



# MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

The Official Newsletter of the Lowcountry Civil War Round Table, Inc.

November 20, 2018

Dear LCWRT Members,

Our next meeting will be on Nov. 28, 2018, when Doug Bostick will discuss “Battlefield Preservation.” We support “. . . *the preservation of Civil War sites and monuments*” and this should prove interesting and informative. The meeting will be held in Magnolia Hall starting at 6:45 p.m. Please be advised that except Jan., 2019, all meeting will be in Magnolia Hall; January will be in Pinckney Hall.

We have updated and revised our Bylaws, Policies, and Procedures. Our Executive Committee has supported these revisions, and if any of you are interested in reviewing, please let me know. It is not necessary to file a copy of the Bylaws with Clubs and Events.

I have written to 18 guidance counselors/high schools in Beaufort and Jasper Counties announcing our sponsorship of the Keller Family Scholarship Fund. This is open to high school seniors who qualify regarding certain criteria and we are listing three topics that he or she will be required to write re one of them: i.e., *Naval Battle of Port Royal*, *Underground Railroad in South Carolina* or *Wade Hampton*. The contest will be open between Nov. 10th through Mar. 31, 2019.

Wilmer McLean was a wholesale grocer who retired near Manassas Junction, Va. in 1854. In July 1861 when the Battle of Bull Run was being fought, McLean’s house was damaged in a very minor way, but P.G.T. Beauregard occupied it. Also, injured Confederates were put in the barn and the Union damaged it extensively. McLean had enough of this so he left and bought a farm in Va. - Appomattox Courthouse. On April 9, 1865, the surrender of Robert E. Lee to U.S. Grant was at McLean’s house in Appomattox Courthouse. At 4:00 p.m. the surrender had taken place and the looting of the house began. Gen. Sheridan “bought” the table on which the surrender terms were written and donated it to Gen. Custer’s wife. It is now in the Smithsonian Institution. Gen. Ord got the table upon which the terms were signed. It is now in the Chicago Historical Society. Many chairs were merely taken, some were broken up and those with cane bottoms were cut into pieces for mementos.

The house stood until 1893 and was dismantled and taken to Washington, D.C. for an exhibition. It was never reassembled and was left in the open and deteriorated beyond repair. The contractor who demolished the house was never paid. In 1948, the Federal government ordered the house rebuilt in the exact replica of the original using existing drawings. The price of the restoration was \$49,553 and the state of Va. appropriated \$5,000 toward furnishings. In 1950, the house was dedicated in the presence of Robert E. Lee IV and U.S. Grant III.

**Miscellany:** 1.) March to the Sea lasted 25 days (11-15 to 12-10), and the damage to Ga. was 100 million dollars; 2.) The biggest single day loss was at Antietam; i.e. 26,000; 3.) Joshua Chamberlain of Little Round Top fame did not receive his Medal of Honor until 30 years later; 4.) Two hundred thousand men were engaged at the Battle of Fredericksburg, and 5.) The H.L. *Hunley* was propelled by a crew of eight seamen using hand cranks.

*“The hen is the wisest of all the animal creatures because she never cackles until after the egg is laid.”*  
- Lincoln described the boastful Gen. Joe Hooker.

Respectfully,  
Michael Sweeney, President LCWRT

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## ***2018 - 2019 Lecture Series for the LCWRT***

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Nov. 28, 2018	Doug Bostick	“Battlefield Preservation”
Jan. 23, 2019	Jerry Morris	“Reminiscences of Private” Frank Mixson
Feb. 27, 2019	Jack Davis	“Rhett & the Fire Eaters”
Mar. 27, 2019	Dr. Larry Roland	“End of Reconstruction in Beaufort-Hampton Counties”
April 24, 2019	Dr. Jim Spirek	“Wrecks of Beaufort Sound”
May 22, 2019	Ron Roth	“Underground Railroad”

**We will meet in Magnolia Hall in Sun City every month except January 2019 when we will meet in Pinckney Hall.**

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***Dr. James I. “Bud” Robertson, Jr.***

***Dr. Robertson has been a frequent presenter at the LCWRT over the past 16 years. He was scheduled to speak to us on Jan. 23, 2019 and has had to cancel for health reasons.***

***Robertson is the author of more than 20 books including award-winners General A. P. Hill, Soldiers Blue and Gray, and Civil War! American Became One Nation. He has edited an additional 18 books on the Civil War.***

***In 1963, he worked with David Mearns, director of the Library of Congress to assist in the planning of John F. Kennedy’s funeral by researching the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, after which Kennedy’s was patterned. Robertson and Mearns referenced Frank Leslie’s Weekly and Harper’s Weekly for details of the 1865 funeral that were used to transform the East Room of the White House. (Mr. Lincoln died on Saturday, April 15. On Tuesday, April 18, 1865, President Lincoln lay in state in the East Room on an 11-foot high catafalque.)***

***To send Dr. Robertson, a thank you card for all of his excellent years of service please send to Dr. James Robertson, 270 Church Point Road, Oak Grove, Va. 22443.***

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## ***Douglas W. Bostick, Historian***

### ***Charleston Under Siege: The Impregnable City***

Charleston was the prize that the Union army and navy desperately sought to capture. Union General Halleck, in writing to Gen. W. T. Sherman, declared, “*Should you capture Charleston, I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed.*” However, despite bringing to bear the full firepower of the U.S. Army and Navy, Charleston would not relent. The defense of Charleston employed every tool available to an out-manned Confederate Army.

Doug Bostick is a native of James Island and is an eighth-generation South Carolinian. Doug is a graduate of the College of Charleston and received a Master’s degree from the University of South Carolina. He formerly served on the staff and faculty of the University of South Carolina and the University of Maryland. Doug has more than 30 years experience in nonprofit management. He was the first executive director of Save the Light, the nonprofit foundation managing the preservation of the Morris Island Lighthouse at Folly Beach.

Doug is the author of 26 books on nonfiction history, and his knowledge of history is enhanced by a raconteur’s gift for storytelling. He is a much sought-after speaker and speaks on a wide range of topics including the history of the *South Carolina Sea Islands*, colonial and antebellum horse racing, the *War Between the States*, the *Revolutionary War in South Carolina*, *Root Work & Lowcountry Folklore*, and *the History of South Carolina Lowcountry Cuisine*.

He was the editor for an extensive series of books commemorating the *Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States*. His book on the *Morris Island Lighthouse* was the “2009 Book of the Year” for the Foundation for Coast Guard History. His books *Fort Sumter National Monument: Where the Civil War Began* and *Grand Traditions of Charleston Cuisine* were both recognized as 1st Place for Book of the Year at the Souvenir Wholesale Distributors Assoc. Convention in 2011 and 2012.

He joined the staff of the Trust in 2011 as executive director and CEO. Under his leadership, The Trust has doubled the number of protected in the last two years.

Since the Province of Carolina was chartered in 1663, hundreds of battles representing nearly every regional and national conflict have been fought on South Carolina soil. During the Revolutionary War alone there were more than 130 battles fought throughout the state. In addition to battlefields, South Carolina possesses a wealth of other historical military sites highlighting the state's significant contribution to the United State's military actions around the world. South Carolina's military history has significantly contributed to the founding and development of the nation, a tradition her service men and women of the armed forces carry on to this day.

The South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust (SCBPT) seeks to protect and preserve these historic military sites across South Carolina to not only honor the soldiers who gave their lives in service to their country but also provide current and future generations a space at which to remember, contemplate, discuss, and learn how our history not only shapes the past but is also relevant to the present and future of our great state. We invite you to learn, participate, preserve and promote South Carolina's military history with us on this journey.

The SCBPT is a 501 (c) 3 not-for-profit corporation established in 1991 and dedicated to the preservation of South Carolina’s historic battlegrounds and military sites. Working with property

owners, developers, and local/state agencies, the SCBPT has successfully preserved 28 historic properties throughout South Carolina. The SCBPT preserves South Carolina's military heritage employing a variety of tools from conservation easements and land acquisitions to high-tech ground-based laser scanning surveys and public interpretation. Our board and staff work diligently to ensure the states military heritage sites are not forgotten and there to study, discuss and reflect upon for future generations. Contact us - Phone: 843-743-8281 - Email: [info@scbattlegroundtrust.org](mailto:info@scbattlegroundtrust.org) - cwk  
Source: [scbattlegroundtrust.org/about](http://scbattlegroundtrust.org/about)

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## **Battlefield Preservation**

The 1890s represented the climax of Civil War battlefield preservation. This decade was the perfect time for the establishment of these five Civil War battlegrounds — at Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Shiloh, Antietam, and Vicksburg — were commemorated as national sites during this time. Just past the bitterness and racial tensions of Reconstruction and before the explosive growth brought on by the Second Industrial Revolution, the time was right for the war's veterans from both sides to come together, in a spirit of reconciliation and brotherhood, to lead the efforts to open the parks. As yet unmarred by development, these battlefield sites were preserved mostly intact, just how the veterans would have remembered them. To date, they represent the country's finest preserved battlefields.

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) preserves historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The goals are to protect battlefields and sites with armed conflicts that influenced the course of history, to encourage and assist in planning for the preservation, management, and interpretation of these sites, and to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations.

There are dozens and dozens more battlefields that have been preserved. I have included what I consider to be the most interesting – especially those in our neighboring states. - cwk

### **Fort Sumter, South Carolina (April 12 - 14, 1861)**

**Campaign: Operations in Charleston Harbor (April 1861) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Robert Anderson [US]; Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS] - Forces Engaged: Regiments: 580 total (US 80; (CS) est. 500. - Estimated Casualties: None**

On April 10, 1861, Brig. Gen. Beauregard, in command of the provisional Confederate forces at Charleston, S.C., demanded the surrender of the Union garrison of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. Garrison commander Anderson refused. On April 12th, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort, which was unable to reply effectively. At 2:30 p.m., April 13th, Maj. Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter, evacuating the garrison on the following day. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the opening engagement of the Civil War. Although there were no casualties during the bombardment, one Union artilleryman was killed and three wounded (one mortally) when a cannon exploded prematurely while firing a salute during the evacuation on April 14th. Result(s): Confederate victory .

★The November 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of president marked the beginning of the chain of events that led to the secession of South Carolina from the United States of America. This was soon followed by the secession of six more Deep South states. On Mar. 4, 1861, Lincoln became the 16th President of a no longer United States. In his conciliatory address, Lincoln reiterated that he

had no intention of interfering with slavery where it existed and added that it was the right of each state to control the “domestic institutions” within its borders. But he did not recognize the right of secession. He proclaimed that “the Union is unbroken,” and that any act of violence against the United States was “insurrectionary or revolutionary.”

On April 8, 1861, President Lincoln informed South Carolina’s Governor that provisions were being sent by water to the Federal troops at Fort Sumter. Two days later, Confederate Gen. Beauregard was directed to demand the fort’s evacuation. If the Federals refused to leave, he was authorized to use whatever means necessary to force them out. Please take time to read the text of the exhibit that appears at the Fort Sumter Museum for more information on the events leading up to the first shots at Fort Sumter.

### **Manassas or Bull Run I, Virginia (July 21, 1861)**

**Campaign: Manassas Campaign (July 1861) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell [US]; Brig. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS]  
Forces Engaged: 60,680 total (US) 28,450; (CS) 32,230 - Estimated Casualties: 4,700 total (US) 2,950; (CS) 1,750.**

This was the first major land battle of the armies in Va. On July 16, 1861, the untried Union army under Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell marched from Washington against the Confederate army, which was drawn up behind Bull Run beyond Centreville. On the 21st, McDowell crossed at Sudley Ford and attacked the Confederate left flank on Matthews Hill. Fighting raged throughout the day as Confederate forces were driven back to Henry Hill. Late in the afternoon, Confederate reinforcements (one brigade arriving by rail from the Shenandoah Valley) extended and broke the Union right flank. The Federal retreat rapidly deteriorated into a rout. Although victorious, Confederate forces were too disorganized to pursue. Confederate Gen. Bee and Col. Bartow were killed. Thomas J. Jackson earned the *nom de guerre* “Stonewall.” By July 22nd, the shattered Union army reached the safety of Washington. This battle convinced the Lincoln administration that the war would be a long and costly affair. McDowell was relieved of command of the Union army and replaced by Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, who set about reorganizing and training the troops. Result(s): Confederate victory.

★Gen. Thos. J. "Stonewall" Jackson figured prominently in two Confederate victories here. Also known as "Bull Run," the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861, ended any illusion of a short war. The Second Battle of Manassas, Aug. 28-30, 1862, brought Southern forces to the height of their military power. The two battles are commemorated on this 5,000 acre battlefield park.

### **Fort Donelson, Tennessee (Feb. 11 - 16, 1862)**

**Campaign: Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (1862) – Principal - Commanders: Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Flag-Officer A.H. Foote [US]; Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd, Brig. Gen. Gideon Pillow, and Brig. Gen. Simon B. Buckner [CS] - Forces Engaged: Army in the Field [US]; Fort Donelson Garrison [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 17,398 total (US) 2,331; (CS) 15,067.**

After capturing Fort Henry on Feb. 6, 1862, Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant advanced cross-country to invest Fort Donelson. On Feb. 16, 1862, after the failure of their all-out attack aimed at breaking through Grant’s investment lines, the fort’s 12,000-man garrison surrendered unconditionally. This was a major victory for Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and a catastrophe for the South. It ensured that

Kentucky would stay in the Union and opened up Tennessee for a Northern advance along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Grant received a promotion to major general for his victory and attained stature in the Western Theater, earning the *nom de guerre* “*Unconditional Surrender*.”  
Result(s): Union victory.

★The site was established as Fort Donelson National Military Park on Mar. 26, 1928. The national military park and national cemetery were transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service on Aug. 10, 1933. The park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on Oct. 15, 1966. It was re-designated a national battlefield on Aug. 16, 1985. Public Law 108-367 (Oct. 25, 2004) increased the authorized boundary of the national battlefield from 551.69 acres to 2,000 acres. On Oct. 30, 2006, Calloway County transferred the Fort Heiman site to the Park Service. Fort Heiman had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places on Dec. 12, 1976. The main portion of the park, in Dover, Tenn., commemorates the Battle of Fort Donelson. Fort Heiman, in nearby Calloway County, Ky., was a Confederate battery in the Battle of Fort Henry.

Fort Donelson National Battlefield preserves Fort Donelson and Fort Heiman, two sites of the American Civil War Forts Henry and Donelson Campaign, in which Union Army Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Flag Officer Andrew Hull Foote captured three Confederate forts and opened two rivers, the Tennessee River and the Cumberland River, to control by the Union Navy. The commanders received national recognition for their victories in Feb. 1862, as they were the first major Union successes of the war. The capture of Fort Donelson and its garrison by the Union led to the capture of Tennessee's capital and industrial center, Nashville, which remained in Union hands from Feb. 25, 1862 until the end of the war, and gave the Union effective control over much of Tenn. This struck a major blow to the Confederacy early in the war.

### **Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas (Mar. 6 - 8, 1862)**

**Campaign: Pea Ridge Campaign - Arkansas (1862) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis [US]; Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn [CS] - Forces Engaged: Army of the Southwest [US]; Army of the West [CS] - Estimated Casualties: (US) 1,349; (CS) 2,000-2,500.**

On the night of Mar. 6th, Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn set out to outflank the Union position near Pea Ridge, dividing his army into two columns. Learning of Van Dorn's approach, the Federals marched north to meet his advance on Mar. 7th. This movement—compounded by the killing of two generals, Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch and Brig. Gen. James McQueen McIntosh, and the capture of their ranking colonel — halted the Rebel attack. Van Dorn led a second column to meet the Federals in the Elkhorn Tavern and Tanyard area. By nightfall, the Confederates controlled Elkhorn Tavern and Telegraph Road. The next day, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, having regrouped and consolidated his army, counterattacked near the tavern and, by successfully employing his artillery, slowly forced the Rebels back. Running short of ammunition, Van Dorn abandoned the battlefield. The Union controlled Missouri for the next two years. Result(s): Union victory.

★The original Elkhorn Tavern was built around 1833 by Wm. Reddick and his son-in-law, Samuel Burks. In 1858, Burks, sold the house and the 313 acres to Jesse & Polly Cox for \$3,600. Cox made several improvements to the tavern, including adding white-painted weatherboarding (siding) to the exterior and a set of stairs leading to the upper porch. The stairs allowed members of the Benton County Baptist Society, to meet at the house without having to go through a “*public house*.” Another addition was a set of elk horns that Cox placed on the ridgepole, which gave the tavern its name.

Prior to the Civil War, the house was used for many purposes, although it was well-known locally as a stop for the Overland Stage. Although the Butterfield Stage passed by on the Telegraph Road, the Elkhorn Tavern was not an official stop on the Butterfield line. During this period, the Tavern was described as a place “*of abundant good cheer.*”

**Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee (April 6 - 7, 1862)**  
**Shiloh Church & Pittsburg Landing Steamboats at Pittsburg Landing**  
**(The Corinth Battlefield Unit)**

**Campaign: Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (1862) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell [US]; Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS] - Forces Engaged: Army of the Tennessee and Army of the Ohio (65,085) [US]; Army of the Mississippi (44,968) [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 23,746 total (US) 13,047; (CS) 10,699.**

As a result of the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander in the area, was forced to fall back, giving up Kentucky and much of West and Middle Tennessee. He chose Corinth, Mississippi, a major transportation center, as the staging area for an offensive against Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and his Army of the Tennessee before the Army of the Ohio, under Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, could join it. The Confederate retrenchment was a surprise, although a pleasant one, to the Union forces, and it took Grant, with about 40,000 men, some time to mount a southern offensive, along the Tennessee River, toward Pittsburg Landing. Grant received orders to await Buell's Army of the Ohio at Pittsburg Landing. Grant did not choose to fortify his position; rather, he set about drilling his men many of which were raw recruits. Johnston originally planned to attack Grant on April 4th, but delays postponed it until the 6th. Attacking the Union troops on the morning of the 6th, the Confederates surprised them, routing many. Some Federals made determined stands and by afternoon, they had established a battle line at the sunken road, known as the “*Hornets Nest.*” Repeated Rebel attacks failed to carry the Hornets Nest, but massed artillery helped to turn the tide as Confederates surrounded the Union troops and captured, killed, or wounded most. Johnston had been mortally wounded earlier and his second in command, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, took over. The Union troops established another line covering Pittsburg Landing, anchored with artillery and augmented by Buell's men who began to arrive and take up positions. Fighting continued until after dark, but the Federals held.

By the next morning, the combined Federal forces numbered about 40,000, outnumbering Beauregard's army of less than 30,000. Beauregard was unaware of the arrival of Buell's army and launched a counterattack in response to a two-mile advance by Wm. Nelson's division of Buell's army at 6:00 a.m., which was, at first, successful. Union troops stiffened and began forcing the Confederates back. Beauregard ordered a counterattack, which stopped the Union advance but did not break its battle line. At this point, Beauregard realized that he could not win and, having suffered too many casualties, he retired from the field and headed back to Corinth. On the 8th, Grant sent Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, with two brigades, and Brig. Gen. Thos. J. Wood, with his division, in pursuit of Beauregard. They ran into the Rebel rearguard, commanded by Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest, at Fallen Timbers. Forrest's aggressive tactics, although eventually contained, influenced the Union troops to return to Pittsburg Landing. Grant's mastery of the Confederate forces continued; he had beaten them once again. The Confederates continued to fall back until launching their mid-August offensive. Result(s): Union victory.

★Congress established Shiloh National Military Park on Dec. 27, 1894 to commemorate the April 6 -

7, 1862 battle that raged around Shiloh Church and Pittsburg Landing. Producing more than 23,000 casualties, the battle was the largest engagement in the Mississippi Valley campaign during the War. Originally under the War Dept., Shiloh National Military Park was transferred to the National Park Service in the Dept. of the Interior in 1933. Currently, the park has more than 4,200 acres. The Corinth Battlefield Unit encompasses roughly 240 acres with potential for a total of 800 acres.

### **Fort Pulaski, Georgia (April 10 - 11, 1862)**

**Campaign: Operations against Fort Pulaski (1862) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. David Hunter and Capt. Quincy A. Gillmore [US]; Col. Charles H. Olmstead [CS] - Forces Engaged: The Port Royal Expeditionary Force's Fort Pulaski investment troops [US]; Fort Pulaski Garrison [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 365 total (US) 1; (CS) 364.**

Fort Pulaski, built by the U.S. Army before the war, is located near the mouth of the Savannah River, blocking upriver access to Savannah. Fortifications such as Pulaski, called third system forts, were considered invincible, but the new technology of rifled artillery changed that. On February 19, 1862, Brig. Gen. Thos. W. Sherman ordered Captain Quincy A. Gillmore, an engineer officer, to take charge of the investment force and begin the bombardment and capture of the fort. Gillmore em-placed artillery on the mainland southeast of the fort and began the bombardment on April 10 after Colonel Charles H. Olmstead refused to surrender the fort. Within hours, Gillmore's rifled artillery had breached the southeast scarp of the fort, and he continued to exploit it. Some of his shells began to damage the traverse shielding the magazine in the northwest bastion. Realizing that if the magazine exploded the fort would be seriously damaged and the garrison would suffer severe casualties, Olmstead surrendered after 2:00 pm on April 11th. Result(s): Union victory.

★The Union navy grew by 600% to meet the demands of the war. At the outset of the Civil War, the Federal navy was composed of around 90 ships, only around 40 of which were close to combat-capable. The central demand of Scott's Anaconda Plan—a blockade roughly 3,000 miles in length—was far beyond what the navy was able to provide. Old ships were filled with stones and sunk in blocking positions around Southern harbors to buy time for the engineers rushing to lay down a new fleet of warships. Hundreds of civilian ships were pressed into service as well. Passenger ferries, their sturdy decks built to hold horse carriages, adapted especially well to their new role as river gunboats. The Union navy grew to comprise more than 600 ships by 1865, the largest in the world at the time, giving the North a consistent advantage in the war on the water.

### **Chattanooga, Tennessee (June 7 - 8, 1862)**

**Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. James Negley [US]; Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith [CS] - Forces Engaged: Division [US]; Department [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 88 total (US) 23; (CS) 65.**

In late Spring 1862, the Confederacy split its forces in Tenn. into several small commands in an attempt to complicate Federal operations. The Union had to redistribute its forces to counter the Confederate command structure changes. Maj. Gen. Ormsby Mitchel received orders to go to Huntsville, Ala. with his division to repair railroads in the area. Soon, he occupied more than 100 miles along the Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston railroads. In May, Mitchel and his men sparred with Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's men. After Mitchel received command of all Federal troops between



Nashville and Huntsville, on May 29th, he ordered Brig. Gen. James Negley with a small division to lead an expedition to capture Chattanooga. This force arrived before Chattanooga on June 7th. Negley ordered the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers out to reconnoiter. It found the Confederates entrenched on the opposite side of the river along the banks and atop Cameron Hill. Negley brought up two artillery batteries to open fire on the Rebel troops and the town and sent infantry to the river bank to act as sharpshooters. The Union bombardment of Chattanooga continued throughout the 7th and until noon on the 8th. The Confederates replied, but it was uncoordinated since the undisciplined gunners were allowed to do as they wished. On June 10th, Smith, who had arrived on the 8th, reported that Negley had withdrawn and the Confederate loss was minor. This attack on Chattanooga was a warning that Union troops could mount assaults when they wanted. Result(s): Union victory.

## **Seven Days Battle:**

### **Oak Grove, Virginia (June 25, 1862) - French's Field, King's School House**

**Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (Mar.-Sept. 1862) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS] - Forces Engaged: Corps - Estimated Casualties: 1,057 total (US) 516; (CS) 541.**

Oak Grove was the **first** of the Seven Days' battles. On June 25th, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan advanced his lines along the Williamsburg Road with the objective of bringing Richmond within range of his siege guns. Union forces attacked over swampy ground with inconclusive results, and darkness halted the fighting. McClellan's attack was not strong enough to derail the Confederate offensive that already had been set in motion. The next day, Lee seized the initiative by attacking at Beaver Dam Creek north of the Chickahominy. Result(s): Inconclusive (Union forces withdrew to their lines).

### **Beaver Dam Creek, Virginia (June 26, 1862) Mechanicsville, Ellerson's Mill**

**Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (Mar.-Sept. 1862) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS] - Forces Engaged: 31,987 total (US) 15,631; (CS) 16,356 - Estimated Casualties: 1,700 total (US) 400; (CS) 1,300.**

This was the second of the Seven Days' Battles. Gen. Robert E. Lee initiated his offensive against McClellan's right flank north of the Chickahominy River. A.P. Hill threw his division, reinforced by one of D.H. Hill's brigades, into a series of futile assaults against Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter's V Corps, which was drawn up behind Beaver Dam Creek. Confederate attacks were driven back with heavy casualties. Jackson's Shenandoah Valley divisions, however, were approaching from the northwest, forcing Porter to withdraw the next morning to a position behind Boatswain Creek just beyond Gaines' Mill. Result(s): Union victory.

★Most of the northern portion of the Beaver Dam Creek battlefield has been destroyed by development, but Richmond National Battlefield Park protects 365 acres along the lower section of the creek near the site of Ellerson's Mill. That area includes some of the ground the Confederates defended during the June 26, 1862 battle. Located on the south side of Cold Harbor Road (VA Route 156) just east of Mechanicsville, a walking trail from a parking area takes visitors across the historic creek from the Confederate side to the Union side.

## **Gaines' Mill, Virginia (June 27, 1862)**

### **First Cold Harbor**

**Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (Mar. Sept. 1862) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS] - Forces Engaged: 91,232 total (US) 34,214; (CS) 57,018)**  
**Estimated Casualties: 15,500 total (US) 6,800; (CS) 8,700.**

This was the third of the Seven Days' Battles. On June 27, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee renewed his attacks against Porter's V Corps, which had established a strong defensive line behind Boatswain's Swamp north of the Chickahominy River. Porter's reinforced V Corps held fast for the afternoon against disjointed Confederate attacks, inflicting heavy casualties. At dusk, the Confederates finally mounted a coordinated assault that broke Porter's line and drove his soldiers back toward the river. The Federals retreated across the river during the night. Defeat at Gaines' Mill convinced McClellan to abandon his advance on Richmond and begin the retreat to James River. Gaines' Mill saved Richmond for the Confederacy in 1862. Result(s): Confederate victory.

## **Garnett's & Golding's Farms, Virginia (June 27 - 28, 1862)**

**Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (Mar.-Sept. 1862) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder [CS] - Forces Engaged: Divisions Estimated Casualties: 830 total.**

This was the fourth of the Seven Days' Battles. While battle raged north of the Chickahominy River at Gaines' Mill on June 27, Magruder demonstrated against the Union line south of the river at Garnett's Farm. To escape an artillery crossfire, the Federal defenders from Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman's III Corps refused their line along the river. The Confederates attacked again near Golding's Farm on the morning of June 28th but were easily repulsed. These "fixing" actions heightened the fear in the Union high command that an all out attack would be launched against them south of the river. Result(s): Inconclusive.

## **Chattanooga, Tenn. (June 7 - 8, 1862)**

### **Hamilton County and City of Chattanooga**

**Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park by the National Park Service - Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. James Negley [US]; Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith [CS] - Forces Engaged: Division [US]; Department [CS]**  
**Estimated Casualties: 88 total (US) 23; (CS) 65.**

In late Spring 1862, the Confederacy split its forces in Tennessee into several small commands in an attempt to complicate Federal operations. The Union had to redistribute its forces to counter the Confederate command structure changes. Maj. Gen. Ormsby Mitchel received orders to go to Huntsville, Alabama, with his division to repair railroads in the area. Soon, he occupied more than 100 miles along the Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston railroads. In May, Mitchel and his men sparred with Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's men. After Mitchel received command of all Federal troops between Nashville and Huntsville, on May 29th, he ordered Brig. Gen. James Negley with a small division to lead an expedition to capture Chattanooga. This force arrived before Chattanooga on June 7th. Negley ordered the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers out to reconnoiter. It found the Confederates entrenched on the opposite side of the river along the banks and atop Cameron Hill. Negley brought up two artillery batteries to open fire on the Rebel troops and the town and sent

infantry to the river bank to act as sharpshooters. The Union bombardment of Chattanooga continued throughout the 7th and until noon on the 8th. The Confederates replied, but it was uncoordinated since the undisciplined gunners were allowed to do as they wished. On June 10th, Smith, who had arrived on the 8th, reported that Negley had withdrawn and the Confederate loss was minor. This attack on Chattanooga was a warning that Union troops could mount assaults when they wanted. Results: Union victory.

### **Battle of Murfreesboro, I, Tenn. (July 13, 1862)**

**Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Thos. T. Crittenden [US]; Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS] - Forces Engaged: Detachments from four Union units (approx. 900) [US]; equivalent of a brigade (about five cavalry units; approx. 1,400) [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 1,040 total (US) 890; (CS) 150.**

On June 10, 1862, Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell commanding the Army of the Ohio, started a leisurely advance toward Chattanooga, which Union Brig. Gen. James Negley and his force threatened on June 7 - 8th. In response to the threat, the Confederate government sent Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest to Chattanooga to organize a cavalry brigade. By July, Confederate cavalry under the command of Forrest and Col. John Hunt Morgan were raiding into Middle Tenn. and Ky.. Perhaps, the most dramatic of these cavalry raids was Forrest's capture of the Union Murfreesboro garrison on July 13, 1862. Forrest left Chattanooga on July 9th with two cavalry regiments and joined other units on the way, bringing the total force to about 1,400 men. The major objective was to strike Murfreesboro, an important Union supply center on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, at dawn on July 13th. The Murfreesboro garrison was camped in three locations around town and included detachments from four units comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under the command of Brig. Gen. Thos. T. Crittenden who had just arrived on July 12th. Between 4:15 and 4:30 a.m. on the morning of July 13th, Forrest's cavalry surprised the Union pickets on the Woodbury Pike, east of Murfreesboro, and quickly overran a Federal hospital and the camp of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment detachment. Additional Rebel troops attacked the camps of the other Union commands and the jail and courthouse. By late afternoon all of the Union units had surrendered to Forrest's force. The Confederates destroyed much of the Union supplies and tore up railroad track in the area, but the main result of the raid was the diversion of Union forces from a drive on Chattanooga. This raid, along with Morgan's raid into Ky., made possible Bragg's concentration of forces at Chattanooga and his early Sept. invasion of Kentucky. Result(s): Confederate victory.

### **Manassas, II, Virginia (Aug. 28 - 30, 1862)**

#### **Second Bull Run, Manassas Plains, Groveton, Gainesville, Brawner's Farm**

**Campaign: Northern Virginia Campaign (June-Sept. 1862) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. John Pope [US]; Gen. Robt. E. Lee and Maj. Gen. Thos. J. Jackson [CS] - Forces Engaged: Armies Estimated Casualties: 22,180 total (US) 13,830; (CS) 8,350.**

In order to draw Pope's army into battle, Jackson ordered an attack on a Federal column that was passing across his front on the Warrenton Turnpike on Aug. 28th. The fighting at Brawner Farm lasted several hours and resulted in a stalemate. Pope became convinced that he had trapped Jackson and concentrated the bulk of his army against him. On Aug. 29th, Pope launched a series of assaults against Jackson's position along an unfinished railroad grade. The attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties on both sides. At noon, Longstreet arrived on the field from Thoroughfare Gap and took position on Jackson's right flank. On Aug. 30th, Pope renewed his attacks, seemingly unaware that Longstreet was on the field. When massed Confederate artillery

devastated a Union assault by Fitz John Porter's command, Longstreet's wing of 28,000 men counterattacked in the largest, simultaneous mass assault of the War. The Union left flank was crushed and the army driven back to Bull Run. Only an effective Union rearguard action prevented a replay of the First Manassas disaster. Pope's retreat to Centreville was precipitous, nonetheless. The next day, Lee ordered his army in pursuit. This was the decisive battle of the Northern Virginia Campaign. Result(s): Confederate victory.

### **Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland: The Bloodiest Day in American History – Hope for Freedom**

**Antietam - Sharpsburg (Sept. 16 -18, 1862) - Campaign: Maryland Campaign - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robt. E. Lee [CS] – Est. Cas.: 23,100.**

On Sept. 16th, Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan confronted Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Sharpsburg, Md. At dawn Sept. 17th, Hooker's corps mounted a powerful assault on Lee's left flank that began the single bloodiest day in American military history. Attacks and counterattacks swept across Miller's cornfield and fighting swirled around the Dunker Church. Union assaults against the Sunken Road eventually pierced the Confederate center, but the Federal advantage was not followed up. Late in the day, Burnside's corps finally got into action, crossing the stone bridge over Antietam Creek and rolling up the Confederate right. At a crucial moment, A.P. Hill's division arrived from Harpers Ferry and counterattacked, driving back Burnside and saving the day. Although outnumbered two-to-one, Lee committed his entire force, while McClellan sent in less than three-quarters of his army, enabling Lee to fight the Federals to a standstill. During the night, both armies consolidated their lines. In spite of crippling casualties, Lee continued to skirmish with McClellan throughout the 18th, while removing his wounded south of the river. McClellan did not renew the assaults. After dark, Lee ordered the battered Army of Northern Virginia to withdraw across the Potomac into the Shenandoah Valley. Result(s): Inconclusive (Union strategic victory.)

★**National Park Service Waysides:** These information signs are located at each of the numbered auto tour stops and provide maps, photographs, and quotes. They tell the basic story of the various battles and are designed for use by the general public. **War Department Tablets:** Over 300 tablets provide more detailed information than the waysides and are scattered throughout the battlefield. They were created by the War Department in the 1890s to mark the location of different parts of each army during the battle. The tablets are best used to find individual regiments and follow the detailed actions of the battle. It is often difficult to use the tablets without a good working knowledge of the battle. **Monuments:** Primarily built by veterans of the battle and states to commemorate their sacrifices here, the monuments are typically located where the troops fought during the battle. There are 96 monuments at Antietam, the majority of which are Union. After the war, the former Confederacy was so devastated it was difficult for the veterans to raise the needed money to build monuments.

### **Stones River National Battlefield - Murfreesboro, Tenn. (Dec. 31, 1862 - Jan. 2, 1863)**

**Campaign: Stones River Campaign (1862-63) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans [US]; Gen. Braxton Bragg [CS] - Forces Engaged: Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 23,515 total (US) 13,249; (CS) 10,266.**

After Gen. Braxton Bragg's defeat at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, he and his Confederate Army of the Mississippi retreated, reorganized, and were redesignated as the Army of Tennessee. They then

advanced to Murfreesboro, Tenn. and prepared to go into winter quarters. Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans's Union Army of the Cumberland followed Bragg from Kentucky to Nashville. Rosecrans left Nashville on Dec. 26th, with about 44,000 men, to defeat Bragg's army of more than 37,000. He found Bragg's army on Dec. 29th and went into camp that night, within hearing distance of the Rebels. At dawn on the 31st, Bragg's men attacked the Union right flank. The Confederates had driven the Union line back to the Nashville Pike by 10:00 a.m. but there it held. Union reinforcements arrived from Rosecrans's left in the late forenoon to bolster the stand, and before fighting stopped that day the Federals had established a new, strong line. On New Years Day, both armies marked time. Bragg surmised that Rosecrans would now withdraw, but the next morning he was still in position. In late afternoon, Bragg hurled a division at a Union division that, on Jan. 1st, had crossed Stones River and had taken up a strong position on the bluff east of the river. The Confederates drove most of the Federals back across McFadden's Ford, but with the assistance of artillery, the Federals repulsed the attack, compelling the Rebels to retire to their original position. Bragg left the field on the Jan. 4 — 5th, retreating to Shelbyville and Tullahoma, Tennessee. Rosecrans did not pursue, but as the Confederates retired, he claimed the victory. Stones River boosted Union morale. The Confederates had been thrown back in the east, west, and in the Trans-Mississippi. Result: Union Victory.

### **Dover or Fort Donelson, Tennessee (Feb. 3, 1863)**

**Campaign: Middle Tennessee Operations (1863) - Principal Commanders: Col. A.C. Harding [US]; Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler [CS] - Forces Engaged: Detachments of two regiments: 83rd Illinois Infantry and 5th Iowa Cavalry Regiments and some artillery (approx. 800) [US]; cavalry division (approx. 2,500) [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 796 total (US) 126; (CS) 670.**

Under orders, in late Jan. 1863, Confederate Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, commanding two brigades of cavalry, had taken position on the Cumberland River at Palmyra to disrupt Union shipping. The Federals, however, apprised of Wheeler's intent, refrained from sending any boats up or downriver. Unable to disrupt Union shipping and realizing that he and his men could not remain in the area indefinitely, Wheeler decided to attack the garrison at Dover, Tenn., which informers reported was small and could easily be overwhelmed. The Rebels set out for Dover and between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m., on Feb. 3rd, began an attack. The 800-man garrison, under the command of Col. A.C. Harding, was in and about the town of Dover where they had chosen camps that commanded the area and had dug rifle pits and battery emplacements. The Confederates mounted a determined attack using artillery fire with great skill, but were repulsed with heavy losses. By dusk, both sides were mostly without ammunition. The Confederates surveyed the Union defenses and decided that the enemy was too well-placed to allow capture. Wheeler's force retired. The Federals did send out a pursuit but to no avail. The Confederates had failed to disrupt shipping on the Cumberland River and capture the garrison at Dover. This Confederate failure left the Union in control in Middle Tenn. and a bitter Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest denounced Wheeler, a favorite of Gen. Braxton Bragg, saying he would not again serve under him. Result(s): Union victory.

### **Fort McAllister, I, Georgia (Mar. 3, 1863) Geo. State Park at Richmond Hill**

**Campaign: Naval Attacks on Fort McAllister (1863) - Principal Commanders: Capt. P. Drayton, U.S.N. [US]; Capt. Geo. A. Anderson [CS] - Forces Engaged: Union Navy Flotilla [US]; Fort McAllister Garrison [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 1 dead and 7 wounded (CS).**

Rear Adm. Samuel F. Du Pont [US] ordered three ironclads, *Patapsco*, *Passaic*, and *Nahant*, to test their guns and mechanical appliances and practice artillery firing by attacking Fort McAllister, then a small three-gun earthwork battery. On Mar. 3, 1863, the three ironclads conducted an eight-hour bombardment. The bombardment did not destroy the battery but did some damage, while the three ironclads received some scratches and dents. The tests were helpful for knowledge and experience gained, but the fort did not fall, showing that the ironclads' firepower could not destroy an earthen fort. Result(s): Confederate victory

★Located south of Savannah on the banks of the Ogeechee River, this scenic park showcases the best-preserved earthwork fortification of the Confederacy. The earthworks were attacked seven times by Union ironclads but did not fall until 1864 — ending Gen. Wm. T. Sherman's "March to the Sea."

### **Charleston Harbor - Fort Sumter, South Carolina (April 7, 1863)**

**Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863) - Principal Commanders: Rear Adm. S.F. Du Pont [US]; Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS] - Forces Engaged: 9 warships - Estimated Casualties: 36 total (US) 22; (CS) 14.**

In April, Maj. Gen. David Hunter prepared his land forces on Folly, Cole's, and North Edisto Islands to cooperate with a naval bombardment of Fort Sumter. On April 7th, the South Atlantic Squadron under Rear Adm. S.F. Du Pont bombarded Fort Sumter, having little impact on the Confederate defenses of Charleston Harbor. Although several of Hunter's units had embarked on transports, the infantries were not landed, and the joint operation was abandoned. The ironclad warships *Keokuk*, *Weehawken*, *Passaic*, *Montauk*, *Patapsco*, *New Ironsides*, *Catskill*, *Nantucket*, and *Nahant* participated in the bombardment. *Keokuk*, struck more than 90 times by the accurate Confederate fire, sunk the next day. Result(s): Confederate victory (Warships were repulsed.)

★To visit Fort Sumter you can take a ferry from either the Fort Sumter Visitor Education Center at Liberty Square in downtown Charleston or from the Patriots Point Naval & Maritime Museum. Fort Sumter retains much of its history and mystique and is a must see for any Civil War buff. Don't forget to tour nearby Fort Moultrie and the many Civil War sites in the beautiful and historic town of Charleston.

### **Battle of Franklin, I, Tennessee (April 10, 1863)**

**Campaign: Middle Tennessee Operations (1863) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger [US]; Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn [CS] - Forces Engaged: Army of Kentucky [US]; 1st Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 237 total (US) 100; (CS) 137.**

The 1863 engagement at Franklin was a reconnaissance in force by Confederate cavalry leader Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn coupled with an equally inept response by Union Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. Van Dorn advanced northward from Spring Hill on May 10th, making contact with Federal skirmishers just outside Franklin. Van Dorn's attack was so weak that when Granger received a false report that Brentwood, to the north, was under attack, he believed it, and sent away most of his cavalry, thinking that the Confederate general was undertaking a diversion. When the truth became known—there was no threat to Brentwood — Granger decided to attack Van Dorn, but he was surprised to learn that a subordinate had already done so, without orders. Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, with a cavalry brigade, had crossed the Harpeth River at Hughes's Ford, behind the Confederate right rear. The IV U.S.

Cavalry attacked and captured Freeman's Tennessee Battery on the Lewisburg Road but lost it when Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest counterattacked. Stanley's troopers quickly withdrew across the Big Harpeth River. This incident in his rear caused Van Dorn to cancel his operations and withdraw to Spring Hill, leaving the Federals in control of the area. Result(s): Union victory.

### **Chancellorsville, Virginia (April 30 - May 6, 1863)**

**Chancellorsville Campaign (April-May 1863) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Jos. Hooker [US]; Gen. Robt. E. Lee and Maj. Gen. Thos. J. Jackson [CS] - Forces Engaged: 154,734 total (US) 97,382; (CS) 57,352) - Estimated Casualties: 24,000 total (US) 14,000; (CS) 10,000.**

On April 27th, Maj. Gen. Jos. Hooker led the V, XI, and XII Corps on a campaign to turn the Confederate left flank by crossing the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers above Fredericksburg. Passing the Rapidan via Germanna and Ely's Fords, the Federals concentrated near Chancellorsville on April 30th and May 1st. The III Corps was ordered to join the army via United States Ford. Sedgwick's VI Corps and Gibbon's division remained to demonstrate against the Confederates at Fredericksburg. In the meantime, Lee left a covering force under Maj. Gen. Jubal Early in Fredericksburg and marched with the rest of the army to confront the Federals. As Hooker's army moved toward Fredericksburg on the Orange Turnpike, they encountered increasing Confederate resistance. Hearing reports of overwhelming Confederate force, Hooker ordered his army to suspend the advance and to concentrate again at Chancellorsville. Pressed closely by Lee's advance, Hooker adopted a defensive posture, thus giving Lee the initiative. On the morning of May 2nd, Lt. Gen. T.J. Jackson directed his corps on a march against the Federal left flank, which was reported to be "*hanging in the air.*" Fighting was sporadic on other portions of the field throughout the day, as Jackson's column reached its jump-off point. At 5:20 p.m., Jackson's line surged forward in an overwhelming attack that crushed the Union XI Corps. Federal troops rallied, resisted the advance, and counterattacked. Disorganization on both sides and darkness ended the fighting. While making a night reconnaissance, Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men and carried from the field. J.E.B. Stuart took temporary command of Jackson's Corps. On May 3rd, the Confederates attacked with both wings of the army and massed their artillery at Hazel Grove. This finally broke the Federal line at Chancellorsville. Hooker withdrew a mile and entrenched in a defensive "U" with his back to the river at United States Ford. Union generals Berry and Whipple and Confederate general Paxton were killed; Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. On the night of May 5 to 6th, after Union reverses at Salem Church, Hooker recrossed to the north bank of the Rappahannock. This battle was considered by many historians to be Lee's greatest victory. Result(s): Confederate victory.

### **Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (July 1 - 3, 1863)**

**Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-Aug. 1863) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade [US]; Gen. Robt. E. Lee [CS] - Forces Engaged: 158,300 total (US) 83,289; (CS) 75,054) Estimated Casualties: 51,000 total (US) 23,000; (CS) 28,000.**

Description: Gen. Robt. E. Lee concentrated his full strength against Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade's Army of the Potomac at the crossroads county seat of Gettysburg. On July 1st, Confederate forces converged on the town from west and north, driving Union defenders back through the streets to Cemetery Hill. During the night, reinforcements arrived for both sides. On July 2nd, Lee attempted to envelop the Federals, first striking the Union left flank at the Peach Orchard, Wheatfield, Devil's Den, and the

Round Tops with Longstreet's and Hill's divisions, and then attacking the Union right at Culp's and East Cemetery Hills with Ewell's divisions. By evening, the Federals retained Little Round Top and had repulsed most of Ewell's men. During the morning of July 3rd, the Confederate infantry was driven from their last toehold on Culp's Hill. In the afternoon, after a preliminary artillery bombardment, Lee attacked the Union center on Cemetery Ridge. The Pickett-Pettigrew assault (more popularly, Pickett's Charge) momentarily pierced the Union line but was driven back with severe casualties. Stuart's cavalry attempted to gain the Union rear but was repulsed. On July 4th, Lee began withdrawing his army toward Williamsport on the Potomac River. His train of wounded stretched more than 14 miles. Result(s): Union victory.

★Over the course of three long days in the summer of 1863, 165,000 men met at Gettysburg and fought one of the most dramatic battles in American history, engaging in a fierce struggle over what kind of country the U.S. should be. Today, visitors can walk in the footsteps of the brave soldiers who fought and died at such iconic places as **Little Round Top, Devil's Den, Cemetery Ridge, and Culp's Hill**. While you're there, make sure to pay your respects at the Soldiers National Cemetery and visit the David Wills House, where Abraham Lincoln stayed the night before he delivered his Gettysburg Address. The Civil War Trust is proud to have saved more than 900 acres of hallowed ground at numerous key sites at and around Gettysburg, including the site of Lee's Headquarters on Seminary Ridge.

**Fort Sumter , South Carolina (Aug. 17 - Dec. 31, 1863)**  
**Charleston Harbor, Morris Island**  
**National Monument operated by the National Park Service**

**Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Quincy Gillmore [US]; Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS] - Forces Engaged: Morris Island Batteries [US]; Fort Sumter Garrison – Est. Cas.: 8 killed, 19 wounded and 105 captive (US).**

Federal batteries erected on Morris Island opened fire on Aug. 17th and continued their bombardment of Fort Sumter and the Charleston defenses until Aug. 23rd. Despite a severe pounding, Fort Sumter's garrison held out. Siege operations continued against Fort Wagner on Morris Island. Result(s): unknown.

**Chattanooga-Ringgold, Tenn./Georgia (Aug. 21, 1863)**  
**Chickamauga Battlefield, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia (Sept. 18-20, 1863)**  
**Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge (Nov. 23 - 25, 1863)**

**Campaign: Chickamauga Campaign (1863) - Principal Commanders: Col. John T. Wilder [US]; D.H. Hill [CS] - Forces Engaged: Wilder's Brigade [US]; Hill's Corps [CS] - Estimated Casualties: Unknown.**

On Aug. 16, 1863, Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, launched a campaign to take Chattanooga. Col. John T. Wilder's brigade of the Union 4th Division, XIV Army Corps marched to a location northeast of Chattanooga where the Confederates could see them, reinforcing Gen. Braxton Bragg's expectations of a Union attack on the town from that direction. On Aug. 21st, Wilder reached the Tennessee River opposite Chattanooga and ordered the 18th Indiana Light Artillery to begin shelling the town. The shells caught many soldiers and civilians in town in church observing a day of prayer and fasting. The bombardment sank two steamers docked at the landing and created a great deal of consternation amongst the Confederates. Continued periodically over the next two weeks, the shelling helped keep Bragg's attention to the northeast while the bulk of Rosecrans's army crossed the Tennessee River well west and south of Chattanooga. When Bragg learned on Sept. 8th that the Union army was in force southwest of the city,



he abandoned Chattanooga. Result(s): Successful Union demonstration.

★Located in the northwest corner of Georgia at the foot of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park offers a well-preserved battlefield of 141 acres, numerous monuments and markers, driving tours and trails, and observations towers.

### **Charleston Harbor, South Carolina (Sept. 7 - 8, 1863) Battery Gregg, Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Fort Sumter**

**Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Quincy Gillmore [US]; Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS] - Forces Engaged: Regiments: total unknown (US) 413; (CS) unknown. Estimated Casualties: (US) 117; (CS) unknown.**

During the night of Sept. 6 - 7th, Confederate forces evacuated Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg pressured by advancing Federal siege works. Federal troops then occupied all of Morris Island. On Sept. 8th, a storming party of about 400 marines and sailors attempted to surprise Fort Sumter. The attack was repulsed. Result(s): Confederate victory.

### **Chickamauga Campaign, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Sept. 18 - 20, 1863) Chickamauga Battlefield**

**Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans and Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thos. [US]; Gen. Braxton Bragg and Lt. Gen. James Longstreet [CS] - Forces Eng.: The Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS] - Estimated Cas.: 34,624 total (US) 16,170; (CS) 18,454.**

After the Tullahoma Campaign, Rosecrans renewed his offensive, aiming to force the Confederates out of Chattanooga. The three army corps comprising Rosecrans's army split and set out for Chattanooga by separate routes. In early Sept., Rosecrans consolidated his forces scattered in Tenn. and Ga. and forced Bragg's army out of Chattanooga, heading south. The Union troops followed it and brushed with it at Davis' Cross Roads. Bragg was determined to reoccupy Chattanooga and decided to meet a part of Rosecrans's army, defeat them, and then move back into the city. On the 17th he headed north, intending to meet and beat the XXI Army Corps. As Bragg marched north on the 18th, his cavalry and infantry fought with Union cavalry and mounted infantry which were armed with Spencer repeating rifles. Fighting began in earnest on the morning of the 19th, and Bragg's men hammered but did not break the Union line. The next day, Bragg continued his assault on the Union line on the left, and in late morning, Rosecrans was informed that he had a gap in his line. In moving units to shore up the supposed gap, Rosecrans created one, and James Longstreet's men promptly exploited it, driving one-third of the Union army, including Rosecrans himself, from the field. Geo. H. Thos. took over command and began consolidating forces on Horseshoe Ridge and Snodgrass Hill. Although the Rebels launched determined assaults on these forces, they held until after dark. Thos. then led these men from the field leaving it to the Confederates. The Union retired to Chattanooga while the Rebels occupied the surrounding heights. Result(s): Confederate victory.

### **Chattanooga, Tennessee (Nov. 23 - 25, 1863) Chattanooga-Ringgold**

**Campaign: Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign (1863) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant [US]; Gen. Braxton Bragg [CS] - Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi**

**[US]; Army of Tennessee [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 12,485 total (US) 5,815; (CS) 6,670.**

From the last days of Sept. through Oct. 1863, Gen. Braxton Bragg's army laid siege to the Union army under Maj. Gen. Wm. Rosecrans at Chattanooga, cutting off its supplies. On Oct. 17th, Maj. Gen. Grant received command of the Western armies; he moved to reinforce Chattanooga and replaced Rosecrans with Maj. Gen. Geo. Thomas. A new supply line was soon established. Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman arrived with his four divisions in mid-Nov., and the Federals began offensive operations. On Nov. 23 - 24th, Union forces struck out and captured Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain. On Nov. 25th, Union soldiers assaulted and carried the seemingly impregnable Confederate position on Missionary Ridge. One of the Confederacy's two major armies was routed. The Federals held Chattanooga, the "*Gateway to the Lower South*," which became the supply and logistics base for Sherman's 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Result(s): Union victory.

### **Atlanta, Georgia (July 22, 1864)**

**Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman [US]; Gen. John Bell Hood [CS] - Forces Engaged: Military Div. of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 12,140 total (US) 3,641; (CS) 8,499.**

Following the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Hood determined to attack Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson's Army of the Tennessee. He withdrew his main army at night from Atlanta's outer line to the inner line, enticing Sherman to follow. In the meantime, he sent Wm. J. Hardee with his corps on a 15-mile march to hit the unprotected Union left and rear, east of the city. Wheeler's cavalry was to operate farther out on Sherman's supply line, and Gen. Frank Cheatham's corps were to attack the Union front. Hood, however, miscalculated the time necessary to make the march, and Hardee was unable to attack until afternoon. Although Hood had outmaneuvered Sherman for the time being, McPherson was concerned about his left flank and sent his reserves—Grenville Dodge's XVI Army Corps—to that location. Two of Hood's Divisions ran into this reserve force and were repulsed. The Rebel attack stalled on the Union rear but began to roll up the left flank. Around the same time, a Confederate soldier shot and killed McPherson when he rode out to observe the fighting. Determined attacks continued, but the Union forces held. About 4:00 p.m., Cheatham's corps broke through the Union front at the Hurt House, but Sherman massed twenty artillery pieces on a knoll near his headquarters to shell these Confederates and halt their drive. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan's XV Army Corps then led a counterattack that restored the Union line. The Union troops held, and Hood suffered high casualties. Result(s): Union victory.

★Located in the heart of metropolitan Atlanta, nearly all of the Peach Tree Creek battlefield has been lost to development. However, a few public parks preserve portions over which the Confederates advanced. Tanyard Creek Park occupies what was near the center of the battle and contains several memorial markers. The Atlanta History Center has extensive exhibits on the Civil War battles fought in and around the city. Self-guided tours of battlefield sites are available there. Visit the Smith Family Farm on the museum grounds, a rural plantation house built in the 1840s, with a smokehouse, slave gardens & costumed interpreters. Don't forget to visit Oakland Cemetery, where many notable Confederates are buried.

### **Crater, Petersburg, Virginia (July 30, 1864) The Mine**

**Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-Mar. 1865) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside [US]; Gen. Robt. E. Lee [CS] - Forces Engaged: IX Corps [US]; elements of the Army of Northern Virginia [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 5,300 total.**

After weeks of preparation, on July 30th the Federals exploded a mine in Burnside's IX Corps sector beneath Pegram's Salient, blowing a gap in the Confederate defenses of Petersburg. From this propitious beginning, everything deteriorated rapidly for the Union attackers. Unit after unit charged into and around the crater, where soldiers milled in confusion. The Confederates quickly recovered and launched several counterattacks led by Maj. Gen. Wm. Mahone. The break was sealed off, and the Federals were repulsed with severe casualties. Ferrarro's Div. of black soldiers was badly mauled. This may have been Grant's best chance to end the Siege of Petersburg. Instead, the soldiers settled in for another eight months of trench warfare. Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was relieved of command for his role in the debacle. Result(s): Confederate victory.

### **Griswoldville (Nov. 22, 1864)**

**Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Charles C. Walcutt [US]; Brig. Gen. Pleasant J. Philips and Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler [CS] - Forces Engaged: 2nd Brigade, 1st Div., XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee and two regiments of cavalry [US]; 1st Div. Georgia Militia and Cavalry Corps, Dept. of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 712 total (US) 62; (CS) 650.**

Brig. Gen. Charles Walcutt was ordered to make a demonstration, with the six infantry regiments and one battery that comprised his brigade, toward Macon to ascertain the disposition of enemy troops in that direction. He set out on the morning of November 22nd, and after a short march he ran into some of Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler's cavalry and drove them beyond Griswoldville. Having accomplished his mission, Walcutt retired to a position at Duncan's Farm and fortified it with logs and rails to meet an expected Rebel attack force composed of three brigades of Georgia State Militia. The Georgia Militia had been ordered from Macon to Augusta, thinking the latter was Sherman's next objective, and accidentally collided with Walcutt's force. The Union force withstood three determined charges before receiving reinforcements of one regiment of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. The Rebels did not attack again and soon retired. Result(s): Union victory.

★The Battle of Griswoldville was the only infantry battle opposing Gen. Wm. T. Sherman's March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah. Just east of the industrial town of Griswoldville, where there was a Confederate pistol factory and other mills, about 4,300 Georgia Militia under Brig. Gen. Pleasant Philips fought 3,000 Union soldiers under Brig. Gen. Charles Walcutt and Col. Robt. Catterson after Walcutt was wounded. The battle ended at sundown without a surrender, but the Union army held its ground and the Militia retired. The battle is considered a Union victory, but the bravery of the Georgia militiamen who charged repeatedly into heavy fire, many of them youth and elderly men, is not forgotten.

Battleline Branch is now a quiet wooded stream and the scene of battle now old fields and woods. A small monument and parking area, historic marker, flagpole and kiosk are all that would let a passerby know what had happened there. This 17 acre portion of the battlefield is now owned by the state of Georgia and administered by Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site, Juliette, for the Parks and Historic Sites Div., Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources.

## **Battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 19, 1864) - Belle Grove**

**Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright and Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal Early [CS] - Forces Engaged: 52,945 total (US) 31,945; (CS) 21,000) - Estimated Casualties: 8,575 total (US) 5,665; (CS) 2,910.**

At dawn, Oct. 19, 1864, the Confederate Army of the Valley under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early surprised the Federal army at Cedar Creek and routed the VIII and XIX Army Corps. Commander Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan arrived from Winchester to rally his troops, and, in the afternoon, launched a crushing counterattack, which recovered the battlefield. Sheridan's victory at Cedar Creek broke the back of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley. Lincoln rode the momentum of Sheridan's victories in the Valley and Sherman's successes in Georgia to re-election. Result(s): Union victory.

★**Two future Presidents of the United States fought at the Battle of Cedar Creek.** Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, who commanded the second division of Gen. Geo. Crook's VIII Corps was elected the 19th President of the U.S. in 1876. He served one term. Capt. William McKinley, who performed staff duties with the VIII Corps at the battle of Cedar Creek, was elected the 25th President of the U.S. in 1896. He was shot on Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. He died eight days later.

## **Honey Hill, South Carolina (Nov. 30, 1864)**

**Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. John Hatch [US]; Col. Charles Colcock [CS] - Forces Engaged: 6,400 total (US) 5,000; (CS) 1,400) - Estimated Casualties: 796 total (US) 746; (CS) 50.**

Leaving Hilton Head on Nov. 28th, a Union expeditionary force under Maj. Gen. John P. Hatch steamed up the Broad River in transports to cut the Charleston & Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo. Hatch disembarked at Boyd's Landing and marched inland. On Nov. 30th, Hatch encountered a Confederate force of regulars and militia under Col. Charles J. Colcock at Honey Hill. Determined attacks by U.S. Colored Troops (including the 54th Massachusetts) failed to capture the Confederate entrenchments or cut the railroad. Hatch retired after dark, withdrawing to his transports at Boyd's Neck. Result(s): Confederate victory.

The Friends of Honey Hill is a membership organization supporting the preservation of the Honey Hill Battlefield Site. Website site: [fohhb.org](http://fohhb.org)

They support the preservation of the Honey Hill Battlefield Site for future generations by partnering with the Town of Ridgeland, S.C. on initiatives and projects concerning rehabilitation, preservation, protection, management and interpretation of the battlefield. We will also work to promote the site as a significant destination for cultural and heritage tourism in the Beaufort-Jasper County area, working collaboratively with other area organizations such as the S.C. Battleground.

## **Battle of Franklin, II, Tennessee (Nov. 30, 1864)**

**Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield [US]; Gen. John B. Hood [CS] - Forces Engaged: IV and XXIII Army Corps (Army of the Ohio and Cumberland) [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS] - Est. Cas.: 8,587 total (US) 2,326; (CS) 6,261.**

Having lost a good opportunity at Spring Hill to hurt significantly the Union Army, Gen. John B. Hood marched in rapid pursuit of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's retreating Union army. Schofield's advance reached Franklin about sunrise on Nov. 30th and quickly formed a defensive line in works thrown up by the Yankees in the spring of 1863, on the southern edge of town. Schofield wished to remain in Franklin to repair the bridges and get his supply trains over them. Skirmishing at Thompson's Station and elsewhere delayed Hood's march, but, around 4:00 p.m., he marshaled a frontal attack against the Union perimeter. Two Federal brigades holding a forward position gave way and retreated to the inner works, but their comrades ultimately held in a battle that caused frightening casualties. When the battle ceased, after dark, six Confederate generals were dead or had mortal wounds. Despite this terrible loss, Hood's army, late, depleted and worn, crawled on toward Nashville. Result(s): Union victory.

### **Battle of Stones River, II Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. (Dec. 5 -7, 1864) Wilkinson Pike, Cedars**

**Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau and Brig. Gen. Robt. Milroy [US]; Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest [CS] - Forces Engaged: District of Tennessee (forces in Murfreesboro area; approx. 8,000) [US]; Forrest's Cavalry, Bate's Infantry Div., and Brig. Gen. Claudius Sears's and Brig. Gen. Jos. B. Palmer's Infantry Brigades (6,500-7,000) [CS] - Estimated Casualties: 422 total (US) 225; (CS) 197.**

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman's army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in Nov. 1864. Although he suffered a terrible loss at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. In operating against Nashville, he decided that destruction of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and disruption of the Union army supply depot at Murfreesboro would help his cause. He sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, on Dec. 4th, with an expedition, composed of two cavalry Divisions and Maj. Gen. Wm. B. Bate's infantry Div., to Murfreesboro. On Dec. 2nd, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations; on Dec. 4th, Bate's Div. attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of the 5th, Forrest headed out toward Murfreesboro, splitting his force, one column to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Upon his demand for surrender at both locations, the Union garrisons did so. Outside La Vergne, Forrest hooked up with Bate's Div. and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Yankees into their Fortress Rosencrans fortifications, and encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on the 6th, Forrest ordered Bate's Div. to "*move upon the enemy's works.*" Fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Yankees ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius Sears's and Brig. Gen. Jos. B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further swelling his numbers. On the morning of the 7th, Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robt. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These troops engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Forrest's troops broke and ran causing disorder in the Rebel ranks; even entreaties from Forrest and Bate did not stem the rout of these units. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area, but he did not accomplish much else. The raid was a minor irritation. Result(s): Union victory.

## **Fort McAllister, II, Georgia (Dec. 13, 1864)**

**Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864) - Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Hazen [US]; Maj. Geo. A. Anderson [CS] - Forces Engaged: 2nd Div., XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Fort McAllister Garrison (120 men) [CS] - Estimated Cas.: 205 total (US) 134; (CS) 71.**

As Sherman's troops approached Savannah they sorely required supplies. Sherman determined that if he could take Fort McAllister, supply ships could reach him. Thus, he ordered Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard, commander of his right wing, to take the fort. Howard chose Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Hazen to accomplish the task. Hazen, in the afternoon of Dec. 13, had his men in line for the attack. Upon giving the order to attack, his men rushed forward through the various obstacles prepared for them, entered the fort, and captured it. With his supply line open, Sherman could now prepare for the siege and capture of Savannah. Result(s): Union victory.

## **Battle of Nashville, (Dec. 15 - 16, 1864) Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign**

**Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thos. [US]; Gen. John Bell Hood [CS] - Forces Engaged: IV Army Corps, XXIII Army Corps, Det. of Army of the Tenn., provisional det., and cavalry corps [US]; Army of Tenn. [CS] – Est. Cas.: 6,602 total (US) 2,140; (CS) 4,462.**

In a last desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman's army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in Nov. 1864. Although he suffered terrible losses at Franklin on Nov. 30th, he continued toward Nashville. By the next day, the various elements of Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thos.'s army had reached Nashville. Hood reached the outskirts of Nashville on Dec. 2nd, occupied positions on a line of hills parallel to those of the Union and began erecting field works. Union Army Engineer, Brig. Gen. James St. Clair Morton, had overseen the construction of sophisticated fortifications at Nashville in 1862-63, strengthened by others, which would soon see use. From the 1st through the 14th, Thos. made preparations for the Battle of Nashville in which he intended to destroy Hood's army. On the night of Dec. 14th, Thos. informed Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, acting as Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant's chief of staff, that he would attack the next day. Thos. planned to strike both of Hood's flanks. Before daylight on the 15th, the first of the Union troops, led by Maj. Gen. James Steedman, set out to hit the Confederate right. The attack was made and the Union forces held down one Rebel corps there for the rest of the day. Attack on the Confederate left did not begin until after noon when a charge commenced on Montgomery Hill. With this classic charge's success, attacks on other parts of the Confederate left commenced, all eventually successful. By this time it was dark and fighting stopped for the day. Although battered and with a much smaller battle line, Gen. Hood was still confident. He established a main line of resistance along the base of a ridge about two miles south of the former location, throwing up new works and fortifying Shy's and Overton's hills on their flanks. The IV Army Corps marched out to within 250 yards, in some places, of the Confederate's new line and began constructing field works. During the rest of the morning, other Union troops moved out toward the new Confederate line and took up positions opposite it. The Union attack began against Hood's strong right flank on Overton's Hill. The same brigade that had taken Montgomery Hill the day before received the nod for the charge up Overton's Hill. This charge, although gallantly conducted, failed, but other troops (Maj. Gen. A.J. Smith's "*Israelites*" ) successfully assaulted Shy's Hill in their fronts. Seeing the success along the line, other Union troops charged up Overton's Hill and took it. Hood's army fled. Thos. had left one escape route open but the Union army set off in pursuit. For ten days, the pursuit continued until the beaten and battered Army of

Tennessee recrossed the Tennessee River. Hood's army was stalled at Columbia, beaten at Franklin, and routed at Nashville. Hood retreated to Tupelo and resigned his command. Result(s): Union victory.

## **Battle of Franklin.**

**Preservation of the Franklin battlefield is one of the Civil War Trust's greatest success stories.**

Despite the importance of the Battle of Franklin, for many years the land's legacy was all but ignored as the city grew in the years following the war. Save for a small tract preserving the Carter House, Franklin was the scene of many disturbing developments, including a Pizza Hut parking lot and a strip mall on top of the site of some of the day's bloodiest fighting near the Carter Cotton Gin. However, the efforts of the Civil War Trust, with the help of local partners that include Franklin's Charge, Save the Franklin Battlefield, Inc., the Battle of Franklin Trust, and the City of Franklin, have produced stirring results. Today, well over a hundred acres of battlefield land have been reclaimed and preserved, often one acre at a time over a span of many years. In 2005, the Pizza Hut property was bought and restored to its 1864 appearance. In 2012, the Civil War Trust and its partners secured the strip mall, another acre and a half, and thus scored another major victory in the historic journey to reclaim the heart of a battlefield that was once considered lost forever.

The **Carter House**, which stands today and is open to visitors, was located at the center of the Union position. The site covers about 15 acres. The house and outbuildings still show hundreds of bullet holes. When the Carter family prepared for dinner on Nov. 30th, the last thing they expected was a nighttime pitched battle between Union and Confederate forces in their backyard. The Battle of Franklin, called by some the "*Gettysburg of the West*," raged for five hours. Battle maps show fat force arrows all pointing at the Carter House, which survived (along with the family). Today visitors can poke a finger in any of the hundreds of bullet holes in the preserved structure.

The **Carnton Plantation**, home to the McGavock family during the battle, also still stands and is likewise open to the public. Confederate soldiers of Stewart's Corps swept past Carnton toward the left wing of the Union army and the house and outbuildings were converted into the largest field hospital present after the battle. Adjacent to Carnton is the **McGavock Confederate Cemetery**, where 1,481 Southern soldiers killed in the battle are buried. Adjacent to the 48 acres surrounding Carnton is another 110 acres of battlefield, formerly the Franklin Country Club golf course, which is currently being converted to a city park.

**Carnton** is a historic plantation house and museum in Franklin, Wm.son County, Tenn. The sprawling farm and its buildings played an important role during and immediately after the Battle of Franklin. It is managed by the non-profit organization The Battle of Franklin Trust.

On Nov. 30, 1864, Carnton became the largest temporary field hospital for tending the wounded and dying after the Battle of Franklin. The home was situated less than one mile from the location of the activity that took place on the far Union Eastern flank. More than 1,750 Confederates lost their lives at Franklin, and on Carnton's back porch four Confederate generals' bodies — Patrick Cleburn, John Adams, Oho F. Strahl and Hiram B. Granbury — were laid out for a few hours after the battle.

The McGavocks tended for as many as 300 soldiers inside Carnton alone, though at least 150 died the first night. Hundreds more were spread throughout the rest of the property, including in the slave cabins. Carrie McGavock donated food, clothing and supplies to care for the wounded and dying, and witnesses say her dress was blood soaked at the bottom. Carrie's two children, Hattie (then nine) and son Winder (then seven) witnessed the carnage as well, providing some basic assistance to the

surgeons.

At Franklin, 23,000 Confederates, supported by just one battery, advanced over two miles of open ground and struck a Union line made up of three tiers of sturdy breastworks and abatis that in most places stood about eight feet high. The Army of Tennessee pierced the center of this line and held their position for over three hours, resulting in over 2,000 combined fatalities. Such bravery and ferocity so late in the war shocked and saddened many observers - Pvt. Sam Watkins of the 1st Tennessee called it *"the blackest page in the history of the war."*

The fighting continued until after dark before Schofield resumed his march northward. Of 15,000 Union troops engaged, some 200 were killed and more than 2,000 were wounded. At Franklin; approximately 1,750 Confederates died and 5,500 were wounded or captured. The losses among the Confederate leadership were major. Six generals were killed, including Patrick Cleburne, one of the Confederate army's finest Div. commanders. Another five were wounded, one more captured, and 60 of Hood's 100 regimental commanders were killed or wounded. Despite the defeat, Hood continued to move against Thos.. Just two weeks later, Hood hurled the remnants of his army against the Yankees at Nashville with equally disastrous results.

The Confederate charge at Franklin was larger, longer, and deadlier than Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg.

After the battle, on Dec. 1st, Union forces under Maj. Gen. Schofield evacuated toward Nashville, leaving all the dead, including several hundred Union soldiers, and the wounded who were unable to walk as well. The residents of Franklin were then faced with the task of burying over 2,500 soldiers, most of those being Confederates. According to Geo. Cowan's *"History of McGavock Confederate Cemetery,"* *"All of the Confederate dead were buried as nearly as possible by states, close to where they fell, and wooden headboards were placed at each grave with the name, company and regiment painted or written on them."* Many of the Union soldiers were re-interred in 1865 at the Stones River National Cemetery in Murfreesboro.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, Carnton has never received any funding or support from local, state or the Federal government. The site is maintained and managed by The Battle of Franklin Trust, a non-profit organization which also manages another historic Battle of Franklin historic home, the Carter House. Today, Carnton receives visitors from all over the world as many people visit to learn the true story of the *"Widow of the South,"* Carrie McGavock.

The **McGavock Confederate Cemetery** is located in Franklin. It was established on land donated by the McGavock planter family. The nearly 1,500 Confederate soldiers buried there were casualties of the Battle of Franklin. While 780 of the soldiers have been identified, 558 are still unknown. Since 1905 the cemetery has been maintained by the Franklin chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

**Franklin resident Tod Carter was mortally wounded five hundred feet from his boyhood home.** When the Army of Tennessee crossed the Georgia-Tennessee border, the soldiers were heartened by a sign on the side of the road that read *"Tennessee, A Grave or A Free Home."* Those words must have had special meaning for Tod Carter, the middle child in the Carter family, who had enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861. By 1864, he was the assistant quartermaster to Brig. Gen. Thos. Benton Smith in the Army of Tennessee. On the eve of the Battle of Franklin, a friend described Carter as *"in a perfect ecstasy of joy"* to be seeing his family the next day. As part of Bates's Div., Smith's brigade launched their attack at Franklin from the far left of the Confederate line. Although Tod Carter's quartermaster duties did not require him to fight, he would not hear of it. He mounted his horse and rode ahead of the brigade, shouting *"Follow me boys, I'm almost home!"* About 500 feet from his front yard, Tod Carter was struck by a Union bullet and tumbled into the blood-soaked grass. After the day's



carnage had ended, the Carter family emerged from their cellar only to be greeted by Gen. Smith with the news of Tod's wounding. By lantern-light, Smith and the Carters spent hours searching the corpse-strewn battlefield for the young captain. His sisters' screams announced to the party that the search was over. Dying and insensible, Tod was carried back to the Carter House near dawn and set down in his sister Annie's room. He died the next day, just one of the nearly 10,000 family tragedies that the battle wrought.

**More Confederate generals were killed at Franklin than in any other battle in the war.** Patrick Cleburn, John Carter, John Adams, Hiram Granbury, States Rights Gist, and Oho Strahl were all killed leading their men in the assault on the Union breastworks at Franklin. Adams was found upright in his saddle, riddled with bullets, with his horse's legs on either side of the works. Cleburn vanished in a cloud of gun smoke and was found with a bullet in his heart. In comparison, five Confederate generals were killed at Gettysburg, three were killed at Antietam, three at Chickamauga, and two at Spotsylvania. John Brown, Francis Cockrell, Zachariah Deas, Arthur Manigault, Thos. Scott, and Jacob Sharp were also wounded and Geo. Gordon was captured at Franklin.

**Did You Know?** Arthur MacArthur, Jr., "The Boy Colonel," was a novelty in the Union Army. He had enlisted in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry regiment underage at the beginning of the war, but had already made an impressive name for himself. At the Battle of Missionary Ridge on Nov. 25, 1863, as an 18 year-old first Lt., MacArthur had seized the regimental colors from a decapitated comrade and led the charge that broke a seemingly unbreakable line. He was awarded the Medal of Honor and promoted to colonel.

At Franklin, now leading the 24th Wisconsin of Opdycke's brigade in the middle of the reserve line, MacArthur and his men, with a shout of "*Up, Wisconsin!*" plunged into the melee at the Carter House after the initial Confederate charge splintered the Union defenses. MacArthur was shot off of his horse almost immediately. Bleeding from the shoulder, he drew his saber and began cutting his way through the melee towards a ragged Southern flag waving above the fray, under which MacArthur came face-to-face with a Confederate officer. The Southerner leveled his pistol and shot MacArthur in the chest. MacArthur kept his feet and ran his opponent through, but the falling officer fired once more and hit MacArthur in the leg. Gravely wounded, MacArthur was nearly trampled before his men dragged him to safety. Miraculously, the young colonel survived his wounds and the war. His son Douglas became one of the U.S.s' top generals in WWII and Korea. To this day, Arthur and Douglas are the only father and son pair besides Theodore Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. to have won the Medal of Honor.

### **Rivers' Bridge, South Carolina (Feb. 3, 1865)**

**Salkehatchie River, Hickory Hill, Owens' Crossroads, Lawtonville, Duck Creek**

**Campaign: Campaign of the Carolinas (Feb. - April 1865) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Francis P. Blair [US]; Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws [CS] - Forces Engaged: Divisions: 6,200 total (US) 5,000; (CS) 1,200) - Estimated Casualties: 262 total (US) 92; (CS) 170.**

On Feb. 2nd, a Confederate force under McLaws held the crossings of the Salkehatchie River against the advance of the right wing of Sherman's Army. Federal soldiers began building bridges across the swamp to bypass the road block. In the meantime, Union columns worked to get on the Confederates' flanks and rear. On Feb. 3rd, two Union brigades waded the swamp downstream and assaulted McLaws's right. McLaws retreated toward Branchville after stalling Sherman's advance for only one day. Result(s): Union victory.

## **Petersburg, Virginia (April 2, 1865)**

**Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (Mar.-April 1865) - Principal Commanders: Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant [US]; Gen. Robt. E. Lee [CS] - Forces Engaged: Armies - Estimated Casualties: 7,750 total (US) 3,500; (CS) 4,250.**

With Confederate defeat at Five Forks on April 1, Grant and Meade ordered a general assault against the Petersburg lines by II, IX, VI and XXIV Corps on April 2nd. A heroic defense of Fort Gregg by a handful of Confederates prevented the Federals from entering the city that night. Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill was killed trying to reach his troops in the confusion. After dark, Lee ordered the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. Grant had achieved one of the major military objectives of the war: the capture of Petersburg, which led to the fall of Richmond, the Capitol of the Confederacy. Result(s): Union victory.

**★Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park:** Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is a unit of the National Park Service in Fredericksburg, Va., and elsewhere in Spotsylvania County, commemorating four major battles in the War: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania, where the Civil War roared to its bloody climax. No place more vividly reflects the War's tragic cost in all its forms. A town bombarded and looted. Farms large and small ruined. Refugees by the thousands forced into the countryside. More than 85,000 men wounded; 15,000 killed — most in graves unknown.

Nearly 100,000 men fell within a few miles of the Colonial town of Fredericksburg. The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park highlights the Battle of Fredericksburg fought in Dec. 1862, The Battle of Chancellorsville (May 1863) and the Battles of The Wilderness and Spotsylvania (spring 1864).

The Civil War Trust won a victory at Fredericksburg almost a century and a half later, almost as decisive, successfully preserving more than 200 acres of hallowed ground at the Slaughter Pen Farm. Thanks to the efforts of the Trust, visitors can follow the Union's attack on Lee's Army of Northern Virginia from beginning to end.

In March 2003, the Civil War Trust announced the beginning of a \$12 million national campaign to preserve the historic **Slaughter Pen Farm**, a key part of the Fredericksburg battlefield. The 205-acre farm, known locally as the Pierson Tract, was the scene of bloody struggle on Dec. 13, 1862.

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**A Great War Nears Its End!**

## **Appomattox Station, Virginia (April 8, 1865)**

**Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (Mar.-April 1865) - Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Geo. A. Custer [US]; Brig. Gen. Lindsay Walker [CS] - Forces Engaged: Divisions - Estimated Casualties: Unknown.**

Custer's Div. captured a supply train and 25 guns, driving off and scattering the Confederate defenders. This unique action pitted artillery without infantry support against cavalry. Custer captured and burned three trains loaded with provisions for Lee's army. Result(s): Union victory.

## **Appomattox Court House, Virginia (April 9, 1865)**

**Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (Mar.-April 1865) - Principal Commanders: Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant [US]; Gen. Robt. E. Lee [CS] - Forces Engaged: Armies - Estimated Casualties: 700 total (27,805 Confederate soldiers paroled)**

Early on April 9th, the remnants of John Brown Gordon's corps and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry formed line of battle at Appomattox Court House. Gen. Robt. E. Lee determined to make one last attempt to escape the closing Union pincers and reach his supplies at Lynchburg. At dawn the Confederates advanced, initially gaining ground against Sheridan's cavalry. The arrival of Union infantry, however, stopped the advance in its tracks. Lee's army was now surrounded on three sides. Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9th. This was the final engagement of the war in Va. Result(s): Union victory.

### **★The Park Service Years - 1940 to Present**

On April 10th 1940 Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument was created by Congress to include approximately 970 acres. In Feb. 1941 archaeological work was begun at the site, then overgrown with brush and honeysuckle. Historical data was collected, and architectural working plans were drawn up to begin the meticulous reconstruction process. The whole project was brought to a swift stop on Dec. 7, 1941 with the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces causing the U. S. entry into World War II.

On Nov. 25, 1947 bids for the reconstruction of the McLean House were opened and on April 9th 1949, eighty four years after the historic meeting reuniting the country, the McLean House was opened by the National Park Service for the first time to the public. At the dedication ceremony on April 16, 1950, after a speech by Pulitzer Prize winning historian Douglas Southall Freeman, Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant and Robt. E. Lee IV, direct descendants of Robt. E. Lee and Ulysses Grant, cut the ceremonial ribbon. The event was attended by an audience of approximately 20,000.

**Sources:** *A Treasury of Civil War Tales* by Webb Garrison, [www.battlefields.org](http://www.battlefields.org), cwsac/battle summaries

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## **Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc.**

2018-2019 Executive Committee

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**LOWCOUNTRY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE, INC.**

**MEMBERSHIP FORM - 2018/2019**

***ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2018 to AUGUST 31, 2019***

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Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

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(We will keep this confidential!)

CURRENT MEMBER \_\_\_\_\_ NEW MEMBER \_\_\_\_\_

Household: Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2018): \$40.00

We always need volunteers to continue making the LCWRT successful.

**Please check the area(s) for which you are willing to volunteer:**

\_\_\_ Program Committee: help select topics & speakers \_\_\_ Assist in

Production/Distribution of the *Minie Ball Gazette*

\_\_\_ Assist on Program Night (Greeter, Collect Tickets or Guest Fees, Tally Program Attendance)

\_\_\_ Historian \_\_\_ Maintain Membership Roster \_\_\_ Work at Sun City Club Fair

\_\_\_\_\_ Web Site Maintenance

Mail to or leave in "lower" box: **Joseph Passiment, 26 Schooner Lane, Bluffton, SC 29909-4305**

Make Check Payable to: **LCWRT Inc.** Any questions, please call **Joseph Passiment** at **732-995-2102**

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