

The Knapsack

Raleigh Civil War Round Table
The same rain falls on both friend and foe.

August 8th, 2022
Our 258th Issue



Volume 22
Number 8

<http://www.raleighcwrt.org>

August 8th, 2022 Meeting honored our 2022 Gatton Award recipients, Mary Lynn Bryan, Mac Healy, and David Winslow for their work on the NC Civil War & Reconstruction History Center project



Wells Fargo Capitol Center

Our special August meeting was held in person at 7:00 p.m. on Monday, August 8th, 2022 at City Club Raleigh, located on the 28th floor of the Wells Fargo Capitol Center, a block south of the NC State Capitol building. We met to honor our 2022 Gatton Award recipients, Mary Lynn Bryan, Mac Healy, and David Winslow for their vision, organizational skills, and development work as Board members on the NC Civil War & Reconstruction History Center project.

who have made significant contributions to the understanding of and appreciation for the American Civil War. We were saddened to learn that Mary passed away at the age of 104 this past May 10th, 2022.

After the award ceremony, our awardees shared the story of the Civil War & Reconstruction History Center in Fayetteville and its mission to educate the public on the most transformative period in North Carolina's History. They covered events leading up to the recent groundbreaking for Phase 3 and plans for the future.

This event was live-streamed on Zoom and a video of it will be made available on <http://www.raleighcwrt.org>, our Raleigh Civil War Round Table website.

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**Mary Lynn Bryan,
Vice Chairperson**



**Mac Healy,
Chairperson**



**David Winslow,
President**

North Carolina Civil War & Reconstruction History Center

Videos from the June 2nd, 2022 Phase 3 Groundbreaking

On June 2nd, 2022, the North Carolina Civil War & Reconstruction History Center held a groundbreaking ceremony on the site of the old Arsenal in Fayetteville, NC for Phase 3 of the History Center construction project. Shown below are links to the presentations of the five participants conducting the ceremony.



**Dr. James
Leutze, Ph.D.**

- Opening remarks by Mac Healy, Chair, Board of Directors of the North Carolina Civil War & Reconstruction History Center (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvgh_3j8u3u).

- Remarks by Dr. James Leutze, Ph.D., Co-Chair, Board of Advisors (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8z5QQ9MU8bs>).



T. Harry Gatton Mary Gatton

The T. Harry Gatton Award, presented annually since 2008 by the Raleigh Civil War Round Table, was made possible through a generous endowment by Mary Gatton in the memory of her late husband as a way to recognize individuals



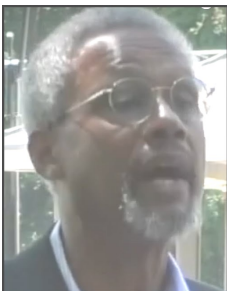
**John Szoka,
NC State
Representative**

• Mac Healy, reading a message from NC State Representative John Szoka, who was unable to attend due to Covid-19. **The message concisely and clearly describes the purpose of the History Center, what it is meant to be, and what it is not meant to be** (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U9cKHAX0tKk>)

• Remarks by Dr. James A. Anderson, Ph.D., Co-Chair, Board of Advisors, as he introduces the guest speaker, Dr. Spencer Crew, Ph.D. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyyvH4bkQIM>)



**Dr. James A.
Anderson, Ph.D.**



**Dr. Spencer Crew,
Ph.D.**

• Main address by Dr. Spencer Crew, Ph.D., Emeritus Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ls1labf9Mr0>)

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Limited Series of Commemorative Postal Envelopes to Benefit NC CW&R History Center



**Dr. Matt Farina,
M.D.**

Dr. Matt Farina has been fascinated with the Civil War since childhood, and after a career as a pediatric cardiologist medical clinical professor of pediatrics at Albany, N.Y.'s medical college, he is now retired in Albany, spending his winters in Southern Pines, NC.

In Southern Pines, he is newsletter editor of the Rufus Barringer Civil War Round Table. In Albany, he is a member of a similar organization, serving as treasurer, president and editing their newsletter for many years.

During his lifetime, Farina has written roughly 40 articles and abstracts in cardiology, won teaching awards at the Medical College in Albany, and served as a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1971-73 at Letterman Army Medical Center in San Francisco.

Dr. Farina is also interested in stamp collecting, especially postal envelopes stamped with dates commemorating events. In this case, he has created a limited series of commemorative postal envelopes for the NC Civil War & Reconstruction History Center at the site of

the old arsenal in Fayetteville, NC .

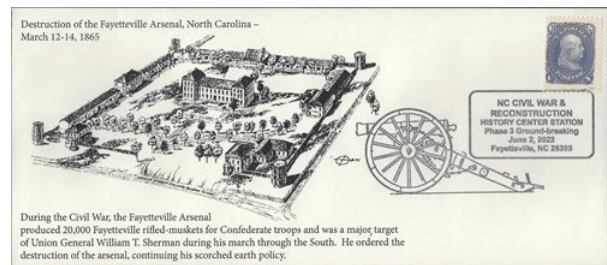
There are four envelope designs and three different pictorial postmarks, each designed by Matt and approved by the USPS. The postage stamps used on the envelopes are reproductions of 19th-Century postal stamps issued by the Postal Service. The 2016 stamps are now available through collectors.

Each of the three postmarks were available at the local Fayetteville Post Office for a 30-day period after each event, after which the postmarks were destroyed. The limited numbers of hand-cancelled envelopes with unique stamps makes them collectibles.

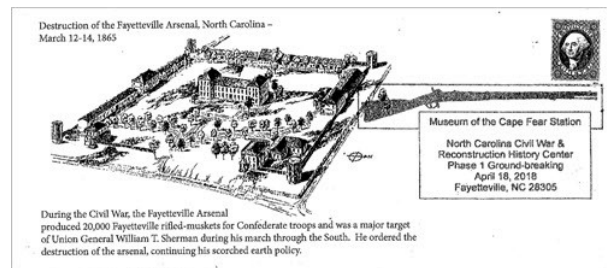
The postmark for phase-1 ground-breaking was a Fayetteville musket; phase-2 ground-breaking was the arsenal tower; phase-3 was a Napoleon cannon for the dedication of the three historical houses and ground-breaking for the final phase.

Single envelope for phase-2 or phase-3 in a protective sleeve is \$5 plus postage. Pairs of envelopes for phase-2 or phase-3 in a 3-ring binder sleeve is \$10 plus postage. A set of four envelopes with all three postmarks in a 3-ring binder sleeve is \$20 plus postage. Only a few phase-1 postmarks are available.

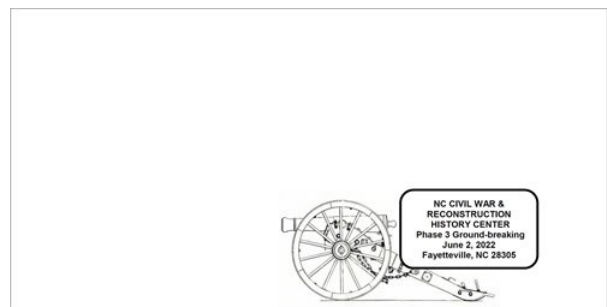
All proceeds from the sale of envelopes goes to the NC Civil War & Reconstruction History Center. E-mail requests to mafarina@aol.com.



Aerial View of the Arsenal Grounds - Franklin Stamp - Phase 1 - Groundbreaking - April 18, 2018



Aerial View of the Arsenal Grounds - Washington Stamp - Phase 1 - Groundbreaking - April 18, 2018



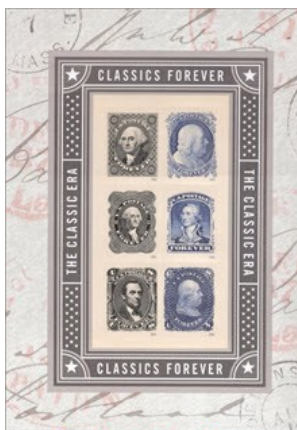
Cannon - Phase 3 Ground-breaking - June 2, 2022



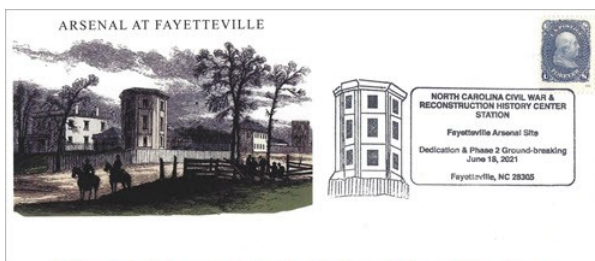
Grazing Cattle - Dedication & Phase 2 Ground-Breaking - June 18, 2021



North Carolina State Outline



The Classic Era Stamp



View of the Arsenal - Dedication & Phase 2 Ground-Breaking - June 18, 2021 - Tower

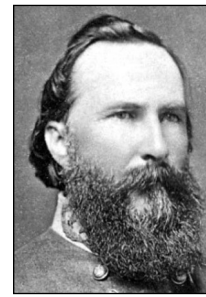
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Lieutenant General James Longstreet: Seniority Rank 1

Part 2A of a 20-Part Series by Bob Graesser, Editor

As described in the Part 1 introduction, of 19 Confederate Lieutenant Generals (Table 1, p. 4.), sixteen were graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY. The other three were either political appointees or had accumulated enough wealth to recruit, outfit, and maintain their own military unit. +

This Part 2A examines the career of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. Robert E. Lee's "Old War Horse".



James Longstreet
Lt. Gen.

Article Sources

- [Battle of Antietam: Staff Ride Guide](#) by Ted Ballard. Center of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C. (2008).
- [Confederate Struggle for Command: General James Longstreet and the First Corps](#) by Alexander Mendoza. Texas A&M University Press College Station (Sept. 1st, 2008), 1st ed. (Illus. ed.), ISBN-10: 1-60344-052-6; ISBN-13: 978-1-60344-052-3
- [ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM: Civil War Artillery](#) by Michael A. Martorelli. Virginia Center for Civil War Studies at Virginia Tech (2010-2022).
- [First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia](#). Military Wiki.
- [From Manassas to Appomattox: Memoirs of the Civil War in America](#) (1896) by James Longstreet, Lieutenant-General Confederate Army. Andesite Press (Aug. 8th, 2015), Illus. ed., ISBN-10: 1298490715; ISBN-13: 978-1298490711. Also available for free online reading at <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2001.05.0027%3Achapter%3D14>).
- [General James Longstreet: The Confederacy's Most Controversial Soldier: A Biography](#) by Jeffrey D. Wert. Simon & Schuster (Nov. 1st, 1993), 1st ed., 1st printing, ISBN-10: 0671709216; ISBN-13: 978-0671709211.
- [James Longstreet: From the Peninsula to Maryland: Longstreet's role in the summer of 1862](#). National Park Service.
- [Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion](#). This link takes one to the Archives Library Information Center of the U.S. National Archives. Located here is an index describing the contents of each series of the Official Records. It provides the series/volume, serial number, and serial set volume. Armed with this information, one can find digitized photocopies of each page of each volume available online at [Catalog Record: The War of the Rebellion : a compilation of... | Hathitrust Digital Library](#).
- [Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer](#) by G. Moxley Sorrel. Aurelius Publishing (July 4th, 2016), ASIN: B01101WOGM.

In the following pages, we will first track the progress of James Longstreet's antebellum military professional career. His duty assignments, his experiences therein, and the influence he and his fellow officers had on each other all played a role in setting the stage for the culmination of Longstreet's career as a Civil War general.

Throughout, we will see how his rise in command responsibility was based on a combination of seniority and meritocracy mixed with being in the right place at the right time, knowing the right people, and having the luck, up to a point, of avoiding disease, bullets, bayonets and artillery shrapnel.

West Point

James Longstreet attended the West Point Military Academy and graduated in the Class of 1842, ranking 54th of 56 cadets. Based on this alone, one would not have envisioned the heights to which he would rise. He was, however, popular with his classmates and befriended a number of men who would become prominent during the Civil War, including George H. Thomas, William Rosecrans (his West Point roommate), John Pope, Daniel Harvey Hill, Lafayette McLaws, George Pickett, and Ulysses S. Grant. Upon graduation, Longstreet was commissioned a brevet 2nd lieutenant.

For those unfamiliar with the term "brevet", this is a temporary military commission conferred especially for outstanding service, by which an officer is promoted to a higher rank without the corresponding increase in pay. It is commonly issued as a battlefield promotion to fill a critically needed position in the command hierarchy, wherein the previous incumbent has become incapacitated or killed. When peace is restored, this temporary rank usually reverts (is downgraded) to the previous permanent rank. For example, George Armstrong

Custer attained the rank of brevet Maj. Gen. of Volunteers during the Civil War. When the war ended, Custer's rank reverted to that of Lt. Col. in the Regular Army.

Antebellum Years

1842-1844

Longstreet was stationed for 2 years with the 4th U.S. Inf. Reg. at Jefferson Barracks, MO under Lt. Col. John Garland. **(Note: although anachronistic, modern postal abbreviations will be used throughout for state names.)**

1843

Here he was joined by his friend, Lt. Ulysses S. Grant.

1844

Longstreet met and courted Louisa (aka Louise), the daughter of his commander, John Garland, and would later marry her. At the same time, Grant met and courted Longstreet's 4th cousin, Julia Dent, and would marry her on Aug. 22nd, 1844 in St. Louis, with Longstreet in attendance. Longstreet was then transferred with the 4th U.S. Inf. Reg. to Camp Salubrity near Natchitoches, LA, as part of the Army of Observation under Brig. Gen. Zachary Taylor, as Taylor observed Mexico's increasing belligerence along the disputed Mexico-Texas border.

1845

Longstreet was promoted to 2nd Lt. on Mar. 8th. Transferred to the 8th Inf. Reg., he was stationed at Fort Marion in St. Augustine, FL. He served during August on court-

Table 1: Confederate Lt. Generals Ordered by Seniority

Name	Lt. Gen. Seniority	Date of Rank	Date Confirmed	Birth	Death	Class of	Class Rank	Class Size
James Longstreet	1st	1862-10-09	1862-10-11	1821-01-08	1904-01-02	1842	54th	55
E. Kirby Smith	2nd	1862-10-09	1862-10-11	1824-05-16	1893-03-28	1845	25th	41
Leonidas Polk	3rd	1862-10-10	1862-10-11	1806-04-10	1864-06-14	1827	8th	37
Theophilus H. Holmes	4th	1862-10-10	1862-10-11	1804-11-13	1880-06-21	1829	44th	46
William J. Hardee	5th	1862-10-10	1862-10-11	1815-10-12	1873-11-06	1838	26th	45
Stonewall Jackson	6th	1862-10-10	1862-10-11	1824-01-21	1863-05-10	1846	17th	59
John C. Pemberton	7th	1862-10-09	1862-10-13	1814-08-10	1881-07-13	1837	27th	50
Richard S. Ewell	8th	1863-05-23	1864-02-02	1817-02-08	1872-01-25	1840	13th	42
Ambrose Powell Hill	9th	1863-05-24	1864-01-15	1825-11-09	1865-04-02	1847	15th	48
Daniel Harvey Hill	10th	1863-07-11	Withdrawn	1821-07-12	1889-09-24	1842	28th	56
John Bell Hood	11th	1863-09-20	1864-02-04	1831-06-01	1879-08-30	1853	44th	52
Richard Taylor	12th	1864-04-08	1864-05-16	1826-01-27	1879-04-12	NA, 1848	NA	38
Jubal Early	13th	1864-05-31	1864-05-31	1816-11-03	1894-03-02	1837	18th	50
Richard H. Anderson	14th	1864-05-31	1864-05-31	1821-10-07	1879-06-26	1842	40th	56
Alexander P. Stewart	15th	1864-06-23	1864-06-23	1821-10-02	1908-08-30	1842	12th	56
Stephen D. Lee	16th	1864-06-23	1865-03-16	1833-09-22	1908-05-28	1854	17th	46
Simon B. Buckner	17th	1864-09-20	1865-01-17	1823-04-01	1914-01-08	1844	11th	25
Wade Hampton III	18th	1865-02-14	1865-02-14	1818-03-28	1902-04-11	NA, 1840	NA	42
Nathan B. Forrest	19th	1865-02-28	1865-03-02	1821-07-13	1877-10-29	NA, 1843	NA	39

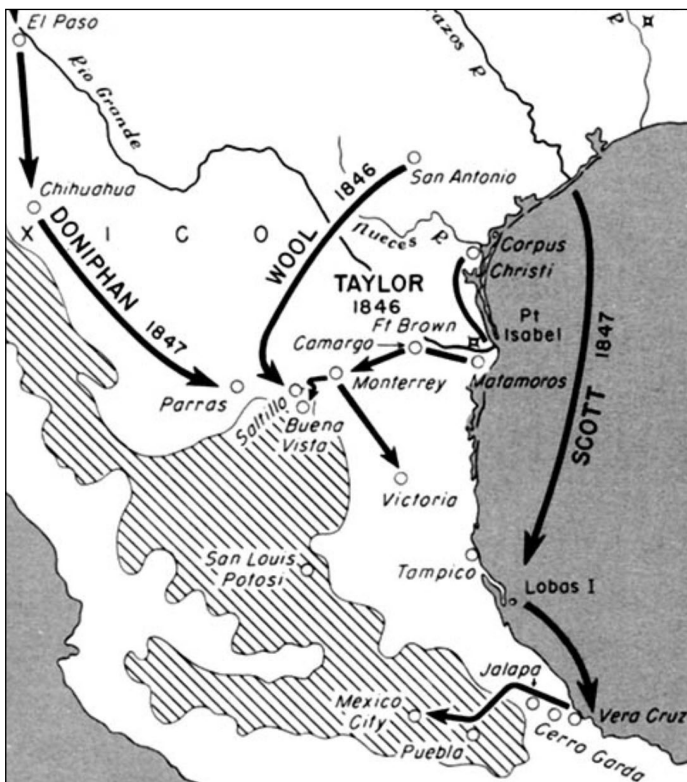
Note: In the "Class of" column, "NA" means "did not attend West Point". The associated year indicates what Class the individual would have been in based on starting at age 18. Lt. Generals are listed in order by seniority. Thus, James Longstreet ranked #1 in seniority among the Lt. Generals but ranked the lowest in his West Point class, 54th, as compared to the other Lt. Generals.

martial duty in Pensacola, after which his regiment was transferred to Corpus Christi, TX. Here he was reunited with Grant and other officers of the 3rd and 4th Inf. Regiments.

Mexican-American War

In 1844, James K. Polk successfully ran for the office of U.S. President on a platform of expanding U.S. territory in Oregon and Texas. This led to the 1845 annexation of the independent country of Texas. The tension caused by a dispute over which river should define the Mexican-Texas border erupted into full-scale conflict in 1846-1847.

It was here that what would be many of the high-ranking officers of both the Union and the Confederacy would first "see the elephant", that is, experience combat. Here they would put into practice the lessons they learned at West Point. Here they would learn the strategy & tactics that would not have evolved that much 14 years later in the Civil War.



Map showing the U.S.'s two-pronged invasion of Mexico: first, Brig. Gen. Zachary Taylor's 1846 conquest of the north, and second, General-in-Chief Winfield Scott's 1847 southern invasion to capture Mexico City, the capital.

In 1846, Longstreet would serve with distinction as a 2nd Lt. under Capt. William R. Montgomery with the 8th U.S. Infantry Regiment, 1st Brigade. This made up the "Left Wing" of General Taylor's army. In total, Longstreet would participate in six battles in the Mexico-American War, all of which were won by the U.S. Army.

1846

Longstreet participated in two Texas battles at the outset of the war: first, the Battle of Palo Alto (May 8th), located five miles from what today is Brownsville, TX

and, second, the Battle of Resaca de la Palma (May 9th), three miles from the Rio Grande River and also inside what today is the city limits of Brownsville, TX.

Longstreet recounted both of these battles in his memoirs but wrote nothing about his personal role in them. At Palo Alto, the 8th U.S. Infantry Regiment was on the American left flank and helped drive the Mexican right flank from the field. At Resaca de la Palma, his regiment again fought on the American left flank and helped capture the Mexican right flank artillery battery.

On June 10th, Longstreet was given command of Company A of the Eighth Infantry Regiment of William J. Worth's 2nd Division.

In the Battle of Monterrey (Sept. 21st-24th), about 200 Mexican lancers drove back a group of American troops. Longstreet, commanding companies A and B, led a counterattack, killing or wounding almost half of the lancers.

1847

On Feb. 23rd, Longstreet was promoted to the rank of 1st Lt. Subsequently, General-in-Chief Winfield Scott ordered Worth's 2nd Division out of Taylor's army and under his direct command to participate in an assault on the Mexican capital of Mexico City. The 2nd Division was first sent to Lobos Island. From there, it sailed 180 miles south to the coastal city of Veracruz. Worth led Scott's army in its amphibious approach on the city, arriving there on Mar. 9th. Scott besieged the city and subjected it to regular bombardments. It surrendered on March 29th.

On August 27th, Longstreet served with the 8th Inf. Reg. in the 2nd Div. in the Battle of Churubusco, a pivotal battle as the U.S. Army moved closer to capturing Mexico City. The 8th Inf. Reg. was the only force in Worth's division to reach the Mexican earthworks. Longstreet carried the regimental banner under heavy Mexican fire. The troops found themselves stuck in a ditch and could only scale the Mexican defenses by standing on each other. In the fierce hand-to-hand combat that ensued, the Americans prevailed. As a result, Longstreet received a battlefield brevet promotion to captain for his actions at Churubusco. His superiors praised his "gallant and meritorious conduct" on the field. At this point, the Americans were only five miles from Mexico City.



The Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8th, 1847, part of the Battle for Mexico City, gained Longstreet a promotion to major.

The Battle of Molino del Rey on Sept. 8th, as part of the Battle for Mexico City, was one of the bloodiest engage-

ments of the Mexican-American War. It was fought on the fringes of Mexico City. The Americans made little progress in this battle, but the Mexican forces were unable to hold them back long enough to prevent the capture of Mexico City one week later. **As a result of his actions in this battle, Longstreet received Gen. Worth's commendation and a battlefield brevet promotion to major.**

Chapultepec, a strategic castle which served as Mexico's Military Academy, was equivalent to the U.S.'s West Point and sat at the top of a 200-foot hill just outside Mexico City. In the Sept. 12th Battle of Chapultepec, Longstreet was wounded in the thigh while charging up the hill with his regimental colors. As he fell, he handed the flag to his friend, Lt. George Pickett, who was able to reach the summit. The capture of the Chapultepec fortress led to the fall of Mexico City, ending the war. Longstreet recovered in the home of the Escandón family, which treated wounded American soldiers. His wound was slow to heal and he did not leave the home until December. After a brief visit with his family, Longstreet went to Missouri to see his fiancée, Louisa.

As is the case with most armies, the interlude between the Mexican-American War of 1846-47 and the start of the American Civil War in 1861 meant that promotions were few and far between.

1848-49

After his recovery from the Chapultepec wound, Longstreet and Louisa Garland were married on Mar. 8th, 1848. The marriage was to produce 10 children. Longstreet's next assignment placed him on recruiting duty in Poughkeepsie, NY, where he served for several months. After travelling to St. Louis for the Grant wedding, Longstreet and his wife moved to Carlisle Barracks, PA.

1850

On Jan. 1st, 1850, Longstreet was appointed Chief Commissary for the Department of Texas, responsible for the acquisition and distribution of food to the soldiers and animals of the department. The job was complex and consisted mainly of paperwork, although it provided experience in administrative military work.

In June, Longstreet, hoping to find promotion and an income above his \$40-per month salary to support his growing family, requested a transfer to the cavalry. His request was denied.

1851-1853

Longstreet resigned as commissary in March and returned to the 8th Inf. Reg. He served on frontier duty in Texas at Fort Martin Scott near Fredericksburg. The primary purpose of the military in Texas was to protect frontier communities against Indians, and Longstreet frequently participated in scouting missions against the Comanche. His family remained in San Antonio, and he saw them regularly.

1854

Longstreet was transferred to Fort Bliss, home of the 8th Inf. Reg., in El Paso, TX, adjacent to the Rio Grande

River. Louisa and the children moved in with him.

1855-58

Longstreet was involved in scouting missions and fighting the Mescalero Apache tribe. He assumed command of the garrison at Fort Bliss on two occasions between the spring of 1856 and the spring of 1858.

1858

On Mar. 29th, Longstreet wrote to the adjutant general's office in Washington, D.C. requesting that he be assigned to recruiting duty in the East, which would allow him to better educate his children. He was granted a six-month leave, but the request for assignment in the East was denied, and he was instead directed to serve as major and paymaster for the 8th Inf. Reg. in Leavenworth, KS. He left his son Garland in a school at Yonkers, NY, before journeying to Kansas. On the way, Longstreet came across his old friend Grant in St. Louis, MO. Longstreet's time in Leavenworth lasted about a year until he was transferred to the department commanded by his father-in-law, Colonel Garland, in Albuquerque, NM. There he served as paymaster, where he was joined by Louisa and their children.

Knowledge of Longstreet's life prior to the Civil War is extremely limited. His experience resembles that of many Civil War generals insofar as he went to West Point, served with distinction in the War with Mexico, and continued his career in the peacetime army of the 1850s. But beyond that, there are few details. He left no diary, and his lengthy memoirs focus almost entirely on recounting and defending his Civil War military record. They reveal little of his personal side while providing only a very cursory view of his pre-war activities. Not only that, but an 1889 fire destroyed his personal papers, leaving less than six existing antebellum private letters written by Longstreet.

The Civil War

1861

At the beginning of the Civil War, Longstreet was paymaster for the U.S. Army and stationed in Albuquerque, NM, having not yet resigned his commission. Following news of the firing on Fort Sumter, he joined his fellow Southerners in leaving the post. In his memoirs, Longstreet called it a "sad day", and wrote that a number of Northern officers attempted to persuade him not to go.

Longstreet was ambivalent about secession from the Union, but he had been raised with the concept of states' rights and felt he could not go against his homeland. Although he was born in South Carolina and brought up in Georgia, he offered his services to the state of Alabama, which had appointed him to West Point and where his mother still lived. He was the senior West Point graduate from that state, which meant that he could potentially be placed in command of that state's soldiers. Thus, he submitted his resignation letter to the U.S. Army on May 9th, 1861, intending to join the Confederacy. He had already accepted a commission as a Lt. Col. in the Confederate States Army on May 1st before submitting his resignation from the U.S. Army, which was accepted on June 1st. In just 47 days after that, he would be fighting against the U.S. Army, one which he had served under for 19 years.

Longstreet arrived in Richmond, VA with his new commission and met with Confederate President Jefferson Davis at the executive mansion on June 22nd, 1861, where he was informed that he had been appointed a brigadier general with the date of rank back-dated to June 17th, a commission he accepted on June 25th.

He was then ordered to report to Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard at Manassas, VA, where he was given →

1. Battle of Blackburn's Ford

Seq. No.	Army	Campaign	Date(s)	Longstreet's					CSA Outcome
				Rank	Command	Superior	No. of Troops	Casualties	
1	CSA Army of the Potomac	1st Manassas (aka 1st Bull Run)	07-18-1861	Brig. Gen.	4th Brigade	Brig. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard	2,659	~1%	Victory

Note: Figures for "No. of Troops" and "Casualties" are often hard to nail down as evidenced by disagreements among authors. This is especially true for Confederate records, since most of their official records were destroyed by fire just before government officials fled Richmond at the close of the War. Embers from these fires may have contributed to the conflagration which gutted Richmond during that frantic week in early April, 1865. This editor uses the single tilde ("~") to mean →

"approximately", "about", or "of the same order of magnitude" when he finds conflicting data. In some cases, extrapolation or interpolation is used to come up with an estimate. If a number is not preceded by "~", but ends in two or more zeros, it is probable that the original source data was rounded off as an estimate. Finally, to emphasize the bloody nature of Civil War combat, this editor limits casualties to "killed + wounded", omitting "missing" or "captured".

On July 16th, Union Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell began marching his Army of Northeastern VA toward Manassas Junction, an important railway crossroads some 25 miles southwest of Washington City. McDowell, who had feverishly been drilling his green troops, was under tremendous political pressure from President Lincoln and Sec. of War Stanton to go on the offensive. In addition, the 90-day enlistments of the Union troops were about to expire!

Longstreet's brigade first saw action at Blackburn's Ford on July 18th, when it clashed with Col. Israel Richardson's brigade of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler's division.→

Richardson had instructions not to bring on a general engagement but to conduct a probing attack to see if Blackburn's Ford on the direct route to Manassas Junction was blocked. Longstreet, with follow-up reinforcement from Col. Jubal Early's brigade, was able to stop Richardson's attack and push his brigade back across the ford. Longstreet continued to guard Blackburn's Ford for two more days without incident. During this time, McDowell had the Union Army continue to probe the Bull Run fords further upstream. At the same time, Confed. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah, some 15,000 strong, arrived at Manassas Junction by rail from the Shenandoah Valley, just in time for the main event.

2. Battle of 1st Manassas (aka 1st Bull Run)

Seq. No.	Army	Campaign	Date(s)	Longstreet's					CSA Outcome
				Rank	Command	Superior	No. of Troops	Casualties	
2	CSA Army of the Potomac	1st Manassas (aka 1st Bull Run)	07-21-1861	Brig. Gen.	4th Brigade	Brig. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard	2,629	~1%	Victory

McDowell finally found what he was looking for some nine miles upstream from Blackburn's Ford: an unguarded ford at Sudley Springs. He pounced here early on the morning of July 21st, hoping to turn the Confederates left flank. So, while the main attack was taking place on the opposite end of the Confederate line, Longstreet's brigade held their ground. They were not attacked by infantry but had to endure 9 hours of artillery fire.

Around 5 p.m., the Union line suddenly collapsed. Instead of a disciplined retreat, the green Union troops →

dashed pell-mell in the direction of Washington City, abandoning their weapons and knapsacks as they ran. Longstreet received an order from Beauregard to pursue. He complied, but ran into Brig. Gen. Milledge Bonham, who outranked him. Bonham ordered him to retreat. An order soon arrived from Beauregard, also ordering retreat. Longstreet, who wanted to continue the pursuit, was apoplectic, as later documented by his Chief of Staff, Moxley Sorrel. Longstreet did manage to calm down, however, as his after-action report didn't even mention the incident. His report did indicate that his 4th Brigade suffered but few troops killed or wounded ([Table 2](#), p. 8).

Table 2: 4th Brigade Casualties, 1st Manassas Campaign

Longstreet's 4th Brigade Regiments	Commander	Killed		Wounded		Missing		Aggregate
		Officers	Enlisted	Officers	Enlisted	Officers	Enlisted	
5th NC	Lt. Col. Joseph P. Jones	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
1st VA	Maj. Frederick G. Skinner	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
11th VA	Col. Samuel Garland, Jr.	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
17th VA	Col. Montgomery D. Corse	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
Independent Squad Texas Rangers	Col. B.F. Terry	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
30th VA Cavalry Troop E	Capt. Edgar Whitehead	2	3	0	4	0	0	9
Washington (LA) Art. 3rd Co., 2nd Sec.	Lt. John J. Garnett	0	1	0	2	0	0	3

In summary, Bull Run was the largest and bloodiest battle in United States history up until that point. Union casualties were 460 killed, 1,124 wounded, and 1,312 missing or captured; Confederate casualties were 387 killed, 1,582 wounded, and 13 missing. Mistakes made by both sides resulted in 10% of all troops engaged in the battle being killed or wounded, the literal definition of "decimated".

Units were committed piecemeal, attacks were frontal, infantry failed to protect exposed artillery, tactical intelligence was minimal, and neither commander was able to employ his whole force effectively. McDowell, with 35,000 men, had been able to commit only about 18,000, and the combined Confederate forces, with about 32,000 men, also committed only 18,000. Al- →

though the Confederates won the battle, they were exhausted and in such a state of discombobulation as to be unable to effect a strong pursuit. However, both Longstreet and Early later claimed that Blackburn's Ford "went a long way towards winning the victory of the 21st, for it gave our troops confidence in themselves".

On Oct. 7, Longstreet was promoted to major general and assumed command of a division in the newly reorganized and renamed Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (formed by combining the previous Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Shenandoah). Longstreet was given four infantry brigades commanded by Brig. Generals D.H. Hill, David R. Jones, Milledge Bonham, and Louis Wigfall, as well as Hampton's Legion, commanded by Wade Hampton III.

1862

3. Battle of Williamsburg

Seq. No.	Army	Campaign	Date(s)	Longstreet's					CSA Outcome
				Rank	Command	Superior	No. of Troops	Casualties	
3	CSA Army of Northern Virginia	Peninsula	05-05-1862	Maj. Gen.	2nd Division	Gen. Joseph E. Johnston	~20,000	~3%	Draw

By the spring of 1862, Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Northern VA was concentrated around Richmond. Union Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan had replaced the defeated Irvin McDowell as commander of the Army of the Potomac, renamed from the Army of Northeastern VA. McClellan had whipped his troops into shape through constant drilling. He was adored by them because his cheerleading had erased the sting of defeat and given them back their confidence. In addition, McClellan had devised a plan to end the war quickly: an amphibious invasion of the Virginia Peninsula, located between the York and James Rivers, with the goal of capturing Richmond.

Landing his Army at Ft. Monroe on the tip of the Peninsula, McClellan sent it off to capture Richmond. Union Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker's advance and brief siege prompted the Confederates to evacuate Yorktown. Hooker then encountered the Confederate rearguard under (now) Maj. Gen. Longstreet near Williamsburg, →

Longstreet's first battle as a division commander.

The Battle of Williamsburg (aka Battle of Ft. Magruder) was the first pitched battle of the Peninsula Campaign. This battle occurred May 5, 1862, and involved nearly 41,000 Federals and 32,000 Confederates. Hooker assaulted Ft. Magruder, an earthen fortification alongside the Williamsburg Road, but was repulsed. Counterattacks, directed by Longstreet, threatened to overwhelm the Union left flank until Brig. Gen. Philip Kearny's division arrived to stabilize the Federal position. Union Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's brigade then moved to threaten the Confederate left flank, occupying two abandoned redoubts. The Confederates counterattacked unsuccessfully, ending the action. Johnston's army then continued its withdrawal during the night in the direction of Richmond.

The Northern press portrayed the battle as a victory for the Federal army. The South, on the other hand, felt it delayed the Federals and allowed the bulk of the Confederate army to continue its withdrawal toward Richmond.

Table 3, shown below, charts the Confederate Lt. Generals and their participation in the ten blood-

iest major battles plus 1st Manassas (Killed + Wounded, sorted from fewest to most casualties).

Table 3: Confed. Lt. Generals and Their Participation in the Ten Bloodiest Major Battles (K + W)

Lt. General	Seniority	Fredericksburg	1st Manassas	Chancellorsville	The Wilderness	Spotsylvania CH	2nd Manassas	Shiloh	Chickamauga	Stone's River	Antietam	Gettysburg	Total
James Longstreet	1	☑	☑		☑		☑		☑		☑	☑	7
Ambrose Powell Hill	9	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑				☑	☑	7
Jubal Early	13		☑	☑	☑	☑	☑				☑	☑	7
Richard H. Anderson	14	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑				☑	☑	7
Richard S. Ewell	8	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑					☑	6
Wade Hampton III	18	☑	☑		☑	☑					☑	☑	6
Stonewall Jackson	6	☑	☑	☑			☑				☑		5
John Bell Hood	11	☑					☑		☑		☑	☑	5
Daniel Harvey Hill	10	☑		☑					☑		☑		4
Alexander P. Stewart	15							☑	☑	☑			3
Leonidas Polk	3								☑	☑			2
William J. Hardee	5							☑		☑			2
Nathan B. Forrest	19							☑	☑				2
E. Kirby Smith	2		☑										1
Theophilus H. Holmes	4		☑										1
Stephen D. Lee	16										☑		1
Simon B. Buckner	17								☑				1
John C. Pemberton	7												0
Richard Taylor	12												0
Total:		8	7	5	6	5	7	3	7	3	9	7	67

No Lt. General participated in more battles on this list than did Longstreet. The Battle of 1st Manassas (aka 1st Bull Run) was not among the ten bloodiest, but is included because it was the first major Civil War bat-

tle and is an indicator of which officers in the Eastern Theater were considered to have the best leadership potential at that time. Seven of the ten battles occurred in the Eastern Theater due to both capitals being located there and in close proximity, only 100 miles apart.

Table 4, shown below, delves into the number of casualties (Killed + Wounded) produced by the ten bloodiest major Civil War battles plus 1st Manassas. This analysis →

sis is calculated for Union, Confederate, and combined casualties.

Table 4: Casualties (K + W) Produced by the Ten Bloodiest Major Civil War Battles Plus 1st Manassas

Battle	Date	Location	Long-street Present	Union				Confederates				Combined			
				Killed	Wounded	Engaged	Pct K+W	Killed	Wounded	Engaged	Pct K+W	Killed	Wounded	Engaged	Pct K+W
Fredericksburg	12-13-1862	Fredericksburg, VA	Yes	1,284	9,600	114,000	9.5	608	4,116	72,500	6.5	1,892	13,716	186,500	8.4
1st Manassas	07-18-1861 to 07-21-1861	Manassas, VA	Yes	481	1,011	18,000	8.3	387	1,582	18,000	10.9	868	2,593	36,000	9.6
Chancellorsville	05-01-1863 to 05-04-1863	Chancellorsville, VA	No	1,606	9,762	133,868	8.5	1,665	9,081	60,298	17.8	3,271	18,843	194,166	11.4
The Wilderness	05-05-1864 to 05-07-1864	Spotsylvania Co., VA	Yes	2,246	12,037	118,700	12.0	1,477	7,866	66,140	14.1	3,723	19,903	184,840	12.8
Spotsylvania Courthouse	05-08-1864 to 05-21-1864	Spotsylvania Co., VA	No	2,725	13,416	111,000	14.5	1,515	5,414	63,000	11.0	4,240	18,830	174,000	13.3
2nd Manassas	08-28-1862 to 08-30-1862	Manassas, VA	Yes	1,747	8,452	62,000	16.5	1,096	6,202	50,000	14.6	2,843	14,654	112,000	15.6
Shiloh	04-06-1862 to 04-07-1862	Hardin County, TN	No	1,754	8,408	62,812	16.2	1,728	8,012	40,335	24.1	3,482	16,420	103,447	19.2
Chickamauga	09-18-1863 to 09-20-1863	Catoosa County, GA	Yes	1,857	9,956	60,000	19.7	2,312	14,674	65,000	26.1	4,169	24,630	125,000	19.7
Stone's River	12-31-1862 to 01-02-1863	Murfreesboro, TN	No	1,677	7,543	43,400	21.2	1,294	7,945	35,000	26.4	2,971	15,288	78,400	23.3
Antietam	09-17-1862	Sharpsburg, MD	Yes	2,108	9,549	53,632	21.7	1,567	7,752	30,646	30.4	3,675	17,301	84,278	24.9
Gettysburg	07-01-1863 to 07-03-1863	Gettysburg, PA	Yes	3,155	14,529	85,000	20.8	3,903	18,735	75,000	30.2	7,058	33,264	160,000	25.2
TOTAL:				20,640	104,263	862,412	14.5	17,552	91,379	575,919	18.9	38,192	195,442	1,438,631	16.2

Note that the battles are sorted by combined percent casualties from low (Fredericksburg) to high (Gettysburg). To put this in perspective, the most recent studied analysis carried out in the United States indicates a total American Armed →

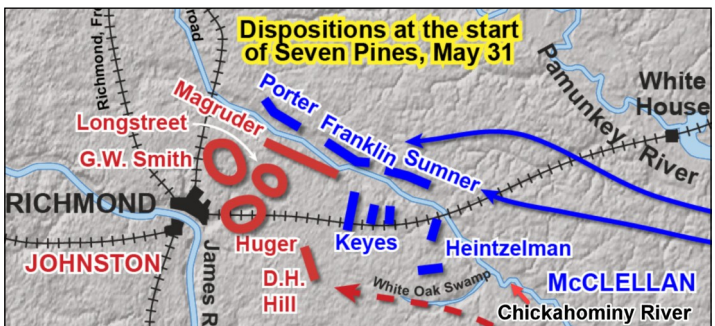
Forces death toll of 2,499 on D-Day, June 6th, 1944, during World War II. That would place it 3rd versus Union deaths, 2nd versus Confederate deaths, but only 10th versus combined Union plus Confederate, i.e., American, deaths.

4. Battle of Seven Pines (aka Battle of Fair Oaks)

Seq. No.	Army	Campaign	Date(s)	Rank	Command	Longstreet's			CSA Outcome
						Superior	No. of Troops	Casualties	
4	CSA Army of Northern Virginia	Peninsula	05-31-1862 to 06-01-1862	Maj. Gen.	Right Wing	Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (W), Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith	~30,000	~10%	Draw

Following the Battle of Williamsburg, Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston slowly withdrew his 60,000-man Army of Northern VA to the environs of Richmond. It took the cautious McClellan over three weeks, but he finally positioned his army within six miles northeast of Richmond at the end of May. His troops could even hear the ringing of Richmond's church bells. McClellan's 105,000-man army straddled the spring rain-swollen Chickahominy River, which lay northeast of Richmond and flowed from northwest to southeast. Three corps lay north of this river and two corps lay south of it.

Gustavus W. Smith commanded the Left Wing (two divisions), Maj. Gen. Longstreet commanded the Right Wing (three divisions), and Maj. Gen. John Magruder commanded the Reserve Wing (two divisions). This was Longstreet's first experience in commanding multiple divisions.



Johnston planned to destroy the Union's IV Corps (Keyes) and III Corps (Heintzelman), isolated on the south side of the Chickahominy River. Map by Hal Jespersen, www.cwmaps.com.

On May 30th, Johnston decided to attempt to overwhelm the two Federal corps that appeared to be isolated south of the rain-swollen Chickahominy River. These were the Union's IV Corps under Brig. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes and III Corps under Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman (see map, p. 10). In conveying his orders to his generals, Johnson mismanaged his complex plan from the start.

First, he issued rambling oral orders to Longstreet, who was to have tactical command of the attack. Second, the written orders Johnston gave to the other generals were vague and contradictory. Third, and most unforgiving, he failed to notify all the division commanders that Longstreet was to be in tactical command south of the river. This was important because two of the division commanders, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger and Maj. Gen. Smith, both technically outranked Longstreet.

Longstreet, himself, performed poorly in this battle:

- 1) He either misunderstood his orders or chose to modify them without informing Johnston
- 2) He marched his men in the wrong direction down the wrong road
- 3) Thanks to Johnston's oversight, he got into an argument with Huger over who had seniority, causing a significant delay. This had also happened at the end of 1st Manassas when Longstreet got into an argument with Brig. Gen. Bonham over seniority.
- 4) He failed to properly coordinate his brigades
- 5) Longstreet's after-action report unfairly blamed Huger for the mishaps.

The Confederate assaults, although not well coordinated, succeeded in driving back the IV Corps and inflicting heavy casualties. Reinforcements arrived, and both sides fed more and more troops into the action until, finally, the Union position was stabilized. Gen. Johnston was seriously wounded during the action, and command of the Confederate army devolved temporarily to Maj. Gen. Smith. On June 1st, the Confederates renewed their assaults against the Federals, who had brought up more reinforcements, but made little headway. Both sides claimed victory.

Although the battle was tactically inconclusive, it was the largest battle in the Eastern Theater up to that time (and second only to Shiloh in terms of casualties thus far, ~ 10,000 total, K + W combined). Gen. Johnston's injury also had a profound influence on the war: it led President Davis to appoint Robert E. Lee as Confederate commander. The more aggressive Lee initiated the Seven Days Battles, leading to a Union retreat in late June off the Peninsula and all the way back to Washington City. Seven Pines therefore marked the closest Union forces came to Richmond in this offensive.

September's Knapsack Newsletter will resume the series on Confederate Lt. Generals with a continuation of the discussion of James Longstreet's military career, part 2B, beginning with Robert E. Lee taking over from the injured Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, renaming the army to Army of Northern VA, and initiating the Seven Days Battle.

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General Officers in the Confederate States Army

The general officers of the Confederate States Army (CSA) were the senior military leaders of the Confederacy during the American Civil War of 1861–1865. They were often former officers from the United States Army (the regular army) prior to the Civil War, while others were given the rank based on merit or when necessity demanded. Most Confederate generals needed confirmation from the Confederate Congress, much like prospective generals in the modern U.S. armed forces.

Like all of the Confederacy's military forces, these generals answered to their civilian leadership, in particular Jefferson Davis, the South's president and therefore commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy, and the Marines of the Confederate States.

Much of the design of the Confederate States Army was based on the structure and customs of the U.S. Army when the Confederate Congress established their War Department on February 21, 1861. The Confederate Army was composed of three parts; the Army of the Confederate States of America (ACSA, intended to be the permanent, regular army), the Provisional Army of the Confederate States (PACS, or "volunteer" Army, to be disbanded after hostilities), and the various Southern state militias.

Graduates from West Point and Mexican War veterans were highly sought after by Jefferson Davis for military service, especially as general officers. Like their Federal counterparts, the Confederate Army had both professional and political generals within it. Ranks throughout the CSA were roughly based on the U.S. Army in design and seniority.

Initially, the Confederate Army commissioned only brigadier generals in both the volunteer and regular services; however, the Congress quickly passed legislation allowing for the appointment of major generals as well as generals, thus providing clear and distinct seniority over the existing major generals in the various state militias. On May 16, 1861, when there were only five officers at the grade of brigadier general, this legislation was passed, which stated in part:

That the five general officers provided by existing laws for the Confederate States shall have the rank and denomination of 'general', instead of 'brigadier-general', which shall be the highest military grade known to the Confederate States ...

As of September 18, 1862, when lieutenant generals were authorized, the Confederate Army had four grades of general officers; they were (in order of increasing rank) brigadier general, major general, lieutenant general, and general. As officers were appointed to the various grades of general by Jefferson Davis (and were confirmed), he would create the promotion lists himself. The dates of rank, as well as seniority of officers appointed to the same grade on the same day, were determined by Davis "usually following the guidelines established for the pre-war U.S. Army."

News of the RCWRT



Upcoming 2022 RCWRT Meetings

For August's special Gatton Award event, we met in person at City Club Raleigh on the 28th floor of the Wells Fargo Capitol Center with a simultaneous Zoom cast.

Date	Speaker(s)	Topic
Aug. 8 th , 2022	Mary Lynn Bryan, Mac Healy, and David Winslow	Presentation by the 2022 Raleigh CWRT Gatton Award honorees concerning the planning and development progress of the NC Civil War & Reconstruction History Center
Sept. 12 th , 2022	Ernie Dollar, M.A.	Hearts Torn Asunder: Trauma in the Civil War's Final Campaign in North Carolina
Oct. 10 th , 2022	TBD	TBD
Nov. 14 th , 2022	TBD	TBD
Dec. 12 th , 2022	Holiday Party	Pot Luck



Help Preserve 311 Acres at Four Historic Battlefields

Four Civil War battlefield sites made up of 311 acres where four legendary Confederate and Union Generals fought are threatened with development. If saved, three of these sites will be "first-acre" purchases—the first Trust-saved land on these battlefields and preserved for you and for future generations. Together, they have a total transaction value of nearly \$2.7 million — and the Trust only needs to raise \$206,207! If the Trust is successful raising the funds, these parcels will be added to our more than 150 sites saved in 25 states.

- Ulysses S. Grant and the Battle of Belmont (1861)
- William T. Sherman and the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou (1862)
- John Hunt Morgan and the Battle of Buffington Island (1863)
- J.E.B. Stuart and the Battle of Upperville (1863)

For details, and to donate, visit the American Battlefield Trust website at <https://www.battlefields.org/give/save-battlefields/help-preserve-311-acres-four-historic-battlefields> or phone (800) 298-7878. Donations receive a match of \$13-to-\$1.



The Knapsack

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Open Position	Member

Paying Memberships / Total Members: 132 / 163

No New Members Joined the RCWRT in July 2022

A Longstreet Family Tragedy

After meeting with Pres. Jefferson Davis on Jan. 10th, 1862 and receiving a promotion to Brig. Gen., James Longstreet was back at army headquarters in Centerville, VA by Jan. 20th. After only a day or two, he received a telegram informing him that all four of his children were extremely sick in an outbreak of scarlet fever. Longstreet immediately returned to Richmond, but to no avail. His three youngest children, Mary Anne (age 1), James (age 4), and Augustus (age 11) all died. Only Garland (age 13) survived. The losses were devastating for Longstreet and he became withdrawn, both personally and socially. From that point on, he rarely drank, and his religious devotion increased.

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

We meet on the second Monday of each month (except this Dec.). **We are once again meeting in person at the NC Museum of History, 5 East Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 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. 15th** each year.