

# The Knapsack

Raleigh Civil War Round Table

*The same rain falls on both friend and foe.*

July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2021  
Our 245<sup>th</sup> Issue



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## July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2021 Event Features Jeff Hunt, M.A., Speaking on the Topic *Meade and Lee After Gettysburg: The Forgotten Final Stage of the Gettysburg Campaign, From Falling Waters to Culpeper Court House, July 14 – 31, 1863*

Our upcoming meeting will be on Monday, July 12<sup>th</sup>, 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.**

**However, we are pleased to announce that beginning on August 9<sup>th</sup>, our meetings will once again be held in person at the NC Museum of History, 5 E. Edenton St., Raleigh, NC. We encourage those attending who are not yet fully vaccinated for the Covid-19 virus to wear a mask.**

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 [Raleigh-CWRT@Yahoo.com](mailto:Raleigh-CWRT@Yahoo.com) if you do not receive this invitation by July 8<sup>th</sup>.**



Jeff Hunt, M.A.

July's meeting will feature a presentation by Jeff Hunt, M.A., speaking on the topic *Meade and Lee After Gettysburg: The Forgotten Final Stage of the Gettysburg Campaign, From Falling Waters to Culpeper Court House, July 14 – 31, 1863.*

Jeffrey William Hunt is Director of the Texas Military Forces Museum, the official museum of the Texas National Guard, located at Camp Mabry in Austin, Texas, and an Adjunct Professor of History at Austin Community College, where he has taught since 1988.

Prior to taking the post at the Texas Military Forces Museum, he was the Curator of Collections and Director of the Living History Program at the Admiral Nimitz National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas for 11 years.

Jeff holds a Bachelors Degree in Government and a Masters Degree in History, both from the University of Texas at Austin. In 2013, he was appointed an honorary

Admiral in the Texas Navy by Governor Rick Perry, in recognition of his efforts to tell the story of the Texas naval forces at the Texas Military Forces Museum. At both the Texas Military Forces Museum and the Admiral Nimitz Museum, he has organized and conducted hundreds of living history programs for the general public.

Jeff is a veteran reenactor of the War Between the States as well as the War of 1812, the Texas Revolution, World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War. He is a frequent speaker for a wide variety of organizations as well as documentaries and news programs. His writing credits include *The Last Battle of the Civil War: Palmetto Ranch* (UT Press, 2002), *Meade and Lee After Gettysburg: From Falling Waters to Culpeper Court House* (Savas Beatie, 2017), and contributions to *Essential Civil War Curriculum*, the *Revised Handbook of Texas* and the *Gale Library of Daily Life: American Civil War*.

### Synopsis of *Meade and Lee After Gettysburg...*

Contrary to popular belief, the Gettysburg Campaign did not end at the banks of the Potomac on July 14<sup>th</sup>, but deep in central Virginia two weeks later along the line of the Rappahannock.

#### *Meade and Lee After Gettysburg*

The Forgotten Final Stage of the Gettysburg Campaign  
from Falling Waters to Culpeper Court House,  
July 14-31, 1863



Once Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia slipped across the swollen Potomac back to Virginia, the Lincoln administration pressed George Meade to cross quickly in pursuit—and he did. Rather than follow in Lee's wake, however, Meade moved south on the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains hoping for a chance to capture the strategic gaps penetrating the high wooded terrain and trap Lee in the northern reaches of the Shenandoah Valley where the Federals might spark the potentially decisive victory that had eluded Union arms north of the Potomac.

## *Meade and Lee After Gettysburg* (Continued)

The two weeks that followed was a grand chess match between Meade and Lee, both of who were operating without firm intelligence on their enemy's movements and maneuvering with armies mauled by Gettysburg. Lee had to get his army through the mountains back to central Virginia in order to shield Richmond. Meade needed to stop him.

The ensuing two weeks of hard marching, cavalry combats, heavy skirmishing, and set-piece fighting threatened to escalate into a major engagement with the potential to end the war in the Eastern Theater. Throughout, two things remained clear: Union soldiers from private to general continued to fear the lethality of Lee's army and the Gettysburg Campaign was far from over.

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## *Twelve Notable Instances of Rail Transportation During the Civil War*

A Twelve-Part Series by Bob Graesser, Editor

### Introduction

This is part three of a twelve-part series (listed below) in which I examine in chronological order some of the most notable instances of how rail transportation played a critical role in the Civil War. Part three is the first example showing logistics supporting military campaigns or battles.

Part three examines how the use of rail transportation by the Confederacy in the days leading up to the First Battle of Bull Run played a critical role in determining the outcome in their favor.

### A Note on Battle Nomenclature

The North tended to name their battles after a local natural physical feature, e.g., "Bull Run", a stream. The South tended to name their battles after the closest man-

made feature, e.g., "Manassas", a town and a rail junction. This series of articles will choose one of these formats for a given battle and stick to it throughout.

### Part 3 Sources

- [\*The Maps of First Bull Run: An Atlas of the First Bull run \(Manassas\) Campaign, Including the Battle of Ball's Bluff, June—October 1861 \(American Battle Series\)\*](#) by Bradley M. Gottfried; Savas Beatie; 1<sup>st</sup> edition (Nov. 6<sup>th</sup>, 2009)
- [\*Battle at Bull Run: A History of the First Major Campaign of the Civil War\*](#) by William C. Davis; LSU Press; Illustrated edition (April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1981)
- [\*First Bull Run 1861: The South's First Victory \(Campaign Series 10\)\*](#) by Alan Hankinson; Osprey Publishing Ltd (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1991)

### Prologue

The scene was utter chaos. Elegantly dressed men and women in their stately carriages careened helter-skelter over rutted dirt roads, their picnic baskets and blankets crammed in willy-nilly, as their teams of horses dashed eastward. Interspersed on the crowded, dusty lanes were Union soldiers, some in dribs and drabs and others in great clots, terror on their faces, discarding rifles and haversacks on the run.

The date was July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1861, and the green troops of the Union Army had just been routed in their maiden major battle against the rebellious Confederates along a minor stream named Bull Run. This stream lay some 30 miles southwest of Washington City just north of a junction where the east-west Manassas Gap Railroad terminated at a junction with the northeast-southwest Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

How did this state of affairs come to pass? In this article, we shall examine the events that proceeded inexorably like falling dominos to lead to such a turn of events. And we shall see that the penultimate domino was the sudden, unexpected, and dramatic arrival of Confederate reinforcements via railroad from 34 miles northwest of the battlefield and from Richmond, VA.

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Part 1: Lincoln's Whistle-Stop Inaugural Journey from Springfield, IL to Washington City, Feb. 11<sup>th</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup>, 1861

Part 2: Jefferson Davis's Inaugural Journey from His MS Plantation, Brierfield, to Montgomery, AL, Feb. 11<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>, 1861

**Part 3: Reinforcement Via Rail Enables the Confederates to Win the Battle of Bull Run, July 18<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup>, 1861**

Part 4: The Great Locomotive Chase, a.k.a. Andrews's Raid, April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1862

Part 5: Greatest Troop Movement by Rail: Rebel Troops from Tupelo, MS to Chattanooga, TN, July 1862

Part 6: Supplying the Union Troops by Rail During the Gettysburg Campaign, June 11<sup>th</sup>-July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1863

Part 7: Longstreet's Reinforcement of Bragg by Rail to Win the Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 9<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>, 1863

Part 8: Union XI and XII Army Corps Reinforce and Rescue Rosecrans by Rail in Chattanooga, Sept. 25<sup>th</sup>-Oct.6<sup>th</sup>, 1863

Part 9: Supplying Sherman's Atlanta Campaign via Rail, May 1<sup>st</sup>-Sept. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1864

Part 10: Supplying the Union Troops During the Siege of Petersburg, June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1864-April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1865

Part 11: Supplying the Confederate Troops During the Appomattox Campaign, April 2<sup>nd</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>, 1865

Part 12: Lincoln's Whistle-Stop Funereal Journey from Washington City to Springfield, IL, April 21<sup>st</sup>-May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1865

## Events Leading Up to the Bull Run Campaign

The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States on Nov. 6<sup>th</sup>, 1860, can be considered the triggering first domino. In response, South Carolina, the most rabid pro-States rights southern state seceded from the Union on Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1860. Six additional deep south states followed in quick succession:

- Mississippi (Jan. 9<sup>th</sup>, 1861),
- Florida (Jan. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1861),
- Alabama (Jan. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1861),
- Georgia (Jan. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1861),
- Louisiana (Jan. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1861), and
- Texas (Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1861).

Selected deputies of these states met in a secession convention in Montgomery, Alabama, on Feb. 5<sup>th</sup>. In only four day's time, using the U.S. Constitution as a starting point, they created a draft Provisional Confederate Constitution on Feb. 8<sup>th</sup>. This document created three branches of government similar to that of the U.S. Constitution. It specified the executive (President), bicameral legislative (House and Senate), and Judicial (Supreme, Circuit, and District courts, although only the Circuit and District courts were implemented during the Civil War).

The Provisional Confederate Constitution was finalized on March 11<sup>th</sup>, 1861 and ratified by the same seven Confederate states on Mar. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1861. It would remain in effect until Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1862 (a date which just happened to be Washington's birthday). On that date, it was replaced by the permanent Confederate Constitution.

Just two weeks after the Provisional Confederate Constitution was ratified, newly elected U.S. President Abraham Lincoln forced Confederate President Jefferson Davis's hand into starting the Civil War with the firing on Fort Sumter on April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1861. By this time, Confederate forces had occupied almost all Federal government installations (post offices, armories, customs houses, forts, etc.) within the borders of their states.

There were, however, two notable exceptions: Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens. Of the two, Fort Pickens is just a footnote in history. Located on Santa Rosa Island in Florida, it was one of the largest brick forts built in the United States. Secessionist forces from nearby Pensacola, Florida, tried to capture the five-sided fort from the U.S. Army months before the firing on Fort Sumter without success. In fact, Fort Pickens remained in U.S. hands throughout the War.

Located in the center of Charleston's harbor, five-sided Fort Sumter had been isolated and under siege since Dec. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1860, only six days after South Carolina seceded from the Union. On that date, commanding officer U.S. Army Major Robert Anderson had abandoned the nearby indefensible Fort Moultrie, spiking its large guns, burning its gun carriages, and taking its smaller cannon with him. He secretly relocated companies E and H (127 men, 13 of which were musicians) of the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Artillery to Fort Sumter on his own initiative, without orders from his superiors.

Over the next three months, the Confederates made re-

peated demands for Major Anderson to surrender the Fort, but each time were rebuffed. Finally, in early April 1861, with the men at Fort Sumter about to be starved out, President Lincoln sent a fleet of ships to attempt to enter Charleston Harbor to resupply the garrison with food, drink, and other non-military supplies. The first ship arrived at the Harbor on the evening of April 11<sup>th</sup>. This same day, Confederate Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, in charge of the Harbor defenses, and upon instructions from President Davis, had sent three aides to Fort Sumter to make a final demand for surrender.

Major Anderson declined once more but hinted that if the Confederates would just wait until the 15<sup>th</sup>, Anderson would be compelled to surrender the fort due to starvation. Either Beauregard failed to take the hint or else wanted to strike a blow for Rebel honor, because at 4:30 a.m. on April 12<sup>th</sup>, he gave the order to open fire. Edmund Ruffin, the noted Virginian agronomist and rabid secessionist, claimed (and is given credit) that he fired the first shot on Fort Sumter.

After the South was defeated four Aprils later, Ruffin, having already lost his wife and eight of his eleven children, rather than submit to "Yankee rule", committed suicide by rifle with the aid of a forked stick to pull the trigger. This occurred on June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1865, the day before "Juneteenth", the date upon which African Americans living in Galveston, TX were informed that the war was over and that they were free.

As an instance of Americana trivia, the honor of the 7:30 a.m. firing of the first Union response from within Fort Sumter fell to U.S. Captain Abner Doubleday, second in command. He is, perhaps, better known as the "inventor" of America's pastime, baseball. The rest of his story is told in a sidebar on pages 4-5.

Lincoln responded quickly after the firing on Fort Sumter. Only three days later, on April 15<sup>th</sup>, Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 state militia volunteers with ninety-day enlistments to come to Washington City to put down the rebellion. In addition, he called upon the House and Senate to convene on July 4<sup>th</sup> to "consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand."

Having Congress in session in July was almost unheard of. Congress normally recessed during the summer months because of inadequate ventilation in the chambers to counter the heat. Had the ventilation been adequate, they still would have had to contend with the humidity, bugs, flies, and mosquitoes, to say nothing of the god-awful stench and tainted water supply brought about by a lack of sewers and the street presence of human and animal excrement, most notably from horses, cattle, pigs, goats and geese, all of which could be found roaming the unpaved streets.

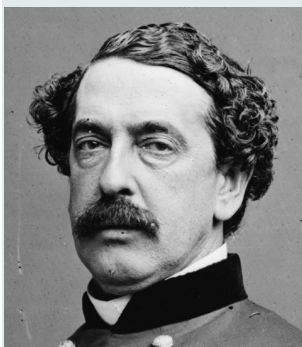
Lincoln's call-up of troops was the final straw for four additional fence-sitting southern states. Virginia seceded on April 17<sup>th</sup>, only two days after Lincoln's proclamation. Arkansas departed on May 6<sup>th</sup>, North Carolina followed suit on May 20<sup>th</sup>, and Tennessee ended its dithering on June 8<sup>th</sup>.

*Continued on page 6.*



## Abner Doubleday

Following the firing on Fort Sumter, Doubleday was in the thick of the fighting elsewhere as well. He led troops



Abner Doubleday

at Antietam and Gettysburg, distinguishing himself in both instances. At Antietam, he led the 1<sup>st</sup> Division of I Corps into the bloody fighting in the Corn Field and the West Woods. Wounded by an artillery shell, he received a brevet promotion to lieutenant colonel in the regular army for his actions and was promoted in March 1863 to major general of volunteers, to rank from Nov. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

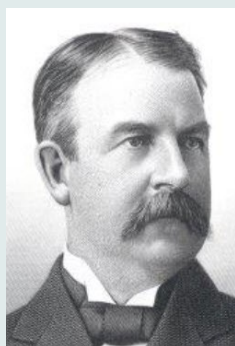
Doubleday was senior head of the two infantry divisions which were first onto the Gettysburg battlefield to reinforce John Buford's cavalry on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1863. Doubleday took over command of the I Corps when its commander, Major General John Reynolds, was killed on the morning of the 1<sup>st</sup> day. Doubleday acquitted himself well, holding off ten brigades of Confederates (16,000 men) with his Corps of 9,500 for five hours; it was his finest performance of the war. Eventually, he was forced to retreat his men south through the town of Gettysburg to the relative safety of Culp's Hill. Here, his Corps anchored the line that would eventually extend south down Cemetery Ridge all the way to Little Roundtop.

Doubleday was wounded in the neck on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Gettysburg and was sent to Washington, D.C., where he took up administrative duties. A loyal Republican and staunch supporter of President Lincoln, he accompanied Lincoln on the train ride to Gettysburg for Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

After the war Doubleday mustered out of his volunteer service and reverted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the regular army but was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1867. Stationed in San Francisco from 1869 to 1871, he took out a patent for the invention of the cable car railroad that still runs there to this day. Unfortunately, he signed away his rights when he was reassigned. He retired from the military in 1873. In his final years, he took to writing and published two books: *Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie* (1876), and *Chancellorsville and Gettysburg* (1882), the latter being a volume of the series *Campaigns of the Civil War*.

Then, 15 years after his death in 1893, Doubleday suddenly became known as the inventor of baseball. How did this come about? Two personages were involved.

The first, Albert G. Spalding, was an American pitcher, manager, and executive in the early years of professional baseball. As a pitcher, he played major league baseball between 1871 and 1878. His .796

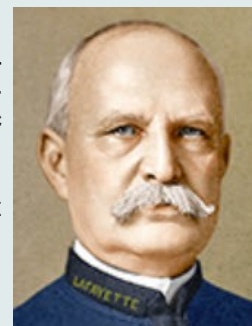


Albert G. Spalding

career winning percentage is the highest ever by a baseball pitcher, far exceeding the second-best .690. In 1877, the year before he retired, Spalding began wearing a baseball glove to protect his catching hand. Although not the first to wear a glove, his identity as a prominent player, plus his promotional skills, set a trend. Sensing an opportunity for wealth, he co-founded the A.G. Spalding sporting goods company upon retiring from baseball. It still exists to this very day.

Spalding is also known for codifying the rules of baseball when he published the first official rules guide for baseball. Not surprisingly, in it he stated that, for quality control, only Spalding balls could be used!

This is where our second personage, Abraham Mills, enters the picture. Mills had actually played baseball during the Civil War while serving as a Union soldier. After the war, he enrolled in law school in Washington, D.C. While there, Mills became president of the Olympic Base Ball Club for which he was also a player. During this time, Mills tried unsuccessfully to recruit a young pitcher, none other than Albert Spalding!



Abraham Mills

After being admitted to the bar in 1876, Mills relocated his family to Chicago, Illinois where his career took an unexpected turn. Mills was hired by professional baseball's National League of Baseball Clubs (today known simply as the National League) to represent them in a legal matter. Impressed with his solution, he was hired as an advisor. In 1883, Mills was unanimously elected the fourth president of the National League.

In 1905, Spalding, wanting to promote baseball as a truly American sport, commissioned a study to determine who invented baseball. Now this commission was biased from the start since Spalding would not appoint anyone to the commission if they believed the sport was even somewhat related to the British games of rounders or cricket. And who did he select to head this commission but none other than Abraham Mills!

The Mills Commission, in researching the origin of baseball, used a number of national publications to solicit responses from citizens who knew anything about the founding of baseball. After three years of searching without success, a letter was received that declared baseball to be the invention of Abner Doubleday.

This response came from a 71-year-old mining engineer from Denver, Colorado named Abner Graves. According to Graves' account, Doubleday was responsible for improving a local version of "Town Ball" being played by students of the Otsego Academy and Green's Select School on a cow pasture within the village of Cooperstown, New



Abner Graves

## Abner Doubleday (Continued)

New York in 1839. Graves also stated that he and Doubleday were “playmates” and that he (Graves) witnessed the actual formation of the game which Doubleday termed “Base Ball.”

The Mills Commission did not investigate Graves' claim, however, and simply accepted the story on the basis that Graves' account offered the kind of mythical beginning to a sport they wanted to promote as fundamentally American. A number of circumstantial inconsistencies suggested that Graves' story was most likely made up.

First of all, Graves is said to have been “a ne'er-do-well who liked seeing his name in the paper.” This is according to an article entitled *The Man Who Didn't Invent Baseball* by Victor Salvatore in the 1983 Volume 34 Issue 4 of the magazine American Heritage. In his article, Salvatore goes on to write the following:

- “Mills and Doubleday were friends for thirty years, yet it was not until about twelve years after Doubleday's death that Mills learned through a ‘circumstantial statement’ from an unnamed gentleman that Doubleday ‘invented’ baseball.
- After retiring from the Army in 1873, Doubleday wrote a number of articles for newspapers and magazines. None dealt with baseball.
- Doubleday left sixty-seven diaries; not one of them mentions baseball.
- Doubleday was not in Cooperstown in 1839. He was a cadet at West Point and had been since Sept. 1, 1838. His only leave of absence during his four years there was from Jun. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1840, until Aug. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1840.
- Doubleday's family was not in Cooperstown in 1839 either. They had left the village two years earlier.”

According to Salvatore, the weakest point in Graves' story is that he describes Doubleday and himself as being “playmates.” Doubleday was born in Ballston Spa, New York, on Jun. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1819. Graves was born in Cooperstown on Feb. 27<sup>th</sup>, 1834. That makes Doubleday nearly fifteen years older than Graves. How could they have been playmates?

The answer may involve a case of mistaken identity. According to Salvatore, there was another Abner Doubleday, a cousin of the general. Little is known of him, but at least he was in the same generation as Graves.

[Ed.: Finally, what are the odds that Graves, the witness, and Doubleday, the “inventor” would have the same uncommon first name? According to a sample taken from the U.S. Census of 1850, the most popular boy's name from the 1830's to the 1840's was “John”, with a count of 2,351. On the other hand, the count for “Abner” was 13. Perhaps Graves felt an unconscious bond with Doubleday (the general's cousin) through their relatively rare first names.]

Nonetheless, the Mills Commission concluded that “Base Ball had its origins in the United States” and “the first scheme for playing baseball, according to the best evi-

dence available to date, was devised by Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, N.Y., in 1839.”

But, as concluded by Victor Salvatore, the self-serving claim by the Mills Commission that Abner Doubleday invented baseball has been thoroughly debunked by baseball historians. In fact, all current evidence points to the fact that baseball did, indeed, evolve from the British games of rounders or cricket.

## Current Status of the Coronavirus Pandemic

As of 06-03-2021, there was a U.S. total of 33,323,356 reported cases and 596,359 reported deaths. As of 07-04-2021, one month later, these figures have increased to 33,717,458 cases (an increase of 1.2% vs 2.9% in May, an amazing rate decrease of 59%) and 605,526 U.S. deaths (an increase of 1.5% vs. 3.4% in May, likewise, an amazing rate decrease of 56%).

These major improvements appear to be due to continued social distancing, mask wearing, and the fact that 47% of the U.S. population (age 16+) have been fully vaccinated. This is an increase of 7 percentage points over May but shows that the fully vaccinated rate has slowed 30% from that in April. In addition, 55% of the U.S. population (age 16+) have received at least one vaccine dose. This is an increase of 5 percentage points over May but shows that the initial vaccination rate has slowed 22% from that in April. It remains to be seen what effect all the travel and get-togethers over the Fourth of July three-day holiday weekend will have on the July figures.

Compared to the current world-wide reported totals of 183,738,373 cases and 3,976,162 deaths, the U.S. has 18.4% of all reported cases, a drop of 1.0 percentage points from May, and 15.2% of all reported deaths, a drop of 1.5 percentage points from May.

The U.S. death rate stands at 1.8% of U.S. cases, unchanged from April or May. This is significantly better than the global death rate which stands at 2.2% of global cases, up 0.1 percentage point from May.

Because of the introduction of a number of different variants of the Covid-19 virus, it remains especially important for all groups age 12 and over to continue to follow medical and governmental guidelines of social distancing, washing hands frequently, wearing a mask, and getting vaccinated.

## Did the Confederacy Celebrate the 4th of July?

The Confederacy did celebrate the 4th of July; they just did so for different reasons, and only through the first two years of the war. After 1863, the South stopped celebrating the holiday. Confederate losses at Vicksburg, Mississippi, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Helena, Arkansas, and Port Hudson, Louisiana, early in July 1863 made it difficult for the South to celebrate the day.

But in the first two years of the war, the Confederacy celebrated the day based on the notion that they were fighting for the true meaning of what their forefathers fought for and drew various comparisons between their actions and the actions of the Revolutionary War heroes.



## Events Leading Up to Bull Run (Continued)

As volunteers poured into Washington City, they were slowly equipped and drilled. The public cry was "On to Richmond!"



**Irwin McDowell**

and political pressure began to rise for the Union Army to make a move. The Union commander in charge of the troops around Washington City, Irwin

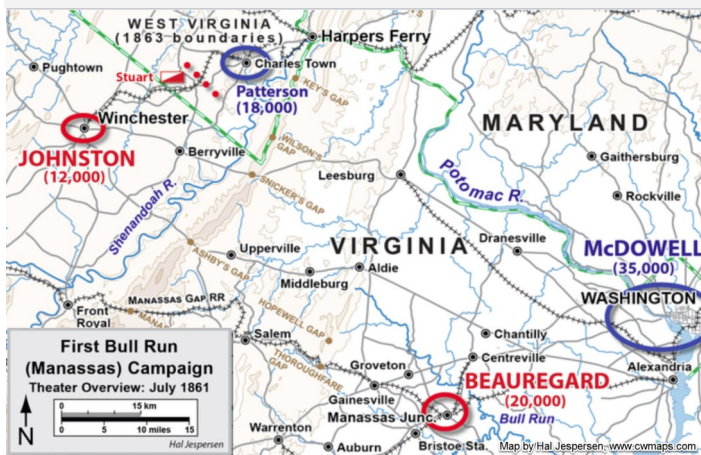


**Abraham Lincoln**

McDowell, was given very little time to train the newly inducted troops. Units were instructed in the maneuvering of regiments, but they received little or no training at the brigade or division level. McDowell was reassured by President Lincoln: **"You are green, it is true, but they are green also; You are all green alike."** The final straw for Lincoln was that the ninety-day enlistments were about to expire.

Against his better judgment, McDowell committed to his campaign to take Richmond. His first goal was to cap→

## Positions of the Union and Confederate Forces Around Washington City on July 16, 1861



Union Major General Irwin McDowell had 35,000 green troops in Washington City.

Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's army, the Army of the Shenandoah, was headquartered in Winchester, VA, in the Shenandoah Valley. Winchester was the western terminus of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad.

Union Major General Robert Patterson's army, the Department of Pennsylvania, was composed of troops mostly from Pennsylvania and New York. It occupied a blocking position at Charlestown, VA, astride the Winchester and Potomac Railroad 16 miles east of Winchester and 8 miles west of Harper's Ferry and its arsenal.

ture the important rail junction at Manassas, some thirty miles southwest of Washington City.

## The Bull Run Campaign

On July 16<sup>th</sup> at 2:00 p.m., amidst the cheers of the citizenry, the beat of the drums, the blare of the trumpets, and the Stars and Stripes fluttering in the breeze, McDowell and his 35,000-man Army of Northeastern Virginia began to cross the Long Bridge out of Washington City. McDowell left behind 18,000 troops, composed of infantry and heavy artillerymen, to man the forts ringing Washington City.

McDowell's army got as far as Bailey's Crossroads, VA, that day, covering a total of eight miles over three hours of marching. McDowell had finally commenced his campaign. The thought in everyone's mind was "One great battle and the war would be won!"

On the 18<sup>th</sup>, the Federals occupied Centreville, only four miles east of Stone Bridge, which carried the Warrenton Turnpike over Bull Run stream. Here, McDowell waited two days for supplies to catch up with his army.

Also on the 18<sup>th</sup>, McDowell set his plan in motion by conducting a probing attack on the Confederate right at Blackburn Ford. Repulsed, he decided to attack the Confederate left instead, using Sudley Ford to the north.

**Continued on page 8.**

*[Ed.: note that Confederate portrait names are in gray while Union portrait names are in blue.]*



**Brig. Gen. McDowell** (in color) with his Staff Officers

Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard, previously responsible for igniting the initial spark to the Civil War at Charleston Harbor, controlled the vital rail junction at Manassas Junction with 20,000 troops some thirty miles southwest of Washington City.

This raises a question: in the First Battle of Bull Run, why did the Confederates have full Generals commanding their armies while the Union had only Brigadier Generals leading theirs? The answer is that when the Civil War began, the Confederates highest rank was "Brigadier General". As the name implies, a Brigadier General leads a brigade. A brigade is composed of three to five regiments. The regiment was the standard unit in either the Confederate or Union armies and was, on paper, →

composed of 1,000 soldiers of ten 100-man companies each. The idea of a company goes back to Roman times. This is where the term centurion comes from. A centurion led a century, i.e., 100 soldiers. A captain had the equivalent designation in the Civil War. A colonel held command of a regiment, which was the main permanent unit of maneuver, i.e., the “coin of exchange”.

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1861, the Confederate Congress authorized the rank of full “General” to be granted to the top five-most senior Confederate officers, based on date of service, not merit. But no unit larger than Brigade had yet been authorized. Thus it was that the first major battle of the Civil War, the First Battle Bull Run, had two →

full Confederate Generals leading mere brigade-size units. Later, the rank of “Lieutenant General”, a step down from “General”, was conferred upon 18 additional senior Confederate officers.

The Union had no Lieutenant Generals until U.S. Grant was promoted to this rank in 1864 as commander of all Union Forces. The equivalent to the Confederate rank of Lieutenant General was the Union rank of Major General.

Of course, Confederate units tended to be larger than their Union counterparts. In addition, due to attrition from battle, disease, and desertion, units were rarely at full strength. Thus, these comparisons are not so clear-cut.

### The Five Top-Ranked Confederate Generals

Rank	Name	Age on Apr. 12, 1861	Date of Rank	Role	Actions During the Civil War
1	Samuel Cooper	62 years	May 16, 1861	Adjutant General/Inspector General	Perserved the official records of the Confederate Army and turned them over intact to the U.S. government, making him a hero to historians.
2	Albert Sidney Johnston	58 years	May 30, 1861	Commander of the Western Military Department	Considered by his contemporaries to be the best general on either side at the start of the Civil War. Killed in Action early on at the Battle of Shiloh.
3	Robert E. Lee	54 years, 83 days	June 14, 1861	Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia	Superb skills in leadership, strategy, and tactics; kept the Union's Army of the Potomac and Army of the James from capturing Richmond for almost four years; surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, VA, and urged the other Confederate armies to do likewise.
4	Joseph E. Johnston	54 years, 68 days	July 4, 1861	Commander of Various Armies	Commanded the winning side in the Battle of First Bull Run, aka Manassas; defended Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign; defended North Carolina during Sherman's Carolinas Campaign; surrendered to Sherman at Bennett Place near Durham, NC.
5	P. G. T. Beauregard	42 years	July 21, 1861	Commander of Various Armies	Ordered the firing on Fort Sumter; second-in-command of the winning side at the Battle of Bull Run, aka Manassas; took over command at Shiloh upon A.S. Johnston's death; commanded additional Armies in the Western Theatre; defended Petersburg.

### Comparison of Officer Ranks Between Union and Confederate Armies

Unit	Typical Composition	Leader Designation	
		Union	Confederacy
Company	100 Men	Captain	Captain
Regiment	10 Companies	Colonel	Colonel
Brigade	3-5 Regiments	Brigadier General	Brigadier General
Division	3-5 Brigades	Major General	Major General
Corps	3-5 Divisions	Major General	Lieutenant General
Army	3-5 Corps	Major General	General
Nation	16 Union Armies; 23 Rebel Armies	Lieutenant General/General-in-Chief	General-in-Chief



## The Bull Run Campaign (Continued)



Joseph E. Johnston

On July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1861, Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's army, the Army of the Shenandoah, was headquartered in Winchester, VA, in the Shenandoah Valley. Winchester was the western terminus of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. Union Maj. Gen. Robert Patterson's army, the Department of Pennsylvania, was composed of troops mostly from Pennsylvania and New York. It

occupied a blocking position at Charlestown, VA, astride the Winchester and Potomac Railroad 16 miles east of Winchester and 8 miles west of Harper's Ferry and its arsenal.

At 1:00 a.m. on July 18<sup>th</sup>, Johnston received a telegraphic dispatch to hasten to the aid of General P.G.T. Beauregard, whose



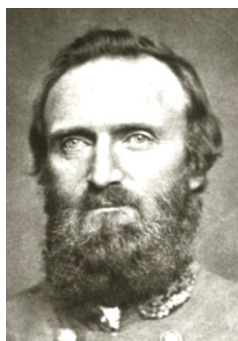
P.G.T. Beauregard

army had taken up positions behind Bull Run stream near the strategically important railroad crossing of Manassas Junction. At 9:00 a.m., Patterson was still in Charlestown so Johnston and his army stole a march, hotfooting it south with Thomas Jackson's brigade leading the way and setting a blistering pace. Johnston's other brigades, commanded by Francis S. Bartow, Barnard E. Bee, Edmund Kirby Smith, and Arnold Elzey, followed Jackson in that order. Unaware of these movements, Patterson did not follow. By coincidence, he had planned to take the offensive to Johnston in Winchester on the 18<sup>th</sup> but, by sheer fate, the 90-day enlistments of his Pennsylvania troops were expiring that very morning, and, despite the fact that a crucial battle was at hand, most of them left *en masse* for home. This forced Patterson to call off the march to Winchester.

Reaching Millwood, VA, on the Shenandoah River, Jackson's brigade paused for lunch. Then, continuing their forced march, they waded across the shallow Shenandoah River, with their "luggage tied on the ends of [their] fixed bayonets." They then cut through the Blue Ridge Mountains at Ashby's Gap and arrived at the hamlet of Paris, VA, at 2:00 a.m. on July 19<sup>th</sup>. Jackson allowed his men a few hours of sleep and then they continued their feverish pace to Piedmont Station on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Arriving before 8:00 a.m. on July 19<sup>th</sup>, the ex-



Robert Patterson



Thomas Jackson

hausted men wolfed down breakfast while their officers rounded up rail cars to take them to Manassas Junction, where the Manassas Gap Railroad ended as it formed the base of a "T" that was crossed by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This was to be the first time in recorded history where troops were rushed to a battlefield by rail.

When Jackson's bone-weary men finally boarded the train, they found the trip to Manassas Junction to be painfully slow. It took eight hours to complete the thirty mile trip; that's an average speed of 3.75 miles per hour, a brisk walk, in fact! Jackson's "foot cavalry" was known to be able to march 30 miles in a day. If a "day" is considered to be 16 hours, the train was still twice as fast as marching as well as saving wear-and-tear on body and "sole" (shoe leather, that is, if they were even wearing shoes!).

Jackson's infantry reached Manassas Junction station by 6:00 p.m. that afternoon, July 19<sup>th</sup>. Bartow's brigade, second in line of march, arrived at 8:00 a.m. on July 20<sup>th</sup>. This was a full 14 hours slower than Jackson's elite "foot cavalry". Bee's



Barnard E. Bee

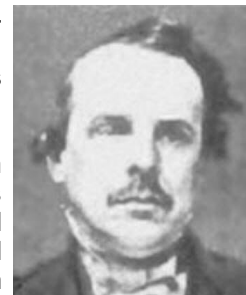
brigade, third in line, arrived at noon on July 20<sup>th</sup>, four hours behind Bartow. These three brigades of Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah were then marched to the right of the Confederate defensive line behind Bull Run, where they formed a strong reserve and were given a breather. Johnston's rapid march from the Shenandoah Valley and subsequent rail ride to join up with Beauregard's army had placed the Confederates on an equal numerical footing with the Union army.

When it came time for Smith's brigade to move from Winchester, for some reason it wasn't ready. In response, Smith took over Elzey's brigade, leaving Elzey second in command of his own brigade!

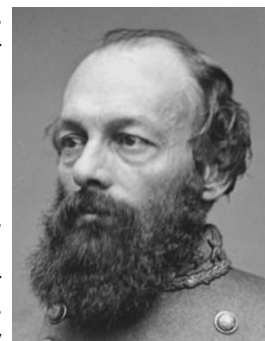


Arnold Elzey

Smith and Elzey's brigade arrived in time for the main battle on July 21<sup>st</sup>. When Smith was wounded during the afternoon of July 21<sup>st</sup>, Elzey, as the senior colonel, assumed command and led a successful charge, for which he received Beauregard's thanks. When Jefferson Davis arrived from Richmond to view the battlefield



Francis S. Bartow



Edmund Kirby Smith



## The Ordeal of Hampton's Legion

In a much less well-known action, the infantry component of Hampton's Legion, bivouacked in Richmond, was organized and supplied by the biggest landowner in the south, wealthy South Carolina plantation owner Wade Hampton. This large unit had also been rushed to this same battlefield by rail, its cavalry and artillery components marching by road. The route traveled took Hampton's troops from Richmond to Gordonsville via the Virginia Central Railroad and then from Gordonsville to Manassas Junction via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

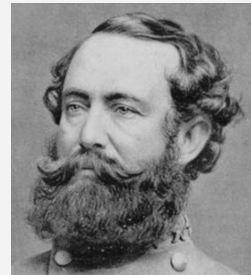


On July 19<sup>th</sup>, while most of Hampton's legionnaires were bivouacked in Richmond, they received word that their infantry component had orders to leave the Virginia Central train depot for Manassas at 5:00 p.m. As it happened, they didn't arrive at the train depot until 8:00 p.m. Then they had to wait for a locomotive and cars to come south from Manassas. This arrived after 10:00 p.m., bearing the injured soldiers from the fighting at Blackburn's Ford on the 18<sup>th</sup>. By the time they finally got the injured unloaded and boarded Hampton's infantry, it was around midnight.

After fifteen miles of travel, an unscheduled stop was made at Hanover Court House to repair the locomotive.

Proceeding another ten miles, they stopped once again to fiddle with the locomotive. By now it was 7:00 a.m. on July 20<sup>th</sup>. Starting up again, they arrived at Trevilian's Station at 11 a.m. Since there was only a single track, they had to pull off to a siding to let a south bound train from Manassas pass by.

It was 4:00 p.m. before they were able to renew their journey. All this while they had been without rations! Hampton wired ahead to Gordonsville to have a dinner waiting for his men when they arrived. But all they found there were a few women selling cakes and pies to those with money.

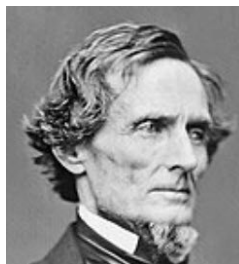


Wade Hampton

At Gordonsville, their train switched onto the Orange and Alexandria line, and soon the pace picked up. At 2:30 a.m. on July 21<sup>st</sup>, they pulled into Manassas Junction depot. Here, Hampton was finally able to feed his men as flour, bacon, ham and coffee were handed out.

From their scheduled departure from Richmond at 5:00 p.m. on July 19<sup>th</sup> until their arrival at Manassas Junction at 2:30 a.m. on July 21<sup>st</sup>, it had taken Hampton's infantry 33.5 hours to reach their destination, a distance of 132 miles. If one calculates rate of travel from the time they left the Richmond depot, their trip averaged 5 mph. If one also includes the wait time in Richmond, their trip averaged 4 mph. These figures are in the ballpark in comparison to the trip time of Johnston's Army from Piedmont Station to Manassas Junction, which averaged 3.75 mph.

## The Bull Run Campaign (Continued from page 8)



Jefferson Davis

and consult with Johnston and Beauregard, he learned of Elzey's exploits. Davis immediately gave Elzey an on-field promotion to the rank of brigadier general. Thus, Elzey became one of the few Confederate officers to receive the honor of such a battlefield promotion during the Civil War.

During the Federal Campaign to seize Manassas Junction, the Union's line of attack had to cross Bull Run to get at the Confederates. **[Ed.: see map on page 10.]**

McDowell's plan was to turn the Confederate right on the south end of the battlefield, blocking the Confederates from receiving supply from Richmond. When this initial attack failed, he feinted an attack on the middle of the line at Stone Bridge and then attempted to turn the Confederate left by secretly crossing Bull Run at Sudley Ford to the north. Therefore, the attacks started in the south end of the battlefield and, sequentially, made their way northward. The Bull Run crossings, from south to north,

**Continued at bottom of page 10.**

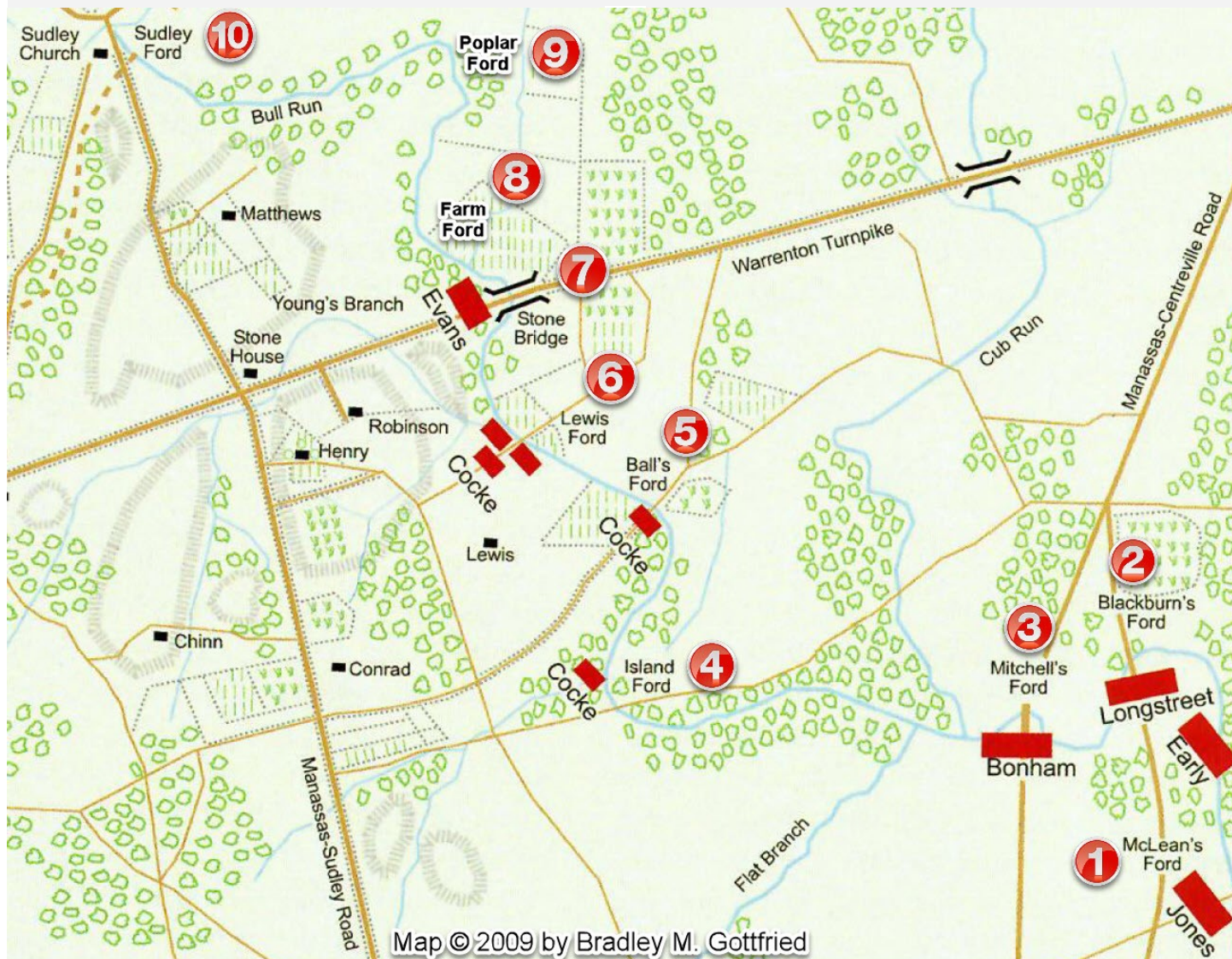


## The Topography of Bull Run

Bull Run is a 32.8-mile-long south-flowing meandering stream in northern Virginia west of Washington, D.C. It originates from a spring in the Bull Run Mountains in Loudoun County, Virginia. It is a tributary flowing into the Occoquan River which, itself, is a tributary flowing into the Potomac River. Although a stream, Bull Run is deep and fast flowing. During the Civil War, the only way for an army to get a mass of troops or horse-drawn artillery pieces safely across it was by ford or bridge. The battlefield during the First Battle of Bull Run covered a six mile front along Bull Run. Interspersed along the stream were nine fords plus a stone bridge. →

From south to north, these crossings included:

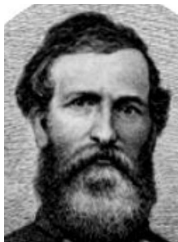
- (1) McLean's Ford (the same McLean who moved to Appomattox Court House after the battle in order to get away from the War)
- (2) Blackburn's Ford
- (3) Mitchell's Ford
- (4) Island Ford
- (5) Ball's Ford
- (6) Lewis Ford
- (7) Stone Bridge (on the Warrenton Turnpike)
- (8) Farm Ford (first discovered by the Union during the battle)
- (9) Poplar Ford, and
- (10) Sudley Ford.



### The Battle of Bull Run (Continued from page 9)

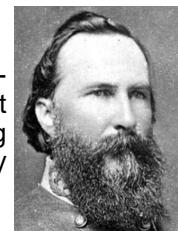
were involved as follows:

- (1) McLean's Ford was guarded from the west by D.R. Jones's 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade. It was never seriously attacked.



D.R. Jones

- (2) Blackburn's Ford received the first attack by McDowell. This occurred at mid-day on July 18<sup>th</sup>, but the probing attack was repulsed from the south by James Longstreet's 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade.

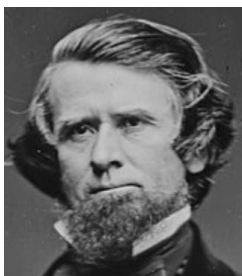


James Longstreet



## The Bull Run Campaign (Continued)

- (3) Mitchell's Ford was guarded from the south by Milledge L. Bonham's First Brigade. It was never seriously attacked.



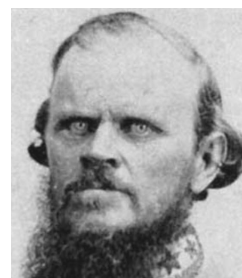
*Milledge L. Bonham*

- (4) Island Ford,  
(5) Ball Ford, and  
(6) Lewis Ford were all guarded from the west by Philip St. George Cocke's Fifth Brigade. They were never seriously attacked.

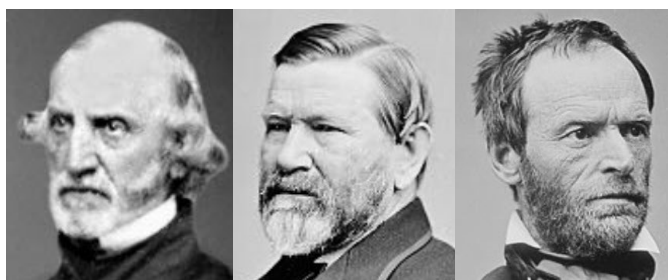


*Philip St. George Cocke*

- (7) The Stone Bridge was guarded from the west by Nathan G. "Shanks" Evans's Seventh Brigade. Robert C. Schenck's 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade and William T. Sherman's 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade, both from Daniel Tyler's First Division, demonstrated against Evans. Each side's artillery lobbed shells and each side's skirmishers skirmished. They remained locked in place.



*Nathan G. Evans*



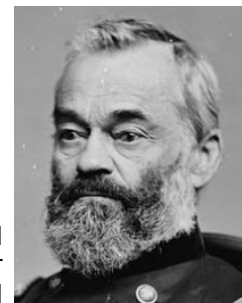
*Daniel Tyler*

*Robert C. Schenck*

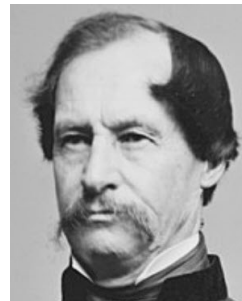
*William T. Sherman*

- (8) Farm Ford doesn't appear to have been on any Union map. In any event, the Confederates failed to guard it. We shall skip over its involvement for now, but will return to it shortly.
- (9) Poplar Ford was left unguarded by the Confederates. Perhaps they thought it would be too difficult to find. McDowell's end-around plan was to turn the Confederates left in a surprise move by crossing Bull Run on the north end of the battlefield at Sudley Ford and the adjacent Poplar Ford.

- (9) Samuel P. Heintzelman's Third Division was to stop at Poplar Ford and wait for David Hunter's Second Division to continue on and cross the extreme north end of the battlefield at Sudley Ford. In the actual event, Heintzelman was unable to locate the road that led to Poplar Ford.

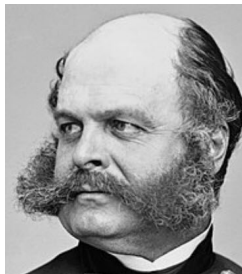


*Samuel P. Heintzelman*



*David Hunter*

- (10) Sudley Ford was finally reached by Hunter's Second Division about 9:30 a.m. Finding it unguarded, the Union troops splashed across, Ambrose Burnside's Brigade leading the way. Hoping that they had the element of complete surprise, they began marching down the Manassas-Sudley Road.

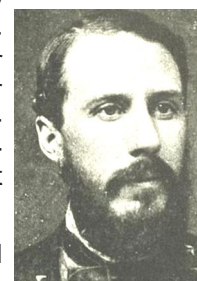


*Ambrose Burnside*

Unknown to Hunter, however, was that his brigade had been spotted on its trek north to Sudley Ford. The sun glinting off their bayonets gave them away to none other than Confederate signalman E. Porter Alexander, of later renown at Gettysburg as the officer in charge of the massive Confederate artillery bombardment preceding Pickett's Charge.

Alexander had immediately signaled Evans at the Stone Bridge that the Union was about to flank them to the north. Leaving four companies of his own men plus Cocke at Lewis Ford to also cover the Stone Bridge, Evans double-timed his Seventh Brigade north up the Manassas-Sudley Road to face 15,000 oncoming Union troops. Reaching Matthews Hill, Evans positioned his troops out of sight on the southern reverse slope of the hill. Thus, he was able to turn the tables and catch Burnside's troops by surprise.

Burnside's pause was short-lived, however, and the weight of the Union force soon drove the Confederates from Matthews Hill. Rather than pressing on, however, McDowell inexplicably brought his force to a standstill for ninety minutes. This was just enough time for the Confederate infantry to take up a strong defensive position



*E. Porter Alexander*

## The Bull Run Campaign (Continued)

with the support of thirteen cannon behind the Henry House on Henry Hill.

Let us now return to Poplar Ford. Two Union Brigades of Tyler's First Division were part of McDowell's end-around plan. At around 11:15 a.m., and leaving Schenck's Second Brigade to guard the Stone Bridge, Sherman's Brigade, followed by Erasmus D. Keyes' Brigade, marched north along the east side of Bull Run as they headed for Sudley Ford.



**Erasmus D. Keyes**

Suddenly, Sherman noticed a pair of Confederate horsemen splash across the stream. This was the previously unknown Farm Ford mentioned earlier. Sherman directed his men across, closely followed by Keyes and his men. Instead of another hour of marching to Sudley Ford, this put Tyler's two brigades on Burnside's left flank immediately!

This completes the roles played by the fords and stone bridge along the six mile stretch of Bull Run in shaping the course of the battle. From this point, the action stayed on the north end of the battlefield as the opposing sides swept back and forth between the Robinson House and the Henry House, both on Henry Hill. The fighting was predominantly over possession of two sets of cannon caught in no-man's land between the two houses: thirteen Confederate cannon, lined up facing north and, within close range, eleven Union cannon, likewise deployed, facing south. (See map on page 13.)

Coming to the aid of Evans's Brigade were Bee's and Bartow's Brigades. When things began to look bleak, Jackson's Brigade, up to this point held in reserve, was brought up, stepped into place, and stabilized the Confederate line. At around 3:00 p.m., General Bee noticed the 4th Alabama milling about and yelled to them these famous words: **"There stands Jackson like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians!"** The Alabamians

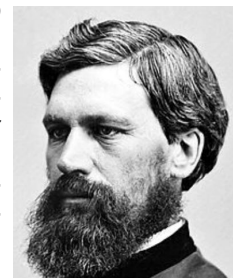


**The Fourth Alabama by Don Troiani for the state of Alabama, 1861. Brig. Gen. Bernard Bee leads the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama against Matthew's Hill**

moved to the left of the line. Thus, was the *nom-de-guerre* "Stonewall" born. But was this nickname meant to be a compliment for Jackson's steadfastness or a put down for his inertia? We will never know, because Bee was mortally wounded shortly thereafter.

As the back-and-forth fight for the guns went on, the fighting strength of the engaged units from both sides dwindled. With interior lines, however, the Confederates had the advantage of being able to replenish their line by bringing up fresh troops who had previously been guarding the fords. This succeeded because the center-of-gravity of the Union attack was now focused on Henry Hill, causing the Union elements to have been pulled away from the fords, allowing the Confederate troops to strip off most of their ford defenses.

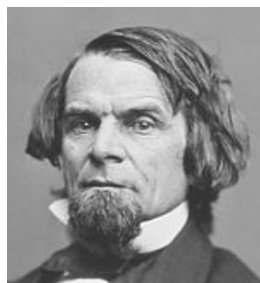
The final spasm came at 4:15 p.m. and was a misinterpreted order given by Union Brigadier General Howard to a portion of one of his regiments to refuse one flank. This order was construed to affect the entire regiment and require a general withdrawal. Like cascading dominos, other regiments began an ordered retreat. This opened a hole which the Confederates took advantage of by moving forward. This caused a panic in the Union line which snowballed. As green units with little discipline, the affected officers were unable to calm their men and the disruption escalated into an out-and-out rout.



**Oliver O. Howard**

It is here where this story began: the routed soldiers causing panic among the assembled picnic parties. This story has carried forward over the years. But historian John Hennessy contends that, although there were civilian spectators to be sure, the vast majority of them got no closer to the battlefield than Centreville, four miles away from Bull Run.

Even so, the Union soldiers fleeing through Centreville did, indeed, induce a civilian panic there. As to civilians



**Rep. Alfred Ely**

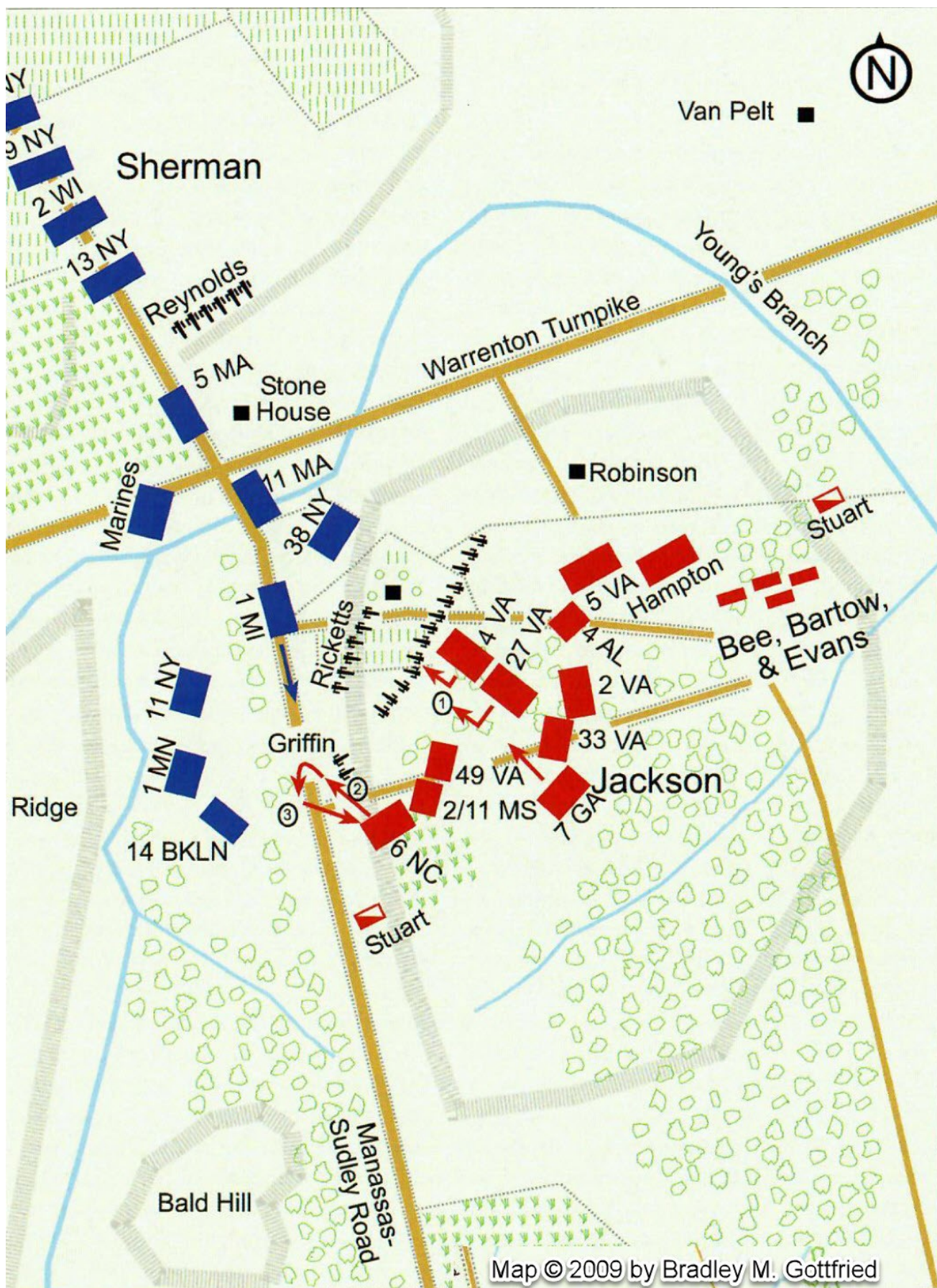
closer to the battlefield, according to Hennessy, there were, in fact, a number of politicians gathered near the Stone Bridge over Bull Run. When the Union soldiers fled, all of the politicians were able to get away safely, with the exception of New York Congressman Alfred Ely. He fell into Southern hands and spent the next six months in a Richmond prison.

### What Both Sides Did Wrong

- Units were committed piecemeal
- Attacks were frontal
- Infantry failed to protect exposed artillery
- Tactical intelligence was minimal
- Neither commander was able to employ his whole force effectively. McDowell, with 35,000 men, could commit only about 18,000, and the combined Confederate forces, with about 32,000 men, also committed 18,000.



The Bull Run Campaign (Continued)



A Deadly Game of Capture the Opponent's Cannon While Guarding the Safety of Your Own



## Why did the Confederates win the First Battle of Bull Run?

- McDowell, although a West Point graduate, had limited large scale field command experience.

- The Confederates had a planted spy in Washington, Rose O'Neal Greenhow, a prominent socialite with lots of contacts. On July 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, Greenhow passed secret messages to Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard containing critical information regarding military movements for what would be the First Battle of Bull Run, including the plans of Union Brig. Gen. McDowell.

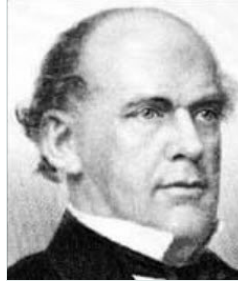


Rose O'Neal Greenhow

- Although, as Lincoln said, both sides were green together, the Confederates had no formation more complex than the brigade, while the Union had to deal with the added complexity at the division level.
- McDowell's success against the Confederate center depended upon a rapid thirty-mile march, if 35,000 Federals were to keep 22,000 Confederates from being reinforced. However, the Union's forces were slow in positioning themselves, allowing Confederate reinforcements time to arrive by rail.
- Related to this, Gen. Robert Patterson failed to hold Johnston's army in the Shenandoah Valley.
- A major factor in Patterson's failing, which also affected McDowell's army was that Union units continued to sporadically muster out and leave because their 90-day enlistments were expiring during the Campaign.
- McDowell wasted two days waiting for supplies around Centreville. Had he attacked immediately, he would have avoided having to fight Johnston's army.
- When McDowell did finally attack, he only committed half of his troops, and these were fed in piecemeal, bit by bit. This allowed the Confederates to stay on top of the situation.
- McDowell failed to put his flanking brigades, Hunter's and Heintzelman's, at the front of his line of march. This would have minimized the time taken to travel north to Sudley Ford.
- Confederate reinforcements under General Joseph E. Johnston arrived from the Shenandoah Valley by railroad, and the course of the battle quickly changed.
- Additional Confederate reinforcements under Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton arrived from Richmond via rail.
- A brigade of Virginians under the relatively unknown brig. gen. from the Virginia Military Institute, Thomas J. Jackson, stood its ground, which resulted in Jackson receiving his famous nickname, "Stonewall".
- The Confederates launched a strong counterattack, and as the Union troops began withdrawing under fire, many panicked and the retreat turned into a rout as McDowell's men frantically ran without order in the direction of Washington, D.C.

## McDowell Versus McClellan

In a politically-motivated action, Irwin McDowell had been promoted three grades to brigadier general and given the command of the Army of Northeastern Virginia. The promotion was partly because of the influence of his mentor, Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase. It also didn't hurt that McDowell was a close friend of General Winfield Scott, commanding General of the U.S. Army when the Civil War began.



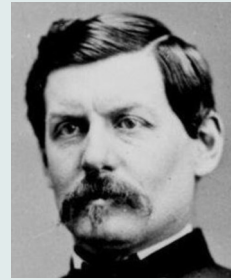
Salmon P. Chase



General Winfield Scott

An example of the Peter Principle, McDowell had risen to his level of incompetence. As one would expect, McDowell was removed from command of the Army of Northeastern Virginia. But that is where it stopped. He would retain his rank, would not be ostracized, and would be allowed to continue serving with the army.

Major General George B. McClellan was appointed to take McDowell's place. The first thing he did was to re-name his army **The Army of the Potomac**. He would be masterful in taking a defeated and demoralized army and whipped it into shape. He made discipline a priority and drilled his men incessantly on the parade ground until their response to commands at all unit levels was automatic. His men loved him and he, them.



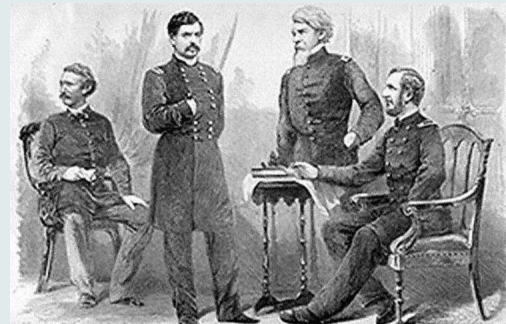
George B. McClellan

Having thus created this well-oiled machine, McClellan

was loath to get it dirty or bloody. Time-and-again he dragged his feet on actually bringing battle to the Confederates. Coupled with this, his imagination, and that of his intelligence officer, Allan Pinkerton, constantly inflated the strength of opposing forces 2-to-4 times their actual size. But all this is grist for another day.



Allan Pinkerton



McClellan and His Staff—Harper's Weekly, Aug. 24<sup>th</sup>, 1861



# News of the RCWRT



## Upcoming 2021 RCWRT Meetings

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, RCWRT meetings will be held remotely via Zoom software until August 2021.

Date	Speaker	Topic
Jul. 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2021	Jeff Hunt, M.A.	Meade and Lee After Gettysburg: The Forgotten Final Stage of the Gettysburg Campaign from Falling Waters to Culpeper Court House, July 14–31, 1863
Aug. 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2021	Charlie Knight, M.A.	Ceremony Presenting the Conserved NC State Flag Belonging to the 30th NC Infantry Regiment; Robert E. Lee: From Arlington to Appomattox (meet in person)
Sept. 13, 2021	TBD	TBD (meet in person)
Oct.-Nov., 2021	TBD	TBD (meet in person)
Dec, 2021	Holiday Break	No Meeting

## Chromolithography



*First Battle of Bull Run* by Kurz & Allison, 1889

Chromolithography is a unique method for making multi-color prints. This type of color printing stemmed from the process of lithography. Lithographers sought to find a way to print on flat surfaces with the use of chemicals instead of raised relief or recessed intaglio techniques. Chromolithography became the most successful of several methods of color printing developed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Other methods were developed, and mostly relied on using several woodblocks with the colors. Hand-coloring also remained important; until 1875. →



## The Knapsack

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## 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: 124 / 156

### We Welcome Four New Members During June:

John Rhodes, Newport, NC  
Wallace Rueckel, Southport, NC  
Tom & Barbara Buffkin, Pawleys Island, SC

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 each month. Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, we have been meeting via Zoom, starting at 7:00 p.m. Beginning in our Aug. 2021 meeting, we will once again be meeting in person at the History Museum, starting at 6:30 p.m. to allow 30 min. for mingling.

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 Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> each year.

The initial chromolithographic technique involved the use of multiple lithographic stones, one for each color, and was still extremely expensive when done for the best quality results. Depending on the number of colors present, a chromolithograph could take even very skilled workers months to produce. However much cheaper prints could be produced by simplifying both the number of colors used, and the refinement of the detail in the image.

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