

History 225

Re: Outline/Notes w/ BCF, Chpt. 11

Early part of chpt. deals with Union defeat at first Manassas.

Lincoln calls on McClellan to take over the Army of the Potomoc.

MC notes that McClellan suffered from "Manassas syndrome."

Other Union reverses during the remainder of 1861:

Missouri w/ Fremont

Ball's Bluff--political savaging of Stone. (Wasn;t Stone the one that Scott called upon to help secure the Capitol in the early days of the war before Bull Run?) Check w. Fishel.

Fremont's unilateral policy of freeing the slaves in Missouri theatre. Lincoln gets him to rescind this order. Lincoln cannot afford to alienate the loyal Border States. But w/ Union reverses there is a rising sentiment among the radicals and abolitionist-minded members in Lincoln's party augmented by Fredrick Douglass and abolitionists in the North to expand the Union war aim and begin to attack the slave where she lives--the institution of slavery.

We see the pattern of Union victories or lack thereof and the slave issue being directly connected in the first six eight months of the war.

Butler at Ft. Monroe in Va. and the "contraband" question. Pressure is building. Congress passes the first confiscation act. This supported Butler in that slaves (property) could be confiscated from individuals who were known supporters and aid-givers to the Rebellion. Individuals not institutions. A case by case basis.

McClellan saves the Army of the Potomac. But Mac will not fight the army. Fall trails into Winter and McClellan will not move to take action against the Confederacy.

Mc deals w/ the McClellan personality. He gets into the numbers game that McClellan played. I need to refine this interpretation by reading Fishel's Appendix on this. Implications of blame on Pinkerton needs to be revised.

Chpt. tails off with an analysis of Jefferson Davis problems with his generals. Joe Johnston and Beauregard are discussed.