

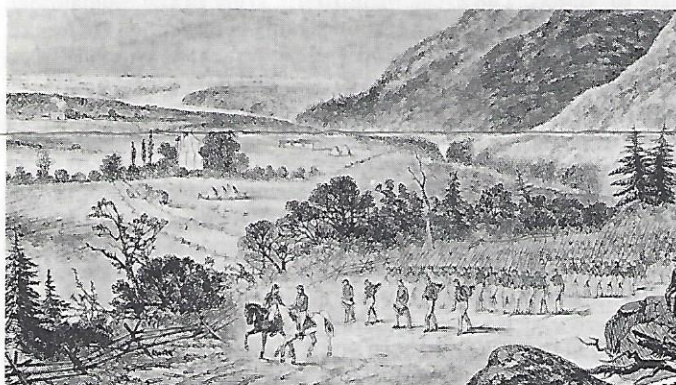
# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume XXXI, Battlefield Tour Number

Chicago, Illinois

April, 1971

## 21st Battlefield Tour-Shenandoah Valley-April 29 to May 2, 1971



The Shenandoah Valley (Harper's Weekly)

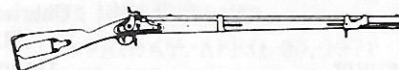
By Marshall Krolick

The 21st annual Battlefield Tour of the Chicago Civil War Round Table will take our campaigners to the historic Shenandoah Valley, with stops en route at Harpers Ferry and 2nd Bull Run. For four days, April 29 through May 2, 1971, we will retrace the steps of Jackson's foot cavalry and Sheridan's Ride, as we visit the sites of the great events of 1862 and 1864. In addition to the many battlefields the group will reconnoiter, other highlights will include the place where Turner Ashby was killed, a tour of the recently opened New Market Museum and rides up the Valley Pike and along panoramic Sky Line Drive.

Our traveling will be by United Air Lines jet and air conditioned Greyhound highway cruisers, complete with the most modern conveniences and necessary refreshment. Accommodations will be provided by Holiday Inns in Winchester and Harrisonburg, each of which has beautiful swimming and dining facilities. Innovations on this year's tour include a system of inter-bus communication, a permanent guide on each bus, including the Ladies' Bus, and the services of a bugler who will summon us to mess, to the buses, etc. with the calls heard on those same fields over a hundred years ago.

The featured speakers after dinner on Thursday night will be six of our own members who will detail for us the action which occurred on the battlefields we will be visiting on Friday. Ed Bearss and Preston Smith, who will also act as two of our guides, will address us on Friday night regarding two of the main stops scheduled for Saturday. As is our custom, Saturday night is reserved for Fun Nite and rumors have been heard that we are in store for an evening of stimulating theatrical entertainment. This may be confirmed by the appointment of Cecil B. (for Brooks) Davis to head the festivities.

We will embark on Thursday, April 29, 1971, from O'Hare International Airport, Chicago. The time for checking in with Registrar Margaret April is 10:00 a.m. (CDT), as our flight leaves at 11:00 a.m. (CDT). Mrs. April will have a special desk in the United Air Lines departure terminal from which she will



### COST OF TOUR

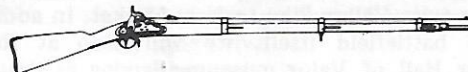
\$190, Two to a room (\*); \$200, Single

(\* ) Indicate person with whom you wish to share room.

**INCLUDES:** Round trip plane fare, bus ground transportation, hotel room, Command Posts, lunches and dinners, (breakfasts are "on your own") group service tips, group admission fees where required, tour literature in packet, and \$10 registration fee to cover promotional and overhead expenses.

**FOR VARIATIONS:** Portions of tour, joining en route, individual meetings, meals or rooms, write or phone, Registrar Margaret April, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611, Phone (area 312) WHitehall 4-3085.

Local CWRT groups and others joining in lunches or dinners, please make reservations through registrar so that caterer can be notified of number to prepare for and payment can be made.



dispense luggage tags and tour kits. Lunch will be served aboard the plane. Upon our arrival at Dulles Airport, outside Washington, D.C., at 1:51 p.m. (EDT), we will immediately board the waiting buses for the ride to Harpers Ferry where we will spend the afternoon.

At approximately 5:00 p.m. the campaigners will check into the motel in Winchester which will be our headquarters for the next two days. Before reporting to the Command Post, scheduled to begin at 6:30 p.m., there will be time to unpack, relax and, as the mild Virginia spring weather should permit, take a dip in the pool for those so inclined. Dinner and the evening's program will follow at 7:30 p.m.

Friday morning will see us off to a bright and early start as we will board the buses at 8:30 a.m. after breakfast which, as usual, will be on your own. To avoid the last minute rush and the harried waitresses in the coffee shop, which have been problems on past trips, each morning's breakfast this year has been tentatively scheduled as buffet style. Before stopping for lunch on Friday in Middletown Va., we will visit the sites of conflict at Kernstown, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. That afternoon, stops will be made at Front Royal and the three battlefields around Winchester. A possible optional alternative to the latter, a tour of the city of Winchester, may be set up if enough interest is shown and the arrangements can be made.

# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

18 East Chestnut Street,  
Chicago, Illinois 60611  
Phone: Whitehall 4-3085

## OFFICERS

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 Senior Vice President ..... Marshall Krolick  
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 Balladeer ..... Win Stracke  
 Leader of the Band ..... Miles Janousek

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Terms expiring in 1971: Mort Feigen, Norman Wiche.

Terms expiring in 1972: Ward Smidl, Francis Geigle,  
Charles Falkenberg, Jr.

Founding Newsletter Editor: Gil Twiss, 1954-1968



Again the Command Post and dinner will commence at 6:30 and 7:30 p.m. respectively.

Before leaving the rooms on Saturday, your luggage must be packed and available for pick up, as we will be changing motels on that day. Departure time after breakfast will be 9:00 a.m. and the morning's program includes a ride up (South) the scenic Valley Pike to New Market. In addition to touring the battlefield itself, we will stop at the new million-dollar Hall of Valor museum. Serving as the visitors center for the New Market Battlefield Park, the museum tells the story of not only the battle fought there in 1864, but of the entire War as well. Superintendent Geary will be our host.

Our route then takes us over the Massanutton Mountains into the Luray Valley where we will have lunch in the village of Luray. The afternoon will be spent on the grounds of Cross Keys and Port Republic, after which we will check into the motel in Harrisonburg. There we will have a Command Post at 6:00 and dinner and Fun Nite starting at 7:00 p.m.

Sunday morning the luggage should be again packed and breakfast completed so that we can set out at 9:00 a.m. Probably one of the most beautiful areas in the United States is the Shenandoah Valley, especially in the springtime. Our Sunday morning ride over Sky Line Drive along the Blue Ridge Mountain range will provide us with an excellent view of this magnificent landscape. After lunch in the Manassas area, we will visit the battlefield of 2nd Bull Run. A short ride will then bring us back to Dulles Airport for the return flight to Chicago, arriving home at 5:43 p.m. (CDT), Sunday evening. Dinner will be served on the plane.

## SUMMARY OF THE BATTLES

JACKSON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1862—Often cited as a near perfect example of military strategy and execution, the main

*from the  
Editor's pen*



## 1971 TOUR COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen—Lloyd Miller, Marshall Krolick.  
 Registrar—Margaret April.  
 Newsletter—Marshall Krolick, Don Russell.  
 Chief Marshal—Al Meyer  
 Book List—E. B. (Pete Long)  
 Itinerary—Edwin C. Bearss  
 Fun Nite—Brooks Davis

purpose of this operation was to prevent the reinforcement of McClellan's army, then beginning the attempt to capture Richmond by way of the Virginia Peninsula. During the early part of March, 1862, the main Union army in the Shenandoah Valley was composed of 18,000 troops commanded by Banks. Jackson, with less than 5,000 troops evacuated Winchester on March 11 and it was occupied by the Federals.

Unable to penetrate Ashby's cavalry screen protecting Jackson's movement up the Valley, Banks erroneously assumed Jackson was leaving the Valley and made plans to move eastward to cover Washington. Fearing he was failing in his assignment to keep Banks in the Valley, Jackson turned around and marched northward, spurred on by Ashby's reports that only small numbers of Union troops remained in the Winchester area. However, Ashby was wrong as Banks had left Shield's entire division, 9,000 men, at Winchester. Arriving at KERNSTOWN on March 23, Jackson found Ashby's troopers being driven back by Shields and Stonewall committed his army to battle.

The main force of the Union's superior strength fell upon the old Stonewall Brigade whose commander, Garnett, ordered an unauthorized withdrawal. This led to the Southerners being driven from the field and Jackson fled about three miles South before going into camp.

While certainly a Union tactical victory, KERNSTOWN's strategic effect on the Northern high command fulfilled all the hopes of the Southern generals. Banks' overestimates of Jackson's strength, at 15,000, and his reports led to his being ordered to return with the rest of his troops to the Valley. At the same time, the instructions to McDowell and his 40,000 men to join McClellan were cancelled and McDowell was ordered to remain in the Washington area to protect the city.

Jackson retreated up the Valley with Banks following cautiously to Harrisonburg where Jackson turned East to Elk Run. There he was reinforced by Ewell's division of 8,000 men. On April 30, Jackson decamped and, leaving Ewell to hold Banks, travelled south and then west by foot and rail. His purpose was to protect Staunton and the upper Valley from Fremont's army, 20,000 men, then advancing from the west. Uniting en route with the troops of Ed Johnson, 2,800 strong, Jackson crossed the Shenandoah range and engaged Fremont's troops, under Schenck and Milroy, at McDowell on May 8. Repulsed in their attack, the Federals retreated and a few days later Jackson moved back toward Harrisonburg to deal with Banks.

Shield's division had been ordered to join McDowell at Fredericksburg and Banks was thus left with only 8,000 soldiers. He retreated down the Valley to Strasburg where he fortified the town. To strengthen his left flank and protect the Luray Valley, Banks sent Colonel Kenly with 1,000 men to FRONT ROYAL, twelve miles east. Now reunited with Ewell into a total force of 17,000 soldiers, Jackson decided to surprise Banks by falling upon his left flank under Kenly at FRONT ROYAL, instead of attacking from the direction of Harrisonburg which Banks expected him to do.

The plan worked perfectly. Marching through Luray, east of the Massanuttons, the Confederates routed Kenly on May

## TOUR SCHEDULE

(All times local daylight saving)  
(Variations will be announced at lunch or dinner)

### THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1971

- 10:00 a.m.—Check-in with Registrar Margaret April at United Air Lines terminal, O'Hare International Airport.  
11:00 a.m.—Depart, U.A.L. flight #748, lunch en route.  
1:51 p.m.—Arrive Dulles Airport, Washington, D.C. Board buses.  
Afternoon—Tour Harpers Ferry.  
5:00 p.m.—Check-in, Holiday Inn, Winchester, Va., headquarters.  
6:30 p.m.—Command Post.  
7:30 p.m.—Dinner, followed by speakers Brooks Davis, Robert Douglas, Charles Wesselhoeft, Miner Coburn and Lloyd Miller on first phases of Jackson's Valley Campaign and Marshall Krolick on Sheridan's 1864 Campaign.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1971

- Breakfast on your own.  
8:30 a.m.—Board buses for tours of Kernstown, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek battlefields.  
Lunch—Middletown, Va.  
Afternoon—Tour Front Royal and Winchester Battlefields.  
6:30 p.m.—Command Post at hotel.  
7:30 p.m.—Dinner, followed by speakers Ed Bearss and Preston Smith on Cross Keys and Port Republic.

### SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1971

- Breakfast on your own.  
9:00 a.m.—Check out of hotel with luggage packed and available for pick-up. Board buses for tours of Valley Pike, New Market battlefield and Hall of Valor Museum.  
Lunch—Luray, Va.  
Afternoon—Tour Cross Keys and Port Republic battlefields.  
5:00 p.m.—Check-in, Holiday Inn, Harrisonburg, Va., headquarters.  
6:00 p.m.—Command Post.  
7:00 p.m.—Dinner, followed by Fun Night.

### SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1971

- Breakfast on your own.  
9:00 a.m.—Check out of hotel with luggage packed and available for pick-up. Board buses for tour of Sky-Line Drive.  
Lunch—Manassas area.  
Afternoon—Tour 2nd Bull Run battlefield.  
4:40 p.m.—Depart Dulles Airport on U.A.L. flight #689, dinner en route.  
5:43 p.m.—Arrive O'Hare International Airport.

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withdrawal of his army to Centreville in a fairly orderly manner.

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1864 CAMPAIGNS OF EARLY AND SHERIDAN—In an attempt to divert Federal attention from the Petersburg front and also to block Hunter's march up the Valley, Lee dispatched Early to the Shenandoah on June 12, 1864. Arriving in time to help Breckinridge defeat Hunter at Lynchburg on June 18, Early then took overall command and began to advance down the Valley with 14,000 men. Brushing aside Sigel, Early crossed the Potomac, but was delayed by Wallace's stand at Monocacy on July 9 before reaching the outskirts of Washington on July 11. Learning the city had been reinforced by the Federal VI Corps from Petersburg, Early retreated up the Valley to Berryville, engaging in several small actions with the pursuing Union troops.

Realizing the seriousness of Early's presence in the Valley, Grant dispatched Sheridan on August 7 to take command of a

23. Realizing that Jackson was on his flank, Banks abandoned Strasburg on May 24 and moved to Winchester. Jackson missed an opportunity to intercept the Federal retreat at Middletown because of his unexplained slowness of movement. The pursuit was further impeded by Ashby's stopping to destroy a Federal wagon train at Middletown.

On May 25, Banks reached WINCHESTER ahead of Jackson, but was unable to stay there. A fierce attack, spearheaded by Ewell, drove the Federals from the town and their retreat northward did not end until they had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on May 26. For the next few days, Jackson camped in the Harpers Ferry area.

The Northern high command then developed a three-pronged attack to defeat Jackson, McDowell with 20,000 from the east, Fremont with 15,000 from the west and Banks with 20,000 from the north. If Fremont could reach Harrisonburg and McDowell could reach Front Royal before the Confederates could escape to the south between them, Jackson would be cut off and trapped. During this march, the "foot cavalry" earned its reputation. With the advantage of the excellent condition of the Valley Pike and the Union leaders lack of aggressiveness, the Southern rear guard just cleared Strasburg on June 1, ahead of Fremont, who was delayed by Ashby and Ewell, and Shields' division of McDowell's corps, which was slowed by one Southern infantry brigade.

Closely pursued, Jackson reached Harrisonburg on June 5 and again turned east. Reaching PORT REPUBLIC, he decided to halt and resume the offensive. Leaving Ewell at CROSS KEYS, just west of PORT REPUBLIC, he stationed the rest of his army at the latter place. Fremont, unaware of Shields' position, attacked Ewell on June 8, but utilized only one-fifth of his available strength and was repulsed. Leaving one of Ewell's brigades at CROSS KEYS, Jackson recalled the rest of his division to PORT REPUBLIC and, with its assistance, defeated Shields on June 9.

Jackson then went into camp until June 17, when he left the Valley to join Lee before Richmond. In three months he had fought and beaten elements of three armies, marched his troops over 500 miles and kept 55,000 Union soldiers occupied and away from McClellan.

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2nd BULL RUN—On August 29 and 30, 1862, the armies of Lee and Pope met on practically the same ground which had been the stage for the war's first major conflict thirteen months before. The 62,000 troops of Pope's newly formed Army of Virginia included the former forces of Banks, Fremont and McDowell in addition to elements of the Army of the Potomac. Lee's army was united again after Jackson's brilliant movement around the Federal right flank and his ensuing actions in Pope's rear, including the Battle of Groveton.

On the 29th, Pope opened the battle with a series of poorly coordinated frontal attacks from the east against Jackson's position on Stony Ridge, northwest of the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike with the Manassas-Sudley Road. Longstreet had reached the field at 11:00 a.m., a fact Pope was unaware of, and was in position on Jackson's right. However, Longstreet failed to attack the Union left flank which he overlapped, despite Lee's urgings that he do so. Pope's ignorance of Longstreet's presence led him to order Porter to attack the Confederate right, which would have resulted in Porter's advancing straight into Longstreet. Porter's disobedience of this order led to his celebrated court martial.

Jackson succeeded in repulsing the Union attacks, but then withdrew his line, a move which convinced Pope that Jackson was in retreat. Thus Pope ordered a major attack for the 30th, still not realizing that Longstreet was in position. When the Federals again attacked Jackson, they presented their flank to Longstreet and this time Lee's "War Horse" did not fail, delivering a smashing blow that soundly defeated Pope. Only a successful stand on the Henry House Hill permitted the

# ORDERS AND AMMUNITION



BY E. B. (PETE) LONG  
University of Wyoming

The following is a partial bibliography of the military campaigns of the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley. These sources should be useful in preparation for a visit to the Shenandoah.

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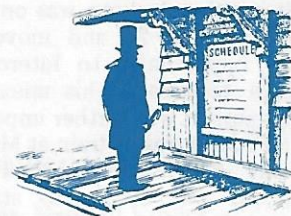
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# BULLETIN BOARD



CHECK-IN TIME: 10:00 a.m. (CDT), Thursday, April 29, at United Air Lines terminal, O'Hare International Airport. Registrar Margaret April will be at a special desk for smooth handling of passengers and luggage. Tour packet will be passed out.

DEPARTURE: 11:00 a.m. (CDT), United flight #748. Lunch en route. Arrive Dulles Airport outside Washington, D.C. at 1:51 p.m. (EDT).

ON THE TOUR: Please be prompt at all stated times, because we will be operating on a close schedule. Bus marshals will be on hand for guidance. If you plan a side excursion or join a car group, you must notify your bus marshal.

RETURN: Sunday, May 2, depart Dulles Airport on United flight #689 at 4:40 p.m. (EDT). Dinner en route. Arrive at O'Hare International Airport at 5:43 p.m. (CDT).



combined army drawn from several fronts. Sheridan commanded 48,000 troops while reinforcements had raised Early's strength to just under 20,000. After several weeks of inconclusive maneuvering, the two armies finally met on September 19 in the 3rd Battle of WINCHESTER (Opequon). The initial Union assaults on that day were repulsed and a Confederate counterattack was partially successful until Crook's advance drove Early's troops back into their lines in front of the city. However, these lines soon also fell and Early was forced to retreat up the Valley past Strasburg.

The Confederates took up a strong position at FISHER'S HILL, but, weakened by battle losses and the detachment of troops needed elsewhere, they were not able to maintain it when Sheridan attacked on September 22. Defeated again, Early once more moved south until Sheridan turned back north at Staunton, devastating the Valley as he marched. Early followed, looking for an opportunity, until he found the Federals camped along CEDAR CREEK on October 19, awaiting Sheridan's return from a Washington conference.

Confident of victory, Early attacked and forced the blue-clad soldiers down the Valley for two miles in a near rout. However, Sheridan, at Winchester, heard the sounds of battle and began his fabled ride south, rallying his retreating soldiers as he galloped. With his line stabilized and the Confederates engaged in looting the Union camps instead of pressing their advantage, Sheridan counterattacked, driving Early in defeat all the way back to Fisher's Hill. Early's army was now so completely destroyed that it ceased to be an effective fighting force and no further action of major importance occurred in the Valley during the balance of the war.

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HARPERS FERRY—Probably no one place in the Eastern theater was so much a part of the events of the Civil War as this site of a pre-war government arsenal and armory. That establishment itself was the target of John Brown's Raid in 1859, a foray which ended when Brown and his men were captured in the buildings by Federal troops commanded by Lee and Stuart.

During the war itself, HARPERS FERRY played a key role in the Antietam Campaign when Jackson captured its garrison by occupying the surrounding heights. Halleck's refusal to attach the troops from HARPERS FERRY to Hooker's command during the Gettysburg campaign led to the latter's request to be relieved, a move Halleck had counted on.