

# The Knapsack

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

October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022  
Our 260<sup>th</sup> Issue



Volume 22  
Number 10

<http://www.raleighcwrt.org>

## October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022 Meeting Features Chris J. Hartley Speaking on the Topic *I Owe the Southern Confederacy a Debt: The Life of George Stoneman*

The Raleigh Civil War Round Table's October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022, in person/simultaneous Zoom meeting will feature Chris J. Hartley speaking on the topic *I Owe the Southern Confederacy a Debt: The Life of George Stoneman*.

**The meeting will be held at the NC Museum of History's Longleaf classroom, located on the north end of the lower level. Entrance is available from Jones Street (through the Fletcher Garden doors). Please note that this is a change in venue and that the wearing of a mask is optional.**

Please join us at 6:30 p.m. for refreshments. The program starts at 7:00 p.m. EDT. This event will also be live-streamed on Zoom for those unable to attend in person. A video recording will be made available on <http://www.raleighcwrt.org>, our Raleigh Civil War Round Table website, following the event.

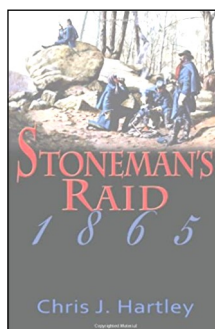
Outgoing Raleigh CWRT President, Josie Walker, should have already emailed an invitation to you, including instructions and a link for joining online if you are unable to attend in person. Please contact Josie at [RaleighCWRT@Yahoo.com](mailto:RaleighCWRT@Yahoo.com) if you have not received an invitation.

October's meeting will feature an in person presentation by Chris J. Hartley, speaking on the topic *I Owe the Southern Confederacy a Debt: The Life of George Stoneman*, based on his book *Stoneman's Raid 1865*, published by John F. Blair; 1<sup>st</sup> edition (Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010). The book won the Willie Parker Peace Prize from the N.C. Society of Historians and was named a finalist for the Ben Franklin Award in History from the Independent Book Publishers Association. The Historic Salisbury Foundation also honored Chris with a Preservation Education and Publication Award for his work on Stoneman's Raid.



Chris J. Hartley

In the spring of 1865, Federal Maj. Gen. George Stoneman launched a cavalry raid deep into the heart of the



Confederacy. Over the next two months, Stoneman's cavalry rode across six Southern states, fighting fierce skirmishes and destroying supplies and facilities. When the raid finally ended, Stoneman's troopers had brought the Civil War home to dozens of communities that had not seen it up close before. In the process, the cavalrymen pulled off one of the longest cavalry raids in U.S. military history.

Despite its geographic scope, Stoneman's 1865 raid failed in its primary goal of helping to end the war. Instead, the destruction the raiders left behind slowed postwar recovery in the areas it touched. In their wake, the raiders left a legacy that resonates to this day, even in modern popular music such as The Band's *The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down*:

*Virgil Kane is the name  
And I served on the Danville train  
'Till Stoneman's cavalry came  
And tore up the tracks again.*

Based on exhaustive research in 34 repositories in 12 states and from more than 200 books and newspapers, Chris's book tells the complete story of Stoneman's 1865 raid for the first time.

He is also the author of *Stuart's Tarheels: James B. Gordon and his North Carolina Cavalry*, second ed. from McFarland & Co. (Aug. 10<sup>th</sup>, 2011).

Chris is a frequent speaker and battlefield tour guide who has also written several shorter works. That includes articles for popular history periodicals such as *America's Civil War*, *Gettysburg Magazine*, *Military Heritage*, and *Blue & Gray*, and the introduction for a reprint of W.A. Day's *A True History of Company I, 49<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Troops*.

Chris and his wife, Laurie, have two daughters. They live in Pfafftown, NC, where Chris is a marketing exec.

For more information, visit <http://www.hartleybooks.com>.

## Charlie Knight: New 2022-2024 President of the Raleigh Civil War Round Table



**Charlie Knight, M.A.**

Charlie Knight, M.A., the newly installed President of the Raleigh CWRT for 2022-2024, is Curator of Military History at the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh, NC. He has over 20 years of experience in the museum field, having previously worked as a Historical Interpreter at New Market Battlefield Park in New Market, VA; Curator of the Douglas MacArthur Memorial in Norfolk, VA; and Director of the Arizona Capitol Museum in Phoenix, AZ. He joined

the NC Museum of History staff in 2017 and became a member of the Raleigh Civil War Round Table at the same time.

Charlie is a native of Richmond, VA, where he developed a love of history at an early age. He is a graduate of Bridgewater College and American Military University, with degrees in U.S. History and Military History (M.A.).

He is the author of [\*From Arlington to Appomattox: Robert E. Lee's Civil War, Day by Day, 1861-1865\*](#) (Savas Beatie, 2021). In addition, he is the author of [\*Valley Thunder: The Battle of New Market\*](#) (Savas Beatie, 2010). He was a historical advisor on the 2014 film [\*Field of Lost Shoes\*](#), about the Battle of New Market. He is a past member of the Scottsdale (AZ) Civil War Round Table and of the Leonidas Polk Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Charlie has written numerous articles and book reviews for a variety of magazines, including [\*Blue & Gray\*](#), [\*Classic Trains\*](#), [\*Hallowed Ground\*](#), and [\*Shenandoah at War\*](#) among others, and has given historical presentations to audiences across the country. He is currently working on a biography of Confederate general and railroad magnate William Mahone and resides in Holly Springs, NC with his wife and two children.

We welcome Charlie as incoming President of the Raleigh CWRT!

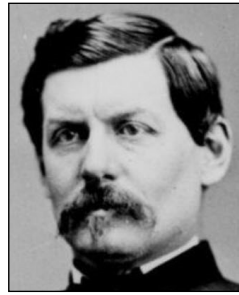
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## Lieutenant General James Longstreet: Seniority Rank 1

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

As described in the Part 1 introduction of this series, of 19 Confederate Lieutenant Generals, 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.

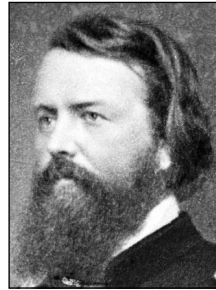
This Part 2C continues to examine the career of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. Robert E. Lee's "[\*Old War Horse\*](#)". It begins with Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan having retreated his Army of the Potomac in-



**Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan**

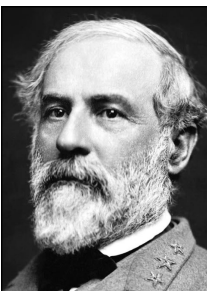
to his defensive perimeter at Harrison's Landing on the north bank of the James River 15 miles northeast of Petersburg on the Virginia Peninsula on July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1862. Here, Union gunboats protected McClellan's enclave.

A week earlier, on June 26<sup>th</sup>, President Abraham Lincoln had appointed Maj. Gen. John Pope to command the newly-formed Army of Virginia, composed of existing departments



**Maj. Gen. John Pope**

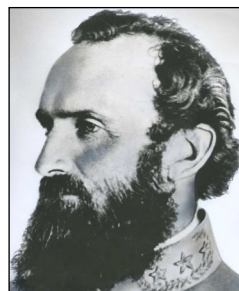
operating around Virginia, most of which had recently been outmaneuvered in Jackson's Valley Campaign.



**Gen. Robert E. Lee**

McClellan managed to keep his army at Harrison's Landing for an additional six weeks while he pleaded with Washington City for more troops and mulled over the possibility of another advance on Richmond. On Aug. 3<sup>rd</sup>, McClellan received orders to return his army by ship to Alexandria, VA in order to unite with Pope's army.

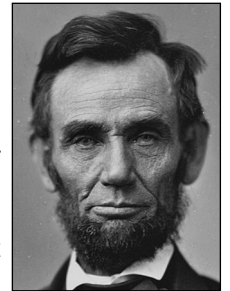
During this July time frame, Gen. Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia into two wings, making Longstreet his principle lieutenant and increasing Longstreet's command from six brigades to 28. Longstreet was given command of the Right Wing and Stonewall Jackson was given command of the Left Wing plus the Cavalry Division under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart.



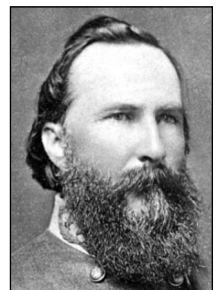
**Lt. Gen. Stonewall Jackson**

After the Confederate Congress authorized the creation of army corps on Sept. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1862, these Wings would become known as the First Corps and Second Corps, respectively.

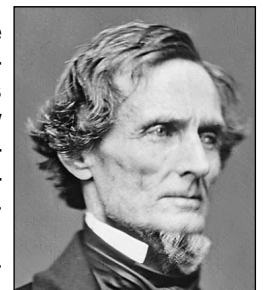
At the same time, the Confederate Congress authorized a new rank, **Lieutenant General**, to command an army corps. On Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>, 1862, President Jefferson Davis, in consultation with Lee, would promote the first seven senior officers to this rank. In order of seniority, they were:



**Union President Abraham Lincoln**



**Lt. Gen. James Longstreet**



**Confed. President Jefferson Davis**

- 1) James Longstreet; 2) E. Kirby Smith; 3) Leonidas Polk; 4) Theophilus H. Holmes; 5) William J. Hardee; 6) Stonewall Jackson, and; 7) John C. Pemberton.

Returning to early August 1862, as Lee became convinced that McClellan would not resume his threat against Richmond, Lee saw an opening to take the offensive and move the focus away from Richmond and toward Washington City. He hoped to spring a trap on Pope before McClellan and Pope, currently widely separated, could unite. This strategy evolved into Lee's Northern Virginia Campaign and, upon its successful conclusion, Lee's Maryland Campaign.

### Lee's Northern Virginia Campaign

Refer to Map #1 on p. 4: "[Lee's Northern Virginia Campaign \(July 19<sup>th</sup> to Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1862\)](#)"

Lee's initial move was to send Jackson north to intercept Pope's advance toward Gordonsville, located some 97 miles SW of Washington City and 67 miles NW of Richmond. This would have the added Confederate benefit of protecting the Virginia Central Railroad. But more than that, Lee saw an opportunity to destroy Pope before returning his attention to McClellan.

Pope had his own set of objectives: to protect Washington City and the Shenandoah Valley; to draw Confederate forces away from McClellan by moving SW in the direction of Gordonsville; and, as encouraged by Lincoln, to bring the harsh realities of war to the civilian population of the secessionists in Virginia.

Jackson's Left Wing clashed with Pope's Army of Virginia at Cedar Mountain on Aug. 9<sup>th</sup> as the Confederates marched on Culpeper Court House to prevent a Union advance into central Virginia. After nearly being driven from the field in the early part of the battle, a Confederate counterattack broke the Union lines resulting in a Confederate victory, one that did not involve Longstreet and his Right Wing. Going on the defensive, Pope repositioned his forces along the north bank of the Rappahannock River.

On Aug. 13<sup>th</sup>, Lee sent Longstreet north in Jackson's wake, hoping to trap Pope between the two. While Jackson spent Aug. 22<sup>nd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> maneuvering to cross the Rappahannock River north of Pope's right flank, Lee ordered Longstreet to silence the artillery batteries guarding both banks of the River where a railroad bridge crossed. This was to safeguard Lee's right flank.

### 8. First Battle of Rappahannock Station

#### Article Sources

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- [Confederate Struggle for Command: General James Longstreet and the First Corps](#) by Alexander Mendoza. Texas A&M University Press College Station (Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008), 1<sup>st</sup> 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. 8<sup>th</sup>, 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 Jeffry D. Wert. Simon & Schuster (Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1993), 1<sup>st</sup> ed., 1<sup>st</sup> 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.
- [Lieutenant General James Longstreet: Innovative Military Strategist: The Most Misunderstood Civil War General](#) by F. Gregory Toretta. Casemate (May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022), ISBN-10: 1636241174; ISBN-13: 978-1636241173.
- [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 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016), ASIN: B01101W0GM.

Seq. No.	Army	Campaign	Date(s)	Longstreet's					CSA Outcome
				Rank	Command	Superior	No. of Troops	Casualties	
8	CSA Army of Northern Virginia	Northern Virginia	08-23-1862	Maj. Gen.	Right Wing	Gen. Robert E. Lee	28,000	<0.1%	Victory

At daylight on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, Longstreet's 19 guns of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans opened fire. Its first target was a small Union battery on a knoll just south of the river. The knoll was quickly abandoned, →

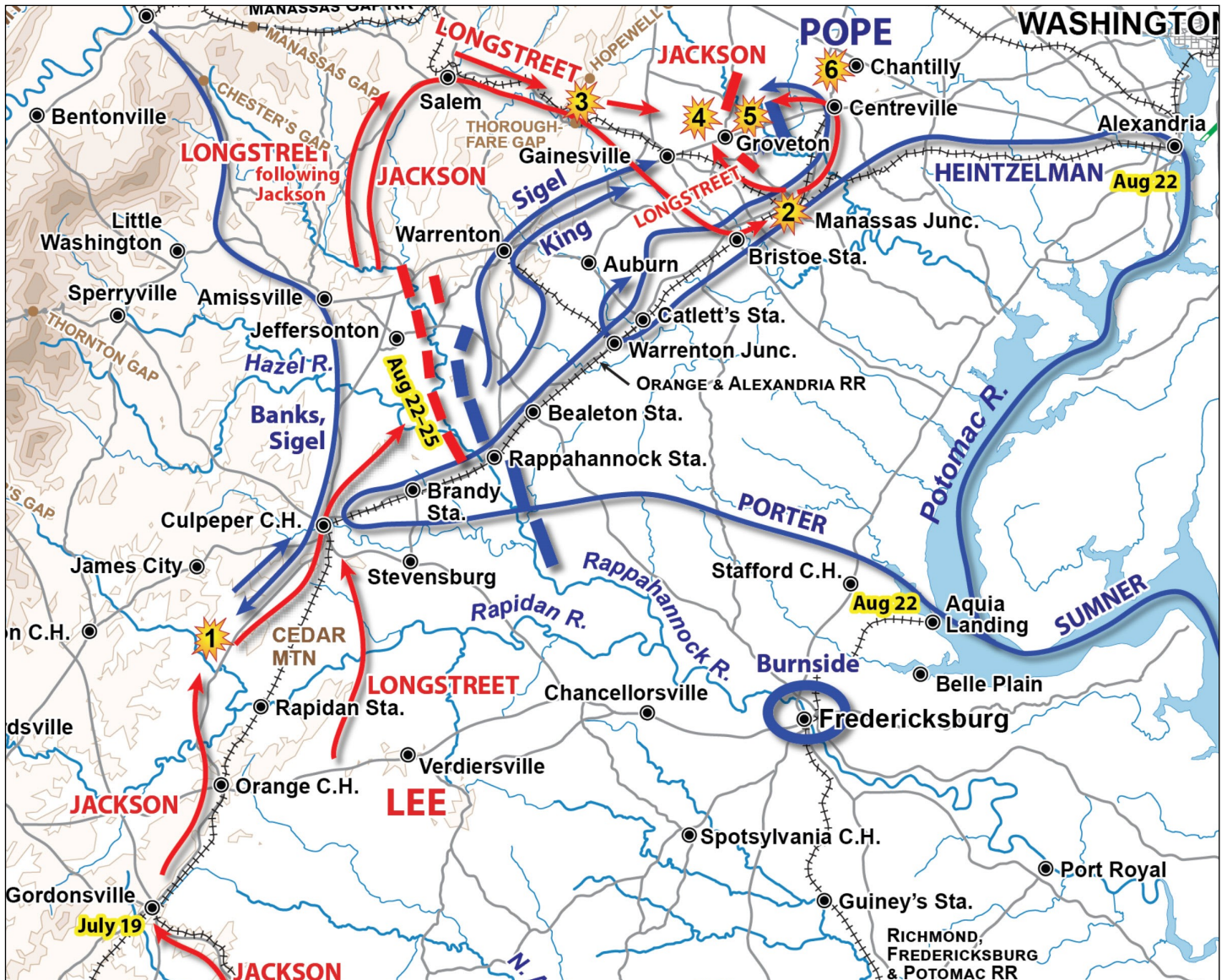
and as the Union gunners retreated, they blew up the railroad bridge behind them. With the Rappahannock River's banks full as a result of heavy rains upstream on the 22<sup>nd</sup>, Lee's right flank was now secure.

### 9. Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (aka Battle of Chapman's Mill)

				Longstreet's					CSA Outcome
Seq. No.	Army	Campaign	Date(s)	Rank	Command	Superior	No. of Troops	Casualties	
9	CSA Army of Northern Virginia	Northern Virginia	08-28-1862	Maj. Gen.	Right Wing	Gen. Robert E. Lee	28,000	<0.5%	Victory

Unlike Jackson, whose Left Wing had been able to pass through Thoroughfare Gap unhindered on their way to Manas-

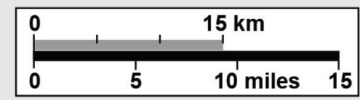
Map #1: Lee's Northern Virginia Campaign (July 19<sup>th</sup> to Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1862)



- 1** Cedar Mountain, August 9
- 2** Manassas Station Raid, August 26–27
- 3** Thoroughfare Gap, August 28
- 4** Brawner's Farm, August 28
- 5** Second Bull Run, August 28–30
- 6** Chantilly, September 1

Map by Hal Jespersen,  
<http://www.posix.com/CW>

**Lee's Northern Virginia Campaign**  
**August 1862**



Hal Jespersen

sas Junction, Longstreet found that the Gap was now blocked by a Union force. Through a series of maneuvers on Aug. 28<sup>th</sup>, Longstreet outflanked the Union defenders and forced them to withdraw. Although there were only 100 casualties on both sides combined, Longstreet's victory had major strategic consequences as it allowed his Right Wing to unite with Jackson's Left Wing at Manassas. This virtually ensured Pope's defeat during the Second Battle of Bull Run on Aug. 29<sup>th</sup>. →

Meanwhile, on the evening of Aug. 26<sup>th</sup>, after passing around Pope's right flank via Thoroughfare Gap, Jackson's Left Wing had struck the Orange & Alexandria RR at Bristoe Station. Without pausing, before daybreak on Aug. 27<sup>th</sup>, Jackson marched his troops to capture and destroy the massive Union supply depot at Manassas Junction. This surprise movement placed Jackson between Pope and Washington City and forced Pope to abandon his defensive line along the Rappahannock and to move to defeat Jackson before Longstreet could join him.

## 10. Second Battle of Bull Run (aka Second Battle of Manassas)

Seq. No.	Army	Campaign	Date(s)	Longstreet's					CSA Outcome
				Rank	Command	Superior	No. of Troops	Casualties	
10	CSA Army of Northern Virginia	Northern Virginia	08-28-1862 to 08-30-1862	Maj. Gen.	Right Wing	Gen. Robert E. Lee	25,000	16%	Resounding 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".*

During the night of August 27<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, Jackson marched his divisions north to the First Bull Run (First Manassas) battlefield, where he settled into a very defensible position. To lure Pope into attacking his strong position, Jackson issued orders for an attack just before 6 p.m. on Aug. 28<sup>th</sup>. Although the action ended in a stalemate, Jackson had accomplished his objective of focusing Pope's attention on him.

On the morning of Aug. 29<sup>th</sup>, Pope's 62,000-man army was opposed by Jackson's 24,000-man Wing. Unaware of his overwhelming advantage, Pope, who had the manpower to pull off a deadly pincer move against both of Jackson's flanks, chose instead to make a series of ineffective piecemeal attacks.

At 10 a.m., Lee led the head of Longstreet's column onto the battlefield, unbeknownst to Pope, who was convinced that Longstreet was still at least a day's march away. By 12:30 p.m., the bulk of Longstreet's troops were deployed for battle. At 1 p.m., Pope arrived on the battlefield, now under the mistaken impression that Jackson was attempting to disengage, despite the fact that four separate warnings from his subordinates had been received that Jackson's Wing was hovering on his left flank.

At 6:30 p.m., Longstreet made a reconnaissance in force with seven of his 12 brigades in order to secure a foothold next to the Union lines from which to resume their attack the following morning. The attack continued until darkness made it too hard to see.

The next morning, Aug. 30<sup>th</sup>, Pope had convinced himself that Jackson, beaten by the previous day's fight- →



*Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter*

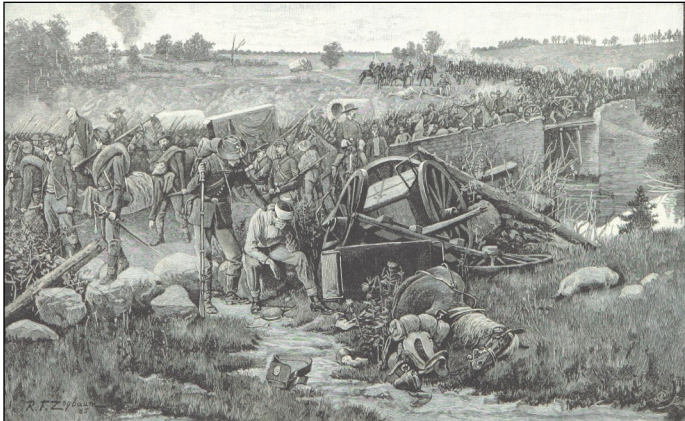
ing was in full retreat. He ordered Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter and his V Corps to make an all-out frontal attack on Jackson's defensive position behind an unfinished railroad embankment. At 3 p.m., Porter's troops did so. After an hour of horrific fighting, the shattered remains of the V Corps retreated.

At 4 p.m., Lee ordered Longstreet forward with his entire Wing. Consisting of 28,000 men, this counterattack against the Union V Corps' attack was the largest simultaneous mass assault of the war, crushing the Union left flank and driving the Army of the Potomac back to Bull Run. Two New York regiments, the 5<sup>th</sup> New York (Duryée's Zouaves) and 10<sup>th</sup> New York (the National Zouaves) were the first to be hit. Within the first 10 minutes of contact, the 500 men of the 5<sup>th</sup> New York had suffered almost 300 casualties, 120 of them mortally wounded. This was the largest loss of life of any infantry regiment in a single battle during the entire war.

As in the First Battle of Bull Run, possession of Henry Hill became critical. Pope was able to reinforce this position and stabilize the Union line. This allowed the Army of the Potomac to retreat to Centreville where the exhausted Union troops immediately entrenched.

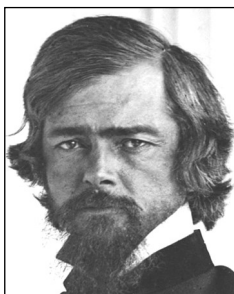
The Confederates, weary from battle and low on ammunition, did not pursue in the darkness. Although Lee had won a great victory, he had not achieved his objective of destroying Pope's army.

The human cost of the fierce fighting was simply staggering. In the Second Battle of Manassas, Pope lost nearly 14,500 men. In comparison, the Confederates suffered just 7,200 casualties. The results of the defeat were equally devastating to the Northern war effort.



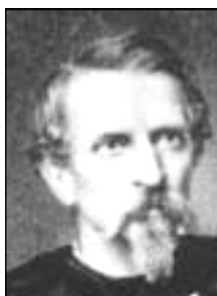
*Union Soldiers Retreat Over Bull Run, Aug. 30<sup>th</sup>, 1862*

Lee's Northern VA campaign concluded anticlimactically on Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> with another flanking maneuver by Jackson, which Pope countered at the Battle of Chantilly (aka Battle of Ox Hill), in Fairfax County, VA, only 25 miles west of Washington City.



*Brig. Gen. Isaac Stevens*

Jackson's Left Wing attempted to cut off the line of retreat of Pope's Army of Virginia but was attacked by two Union divisions. During the ensuing battle, Union division commanders Brig. Gen. Isaac Stevens (IX Corps) and Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny (III Corps) were both killed, but the Union attack halted Jackson's advance.



*Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny*

Pope, not surprisingly, was removed of his command on Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup>, and an exuberant George McClellan was reinstated as commander of a reunited Army of the Potomac.

The Union disaster at Second Manassas was similar to the defeat that occurred the previous year on the same ground. The aftermath was different, though, because Pope's inept leadership had allowed Lee to maintain momentum which led directly to his invasion of the North via Maryland.

Lee's maneuvering of the Army of Northern VA against Pope is considered a military masterpiece. Historian John J. Hennessy wrote that *"Lee may have fought clever battles, but this was his greatest campaign."*

### **The Seeds for the Disaster at Gettysburg Were Planted During the Second Battle of Manassas**

James Longstreet was criticized for his performance during the Second Battle of Manassas and the postbellum advocates of the Lost Cause claimed that his slow

ness, reluctance to attack, and disobedience to Gen. Lee on Aug. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1862, were a harbinger of his controversial performance to come on July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. Lee's biographer, Douglas Southall Freeman, wrote: *"The seeds of much of the disaster at Gettysburg were sown in that instant—when Lee yielded to Longstreet and Longstreet discovered that he would."*

Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were cut from the same cloth: in battle, they preferred to be both strategically and tactically aggressive, offensive rather than defensive. On the other hand, Longstreet was much more cautious and analytical, preferring to be strategically aggressive but tactically defensive. Unlike Lee and Jackson, Longstreet felt that technology advances in weaponry, i.e., the rifling of cannon and musket barrels, had made Napoleonic-like tactics too costly in percentage of casualties incurred when attacking a defensive position.

Thus, the Second Battle of Bull Run is a perfect example of the opposite command styles of Jackson and Longstreet. Jackson took the offensive in swinging around behind Pope. Meanwhile, Longstreet was cautious, built up his defenses, and waited for the opportune moment to make his presence known on the battlefield.

This difference in philosophy was also evidenced during the Second Battle of Bull Run as Longstreet resisted and pushed back against three different direct orders from Lee.

In the first instance, prior to Longstreet's counterattack, as he was placing his men into their final positions, General Lee ordered an offensive against the Union left. Longstreet, however, saw that the divisions of Reynolds and Schenck extended south of the Warrenton Turnpike, overlapping half of his line, and he argued against making the attack at that time. Lee eventually relented when Jeb Stuart reported that the force on the Gainesville–Manassas Road (Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter and Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell) was formidable.

In the second instance, on the Confederate right, Longstreet observed a movement of McDowell's force away from his front; the I Corps was moving divisions to Henry House Hill to support Reynolds. This report caused Lee to revive his plan for an offensive in that sector.

Longstreet once again argued against it, this time due to inadequate time before dusk. He suggested instead that a reconnaissance in force could feel the position of the enemy and set up the Confederates for a morning attack. Lee agreed and Hood's division was sent forward.

In the third instance, as night fell, Hood pulled back from this exposed position. Longstreet and his subordinates again argued to Lee that they should not be attacking a force they considered to be in a strong defensive position, and for the third time, Lee cancelled the planned assault.

Eventually, Lee and Longstreet finally did arrive at an agreement that the time was right for the long-awaited assault and that the objective would be Henry House Hill, which had been the key terrain in the First Battle of Bull Run, and which, if captured, would dominate the potential Union line of retreat. This decision, as we know, turned out to be the correct one.

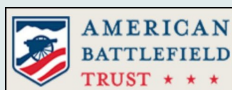
# News of the RCWRT



## Upcoming 2022 RCWRT Meetings

For the Oct. 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, we will meet in person with a simultaneous Zoom cast in the Longleaf classroom on the lower level of the NC Museum of History. Entrance is available from Jones Street on the north end of the building (through the Fletcher Garden doors).

Date	Speaker(s)	Topic
Oct. 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2022	Chris J. Hartley	I Owe the Southern Confederacy a Debt: The Life of George Stoneman
Nov. 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2022	Tom Elmore	The Burning of Columbia, SC, Feb. 17 <sup>th</sup> , 1865
Dec. 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2022	Holiday Party	The Borden House in Fletcher Park, Raleigh at 6:30 PM. Admission is free; members are invited to bring a favorite dish; guests are welcome. <a href="https://raleighnc.gov/borden-building-and-fred-fletcher-amphitheater">https://raleighnc.gov/borden-building-and-fred-fletcher-amphitheater</a>



## Help Protect 52 Threatened Acres in VA, GA and MS

The American Battlefield Trust needs our help in saving pieces of three battlefields at three separate sites: Chancellorsville in VA, Gilgal Church in GA, and Corinth in MS.

These 3 tracts total 52 acres in size and have a combined transaction value of more than \$1.6 million. Thanks to land-owner donations plus expected government grants, less than 10% of that amount — \$160,680 — needs to be raised. This represents a \$10.30-to-\$1 donation match.

**3 Acres in Chancellorsville:** The Trust intends to stitch the property together with other previously preserved tracts to complete the preservation of the Flank Attack portion of the Chancellorsville Battlefield and add to the interpretation of Lt. Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson’s renowned and daring maneuver.

**18 Acres at Gilgal Church:** This tract, near Kennesaw, GA, saw fighting June 15-17, 1864 and holds some of the last remnants of Civil War entrenchments to be found anywhere along the route of Sherman’s Atlanta campaign.

**32 Acres in Corinth:** This tract includes the once-extensive Beauregard Line, a 7-mile line of earthworks, which was built in 1862 by slave labor, and later became an ex-slave camp. A security detail there became the 55<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry.

To donate, go to <https://www.battlefields.org/preserve-52-threatened-acres-virginia-georgia-and-mississippi> or call (800) 298-7878.



## The Knapsack

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

(September 2022 Circulation: 407)

### Staff

Bob Graesser, Editor

### Contributors

Griff Bartlett

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

## RCWRT Board of Directors (2022-24)

Name	Position
Charlie Knight	President / Program Committee
Griff Bartlett	Secretary / Treasurer
Bob Graesser	Knapsack Newsletter Editor / Webmaster
Jessica Hoover	Member
Ted Kunstling	Member
Lynda Turbeville	Member
Josie Walker	Member (through end of 2022)

Grateful thanks to the dedication, enthusiasm, and hard work of outgoing President Josie Walker and Board members Johnny Wood and Lloyd Townsend. We thank them for their service.

**Paying Memberships / Total Members: 135 / 166**

**Two New Members Joined the RCWRT in Sept. 2022:**  
We welcome Leslie Wilson of Chapel Hill, NC, and Tom Belton of Apex, NC!

## Did You Know?

Tennessee would furnish more volunteers for the Union than all other Confederate states combined; the majority of these volunteers were from East Tennessee.

**The Raleigh Civil War Round Table** was formed on March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2001 and is a 501(c)(3) “tax exempt organization.”

We meet on the second Monday of each month. This month, Oct., in a change of venue, we are meeting in person at the Longleaf classroom on the lower level of the NC Museum of History in downtown, 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. 15<sup>th</sup>** each year.

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