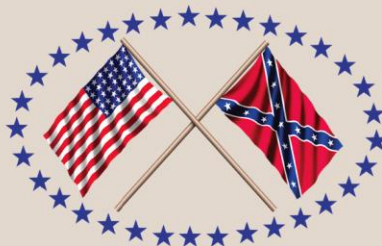


# Sumter to Appomattox



American Civil War Round Table of Australia (New South Wales Chapter)

[www.americancivilwar.asn.au](http://www.americancivilwar.asn.au)

Patron: Prof the Hon Bob Carr

## President's Message

*Dear Round Table members,*

I recently attended three funerals or similar in the one week and unfortunately two of them were for people who have been prominent members of the Round Table. I have written notes about John Cook and Tom Zelinka, both interesting people with very different styles. Those notes are in this Newsletter.

Our strategy for meeting programs worked well for our first 2023 meeting and we will be continuing it. Thank you to John Morrison, Phil Shanahan and John Verhoeven for the very interesting presentations. We will continue on with the 1861 theme at the next meeting.

John Morrison, our Program Director, is drawing up a list of 1862 topics for the future. Please volunteer for a short presentation on a battle, person, event or circumstance that is relevant to 1862. We can rely on the same group of presenters, but we are likely to tire of them. We have had good presentations in the past from the general membership and presenting members will be given priority. Please do not be shy. Give your suggested topics to me, John, or Secretary Dan Howard.

At the last Committee meeting, we also resolved to give our web site a work over. If you have web site type skills, we would love to hear from you.

*Ian McIntyre*

9 April 2023

Number 117     Mar. – Apr. 2023

## Our Next Meeting

**Monday, April 17th from 6pm**  
**Meeting starts 7pm.**

### The Roseville Club

You are welcome to have dinner at the Roseville Club before the meeting.

Following our theme of events during 1861, three members will discuss the following topics:

**The Battle of Balls Bluff**  
**The Anaconda Plan**  
**The Trent Affair**

### Trent Affair Preview

In 1861 the Civil War was going badly for the Union - a string of Southern victories was adding to the lustre of the Confederacy and foreign nations were watching with interest. The possibility of the Confederate States being recognised as a separate nation internationally, and particularly by Great Britain and France, was looming. Then the rash actions of a Union Naval Officer nearly brought the possibility of Confederate recognition to reality. Dan Howard will give a short talk on the so-called *Trent Affair*.

As usual, we are keen to hear from our membership so if you have a particular subject, please get in touch with Program Director John Morrison.

On our **Website** you will always find the date of our next meeting. Our Facebook page is also [www.americancivilwar.asn.au](http://www.americancivilwar.asn.au)

## Vale

### John Cook



John Sydney Cook died on 20 March 2023. He was an Honorary Life Member of our Round Table, a foundation member and a former President (although he signed off as Chairman).

John's funeral filled St. Stephen's Anglican Church in Willoughby and it was obvious that the people in the church represented many different facets of his life. He was born in Willoughby and lived in Willoughby, Lane Cove and Chatswood his whole life, except for periods of travel. He attended North Sydney Technical High School and was a teacher at North Sydney Boys High School early in his professional career. However, he spent 33 years of his career in what became The Board of Studies within the Department of Education. He rose to be the Director of Examinations, controlling the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate (HSC) public examinations.

Susie Mobayed gave an evocative account of her first encounter with John when she was a young teacher in a HSC marking centre when John made his entrance flanked by his assistants. He was obviously revered by the teachers marking the HSC as they all pretended to be hard at work when he entered.

There was also a titter of recognition around the church when his younger brother described him as "firm and confident in his opinions and forceful and clear in his expression of them" and he was also described as "determined in his actions".

That was the John Cook that not only we knew in the Round Table but was known to many in the numerous community organisations of which he was a member at various times, including a church organisation under the

auspices of Father Dave Smith providing food for people who needed it in the Dulwich Hill area. Some of you will know Father Dave as a member of our group.

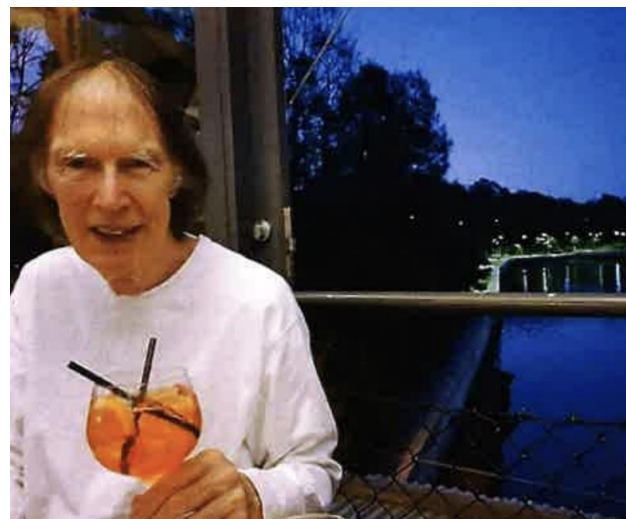
Also represented at the funeral was a very large number of people from his thirty years in the Army Reserve. He ultimately was a Lieutenant Colonel, and the attendees included many officers, mostly retired.

John was Chairman (President) of our Round Table between 2009 and 2015 and he was an Honorary Life Member.

Ian McIntyre  
*President*

### Tom Zelinka

15 February 1940 – 10 February 2023



Tom's 80<sup>th</sup> Birthday 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2020

The Celebration of the Life of Tom Zelinka was a joyous community and family affair that filled the Annandale Community Centre seating so that some were left to stand to celebrate his varied and interesting life.

The Celebration of his Life was in fact several eulogies by different people from the several phases of his life. It was notable that the apologies listed by his daughter Marley

revealed a network of friends all around the world. He belonged to many communities.

Tom was born in Sydney but had close connections to the Czech community through his male relatives. He attended Sydney Boys High School but did not complete his University of Sydney degree until he returned to university in his eighth decade to complete not one, but two Masters degrees.

We were regaled with tales of his London period in the sixties and his love and knowledge of reggae music (although it was Tom's wife Sue who suggested naming their daughter after Bob Marley). Tom was a programmer, producer and presenter at 2JJ, 2JJJ, 2UE, multicultural community TV, and 2MBS FM, with what was reported to be an encyclopaedic knowledge of, and reliable judgment in music.

Tom was also clearly a member of many diverse social groups and one of them was our Round Table where he was sufficiently fanatical to require the visit of him and his wife Sue to Gettysburg to be at the exact time of the year that the battle occurred. It was also Tom who suggested to me the devotion of 5 or 10 minutes of each meeting to a particular battle or person. This has been a very successful strategy that we intend to continue.

You will remember Tom as the fellow who always wore white clothes and Volley sandshoes. He was described several times by his family and friends as "eccentric" and we are saddened that he will no longer be amongst us.

## Our Last Meeting The Opening Stages of the War

Our meeting focused on the lead-up to the War and the early years. John Morrison provided an overview (of which only 1861 will be discussed in this newsletter, the rest to be included in future newsletters), Philip Shanahan explained the structure of the two armies and John Verhoeven looked in detail at the Battle of Bull Run/Manassas.

### Overview 1860-1861 John Morrison

John provided detailed background into the War, beginning with the lead-up to the election of 1860. The United States in the 1850s had become increasingly divided, especially in relation to extending slavery into the territories and new states. A number of events occurred in this period including 'Bleeding' Kansas, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Popular Sovereignty and John Brown.

Presidents Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan had both been northern Democrats with Southern sympathies. The anti-slavery Republican Party had become a major political force, replacing the Whig Party as primary opposition to the Democrats.

A major Republican Party figure in this period was Abraham Lincoln. He had been thrust into prominence as a result of the Lincoln-Douglas debates although he did not win the 1858 Senate race. He spent the time from 1859 building support, positioning himself as the 'moderate centre of his party and, as a result, successfully became the candidate. He was opposed to the expansion of slavery in the territories but did not advocate the abolition of slavery in slave states. During this period, the Republican party was opposed to the extension of slavery but pledged not to interfere with it in the states.

The following table provides information about the four candidates, including the fact that Lincoln won the election with 39.8% of the popular vote, well ahead of his competitors.

Presidential Candidates – 1860 Election				
	Abraham Lincoln	Stephen Douglas	John Bell	John Breckinridge
Party	Republican	Northern Democratic	Constitutional Union	Southern Democratic
Home state	Illinois	Illinois	Tennessee	Kentucky
Running mate	Hannibal Hamlin	Herschel V. Johnson	Edward Everett	Joseph Lane
Electoral vote	180	12	39	72
States carried	18	1	3	11
Popular vote	1,865,908	1,380,202	590,901	848,019
Percentage	39.8%	29.5%	12.6%	18.1%

Secession by the Southern states, first by South Carolina on December 20 1860, and by six more states in January 1861, and then a further four in April 1861, was driven by a number of issues, including States rights (the South wanting to make most of their own laws); slavery and the fear that it would be made illegal; western expansion, which to the South could be seen to weakening their influence and voting rights; and the election of Abraham Lincoln with his conflicting views to theirs.





## 1861

The principal events of 1861 in the lead-up to the Civil War include the following:

- February – Confederate States of America formed
- February – Jefferson Davis appointed President of the Confederacy
- March – Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as President of the United States
- Blockade of the South (this continued throughout the entire war and was known as the Anaconda Plan)
- April – Fort Sumpter
- July – Battle of Bull Run

Proclaimed by President Lincoln

The Anaconda Plan, known informally as 'Scott's Great Snake', involved the blockading of the South, and was proclaimed by President in April 1861. It required the monitoring of 5,600 km of the Atlantic and Gulf coastline and included 12 major ports, including New Orleans and Mobile. In the course of the war, around 500 ships were destroyed or captured, and 1,500 blockade runners were captured. The purpose of the blockade was to choke off Southern cotton exports and imports.



The Civil War is considered to have begun on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1861 after Fort Sumter was fired on by Confederate troops. This was after South Carolina demanded that the U.S. Army abandon its facilities on Fort Sumpter, which it refused to do and instead attempted to resupply the Fort. After the attack, support for both North and South led to further military action. Lincoln's immediate call for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion led to the secession of the four more states beyond the original seven.

John then provided an overview of the Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) but this will be described in more detail by John Verhoeven.

## The Organisation of the Armies Philip Shanahan

Despite the combatants in both armies attending the same academies and institutions, their deployment in this battle was quite different.

The Union was organised into five Divisions under Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell, one of which was made up of 8 un-enlisted, un-brigaded Militia Regiments from New Jersey. Along with these volunteer Militias and Regiments were Squadrons and a Legion.

In contrast, the Confederate Army was organised into 6 infantry brigades, each consisting of three to six infantry regiments and with Artillery batteries assigned to various infantry brigades.

### ORGANISATION OF THE UNION ARMY

#### The Army of Northeastern Virginia

Commanded by Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell (37,000 men)

- contained 5 Divisions:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Division of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler
  - contained 4 brigades led by:
    - Brig. Gen. Robert C. Schenck
    - Col. Erasmus D. Keyes
    - Col. William T. Sherman
    - Col. Israel B. Richardson
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of Col. David Hunter
  - contained 2 brigades led by
    - Col. Andrew Porter
    - Col. Ambrose E. Burnside
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Division of Col. Samuel Heintzelman
  - contained 3 brigades led by
    - Col. William B. Franklin
    - Col. Orlando B. Willcox
    - Col. Oliver B. Howard
- 4<sup>th</sup> Division of Brig. Gen. Theodore Runyon
  - contained 8 un-brigaded Regiments not engaged
- 5<sup>th</sup> Division of Col. Dixon S. Miles
  - contained 2 brigades commanded by
    - Col. Louis Blenker
    - Col. Thomas A. Davies

A smaller Union command was organised and stationed northwest of Washington near Harper's Ferry. Commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert Patterson and consisting of 18,000 men, it served to protect against Confederate incursions from the Shenandoah Valley.

Of note is that 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. George Armstrong Custer carried messages between McDowell and Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott.

## ORGANISATION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

### The Army of the Potomac

Commanded by Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (22,000 men)

- contained 7 infantry brigades

- 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade under Brig. Gen. M. L. Bonham
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade under Brig. Gen. Richard S. Ewell
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade under Brig. Gen. David R. Jones
- 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade under Brig. Gen. James Longstreet
- 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade under Col. Philip St. George Cooke
- 6<sup>th</sup> Brigade under C. Jubal Early
- 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade under Col. Nathan G. Evans
- Reserve Brigade under Brig. Gen. Theophilus H. Holme

### The Army of the Shenandoah

Commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (12,000 men)

- contained 4 brigades of 3-5 infantry regiments each. Each brigade consisted of one artillery battery. 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade under Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson

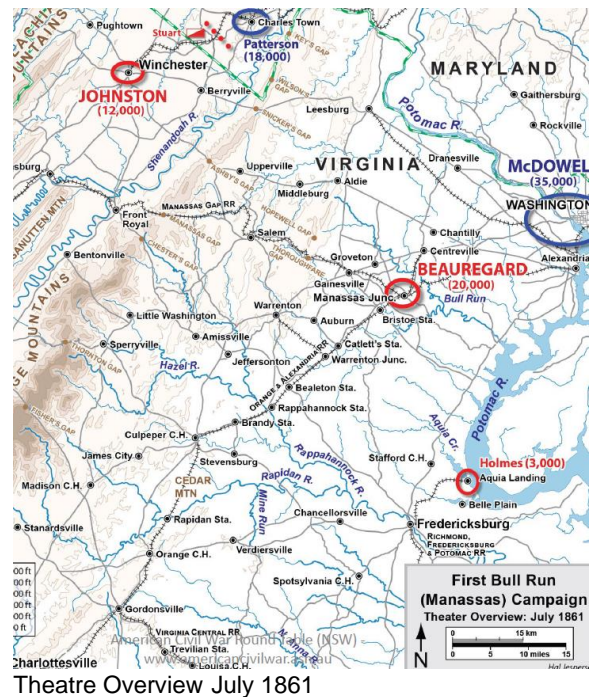
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade under Col. Francis S. Bartow
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade under Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee
- 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade under Brig. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith

This army arrived too late to take part in the battle.

## The First Battle of Manassas/Bull Run July 1861 John Verhoeven

This was the first major engagement of the Civil War, with both sides thinking they'd be home by Christmas that year. However, after the battle, it was recognised that the war would be long and bloody.

At the beginning of the war, the Confederacy recognised that it was not possible to keep the Union out of its territory because the boundary between the two was the Potomac River, with Union forces holding the bridge.



Confederate Beauregard decided, strategically, to establish a defensive line 30 miles south of Washington at Manassas Junction, knowing that he needed to hold the north-south Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which connected the South to Washington. He also needed to hold the east-west Manassas Gap Railroad running across the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Shenandoah Valley.

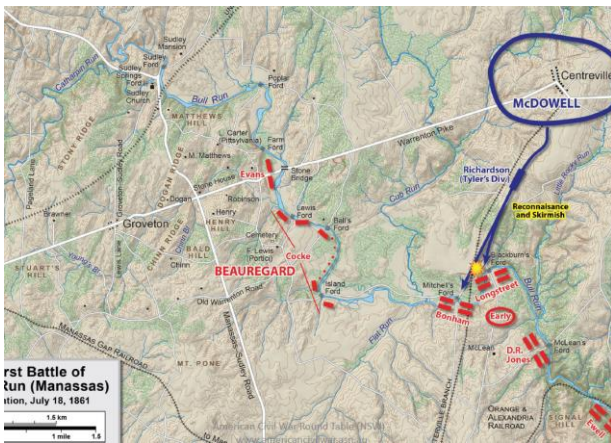
Just north of the Junction was Bull Run – with banks too steep to cross except via a stone bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike. A small number of fords nearby could be fortified and defended.



The stone bridge

The assembled armies were organised as Philip described in his presentation. The Union Army was led by General Irwin McDowell, a political appointment, in Washington (35,000 troops), and Brigadier General Robert Patterson (18,000 troops), who was instructed to hold Confederate Joe Johnston's army of 12,000 in the Shenandoah. Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard, who had captured Fort Sumpter, commanded 20,000 at Manassas.



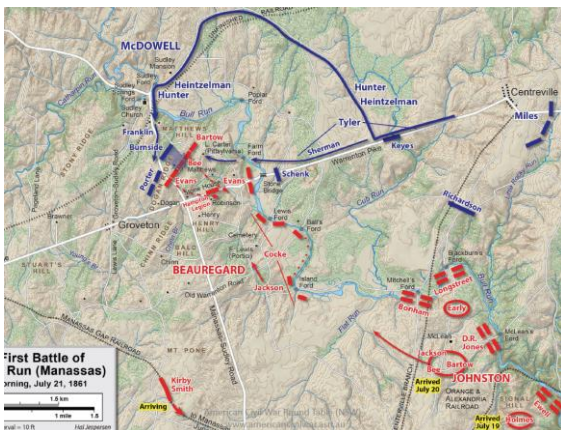


The situation July 18 1865

The Union was fixated on capturing Richmond. McDowell decided to march towards Bull Run using diversionary tactics against the fords while moving a large union column upstream to cross at an unguarded ford, move down Bull Run and strike the exposed Confederate flank. Unfortunately, they had no adequate maps or sufficient cavalry and also delayed their start. By the night of 17 July Beauregard was alerted to McDowell's capture of Fairfax Courthouse.

The Battle of Blackburn's Ford on 18<sup>th</sup> July began with Union attempts to probe the Confederates' position. When Col. Richardson's men approach the ford, they came under Confederate fire, so they withdrew. The skirmish benefitted Beauregard because it gave time for Gen. Johnston's army to withdraw from Winchester, march to Piedmont Gap Railroad and travel the 60 miles by train to Manassas Junction (the first time that soldiers had used the railway to relocate from one war zone to another). They started arriving at Manassas Junction on 20 July.

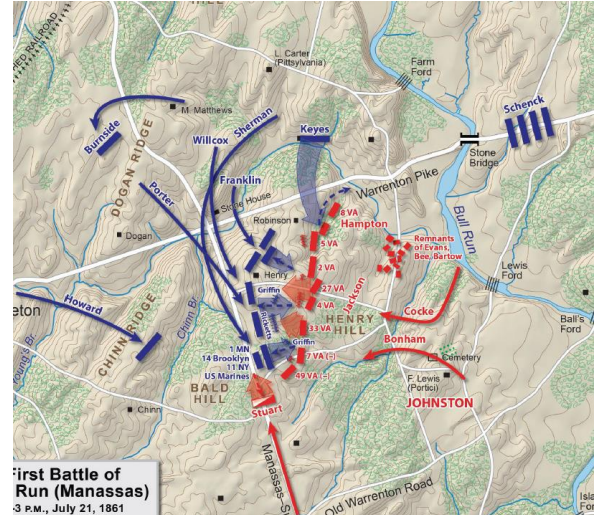
On 21 July at 5.30am, the two armies were almost evenly matched. McDowell ordered half of his army around the left flank of the Confederate line. Colonels Hunter and Heintzelman's Divisions marched north from the Warrenton Turnpike towards Sudley Ford at the same time as Gen. Tyler created a diversion at the Stone Bridge.



Morning July 21 1861

The Confederates under Col. Nathan Evans received word of the flanking movement and hurried to Matthews Hill. He arrived mid-morning, coming up against Union Col. Burnside's Brigade and so retreated after 30 minutes.

Evans's Brigade received reinforcements but, with further Union advances, the Confederate line disintegrated.



Afternoon 1pm-3pm July 21

From 12.30pm to 2.00pm, the Confederate Army rallied on Henry Hill, but then retreated, and Confederate Brig. Gen. Jackson moved five Virginia regiments onto Henry Hill.

At the same time, Union Gen. McDowell, believing that the Union had won the battle, ordered troops to stop and reorganise along the Warrenton Turnpike. This break enabled Confederate troops to strengthen their position on Henry Hill.



Union guns at the Henry house

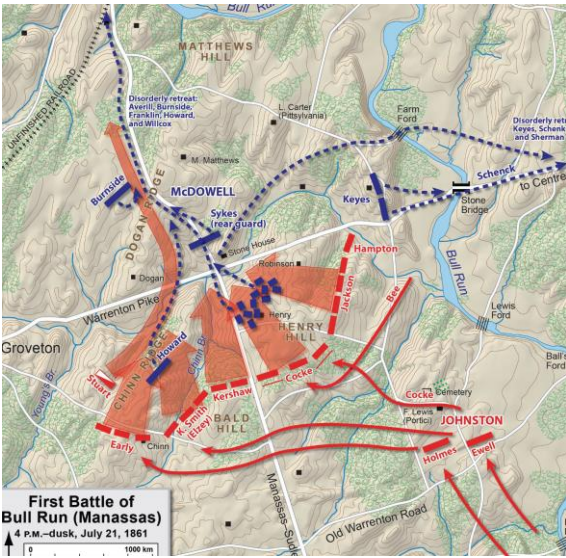
Between 2.00pm and 3.30pm, while the Confederate line was being stabilised on Henry Hill, the artillery batteries of Union Captains Ricketts and Griffin, without infantry support, were ordered to Henry Hill. They were easy targets for Confederate sharpshooters. Both sides engaged in close range fighting and, during this time, Griffin's guns were moved to the right of the Union line. The guns were unsupported and, with Griffin having to retreat, they were left for the Confederates.





*The Capture of Rickett's Hill* by Sydney King (National Parks Service)

The capture of Griffin's guns was the first success of the day for the Confederates, and the turning point of the battle.



Late afternoon – 4pm-dusk July 21

Between 4pm and dusk, the Confederate army tightened its grip on Henry Hill and the Union line disintegrated. In response, Col. Howard's brigade was ordered by Gen. McDowell to move to Chinn Hill. However, they were confronted by Confederate reinforcements and forced off the hill. As a result, Union troops fell back, panicked and retreated to Bull Run.



The Retreat of the Federal Army (Library of Congress)

A stampede followed, with the Union Army and picnickers from Washington rushing to escape the Confederate Army.

At around 7pm, Gen. Beauregard recalled the scattered Confederate troops.

The casualty list for both sides was:

Confederate – 387 killed, 1528 wounded, around 12 missing

Union – 460 killed, 1124 wounded, 1312 missing (killed or prisoners)

Confederate President Jefferson Davis urged Beauregard to advance on Washington the following day, but heavy rain resulted in the pursuit being abandoned.

## Epilogue

Of the 70,000 troops and civilians involved that day, it is interesting to look at the lives of three. One was killed that day, another in 1863, and one survived the war.

- Firing on the farmhouse on the Henry property, Union artillery killed 84-year-old widow, Judith Henry, the only civilian casualty that day.
- Brig. Gen. T.J. Jackson gained his nickname 'Stonewall' when General Bee reportedly said, 'There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer'.



Stonewall Jackson statue

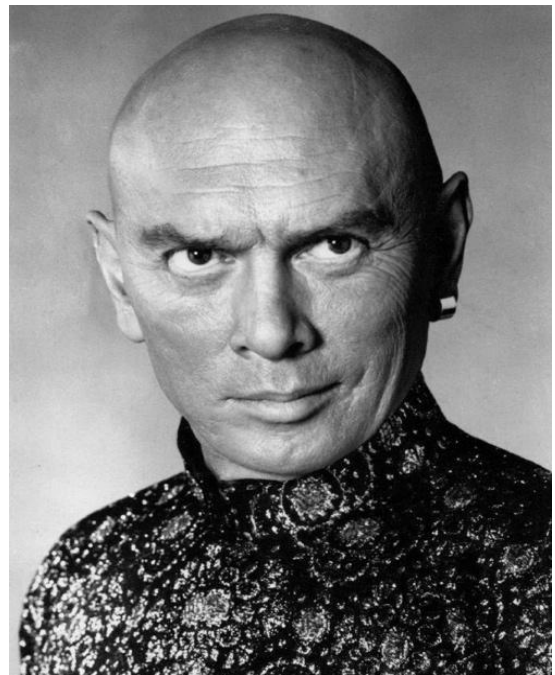
- Wilmer McLean owned a large plantation. His home was fired on as it was used by Beauregard for his headquarters. As a result, McLean moved his family to a quiet backwater at Appomattox Courthouse to see out the war. However, he couldn't escape it as Lee surrendered to Grant in McLean's front parlour on 9th April 1865.

## Acknowledgements

- Information from Davis W. C.; 2008; "The First Wattle of Manassas. Civil War Series"; National Park Civil War Series.
- Civil War Maps by Hal Jespersen.
- Painting "The Capture of Rickett's Battery" by Sydney King. National Parks Service
- Drawing of the Retreat of the Federal Army. Library of Congress.
- Photographs by John Verhoeven



Although motion pictures didn't exist in my time, from my perch up in heaven I know for a fact that these days Mongkut is best known as the king in the 1951 musical and 1956 film *The King and I*, based on the memoirs of Anna Leonowens who was a governess to Mongkut's children from 1862 to 1867. You might have seen that fellow Yul Brenner (he's up here too with me and seems quite a decent fellow) who did a pretty fair attempt at looking like Mongkut as you can see from this photograph:



## WAR ELEPHANTS?

Dear Honest Abe,  
Is it true that you knocked back an offer by the King of Siam to supply war elephants to the Union Army? Would they not have been an awesome weapon to send into battle against the Rebels?  
Yours truly,  
D. Umbo

Well now Mr D. Umbo, the truth is somewhat different to that.

I did indeed receive a remarkable letter from the King of Siam, His Majesty King Somdech Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut - Mongkut for short! – He was the King of Siam from 1851 – 1868. Here is his picture:

During the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Siam maintained excellent relations with the United States, and Mongkut and his predecessors maintained a



steady correspondence with American Presidents, which are kept in the National Archives. Mongkut was keen to see his country westernised and adopt more modern cultural practices and technologies.

Well anyway, Mongkut's letter, dated 14<sup>th</sup> February 1861, obviously took quite some time to find its way to Washington, because it was addressed to my predecessor, Old Buck himself, James Buchanan, who had left office long before the letter arrived. The letter was accompanied by a photo of his Majesty and a magnificently crafted ceremonial sword, together with two enormous elephant tusks!

In his letter, the King stated, with a degree of concern, that he had heard that the United States had no elephants. As a remedy, he offered a gift of elephants—several pairs of them—that could be "turned loose in forests and increase till there be large herds." The elephants would be useful in the unsettled parts of the United States, he continued, "since elephants being animals of great size and strength can bear burdens and travel through uncleared woods and matted jungles where no carriage and cart roads have yet been made."

Well, you can imagine what a good laugh I had with my Secretary of State Billy Seward when I showed him this letter and quipped "Maybe we could use them to *stamp out* the rebellion!"

After our hilarity subsided, Billy and I composed a polite letter thanking the King for his gifts but gracefully declining the offer of elephants. Here is the reply I sent:

### ***To the King of Siam***

*February 3, 1862*

***Abraham Lincoln,***  
*President of the United States of America.*

*To His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut, King of Siam,*

*Great and Good Friend: I have received Your Majesty's two letters of the date of February 14th., 1861.*

*I have also received in good condition the royal gifts which accompanied those letters, namely a sword of costly materials and exquisite workmanship; a photographic likeness of Your Majesty and of Your Majesty's beloved*

*daughter; and also two elephants' tusks of length and magnitude such as indicate that they could have belonged only to an animal which was a native of Siam.*

*Your Majesty's letters show an understanding that our laws forbid the President from receiving these rich presents as personal treasures. They are therefore accepted in accordance with Your Majesty's desire as tokens of your good will and friendship for the American People. Congress being now in session at this capital, I have had great pleasure in making known to them this manifestation of Your Majesty's munificence and kind consideration.*

*Under their directions the gifts will be placed among the archives of the Government, where they will remain perpetually as tokens of mutual esteem and pacific dispositions more honorable to both nations than any trophies of conquest could be.*

*I appreciate most highly Your Majesty's tender of good offices in forwarding to this Government a stock from which a supply of elephants might be raised on our own soil. This Government would not hesitate to avail itself of so generous an offer if the object were one which could be made practically useful in the present condition of the United States.*

*Our political jurisdiction, however, does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land, as well as on water, has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce.*

*I shall have occasion at no distant day to transmit to Your Majesty some token of indication of the high sense which this Government entertains of Your Majesty's friendship.*

*Meantime, wishing for Your Majesty a long and happy life, and for the generous and emulous People of Siam the highest possible prosperity, I commend both to the blessing of Almighty God.*

*Your Good Friend,*  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**  
*Washington, February 3, 1862.*

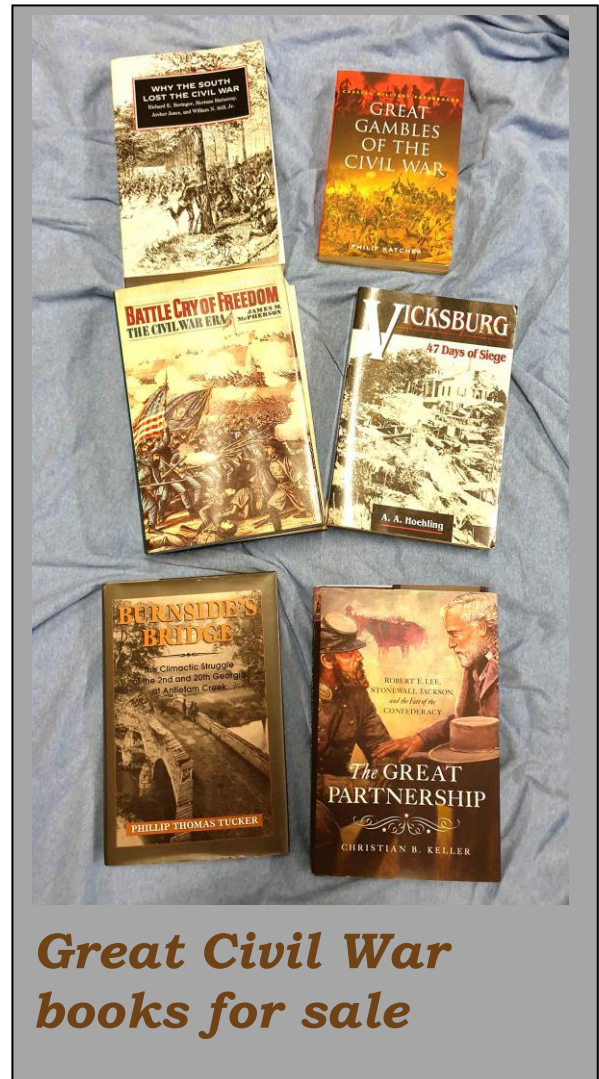
*By the President:*  
**WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State**

So, Mr Umbo, you will see that King Mongut never suggested that the elephants might be used as *war elephants* and they were never offered as such.

I suppose there have been armchair generals who have speculated what might have happened if we had used war elephants in the Civil War – can you imagine them turning the tide for Ambrose Burnside at Marye’s Heights at Fredericksburg, or for General Pickett’s charge at Gettysburg thundering across the open field? I’ll leave that for you to tease out with some fellow speculators of history over a whisky or two!

The closest I can recall that we ever came to sending an elephant into battle – well, a political one at least - was in an advertisement for a pro-Lincoln rally my supporters published on 9 August 1860, shown below, which some might argue was the beginning of the association of pachyderms with the Republican Party.

With all regards,  
Abe



## Great Civil War books for sale

### Call for short talks

Our short ten-minute presentations on a particular battle or person have been a great success in revealing the depth of talent within our group.

Remember that we are a group of friends and a friendly audience. I know there are several amongst us who have not yet broken cover but who would be interesting and insightful presenters.

Please do not hesitate to volunteer to myself or John Morrison on a topic of your choice, be it short or long.

Ian McIntyre

This publication is the official newsletter of the American Civil War Round Table of Australia (NSW Chapter). All enquiries regarding the newsletter should be addressed to the Secretary of the Chapter by phone on 0411 745 707 or email:

[secretary@americancivilwar.asn.au](mailto:secretary@americancivilwar.asn.au)



## **From our members and supporters**

### **A Source of Information**

The US Army has a *University* as part of its training regime. This in turn has a *University Press* which publicly offers a range of free online products (and hard copy for purchase by payment etc).

These include a set of "Documents" which are PPTs and Maps at: [CSI Battle Maps \(army.mil\)](http://CSI Battle Maps (army.mil)). In particular, I recommend for perusal the one on the "*Principles of War*" as a **useful primer or refresher**: [CSI BM POWSlides.pptx \(live.com\)](http://CSI BM POWSlides.pptx (live.com)).

Note that there is an adjacent PPT which has the [Instructor Notes](#).

The PPT uses the Civil War **Battle of Chancellorsville** as the learning vehicle - this was *Stonewall Jackson's* major manoeuvre victory and is a fascinating example of a General conducting a ground recon of relatively unknown terrain, and then deducing the tactical options (Jackson and Lee finalised the Battle Plan for the following day by the light of a campfire).

Of relevance to Australian Military History is the fact that Monash studied the Civil War, and in particular Jackson's actions, as his main means of private study before WW1.

if anyone found themselves having to make a quality public presentation on military matters at short notice, these resources could be leveraged at no notice.

Regards

Ian Wolfe (new member)

## **Uniform for Sale**

Dear Round Table members,

My name is David Bull, and I am an avid follower of the American Civil War. I had the good fortune to be able to re-enact Gettysburg in 1997 and 1998 in Pennsylvania, USA, as a Confederate Artillery man, Battery A, 1<sup>st</sup> North Carolina Artillery.

It is with regret that I am parting with my Confederate uniform and I wondering who would be interested in this kit. The uniform, as depicted in the attached photos, includes a replica ACW Navy Colt side arm.

The uniform is being dry-cleaned as well as the boots polished.

The uniform is L for large and the boots size 10. The entire kit fits into a neat canvas travel bag.

Kind regards,

David J Bull

0448 219 911

