lobby. Students should be instructed to assemble at the bottom of the steps in front of the Visitor Center. The park ranger will meet them there to begin the program.

## **Conduct**

Students, teachers, and chaperons should be made aware of park rules and regulations in advance of the field trip. Manassas National Battlefield Park was established as a monument and memorial to the Civil War soldiers who fought and died on the fields during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. Out of respect to those men, Federal regulations prohibit climbing on monuments, signs, markers and cannons, removal of any artifact, plant, or animal life; and littering.

Additionally, students should be instructed to leave radios and/or portable video games behind. These items are distracting to both the students and the Park Ranger, and lessen the memorial quality of the battlefield.

Teachers should remain with their class throughout the program presentation, as discipline of the students is the responsibility of the teacher. We suggest at least one teacher/chaperon for every ten students participating.

## **Dress**

Teachers should ensure that they and their students are dressed appropriately for the weather. Much of the program is conducted outdoors on the battlefield and will be in all but the most extreme weather conditions. Additionally, Henry Hill sits high with no wind breaks. Please ensure that students have taken into account these variable conditions.

## **Restrooms**

Restroom facilities are located on the lower level of the Visitor Center and are accessible to the disabled. Primitive facilities are located at the picnic area (NOTE: The facilities in the picnic area are not accessible for the disabled).

## **Food**

Food (including gum) and drink are not permitted inside the Visitor Center or during the course of the program. Groups may bring their lunch and eat at the picnic area at the conclusion of the program. The picnic area is located one mile north of the Visitor Center on Virginia Route 234. It does not, however, have any running water or undercover facilities. **Picnicking is not permitted on the grounds of the Visitor Center or on Henry Hill.**

## **Other Activities**

"Baptism of Fire: Soldiers and Civilians at the First Battle of Manassas" is a two-hour program. There are, however, numerous additional activities and facilities available to visit. Remember to plan time in addition to your program if you wish to participate in any of the following:

**\*Orientation Slide Program** -A 13-minute orientation slide program is shown in the Visitor Center auditorium on the hour and half-hour . It provides a general introduction to the Civil War and the two battles fought at Manassas. The program is captioned for the benefit of the hearing impaired. The auditorium seats 150.

**\*Battle Map Program** -This 5-minute audio-visual program outlines the troop movements of the First and Second Battles of Manassas on a large relief map, while modern scenes of the battlefield are shown above on a monitor. The program is shown repeatedly throughout the day in the Map Room, located at the rear of the exhibit area. Capacity is 25-30, with no seating. Open captioned for the benefit of the hearing impaired.

**\*Information/Sales Desk** - Park Rangers on duty can provide information on points of interest within the park, as well as answer questions regarding the battles. A wide variety of quality books, maps, and other materials pertaining to the First and Second Battles of Manassas, as well as the Civil War in general are available for sale through the Eastern National Park and Monument Association. Proceeds benefit park programs and projects, including the materials used in "Baptism of Fire "

**\*Henry Hill Walking Tour** - A one-mile, self-guided trail visits the important sites associated with the First Battle of Manassas. Stops include Ricketts' Battery of artillery, the Henry House and Bull Run Monument, an overlook of the Stone House and Matthews Hill, and Stonewall Jackson's Confederate line. The trail is liberally marked with markers, audio exhibits, monuments, and cannon. Allow approximately 45 minutes to an hour to complete.

**\*Second Battle of Manassas Battlefield** -Thirteen months after the First Battle of Manassas, the armies returned to fight a second, much larger battle. Today, a 12 mile, 12-stop driving tour highlights the battlefield. Highlights of the tour include the Stone House, Stone Bridge, and the Unfinished Railroad. Stops also include the Groveton Confederate Cemetery; the monuments located along New York Avenue; and Chinn Ridge, the scene of the battle's climactic fighting. Audio cassette tapes and printed material are available to supplement the signs and markers along the tour route. Check with the Park Ranger at the information desk to help you plan your driving tour.





# "Eyewitness to History - The First Battle of Manassas"

## OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to name two sites where fighting occurred during the First Battle of Manassas and which army was victorious at the battle's conclusion.
2. Students will be able to list two things that created confusion for soldiers who fought in the First Battle of Manassas.
3. Students will be able to compare how soldiers' feelings about war changed after they participated in the First Battle of Manassas.
4. Students will be able to name two ways that they can help the National Park Service protect the Manassas battlefield.

## Background Information

As the first major conflict of the American Civil War, the First Battle of Manassas was in many ways very different from the battles that would occur later in the war. It was on the fields at Manassas that America, soldiers and civilians alike, received its first exposure to the horrors of war -- the "baptism of fire," as the soldiers themselves referred to it.

The concept, which much of the country had formed in the early months of 1861, that war would be an exciting, glorious, adventure, proved to be woefully misguided when the fighting actually began in earnest at Manassas. The notion of a brief, bloodless conflict disappeared with the smoke and din of battle that afternoon. From the most basic concepts of what military life was all about, to the minute details of flag and uniform design, the First Battle of Manassas changed virtually everything. The results of the battle caused both sides to stop, examine their preparedness and resolve for war, and, in many cases, start the process over from scratch.

The complementary video, "Eyewitness to History: The First Battle of Manassas," uses a format familiar to all grade school students, the television news program, to introduce young viewers to these important concepts of the battle. Alternating between a contemporary anchor in a studio and field "interviews" with people involved in the battle, the program gives this historical event the feeling of a

developing news story.

Upper elementary viewers will feel an instant identification with the youthful anchor and reporters. This sense of identification will extend to the historical figures being interviewed: two teenage soldiers, and a young woman. Through this sense of identification, the viewers will come to understand the First Battle of Manassas, not as an abstraction, but as a real event involving real people.

### **Activities for the Class**

1. Have the class view "Eyewitness to History -The First Battle of Manassas. " Before showing it, ask the students to look for certain items:

a. Watch for the names of civilians who lived on or near the battlefield, as well as the names of some of the homes themselves (for example, the President lives in the White House). How were these people and places affected by the fighting? (The video will prominently mention Judith Carter Henry, her hired slave Lucy Griffith, and the Stone House, although the owners' names are not mentioned (Henry and Jane Matthews). Students listening carefully will also pick up on the Robinson family being mentioned.)

b. Listen for battle locations and place names associated with the campaign. (The video will tell the students that the armies were fighting for control of Manassas Junction, and were camped along Bull Run prior to the start of the battle. The fighting began on Matthews Hill and shifted to Henry Hill, with much of the heaviest fighting swirling around the Henry House. The Stone House saw action during the fighting and served as a hospital during and after battle.

c. Remind the students to have questions ready for the Park Ranger who will be conducting the program at the Manassas battlefield. The video has intentionally left some questions unanswered, including the fate of Mrs. Henry and Lucy Griffith once the battle reached their property.

### **About the Video**

"Eyewitness to History: The First Battle of Manassas" was produced for Manassas National Battlefield Park by Metro Video Productions of Williamsburg, Virginia. All exterior scenes were shot on location at the Manassas battlefield, and all historical figures interviewed in the production are based on real-life participants in the battle.

**James Robert Montague** was born in 1844 and enlisted in the 27th Virginia Infantry on April 22, 1861. A student at the time of his enlistment, he was assigned to Company A and fought at the First Battle of Manassas until he was wounded in the thigh. Although he probably wasn't taken to the Stone House as indicated in the video, he was evacuated from the battlefield and taken to a hospital in Charlottesville to recover. On September 1, 1861, he was given a

furlough, which permitted him to leave the hospital and return home to continue his recovery.

On October 31, 1862, Montague returned to duty, just as Co. A of the 27th Virginia was being transferred to the artillery, where they became known as Carpenter's Battery. Montague was wounded in the breast and abdomen on July 3, 1863, during the battle of Gettysburg, and again on September 13, 1864 in action at Wade's Depot. At the war's conclusion, he returned to school and was graduated from Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in 1868. He took up farming and eventually moved to Orlando, Florida. He died there in 1910 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

**Alexander Black** was born in 1855 and was only 16 years old when he enlisted in 1861. He joined Co. I of the 11th New York Infantry, known popularly as the Fire Zouaves due to the fact that prior to the war, many of their members were New York City firemen. Black joined the service as a drummer boy on May 7, 1861, enlisting to serve for the duration of the war. There is no further record on his military service. (The head wound suffered by Black in the video is license taken by the script writers.)

Like so many other slaves, much of Lucy Griffith's life and background is not recorded. She is believed to have been young at the time of the battle. She was actually owned by Alexander Compton, a neighbor of the Henry's and wartime minister of the Sudley Methodist Church, and was being rented from him by Judith Carter Henry. On the day of the battle, Lucy Griffith remained at Spring Hill, as the Henry house was known, with Judith Carter Henry and two of her three grown children, John and Allen.

**NOTE:** The following information will be covered by the Park Ranger during the field trip to Manassas NBP. If you have made arrangements for a program at the battlefield do not share this information with your students

As indicated in the video, Lucy Griffith did indeed hide under the bed while the battle swirled around the Henry house. She escaped with only minor wounds, notably to her right arm. It is unknown whether these wounds were caused by shell fragments or by splintered wood from the bed. After the war she settled in nearby Gainesville, and worked as a cook and laundress. Those who knew her remembered that she carried her arm somewhat stiffly, perhaps a result of her wounds during the First Battle of Manassas.

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## PRE-VISIT ACTIVITY

# A Call to Arms:

## Recruiting and Enlistment of the Civil War Soldier

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Students will be able to describe how the common Civil War soldier in 1861 was young, lacked military experience, and did not generally appreciate the gravity of the war he was preparing for.
2. Students will be able to explain that civilians were immediately affected by the start of the war in that when the soldiers left to fight, they deprived their communities of the skills and trades they had.
3. Students will be able to list 3 countries from which men came to fight for the Union and Confederate armies.

**Background Information**

The firing on Fort Sumter that signaled to many Americans, North and South, the final disunion of the United States, led likewise to the establishment of armies for both sides. In the north, President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to quell the infant rebellion, while Confederate President Jefferson Davis asked for 100,000 men to join the army and repel the invading Northerners. Young men by the tens of thousands flocked to enlistment and recruiting stations to volunteer their services for the coming battle that everyone anticipated.

For an overwhelming majority of these men, patriotism was their primary reason for deciding to go off to war. In the North, preservation of the Union and avenging the firing on the American flag and troops at Fort Sumter were the main themes echoed again and again at recruitment drives throughout the North. In the South, men enlisted to defend themselves against the invasion of what they saw as an aggressing army, bent on denying their right to secede from the United States.

Many men were also lured to the armies by their sense of adventure. For the school teacher from Providence, Rhode Island or the farmer in Tupelo, Mississippi, who had probably never in his life traveled farther than the next county, the war offered them a chance to travel and see sights that they had only dreamed about. It also gave them the opportunity to participate in what they saw as the glory and excitement of battle.

Monetary gain was another of the reasons that induced men to enlist. However, the pay of the common soldier of the Civil War was rather meager. At a pay rate

of only \$13 per month, there were few men who enlisted in the Union Armies believing military service was a well-paying job. Confederate soldiers were allotted by law \$11 per month. However, due to the economic difficulties associated with forming a new nation and simultaneously fighting a war, inflation greatly reduced the actual worth of that paycheck.

Some troops received a cash bonus, or bounty, for enlisting. This bounty was often as much as \$300. Occasionally, men would attempt to make a living solely on collecting the various enlistment bounties. Known as "bounty jumpers", these men would enlist in a particular regiment, collect the bounty, and then desert. They would soon show up at another enlistment post and start the process over again.



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## **THE COMMON SOLDIER OF THE CIVIL WAR**

From 1861-1865, almost 3.5 million men served in the armed forces of the Union and the Confederacy. While they may have enlisted for varying personal reasons and come from a wide variety of backgrounds, the fighting men of the Civil War were in many ways more similar than dissimilar.

### **AGE**

While there were notable exceptions, the men who influenced the outcome of the Civil War from 1861-1865 were between the ages of 18 and 29. However, youthful patriotism in both the young and the young at heart, induced many men, and indeed boys, to volunteer their services to the respective armies of the Union and the Confederacy. Young teenagers often enlisted as musicians or drummer boys. The youngest documented Confederate soldier was 11-year old Charles Hay of Alabama. Within the Union lines, Edward Black was the conflict's youngest warrior: he was a mere nine years old when he joined the 21st Indiana in 1861. At the other end of the scale, the distinction of the oldest volunteer goes to one Curtis King, who enlisted in a Union regiment at the ripe old age of eighty. However, King, like many of the war's aged enlisters, quickly found that youthful enthusiasm alone wasn't enough to endure the rigors of military service. He served but a few months before being discharged on account of disability.

### **NATIONALITIES**

In many ways, the armies of the north and south, reflected the melting pot of their respective regions at the time. Numerous factors had caused a dramatic increase in the number of immigrants in the United States in the years prior to the Civil War. Events such as the Irish potato famine and the European revolutions of 1848 created an atmosphere abroad that was conducive to wide-spread emigration. Here in the United States, the beginning of the Second Industrial Revolution and the continuing westward expansion movement created numerous opportunities for those seeking a place to settle and start a new life.

The vast majority of these immigrants settled in the northern states. The 1860 census showed that approximately 1/3 of the northern population had been born outside of the United States. Correspondingly, about twenty-five percent of men who served in the Union armies were either a first or second generation immigrant. By comparison, slightly less than ten percent of the Confederacy's soldiers were foreign born.

German immigrants made up the largest contingent of foreign-born Federal soldiers. Approximately 200,000 Germans swelled the ranks of the Union forces from 1861-1865. As the Union army moved towards Manassas in July, 1861, their ranks included two all-German regiments, the 8th and 29th New York

Infantries, commanded by Lt. Colonel Julius Stahel and Colonel Adolph VonSteinwehr, respectively.

Men of Irish descent also made up a significant portion of the Union armies during the Civil War. Some 150,000 Irishmen donned the Union blue during the war. At the First Battle of Manassas, the 69th New York Infantry marched into battle proudly displaying their nationality on a battle flag resplendent with an Irish harp and shamrock on a Kelly green field (this regiment and battle flag are discussed in further detail in the "Rally 'Round the Flag" pre-visit activity).

Other nationalities contributing troops in large numbers to the Civil War included Canada (50,000) and England (45,000). In fact, German, Irish, Canadian, and English nationals made up approximately 5/6ths of the foreign-born troops who served in the Civil War. Countless other nationalities participated, however, including Scandinavian, Swiss, French, Italian, Mexican, and Polish.

The unit that epitomized this melting pot among the common soldiers was the 39th New York Infantry, present at Manassas during the First Battle of Bull Run. Nicknamed the Garibaldi Guards, after a famous Italian revolutionary, their ranks were filled with no less than fifteen nationalities, including Englishmen, Swiss, Croats, Bavarians, Cossacks, Italians, Sepoys, Germans, and Algerian Zouaves of the French Foreign Legion. The companies of the regiment consisted of three Hungarian, three German, and one each Italian, Swiss, French, and Spaniards and Portugese. Their colonel, who was Hungarian, was often required to give orders in seven different languages!



### **A Case Study: The 27th Virginia Infantry**

As disunion became a reality and war fever swept the nation in the late winter and spring of 1861, countless towns, communities, and counties formed local military units, or companies, in hopes of participating in the coming conflict. In western Virginia, numerous local units began to crop up. In Alleghany County, three separate units were training and drilling in the spring of 1861. Two more were being formed in Greenbrier County, and Monroe County was raising a company of its own. When Virginia passed the Ordinance of Secession and the state's departure from the Union was official, many of these local units offered their services to the Commonwealth. With the fledgling nation needing troops to defend its borders, it did not take long for orders to arrive for these local units.

In late April, with the secession of Virginia from the Union finally official, the commanders of these local militia units were ordered to "report with your command to the commanding officer at Harpers Ferry." On May 30, 1861, several of these disparate commands were banded together and were



incorporated into an army created by and for the state of Virginia as the 6th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. Shortly thereafter, the various state forces were combined into a national army for the Confederate States of America. On July 1, the 6th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers was accepted into the Confederate army and designated the 27th Virginia Infantry. Among the former local units who were now part of the 27th Virginia were:

**Company A - Alleghany Roughs.** This unit was raised in March, 1861 in Alleghany County by Captain Thompson McAllister, a transplanted Pennsylvanian. They had originally named themselves the Alleghany Light Infantry. However, the name changed when "in their exuberance at the prospect of going off to war . . . [they] cut up some very high capers which so worried the citizens . . . that, in derision they dubbed them the "Allegheny Roughs." The troops liked the new nickname and kept it throughout the war.

**Company B -Virginia Hibernians.** This company from Alleghany County was mustered into service for one year on May 15, 1861. Because their ranks were filled with many Irish immigrants, they chose the nickname "Hibernians-", which means something from or pertaining to Ireland.

**Company C - Alleghany Rifles.** The last of Alleghany County's three companies, the Rifles were originally assigned to the 2nd Virginia Infantry, but were transferred to the 27th on May 31, 1861

**Company D - Monroe Guards.** Raised in Monroe County, this company had been in existence for almost a year and a half by the time they enlisted on May 9, 1861. They had been formed in late 1859 after John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia. The citizens of Monroe County were concerned that such a violent insurrection could occur near their homes, and raised the Monroe Guards as a measure of protection

**Company E - Greenbrier Rifles.** This unit was from Greenbrier County, and were also known as the Lewisburg Rifles, after the county seat where the men enlisted. They enlisted for one year's service on May 15, 1861 and were originally assigned to the 5th Virginia Infantry, before being reassigned to the 27th.

**Company F - Greenbrier Sharp Shooters.** Also of Greenbrier County, the Sharp Shooters enlisted on May 11, 1861 and were mustered into Confederate service one week later.

**Company G - Shriver Grays.** This company came up with their designation by combining the name of their Captain, Daniel M. Shriver, with the color of the uniforms they designed. They were from Wheeling, Virginia, in a region of the state with such loyal Union sympathy that they seceded from Virginia in order to remain with the Union. The region became the state of West Virginia in 1863.

**Company H - Rockbridge Rifles.** This unit was formed in Lexington in 1859, following John Brown's failed raid on Harpers Ferry. They were considered the "pride of Lexington" and were often called upon to appear at various city functions. Though records are unclear, the Rockbridge Rifles may have been with the 4th Virginia Infantry at the First Battle of Manassas. The captain of the company was Samuel Houston Letcher, whose brother, John, was governor of Virginia.

From 1861-1865, more than 1,260 men would serve in the ranks of the 27th Virginia Infantry. As they had been formed from one of Virginia's richest farming regions, it is not surprising that most of the men listed their occupation at the time of enlistment as farmer. Other occupations well-represented among the men of the 27th Virginia included laborers, carpenters, clerks, students and blacksmiths.

Forty-nine of the men enlisted in the 27th Virginia were of foreign birth, with the vast majority being Irishmen (41). Other nationalities represented among the ranks included German, Italian, English, and Welsh. The average member of the regiment was 25.9 years old and at least five feet tall, though the tallest soldier in the unit was a towering six feet, eight inches tall.

After the companies were formed into the 27th Virginia Infantry, they were placed under the command of Colonel William Westmoreland Gordon, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia. To Gordon and his second in command, Lt. Colonel John Echols, fell the task of turning this amalgamation of local militia units into a cohesive fighting force.

For the men of the 27th Virginia, a typical day customarily began with a 5:00 a.m. wake-up call. Before breakfast was served at 7:00, the men drilled for an hour and a half. The first call for guard mount (or the changing of pickets and sentries on guard duty) was sounded at 8:00, the second at 8:30. More squad drill was on tap from 10:30 to 11:30 and battalion drill (similar to squad drill, but with more men) was held from 11:30 to 12:30. A two hour break for lunch was followed by another hour of squad drill at 2:30. Dress parade began at 6:00, with retreat (a lowering of the colors) scheduled at sundown. The men had dinner at 7:00, followed by tattoo at 9:30. Their day ended with the playing of taps at 10:00.

Throughout the late spring and early summer of 1861, the men of the 27th Virginia drilled and marched at Harpers Ferry, all the while longing for a chance to prove themselves in battle. The tedium of camp life was interrupted in late May when a portion of the regiment was selected for a detail assignment. On May 23, the citizens of Virginia went to the polls in a referendum vote to approve the Ordinance of Secession that had been passed by the State Convention. There was concern about the possibility of civil unrest at the polls and the 27th's mission was to report to Martinsburg and help keep the peace on election day. The mission was accomplished with a minimum of disruption and the unit returned to Harpers Ferry when the election was over.

Back in Harpers Ferry, the restlessness of the unit quickly returned as the men were once again subjected to the daily tedium of drill and camp life. The men chafed all the more as they watched their brigade mates, the 5th Virginia, participate in the Battle of Falling Waters with Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson on July 2. Shortly after this engagement, the 27th Virginia and the rest of the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley moved from Harpers Ferry to Winchester, a position of greater strategic value.

The tedium came to an end suddenly on July 18. Couriers were seen riding into and out of camp in all directions, bearing dispatches and messages, the contents of which the men of the 27th could only speculate. By 3:00 that afternoon, however, the army was in motion. They were ordered to pack up and began marching. Their destination was open to speculation. Were the Federals headed their way? Was it another false alarm? Or was this the start of an event of even larger magnitude?

Once outside of Winchester, the men had their answer: General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard and his Confederate forces at Manassas Junction were under attack by the Federal army under General Irvin McDowell. The Valley Army, including the 27th Virginia Infantry, was on its way to help out. The news was greeted with cheers by the men in the ranks. "I remember how we cheered," wrote one of the men, ". . . and the swinging stride with which we set out, as if determined to make the whole march that night." The 27th Virginia Infantry was finally getting the opportunity they had longed for almost 3 months of restless inactivity, they were going into battle.

### **Activities for the Students**

1. Distribute to each student one biographical sketch from the roster of the 27th Virginia Infantry, a Confederate regiment. This information can be found at the back of this section (be sure to issue them in numerical order, as they have been compiled in a specific order for the purposes of future activities). Explain to the students that this is the biography of an actual soldier who fought in the Civil War and fought at the First Battle of Manassas. Have the students read over the biographical sheet, and use that information to complete the enlistment paper found in their activity books. Please note all requested information on the enlistment papers are not available for some soldiers.

**Note:** While the enlistment papers used in this exercise are based on the actual documents which were in use at the time, this form is not an exact replica of those which were used. It is based on a furlough form that was used for Union troops, and is used here for the purposes of the exercise. In actuality, Confederate forces rarely had such a documented enlistment form.

2. Have the students share with the class the information regarding their soldier. When finished, have the class consider the following questions:

#### A. Age

Who was the youngest soldier? The oldest? What does the approximate average age appear to be? Have the students graph the ages of the various soldiers.

#### B. Birthplace

Were all of the soldiers born in Virginia? Were any born in any other states in the south? In the north? Were any of the soldiers born outside of the United States? (Italy, Ireland, Germany, Canada, Wales) Ask the students why a foreigner might want to fight for Virginia (or any other state for that matter) during the Civil War.

#### C. Occupation

What are some of the jobs that the soldiers had prior to the Civil War?

Which appears to be most common? (farmers, students)

What profession seems startlingly absent? (soldier) Ask the students how this lack of military background among the unit might affect how they fight on the battlefield.

Of the occupations listed among the class, have the class pick the four that they would most want to have in the regiment, and explain their choices. How would the absence of those four people affect the lives of their families and their fellow townspeople left behind?

#### D. Geography

On a map of Virginia, have the students find where their soldiers were born, lived, and/or enlisted. What areas or counties are they concentrated in or around? Some of the men will have enlisted in what is now West Virginia. Explain to the students that the western portion of Virginia had strong Union sentiment and that portion of the state seceded from Virginia to remain in the Union. It renamed itself West Virginia, and on June 20, 1863 became our 35th state.

3. Explain to the students that just as the class is sometimes split into smaller groups for some activities (reading groups, for example) to make things work more efficiently, so too did the Civil War regiments break down into smaller groups, known as companies. Split the class into three groups, and assign each a company letter (A, B, C). These companies will be used for some later activities, and be used on the trip to the battlefield.

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# Raphael Gennotte

---

#1

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1830

Place of Birth: Italy

Occupation: Baker

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 8 ½"

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia

Company: Co. E. (Greenbrier Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Thomas R. Porter

---

#2

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1840

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Farmer and blacksmith

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Dark eyes

Complexion: Dark

Height: 5' 11"

Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Michael A. Foster

---

#3

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1841

Place of Birth: Red Sulphur District, Monroe County, Virginia

Occupation: Farmer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia

Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**





# Samuel McCown Charlton

---

#4

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: July 27, 1835

Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia

Occupation: Painter

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Robert A. McClung

---

#5

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1838

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Farmer

Hair: Brown hair

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 6"

Enlistment Date: May 11, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Meadow Bluff, Virginia

Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



Andrew Wallace Varner

---

#6

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: November 19, 1831

Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia

Occupation: Carpenter

Hair: Brown hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Light

Height: 5' 8"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Corporal

**Baptism of Fire**

Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas



# Edward T. Jessup

---

#7

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: May 24, 1844

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: N/A

Hair: Light hair

Eyes: Brown eyes

Complexion: Sallow

Height: 5' 6"

Enlistment Date: July 15, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Andrew Martin

---

#8

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1843

Place of Birth: Greenbrier County, Virginia

Occupation: Farmer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 11, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Meadow Bluff, Virginia

Company: Co. F (Greenbrier Sharp Shooters)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



James Robert Montague

---

#9

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1844

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Student

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 22, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Covington, Virginia

Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)

Rank: Private

**Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Charles Copland Wight

---

#10

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: September 24, 1841

Place of Birth: Richmond, Virginia

Occupation: Student

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Dark eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 9"

Enlistment Date: June 27, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Virginia Military Institute

Company: Not assigned to a specific Co.

Rank: Drillmaster

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# James S. Thomas

---

#11

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1840

Place of Birth: Bedford County, Virginia

Occupation: Clerk

Hair: Black hair

Eyes: Black eyes

Complexion: Dark

Height: 5' 8"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: N/A

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**





Lewis C. Hall

---

#12

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: N/A

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: N/A

Hair: Light hair

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 6"

Enlistment Date: June 30, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Berkeley County, Virginia

Company: Co. D (Monore Guard)

Rank: Private

**Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# William P. Icenhower

---

#13

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1843

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: Laborer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Thomas Bradley Mullen

---

#14

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: January 15, 1839

Place of Birth: Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Occupation: Moulder

Hair: Light hair

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Ruddy

Height: 5' 6"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Benjamin Matchek Donald

---

#15

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: July 16, 1844

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: Journeyman blacksmith

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 9"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# James A. Frazer

---

#16

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1843

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Student

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia

Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# John Silvers

---

#17

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1839

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Laborer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Samuel John Nelson McCampbell

#18

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: August 5, 1837

Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia

Occupation: Dentist

Hair: Light hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 10 ½"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# William David Pitzer

---

#19

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1840

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Tanner

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 22, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Covington, Virginia

Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**





# Frederick Davidson

---

#20

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: March 18, 1836

Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia

Occupation: Student

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: 2nd Corporal

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Joseph Hanna Carpenter

---

#21

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: July 24, 1834

Place of Birth: Covington, Virginia

Occupation: Agent for C&O Cement Mill

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 22, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Covington, Virginia

Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)

Rank: Regimental Adjutant

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Daniel Edwin Stalnaker

---

#22

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1839

Place of Birth: Union, Monroe County, Virginia

Occupation: Clerk

Hair: Brown hair with sandy whiskers

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Light

Height: 5' 6"

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia

Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Michael Reid Hanger

---

#23

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1840

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: Farmhand

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# John A. Donald

---

#24

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1839

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: N/A

Hair: Light hair

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 5"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Thomas Jefferson Kelly

---

#25

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1841

Place of Birth: Ireland

Occupation: Miller

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



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# Robert Moore

---

#26

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1838

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Laborer

Hair: Light hair

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Light

Height: 5' 5"

Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Lewis M. Sprouse

---

#27

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: November 16, 1841

Place of Birth: Albemarle County, Virginia

Occupation: N/A

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 15, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Alleghany County, Virginia

Company: Co. B (Virginia Hibernians)

Rank: Private

**Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**





# Henry H. Humphries

---

#28

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: January 3, 1836

Place of Birth: Alleghany County

Occupation: Laborer

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Dark eyes

Complexion: Ruddy

Height: 5' 5"

Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Thomas Ira West

---

#29

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: September 21, 1836

Place of Birth: Malvern Hill, Henrico County, Virginia

Occupation: Lawyer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia

Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# John Warwick Daniel

---

#30

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: September 5, 1842

Place of Birth: Lynchburg, Virginia

Occupation: Student

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lynchburg, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# William H. Jennings

---

#31

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1837

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Saddler

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Alexander McD. Patterson

---

#32

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1827

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: Laborer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: July 7, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Thomas Jefferson Hill

---

#33

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: March 20, 1837

Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia

Occupation: Cooper (Barrel Maker)

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Sallow

Height: 6' 1"

Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: 2nd Corporal

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Henry Heilbroner

---

#34

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: March 27, 1833

Place of Birth: Hechingen, Germany

Occupation: Merchant

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 11"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# George W. Darnell

---

#35

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: November 26, 1844

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Student

Hair: Light hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Fair

Height: 5' 7 ½

Enlistment Date: May 17, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Wheeling, Virginia

Company: Co. G (Shriver Greys)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**





# Franklin Caruthers Wilson

---

#36

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: July 26, 1841

Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia

Occupation: High school teacher

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia

Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Henry H. Peters

---

#37

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1838

Place of Birth: Staunton, Virginia

Occupation: Carpenter

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: Dark

Height: 5' 11"

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia

Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Leroy Queery

---

#38

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1840

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: N/A

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Hazel eyes

Complexion: Dark

Height: 5' 11"

Enlistment Date: May 11, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Meadow Bluff, Virginia

Company: Co. F (Greenbrier Sharp Shooters)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# John Joseph Hileman

---

#39

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: March 5, 1834

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: Mason

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Asbury C. McClure

---

#40

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1840

Place of Birth: Fauquier County, Virginia

Occupation: Carpenter

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



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# John Garibaldi

---

#41

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: April 30, 1831

Place of Birth: Genoa, Italy

Occupation: Farmer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia

Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Richard S. McCartney

---

#42

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1841

Place of Birth: N/A

Occupation: Student

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia

Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



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# Joseph S. Camden

---

#43

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1844

Place of Birth: Virginia

Occupation: Carpenter's apprentice

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: July 15, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



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# Alfred Mallory Edgar

---

#44

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: July 10, 1837

Place of Birth: Edgar's Mill, Virginia

Occupation: Farmer

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Dark

Height: 5' 9"

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia

Company: Co. E (Greenbriar Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# William Miller McAllister

---

#45

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: March 6, 1843

Place of Birth: Springdale, Pennsylvania

Occupation: Student

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: July 4, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Camp Clover, Virginia

Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Elisha Franklin Paxton

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#46

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: March 4, 1828

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: Lawyer, farmer, and bank president

Hair: Dark

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: Fair

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: 1st Lieutenant

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# Samuel Houston McCullough

---

#47

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1829

Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia

Occupation: Tailor

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Grey eyes

Complexion: Light

Height: 5' 9"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Robert W. Samms

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#48

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1840

Place of Birth: Virginia

Occupation: Farmer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia

Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# Andrew George Davidson Shanklin

#49

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1834

Place of Birth: Monroe County, Virginia

Occupation: Farmer

Hair: N/A

Eyes: N/A

Complexion: N/A

Height: N/A

Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia

Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)

Rank: Private

## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



# David Guthrie Bowyer

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#50

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry

Date of Birth: 1837

Place of Birth: Charlottesville, Virginia

Occupation: Painter

Hair: Dark hair

Eyes: Blue eyes

Complexion: Light

Height: 5' 10"

Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia

Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)

Rank: Private



## PRE-VISIT ACTIVITY

# RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS

## OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to explain that soldiers used flags to distinguish their units.
2. Students will be able to describe at least four flags used at the First Battle of Manassas and identify which groups they represented.
3. Students will be able to list 3 functions of flags, identification of troops and positions; maintenance of morale and esprit de corps; and as a tool used to discipline the troops.

Flags have long been used by nations, organizations, and even individuals as a means of identification. At the First Battle of Manassas, the Union and Confederate armies each had a variety of flags to identify each other and distinguish themselves from the enemy. However, their flags also performed a number of other important functions, which will be examined here. Each individual regiment (the basic building block of an army) for the Union and Confederacy, generally carried two flags, also referred to as colors, into battle -- their national flag, and the regimental colors of the unit.

## NATIONAL FLAGS

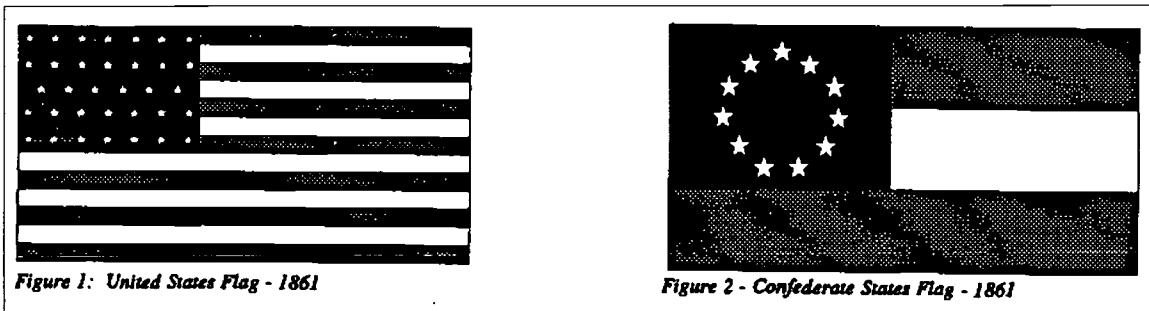
The two contending sides in the Civil War, the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, each had a national flag designed to clearly distinguish their nation and armies from their opponent's.

The national flag of the United States used during the Civil War is immediately recognizable due to its similarity to the present-day United States flag, known popularly then and now as the "Stars and Stripes". It had 13 alternating red and white stripes, signifying each of the original colonies. In the upper left corner was blue field containing 34 stars, recognizing each of the states in the Union at the time (Figure 1).

Even though the southern states had left the Union to establish the Confederate States of America, the stars representing the southern states remained on the U.S. flag throughout the Civil War because the United States did not recognize the rights of the southern states to secede. During the course of the Civil War, West Virginia (1863) and Nevada (1864) joined the United States. Stars were



added to the flag in recognition of their admission in 1863 and 1865, respectively.



Because they were attempting to establish a new country, officials of the Confederate States of America had to design a flag that would represent the new nation. The new Confederate Congress established a "Committee on Flag and Seal" to design the new emblem. The committee chose four designs which were submitted to Congress for a final decision. The pattern selected (Figure 2) had more than just a passing resemblance to the Stars and Stripes and was described at the time as follows:

"The flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the center, and equal in width to one third the width of the flag. The red space above and below to be the same width as the white. The union blue extending down through the white space and stopping at the lower red space. In the center of the union a circle of white stars corresponding in number with the States in the Confederacy. "

The committee disagreed with this design, known popularly as the "Stars and Bars, " because they felt it would be too easily confused with the Stars and Stripes. However, there was such a ground swell of public sentiment for the "old flag" that the committee could not ignore its design.

As selected in March, 1861, there were seven stars on the new flag of the Confederate States of America. Two more stars were added in May with the addition of Virginia and Arkansas to the Confederacy, and again in July with the admission of North Carolina and Tennessee. Some versions of the flag also contained stars in recognition of Missouri and Kentucky, border states with regions who were loyal to both the Union and the Confederacy. Because of the rapidly changing configuration of the Confederacy in its early months, Confederate flags in use at the First Battle of Manassas had anywhere from 7 to 13 stars.

## REGIMENTAL COLORS

Very few things were as important to the Civil War soldier as his regiment's flag, or colors. When a regiment was being mustered in a particular town, it was often the women of the area who would join together and make the unit's colors. The completed flag would then be presented to the regiment during an elaborate ceremony, often attended by hundreds of people. To the homesick soldier, who was far from home and engaged in the most terrifying episode of his life, those regimental colors were a concrete reminder of their mothers, wives, and sisters who had helped make the flag. A Georgia captain's response to the women who had just presented him with his unit's flag in 1861 is typical of the feelings of most soldiers:

"Those tri-colors are emblematical of your . . . fair cheeks, and your blue eyes; in the future when we look up at those glorious stars . . . whose radiance will guide us to victory and fame, we will fondly remember the loved ones at home."

To help build a sense of esprit de corps, the regimental colors were also designed to set the unit apart from others and, often times, to proudly display the unique characteristics of the regiment. For example, the 69th New York Infantry regiment was recruited in New York City from a very strong Irish community. Their regimental colors were illustrated with pictures of shamrocks and a Celtic harp on a green background, reminders of their Irish heritage (Figure 3). Another New York regiment, the 11th New York, had been recruited from firemen of New York City. Their colors contained the tools of their trade: a fireman's helmet, ladder, hoses, and ax, all appear on their regimental colors.

Once on the battlefield, the colors had the added importance of guiding the troops in the field. With scores of regiments and thousands of men often involved in the chaos and confusion of combat, the flags served as a way of keeping the various units together. A soldier who might become separated from his regiment could look for the unit's colors to be reunited with his regiment.



The colors were carried by a soldier known as the color bearer. He would be charged with carrying the flag and keeping it aloft for all to follow. While the color bearer was a position of great prestige, it was also one of the most

dangerous assignments of the regiment. Recognizing the importance of the flag for direction and morale, the enemy often targeted color bearers when battle commenced. In the early months of the war, however, many of the young, naive soldiers disregarded the danger and eagerly sought the honor of carrying the colors in battle. A young color bearer prior to the First Battle of Manassas wrote home:

"I have a position just under the flag and woe be to the Yankee who tries to take it from [me] for we've sworn to preserve it, or perish beneath its folds. What a glorious death!"

Accordingly, once on the battlefield, these soldiers would go to great lengths to ensure that the colors were protected. If a color bearer were shot (as was often the case), another man would pick up the flag and carry it, continuing to hold it aloft for all to see. A Union soldier could be awarded the Medal of Honor for capturing a Confederate flag, or going to great lengths to ensure that his own banner was not lost.

Because a regiment's flag was a source of immense pride and because such steps were taken to protect it, the colors also played a prominent role in the disciplining of troops. For troops who had misbehaved, or performed poorly, a serious blow could be dealt to the unit's pride by stripping them of their flags. The hope was that, in order to have their colors returned, the men would work that much harder to prove they were worthy of the banners.

Shortly after the First Battle of Manassas, the 79th New York Infantry mutinied when they were denied a furlough that would have allowed them to return home for a visit with their families. To teach the men a lesson after the mutiny was put down, General George B. McClellan ordered "the regiment will be deprived of its colors, which will not be returned to it until its members have shown by their conduct in camp, that they have learned the first duty of soldiers - obedience - and have proven upon the field of battle that they are not wanting in courage." Of this punishment, one of the New Yorkers wrote, "you have seen in the papers the punishment awarded to the Regiment - the taking of our colors and the disgrace from which we are suffering."

## **ACTIVITIES FOR THE CLASS**

1. Share with the students the background information regarding the history and important psychological effects of the colors and the great lengths that regiments would go to ensure that their flag was protected. [If a tape of Civil War music is available, play "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "We Are Coming Father Abraham" as examples of flag references included in songs.]
2. Have the students color the four flags found in their Activity Workbook. This will help them to recognize some of the flags which were present at the First Battle of Manassas in 1861. Have them compare and contrast the USA and CSA national flags to see how the similarities could have caused confusion during the battle.
3. Have the students design their own personal colors, using the blank flag outline located in the Activity Workbook. Encourage them to make their colors a reflection of themselves. Possible items to place on the flag include hobbies,

interests, favorite colors, etc. Volunteers may share their flags with the class. Students may also color the examples of the national and regimental colors included in the Activity Workbook.

4. Divide your class into three groups, or "regiments" (it will be easiest to use the same three groups created in the "A Call to Arms" lesson). Have each regiment design and make an actual flag to be carried on the battlefield during the field trip. Again, the flag should be a reflection of their group interests and personalities. They may wish to include the school colors and mascot in the design, one star (or other distinguishing characteristic) to represent each member of the regiment (as in the 50 stars/50 states on the U.S. flag, etc.). Have them be creative! NOTE: The field trip to Manassas NBP consists of three activity stations. The three groups you choose for the flag activity will remain together for their activities at the battlefield

5. Assign a color bearer from each regiment to carry the flag during the battlefield visit.

Remind the students of the shame of a unit who, due to discipline problems, had their flag taken from them. **Warn them that they, like the soldiers before them, will have their banner taken from them should they misbehave on the battlefield!**

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# The Henry House - " . . . you need not fear them "

## OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to name at least two families who were living on the battlefield at the time of the First Battle of Manassas.
2. Students will be able to describe at least three ways in which the battle affected the lives of the civilians living in the area.
3. Using Civil War era photographs, students will be able to identify two structures present on the battlefield at the time of the First Battle of Manassas and describe the ways in which those structures were affected by the battle.

## Background Information

The area five miles north of Manassas Junction was a typical farming community in the summer of 1861. In communities throughout the United States, north and south, conversation undoubtedly turned to the momentous question of disunion as the north and south drifted ever closer to war that year. What set this community apart was its proximity to the important rail yard of Manassas Junction and the Warrenton Turnpike, a major thoroughfare through the region from Washington, D.C. This chance of geography almost ensured the Manassas area would see the war's first major clash.

Located atop Henry Hill was the Isaac Henry family home, known as Spring Hill. The Henrys had settled in the area in 1826. By 1861, Judith Carter Henry, an octogenarian widow, was living in the 1 ½ story house. Her husband, Dr. Isaac Henry, a surgeon in the U.S. Navy who had served aboard the U.S.S. Constellation (now in Baltimore's Inner Harbor), had passed away in 1829 at Spring Hill, following a bout with pneumonia. Their three children were grown by 1861. Ellen Phoebe Morris lived at Spring Hill with her mother. Son Hugh Fautleroy lived in Alexandria, where he had established a school for boys. Another son, John, lived in Loudoun, where he also taught school. A third son, Landon, had died of yellow fever in Florida after serving in the Seminole War.

To the north of Spring Hill, in the valley between Henry Hill and Matthews Hill stood the large stone structure that was home to Henry and Jane Matthews. Appropriately known as the Stone House, the building had been a landmark of the area for many years. It had served as a tavern and toll stop on the Warrenton

Turnpike, but the Matthews had purchased the house property and surrounding 137 acres in 1850 with the intention of farming it. Over the next decade, Henry Matthews farmed the land around the Stone House and managed to carve out a comfortable living for himself and his wife.

Over the 50 years leading up to the outbreak of Civil War, the number of homes in the area of Henry Hill had greatly increased as various tracts of land were divided and sold. North of the Stone House was the residence of Edgar and Martin Matthews (no relation to Henry and Jane Matthews), two brothers for whom Matthews Hill is named. To the northeast lived Abraham VanPelt, his wife Jemina, and their three children. James Robinson, a free black man, and his wife Susan lived to the east on the south side of the Warrenton Turnpike. To the west of the Stone House, lived John D. Dogan, his wife Anne, and their daughter Mary. The swirling events of 1861 would have a profound impact on all of these families and their properties.

**TO THE GROUP LEADER:** The following scenarios and questions will help the students to learn about the devastating impact that the First Battle of Manassas had on the civilians who lived in the area. Merely read the portions in bold print and ask the corresponding questions to the students. While none of the questions have incorrect answers (the thinking process is what is important). There are preferred responses for some parts. These preferred answers have been highlighted. Prompts for the class are also included, should they get stuck at some point.

## **PART I -THE HENRY HOUSE**

### **READ:**

**In 1861, the Henry House, known as "Spring Hill" was the home of Judith Carter Henry, an 84-year old widow. When the Confederate army began fortifying the Manassas area in May of that year, Mrs. Henry's son Hugh sought to soothe her concerns. In a letter dated May 30, 1861, Hugh wrote to his sister, Ellen, who was with the elderly Mrs. Henry: " Should troops be passing about the neighborhood, you and mother need not fear them, as your entire helplessness, I should think, would make you safe."**

**However, just seven weeks later, during the First Battle of Manassas, Mrs. Henry's home witnessed some of the heaviest fighting between the Union and Confederate armies. As Mrs. Henry, her son John, daughter Ellen, and hired slave Lucy Griffith hid inside, the first major battle of the Civil War raged around their house.**

Show the class the two photographs, side by side, and read the following question:

**Both of these pictures show the Henry House after the First Battle of Manassas. One was made immediately after the battle, the other is seven to eight months later. Which photograph do you think shows the house immediately after the battle? Which do you think was taken eight months later? Why?**

**PROBABLE ANSWER:**

The students answers will likely be divided into two categories. Some will say that the photograph showing total devastation was taken immediately after the battle, while the sketch showing only minor damage was taken 8 months later. They probably will reason that the house was repaired during the intervening months.

Others will say the opposite, that the sketch is immediately after the battle (they will note the broken windows and believe they would have been replaced quickly) and that the photograph was 8 months later. Their reasoning is generally that the house must have been so weakened during the battle that it eventually collapsed in the months following the conflict.

Help the students key in on the fact that the sketch was made in July and the photograph in March, 1862 by having them focus on the leaves, or absence thereof, on the trees in each image.

**READ:**

**You all have generated several good theories regarding what happened to the Henry House. The job of a historian is to take theories and prove or disprove them with the available evidence. Now examine the two pictures very closely. There is evidence in each that proves beyond a shadow of a doubt which was done just after the battle and which was completed almost eight months later.**

(The students may need help to draw out this conclusion. Ask them in what month the battle took place. What is eight months after that? After the students reach the answer, continue reading.)

**The image made immediately after the war is a sketch of the house, made by a southern newspaper artist, within a few days of the battle, showing relatively minor damage. Eight months later, in March, 1862, the first photographers arrived from Washington, DC and took the photograph showing the almost complete destruction of the house. What could have happened during those other 8 months that would so heavily damage the Henry House?**

**PROBABLE ANSWERS:**

Many of the students will respond that the house was weakened during the battle and over the coming months it collapsed. They may also add that the collapse was aided by weather (wind, rain, snow, etc.). Some will also recollect that there was a second battle of Manassas. It, however, took place 13 months after the first battle and therefore could not be the cause of the destruction of the house.

**CORRECT ANSWER:**

Help the students draw the correct conclusion by asking the following questions:

1. Where did the armies go after the battle was over? (Union army went to Washington, while the Confederate army stayed at Manassas)
2. For the Confederates staying in the area, what did they need when the weather turned colder? (shelter, fires to keep warm)
3. What materials are used to make both of those? (wood)
4. Where could the soldiers get wood already in the shape of boards for building huts or shelters? (the Henry House)

**READ:**

**Although the Henry House was in the middle of the swirling battle on the afternoon of July 21, 1861, its damage was kept to a minimum, as seen in the sketch. The family moved away, however, leaving the house unoccupied. The Confederate army remained in the area to guard against another attempt by the Union army to capture Manassas Junction. During the eight months the Southern army remained at Manassas, three things happened which further damaged the Henry House:**

- 1. When the weather turned colder, Confederate troops who would spend the winter on and around the battlefield, began to build crude huts to keep themselves warm. The Henry House provided a ready source of building materials for some of the soldiers.**
- 2. The soldiers also built fires to keep themselves warm. For soldiers too lazy to chop down a tree and cut it up, the Henry House provided them with a quick, easy source of firewood.**
- 3. The third thing the soldiers got from the Henry House had nothing to do with their survival or comfort, nor was it of any military importance. However, it was something that nearly all the soldiers wanted. What do you think it was?**

(Answers will vary, and will generally include a wide range of personal property that the Henrys have had.)



**For better or worse, these soldiers had just come through the greatest experience of their lives. They had joined the army, fought and survived a terrible battle, and had spent eight months or so camped in the area. Now they were receiving orders to evacuate the area. When you go on a long trip that results in some great adventure, what do you like to get before you leave?**

(With that clue, most students should now come up with the desired answer of "souvenirs.")

**Because Manassas was the first major battle of the Civil War, many people, soldiers and civilians alike, came to visit Henry Hill during the summer and fall of 1861. Just as today we buy postcards of the Henry House to help us remember our visit, people in 1861 also wanted a souvenir of their trip to the battlefield. Many of them took pieces of the Henry House as a keepsake of their visit.**

**The present Henry House was built around 1870, almost ten years after the end of the Civil War. Look carefully around the grounds. Is there any evidence telling the fate of Mrs. Henry?**

**ANSWER:**

The students will notice the small cemetery just to their front. Move the group to the front of the cemetery and have them attempt to read the first few lines of the headstone for Mrs. Henry. It is very old and difficult to make out in some places. A copy is provided for you here. The highlighted portion is the most important part to be read:

**THE GRAVE OF OUR DEAR MOTHER, JUDITH HENRY.**

**Killed near this spot by the explosion of shells in her dwelling during the battle of the 21st of July, 1861.** When killed she was in her 85th year and confined to her bed by the infirmities of age. She was the daughter of Landon Carter, Sr. and was born within a mile of this place. Her husband, Dr. Isaac Henry was a Surgeon in the U.S. Navy, on board the Frigate Constellation, commanded by Commodore Truxton, one of the six Captains appointed by Washington in the organization of the Navy, 1794. Our Mother, through her long life, 35 years of which was spent at this place, was greatly loved and esteemed for her kind, gentle and Christian Spirit.

**READ:**

**As you learned in the video, Mrs. Henry was very old and choose not to be moved from the house once the battle began. She remained inside with her hired slave Lucy Griffith (while she was a slave, Lucy Griffith actually**

**belonged to another family in the area; Mrs. Henry was renting Lucy from them). When the Union army arrived on Henry Hill during the afternoon of July 21, 1861, and began to set their cannon up here (point to the row of six cannons between the Henry House and the Visitor Center), they soon began to get shot at from the Henry House. Confederate soldiers were using the house to protect themselves as they shot at the advancing Union army.**

**In an attempt to make the southerners stop this fire, northern gunners turned two of their cannons on the house and opened fire. Although they successfully drove the snipers out of the Henry House, they also mortally wounded Mrs. Henry. She would die of her wounds that night, and the day after the battle, southern troops buried her here, in front of her house. Judith Henry was the only civilian who was killed during the First Battle of Manassas.**

## **PART II -THE STONE HOUSE**

Point out the Stone House, visible in the valley to the north (with your back to the Visitor Center, the Stone House will be straight ahead). Provide each student with a copy of the Stone House brochure. Have them examine the photograph used on the front of the folder.

### **READ:**

**Another house located directly in the path of the armies on July 21, 1861 was the Stone House. It was one of the largest and strongest homes in the area of the battlefield in 1861, owing to its stone construction. At the time of the battle it was owned by Henry and Jane Matthews. They lived in the Stone House and operated a tavern there as well. They also farmed the land surrounding the house. On the morning of July 21, 1861, the first shots of the First Battle of Manassas were fired at Stone Bridge, just east of the Stone House. As the advancing armies passed the Stone House on their way to Henry Hill, doctors from the Union army stopped at the structure, took over the house, and set up a hospital. Throughout the day, wounded Union soldiers sought refuge in the Stone House.**

**Examine the photograph of the Stone House brochure carefully. What evidence shows that there has been damage to the house?**

### **ANSWER:**

1. Windows. Virtually all of the window panes are broken. One window has even been boarded up.
2. Roof. Look carefully at the roof. Several pieces of wood can be seen sticking out of the roof. This is a type of scaffolding used in the 1860s when replacing shingles or doing other roof work. The roof of the Stone House was so badly

damaged that it was entirely removed and redone. When this photograph was taken in March, 1862, the work was just being completed.

3. Artillery damage. Just to the right of the front door, the damage created by an artillery shell, or cannonball, striking the stone can be seen. Today, a cannonball has been cemented into the hole created during the battle.

### **PART III - CONCLUSION**

#### **READ:**

**Given the information you have learned about Mrs. Henry and the Matthews family who lived in the Stone House, answer the following questions:**

**1. For the soldiers who fought here, when did the First Battle of Manassas end?**

The majority of the students should answer July 21, 1861.

**2. For the civilians who lived in this area, when did the battle end? While there is no definite answer, the class should give an answer that reflects that the civilians were suffering and fighting the battle long after the end of the gunfire. Students in previous groups have answered "Never," which could easily be proven.**

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## MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITY

# Museum Scavenger Hunt

## OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to describe at least two uniforms worn at First Manassas, and identify which side they represented.
2. Student will be able to list two characteristics of an impractical battlefield uniform and describe how they were improved for future battles.
3. Students will be able to name how many different styles of uniforms were worn at the First Battle of Manassas and describe how this adversely affected the soldiers' performance

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Uniforms were designed to play several roles for the soldiers of the Civil War. Among the most important were that it was a visible beacon of identification for friend or foe and provided a strong measure of pride and esprit de corps to the members of the regiment who wore it. However, early in the war, careful attention had not been paid to the planning and design of uniforms. At the First Battle of Manassas, some of these intentions gave way to less practical functions.

This exercise will illustrate for the students the important role played by uniforms during the First Battle of Manassas. Virtually every student can identify that blue and gray uniforms were generally worn by the Union and Confederate armies, respectively, during the Civil War. However, because the First Battle of Manassas was the conflict's first major battle, standardization of uniforms had not by that point come to pass. Both sides wore a colorful panoply of dress that afternoon. Some regiments were so new to service they had no uniform and went into battle still dressed in their civilian attire. One individual even joined the fray wearing a top hat and tails.

With no standardized uniform, it was extremely difficult for troops to differentiate friend from foe during the heat of battle. On numerous occasions at First Manassas, troops fired on their own men, or neglected to fire on the enemy merely because they could not tell which side was which merely by looking at their uniforms. On Henry Hill during the climactic moments of the battle, a Confederate regiment was allowed to approach the Union position because the Federal commander mistook them and their blue uniforms for fellow Northerners. These Confederates subsequently captured two Federal pieces of artillery and

began the eventual rout of the Union troops that ended the battle.

Additionally, for many of the men, the uniforms they were not practical for battle. In the early months of the war, when regiments were competing for the volunteered services of new recruits, it was often the uniform that would sway an undecided recruit from one unit to another. Accordingly, regimental dress was often designed to be flashy and eye-catching, the perfect lure for enlistees. For that reason, many of the early uniforms contained lots of red material or bright, shiny buttons. However, as the men quickly discovered when the battle started, the last thing a soldier wishes is to stand out. The red uniform or shiny buttons that looked so inviting at the recruiting office, drew the attention and subsequent fire of the enemy. As a result of this difficult lesson learned at First Manassas, muted blue and gray uniforms become standard shortly after the battle's conclusion.

### **ACTIVITIES FOR THE CLASS**

1. In the "Teaching Materials" section located at the rear of this manual is the three page "Museum Scavenger Hunt. " This form will be used by your students during their field trip to Manassas National Battlefield Park. Prior to your field trip, make a copy for each student.
2. Have the students bring their Museum Scavenger Hunt form and a pencil on the day of the trip.
3. All of the answers to the questions can be found in the main museum area on the first floor.
4. The Park Ranger will go over some of the general questions with the class to make sure that they understood some of the important concepts regarding uniforms at the First Battle of Manassas. You may wish to collect the questions or go over them in detail when you return to the classroom.



# Museum Scavenger Hunt

## INSTRUCTIONS:

Visit each of the exhibits in the museum. Answer as many of these questions as you can. If you have questions or can't find any of the displays, ask your teacher or the ranger at the information desk to help you.

1. THE CIVIL WAR WAS BIG (Located in first case on the left) Read the exhibit that compares the Civil War to other wars and answer the following questions:

A. Of the Civil War, World War I, or World War II, which conflict cost the most American lives?

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B. Examine the Civil War soldier's hat, called a "kepi". If you were a soldier in battle, would you want to wear this hat? Why? What advantage did the World War I and World War II soldiers have with their helmets?

2. ZOUAVE UNIFORM (full-size uniform and photograph at the far corner of exhibit room)

A. What was the name of the soldier who wore this Zouave uniform?

B. With which regiment did he serve? ( A regiment is the name of the unit a soldier fights with. It usually consists of a number and state. For example, "27th Virginia.")



### 3. COLORFUL CONFUSION AT MANASSAS

Located in the display case are examples of uniforms worn at the First Battle of Manassas.

A. Look at the uniforms of the 2nd New Hampshire (Union) and 6th North Carolina (Confederate) soldiers. Summarize the two uniforms on the chart below:

	2nd New Hampshire Infantry	6th North Carolina Infantry
Trousers		
Coats		
Hats		
Weapons		

B. Compare your answers for the two uniforms. What do you notice? What problems do you think this could have caused for the soldiers during the battle?

C. Look at all ten of the uniforms shown in the display case. Which stands out the most? Do you think this was any cause for concern by the men who wore this uniform?

D. About \_\_\_\_\_ different styles of uniforms were worn at the First Battle of Manassas.

**4. CHARLES NORRIS JACKET (located in the center of the exhibit room)**

A. Charles Robert Norris was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when he was killed at the First Battle of Bull Run.

B. List two things you observe about the coat worn by Charles Norris:

1.

---

2.

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C. Look closely at the front of Norris's coat. How many brass buttons are there? \_\_\_\_\_ Would you want to wear such a brightly decorated uniform into battle? Why or why not?

Think about both the uniforms of the Zouave and Charles Norris and then read the following statement:



79th New York Infantry

At the First Battle of Manassas, some of the soldiers were more concerned with having a good looking uniform than they were about designing practical, safe outfits for battle.



1st Louisiana Special Battalion

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? \_\_\_\_\_



## 5. ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

Look at the displays on the right side of the exhibit room.

A. Name at least 3 weapons used during the First Battle of Manassas:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

B. List at least 5 of the personal possessions a soldier might carry with him.

Because he had to carry all his belongings, a soldier could only take a certain number of items with him. Which belongings would be most important to you if you were a soldier? Why?



# Post-Visit Activities

We hope you and your students enjoyed your visit to Manassas National Battlefield Park. The Student Activity Guide, which the class used to help prepare for the field trip to the battlefield, contains two exercises designed to reinforce the lessons learned at the park. The following pages should bring closure to their study of the 27th Virginia Infantry, and, hopefully, create an interest in returning to the site on their own and exploring it further.

## After First Manassas: The War Goes On

1. Distribute to each of the students the page titled "27th Virginia Infantry: Record After the First Battle of Manassas" that matches the identity of the soldier they filled out an enlistment form for during the pre-visit exercises. Again, these are actual records of men who fought at First Manassas and elsewhere in the Civil War.

2. Have the students turn in their Activity Guide to the page titled "After First Manassas: The War Goes On" (opposite a full-page map of Civil War battlefields in eastern Virginia). The first four questions on the page deal with the information about the soldiers that the Park Ranger gave them on the battlefield:

1. How many men who fought in the battle did your class study?

This number represents the number of soldiers that your class "enlisted" in the pre-visit exercise. It should correspond to the number of students in your class.

2. How many of the soldiers in your class were casualties in the battle?

At the end of the field trip, the Park Ranger provided information on the class's list of soldiers regarding who were casualties at the First Battle of Manassas. A battlefield casualty is defined as anyone who was killed, wounded, captured, or missing in action as a result of the battle. The activity is set up so that generally there are two casualties for every ten students (the first eight in every group of ten are unharmed, the last two are the casualties). The only exception occurs from numbers 31 - 40, in which there are 3 casualties. For your reference a list of all the soldiers and their status after First Manassas is included.

3. Express as a fraction the number of men who were not casualties of the battle.

Using subtraction, have the students create the fraction for men who survived the battle unscathed. The denominator should be the number of soldiers "enlisted"/students in the class (see #1 above), and the numerator will be the difference between the denominator and the number of casualties in the class (#2 above).

4. Of just the casualties, express as a percentage the number of men who were wounded, killed, and captured.

Consider only the soldiers studied by the class to make simple fractions regarding the various casualty types (wounded, killed, captured) and then convert the fraction to a percentage. The denominator will be the total casualties (#2 above); the numerator will be the total casualties for each type.

For the second set of questions, students will refer to the "27th Virginia Infantry: Record After the First Battle of Manassas" sheet. Allow them a few minutes to read over the information and answer any questions they may have. As with the "enlistment" exercise, for some soldiers we have lots of information regarding their Civil War service, for others, the information is just not known. We have attempted to select a cross section of soldiers that will allow all students to have at least some information to learn about their soldiers. It can be pointed out to the class, that many men went off to war and were missing in action, they never came home and their families never learned what happened to them.

1-3. With the appropriate color crayon, circle the battle(s) in which your soldier was wounded, captured, or killed.

The map contains 23 of the 49 battles and campaigns in which the 27th Virginia participated. Once they have read the fact sheets and circled the appropriate names of battles, have them compare and contrast the maps. Of the soldiers studied by the class, how many made it through all four years of war without becoming a casualty? What soldier became a casualty the most number of times? The fewest?

**Fact:** Of the approximately 489 men who fought with the 27th Virginia Infantry at the First Battle of Manassas, only 9 were still with the regiment when they surrendered at Appomattox in April, 1865.

4. How far apart were the opposing capitals during the Civil War?

Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia were the capitals of the Union and Confederacy, respectively. Using the scale in the lower left corner of the page, the students should be able to determine that the two cities are less than 100 miles apart.

**NOTE:** The map is to scale only in the areas running south from Harpers Ferry. To fit the map onto the page, the area north of Harpers Ferry had to be compressed (you will note that West Virginia looks rather flat). Any attempt to match scale, or determine distance above that will result in flawed numbers.

5. At the end of the war, how far did the survivors have to travel from Appomattox to their homes in Lexington?

### **Newspaper Activity**

This exercise is designed to pull together and reinforce the three different lessons used by the students to learn about the 27th Virginia Infantry. Using the information gathered during the enlistment exercise, at the battlefield, and in the "After First Manassas: The War Goes On" lesson, have the students write a news article about their soldier. For some of the soldiers, much of the biographical information is not available. Encourage them to be creative about their soldier's wartime experiences, his heroic deeds, and what he did after the war was over etc.

### **For Further Information . . .**

We hope this exercise has sparked an interest in your students regarding the First Battle of Manassas and the Civil War. If they wish to learn more about the battle, or about some of the other battles their soldier participated in, we have included a short bibliography of materials suited to their reading level (4th -6th grades).

The final page of the Activity Guide contains a map of Manassas National Battlefield Park. During their field trip, your students saw but a small portion of the 5,000 acres that make up Manassas National Battlefield Park. Sites such as the Stone House, Stone Bridge, and all of the Second Battle of Manassas battlefield remain to be explored. Walking trails, driving tours, and special programs all help to provide information about these important episodes in our nation's history. We hope you will encourage your students to return to the battlefield with their parents at some future date.

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Raphael Gennotte

Date of Birth: 1830

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Absent without leave in September, 1862; court-martialed and fined.

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 20, 1864; sent to Point Lookout and Elmira prisons; released on May 31, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Thomas R. Porter

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Lieutenant

### Civil War Service:

Elected 4th Sergeant on April 23, 1862

Wounded during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862

Elected 1st Lieutenant on September 26, 1862

Sick in Richmond hospital with chronic dysentery November 17 - 27, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864;  
sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on June 16, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Unknown

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Near Roanoke, Virginia

Date of Death: November 3, 1913

Burial Site: Fairview Cemetery

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Michael A. Foster

Date of Birth: 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick with typhoid fever in Charlottesville hospital in October 1861

Absent without leave from October to December, 1862

Wounded in the hip and thigh during a battle near Petersburg, Virginia (Hatcher's Run) on February 9, 1865

Captured in a Petersburg hospital on April 3, 1865; released from hospital on December 1, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Forest Hill, West Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Farmer

Place of Death: Forest Hill, West Virginia

Date of Death: May 22, 1875

Burial Site: Forest Hill, West Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Samuel McCown Charlton

Date of Birth: July 27, 1835

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Corporal

### Civil War Service:

Sick in Winchester, Virginia hospital in December, 1861

Wounded during the Battle of Cold Harbor (Virginia) in June, 1864

Wounded in a battle near Harpers Ferry (West Virginia) in August, 1864

Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: House painter

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: April 12, 1908

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington  
Virginia



# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Robert A. McClung

Date of Birth: 1838

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick with measles and diarrhea in Charlestown, VA hospital, October - December 1861

Captured in Greenbriar County, Virginia on August 29, 1862; sent to Camp Chase prison until exchanged on October 27, 1862

Sick with intermittent fever in Richmond hospital, June 1864

Mortally wounded at the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. Died of wounds in Staunton hospital on November 1, 1864

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Staunton, Virginia

Date of Death: November 1, 1864

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Andrew Wallace Varner

Date of Birth: November 19, 1831

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Lieutenant

### Civil War Service:

Elected 2nd Sergeant on October 7, 1861

Elected 2nd Lieutenant on April 23, 1862

Wounded in the leg and left arm (amputated) during the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863 while commanding the company.

Captured after Gettysburg and sent to a number of prisons, including David's Island, Point Lookout, and Fort Delaware. Released on June 12, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Coachmaker, furniture dealer and manufacturer, Commissioner of Revenue for Rockbridge County (1887-1891)

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: July 2, 1910

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Edward Thomas Jessup

Date of Birth: May 24, 1844

Highest Rank Attained: Corporal

### Civil War Service:

Absent sick in January and February, 1862

Wounded in the heel during the Second Battle of Manassas on August 29, 1862

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; in Northern prison until released on June 22, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Staunton, VA; Charlottesville, VA

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Charlottesville, Virginia

Date of Death: August 7, 1917

Burial Site: Maplewood Cemetery, Charlottesville, Virginia.

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Andrew Martin

Date of Birth: 1843

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick in a hospital in March and April, 1862

Killed during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Port Republic, Virginia

Date of Death: June 9, 1862

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: James Robert Montague

Date of Birth: 1844

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Wounded in the thigh at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1862; recovering in Charlottesville hospital until September, 1861

Transferred to Carpenter's Battery (artillery)

Wounded in the chest and abdomen at the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

Wounded during the Battle of Wade's Depot on September 13, 1864

Post-War Home(s): Orlando, Florida

Post-War Occupation: Graduated from Washington College in 1868; Farmer

Place of Death: Orlando, Florida

Date of Death: 1868

Burial Site: Greenwood Cemetery, Florida

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Charles Copland Wight

Date of Birth: September 24, 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Adjutant of 58th Virginia  
Infantry

### Civil War Service:

Wounded at the Battle of Gaine's Mill (Virginia) on June 27, 1862

Captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864; sent to Northern prison until  
exchanged in March, 1865

Paroled on June 15, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Rappahannock and Orange  
Counties, Virginia; Lexington, Baltimore

Post-War Occupation: Teacher; faculty member at  
Virginia Military Institute; School Principal; Professor  
of History and English

Place of Death: Baltimore, Maryland

Date of Death: June 25, 1897

Burial Site: Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: James S. Thomas

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Sergeant Major

### Civil War Service:

Wounded during the battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862

Promoted to Sergeant Major on July 24, 1862

Wounded during the Battle of Winchester (Duffield's Depot ?) On October 13, 1862

Killed during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

### Post-War Home(s):

### Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Gettysburg, Pennsylvania)

Date of Death: July 3, 1863

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Lewis C. Hall

Date of Birth: N/A

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick in Winchester, Virginia hospital in February, 1862

Absent without leave, September - November, 1862; fined 2 months pay

Wounded during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863; absent to recover from wounds through June.

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until June 20, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Union, West Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Union, West Virginia

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown



## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: William P. Icenhower

Date of Birth: 1843

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Promoted to 1st Corporal on April 23, 1862

Promoted to 1st Sergeant on August 1, 1862

Killed at the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862

### Post-War Home(s):

### Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Cedar Mountain, Virginia

Date of Death: August 9, 1862

Burial Site: Unknown

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Thomas Bradley Mullen

Date of Birth: January 15, 1839

Highest Rank Attained: Corporal

### Civil War Service:

"Fired a captured cannon at Brigade of Yankees, causing them to retreat" at First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861

Wounded during the Battle of Mine Run (Virginia) on November 27, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on June 12, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Natural Bridge, VA; Lexington, VA

Post-War Occupation: Laborer; foundry and machine shop owner

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: September 18, 1885

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Benjamin Matchek Donald

Date of Birth: July 15, 1844

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick in hospital in August, 1861

Under arrest from December 20, 1862 to February 27, 1863

Wounded in the hand during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

Captured in Rockbridge County on June 11, 1864; sent to Camp Chase prison until released on May 8, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Texas

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Shot and killed in Texas

Date of Death: August 21, 1881

Burial Site: Unknown

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: James A. Frazer

Date of Birth: 1843

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Captured at Winchester, Virginia on June 2, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862

Deserted on November 18, 1862

Captured in January, 1864 and held in unidentified prison until June 19, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Unknown

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: John Silvers

Date of Birth: 1839

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862

Sick in a hospital from August 21, 1862 to January 8, 1863

Wounded in the leg during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until he died there of smallpox on May 5, 1865

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Fort Delaware, Delaware

Date of Death: May 5, 1865

Burial Site: Finn's Point National Cemetery, New Jersey

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Samuel John Nelson McCampbell

Date of Birth: August 5, 1837

Highest Rank Attained: Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Elected Sergeant on October 7, 1861. Reduced back to Private in December.

Wounded in the mouth and throat during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863. Absent due to wounds until August.

Captured at Newtown on August 17, 1864. Sent to Old Capitol prison, transferred to Elmira Prison until released on July 19, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Dentist

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: July 31, 1909

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: William David Pitzer

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Wounded in the forearm and leg at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861

Sick with rheumatism in a Staunton hospital in October, 1861

Transferred to Carpenter's Battery (artillery)

Wounded in the hand during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

Post-War Home(s): Massie's Mill, Virginia; Fauber's Mill, Nelson County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: After September, 1911

Burial Site: Unknown

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Frederick Davidson

Date of Birth: March 18, 1836

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Corporal

### Civil War Service:

Killed at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861

Last words were "Tell my mother I died for a glorious cause"

Buried on the battlefield at the Frank Lewis house (also known as Portici)

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Manassas, Virginia

Date of Death: July 21, 1861

Burial Site: Originally on the battlefield; reburied in  
Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia



## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Joseph Hanna Carpenter

Date of Birth: July 24, 1834

Highest Rank Attained: Captain

### Civil War Service:

Elected Adjutant of 27th Virginia Infantry on June 1, 1861

Elected Captain of Co. A, 27th Virginia Infantry in May, 1862, but turned it down.

Wounded in the head during the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862. Died of wounds on February 5, 1863.

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Fort Carpenter, Bath County, Virginia

Date of Death: February 5, 1863

Burial Site: Cedar Hill Cemetery, Covington, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Daniel Edwin Stainaker

Date of Birth: 1839

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Promoted to 1st Sergeant on September 1, 1864

Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Columbia, South Carolina;  
Wheeling, West Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Real estate agent; Director of  
the West Virginia State Penitentiary

Place of Death: N/A

Date of Death: N/A

Burial Site: Beverly, West Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Michael Reid Hanger

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Wounded during the Battle of Gaine's Mill (Virginia) on June 27, 1862

Transferred to 5th Virginia Infantry on March 6, 1863

Wounded in the head and leg during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Northern prison until exchanged on November 10, 1864

Deserted to the enemy on December 9, 1864; took Oath of Allegiance and was released on December 12, 1864

Post-War Home(s): Fayetteville, Arkansas; Dayton, Washington

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Dayton, Washington

Date of Death: 1918

Burial Site: Dayton, Washington

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: John A. Donald

Date of Birth: 1839

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Discharged on October 3, 1861

Reenlisted in the 27th Virginia Infantry in 1864

Captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864; sent to Camp Chase prison until released on May 8, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Shoemaker

Place of Death: Zollman's Dam on Buffalo Creek

Date of Death: January, 1894

Burial Site: Zollman Cemetery

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Thomas Jefferson Kelly

Date of Birth: 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick in a Lynchburg hospital from December 2, 1862 until February 23, 1863

Absent without leave from September to December, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released at the end of the war.

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia; New London, Ohio

Post-War Occupation: Miller

Place of Death: New London, Ohio

Date of Death: April 18, 1888

Burial Site: Catholic Cemetery, New London, Ohio

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Robert Moore

Date of Birth: 1838

Highest Rank Attained: 4th Corporal

### Civil War Service:

Elected 4th Corporal on April 23, 1862

Sick in a hospital room June 5, to July 18, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864;  
sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on May 4, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Baltimore, Maryland

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Lewis M. Sprouse

Date of Birth: November 16, 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick in a Charlottesville, Virginia hospital from May 5, to May 28, 1862

Wounded during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863

Wounded during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

Absent without leave from August, 1863 to February, 1864

Post-War Home(s): Covington, Virginia; Richmond,  
Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Farmer

Place of Death: Old Soldier's Home, Richmond,  
Virginia

Date of Death: August 12, 1930

Burial Site: Smith Cemetery, Alleghany County,  
Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Henry H. Humphries

Date of Birth: January 3, 1836

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick in a Winchester hospital during November and December, 1861

Wounded during the Battle of Winchester (Virginia) on May 25, 1862

Wounded in the head during the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863; absent while recovering from wounds until January, 1864

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on June 22, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Selma, Alleghany County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Farmer

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: November 19, 1921

Burial Site: Crown Hill Cemetery, Clifton Forge, Virginia



# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Thomas Ira West Jr.

Date of Birth: September 21, 1836

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Captured at the First Battle of Manassas

Wounded during the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862

Wounded during the Second Battle of Manassas (Virginia) on August 30, 1862

Wounded in the neck during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863

Wounded at Charlottesville, Virginia in December, 1864

Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Buchanan, Boutetourt County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Buchannan, Virginia

Date of Death: December 18, 1908

Burial Site: Fairview Cemetery, Buchanan, Virginia

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: John Warwick Daniel

Date of Birth: September 5, 1842

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Lieutenant

Civil War Service:

Wounded during the First Battle of Manassas

Wounded in the leg during the Battle of the Wilderness (Virginia) on May 6, 1864

Post-War Home(s): Richmond, Virginia; Washington, DC; Lynchburg, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Lawyer (graduated from University of Virginia); Member of the Virginia legislature; Member of United States Congress

Place of Death: Lynchburg, Virginia

Date of Death: June 29, 1910

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: William H. Jennings

Date of Birth: 1837

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded twice at the First Battle of Manassas while carrying the regimental colors

Discharged from the army due to his wounds on July 21, 1861

Post-War Home(s): Unknown

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Alexander McD. Patterson

Date of Birth: 1827

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Absent due to desertion from February to April, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864;  
sent to Fort Delaware prison

Died of smallpox at Fort Delaware on January 14, 1865

### Post-War Home(s):

### Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Fort Delaware, Maryland

Date of Death: January 14, 1865

Burial Site: Finn's Point National Cemetery (New Jersey)

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Thomas Jefferson Hill

Date of Birth: 1837

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Promoted to 1st Corporal on September 1, 1861

Promoted to 2nd Sergeant on November 8, 1862

Promoted to 1st Sergeant on May 4, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864;  
sent to Fort Delaware prison and released on June 15, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Missouri; Kansas City,  
MO

Post-War Occupation: Sheriff

Place of Death: Kansas City, Missouri

Date of Death: August 27, 1920

Burial Site: Mount Hope Cemetery, Kansas City,  
Missouri

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Henry Heilbroner

Date of Birth: March 27, 1833

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded in the right hand during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862

Absent until discharged due to wounds on April 25, 1863

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Merchant

Place of Death: Holly Springs, Mississippi

Date of Death: June 11, 1901

Burial Site: House of Israel Cemetery, Staunton, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: George W. Darnell

Date of Birth: N/A

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Sick in Gordonsville, Virginia hospital in March and April, 1862

Captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 6, 1862; sent to Camp Chase prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862

Wounded during the Second Battle of Manassas on August 28, 1862

Wounded during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863

Deserted and joined 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry

Captured at the Battle of Falling Waters (Maryland) on July 14, 1863; no further record

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Kentucky

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown (alive in 1914)

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Franklin Caruthers Wilson

Date of Birth: July 26, 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Captain

### Civil War Service:

Elected Captain on April 23, 1862

Wounded at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862

Commanded the 27th Virginia at the Battle of Antietam (Maryland) on September 17, 1862

Wounded during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

Wounded in the left leg during the Battle of Monocacy (Maryland) on July 9, 1864; captured and sent to Ft. McHenry, Point Lookout, and Fort Delaware prisons until exchanged on November 15, 1864

Commanded the 27th Virginia when they surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia; New York City; Louisville, Kentucky

Post-War Occupation: Doctor, Professor

Place of Death: Dunelin, Florida

Date of Death: March 22, 1917

Burial Site: Louisville, Kentucky



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## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Henry H. Peters

Date of Birth: 1838

Highest Rank Attained: 4th Sergeant

Civil War Service:

Promoted to 4th Sergeant on October 1, 1862

Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Augusta County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Carpenter

Place of Death: Old Soldier's Home in Richmond,  
Virginia

Date of Death: July 19, 1916

Burial Site: Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Leroy Queery

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Captured at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862

Deserted on September 15, 1862 and absent without leave until May, 1863.  
Court-martialed and fined 9 months pay.

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware and Point Lookout prisons until exchanged on November 15, 1864

Post-War Home(s): Rockbridge County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: John Joseph Hileman

Date of Birth: March 5, 1834

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Wounded in the cheek by a piece of shell at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861

Wounded in the thigh at the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863

Absent wounded in Lynchburg, Virginia hospital until October, 1863

Detailed to Quartermaster Department at Lynchburg from October, 1863 until February, 1865; "Furnished 100 wagons to move Lee's wagons to Appomattox."

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Marble cutter

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: February 24, 1891

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Asbury C. McClure

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Killed at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861 "Fell in the first charge made by the Regiment, shot through the breast."

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Manassas, Virginia

Date of Death: July 21, 1861

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: John Garibaldi

Date of Birth: April 30, 1831

Highest Rank Attained: 3rd Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison and exchanged on August 5, 1862

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison and exchanged on October 30, 1864

Post-War Home(s): Buffalo Mills, Rockbridge County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: School Teacher; Farmer

Place of Death: Big Island, Bedford County, Virginia

Date of Death: September 8, 1914

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Richard S. McCartney

Date of Birth: 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862

Wounded in the right thigh during the Battle Of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863; in hospital until August, 1863

Wounded in the right temple during the Battle of Cold Harbor (Virginia) on June 2, 1864

Post-War Home(s): Union, West Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Union, West Virginia

Date of Death: 1919

Burial Site: Green Hill Cemetery

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Joseph S. Camden

Date of Birth: 1844

Highest Rank Attained: Corporal

### Civil War Service:

Wounded in action at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) June 9, 1862

Wounded in action (thigh) and captured at the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) July 3, 1863; sent to David's Island prison, New York. Died of wounds there August 31, 1863

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: David's Island prison, New York

Date of Death: August 31, 1863

Burial Site: Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York



# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Alfred Mallory Edgar

Date of Birth: July 10, 1837

Highest Rank Attained: Captain

### Civil War Service:

Elected 4th Corporal on June 27, 1861

Elected 2nd Lieutenant on April 23, 1862

Elected Captain on June 28, 1863

Wounded in the left shoulder and captured during the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 13, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware until released on June 16, 1865

One of Fort Delaware's "Immortal 600"

Post-War Home(s): Greenbriar County, West Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Farmer and stockman

Place of Death: Pocohontas County, West Virginia

Date of Death: October 8, 1913

Burial Site: Unknown

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## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: William Miller McAllister

Date of Birth: March 6, 1843

Highest Rank Attained: 3rd Sergeant

### Civil War Service:

Transferred to Carpenter's Battery on April 22, 1862

Wounded during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862

Wounded in the arm during the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862

Post-War Home(s): Bath County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Commonwealth's Attorney from Bath County, 1874-1884; Special Attorney for U.S. Justice Dept., 1893-1898; Member of Virginia Legislature, 1899-1902; President of Bath Telephone Company

Place of Death: Warm Springs, Virginia

Date of Death: October 28, 1929

Burial Site: Warm Springs Cemetery, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Elisha Franklin Paxton

Date of Birth: March 4, 1828

Highest Rank Attained: Brigadier General

### Civil War Service:

Commended for gallantry at the First Battle of Manassas for carrying the colors of a Georgia regiment whose color bearer had been shot down: " {He} advanced before the regiment, waving his hat, [and] was the first to plant our banner upon their battery."

Detailed as Aide-de-Camp for General Stonewall Jackson from August 7-31, 1861

Appointed Brigadier General on November 1, 1862

Killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863 while leading the Stonewall Brigade in a charge

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Chancellorsville, Virginia

Date of Death: May 3, 1863

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Samuel Houston McCullough

Date of Birth: 1829

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Discharged on September 1, 1861

Exempted from military service on March 17, 1862 due to disease of spine and bladder

Absent sick from July August, 1863

Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until he was released on June 15, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Date of Death: April 15, 1909

Burial Site: Hopkinsville KY, Presbyterian Church Cemetery

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Robert W. Samms

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

### Civil War Service:

Sick and in a Winchester (Virginia) hospital January-February 1862

Wounded in action at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) June 9, 1862

Wounded in action at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) May 12, 1864

Died of wounds in a Staunton (Virginia) hospital May 28, 1864

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Staunton, Virginia

Date of Death: May 28, 1864

Burial Site: Unknown

## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: Andrew George Davidson Shanklin

Date of Birth: 1834

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded in action (side and shoulder) at the First Battle of Manassas

Died of wounds in an Orange Courthouse (Virginia) hospital August 17, 1861

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Orange Courthouse, Virginia

Date of Death: August 17, 1861

Burial Site: Unknown

# 27th Virginia Infantry

## Record After the First Battle of Manassas

Name: David Guthrie Bowyer

Date of Birth: 1837

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded in the head, leg, and right side, during the First Battle of Manassas (Virginia) July 21, 1861

Discharged due to wounds November 9, 1861

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Painter

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: May 14, 1898

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Virginia



Supplemental Information

# VOCABULARY LIST

## OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to define five specific terms used in the history of the battle.
2. Students will be able to use five specific terms listed in sentences.
3. Students will be able to distinguish between the various vocabulary concepts.

As students work through the activities associated with the "Baptism of Fire" program, they will find a number of specialized vocabulary words that may well be unfamiliar. This list is provided to teachers as a way of identifying these possible stumbling blocks to understanding. Word comprehension exercises, discussion, or even vocabulary tests may help students to master these concepts.

- Adventure** - A risky undertaking, or a remarkable and exiting experience.
- Armies** - A complete military organization equipped and supplied to fight wars.
- Artillery** - Large, movable weapons such as cannons. Also refers to that part of the military which is responsible for the operation of artillery.
- Battle** - The engagement of large number of soldiers in organized fighting.
- Bounty** - Money paid as an inducement to a recruit for enlisting in the military.
- Bounty Jumper** - An individual who enlists in the army for a promised bounty, and then deserts when it is paid in hopes of claiming another bounty.
- Brigade** - A grouping of two to five regiments which fight together as a unit.
- Camp** - Where soldiers are housed (billeted), often a place where new soldiers are trained and drilled.
- Cavalry** - The mounted arm of the army. Largely responsible for intelligence and screening activities.
- Commander** - An officer commanding an army or a subdivision of that army.
- Company** - The smallest official unit in the Civil War, made up of soldiers, often from the same area, and consisting of 100 men and officers.
- Confederacy** - The southern states that broke away from the United States of America in 1861 and formed another country.
- Courier** - A soldier, often of the cavalry, who carried important orders and messages for commanders.
- Desertion** - To leave the army without permission, to abandon your unit and go home.



**Dispatch** - A message or order, usually containing very important information.

**Division** - A grouping of two or more brigades that fight as a unit.

**Drill** - The process by which a soldier learns how to make the movements and understand the orders required to fight in a battle.

**Economic** - The process of meeting human being's material needs; that which relates to the materials and money required to support societies.

**Enlistment** - The process by which a civilian joins the army and becomes a soldier.

**Esprit-de-Corps** - The common spirit existing in members of a group, or as applied to armies, high morale and a common "can do" approach.

**Immigrants** - Those who come into a foreign country and take up residence.

**Industrial Revolution** - The movement from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy based on production of factories and machine labor.

**Infantry** - Soldiers who fight on foot. Also refers to that part of an army which is responsible for the operations of the infantry.

**Inflation** - An abnormal increase in the volume of money and credit resulting in a substantial and continuing rise in the general price level.

**Invaders** - Persons who enter a country or area with intent to conquer or plunder. An army with the intent of controlling another country or area.

**March** - Forward movement measured by a regular measured stride or rhythmic step used to move armies in various directions.

**Military** - Of or relating to soldiers, arms, or war. The organization that included armies and the attendant support staff required.

**Militia** - A part of the organized armed forces of a country liable to be called only in emergencies. Made up largely of non-professional soldiers and volunteer officers.

**Nationality** - People having a common origin, tradition, and language and capable of forming a state, an ethnic group within a larger group (as a nation).

**Occupation** - The act of taking possession of an area by military force.

**Officer** - A person holding a commission in the armed forces that entitles him/her to lead soldiers.

**Patriotism** - To show love, support, and sacrifice for one's country.

**Pay** - To make good return for goods or services; the money paid to individuals for the work they produce.

**Recruitment** - The act of inducing or convincing civilians to join the military; adding new members of a military unit.

**Regiment** - A military unit. During the Civil War, a regiment was made up of 10 companies from the same state.

**Regimental Colors** - The flag carried by a regiment, unique to that regiment. A source of pride for all of the members of the unit.

**Secession** - The act of withdrawing from an organized political body, such as when the southern states withdrew from the United States in 1861.

**Soldier** - A person in military service, particularly an enlisted person.

**Uniform** - A distinctive outfit of clothes that both identifies the wearer as a member of the military and assists in the identification of soldiers and units on the field of battle.

**Union** - Referring to the United States during the Civil War. (The states which did not secede.)

**Zouaves** - A member of a military unit with uniforms of a distinctive and dazzling appearance known for conducting quick and spirited drills.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Griess, Thomas E. The West Point Military History Series: **The American Civil War**. Wayne Avery Publishing Group, 1987.

Woolf, Henry B. **The Merriam-Webster Dictionary**. Springfield: G & C. Merriam Co., 1984.



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Suggested Readings and Other Instructional Materials

If a bibliography of all the printed material that dealt with the Civil War or even just the First Battle of Manassas were compiled in one listing, they would fill several volumes just on their own. This bibliography makes no attempt to be exhaustive. Rather, these materials have been selected to help teachers supplement the lessons presented in this guide, as well as provide additional sources of information for students. All of the materials for students were written specifically for upper elementary readers. Your own local school and public libraries may have other appropriate holdings on the First Battle of Manassas in addition to those listed here.

### Materials for Students

Atlas Video. **Civil War: The Fiery Trial**. New York: Atlas Video Productions, 1988. 35 minutes (video).

This documentary video, narrated by Edwin Newman, gives a good overview to the entire Civil War. It uses a combination of historic photographs, drawings, and modern scenes of the battlefield to present the story of the war.

Bennet, Barbara J. **Stonewall Jackson: Lee's Greatest Lieutenant**. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Silver Burdett Press, 1991. 135 pp.

This book is one of 10 volumes in The History of the Civil War series that follows the personal stories of the most prominent participants of the war. Full-color illustrations and maps complement the text, which includes an overview of the causes of the Civil War as well as Jackson's life.

Eastern National Park and Monument Association (now called Eastern National). **Virginia's Civil War Parks**. Chicago: Finley-Holiday Film Corporation, 1989. 55 minutes (video).

This video explores in detail the Civil War battles and episodes that occurred at Manassas, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, and Appomattox, all sites now preserved and interpreted by the National Park Service. It serves as a sort of video postcard of those battlefield sites.

Flato, Charles. **The Golden Book of the Civil War**. New York: Golden Press, 1961. 216 pp.

Adapted for young readers from Bruce Catton's American Heritage Picture

History of the Civil War, this volume presents the overall history of the war from the road to disunion in the early 1800s to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The liberal use of historic photographs, full-color paintings and engravings, and illustrated maps make this especially appealing for upper elementary students.

Fleischman, Paul. **Bull Run**. New York: Harper-Collins, 1993. 104 pp.  
This work follows several fictional characters through not only the First Battle of Manassas, but also its aftermath. It explores how both the soldier's and civilian's lives were changed as a result of the battle, and also how their attitudes regarding war were affected by the events along Bull Run.

Fritz, Jean. **Stonewall**. New York: Puffin Books, 1979. 152 pp.  
This award winning (including the Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal) book traces the life and Civil War career of General Thomas J. Jackson. In a starred review, the School Library Journal wrote that Stonewall is "A superior example of biography writing. Facts, remarks, and incidents are woven together into a picture of a complex and contradictory man."

"Highlights of the Civil War: 1861-1865," **Cobblestone: The History Magazine for Young People**, Peterborough, New Hampshire: Cobblestone Publishing, April, 1981. 48 pp.  
A series of entertaining articles, activities, and cartoons about the Civil War make up this issue of the monthly magazine designed for upper elementary students. Back issues are available individually and in quantity for classes by contacting the publisher.

Kent, Zachary. **Cornerstones of Freedom: The First Battle of Bull Run**. Chicago: Children's Press, 1986. 30 pp.  
This book presents a narrative look at the Civil War's first major clash. The text, though accurately written, does perpetuate several myths about the battle. But, it includes many descriptions of the battle written by the participants. Unfortunately, many of the illustrations are inaccurate, fanciful renderings of the battle action.

Murphy, Jim. **Boy's War: Confederate and Union Soldiers Talk About the Civil War**. New York: Clarion Books, 1991. 110 pp.

Price, William H. **The Civil War Handbook**. L.B. Prince Company, Inc., 1961. 72 pp.  
Published originally for the Civil War centennial, this volume is a collection of interesting facts about the war, liberally supplemented with photographs taken during the war. Of special interest to students who have participated in "Baptism of Fire" are the color plates showing various uniforms worn during the conflict.

Robertson, James L, Jr. **Civil War! America Becomes a Nation**. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992. 184 pp.

Written by one of the leading authorities on the Civil War, this book explains the causes and crucial events leading to up to the Civil War, and provides brief, interesting descriptions of the battles and leaders of the conflict.

Susi, Geraldine Lee. **Looking for Pa: A Civil War Journey from Catlett to Manassas,**

1861. McLean, Virginia: E.P.M. Publications, 1995. 127 pp.

This story of a young boy's and girl's search for their father, a newly enlisted Confederate soldier, culminates at the First Battle of Manassas. Although the battle itself comprises only the final chapters of this fiction work, the book gives a good overview of the difficulties encountered by the civilian population as men from their communities went off to war. Additionally, a teacher's guide is available for instructors who wish to use the book in the classroom.

### **Materials for Teachers**

**"The Civil War at a Glance: Resource Topics for Parklands."** Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. 1993.

Designed and produced by the National Park Service, this full-color brochure provides a time line, maps, and narrative text for the major events of the Civil War. The information is divided into the action in the Eastern and Western Theaters of battle. For further information, contact Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Davis, William C. **First Blood: Fort Sumter to Bull Run.** Alexandria, Virginia: Time Life Books, 1983. 176 pp.

One of the Time-Life series on the Civil War, this volume traces the eruption of the war from its first shots at Fort Sumter in April to its first major battle at Manassas in July. A very readable text sprinkled with anecdotes and human interest stories. Full-color maps, photographs and illustrations used liberally throughout make this an especially good introductory volume on the First Battle of Manassas.

Davis, William C. **The First Battle of Manassas.** Conshohocken, Pennsylvania: Eastern National Park and Monument Association (now called Eastern National), 1995. 55 pp.

One volume of the National Park Civil War Series, this edition deals strictly with the campaign and battle of First Manassas. Human interest sidebars by Manassas National Battlefield Park historians, black and white maps and illustrations round out this most recent work on the battle.

Harpers Ferry Historical Association. **John Brown's Raid: Park Video Pack for Home and Classroom.** Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1991.

A video, National Park Service handbook, and curriculum guide present an overview of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859. Materials could serve as a good backdrop to the First Battle of Manassas as it discusses the causes of the

Civil War. Contact Harpers Ferry National Historical Park for further information.

Hennessy, John J. **An End to Innocence: The First Battle of Manassas.**

Lynchburg, Virginia: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1989. 165 pp.

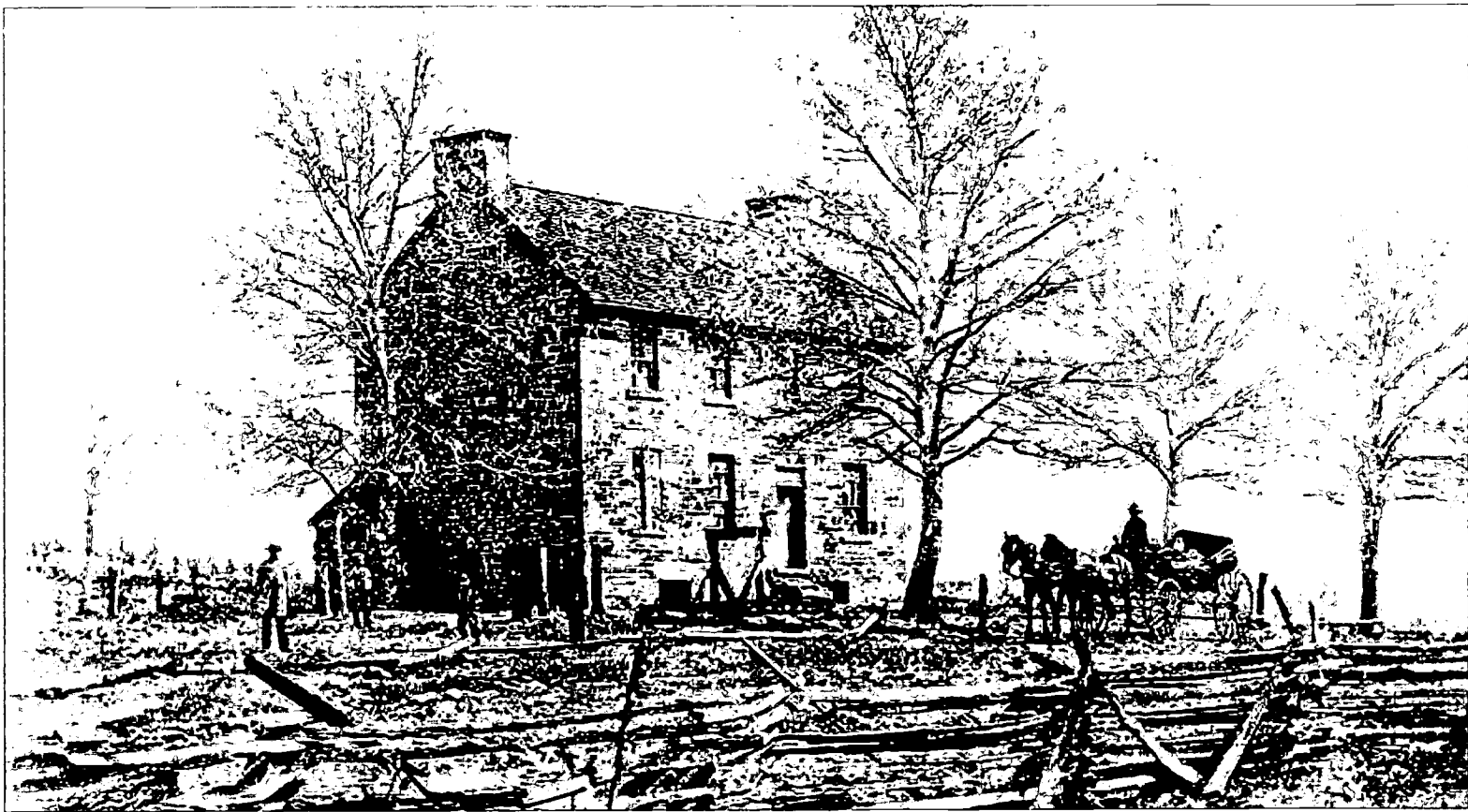
Considered the standard work on the First Battle of Manassas, Mr. Hennessy's work is a concise, extremely readable account of the events leading up to and including the battle.

Hill, John. **The First Battle of Bull Run: Campaign of First Manassas.** Fairfax, Virginia: CartoGraphics, Inc.,

This full color booklet features several maps, illustrations of major participants, and a bullet-style text to present the story of the battle. It is a good source for the novice student of the campaign.

Litterst, Michael D. **"A Teaching With Historic Places: Lesson Plan #12. The First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence."** Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1994.

A complete lesson plan for teaching the First Battle of Manassas based on primary historical resources, including letters and diaries of battle participants, as well as wartime photographs and sketches of the area. One of the Teaching With Historic Places series of lesson plans put out by the National Register of Historic Places Contact Manassas National Battlefield Park for further information.



National Archives Photo



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## 27th Virginia Infantry

### **Raphael Gennotte**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1830  
Place of Birth: Italy  
Occupation: Baker  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 8 ½"  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia  
Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)  
Rank: Private

### **Thomas R. Porter**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1840  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Farmer and blacksmith  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Dark eyes  
Complexion: Dark  
Height: 5' 11"  
Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany rifles)  
Rank: Private

### **Michael A. Foster**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1841  
Place of Birth: Red Sulphur District, Monroe County, Virginia  
Occupation: Farmer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia  
Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)  
Rank: Private

### **Samuel McCown Charlton**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: July 27, 1835  
Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia  
Occupation: Painter  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861

Place of Enlistment: Lexington Virginia  
Company: co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

### **Robert A. McClung**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1838  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Farmer  
Hair: Brown hair  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 6"  
Enlistment Date: May 11, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Meadow Bluff, Virginia  
Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)  
Rank: Private

### **Andrew Wallace Varner**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: November 19, 1831  
Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia  
Occupation: Carpenter  
Hair: Brown hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Light  
Height: 5' 8"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Corporal



## **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civillians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**

**Edward T. Jessup**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: May 24, 1844  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: N/A  
Hair: Light hair  
Eyes: Brown eyes  
Complexion: Sallow  
Height: 5' 6"  
Enlistment Date: July 15, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Andrew Martin**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1843  
Place of Birth: Greenbrier County, Virginia  
Occupation: Farmer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 11, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Meadow Bluff, Virginia  
Company: Co. F (Greenbrier Sharp Shooters)  
Rank: Private

**James Robert Montague**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1844  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 22, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Covington, Virginia  
Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)  
Rank: Private

**Charles Copland Wight**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: September 24, 1841  
Place of Birth: Richmond, Virginia  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Dark eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 9"  
Enlistment Date: June 27, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Virginia Military Institute  
Company: Not assigned to a specific co.  
Rank: Drillmaster

**James S. Thomas**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1840  
Place of Birth: Bedford County, Virginia  
Occupation: Clerk  
Hair: Black hair  
Eyes: Black eyes  
Complexion: Dark  
Height: 5' 8"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: N/A  
Rank: Private

**Lewis C. Hall**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: N/A  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: N/A  
Hair: Light hair  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 6"  
Enlistment Date: June 30, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Berkeley County, Virginia  
Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)  
Rank: Private

**William P. Icenhower**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1843  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: Laborer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Thomas Bradley Mullen**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: January 15, 1839  
Place of Birth: Franklin County, Pennsylvania  
Occupation: Moulder  
Hair: Light hair  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Ruddy  
Height: 5' 6"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Benjamin Matchek Donald**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: July 16, 1844  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: Journeyman blacksmith  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 9"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**James A. Frazer**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1843  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia  
Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**John Silvers**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1839  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Laborer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Allegheny Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Samuel John Nelson McCampbell**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: August 5, 1837  
Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia  
Occupation: Dentist  
Hair: Light hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 10 1/2"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**William David Pitzer**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1840  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Tanner  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 22, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Covington, Virginia  
Company: Co. A (Allegheny Roughs)  
Rank: Private

**Frederick Davidson**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: March 18, 1836  
Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: 2nd Corporal

**Joseph Hanna Carpenter**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: July 24, 1834  
Place of Birth: Covington, Virginia  
Occupation: Agent for C&O Cement Mill  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 22, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Covington, Virginia  
Company: Co. A (Allegheny Roughs)  
Rank: Regimental Adjutant

**Daniel Edwin Stalnaker**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1839  
Place of Birth: Union, Monroe County, Virginia  
Occupation: Clerk  
Hair: Brown hair with sandy whiskers  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Light  
Height: 5' 6"  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia  
Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Michael Reid Hanger**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1840  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: Farmhand  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April; 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**John A. Donald**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1839  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: N/A  
Hair: Light hair  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 5"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Thomas Jefferson Kelly**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1841  
Place of Birth: Ireland  
Occupation: Miller  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Robert Moore**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1838  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Laborer  
Hair: Light hair  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Light  
Height: 5' 5"  
Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Lewis M. Sprouse**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: November 16, 1841  
Place of Birth: Albemarle County, Virginia  
Occupation: N/A  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 15, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Alleghany County, Virginia  
Company: Co. B (Virginia Hibernians)  
Rank: Private

**Henry H. Humphries**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: January 3, 1836  
Place of Birth: Alleghany County  
Occupation: Laborer  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Dark eyes  
Complexion: Ruddy  
Height: 5' 5"  
Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Thomas Ira West**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: September 21, 1836  
Place of Birth: Malvern Hill, Henrico County, Virginia  
Occupation: Lawyer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia  
Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**John Warwick Daniel**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: September 5, 1842  
Place of Birth: Lynchburg, Virginia  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lynchburg, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)  
Rank: 2nd Lieutenant

**William H. Jennings**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1837  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Saddler  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Alexander McD. Patterson**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1827  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: Laborer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: July 7, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Thomas Jefferson Hill**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: March 20, 1837  
Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia  
Occupation: Cooper (Barrel Maker)  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Sallow  
Height: 6' 1"  
Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)  
Rank: 2nd Corporal

**Henry Heilbronner**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: March 27, 1833  
Place of Birth: Hechingen, Germany  
Occupation: Merchant  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 11"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**George W. Darnell**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: November 26, 1844  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: Light hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: 5' 7 1/2"  
Enlistment Date: May 17, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Wheeling, Virginia  
Company: Co. G (Shriver Greys)  
Rank: Private

**Franklin Caruthers Wilson**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: July 26, 1841  
Place of Birth: Lexington, Virginia  
Occupation: High school teacher  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia  
Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)  
Rank: Private

**Henry H. Peters**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1838  
Place of Birth: Staunton, Virginia  
Occupation: Carpenter  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: Dark  
Height: 5' 11"  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia  
Company: Co. E (Greenbrier Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Leroy Queery**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1840  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: N/A  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Hazel eyes  
Complexion: Dark  
Height: 5' 11"  
Enlistment Date: May 11, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Meadow Bluff, Virginia  
Company: Co. F (Greenbrier Sharp Shooters)  
Rank: Private

**John Joseph Hileman**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: March 5, 1834  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: Mason  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Asbury C. McClure**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1840  
Place of Birth: Fauquier County, Virginia  
Occupation: Carpenter  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**John Garibaldi**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: April 30, 1831  
Place of Birth: Genoa, Italy  
Occupation: Farmer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 10, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Jackson's River, Virginia  
Company: Co. C (Alleghany Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Richard S. McCartney**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1841  
Place of Birth: N/A  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia  
Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)  
Rank: Private

**Joseph S. Camden**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1844  
Place of Birth: Virginia  
Occupation: Carpenter's apprentice  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: July 15, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Alfred Mallory Edgar**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: July 10, 1837  
Place of Birth: Edgar's Mill, Virginia  
Occupation: Farmer  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Dark  
Height: 5' 9"  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lewisburg, Virginia  
Company: Co. E (Greenbriar Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**William Miller McAllister**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: March 6, 1843  
Place of Birth: Springdale, Pennsylvania  
Occupation: Student  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: July 4, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Camp Clover, Virginia  
Company: Co. A (Alleghany Roughs)  
Rank: Private

**Elisha Franklin Paxton**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: March 4, 1828  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: Lawyer, farmer, and bank president  
Hair: Dark  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: Fair  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: 1st Lieutenant

**Samuel Houston McCullough**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1829  
Place of Birth: Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Occupation: Tailor  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Grey eyes  
Complexion: Light  
Height: 5' 9"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private

**Robert W. Samms**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1840  
Place of Birth: Virginia  
Occupation: Farmer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia  
Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)  
Rank: Private

**Andrew George Davidson Shanklin**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1834  
Place of Birth: Monroe County, Virginia  
Occupation: Farmer  
Hair: N/A  
Eyes: N/A  
Complexion: N/A  
Height: N/A  
Enlistment Date: May 9, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Union, Virginia  
Company: Co. D (Monroe Guard)  
Rank: Private

**David Guthrie Bowyer**

Regiment: 27th Virginia Infantry  
Date of Birth: 1837  
Place of Birth: Charlottesville, Virginia  
Occupation: Painter  
Hair: Dark hair  
Eyes: Blue eyes  
Complexion: Light  
Height: 5' 10"  
Enlistment Date: April 18, 1861  
Place of Enlistment: Lexington, Virginia  
Company: Co. H (Rockbridge Rifles)  
Rank: Private



## 27th Virginia Infantry Record After the First Battle of Manassas

**Name: Raphael Gennotte**

Date of Birth: 1830

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Absent without leave in September, 1862; court-martialed and fined. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 20, 1864; sent to Point Lookout and Elmira prisons; released on May 31, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

### **Baptism of Fire**

**Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas**



**Name: Thomas R. Porter**

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Lieutenant

Civil War Service:

Elected 4th Sergeant on April 23, 1862

Wounded during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862. Elected 1st Lieutenant on September 26, 1862. Sick in Richmond hospital with chronic dysentery November 17 - 27, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on June 16, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Unknown

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Near Roanoke, Virginia

Date of Death: November 3, 1913

Burial Site: Fairview Cemetery

**Name: Michael A. Foster**

Date of Birth: 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Sick with typhoid fever in Charlottesville hospital in October 1861. Absent without leave from October to December, 1862. Wounded in the hip and thigh during a battle near Petersburg, Virginia (Hatcher's Run) on February 9, 1865. Captured in a Petersburg hospital on April 3, 1865; released from hospital on December 1, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Forest Hill, West Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Farmer

Place of Death: Forest Hill, West Virginia

Date of Death: May 22, 1875

Burial Site: Forest Hill, West Virginia

**Name: Samuel McCown Charlton**

Date of Birth: July 27, 1835

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Corporal

Civil War Service:

Sick in Winchester, Virginia hospital in December, 1861. Wounded during the Battle of Cold Harbor (Virginia) in June, 1864. Wounded in a battle near Harpers Ferry (West Virginia) in August, 1864. Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: House painter

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Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia  
Date of Death: April 12, 1908  
Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington Virginia

**Name: Robert A. McClung**

Date of Birth: 1838

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Sick with measles and diarrhea in Charlestown, VA hospital, October - December 1861. Captured in Greenbriar County, Virginia on August 29, 1862; sent to Camp Chase prison until exchanged on October 27, 1862. Sick with intermittent fever in Richmond hospital, June 1864. Mortally wounded at the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. Died of wounds in Staunton hospital on November 1, 1864

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Staunton, Virginia

Date of Death: November 1, 1864

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: Andrew Wallace Varner**

Date of Birth: November 19, 1831

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Lieutenant

Civil War Service:

Elected 2nd Sergeant on October 7, 1861

Elected 2nd Lieutenant on April 23, 1862

Wounded in the leg and left arm (amputated) during the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863 while commanding the company. Captured after Gettysburg and sent to a number of prisons, including David's Island, Point Lookout, and Fort Delaware. Released on June 12, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Coach maker, furniture dealer and manufacturer, Commissioner of Revenue for Rockbridge County (1887-1891)

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: July 2, 1910

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington Virginia

**Name: Edward Thomas Jessup**

Date of Birth: May 24, 1844

Highest Rank Attained: Corporal

Civil War Service:

Absent sick in January and February, 1862. Wounded in the heel during the Second Battle of Manassas on August 29, 1862. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; in Northern prison until released on June 22, 1865

Post-War Home(s): Staunton, VA; Charlottesville, VA

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Charlottesville, Virginia

Date of Death: August 7, 1917

Burial Site: Maplewood Cemetery, Charlottesville, Virginia

**Name: Andrew Martin**

Date of Birth: 1843

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Sick in a hospital in March and April, 1862. Killed during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Port Republic, Virginia

Date of Death: June 9, 1862

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: James Robert Montague**

Date of Birth: 1844

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded in the thigh at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1862; recovering in Charlottesville hospital until September, 1861. Transferred to Carpenter's Battery (artillery). Wounded in the chest and abdomen at the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863. Wounded during the Battle of Wade's Depot on September 13, 1864.

Post-War Home(s): Orlando, Florida

Post-War Occupation: Graduated from Washington College in 1868; Farmer

Place of Death: Orlando, Florida

Date of Death: 1868

Burial Site: Greenwood Cemetery, Florida

**Name: Charles Copland Wight**

Date of Birth: September 24, 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Adjutant of 58th Virginia Infantry

Civil War Service:

Wounded at the Battle of Gaine's Mill (Virginia) on June 27, 1862. Captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864; sent to Northern prison until exchanged in March, 1865. Paroled on June 15, 1865. Post-War Home(s): Rappahannock and Orange Counties, Virginia; Lexington, Baltimore. Post-War Occupation: Teacher; faculty member at Virginia Military Institute; School Principal; Professor of History and English.

Place of Death: Baltimore, Maryland

Date of Death: June 25, 1897

Burial Site: Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia

**Name: James S. Thomas**

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Sergeant Major

Civil War Service:

Wounded during the battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant Major on July 24, 1862. Wounded during the Battle of Winchester (Duffield's Depot ?) On October 13, 1862. Killed during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863.

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Gettysburg, Pennsylvania)

Date of Death: July 3, 1863

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: Lewis C. Hall**

Date of Birth: N/A

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Sick in Winchester, Virginia hospital in February, 1862. Absent without leave, September - November, 1862; fined 2 months pay. Wounded during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863; absent to recover from wounds through June. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until June 20, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Union, West Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Union, West Virginia

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: William P. Icenhower**

Date of Birth: 1843

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Sergeant

**Civil War Service:**

Promoted to 1st Corporal on April 23, 1862. Promoted to 1st Sergeant on August 1, 1862. Killed at the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862.

**Post-War Home(s):**

**Post-War Occupation:**

**Place of Death:** Cedar Mountain, Virginia

**Date of Death:** August 9, 1862

**Burial Site:** Unknown

**Name: Thomas Bradley Mullen**

**Date of Birth:** January 15, 1839

**Highest Rank Attained:** Corporal

**Civil War Service:**

"Fired a captured cannon at Brigade of Yankees, causing them to retreat" at First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. Wounded during the Battle of Mine Run (Virginia) on November 27, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on June 12, 1865.

**Post-War Home(s):** Natural Bridge, VA; Lexington, VA

**Post-War Occupation:** Laborer; foundry and machine shop owner

**Place of Death:** Lexington, Virginia

**Date of Death:** September 18, 1885

**Burial Site:** Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington Virginia

**Name: Benjamin Matchek Donald**

**Date of Birth:** July 15, 1844

**Highest Rank Attained:** Private

**Civil War Service:**

Sick in hospital in August, 1861

Under arrest from December 20, 1862 to February 27, 1863. Wounded in the hand during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863. Captured in Rockbridge County on June 11, 1864; sent to Camp Chase prison until released on May 8, 1865.

**Post-War Home(s):** Texas

**Post-War Occupation:** Unknown

**Place of Death:** Shot and killed in Texas

**Date of Death:** August 21, 1881

**Burial Site:** Unknown

**Name: James A. Frazer**

**Date of Birth:** 1843

**Highest Rank Attained:** 1st Sergeant

**Civil War Service:**

Captured at Winchester, Virginia on June 2, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862. Deserted on November 18, 1862. Captured in January, 1864 and held in unidentified prison until June 19, 1865.

**Post-War Home(s):** Unknown

**Post-War Occupation:** Unknown

**Place of Death:** Unknown

**Date of Death:** Unknown

**Burial Site:** Unknown

**Name: John Silvers**

**Date of Birth:** 1839

**Highest Rank Attained:** Private

**Civil War Service:**

Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862. Sick in a hospital from August 21, 1862 to January 8, 1863. Wounded in the

leg during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until he died there of smallpox on May 5, 1865.

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Fort Delaware, Delaware

Date of Death: May 5, 1865

Burial Site: Finn's Point National Cemetery, New Jersey

**Name: Samuel John Nelson McCampbell**

Date of Birth: August 5, 1837

Highest Rank Attained: Sergeant

Civil War Service:

Elected Sergeant on October 7, 1861. Reduced back to Private in December. Wounded in the mouth and throat during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863. Absent due to wounds until August. Captured at Newtown on August 17, 1864. Sent to Old Capitol prison, transferred to Elmira prison until released on July 19, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Dentist

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: July 31, 1909

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

**Name: William David Pitzer**

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded in the forearm and leg at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. Sick with rheumatism in a Staunton hospital in October, 1861. Transferred to Carpenter's Battery (artillery). Wounded in the hand during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863. Post-War Home(s): Massie's Mill, Virginia; Fauber's Mill, Nelson County, Virginia.

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: After September, 1911

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: Frederick Davidson**

Date of Birth: March 18, 1836

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Corporal

Civil War Service:

Killed at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. Last words were "Tell my mother I died for a glorious cause".

Buried on the battlefield at the Frank Lewis house (also known as Portici)

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Manassas, Virginia

Date of Death: July 21, 1861

Burial Site: Originally on the battlefield; reburied in Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

**Name: Joseph Hanna Carpenter**

Date of Birth: July 24, 1834

Highest Rank Attained: Captain

Civil War Service:

Elected Adjutant of on June 1, 1861. Elected Captain of Co. A, in May, 1862, but turned it down. Wounded in the head during the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862. Died of wounds on February 5, 1863.

Post-War Home(s):  
Post-War Occupation:  
Place of Death: Fort Carpenter, Bath County, Virginia  
Date of Death: February 5, 1863  
Burial Site: Cedar Hill Cemetery, Covington, Virginia

**Name: Daniel Edwin Stainaker**

Date of Birth: 1839  
Highest Rank Attained: 1st Sergeant  
Civil War Service:  
Promoted to 1st Sergeant on September 1, 1864. Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1865. Post-War Home(s): Columbia, South Carolina; Wheeling, West Virginia. Post-War Occupation: Real estate agent; Director of the West Virginia State Penitentiary.  
Place of Death: N/A  
Date of Death: N/A  
Burial Site: Beverly, West Virginia

**Name: Michael Reid Hanger**

Date of Birth: 1840  
Highest Rank Attained: Private  
Civil War Service:  
Wounded during the Battle of Gaine's Mill (Virginia) on June 27, 1862. Transferred to 5th Virginia Infantry on March 6, 1863. Wounded in the head and leg during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Northern prison until exchanged on November 10, 1864. Deserted to the enemy on December 9, 1864; took Oath of Allegiance and was released on December 12, 1864.  
Post-War Home(s): Fayetteville, Arkansas; Dayton, Washington  
Post-War Occupation: Unknown  
Place of Death: Dayton, Washington  
Date of Death: 1918  
Burial Site: Dayton, Washington

**Name: John A. Donald**

Date of Birth: 1839  
Highest Rank Attained: Private  
Civil War Service:  
Discharged on October 3, 1861. Reenlisted in the in 1864. Captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864; sent to Camp Chace prison until released on May 8, 1865.  
Post-War Home(s): Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County, Virginia  
Post-War Occupation: Shoemaker  
Place of Death: Zollman's Dam on Buffalo Creek  
Date of Death: January, 1894  
Burial Site: Zollman Cemetery

**Name: Thomas Jefferson Kelly**

Date of Birth: 1841  
Highest Rank Attained: Private  
Civil War Service:  
Sick in a Lynchburg hospital from December 2, 1862 until February 23, 1863  
Absent without leave from September to December, 1863  
Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released at the end of the war.  
Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia; New London, Ohio  
Post-War Occupation: Miller  
Place of Death: New London, Ohio

Date of Death: April 18, 1888  
Burial Site: Catholic Cemetery, New London, Ohio

**Name: Robert Moore**

Date of Birth: 1838

Highest Rank Attained: 4th Corporal

Civil War Service:

Elected 4th Corporal on April 23, 1862. Sick in a hospital from June 5, to July 18, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on May 4, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Baltimore, Maryland

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: Lewis M. Sprouse**

Date of Birth: November 16, 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Sick in a Charlottesville, Virginia hospital from May 5, to May 28, 1862. Wounded during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863. Wounded during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863. Absent without leave from August, 1863 to February, 1864.

Post-War Home(s): Covington, Virginia; Richmond, Virginia.

Post-War Occupation: Farmer

Place of Death: Old Soldier's Home, Richmond, Virginia

Date of Death: August 12, 1930

Burial Site: Smith Cemetery, Alleghany County, Virginia

**Name: Henry H. Humphries**

Date of Birth: January 3, 1836

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Sick in a Winchester hospital during November and December, 1861. Wounded during the Battle of Winchester (Virginia) on May 25, 1862. Wounded in the head during the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863; absent while recovering from wounds until January, 1864. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until released on June 22, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Selma, Alleghany County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Farmer

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: November 19, 1921

Burial Site: Crown Hill Cemetery, Clifton Forge, Virginia

**Name: Thomas Ira West Jr.**

Date of Birth: September 21, 1836

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Sergeant

Civil War Service:

Captured at the First Battle of Manassas. Wounded during the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862. Wounded during the Second Battle of Manassas (Virginia) on August 30, 1862. Wounded in the neck during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863. Wounded at Charlottesville, Virginia in December, 1864. Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Buchanan, Boutetourt County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Buchanan, Virginia

Date of Death: December 18, 1908

Burial Site: Fairview Cemetery, Buchanan, Virginia



**Name: John Warwick Daniel**

Date of Birth: September 5, 1842

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Lieutenant

Civil War Service:

Wounded during the First Battle of Manassas. Wounded in the leg during the Battle of the Wilderness (Virginia) on May 6, 1864.

Post-War Home(s): Richmond, Virginia; Washington, DC; Lynchburg, Virginia.

Post-War Occupation: Lawyer (graduated from University of Virginia); Member of the Virginia legislature; Member of United States Congress

Place of Death: Lynchburg, Virginia

Date of Death: June 29, 1910

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: William H. Jennings**

Date of Birth: 1837

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded twice at the First Battle of Manassas while carrying the regimental colors. Discharged from the army due to his wounds on July 21, 1861.

Post-War Home(s): Unknown

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: Alexander McD. Patterson**

Date of Birth: 1827

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Absent due to desertion from February to April, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison. Died of smallpox at Fort Delaware on January 14, 1865.

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Fort Delaware, Maryland

Date of Death: January 14, 1865

Burial Site: Finn's Point National Cemetery (New Jersey)

**Name: Thomas Jefferson Hill**

Date of Birth: 1837

Highest Rank Attained: 1st Sergeant

Civil War Service:

Promoted to 1st Corporal on September 1, 1861. Promoted to 2nd Sergeant on November 8, 1862

Promoted to 1st Sergeant on May 4, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison and released on June 15, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Missouri; Kansas City, MO

Post-War Occupation: Sheriff

Place of Death: Kansas City, Missouri

Date of Death: August 27, 1920

Burial Site: Mount Hope Cemetery, Kansas City, Missouri

**Name: Henry Heilbroner**

Date of Birth: March 27, 1833

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded in the right hand during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862. Absent until discharged due to wounds on April 25, 1863. .

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Merchant

Place of Death: Holly Springs, Mississippi

Date of Death: June 11, 1901

Burial Site: House of Israel Cemetery, Staunton, Virginia

**Name: George W. Darnell**

Date of Birth: N/A

Highest Rank Attained: 2nd Sergeant

Civil War Service:

Sick in Gordonsville, Virginia hospital in March and April, 1862. Captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 6, 1862; sent to Camp Chase prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862. Wounded during the Second Battle of Manassas on August 28, 1862. Wounded during the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863. Deserted and joined 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry. Captured at the Battle of Falling Waters (Maryland) on July 14, 1863; no further record.

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Kentucky

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown (alive in 1914)

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: Franklin Caruthers Wilson**

Date of Birth: July 26, 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Captain

Civil War Service:

Elected Captain on April 23, 1862

Wounded at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862. Commanded the 27th Virginia at the Battle of Antietam (Maryland) on September 17, 1862. Wounded during the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863. Wounded in the left leg during the Battle of Monocacy (Maryland) on July 9, 1864; captured and sent to Ft. McHenry, Point Lookout, and Fort Delaware prisons until exchanged on November 15, 1864. commanded the 27th Virginia when they surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia; New York City; Louisville, Kentucky

Post-War Occupation: Doctor, Professor

Place of Death: Dunelin, Florida

Date of Death: March 22, 1917

Burial Site: Louisville, Kentucky

**Name: Henry H. Peters**

Date of Birth: 1838

Highest Rank Attained: 4th Sergeant

Civil War Service:

Promoted to 4th Sergeant on October 1, 1862. Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse (Virginia) on April 12, 1865.

Post-War Home(s): Augusta County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Carpenter

Place of Death: Old Soldier's Home in Richmond, Virginia

Date of Death: July 19, 1916

Burial Site: Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia

**Name: Leroy Queery**

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Captured at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until

exchanged on August 5, 1862. Deserted on September 15, 1862 and absent without leave until May, 1863. Court-martialed and fined 9 months pay. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware and Point Lookout prisons until exchanged on November 15, 1864.

Post-War Home(s): Rockbridge County, Virginia.

Post-War Occupation: Unknown

Place of Death: Unknown

Date of Death: Unknown

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: John Joseph Hileman**

Date of Birth: March 5, 1834

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Wounded in the cheek by a piece of shell at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. Wounded in the thigh at the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1863. Absent wounded in Lynchburg, Virginia hospital until October, 1863. Detailed to Quartermaster Department at Lynchburg from October, 1863 until February, 1865; "Furnished 100 wagons to move Lee's wagons to Appomattox."

Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: Marble cutter

Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia

Date of Death: February 24, 1891

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

**Name: Asbury C. McClure**

Date of Birth: 1840

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Killed at the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861 "Fell in the first charge made by the Regiment, shot through the breast."

Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:

Place of Death: Manassas, Virginia

Date of Death: July 21, 1861

Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: John Garibaldi**

Date of Birth: April 30, 1831

Highest Rank Attained: 3rd Sergeant

Civil War Service:

Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison and exchanged on August 5, 1862. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison and exchanged on October 30, 1864.

Post-War Home(s): Buffalo Mills, Rockbridge County, Virginia

Post-War Occupation: School Teacher; Farmer

Place of Death: Big Island, Bedford County, Virginia

Date of Death: September 8, 1914

Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

**Name: Richard S. McCartney**

Date of Birth: 1841

Highest Rank Attained: Private

Civil War Service:

Captured at the Battle of Kernstown (Virginia) on March 23, 1862; sent to Fort Delaware prison until exchanged on August 5, 1862. Wounded in the right thigh during the Battle Of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863; in hospital until August, 1863. Wounded in the right temple during the Battle of Cold Harbor (Virginia) on June 2, 1864.

Post-War Home(s): Union, West Virginia  
Post-War Occupation: Unknown  
Place of Death: Union, West Virginia  
Date of Death: 1919  
Burial Site: Green Hill Cemetery

**Name: Joseph S. Camden**

Date of Birth: 1844  
Highest Rank Attained: Corporal  
Civil War Service:  
Wounded in action at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) June 9, 1862. Wounded in action (thigh) and captured at the Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) July 3, 1863; sent to David's Island prison, New York. Died of wounds there August 31, 1863.  
Post-War Home(s):  
Post-War Occupation:  
Place of Death: David's Island prison, New York  
Date of Death: August 31, 1863  
Burial Site: Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York

**Name: Alfred Mallory Edgar**

Date of Birth: July 10, 1837  
Highest Rank Attained: Captain  
Civil War Service:  
Elected 4th Corporal on June 27, 1861. Elected 2nd Lieutenant on April 23, 1862. Elected Captain on June 28, 1863. Wounded in the left shoulder and captured during the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 13, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware until released on June 16, 1865. One of Fort Delaware's "Immortal 600".  
Post-War Home(s): Greenbriar County, West Virginia  
Post-War Occupation: Farmer and stockman  
Place of Death: Pocohontas County, West Virginia  
Date of Death: October 8, 1913  
Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: William Miller McAllister**

Date of Birth: March 6, 1843  
Highest Rank Attained: 3rd Sergeant  
Civil War Service:  
Transferred to Carpenter's Battery on April 22, 1862. Wounded during the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) on June 9, 1862. Wounded in the arm during the Battle of Cedar Mountain (Virginia) on August 9, 1862  
Post-War Home(s): Bath County, Virginia  
Post-War Occupation: Commonwealth's Attorney from Bath County, 1874-1884; Special Attorney for U.S. Justice Dept., 1893-1898; Member of Virginia Legislature, 1899-1902; President of Bath Telephone Company  
Place of Death: Warm Springs, Virginia  
Date of Death: October 28, 1929  
Burial Site: Warm Springs Cemetery, Virginia

**Name: Elisha Franklin Paxton**

Date of Birth: March 4, 1828  
Highest Rank Attained: Brigadier General  
Civil War Service:  
Commended for gallantry at the First Battle of Manassas for carrying the colors of a Georgia regiment whose color bearer had been shot down: "[He] advanced before the regiment, waving his hat, [and] was the first to plant our banner upon their battery.". Detailed as Aide-de-Camp for General Stonewall Jackson from August 7-31, 1861. Appointed Brigadier General on November 1, 1862. Killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville (Virginia) on May 3, 1863 while leading the Stonewall Brigade in a charge.  
Post-War Home(s):

Post-War Occupation:  
Place of Death: Chancellorsville, Virginia  
Date of Death: May 3, 1863  
Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia

**Name: Samuel Houston McCullough**

Date of Birth: 1829  
Highest Rank Attained: Private  
Civil War Service:  
Discharged on September 1, 1861. Exempted from military service on March 17, 1862 due to disease of spine and bladder. Absent sick from July August, 1863. Captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) on May 12, 1864; sent to Fort Delaware prison until he was released on June 15, 1865.  
Post-War Home(s): Hopkinsville, Kentucky  
Post-War Occupation: Unknown  
Place of Death: Hopkinsville, Kentucky  
Date of Death: April 15, 1909  
Burial Site: Hopkinsville KY, Presbyterian Church Cemetery

**Name: Robert W. Samms**

Date of Birth: 1840  
Highest Rank Attained: Private  
Civil War Service:  
Sick and in a Winchester (Virginia) hospital January-February 1862. Wounded in action at the Battle of Port Republic (Virginia) June 9, 1862. Wounded in action at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Virginia) May 12, 1864. Died of wounds in a Staunton (Virginia) hospital May 28, 1864.  
Post-War Home(s):  
Post-War Occupation:  
Place of Death: Staunton, Virginia  
Date of Death: May 28, 1864  
Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: Andrew George Davidson Shanklin**

Date of Birth: 1834  
Highest Rank Attained: Private  
Civil War Service:  
Wounded in action (side and shoulder) at the First Battle of Manassas. Died of wounds in an Orange Courthouse (Virginia) hospital August 17, 1861.  
Post-War Home(s):  
Post-War Occupation:  
Place of Death: Orange Courthouse, Virginia  
Date of Death: August 17, 1861  
Burial Site: Unknown

**Name: David Guthrie Bowyer**

Date of Birth: 1837  
Highest Rank Attained: Private  
Civil War Service:  
Wounded in the head, leg, and right side, during the First Battle of Manassas (Virginia) July 21, 1861  
Discharged due to wounds November 9, 1861.  
Post-War Home(s): Lexington, Virginia  
Post-War Occupation: Painter  
Place of Death: Lexington, Virginia  
Date of Death: May 14, 1898  
Burial Site: Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Virginia

# Baptism of Fire



*Soldiers & Civilians at the  
First Battle of Manassas*



## Student Activity Guide



United States Department of the Interior  
**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**  
Manassas National Battlefield Park  
6511 Sudley Road  
Manassas Va. 20109

Dear Student:

We are pleased that you are studying the Civil War and are planning to visit Manassas National Battlefield Park. The First Manassas battlefield today is preserved by the National Park Service because it is the site of the first major battle of the Civil War.

Because the battles occurred long ago, it is difficult to imagine what the battlefield was like on the afternoon of July 21, 1861, as the fighting raged back and forth across open fields. We also forget that the individual soldiers who fought in the battle and the families who lived on the battlefield were people just like us. The lives of all of those people, soldiers and civilians alike, were greatly affected by the events on that hot summer day, long ago.

Was it exciting to be a Civil War soldier? Were the farmers living on the field thrilled to have a front-row seat at the battle? Did the soldiers and civilians feelings about these questions change after the battle was over? You will find clues regarding the answers to these questions not only in the pages of this booklet, but also on the original Manassas battlefield, which you will be visiting shortly with your class.

Your adventure begins on the next page, where you will be introduced to an actual Civil War soldier who fought in the First Battle of Manassas. You will be following this individual soldier from his enlistment in the army to his experience at the First Battle of Manassas. After your field trip, you will even find out what happened to him during the rest of the Civil War. Your first assignment is to complete your soldier's enlistment form, using information provided by your teacher. All Civil War soldiers had such a form, which the army used to compile information on each man's description, home town, occupation, etc.

We hope you enjoy working through the following activities. Our staff is looking forward to your upcoming visit and helping you explore the First Manassas battlefield. See you soon!

Sincerely,

Education Staff Manassas National Battlefield Park

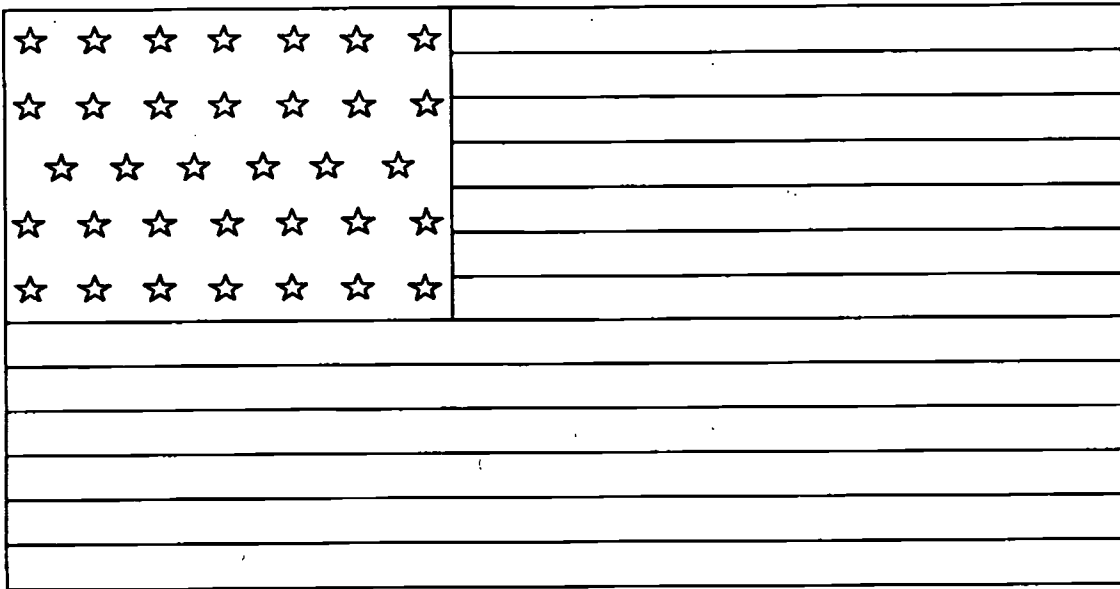
To all whom it may Concern:

Know ye, That ..... of  
..... County, ..... is hereby Enlisted in Company .....,  
..... Regiment of .....VOLUNTEERS on this, the .....  
day of ..... one thousand eight hundred and .....  
to serve ..... years or during the war. (No objection to his being  
enlisted is known to exist).\* Said ..... was born  
in ..... in the state of .....,  
is ..... years of age, ..... feet ..... inches high,  
.....complexion, ..... eyes, ..... hair, and  
by occupation, when enrolled a .....  
Given at ..... this ..... day of  
..... 186.....

Wm. W. Gordon  
.....  
Commanding the Regiment

\* This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for the Army.

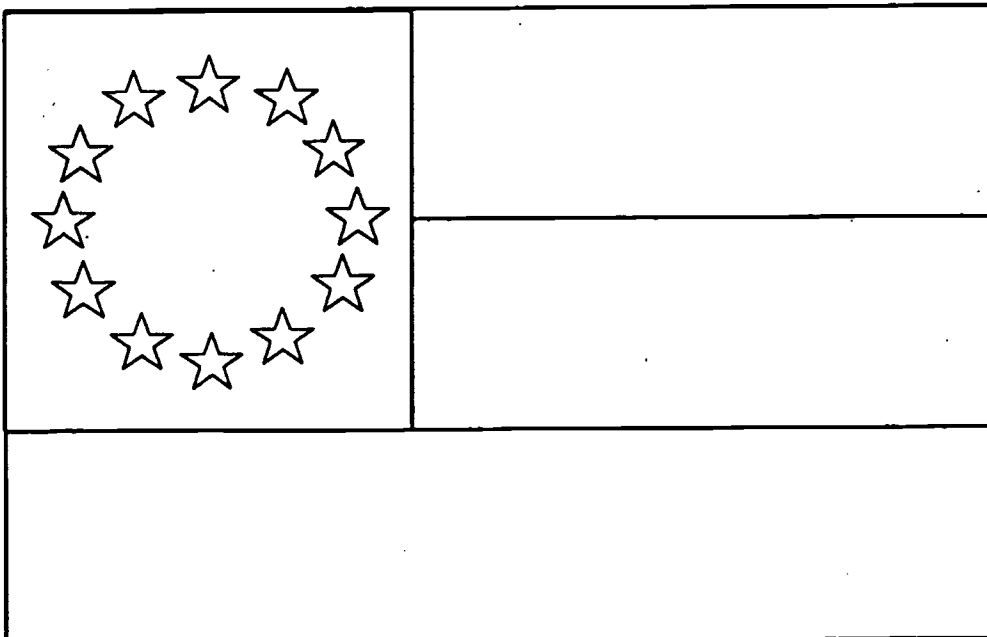




### National Flags

Civil War soldiers always carried flags, or colors, when they went into battle. Because the flags were often made by the women of the town in which the men lived, the colors served as reminders of the soldiers' homes and families. On the battlefield, the colors had the practical importance of guiding the troops during the battle. By following the colors of their unit, the men would keep from getting lost in the confusion and chaos of battle. The national colors, or flags of each country, are pictured here. The United States of America, or Union, flag is shown above, while the First National Flag of the Confederate States of America is below.

Color each of the flags, using the color key on the following page. After they are colored, compare and contrast the two flags. If you were a soldier, what problems might these flags cause you? Given what you already know about the United States flag, how many states were in the Union during the First Battle of Manassas? In the Confederate States?

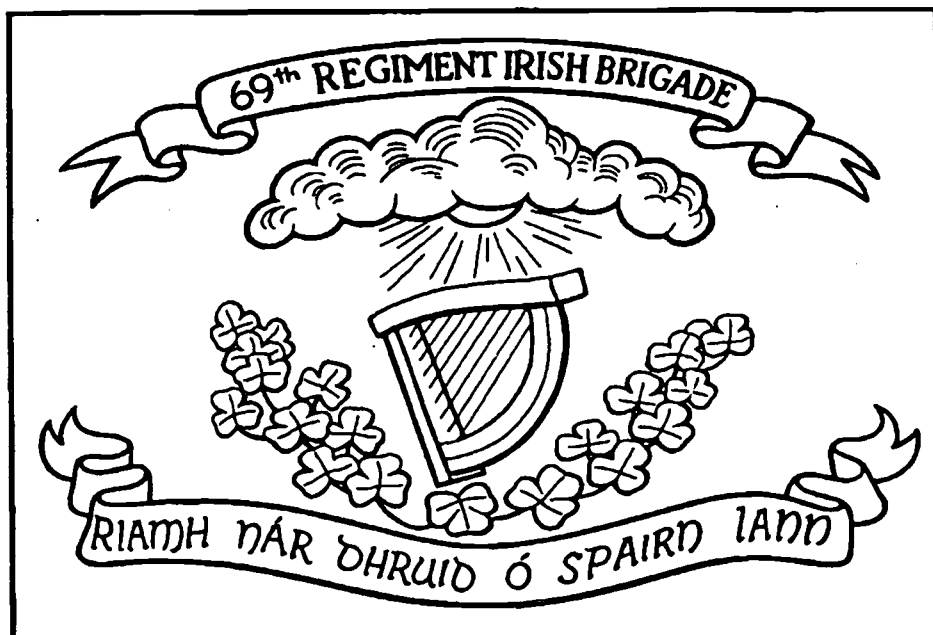


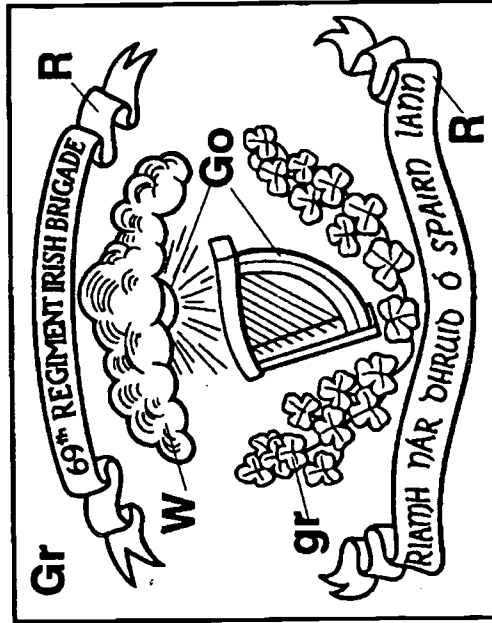
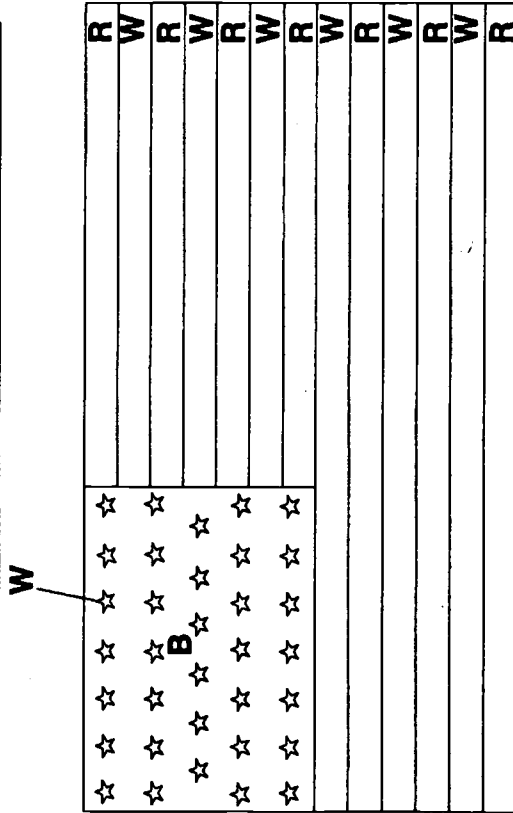
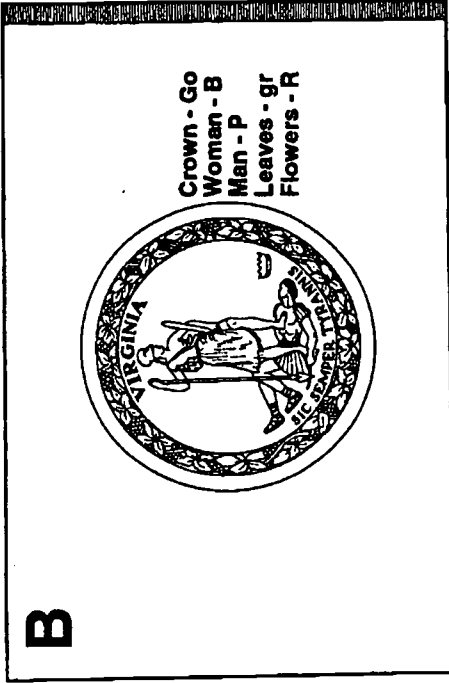
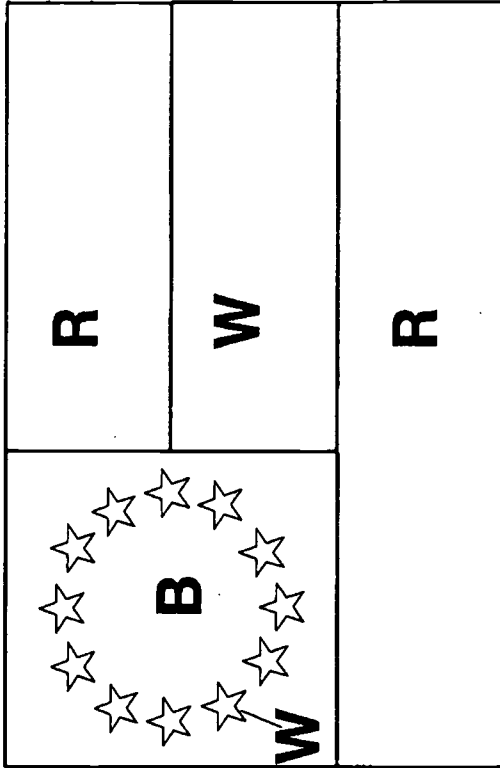


### Battle Flags

Each regiment in an army carried a unique flag into battle known as the regimental colors. These flags had been designed by the men in the unit to set them apart from others and, often times, to provide information about the unit. Pictured on this page are the regimental colors of two units that fought at the First Battle of Manassas. Above are the colors carried by the 27th Virginia Infantry. On the afternoon of the battle, the men of the 27th fought against and probably saw the flag of the 69th New York Infantry, who carried colors similar to those pictured below.

Color each of the flags, using the color key on the following page. After they are colored, examine them closely. Which one tells you more about the regiment who carried it? What can you learn about the unit? Which of the flags would you prefer to follow in battle? Why?





Color Key

B - Dark blue  
Go - Gold

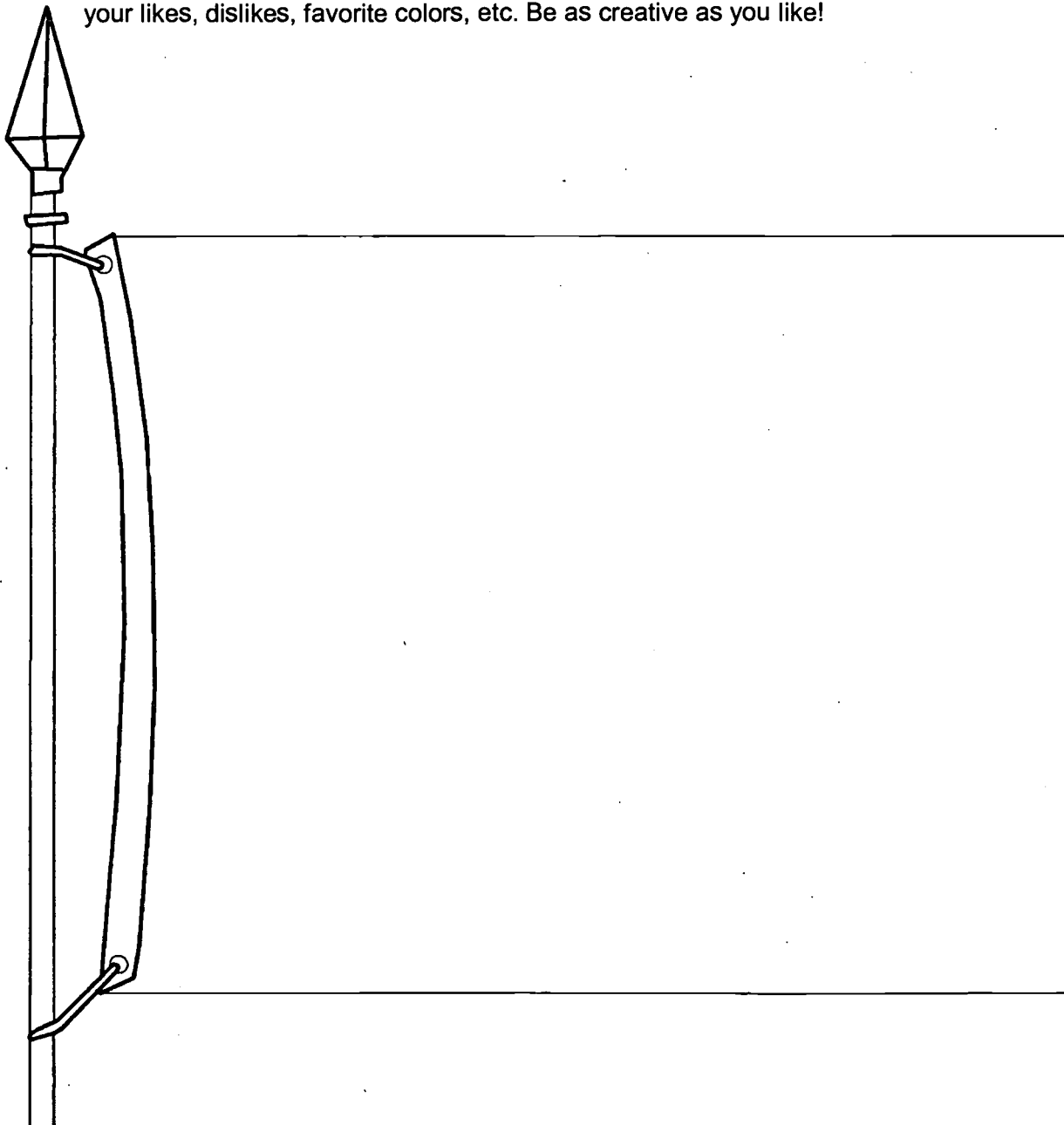
gr - Light green  
R - Red  
P - Purple

W - White  
Gr - Dark green

## Activity

As you have learned, flags and regimental colors were often designed to provide information about a particular unit. For example, the 69th New York Infantry was made up primarily of Irish immigrants. Their flag was decorated with shamrocks, an Irish harp, and other symbols of their homeland. Even the color, Irish green, was a reminder of home.

Imagine yourself a general commanding troops in the Civil War. Wherever you go, your headquarters will be marked by a flag. On the blank flag below, design your own set of personal colors. Remember to have it signify YOU! On your flag, you can show everyone your likes, dislikes, favorite colors, etc. Be as creative as you like!



## After First Manassas: The War Goes On

Despite what many of the soldiers thought prior to the battle, thousands of men were killed or wounded during the First Battle of Manassas. The men in both the Union and Confederate armies now realized that being a soldier was a far more dangerous occupation than many of them had initially realized. They also started thinking that the war would not end after just this one battle and that they would have to be prepared to fight again.

### Activity:

Of the Confederate regiments who fought at First Manassas, the 27th Virginia suffered some of the highest casualties. Considering just the soldiers you and your classmates studied, answer the following questions:

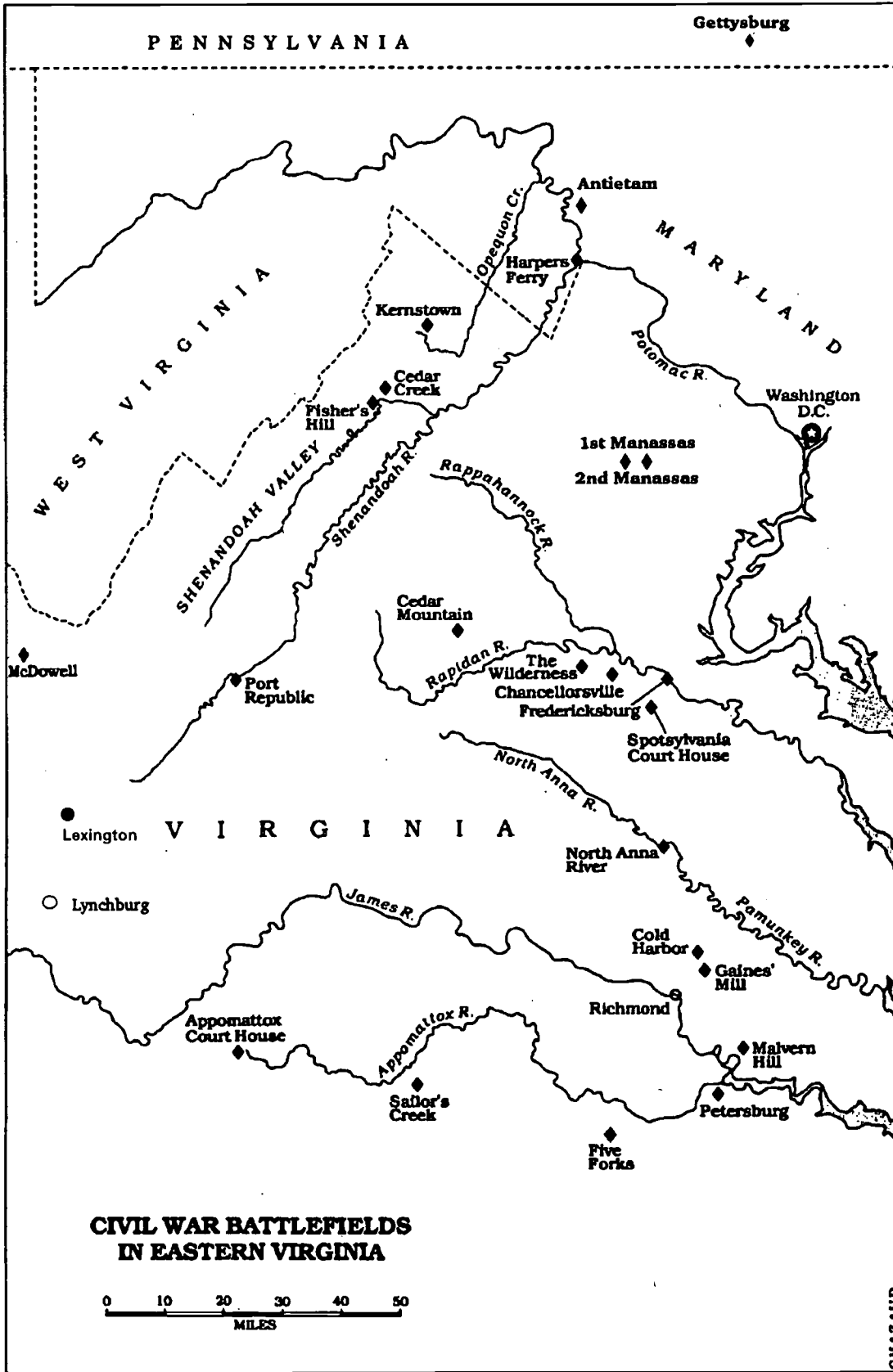
1. How many total men who fought in the battle did your class study? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many of the soldiers in your class were casualties in the battle? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Express as a fraction the number of men who were not casualties in the battle: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Of just the casualties, express as a percentage the number of men:
  - a. who were wounded: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. who were killed: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. who were captured: \_\_\_\_\_

The First Battle of Manassas was just one of many Civil War battles that the 27th Virginia Infantry would fight in. By the time the war ended in April, 1865, the 27th Virginia had participated in 49 campaigns, battles, and engagements. Many of the men who had survived the First Battle of Manassas would not be so lucky later on. Your teacher will provide you with information regarding what happened to your soldier later in the Civil War.

### Activity:

Read over the information provided by your teacher. Then, using the map on the next page, do the following activities. This map shows some of the important battles that the 27th fought in.

1. With a red crayon, circle the battle(s) in which your soldier was wounded.
2. With a blue crayon, circle the battle(s) in which your soldier was captured.
3. With a green crayon, circle the battle where your soldier was killed.
4. How far apart were the opposing capitals during the Civil War? \_\_\_\_\_
5. At the end of the war, the 27th Virginia surrendered in Appomattox Court House. If the survivors lived in Lexington, Virginia, how far did they have to travel to get home? \_\_\_\_\_
6. If the battles in which the 27th Virginia Infantry fought were put in alphabetical order for a newspaper article, how would the list look? Put this list on another piece of paper.



By now you have learned a great deal about your soldier who fought with the 27th Virginia, not only at the First Battle of Manassas, but also in the rest of the Civil War. Now pretend you are the editor of the obituary column at the Lexington Gazette. You have just received word that your soldier has died. Write an obituary for your soldier. Use the information you learned in class before your trip, what you learned with the Park Ranger at Manassas National Battlefield Park, and what you have learned since your trip. Be creative! Remember, this is an obituary. Make sure your article uses all of the proper newspaper techniques and format.

## The Lexington Gazette

## For Further Information...

If you enjoyed this unit on the First Battle of Manassas, you may enjoy reading some of the books listed below. You can probably find them at your school or local library. Ask your parents or teacher to help you locate them:

Atlas Video. **Civil War: The Fiery Trial**. New York, NY: Atlas video Productions, 1988. 35 minutes (video).

Bennet, Barbara J. **Stonewall Jackson: Lee's Greatest Lieutenant**. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Silver Burdett Press, 1991

Eastern National Park and Monument Association. **Virginia's Civil War Parks**. Chicago, IL: Finley-Holiday Film Corp., 1989. 55 minutes (video).

Flato, Charles. **The Golden book of the Civil War**. New York, NY: Golden Press, 1961. 216 pp.

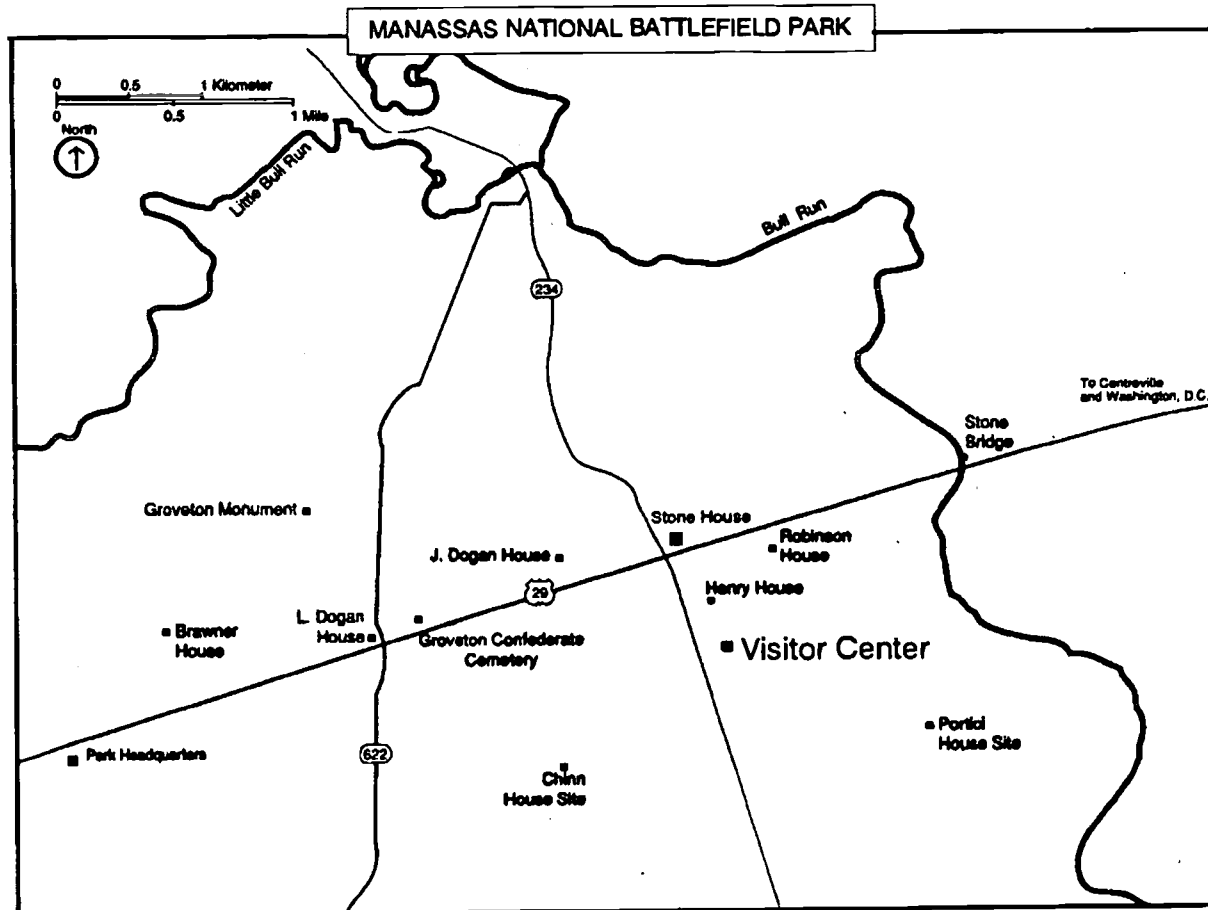
Fritz, Jean. **Stonewall**. New York, NY: Puffin Books, 1979. 152 pp.

Kent, Zachary. **Cornerstones of Freedom: The Story of the Battle of Bull Run**. Chicago, IL: Children's Press, 1986. 30 pp.

Murphy, Jim. **Boy's War: Confederate and Union Soldiers Talk About the Civil War**. New York, NY: Clarion books, 1991. 110 pp.

Robertson, James I. Jr. **Civil War! America Becomes a Nation**. New York, NY: Alfred Knopf, 1992. 184 pp.





“Babtsim of Fire” is just one of many exciting programs offered at Manassas National Battlefield Park. We hope you will return to the battlefield soon and explore some of the many areas that you did not visit on your classroom trip. For further information on this or the many other programs offered, write or visit the battlefield at:



Manassas National Battlefield Park  
6511 Sudley Road  
Manassas, VA 20109



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