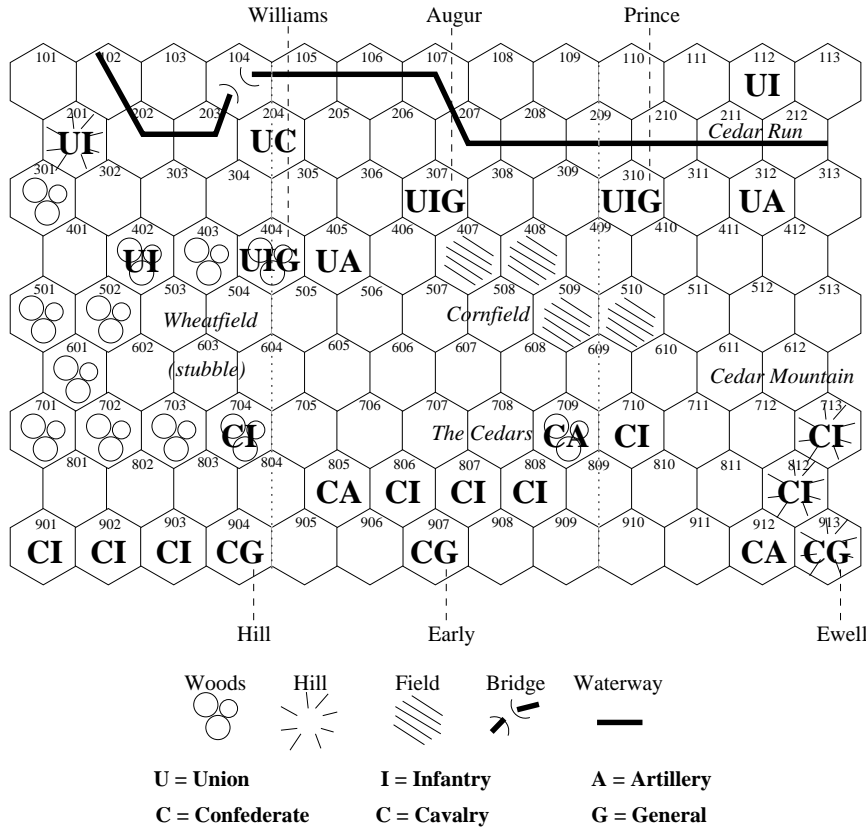


## BATTLE CRY SCENARIO: CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9, 1862



### STAFFING NOTES

**Union Player**  
 Nathaniel P. Banks  
 Take 5 command cards  
**You move first**

**Confederate Player**  
 Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson  
 Take 3 command cards (at start)

**Special Rules**  
 The number of command cards the Confederate Player holds is 3 or the number of flags he has lost, whichever is greater.

When Lincoln appointed Henry Halleck general in chief in July 1862, he hoped that Old Brains would coordinate an offensive by McClellan's 100,000 on the Peninsula with Pope's 50,000 north of Richmond. After the Seven Days' Battles, McClellan expressed readiness to renew the offensive if Lincoln would send him another 50,000 men. The president did not have 50,000 men to spare, but even if he could have sent 100,000, he told a senator, McClellan would suddenly discover that Lee had 400,000. At the end of July, Lincoln and Halleck decided to withdraw the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula to unite with Pope's force. McClellan's Army had to travel down the James River, along the Chesapeake Bay, and up the Potomac before arriving within marching distance of Pope.

While McClellan sulked in his tent, Jackson moved against Pope's two advanced divisions near Cedar Mountain twenty miles north of Gordonsville. Commanding this Union force was none other than Jackson's old adversary Nathaniel P. Banks. Eager to redeem his reputation, Banks attacked on August 9 even though he knew that Jackson outnumbered him at least two to one. Expecting imminent reinforcements, the Union general sent his two undersize divisions forward in a headlong assault that drove back the surprised Rebels and put Jackson's old Stonewall Brigade to flight. Having mishandled the first stage of the fight—he was literally caught napping—Jackson went to the front himself to rally his troops and then watched approvingly as A. P. Hill's division punished the Yankees with a slashing counterattack. Banks fell back several miles to the support of late-arriving reinforcements after losing 30 percent of his force.

The chief result of the battle of Cedar Mountain was to confirm the transfer of operations from the Peninsula to the Rappahannock River halfway between Richmond and Washington.

Source: James McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*