

The Knapsack

Raleigh Civil War Round Table

The same rain falls on both friend and foe.

January 11th, 2021
Our 239th Issue



Volume 21
Number 1

<http://www.raleighcwrt.org>

Jan. 11th, 2021 Event Features Leonard J. Fullenkamp **Speaking on the Topic** *Ulysses S. Grant: The Making of a General*

Our upcoming meeting will be on Monday, January 11th, 2021. Due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, we will **NOT** be meeting at the NC Museum of History in Raleigh. **Instead, we will meet remotely via an online web session using the application Zoom.**

January's meeting will feature a presentation by Professor Leonard J. Fullenkamp (Col., U.S. Army, Ret.) on the topic *Ulysses S. Grant: The Making of a General*.

Raleigh CWRT President, Josie Walker, will email an invitation to you for the Zoom event along with instructions and a link for joining the online meeting. **Please contact Josie at RaleighCWRT@Yahoo.com if you do not receive this invitation by January 4th.**

Professor Len Fullenkamp, who served in the U.S. Army for more than 46 years as a soldier and scholar, was commissioned in the Regular Army upon graduation from the University of Dayton's R.O.T.C. program in 1968 when he received his Bachelor of Science degree. During a thirty-year career, he served in a variety of command and staff positions in the Republic of Vietnam, Europe, and the United States. As a Field Artillery officer, he served in command and staff assignments in the 25th Division, 82d Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), the 2nd Ranger Battalion, and the 42nd Field Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps, US Army Europe. He was retired from active duty in April 1998.

Len earned a Masters of Arts degree in History from Rice University in 1979. After graduating from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in 1980, he became

an Assistant Professor of Military History at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York from 1980-1983. He is also a graduate of the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and the National Security Seminar on Strategy, Syracuse University, New York. He was nominated and selected to serve as an Army Chief of Staff Fellow, 1990-1992.

From 1992 to 2014 Len served on the faculty of the Army War College as Prof. of Military History and Strategy, Department of National Security and Strategy. During this same period, he also served on the Editorial Board of Army War College's Professional Journal, "Parameters". In addition to his teaching duties, he served as co-director of the Army War College's Advanced Warfighting Studies Program from 1999 to 2007.

From 1993 to 2013 Len directed the Army War College's Staff Ride program. He is the co-author of the Army War College Battlefield Guides to Gettysburg, Shiloh, and The Vicksburg Campaign. In addition to leading battlefield walks on Civil War battlefields, Professor Fullenkamp has extensive experience leading both military and civilian groups on WWI battlefields in France, and Belgium, and WWII battlefields in Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy, and the Ardennes.

Over his years at the Army War College, Professor Fullenkamp held several academic chairs including the General Dwight D. Eisenhower Chair of National Security (1995-1998) and the Henry L. Stimson Chair of Military Studies (2001-2004).

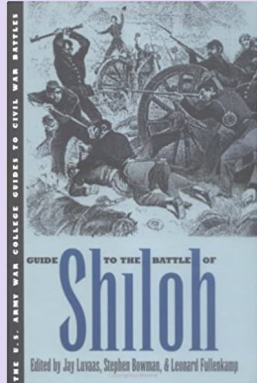
After more than 46 years of active service to the Army as a commissioned officer and Department of the Army Civilian, Len has retired and now lives in Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania.

Professor Leonard Fullenkamp is co-editor of the following three U.S. Army War College Guides to Civil War Battles, all of which are available in hardcover at Quail Ridge Books in Raleigh, NC, and in hardcover and paperback at Amazon.com.

Guide to the Battle of Shiloh – Illustrated

By Jay Luvaas (Editor), Leonard Fullenkamp (Editor), Stephen Bowman (Editor)

As Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman prepared their inexperienced troops for a massive offensive by an equally green Confederate army in April 1862, the outcome of the Civil War was still very much in doubt. For two of the most chaotic and ravaging days of the War, the Union forces counterattacked and fended off the Rebels. Losses were great—more than 20,000 casualties out of 100,000 Union and Confederate troops. But out of the struggle, Grant and Sherman forged their own union that would be a major factor in the Union Army's final victory. For the Confederates, Shiloh was a devastating disappointment. By the time the encounter was over, they had lost both the battle and one of their ablest commanders, Albert Sidney Johnston.



Guide to the Battle of Shiloh combines eyewitness accounts of this Tennessee battle with explicit details about advances and retreats, leadership strategies, obstacles, achievements, and tactical blunders. In addition, it provides directions to key points on the battlefield as well as maps depicting the action and details of troop positions, roads, rivers, elevations, and tree lines as they were 130 years ago.

Back Cover Blurb:

"These guides are the most thorough, detailed, and accurate of their kind. I have used them to lead guided tours of several battlefields, with great success."—James M. McPherson, author of *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Era of the Civil War*

Publisher: University Press of Kansas (Oct. 10, 1996);
ISBN-10: 0700607838; **ISBN-13:** 978-0700607839

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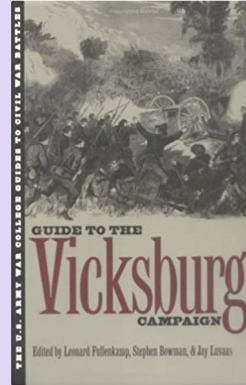
The Guide to the Vicksburg Campaign

By Leonard Fullenkamp (Editor), Stephen Bowman (Editor), Jay Luvaas (Editor)

In the same week that Union forces triumphed at Gettysburg, they also captured the river fortress at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Although much less memorialized than Gettysburg, the fall of Vicksburg was every bit as crucial to the Union cause.

Unlike other volumes in the series, this one examines an entire campaign, looking at many interlinked battles and joint Army-Navy operations as they played out over seven months and thousands of square miles of rivers, streams, swamps, lakes, forests, hills, and plains surrounding

Vicksburg. In addition to detailed coverage of the actual Siege of Vicksburg, the book also chronicles the battles at Jackson, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champions Hill, and Big Black Ridge.



Like the other volumes in the series, this one combines eyewitness accounts with maps, illustrations, and tour directions to illuminate the events for both tourists and arm-chair travellers. For anyone interested in learning more about this relatively neglected but pivotal Civil War campaign, the *Guide to the Vicksburg Campaign* is must reading.

Back Cover Blurb:

"I most highly recommend this important and valuable series of guidebooks."—Herman Hattaway, coauthor of *How the North Won the Civil War* and *Why the South Lost the Civil War*

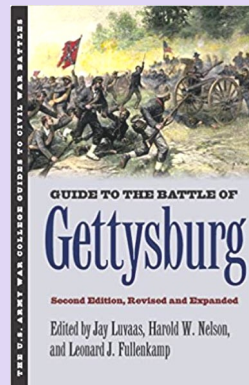
Publisher: University Press of Kansas (Dec. 1, 1998)
ISBN-10: 0700609237; **ISBN-13:** 978-0700609239

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The Guide to the Battle of Gettysburg: Second Edition, Revised and Expanded

By Leonard Fullenkamp (Editor), Stephen Bowman (Editor), Jay Luvaas (Editor)

Here at last is the long-anticipated revised edition of one of the most respected and popular guides to the Gettysburg National Military Park. The authors have made significant changes to the guide, addressing alterations to the park during the past fifteen years and adding new information and improved maps that enrich park visitors' understanding of one of the bloodiest and most momentous battles in American history.



A compact but richly detailed volume depicting the events of the Battle of Gettysburg day-by-day and hour-by-hour, the guide retains its signature blend of official reports, commanding officers' observations, and terrain descriptions, as well as double the number of easy-to-use maps that allow park visitors to follow the battle as it actually unfolded.

maintains its signature blend of official reports, commanding officers' observations, and terrain descriptions, as well as double the number of easy-to-use maps that allow park visitors to follow the battle as it actually unfolded.

Back Cover Blurb:

"Until you have walked the stone walls and trekked the woods along Seminary Ridge and then switched sides to gaze back across the fields from Little Round Top, you cannot truly understand what happened here from July 1st to 3rd, 1863. One of the best companions [for such excursions] is the U.S. Army War College's *Guide to the Battle of Gettysburg*."—New York Times

Publisher: University Press of Kansas; 2nd edition (May 24th, 2012); **ISBN-10:** 0700618546; **ISBN-13:** 978-0700618545

Last Surrenders of the Civil War

By Bob Graesser, Editor

Most Americans associate Appomattox with the end of the Civil War. In fact, Appomattox, although the most important surrender of the Civil War, did not officially end the war. However, the surrender of Lee, the Confederacy's most respected commander, and his Army of Northern Virginia did mark the beginning of the end.

First of all, the Confederate government, itself, had not surrendered. Grant's forces finally broke the nine-month siege of the Confederate trenches extending from Richmond to Petersburg when they penetrated this stretched-to-the-limit line southwest of Petersburg at Five Forks on April 1st, 1865. This severed the South Side Railroad, the last lifeline of supply by rail, forcing Lee to abandon Richmond, the Confederate capital, and to retreat his army to the west, hoping to link up with vital supplies of food and ammunition coming from the east on the Richmond & Danville Railroad.

Now defenseless, Richmond fell the next day, April 2nd, as President Jefferson Davis, his cabinet, and other government officials also fled west. While Lee's army was slowed awaiting the much-needed supplies, Davis and his contingent kept going and escaped before Sheridan's Union cavalry arrived to block the way west from Appomattox. When the awaited supply train finally arrived, Lee was stunned to discover that the supplies were clothing instead of food and ammunition. With escape to the west blocked, the situation was hopeless and Lee was forced to surrender to Grant at Appomattox on April 9th to avoid any additional and meaningless bloodshed.



Surrender at Appomattox by Tom Lovell

With Abraham Lincoln's assassination less than a week later on April 14th at Ford's Theater in Washington City, Vice President Andrew Johnson became President. He knew that additional Confederate forces, both large and small, still remained active in the field and would have to be forced to surrender before he could declare the Civil War officially over.

The magnanimous and relatively lenient terms dictated by the victorious Grant in the surrender agreement with Lee served to signal the South that the war was over. This then became a model document for the rest of the Confederate surrenders to follow. It should be noted,

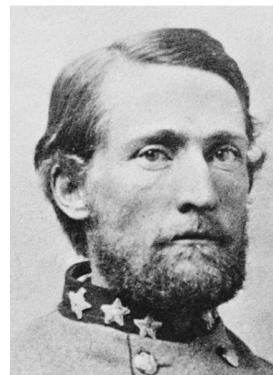
however, that Grant, on April 10th, sent a message to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton stating that the only men of the Army of Northern Virginia considered surrendered were those personally with Lee at Appomattox. The correspondence between Grant and Lee concerning the surrender was printed and circulated throughout Virginia. This led to the remaining detachments and stragglers of the Army of Northern Virginia to agree posthaste to the surrender conditions, to be paroled and then permitted to return to their homes.

With Lee's surrender and the Confederate government in flight, the remaining Confederate commanders were on their own. Col. John Mosby commanded the 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, aka "Mosby's Raiders", a semi-independent command. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, the next largest still at war, was still fighting in North Carolina. Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor controlled forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and part of Louisiana. Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith commanded an army west of the Mississippi. Brig. Gen. Stand Watie commanded an Indian Brigade in Indian Territory. Nathan Bedford Forrest had men in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. Finally, the Confederate raider CSS Shenandoah, on the high seas, and unaware that the war was ending, continued to disrupt Union shipping.

Although guerrilla warfare was contemplated by these various forces, Lee's example in his surrender and in his words counselling against continuing the fight as guerrillas, did much to squash that option. Surrenders, paroles, and amnesty for many Confederate combatants would take place over the next several months and into 1866 throughout the South and border states.

Col. John Mosby's Raiders

While the circulars encouraging surrender of the remaining scattered fragments of the Army of Northern Virginia were being distributed, Union Army Chief of Staff Gen.



Col. John Mosby

Henry W. Halleck included one exception: "the guerrilla chief Mosby will not be paroled." Upon hearing this, Col. Mosby chose to disband his unit rather than surrender en masse. Stating "I am no longer your commander", Mosby left each man to decide his own fate. Approximately 380 of them did so by riding into Winchester to surrender and sign paroles. They were allowed to keep their horses. Others surrendered in smaller groups at other towns in Virginia and were paroled. This continued over the next several months.

With a bounty of \$5,000 on his head, Mosby and his brother went into hiding near their natal home outside Lynchburg, Virginia. On June 16th, upon the intercession of Grant, himself, the Mosby brothers were allowed to turn themselves in and be paroled. Shortly thereafter, Mosby returned to his law practice.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army

After Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's successful "March to the Sea," in which his army marched from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia, in the fall and winter of 1864, he steadily pushed Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army further north through the Carolinas. His army outnumbered, Johnston fought delaying actions at Averasboro, NC on March 16th, 1865 and at Bentonville in a 3-day action that ended March 21st.

When Union Maj. Gen. John Schofield's army linked up with Sherman at Goldsboro several days later, Johnston's reduced force of 30,000 men opposed a combined Union force of 80,000 men. Not only that, but Sherman was now on a rail line that ran directly to Petersburg, Virginia. Thus, not only would no more supplies be reaching Lee's beleaguered Army of Northern Virginia but also only Johnston's army, in its weakened condition, was preventing Sherman from linking up with Grant.

On March 27th and 28th, Sherman paused his forward momentum to confer with Grant and Lincoln at City Point, Virginia on bringing the war to an end. The meeting concluded, Sherman resumed his pursuit of Johnston's army. Shortly after Richmond fell and Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Johnston got the news. The plan for Lee to unite with Johnston had become moot. In fact, Johnston saw that it was Grant and Sherman who could now unite against him.

On April 10th, unaware of Lee's surrender on the 9th, Sherman fixed his attention on North Carolina's capital, Raleigh, and commenced marching his army in that direction. The next day, April 11th, Sherman learned of Lee's surrender and informed his troops of this fact on April 12th. On April 13th, Sherman's army entered Raleigh. On April 14th, Johnston contacted Sherman via letter to propose a suspension of operations to allow the civilian authorities to make arrangements to end the war. Sherman dashed a note off to Grant and Stanton that "I will accept the same terms as Gen. Grant gave Gen. Lee, and be careful not to complicate any points of civil policy." These words would come back to haunt Sherman. That evening, Lincoln was assassinated.



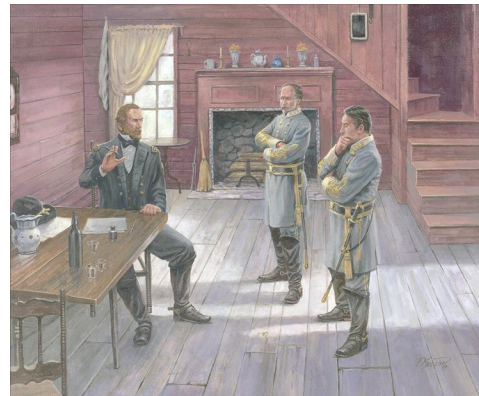
The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Keay

On the morning of April 17th, as he was boarding a train in Raleigh on his way to meet with Johnston near Durham Station to discuss the terms of surrender, Sherman was handed a telegraph message from Secretary of War Edwin Stanton indicating that Lincoln had been assassinated. Sherman immediately pocketed the message and said nothing to his entourage. However, in meeting with Johnston at the Bennett Place near Durham Station, Sherman shared the message with Johnston. Like Sherman, Johnston was appalled and called the act a "disgrace to the age". After some negotiations, talks were broken off with an agreement to meet again the next day.

When Sherman got back to Raleigh that same afternoon, he called together his staff and officers of the 15th Corps, including its commander, Gen. John Logan. After giving them the dreadful news, Sherman ordered Logan to first see that the soldiers were confined to barracks in order that, once they learned of Lincoln's assassination, they not take their anger and frustration out on the citizens of Raleigh.

Sherman then issued an order to his army, informing them of the assassination and imploring them not to retaliate against the Raleigh citizenry, stating that "the great mass of the Confederate Army would scorn to sanction such acts," referring to the assassination as well as the accompanying attacks on others in Lincoln's cabinet. Thanks to Sherman's proactive steps, a bloodbath in Raleigh was averted.

On April 18th, Sherman again met with Johnston to hammer out surrender terms based upon those given to Lee by Grant nine days earlier. In response, Johnston, who had received advice from both North Carolina Governor Vance and Confederate President Davis, suggested that they take it one step further and "arrange the terms for a permanent peace." Sherman immediately saw an opportunity to not only end the war for his opponent's army but to end the war entirely. Unfortunately, forgetting his promise to Grant and Stanton to avoid political decisions, Sherman conditionally agreed to generous terms that dealt with political, as well as, military issues. Sherman thought that those terms were consistent with the views Lincoln had expressed at City Point, but the general had not been given the authority, by General Grant, the newly installed President Andrew Johnson, or the Cabinet, to offer those terms.



*Surrender at Bennett's Place by Dale Gallon
(Accompanying Johnston is Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, Sec. of War)*

When the proposed surrender document reached Grant in session with Andrew Johnson and his cabinet several days later, the government refused to approve Sherman's terms and Secretary of War Stanton denounced Sherman publicly, precipitating a long-lasting feud between the two men.

With the halt in fighting about to collapse into renewed conflict, the issue was resolved on April 26th when Johnston saved the day by ignoring instructions from President Davis and agreeing to purely military terms. Thereupon, Johnston formally surrendered his army and all the Confederate forces in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, in what was the largest single capitulation of the war.

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor's Forces

When Johnston surrendered to Sherman, Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, son of former U.S. President Zachary Taylor, still commanded around 10,000 men in the Confederate Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.



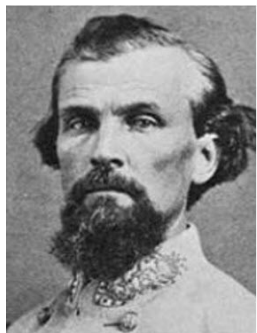
Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor

The city of Mobile, Alabama, surrendered to Union forces in mid-April after Union forces captured two forts protecting the city. This, along with the news of Johnston's surrender to Sherman, led Taylor to seek a meeting with his Union counterpart, Maj. Gen. Edward R.S. Canby. The two generals met several miles north of Mobile on May 2nd. After agreeing to a 48-hour truce, Canby offered Taylor the same terms agreed upon between Lee and Grant. Accepting the terms, Taylor surrendered his command on May 4th at Citronelle, Alabama. Other Confederate units in the area quickly followed Taylor's example.

A week later, on May 10th, Jefferson Davis was finally captured by Union cavalry near Irwinville, Georgia. This signaled another nail in the coffin of the Confederacy and, with the government decapitated, smaller Confederate forces in Florida, Georgia, and northern Arkansas also surrendered.

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry

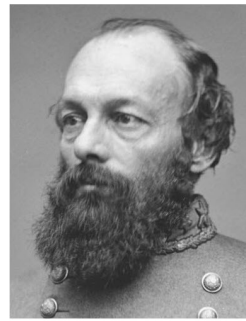
Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, who fell under the geographic command of Richard Taylor, surrendered his cavalry corps several days after Taylor's surrender. In his May 10th farewell address to his men at Gainesville, Alabama, Forrest put it bluntly: "That we are beaten is a self-evident fact, and any further resistance on our part would justly be regarded as the very height of folly and rashness." He continued: "Obey the laws, preserve your honor, and the Government to which you have surrendered can afford to be, and will be, magnanimous."



Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's Army

Confederate Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith had commanded the Trans-Mississippi Department since January 1863. After Vicksburg fell on July 4th of that year, his command was cut off from the rest of the Confederacy and never ventured east of the Mississippi for the rest of the war. Smith's Department included Arkansas, most of Louisiana, Texas, and Indian Territory.



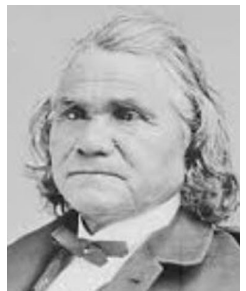
Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith

On May 10th, President Johnson declared the war "virtually at an end." Two days later, Union Col. Theodore Barrett attacked a Confederate force half his size commanded by Col. John S. Ford at Palmito Ranch in Texas. Despite the odds, the Confederates prevailed in what would be the last army engagement of the Civil War.

On May 26th, acknowledging the inevitable, Smith surrendered his command. Following his surrender, Smith, a former West Point graduate and U.S. Army officer, fled to Mexico and then Cuba to avoid prosecution for treason. Later, upon learning that President Johnson had issued a proclamation on May 29th concerning amnesty and pardon, Smith returned to Virginia in November 1865 and took the amnesty oath.

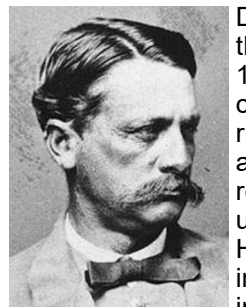
Brig. Gen. Stand Watie's Indian Brigade

Smith's surrender left Brig. Gen. Stand Watie the final Confederate army commander standing, no pun intended. Watie led the faction of the Cherokee Nation who supported the Confederacy. A brigadier general since the spring of 1864, Watie commanded the First Indian Brigade in the Indian Territory. Although his force was still intact and active a month after his commander, Smith, had surrendered the Trans-Mississippi Department, Watie realized the futility of continuing the resistance. Therefore, he surrendered his unit of Confederate Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Osage Indians at Doaksville, near Fort Towson in Indian Territory, on June 23rd.



Brig. Gen. Stand Watie

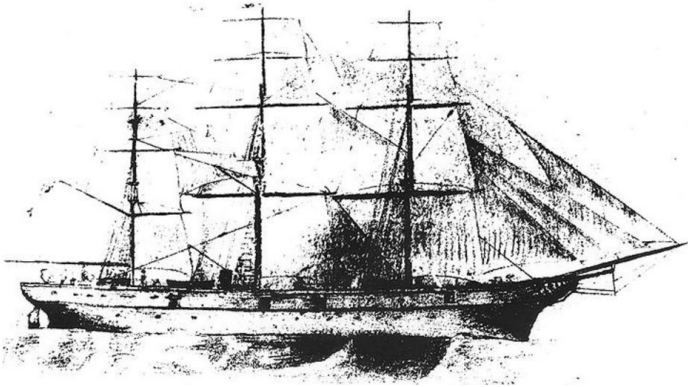
Cdr. James Waddell's CSS Shenandoah



Cdr. James Waddell

During the course of the Civil War, the Confederate Navy had a total of 19 well-armed swift raiding wooden cruisers which were designed to disrupt Union shipping. By the spring and summer of 1865, the only one remaining was the CSS Shenandoah under Commander James Waddell. His orders were to destroy the whaling fleets of New England in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. The goal in this was to diminish the supply of

whale oil, a popular commodity used at the time for lubricant, soap, and, perhaps most importantly, as a source of light. It must be remembered that a commercially viable electric light was not developed until 1879 when Thomas Alva Edison's "2% inspiration and 98% perspiration" paid off.



The CSS Shenandoah as sketched by Commander James Waddell

By August of 1865, the Shenandoah had captured or destroyed 38 ships, including whalers and merchant vessels. Then, learning from a British ship that the war was over, Waddell immediately sailed for England, where, on November 6th, he docked at Liverpool and surrendered his ship, his crew, and himself by way of a letter to the British Prime Minister, Lord John Russell. This ended all Confederate resistance.

Official Conclusion

It was not until 16 months after Appomattox, on August 20th, 1866, that President Johnson was finally able to formally declare an end to the bloody four-year Civil War.



Occurring 156 years ago this month, January 13th-15th, 1865, the Second Battle of Fort Fisher, situated on a peninsula near the mouth of North Carolina's Cape Fear River, saw the "Gibraltar of the South" fall to the determined Union soldiers under a closely coordinated joint land assault/naval bombardment commanded by Major General Alfred Terry and Rear Admiral David D. Porter, respectively. Wilmington, NC, 20 miles upstream, soon fell, eliminating the last major coastal stronghold and supply line of the Confederacy. This ensured that the Army of Northern Virginia was doomed due to a lack of food, clothing, ammunition and other much needed supplies.

Current Status of the Coronavirus Pandemic

As of a month ago, 12-01-2020, there were 13,696,060 reported cases and 270,369 reported deaths in the U.S. caused by the novel coronavirus. Those figures, as of 01-01-2021, have increased to 19,968,087 reported cases (+45.8%) and 345,826 reported deaths (+27.9%), respectively. This third wave continues to spike.

Despite making up only 4.3% of the world's population, when compared to the current world-wide reported totals of 83,474,757 cases and 1,818,387 deaths, the U.S. has 23.9% of all reported cases compared to 21.5% a month ago and 19.0% of all reported deaths compared to 18.3% a month ago. These rates continue to remain mostly unchanged.

Coronavirus infections and deaths in the U.S. continue unabated, setting new records during the last week of 2020. As of December 30th, 2020, the U.S. was recording at least 180,905 new Covid-19 cases and at least 2,210 virus-related deaths each day, based on a seven-day average calculated using Johns Hopkins University data. In more bad news, a new, more contagious strain of Covid-19 popped up in the UK last week and two cases have now been reported in the U.S.

A beacon of hope was raised in December 2020 as two vaccines, each with a success rate of 95%, have been approved and are now being administered in the U.S. A third vaccine has just gained approval for use in the UK. The concern now is how fast the various global populations can be vaccinated.

Please continue to follow medical and governmental guidelines of social distancing, washing hands frequently, and wearing a mask. When you are finally offered the vaccine, Dr. Anthony Fauci, one of the world's leading experts on infectious diseases, encourages you to take it. Only in this way will we finally acquire herd immunity and return to a semblance of what, prior to 2020, used to be referred to as "normality".

News of the RCWRT



Upcoming 2021 RCWRT Meetings

Note: until further notice, due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, RCWRT meetings will be held remotely via use of Zoom software.

Date	Speaker	Topic
Jan. 11, 2021	Leonard Fullenkamp	Gen. Ulysses S. Grant: The Making of a General
Feb. 8, 2021	Curt Fields	Gen. Ulysses S. Grant - role playing / reenactment
Mar. 8, 2021	TBD	TBD

Did You Know?

- On May 23, 1861, the citizens of Virginia approved their Ordinance of Secession by a popular vote of 132,201 to 37,451. The very next morning, Union forces from Washington, DC crossed the Potomac River into Alexandria, Virginia. This marked the beginning of a four-year occupation of the city, giving Alexandria the distinction of being the longest Union-occupied city in the entire Confederacy.
- More than 16,000 soldiers were wounded during the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, some of them lying in the mud for two rainy days. Many of them noticed that their wounds glowed in the dark. In fact, the injured whose wounds glowed seemed to heal better than the others. In 2001, two Maryland teenagers solved the mystery, winning a top prize at an international science fair. The wounded, lying exposed on the battlefield in the cold April weather, had become hypothermic. Their lowered body temperatures made ideal growing conditions for a bioluminescent bacterium called *Photorhabdus luminescens*. This species of bacteria produces a natural antibiotic, thus causing the observed differences in healing.
- General Lee was given a flock of chickens by a Virginia farmer in 1862. His soldiers ate all but one of the chickens, which had caught the attention of General Lee. This chicken became his pet and was named Nellie. Like clockwork, it laid an egg under Lee's cot every day.
- Daniel Emmett, the composer of "Dixie" was not only from the North, but he was also a loyal Unionist. He was disgusted by the song's popularity in the South. Lincoln claimed that it was one of "the best tunes I ever heard." On the other hand, when Ulysses S. Grant was asked what music he liked, he replied: "I know only two tunes. One of them is 'Yankee Doodle'—and the other isn't."

The Raleigh Civil War Round Table was formed on March 12, 2001 and is a 501(c)(3) "tax exempt organization."

We meet on the second Monday of most months at 6:30 pm, at the N.C. Museum of History (located at 5 Edenton Street, across from the State Capitol). The programs begin at 7:00 p.m. Check the RCWRT website (<http://www.raleighcwrt.org>) for program dates and timing.

Annual membership dues are \$30 (individual and family) and \$10 for teachers. Student membership is free. Half-year memberships are available March through May for \$20. Dues should be submitted to Griff Bartlett, Treasurer, 908 Kinsdale Drive, Raleigh, NC 27615-1117 by **September 15** each year.

The Knapsack (Revised)



The Knapsack

is the official newsletter of the RCWRT and is published around the 1st of each month.

(December 2020 Circulation: 293)

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Griff Bartlett

Readers are encouraged to submit photos, events, & articles for publication to Bob Graesser, Editor (RaleighCWRT@yahoo.com; 919-244-9041)

RCWRT Board of Directors (2020-22)

Name	Position
Josie Walker	President / Program Committee
Ted Kunstling	Past President
Johnny Wood	Vice President / Program Committee
Griff Bartlett	Secretary / Treasurer
Pattie Smith	Program Committee
Bob Graesser	Knapsack Editor / Webmaster
Wayne Shore	Member
Lloyd Townsend	Member

Paying Memberships / Total Members: 75 / 89

New Members Added During December: None



Only a very few major Civil War battles were fought on or near the same ground twice, but there is only one place in America where nearly one square mile of a "double battlefield" can still be preserved. A farm of this size outside of Richmond, Virginia was the site of two major Civil War battles, Gaines' Mill in 1862, and Cold Harbor in 1864.

Your gift today to the The American Battlefield Trust at <https://www.battlefields.org/give/save-battlefields/save-108-acres-gaines-mill-and-cold-harbor> will help save 108 acres of hallowed ground at Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor and you'll forever be a crucial part in preserving the most-important unprotected hallowed ground in America! Every dollar you donate will be matched by an additional \$2.76. The goal is to raise \$511,000.

Bonus! With every gift of \$50 or more, you will receive a special new token of appreciation from the Trust: An American Battlefield Trust Gaines' Mill-Cold Harbor Challenge Coin.

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