



# THE DISPATCH

July 2023, Vol. 62, Issue 7

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## EDITOR'S CORNER

### Greetings NCMSS Members and Friends!

This July issue of our Dispatch newsletter has some great content, including an excellent article on the Battle of Cedar Mountain by historian and Friends of Cedar Mountain Battlefield board member Bradley M. Forbush, a book review by Rick Sanders, and a step-by-step from Nicholas Kalis. One of our favorite Brits Robin Howard has sent us some great books and websites to explore including one dedicated to the World War One portraits of Eugène Burnand.

As always, we appreciate your contributions to the Dispatch. We're always looking for interesting hobby or history-related topics that we can

share. If you've discovered a new painting technique or helpful tip that you would like to share with the club, don't hesitate to drop me an e-mail!

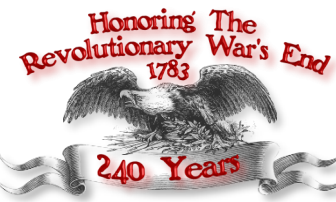
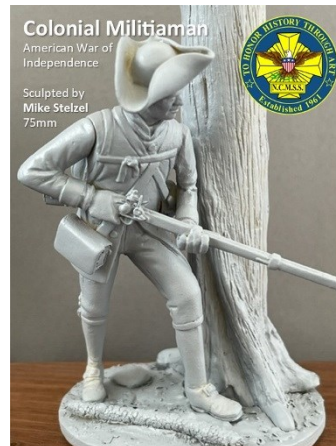
### Show News

Our 62nd Annual Washington Show is just around the corner. We will have at least two more Zoom meetings prior to the show. Thanks to everyone involved in the planning and preparations!

We still have a few Colonial Militiaman special edition figures left, so if you want one don't wait! Once they're gone, they're gone.

Thanks for reading and we hope you enjoy this issue!

**Dave H**  
NCMSS Adjutant



## HOBBY NEWS: STOP PIRACY! Deux

### Perennial scourge: Counterfeiting is still a problem

Back in October 2018 we ran an article in *The Dispatch* titled "Hobby News: Stop Piracy!" that talked about the damaging effects piracy has on our hobby. Figure kit producers, from small time

"garage kit" makers to established companies like Scale 75, lose money every time someone buys a pirated copy of one of their models.

### Going Out of Business

Our original 2018 article featured sculptor Raúl García Latorre, who described the effects of competing with

recasters who undercut his prices effecting his sales.

Latorre wrote, "For those complaining about costs and number of kits... It's not the cost of casting that's the problem... It's all the other costs that people do not consider that makes originals more expensive. We need to make back our production costs... costs of masters, print materials, packaging, labor, etc... The recasters don't have any of that. They're just parasites that leach off of our investment making it near impossible to recoup. Many of my competitors and friends have

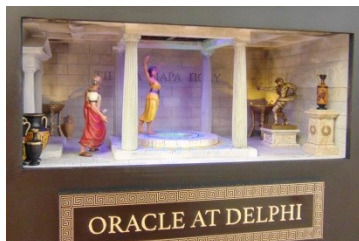


SCALE75's awareness campaign against piracy from their Facebook page in September 2018.

See *Stop Piracy! Deux...* on Page 26



**July MOTM**  
"Mug-of-the-Month"



"Oracle at Delphi"  
Bernard Kempinski

**MEETING  
NOTICE**

**AUGUST 2023  
MEETING**  
will be online only  
**Aug 26, 2023**  
Links will be sent  
via e-mail soon

**Next In-Person  
Meeting**  
**Sept 27, 2023**

**7:30-10:00 PM**  
Thomas Edison High School  
5801 Franconia Road  
Alexandria, VA  
Room E-112

**CLUB NEWS**

**NCMSS In-Person Meeting — July 26, 2023**



**Call to Order & New Business [19:30-19:57]**

- 1. Burt** officially started the meeting.
- 2. Burt** introduced **Eric Reinert** who is a member of the Washington Armor Club (WAC). Eric graciously volunteered to give our group a demonstration on weathering using the airbrush hairspray painting method. Thank you Eric!
- 3. Burt** mentioned that he had spoken to friend of the club Ray Bluhm who sends his regards to the NCMSS. Ray is still involved with the Army Historical Foundation.
- 4. Burt** said that at our October or November meeting he will be able to give a virtual tour of the National Museum of the U.S. Army. He encouraged everyone to visit the museum in person.
- 5. Burt** wants to keep the NCMSS updated on upcoming museum events. 2025 and 2026 will be huge years for the museum. The Army's 250th birthday will be in 2025. The nation's 250th birthday will be in 2026. An additional 1200 square feet

of Revolutionary War exhibits will be on display.

- 7. Burt** said he'll be sharing more updates on museum events with the club in the future.
- 8. Dave** mentioned that our meeting guest Eric R. had offered to give a demonstration at our show. **Bob P.** said that he will also be giving a demonstration at the show. Nick S. is heading up Gundam build tables.
- 9. Dave** reminded everyone that we will not be having an in-person meeting at the school in August due to the school being closed. In-person meetings will resume in September. We will be having a virtual club meeting in August and Dave will email everyone the details. Also, Dave will schedule an on-line show planning meeting in the next few weeks.
- 10. Dave** reminded us of the [APG Gettysburg show](#) coming up August 17-20. At least 6 NCMSS members are going so far. Civil War figures only.
- 11. Dave** said Mike S. may be able to cast more copies of

our show figure. Thank you Mike!

- 12. Jim P.** called for volunteers to man a club table at the Tank Farm event.
- 13. Darci** gave a brief update on club finances. She will be getting in touch with the hotel this week. Thanks to Mike Stelzel of the APG for donating a signed Troiani print to the club for our show! (see below)

**Parade Ground [19:57-20:23]**  
Another great Parade Ground!

**Meeting Presentation [20:23-21:20]**  
Eric Reinert gave a very informative how-to on the airbrush hairspray painting method. Thank you Eric!

**Meeting Adjourned [21:23]**

**Attendees**  
Greg Paspatis, Rick Findley, Rick Findley, Tim Stormer, Scott Sheltz, Dave Hoffman, Darci Hoffman, Bernard Kempinski, Jim Pratt, Mike Dutcher, Burt Thompson, Jack Thompson, Jim Richey, Bob Prokop



Signed Troiani print donated to the club by the APG for our show. Thank you!



Guest speaker Eric Reinert from the Washington Armor Club (WAC) gearing up for his excellent presentation.



## National Capital Model Soldier Society

### Member benefits include:

- \* Friendly monthly meetings where we share our knowledge of history, painting, and modeling techniques
- \* Monthly guest speakers
- \* Monthly *Dispatch* newsletter
- \* The NCMSS Washington Show
- \* Affordable dues

What are you waiting for?

**Welcome to the club!**



# EVENTS AND PLACES



## Cedar Mountain Battlefield

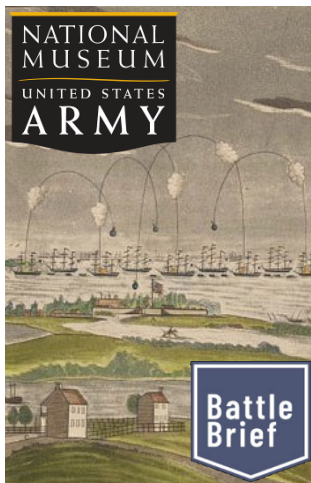
Photo by Buddy Secor

### Soldiers of Virginia – 1607-1945

**Saturday, October 28th** from 10:00 am until 5:00 pm.

The Cedar Mountain Battlefield Foundation presents a 300-year chronology of uniforms and weaponry of soldiers of Virginia from the colo-

onial period to World War II. The event will take place at the Cedar Mountain Battlefield and feature living historians from the Colonial Period, American Revolution, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I & II. There will be a demonstration of arms, living history, hands-on activities, and more!



### "The Perilous Fight": The Battle for Baltimore, 1814

September 12th, 12:00pm ET

During the War of 1812, British army and naval forces successfully waged war in the Chesapeake Bay region. In the summer of 1814, red-coats had defeated an ill-prepared American Army at the Battle of Bladensburg just outside the District of Columbia. They next burned Washington and plundered nearby Alexandria, Virginia. Turning

their attention to the large port of Baltimore, the British moved to attack the city in September. This time, however, American troops defended the city from enemy attacks against Fort McHenry, finally ending the destructive two-year British campaign. Using period and modern maps and images, Army historian John Maass shows how American fighting spirit at Baltimore helped save the land of the free and the home of the brave.

[Register Virtual or In-Person](#)



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# EVENTS AND PLACES (Continued...)

## Listening to Paint Dry with Mike & Dan Podcast



### Episode 65: A Conversation with Africa Mir

“Hello out there to all the amazing painters! Thank you so much for your patience through our Summer lull. Today we're excited to present a wonderful conversation with Africa Mir, a hard working and very talented sculptor. Our first sculptor in fact. Thank you Africa for sharing your hobby journey with us. Please check out her Instagram at [https://www.instagram.com/africa.mir\\_sculpture/](https://www.instagram.com/africa.mir_sculpture/).

You can check out all our

links, including our Patreon, should you feel so motivated by clicking here

We'll be back again soon with an uplifting conversation about what to do with your minis when you die.

Take your time, enjoy every brushstroke on your way to becoming Better, Braver, Happier painters.

Until next time...”



Follow us on: [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), [Youtube](#), and [Twitter](#)



[listeningtopaintdry@gmail.com](mailto:listeningtopaintdry@gmail.com)

## Back to Gettysburg

17-20 August 2023




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# HOBBY CALENDAR 2023

- AUG**
- Aug 2-5 — [IPMS National Convention 2023](#), San Marcos, TX
  - Aug 17-20 — [Back to Gettysburg - American Civil War Exhibit](#), Artist Preservation Group
  - Aug 30-Sep 3 — [NOVA Open](#), Crystal City, VA
  - Aug 31-Sep 3 — [ReaperCon](#), Denton Convention Center, Denton, TX

- SEP**
- Sep 22-24 — [JerseyFest Model Kit & Statue Fair](#), Newark, NJ
  - Sep 30 — [NCMSS 62nd Annual Washington Show](#), NCMSS, Springfield, VA

- OCT**
- Oct 7 — [PaxCon 2023](#), Southern Maryland Scale Modelers, Hollywood, MD
  - Oct 13-14 — [ArmorCon 2023](#), AMPS Northeast Military Modelers Assoc., Southbury, CT
  - Oct 20-21 — [MMSI Chicago Show 2023](#), Military Miniature Society of IL, Shaumburg, IL
  - Oct 23 — [HMGS Historicon National War Gaming Show](#), Lancaster, PA

- NOV**
- Nov 17-18 — [Long Island Miniature Model Show](#), LIMMS, Freeport, NY

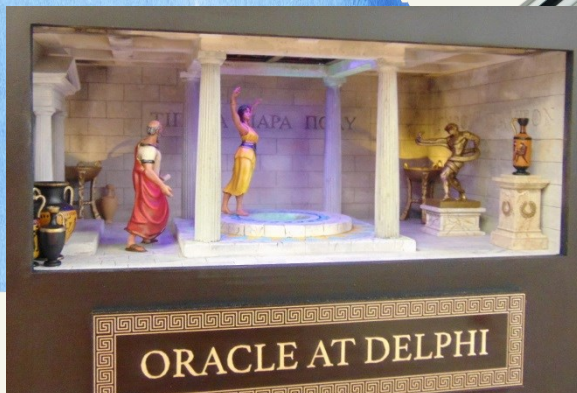
If you know of any upcoming events that you would like people to know about, please contact Adjutant David Hoffman at [bpchasseur@comcast.net](mailto:bpchasseur@comcast.net) and we'll add the date to our calendar.

☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆



July “Mug-of-the-Month”

WINNER



**July 26, 2023**  
**Parade Ground Participants**  
*Greg Paspatis, Jack Thompson,*  
*Bernard Kempinski,*  
*Tim Stormer, Mike Dutcher,*  
*Zachariah Becker,*  
*Eric Reinert*

“Oracle at Delphi”  
*Bernard Kempinski*

GREG PASPATIS

In keeping with his this-month-in-history theme, Greg brought in a figure to honor the First Battle of Bull Run, aka Manassas, which was fought in late July 1861. It’s a U.S. Marine Corps figure, manufacturer unknown, that he called “another dusty oldie from the Seventies.” Greg said back then he studied Marine Corp uniforms. First Bull Run/Manassas was the only major land battle that the Marine Corps participated in during the Civil War.

Greg noted the flag next to the figure was an early Confederate flag that he picked up at a Robert E. Lee birthday celebration about 20 years ago.

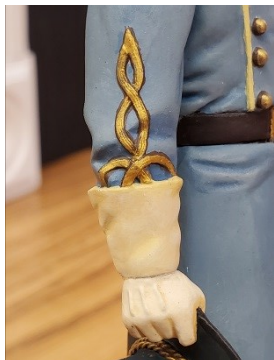
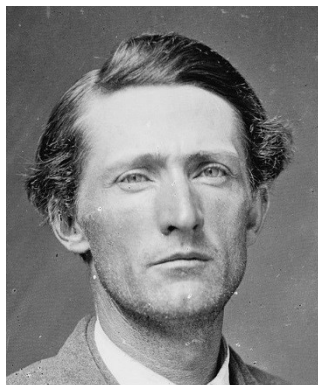
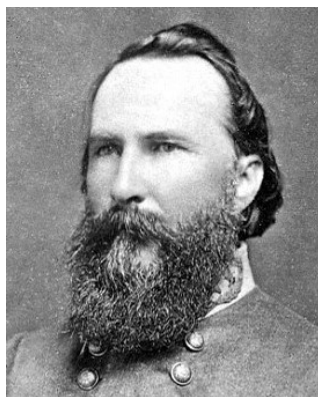


# ☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆

## JACK THOMPSON

Jack brought in two Civil War portrait figures that he picked up during a “feeding frenzy” at one of our recent meetings. General James Longstreet and Colonel John Singleton Mosby. Jack didn’t know if they had served together, but he decided to mount them on the same base because they’re both significant historical figures. Not only did they survive the war, but afterwards “committed the unpardonable sin of becoming Republicans.” Both became good friends of Ulysses Grant. (Longstreet was a classmate of Grant’s at West Point.) Longstreet was appointed as U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire under the Hayes administration and Mosby was the American Consul to Hong Kong.

Both are resin figures. Jack thought the Longstreet figure (by Michael Roberts, Ltd.) was a good portrait that actually looks like Longstreet. He wasn’t sure if the Mosby figure (unknown manufacturer) looked like Mosby or not, but he said it was still a nicely sculpted figure. Both painted in acrylics.



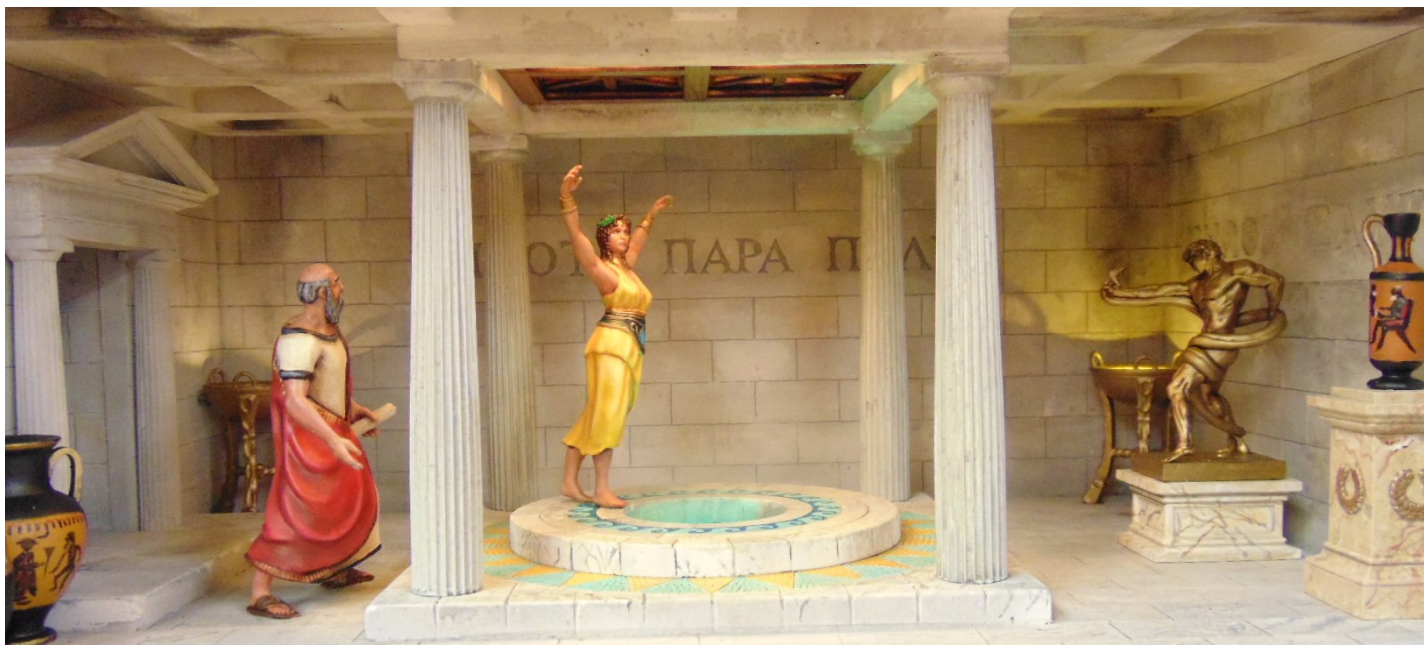
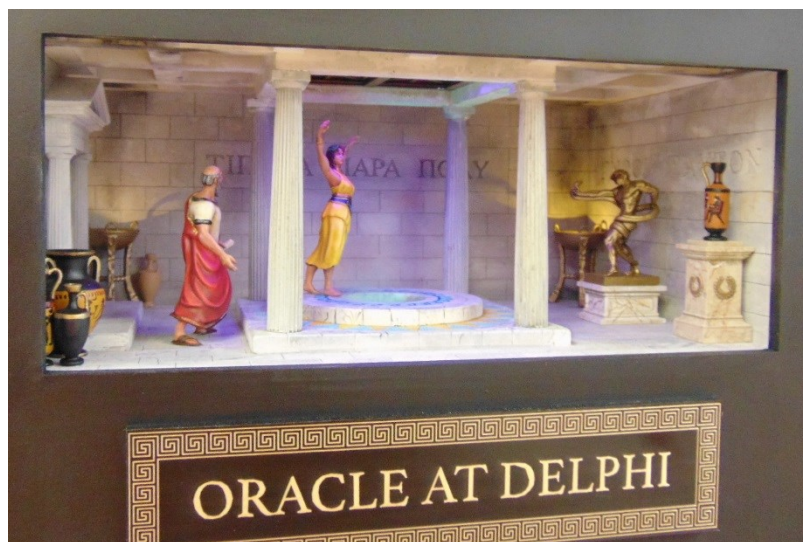
# ☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆

## BERNARD KEMPINSKI

Bernie brought in his Oracle at Delphi shadowbox. The original Oracle figure was broken, so he printed another which he thought looked better. Bernie said that researching the subject was as much fun as building the scene. Check out this [youtube on the piece](#) and a brief history on page 8 of the *Dispatch*.

The scene represents the Oracle in the “adyton” or private cellar of the temple where she would breath in the fumes rising from the earth. A priest stood by to record the Oracle’s pronouncements. Afterwards he would interpret what he had recorded for the intended recipients. Temples at the time were not necessarily a place to perform rituals, but rather where treasures were stored. The treasures are represented by the statue and vases.

The box itself is made out of 1/4 inch MDF (medium density fiberboard) that he laser cut at home. The scene is lit with lighting from [Evan Designs](#). The steam coming up out of the center well is from a mister which Bernie said he added sage oil. Bernie said that he’ll be taking this shadowbox to the IPMS Nationals in Texas. Good luck Bernie!



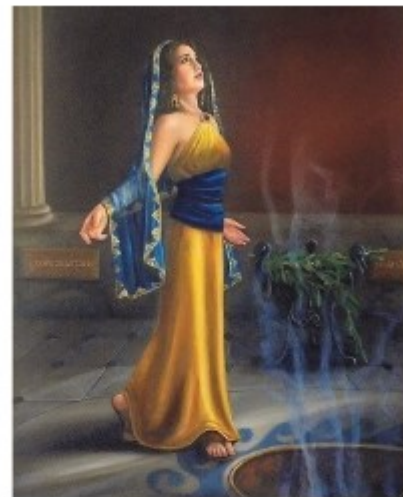
# ☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆

## ORACLE AT DELPHI

The Oracle at Delphi, known as Pythia because in Greek mythology Apollo killed a python at the site where the temple became located, began as early as 1400 BC and lasted until 400AD. Always a woman, the oracle would allegedly become possessed by the god Apollo in the adyton, or private cellar, of the temple. Once possessed she would relay the prophecies of Apollo. The Oracle at Delphi was the most prestigious and authoritative among the Greeks, and she was among the most powerful women of the classical world.

Details of how the Pythia operated are scarce, missing, or non-existent. Those who discussed the oracle in any detail are from 1st century BC to 4th century AD and give conflicting stories. One of the main stories claimed that the Pythia delivered her pronouncements in a frenzied state induced by vapors rising from a chasm in the rock in the cellar of the Temple of Apollo, and that she spoke gibberish, which priests interpreted as the enigmatic prophecies and turned them into poetic dactylic hexameters preserved in Greek literature.

Artists over the years have interpreted the Oracle in many different ways. This diorama is my interpretation.





# ☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆

## TIM STORMER



Tim said despite his best efforts, he's "still doing paper dolls." He's having some issues that are getting in the way of returning to figure modeling. (We hope you can get back to modeling soon Tim!)

He was finally able to finish the Mario kit for his grandson. Tim says these kits can be a challenge because instructions are often incomplete. In the case of all the kits he brought in to the meeting, none of them had any instructions at all.

Tim said his granddaughter bought him a book on paper karakuri which is the art of making mechanical paper toys. The robot, below left, is karakuri and actually rolls and lifts its serving tray! The rest of the kits are kirigami, which is cut paper as opposed to origami, which is folded paper.



# ☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆

## MIKE DUTCHER

Mike brought in a bunch of figures that he had printed on his new 3-D printer. He's been having fun printing favorite characters from his younger days. The subjects range from Star Wars, the SilverHawks, to the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. Mike said that when he was growing up he wanted to get a job drawing for Eastman and Laird who were the creators of the TMNT.

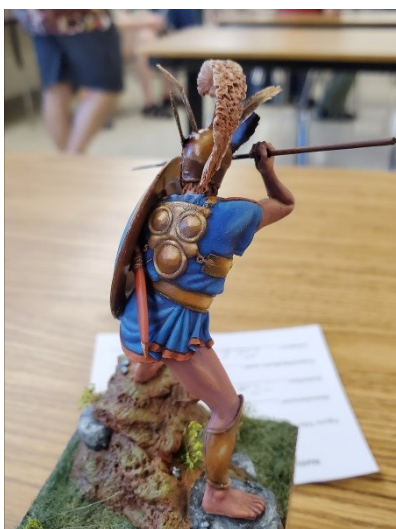
Mike says he's finding the printer is hugely economical for obtaining subjects & materials for his painting classes.



# ☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆

## ZACHARIAH BECKER

Zach brought in his completed 75mm Samnite warrior from Masterclass. He painted it all in acrylics using the non-metallic metals technique. He said he created the sea monster on the shield free-hand. He had a lot of fun working on this kit and he was happy with his NMM progress. Excellent work!



# ☆☆☆ PARADE GROUND ☆☆☆

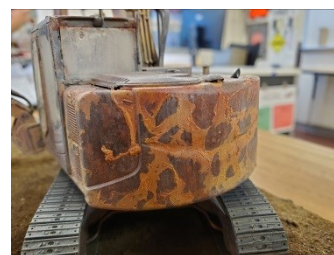
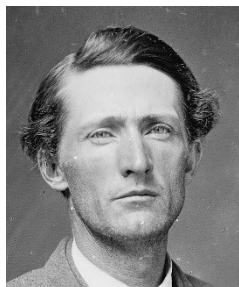
## ERIC REINERT



Eric brought in a work-in-progress bust of Mosby. Eric claims to not be a skilled figure painter, we thought he was selling himself short. He's been learning to work with acrylics. The kit is the 1/9th scale Fort Duquesne Military Miniatures bust of Col. John Singleton Mosby that Eric said someone gave him years ago. He said he had trouble with the hair, so he went back to oils for that.

Eric said that part of his difficulty with working in acrylics is that he hasn't yet purchased a wet palette.

Thanks Eric for participating in our Parade Ground and giving us a great weathering technique demonstration afterwards!



# DISPATCHES FROM ACROSS THE POND

Courtesy of Robin J. Howard



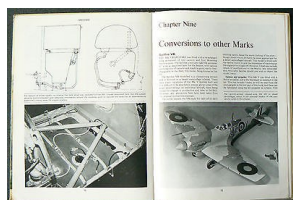
## CHECK OUT THESE BOOKS from Patrick Stephens Publishing, Ltd.

*Fighting Colors* covers RAF paint schemes during WW2, dealing solely with fighter aircraft. As a reference source it's very detailed based on original specifications with hand-drawn (not computer generated) artwork.

If you're into "super detailing" Airfix 1/24 scale kits, Patrick Stephens Publishing has a number of titles. Three examples are listed below (all subtitled "Their history and how to model them"):

- *Spitfire, Classic Aircraft No.1*
- *Messerschmitt Bf 109, Versions B-E, Classic Aircraft No.2*
- *Hawker Hurricane, Classic Aircraft No.4*

No photo-etched brass in these books! They're great references, even though they're 40+ years old.



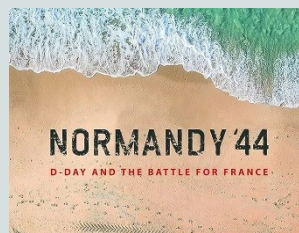
## Discover the WWI portraits of Eugène Burnand

Check out this [website dedicated to this artist's works](#). (Note: The site will be closing soon!)

A [book of Burnand's portraits](#) is available on Amazon for \$17.28



## Normandy '44: D-Day and the Battle for France



British PBS showed this 3-part series with historian James Holland on D-Day and beyond. It has a lot of new updated information and is worth a look!

(NOTE: This series is currently available in the U.S. through [Prime Video](#) for only \$1.99.)

**Episode 1 – D-Day** James Holland and Mike Simpson examine the preparations for the invasion across southern England before crossing the Channel to Normandy.

**Episode 2 – Attrition** The real fighting begins. James and Mike travel inland, analysing the Canadians' first encounters with the Waffen SS, in forgotten but vital battles.

**Episode 3 – Breakout** After considering the impact of Allied air power, James and Mike turn their attention to Operation COBRA.



## Preserving the Past for the Future



# WORTHY READS

BOOK REVIEW BY RICK SANDERS

## Teutonic Knight versus Lithuanian Warrior: The Lithuanian Crusade 1283–1435

by Mark Galeotti  
80pp, Osprey Publishing, Oxford, UK, 2023

I seldom if ever write a book review, but this new volume, “Teutonic Knight vs Lithuanian Warrior: The Lithuanian Crusade 1283–1435” by Mark Galeotti with illustrations by Giuseppe Rava merits the effort. It is in Osprey Publishing’s “Combat” series as number 69, comes in at 80 pages and is a really good read.

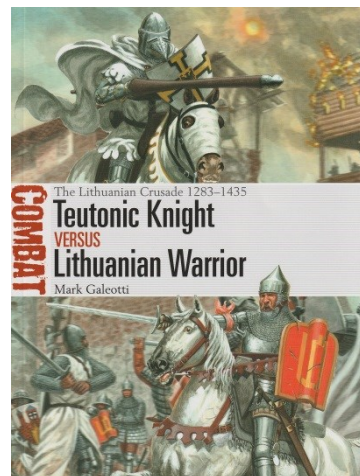
The work addresses the background of the “Lithuanian” Crusade over the century and a-half that was led by the Teutonic Order against the more-or-less “pagan” Lithuanians, and later their Polish and Ruthenian allies. The book covers the background, events and aftermath in an easy to read and very understandable manner. I think for the figure collector, it is a very good source for the background of the conflicts, and has very well-chosen photos of artifacts, fortresses, and images, and very informative maps. Laudably, place names are provided in the text in both their current Lithuanian or Polish forms as well

as the German versions.

On the other hand, while Mr. Rava’s color illustrations are quite nicely done from an artistic perspective, some of them tend to show more idealized versions of the Teutonic Knights. For example, he depicts horses with caparisons and knights fighting on horseback or on foot wearing capes, when such coverings have been deemed unlikely since they would be unwieldy when fighting, not to mention being too hot in summer months. The cover illustration shows such a knight on horseback, charging with a lance and with a shield bearing the Order’s cross but with an eagle device in the center – a device only used by the Grand Master of the Order. The

*“...it is one of the better written books Osprey has published on medieval themes...”*

Grand Master would hardly be attacking with a lance and no others would be authorized to bear his device. The illustrator’s depictions of the Lithuanian warriors are generally historically accurate but don’t address some better-known



common features of their armor and equipment. Hopefully, two volumes from the German Zeughaus publisher in Berlin will be available in English soon, one on the Teutonic Order from its inception in the late 12th century through the 1410 Battle of Tannenberg and Siege of the Marienburg, and another book specifically on that battle and siege. Both give far better information about the attire, arms, protective equipment etc., having drawn on more original sources, including the Polish contingent as well. I only mention these illustration shortfalls because I expect figure collectors may seek to use these illustrations as references for painting figures.

That said, I have no other real criticisms of this book. Its treatment of the 1311 Battle of Voplauskis, the 1362 siege of Kaunas and the 1410 Battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg) are thorough and presented in a very interesting and easy to read manner. In sum, I highly recommend this book and think it is one of the better written books Osprey has published on medieval themes. My hat is off to Mr. Galeotti. I’m glad to have his book in my library.

—Rick Sanders



FROM THE DESK OF  
*Nicholas Kalis*

# Painting Bayardi's Open Crate/Top, Small

Originally published January 21, 2022 by N. Kalis

Armand P. Bayardi of Pennsylvania produces much more than tree trunk and stump castings. Three features are neat about his Kit No. M77/14A. First, Kit M77/14A has a separate fitted top; second its graining is an indicator of the lengths Bayardi will go for accuracy; and third, both sides of its lid have grain carved in it. Obviously, if one is to include this on a model railroad, the top should not be glued shut but left open given the price paid. Bayardi's two-piece resin casting I received was free of any flash and had nice wood grain. This package is marked as 1:24 scale but this box could probably be utilized in any scale. Like most offerings that Armand P. Bayardi sells, this item came in a simple plastic pouch. The \$ 6.50 marked is a 2022 price.



## Step 1

Clean the two castings with soap and water and let dry on a paper towel. I decided it would over-kill to prime a detail of such small size that would not be handled much so no priming was attempted. (Pictured: Meyer's dish soap)



## Step 2

Brush paint both interior and exterior of both castings with Tamiya XF-59 Desert Yellow 23ml (a water-soluble acrylic resin paint); no need to break out your air brush.



## Step 3

Brush paint (using a fine brush) with Vallejo Model Color 70.870 Medium Sea Grey (FS36270). Use your index finger to spread the paint to your liking - move fast, this paint dries quickly. Any light grey would have sufficed, this is what I had on hand. Yes, at this point the castings look a bit awful but we are not done yet.



## Step 4

Painted with Americana acrylic Bleached Sand 2 fl. oz. - this is a water-based paint that cleans up easily. This Americana paint is available on Home Depot's web site or check your local big box crafts store. Any light tan would have worked but this is what I had on hand). I then smeared this paint with my finger.



## Step 5

Applied MIG Productions P701 Engine Grime Effect with a brush (a Tamiya cotton swab would have worked as well). Any black wash would have worked for this purpose. Bayardi's castings are still a bit wet in this photograph and hence a bit shiny.



## Step 6

Insert some contents into these empty castings. A nice touch would be some shredded paper or wood to protect the supposed modeled contents during shipping.

## Step 7

Clean your hands with Tub O'Towels.

## Conclusion

My take-away from this project is that one does not need to purchase Acrylics Vallejo Old and New Wood Effects, Model Air Paint Set for a list price of \$ 30.00. Vallejo also has a Wood and Leather set of eight paints that also may not be necessary. This method detailed above can be accomplished for a fraction of the cost - the most expensive part of this endeavor was the MIG product which was not a necessity - it could have been duplicated with a black ink and alcohol wash that many modelers have on their workbench.

# THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN AND ITS LEGACY



By Bradley M. Forbush, July 2023

**C**edar Mountain Battlefield is a great place to visit and tour. The landscape is largely unchanged since 1862, and a soldier present then, would instantly recognize the field today, save for a few changes in the tree line. This is largely due to the farming activities of the Inskip family, longtime Culpeper County residents whose heritage dates back to Civil War times. For at least three generations this family has cultivated, and at the same time protected, the ground that is the Cedar Mountain Battlefield. This paper presents a simplified account of the engagement.

Major-General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA, considered his victory at the Battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, the one in which he was most proud.

The battle was initially called Cedar Run because it was fought between two forks of the creek by that name, which still flow through the fateful fields six miles south of Culpeper. The name of the engagement was changed post-war, so as not to be confused with the 1864 battle of Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley. The new name references Cedar Mountain, which looms in the background over the prime battle ground. Jackson's Division Commander,

Major-General Richard Ewell effectively placed Confederate artillery on elevated ground commanding the battlefield, upon the northern spur of the mountain. From this high and strategic vantage point, his batteries blasted Union positions along Mitchell's Road and adjacent fields; and the enemy was unable to effectively return fire.

The brief but bloody battle erupted August 9, 1862 on a hot afternoon in the midst of an excruciating weeklong heatwave. Earlier that summer, President Abraham Lincoln was re-thinking his administration's war strategy. He concluded that after a year of increasing bloody war things must change. He wrote in a letter, "This government cannot much longer play a game in which it stakes all, and its enemies stake nothing.

Those enemies must understand that they cannot experiment for ten years trying to destroy the government, and if they fail still come back into the Union unhurt."

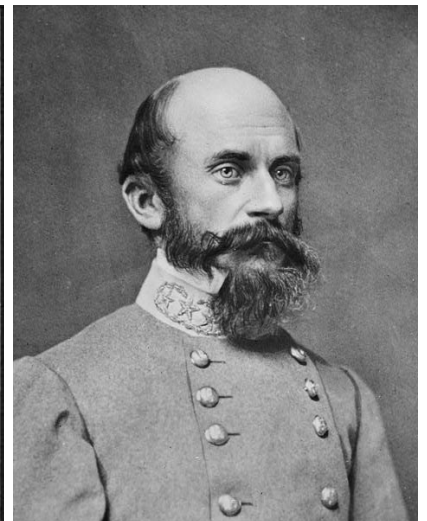
On June 26 Lincoln consolidated three independent army corps commands into the newly minted Army of Virginia, and appointed 40 year old, Major-General John Pope to command it. Pope was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. His father, a prominent Illinois judge, was a friend of President Lincoln. At the start of the war John Pope had some success in the Western Theatre. He was a strong supporter of the Republican party and had accompanied President-elect Lincoln on the inaugural train ride east. He was a good choice for the President. When War Correspondent



Major-General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson



Major-General John Pope



Major-General Richard S. Ewell



# THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)

George Alfred Townsend met General Pope in Washington, he observed: “in person he was dark, martial, and handsome--inclined to obesity, richly garbed in civil cloth, and possessing a fiery black eye, with luxuriant beard and hair. He smoked incessantly, and talked imprudently. Had he commenced his career more modestly, his final discomfiture would not have been so galling; but his vanity was apparent to the most shallow observer, and although he was brave, clever, and educated, he inspired distrust by his much promising and general love of gossip and story-telling.”

Pope’s force numbered about 40,000 men. His first objective was to consolidate his army at Culpeper, Virginia. It was at the time spread out from Fredericksburg in the east to Sperryville in the west. From Culpeper Court-House, the army would move south across the Rapidan river, to cut the vital Confederate railroad junction at Gordonsville, and threaten Lee’s army at Richmond, from the west. To facilitate the new hard war policy, General Pope issued a series of controversial orders among which were the following:

**No. 5** -- The Army ...will subsist off the land.” Civilians would receive vouchers payable at the end of the war, upon testimony they remained loyal to the United States since the date of the voucher. [July 5.]

**No. 7** -- Regarding guerillas. Any house where shots came from would be burned and the occupants treated as prisoners of war. Also, local civilians will be held responsible to any injury done to Federal soldiers & property. All civilians within 5 miles would be impressed to repair any such damage and cover the costs. [July 10.]

**No. 11** -- All disloyal male citizens must take the Oath of Allegiance to remain at their homes. If the oath was violated “he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.” Those unwilling to take the oath, would be conducted across the Southern line and if found again within Union lines they would be considered spies and subjected to Military Law.

These were strong words in the early war period of 1862!

The same day Pope was appointed to the new command, the Battle of 7 Days began around Richmond. The Union Army’s premier general, Major-General George B. McClellan had for weeks been urging President Lincoln to send him more troops. McClellan wanted to gently coerce the Confederate States back into the Union by overwhelming

them with sheer superiority of military strength in numbers. Lincoln said no, there were no more men to spare. Then on June 26, the same day General Pope was appointed to command, General Robert E. Lee’s army had the audacity to attack McClellan’s army, which had inched within 6 miles of Richmond. Lee repeatedly attacked for the next seven days. McClellan decided it was best to fall back. By July 2nd Gen. McClellan had shifted his army to the James River, 20 miles further away, and as he termed it, “changed his base.”

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*“McClellan wanted to gently coerce the Confederate States back into the Union by overwhelming them with sheer superiority...”*

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Robert E. Lee, was obligated to watch McClellan’s huge army clustered at Harrison’s Landing, to see what happened next. To deal with the threat of General Pope, Lee detached Major-General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson with 14,000 men to Gordonsville on July 13. Jackson, age 38 in 1862, had remarkable success when detached to the Shenandoah Valley the previous May. His orders were to protect the rail junction at Gordonsville, and if possible strike a blow to suppress Pope’s Army. A week later on July 17, Lee sent Jackson General A. P. Hill’s large 10,000 man division and boosted Jackson’s force to 27,000 men. This would be Jackson’s last independent command of the war. It resulted in a strategic victory that blunted John Pope’s advance.

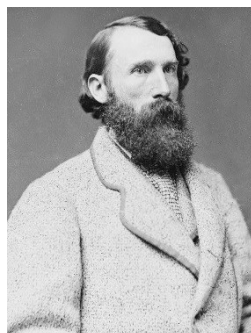
The cavalry of both sides kept their corresponding commanders in the Virgin-

ia Piedmont, informed of enemy movements. Jackson had problems with his Cavalry leader, Brig-Gen. Beverly H. Robertson, who at one time when asked by Jackson, “Where is the enemy?, replied, “I really don’t know.”

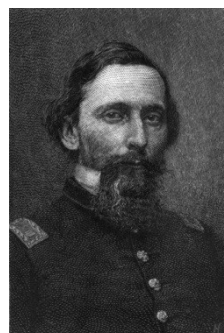
General Pope had much better success when he appointed Brig-Gen. John Buford to field command. Gen. Buford and West Point Graduate Brig-Gen. George Bayard, kept up an aggressive front along the Rapidan river the week prior to the battle, and kept Gen. Pope well informed of Jackson’s movements.

General Pope joined his army in the field on July 29, from Washington, where he had been detained by the Lincoln Administration. He set his army in motion toward Culpeper Court-House on August 6 and 7.

When this news reached Jackson, he accordingly ordered his army to advance north. However, because of a mix up in orders, his men, known for their quick marches, had their worst day ever on the move on August 8. Orders issued the night of August 7, directed General A. P. Hill’s large division to follow General Richard Ewell’s division to Barnett’s Ford on the Rapidan River. Newly appointed division commander Charles Winder, who was sick with a high fever at the time, was to bring up the rear. Then Jackson, upon reconsidering his orders, directed Ewell to take a more direct route to the Ford, but did not inform Hill. The mix-up caused Winder to move through the town of Orange ahead of Hill. Meanwhile Ewell’s long wagon train created a bottle-neck at the Ford. (Brig.-General Lawrence O’ Bryan Branch claimed there were 1200 wagons in Jackson’s train.) On August 8, Hill’s division marched two miles, from the south side of Orange to the north side of Orange. Jackson reported to General Lee the next morning, “I am not making much progress.” The long



CSA General Ambrose P. Hill, Jr.



CSA general officer Charles Sidney Winder



Barnett's Ford

# THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)

train of wagons and oppressive heat added to the delays.

Both Buford and Bayard's Union Cavalry continued to harass the slowly advancing Confederate Army. Buford, at Madison, attacked the Confederate bivouac from the west, during the wee hours of August 9, and Bayard made periodic stands as his command fell back from the Rapidan River that day, towards the base of Cedar Mountain. There, Bayard's troopers were met by an advanced brigade of infantry and artillery ordered to their support by General Pope.

Pope had consolidated his forces within supporting distance of each other by the morning of August 9. In response to Jackson's advance he ordered Major-General N. P. Banks' small corps forward to form a defensive position along the cavalry line at the base of Cedar Mountain.

## THE HEAT

Heat was an indiscriminate enemy to both sides. In the regimental history of the 7th Ohio infantry, author Lawrence Wilson, wrote of his march on August 9th: "The extreme heat of the day caused many cases of sunstroke; and the scarcity of water immense suffering among the men; in fact, after a march of five or six miles the road on each side was full of men who had been compelled to fall out from sheer exhaustion, and many cases of sunstroke terminated fatally."

Edmund Brown of the 27th Indiana was even more descriptive. He wrote: "The air was as hot as a bake oven. Going directly south, near the noon hour, the sun beat mercilessly into our faces. Our small, cloth caps, with narrow visers, were poor protection for our heads and eyes, while, with our heavy, regulation dress coats tightly buttoned, our bodies seemed to be a furnace of fire. Not more than one or two of the 27th were sun struck and fell down in convulsions, but scores of other regiments were affected in that way. As we passed along in the intense heat we saw many of them lying on the ground, frothing at the mouth, rolling their eyeballs and writhing in painful contortions.

"This march was the first of several almost incredible things accomplished



Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks



Culpeper Courthouse encampment August 1862

that day."

## CONTROVERSY OF BANKS' ORDERS

Pope's marching orders to Banks are still being debated today as to whether or not he had instructions to attack. Two years after the fact General Banks who never wrote a report of the battle, voluntarily testified to the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

"Immediately on my arrival at Culpeper, I received orders from General Pope to move to the front, which was six miles in advance of Culpeper, where a brigade of my command had been stationed for a week, occupying the outposts under General Crawford. That order was received at eight o'clock, and in thirty minutes was countermanded. At 9.45 on the same day I received another order from General Pope to move immediately to the front. The order was in these words-- I will read from the original paper, in the handwriting of my adjutant general, Colonel Pelouze:

**'Culpeper, 9.45 A.M., August 9, 1862.**

'From Colonel Lewis Marshall: General Banks will move to the front immediately, assume command of all the forces in the front, deploy his skirmishers if the enemy approaches, and attack him immediately as soon as he approaches, and be re-enforced from here.'

"This order was given to me verbally by the officer who brought it. He delivered it in the presence of five of my staff officers. I immediately said to him, 'You will please give this order to my adjutant general, that he may reduce it to writing.'"

General Pope disagreed. His aid Lewis H. Marshall, who delivered Pope's verbal orders to General Banks wrote that he gave them as follows:

**"GENERAL:** The general commanding directs that you move to the front and take up a strong position near the position held by General Crawford's brigade; that you will not attack the enemy unless it becomes evident the enemy will attack you; then, in order to hold the advantage of being the attacking party, you will attack with your skirmishers thrown well to the front."

General Pope added his comments in a letter he wrote to the Committee in response to Banks' statement:

"General Banks alleges that he received a verbal message from me from the lips of Colonel L. H. Marshall, an officer on my staff, in the following words, viz: 'General Pope directs that you move to the front with your corps, and take up a strong position at or near the point occupied by Crawford's brigade of your corps. If the enemy advances against you, you will push your skirmishers well out and attack. Re-enforcements will be sent forward from Culpeper.'

"Upon this order, which I never gave, but which General Banks says he received, he bases his justification in leaving the strong position he was ordered to take up, and in advancing two miles (nearly) to attack an enemy well posted and in superior force.

"... What possible object could there be in ordering General Banks to take up a strong position against the advancing enemy, when the moment that enemy advanced he was to leave it and march forward to attack?"

# THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)

“The movements of the army for concentration to fight Jackson were perfectly well known to everybody in the army, and of necessity to General Banks. His corps was pushed forward to occupy and hold a strong position, behind which the concentration of McDowell and Sigel was to be made.”

Clearly, it will be noted, all the testimonies contained an element of ‘self-preservation’ about them.

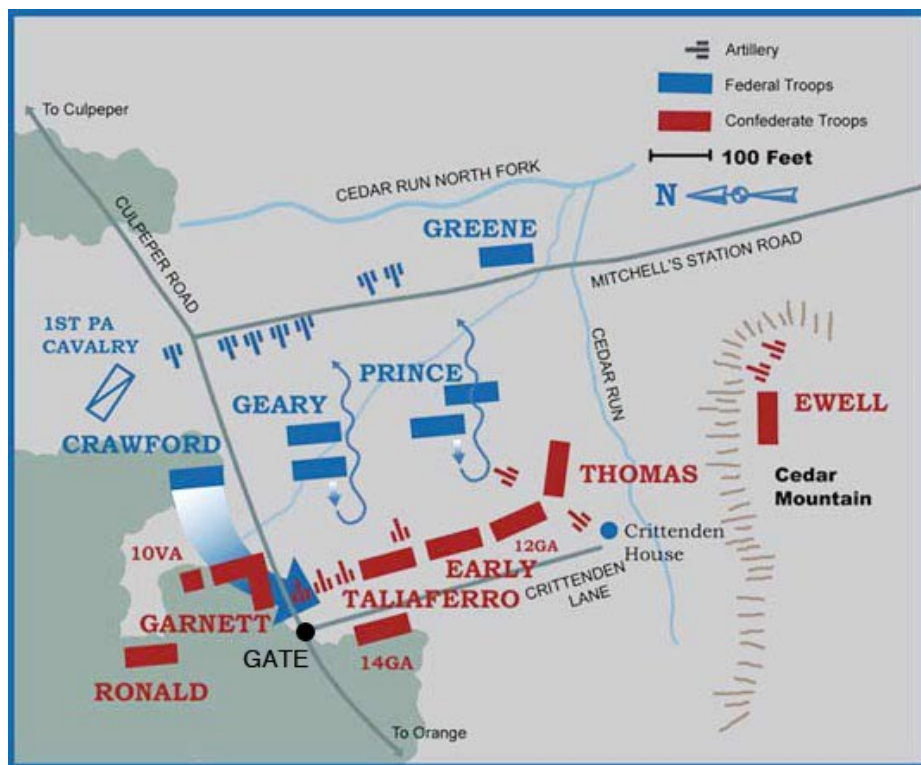
## GENERAL N.P. BANKS

Major-General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks was a career politician, not a military man. He was a rather malleable politician beginning his political career in 1848 as a Democrat, and ending it as a moderate Republican, an important figure in the fairly new political party. Banks parlayed his successful political career in the Massachusetts Legislature, the U.S. Congress as Speaker of the House, and as Governor of Massachusetts into a lucrative job in Chicago, working for a railroad just before the war broke out. Had he remained in Massachusetts, President Lincoln would have offered him a cabinet position. The cabinet position went to someone else so Lincoln offered him a Major General’s commission. This made him the 4th highest ranking general in Mr. Lincoln’s army.

When Brigadier General George Gordon, a West Point Graduate who would serve under Banks, heard he had been offered a Major-General’s commission, Gordon remarked, “Governor Banks ...has too much good sense and good judgment,” to accept such a position. Banks was energetic, plucky, aggressive and brave but to his critics the most aggravating thing about Banks’ military performance, was that he was too much the politician, guided by public opinion of his actions. Neither did he have any career military men appointed to his staff. When he marched his corps south from Culpeper the morning of August 9, he had a score to settle with Jackson.

It was Jackson who two months earlier in late May, drove Banks small force, out of the Shenandoah Valley and north, back across the Potomac river to safety. Public perception of his defeat still rattled Banks, and if he could even the score he would try.

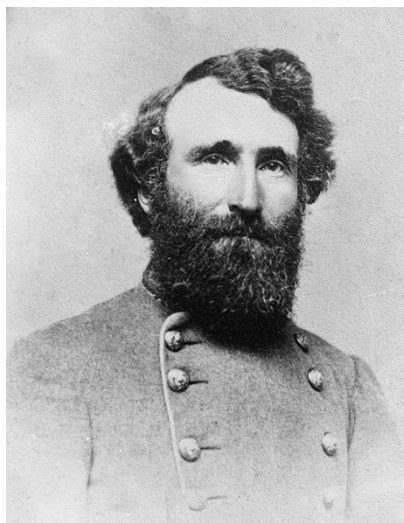
Brigadier General Benjamin S. Roberts, Pope’s Chief of Cavalry met General Banks near the base of Cedar Mountain. Roberts knew the ground from scouting on the 7th and 8th of August, and was



Map of the Battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862

instructed to show General Banks where to post his men.

Banks said, “General Roberts when he indicated the position, said to me, in a tone which it was hardly proper for one officer to use to another, “There must be no backing out this day.” He said this to me from six to twelve times. I made no reply to him at all but I felt it keenly, because I knew that my command did not want to back out; we had backed out enough.”



General William B. Taliaferro

## CONFEDERATE DEPLOYMENT

When Gen. Jackson learned it was Banks’ men opposing them he commented to an aid, “Banks is in our front and he is generally willing to fight, and, added very slowly as if to himself, and he generally gets whipped.”

As Jackson’s lead elements approached the Union Cavalry pickets, near 1 or 2 o’clock he deployed some artillery batteries to help disperse them. One or two Union artillery shots replied, but not much came of this.

Jackson would deploy his infantry along the axis of the Crittenden farm lane which is oriented in a north to south direction on the battleground. At the south end of the farm lane stood the Crittenden house. General Jubal Early’s brigade advanced first. They moved obliquely through some woods and pushed back Federal Cavalry pickets. The Blue troopers retired to a friendly position behind the Federal Artillery line. Early advanced across the Crittenden lane near the house, and formed the center of the Confederate line forward of the lane. His brigade would be joined by William B. Taliaferro’s brigade in a short time. Two clusters of artillery posted to their front. At the north end of the farm

# THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)



Lt. General Jubal A. Early

lane was a gate where the lane intersected the Orange-Culpeper road. A corner of trees outlined the intersection. General Charles Winder posted a cluster of artillery at the gate, and a bit to the south towards Taliaferro's brigade line.

About ½ mile south of Early's position, on the Confederate right, General Richard Ewell's artillery took position on a high plateau of ground ¼ way up Cedar Mountain, in front of the Reverend Philip Slaughter's House. Ewell's artillery was protected by two full brigades. Because enemy batteries could not reach



Brigadier General John White Geary

this position, the two brigades had a free front-row ticket to watch the battle, unopposed.

Confederate artillery enjoyed one of the best positions they would ever experience in battle. There were five clusters of widely separated units delivering converging fire onto a concentrated foe. Generals Early and Taliaferro's line stood on a ridge roughly parallel to the Crittenden Lane. Facing them was open ground. In front of the open ground was a cornfield which extended toward the Union lines along Mitchell's road.

Once deployed, Jackson's artillery opened upon the several opposing batteries spread along Mitchell's Station road, ¾ of a mile distant. Ewell's artillery on the shelf, was also approximately ¾ of a mile distant from the Union Left. A Maine soldier said the shot from the shelf "came along as if they had wings and were flying."

Federal batteries responded to Jackson's shelling. The artillery duel lasted about two hours, beginning sometime between 3:30 and 4 p.m. It lasted until about 5:45 p.m. Federals reported firing 3,213 rounds.

At about 4:45 p.m., Brig.-Gen. Charles S. Winder was struck by a shell. Private Edward A. Moore, of the Rockbridge Artillery, Taliaferro's Division remembered the moment:

"General Winder, commander of our brigade, dismounted, and, in his shirt-sleeves, had taken his stand a few paces to the left of my gun and with his field-glass was intently observing the progress of the battle.

"We had been engaged less than fifteen minutes when Captain Carpenter was struck in the head by a piece of shell, from which, after lingering a few weeks, he died. Between my gun and limber, where General Winder stood, was a constant stream of shells tearing through the trees and bursting close by. While the enemy's guns were changing

their position he gave some directions, which we could not hear for the surrounding noise. I, being nearest, turned and, walking toward him, asked what he had said. As he put his hand to his mouth to repeat the remark, a shell passed through his side and arm, tearing them fearfully. He fell straight back at full length, and lay quivering on the ground."

Winder was the highest ranking officer to die in Culpeper County during the war. A monument placed in 1926 marks the spot near where he fell.

General Banks almost instinctively advanced his troops as the artillery duel intensified. At about 5 p.m. two battalions of Federal Regulars advanced through the corn field in his front, to harass enemy gun crews. The Federals fire was menacing. In retaliation, some of the Confederate gunners turned their



Battle of Cedar Mountain Monument erected on the spot where Gen. C. S. Winder, C.S.A fell

attention to focus on the skirmishers in the corn. About 5:30, the brigades of Brigadier Generals John W. Geary and Henry Prince had maneuvered forward and were in position to attack.

It was early in the war. The attacks launched were unsupported, uncoordinated and disjointed. Coordinated tactics at the division level would develop later in the war. This battle was fought at the brigade level of command on both sides. Geary's brigade of Ohioans attacked first, guided on the right of his line by the Orange-Culpeper road. Part of Early's brigade, and most of Taliaferro's brigade were directly in his front.

General Geary reported: "The Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio, under the destructive fire of at least five times their number, were being terribly cut up, but retained their ground, closing up their decimated ranks, and still pressing toward the enemy. Seeing their condition I



Crittenden Gate

# THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)

ordered the Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio to their support. They promptly answered the command, the Twenty-ninth passing immediately to the support of the Seventh and the Fifth passing to the left of the Sixty-sixth.

“At this period a ball struck me on the ankle, and almost at the same instant a ball passed through my left arm. I was compelled to leave the field, and the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Charles Candy.” Charles Candy commanded the 66th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Geary’s men were suffering from a deadly cross-fire of artillery and infantry on their right flank, across the road. *(More on this in a moment.)* Seeing Geary move, General Prince sent his first line forward, on General Geary’s left.

General Henry Prince reported, “At the time of the partial suspension of the cannonade, seeing Geary’s brigade advancing, I began a cautious advance of my first line ( One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania and Third Maryland ), and soon after receiving the order from division headquarters to ‘Move forward,’ we straightened up and marched in line at the ordinary pace directly for the enemy.

“... While crossing the corn field the order was communicated to me from division headquarters to move forward my whole force. I now brought up the second line (One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania and One hundred and second New York), and placed it in echelon of about 100 paces to the left and rear of the first.”

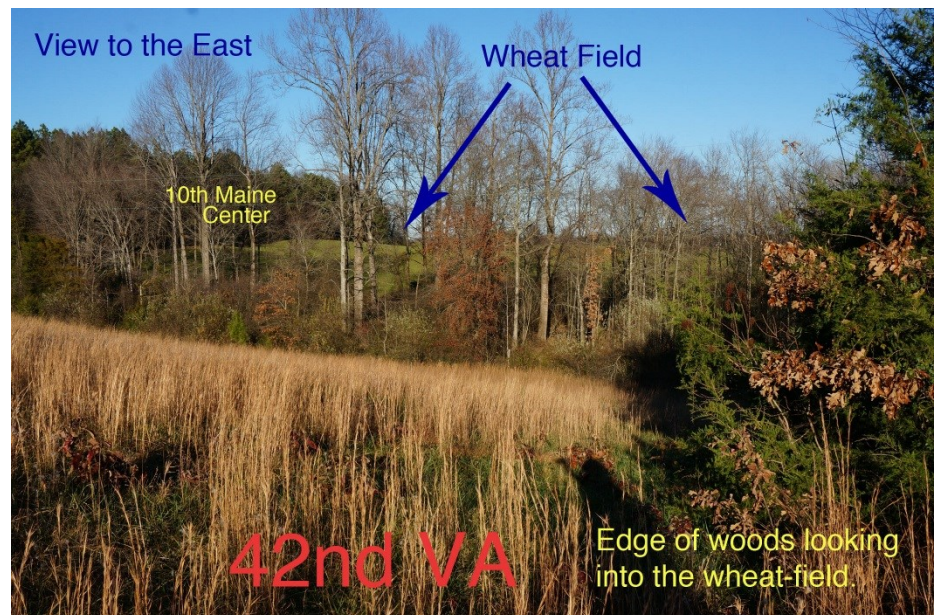
It was between 5:45 and 6:00 p.m. when Prince attacked.

Prince’s men were facing part of Early’s line, and the first of A.P. Hill’s troops to arrive on the field. The Georgia brigade of Colonel Edward L. Thomas, swept over the field in front of the Crittenden House to shore up General Early’s right flank. Prince’s 2nd line initially out-flanked this position. With the arrival of Thomas, the fight with General Prince turned into a stubborn stand-off.

General Henry Prince was captured during the Confederate rally and would write his battle report from Libby Prison in Richmond.

## THE WHEATFIELD AND GENERAL CRAWFORD’S FLANK ATTACK

While the center of the Confederate line was thus engaged, what would turn out to be a vicious but wildly successful



flank attack enveloped the weak left portion of the Southern line.

Remembering that the battle lines ran roughly parallel to each other in a mostly north-south orientation, there was on the north side of the Orange-Culpeper road, across from the cornfield, (which was on the south side of the road) a large wheat-field, somewhat rectangular in shape. It was bordered by woods on two sides. The corner of woods at the Gate, where General Winder was mortally wounded, extended forward some distance along the road, until they ended at one end of the wheat-field. The two wood-lines were parallel to each other with the same orientation as the opposing battle lines. They were perfect for concealing troops of both armies. On the Confederate side lay the concealed troops of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Garnett’s brigade of General Winder’s Division. When Winder, mortally wounded, was removed from the field, his successor, William B. Taliaferro rode over to their position and deployed their line in the woods in a reversed L shape; one wing facing the road, the other facing the open wheat-field. He also promised to send re-enforcements to bolster the end of the line which was hanging in the air so to speak, un-protected.

Not long after they formed up, General Geary’s brigade attacked.

The part of Garnett’s troops facing the road, advanced forward from the concealment of the woods, to the fence along the road when Geary’s brigade moved up through the cornfield. They

had a great “shooting gallery” position that fired directly into the Ohioans right flank. Their fire stopped Geary’s men in their tracks.

Garnett’s troops facing the wheat-field were still concealed in woods. Across from them, in the woods on the opposite side of the field, Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford formed 3 of his regiments for an attack.

Major John Seddon, anchoring the left of the Confederate line reported “At about 5.45 o’clock a large brigade of the enemy emerged from the woods beyond the wheat field, and advanced against our lines in fine order at a double-quick. A corn field on the right and a brush field on the left of the wheat field prevented me from seeing either wing of the enemy, which seemed to extend indefinitely in both directions.”

The three Northern regiments crashed into Garnett’s Southerners at the fence-line on the edge of the woods. For 10 to 15 minutes a ferocious hand to hand combat exploded in this portion of woods. Private Andrew Johnson of the 48th VA said, “We were mixed up like chickens and ducks.” Private John H. Worsham of the 21st VA said, “the enemy were not only in our front, flank, and rear, but actually had the second brigade surrounded. ...By this time the road was full of Yankees, and there was such a fight as was not witnessed during the war; guns, bayonets, swords, pistols, fence rails, rocks, etc., were used all along the line. I have heard of a “hell spot” in some battles, this surely was

# CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)



Cedar Mt. Va Battlefield viewed from the West. Tim O'Sullivan 1862, Library of Congress



Panoramic view from center of Cedar Mountain battlefield. Tim O'Sullivan, 1862 Library of Congress

one.”

Those promised reinforcements arrived moments too late to be of any use, and were pushed back into the woods from whence they came from the sheer overwhelming momentum of Crawford's attack.

Crawford's assault met with amazing success. They flanked Garnett's Brigade and fought their way hand to hand through the woods to the Orange-Culpeper Road, and to near the Crittenden Gate. In small clusters of infantry, they fired into the rear of Taliaferro and Early's brigades. The Confederate line collapsed.

Taliaferro's wavering line, already hit hard by Geary, broke and retreated into the woods to their rear. A good part of Early's line did the same. General Banks was on the brink of a stunning victory.

Except for the fact that the rest of A. P. Hill's 10,000 man division had just reached

the battlefield.

Because they had hardly moved during the confused bottle-necked march of August 8th, the men of A.P. Hill's division were compelled to resume their 16 mile trek northward along the Orange road beginning at 1 a.m. August 9th. It was about 6:30 p.m., when they began filing onto the battle-field in the nick of time. Crawford's attack was at high tide.

It was while Crawford's men were charging across the wheat-field on the Confederate left that Stonewall Jackson made his famous ride.

One of Jackson's orderlies, cavalryman John M. Blue wrote the following:

"I was watching the general very closely. He seemed to be getting a little nervous. At length he said, "there is some hard work being done over there," at the same time drew a blank book from a little satchel which he carried,

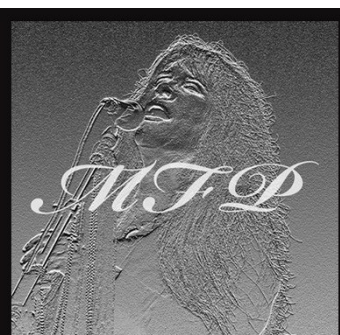
wrote a few lines, tore out the leaf, handed it to a courier, gave him some instructions and away the courier dashed at the top of his speed.

"One of his staff then called his attention to a line of Yankee infantry just entering the wheat field on the left of the road and moving in the direction of the firing, which had now become a continuous roar with very little intermission. The general wrote another dispatch, handed it to a courier, gave him some directions and said, "lose no time," as the courier rode away. Then listening a moment said, "that firing is very heavy."

"The roar of battle seemed to be getting nearer. I felt sure that the Confederates were being driven back... That they were being hard pressed and could not hold their ground much longer, unless they were reinforced very soon.

"The general was sitting with his right leg thrown over the pommel of his saddle, without a word he dropped his leg, pressed his cap on his head, tightened the strap under his chin. This was all done in almost a second of time and would not have been noticed if it had been another than General Jackson. Without a word he wheeled his horse toward the road, pressed the rowels to his flanks and started at a rate of speed which threatened to leave us far in the rear. His staff was soon close at his heels with a half dozen couriers bringing up the rear.

"The general leaped his horse over the fence at the road, which had been partly thrown down. Here he halted a second and ordered some artillery to the rear, which General Winder had ordered placed in position, but which was now in great danger of being captured. Jackson then leaped his horse over the fence on the opposite side of



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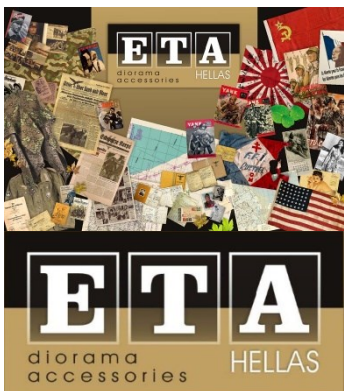
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# CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)

the road into the woods, and had not gone fifty yards when he met his men falling back in considerable disorder. It was here that it has been said that Jackson drew his sword for the first time during the war and called on his men to rally and follow him, that Jackson would lead them.”

Charles M. Blackford, another cavalryman present gave this account:

“After what seemed to me a long time the firing on my front and to the left of the road became very sharp and was nearing me rapidly, showing that our men were either being driven or were falling back. I could not see because there were some low bushes in my front, but in an instant a regiment or two burst through into the spot where I was standing, all out of order and mixed up with a great number of yankees. I could not understand it; I could not tell whether our men had captured the yankees or the yankees had broken through our line. In an instant, however, I was put at rest, for Jackson with one for two of his staff, came dashing across the road from our right in great haste and excitement. As he got amongst the disordered troops he drew his sword, then reached over and took his battle flag from my man, Bob Isbell, who was carrying it, and dropping his reins, waved it over his head and at the same time cried out in a loud voice, “Rally men! Remember Winder! Where’s my Stonewall Brigade? Forward men, Forward!”

What the two cavalrymen left out was that when Jackson reached for his sword, the only time he ever used it, it was rusted in his scabbard. He had to take a brief moment to unbuckle the whole thing, to raise it above his head.

The charismatic gesture rallied elements of the refugees from the collapsed Con-

federate Left. They joined in the advance of several brigades from A.P. Hill’s division who were soon charging through the woods onto the field to replace Garnett’s brigade. It was sunset. Three brigades moved toward the left; Brig-Gen Lawrence O’Byrian Branch took the place of Garnett; Brig-Gen. James Archer’s brigade followed Branch, and filled in the line between Branch and the Stonewall brigade. The Stonewall brigade had arrived on the field too late to resist the Union breakthrough. Because of General Winder’s promotion to division command, it was led for the first and only time by Colonel Charles A. Ronald of the 4th VA Infantry. Ronald was part of the prom-

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*“...when Jackson reached for his sword, the only time he ever used it, it was rusted in his scabbard.”*

---

ised re-enforcements sent to aid Garnett, but he got lost in the woods on his approach. His five regiments were now on the field flanking the last of Banks fresh troops. Hill’s oncoming brigades ensured a sublime victory over their ridiculously outnumbered opponents. Behind Archer came the brigade of Col. William D. Pender. The remaining troops from Crawford’s flank attack were swept from the field or captured.

As A.P. Hill’s three brigades raced to the Confederate left, the men of Early and Taliaferro’s brigades recovered and rallied to push forward and connect with them. Meanwhile, on the far right of the line, Brig-Gen. Isaac Trimble’s brigade, had descended the Shelf of Cedar Mountain in an attempt to flank the Union left flank. Jackson’s entire available force of about

22,000 men were now on the field. The Confederate counter-attack surged and pushed the vastly out-numbered Yankees into full retreat, a mile and a half rearward, near to the ridge General Banks had first occupied. Darkness of evening halted the Confederate counter-attack. The clash of infantry had raged approximately two hours.

The timely arrival at dusk, of commanding General John Pope onto the scene, with 10,000 fresh troops, stymied any further Confederate success.

In the afternoon while battle preparations were underway without his knowledge, an officer around Pope’s Culpeper Headquarters observed General Pope “laying back smoking a cigar with as much sang froid as if the country was at peace.” Late in the day an orderly rode up with a dispatch for General Pope. “The effect of this dispatch was like the fragments of a bombshell falling amongst them, for they sprung to their feet in an instant.”

According to Pope: “...I received, at regular intervals, reports from him [General Banks]. he, on every occasion, expressed the belief that the enemy did not intend to attack him, and at no time intimated to me that he intended to attack the enemy. He neither asked for re-enforcements nor intimated that he needed them. His last report was dated at 4.50 p.m., and is as follows:

‘About 4 o’clock shots were exchanged by the skirmishers. Artillery opened fire on both sides in a few minutes. One regiment of rebel infantry advancing now deployed as skirmishers. I have ordered a regiment from the right (Williams’s division) and one from the left (Augur’s) to advance on the left and in front.’

‘5 p. m. -- They are now approaching each other.’

# CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)

“This is the last despatch of General Banks, but before I received it I was half-way to the field with Rickett’s division, the rapid firing inducing me to believe that an engagement was going on.”

After a nighttime exchange of artillery fire the battlefield fell silent.

For two days, still in oppressive heat, the two armies stood firm against each other. Jackson fell back a little the day after the battle. A truce was held the 2nd day after to bury the dead. With Pope’s army re-enforced Jackson’s advantage in numbers no longer held, and he quietly retreated back across the Rapidan river to Orange Court-House during the night of the 2nd day. He had however, achieved his objective and struck a strong blow against the enemy. General Pope’s advance south to Gordonsville never occurred. Instead, Robert E. Lee decided to come west to connect with Jackson at Orange Court-House. From there a plan was devised to attack and surround Pope’s army which remained just north of the Rapidan until August 18. The plan failed and led to a stand-off along the Rappahannock river. After two weeks of maneuvering, the General Lee’s campaign ended with Pope’s

defeat at the Battle of 2nd Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

Lincoln’s plans for a harder war fizzled away until the advent of General Grant in the Spring of 1864. General Lee however, learned to rely on and trust Stonewall Jackson to implement daring maneuvers and surprise attacks against enemy forces.

## LEGACY

For the sake of brevity this account of the battle has been simplified, and many details of the battle ignored, but here are some of its legacies.

### National Cemetery in Culpeper established 1867

Casualties at the battle of Cedar Mountain, (21.9%) with regard to the number of troops engaged, is the bloodiest battle in the Eastern Theatre during the war. So concluded Ezra Carmen in Vol. 2 of his study of the Maryland Campaign. Confederates had 1,276 casualties, (314 killed). The Federals had 2,381, (320 killed).

In 1867 the National Cemetery was established at Culpeper, wherein 405 unknown Union soldiers graves are attributed to the Battle of Cedar Mountain. The bodies were exhumed after the war for re-interment at the new cemetery. The Confederate

bodies as far as we know were never removed. The battle-field is still a Confederate graveyard.

There are several monuments in the National Cemetery commemorating the battle. They include, the 7th Ohio Volunteer infantry, date unknown; the 10th Maine Volunteer Infantry, (late 19th Century); the 2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1893; the 28th New York Volunteer Infantry, 1902, and the large 1910 Pennsylvania Monument dedicated to all troops KIA in Culpeper County during the war.

### Battlefield Monuments 1901-1906

In 1901 Confederate



Culpeper National Cemetery



Culpeper National Cemetery



Culpeper National Cemetery



Cedar Mountain Battlefield Grimsley Markers



Culpeper National Cemetery

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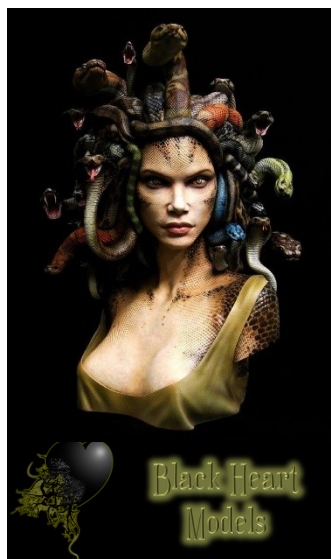
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# CEDAR MOUNTAIN (CONTINUED)



**HUZZAH HOBBIES**  
LOUDOUN COUNTY'S TABLETOP GAMING HEADQUARTERS



Burial marker for 912 unknown soldiers



7th Ohio Regiment monument



3rd Wisconsin Infantry monument, 1905

Veteran Judge Daniel A. Grimsley of Culpeper had the idea to memorialize Cedar Mountain and Brandy Station Battlefields with brigade markers. The Culpeper town officials approved the plan, but didn't allocate enough money to complete the task. Grimsley invited veterans of the battle to a huge picnic at Cedar Run Baptist Church in August, 1901 and raised the money to place the markers. Today several of these have been removed to preserved ground.

President Theodore Roosevelt visited the battlefield with some of his cabinet members in November 1902. He wanted to see where a battalion of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry charged the Confederate Army in General Banks last ditch effort to stall the Confederate onslaught. The 164 Pennsylvanians bravely charged up the road with the enemy facing them on three sides. Only 71 of the



Teddy Roosevelt (left) visiting the Cedar Mountain Battlefield in 1902

troopers returned. There were 34 casualties in the end, the rest eventually came back.

### Reunions

One of my personal favorite legacies of the battle is the earliest known Blue/Gray reunion. In May, 1883, at a meeting in Lockport, NY, a one legged Confederate Veteran of the 5th Virginia Infantry returned the 28th New York's National Flag captured at Cedar Mountain to a one armed Colonel. The hall, populated with veterans of both sides, erupted in cheers. The New Yorkers were invited to Staunton, Virginia the following year to attend the re-union of the 5th VA Infantry.

Today the preserved battlefield encompasses several interpretive trails with

new markers containing text and maps that were updated in June 2022. There are also five regimental monuments on the field. All but one are on private property. The monuments memorialize the 27th Indiana, (1901), the 28th New York, (1902), the 46th Pennsylvania, date unknown, the 10th Maine, (circa 1905), and the 3rd Wisconsin (1906).

Next year, in July 2024 the Cedar Mountain Battlefield will be inducted into the new Culpeper Battlefields State Park of Virginia. I hope this article generates some interest in its readers to one day visit this important battlefield.

— B.M. Forbush



2021 Memorial Reunion

# STOP PIRACY! *Deux* (CONTINUED)

gone out of business, eaten alive by these scumbags.”

In the last five years it appears as though the problem of piracy hasn't improved. More than one figure producer can be found in online forums voicing their concerns about theft. For example, in 2021 Jeff Shiu made a request in the [PlanetFigure](#) forums that people not sell his kits on Ebay. Some of his kits ended up in other countries where they were promptly recast and sold at a cheap price, undercutting his bottom line. Jeff requested that people return his models rather than put them online for sale if they didn't want them. Jeff also recently announced that he would only be selling his latest piece, a 120mm 'Fallschirmjager w/Anti Tank Rifle', to trusted customers.

## It's a Crime!

As they did in 2018, [PlanetFigure](#) still maintains the following anti-piracy banner on every one of their pages: ***"Copying kits is a crime that hurts original artists & producers. Help support your favorite artists by buying their original works. PlanetFigure will not tolerate any activities related to recasting, and will report recasters to authorities. Thank you for your support!"***

Planet Figure has had a section of their forums dedicated to reporting piracy and exposing abusers with the kit buying population since before 2014.

## Recasts & Gaming

While researching the current state of piracy in the historical and fantasy figure world, I got the impression that the biggest problems belong to the gaming industry. Games Workshop, which had \$.5B (half a billion) in sales in 2022 has fought a long-running battle against intellectual property theft and recasters.

We don't have enough time or space in this issue of

*The Dispatch* to cover Games Workshop's history, but I did find some postings/articles that might be worth your time to read:

- [A summary of the Intellectual Property changes by GW](#) — It's a little dry, but it has some insights.
- [The Truth behind Warhammer recasts](#) — What is recasting?, Legal questions, Views on fake miniatures
- [Oldhammer—Spotting and Identifying recasts](#) — Examples of real vs fake

## Piracy of 3D files?

When we originally discussed piracy in our 2018 article, we didn't delve into pirated 3D printer files because, at the time, 3D printing wasn't all that huge for the types of figures our club members purchase. Oh, how times have changed!

One of the better articles I found was on the Tangible Day website titled ***"3D Printing Games Workshop Models: Piracy or Not?"***. It discusses the effects of 3D printing on the industry.

Regarding the avoidance of purchasing stolen digital content is, I found several (outdated, but still relevant) discussions on the topic. For example, on the [Autodesk 3ds Max Forum](#) one poster asked ***"How can i identify if a 3d model bought online is legit?"***. The general advice was "buyer beware" and to purchase from reputable, established websites.

## How to spot a recast

There is a lot of information out there on how to identify and avoid purchasing recasts/fakes/forges. The following post by [Tecumsea](#) is still good advice, even though it's dated January 3, 2012:

"...Identifying recasts is difficult but there is one big clue.....If on Ebay you are offered a kit without an original box then it is very likely to be a recast....it is quite com-

mon for recasters to show a picture of the original box in order to fool you into thinking it is original.....read the text, very often it will say no box provided in spite of there being a picture of one. I saw a Roll Call kit advertised this week from Hong Kong using just this scenario.

"Beware anything from Hong Kong, Argentina or China without an original box. Remember if something is not as described if you report it to Ebay and have used Paypal they will almost certainly credit your account immediately leaving the seller to prove the legitimacy of the product, which of course they will be unable to do."

An even older (July 12, 2005) but still valid post by [Rafi](#) advised, "Easiest way [to identify a recast] is to check and see if there are two sets of mold lines, or any flash that wasn't properly cleaned off before they molded the original that has transferred to the recast. Any marks/scuffs that are repeated on multiple copies of the same model are a good sign as well."

## Send in Suggestions!

Aside from honoring history through art, the NCMSS is dedicated to promoting our figure painting/modeling hobby. Supporting the producers of model kits is important to us. Of course, that support includes discouraging piracy.

This article, no doubt, is information that most of you already know. I would like to use it as a starting point for a continued discussion. We would sincerely appreciate your opinions on the topic of piracy in our hobby. Was this article helpful? Did you learn anything about piracy that you didn't already know? Have you had any bad experiences with recasts? Do you have any good hints on how to avoid pirated/recast kits? Email me at [dkdickens-h@comcast.net](mailto:dkdickens-h@comcast.net). I look forward to reading your feedback! — **Darci H.**

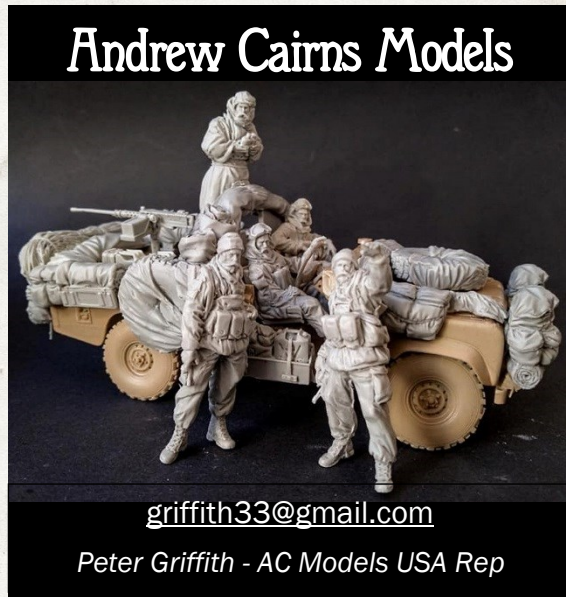




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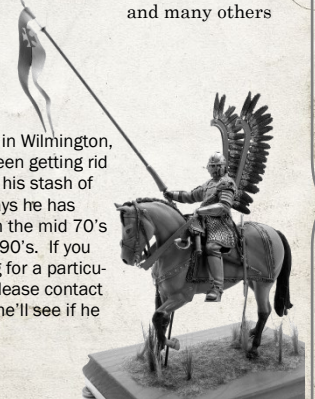
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Brian has Bartons, Almonds, Poste Militaire, Series 77, Ceremonial, and many others. Contact him at: [aford1@ec.rr.com](mailto:aford1@ec.rr.com)



# HUZZAH HOBBIES

LOUDOUN COUNTY'S TABLETOP GAMING HEADQUARTERS



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