

CHANCELLORSVILLE STAFF RIDE BRIEFING BOOK



**U.S. ARMY CENTER
OF
MILITARY HISTORY**

FOREWORD

"To hear from [Hooker's] own lips that the advantages gained by the successful marches of his lieutenants were to culminate in fighting a defensive battle in that nest of thickets was too much, and I retired from his presence with the belief that my commanding general was a beaten man."

*MG Darius N. Couch
Commanding General, II Corps
Army of the Potomac*

Karl von Clausewitz, in *On War*, saw *coup d'oeil* and resolution as the essential personal traits of the true military genius. He describes *coup d'oeil* as an intellect which even in the midst of intense obscurity sees traces of light which lead to the truth, and resolution as the inner strength needed to follow that faint light resolutely through the fog of war and under the intense pressure of combat.

Major General "Fighting Joe" Hooker seems to have lacked both qualities during the Battle of Chancellorsville. Although Hooker skillfully executes a well-conceived plan and out-flanks his adversary, he becomes confused when Lee's actions are not what he had anticipated. Months of offensive planning are shelved as Hooker suddenly orders his Army of the Potomac on the defensive. Needless to say, Lee seizes the initiative and achieves what has often been called his most brilliant victory. How could this happen when Hooker's army outnumbered that of Lee 2 to 1 and is far superior in artillery and logistics? Why does Hooker seem to suffer a mental paralysis as he confronts Lee? Answers to these and other questions concerning leadership, communications, use of terrain, and the psychology of men in battle, are often discovered by personal reconnaissance of the actual battlefield.

In 1906, Major Eben Swift took twelve officer-students from Fort Leavenworth's General Service and Staff School on the Army's first staff ride to the Chickamauga Battlefield. Since then staff rides have been used to varying degrees in the education of Army officers to narrow the gap between peacetime training and war. That gap is of special concern in today's Army in which few leaders have experienced the stresses of combat. The staff ride, therefore, not only assists participants to understand the realities of war, it teaches warfighting, and in turn enhances unit readiness. It is a training method which commanders can use for the professional development of their subordinates and to enliven the unit's esprit de corps -- constant objectives of all commanders in peacetime.

At some time in their careers most officers have memorized many well-known maxims of the military art, probably without fully understanding or analyzing them. Now, whether you think of yourself as a tactician, operational artist, strategist, or just a soldier as you walk this battlefield, you should search for those operational principles and human characteristics which do not change over time. Place yourself in the minds of the leaders in the battle and analyze the factors involved in their decisions and determine if they could have done better. Only in this way can you fix in your mind the thought processes that must be second nature to you in the crisis of combat.

We are convinced that the staff ride is one of the best ways to do this.

Ted Ballard

Billy Arthur

**CHANCELLORSVILLE STAFF RIDE
BRIEFING BOOK
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THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN

(Extracted from the West Point Atlas of American Wars, Volume I, 1689-1900, and printed with the permission of the Department of History, U.S. Military Academy).

When Joseph Hooker had relieved Ambrose Burnside after the disastrous Fredericksburg campaign, he found the Army of the Potomac in a low state of morale. Desertion was increasing, and the army's own interior administration - never good - had deteriorated.

Hooker was a boastful, ambitious man, apt at intrigue - yet a commander who had set a high record for personal bravery and aggressive combat leadership. Now he unexpectedly showed himself an outstanding organizer and administrator. Food, living conditions, and hospitals were improved, a system of furloughs introduced, training and discipline tightened, and an efficient military intelligence organization established. (One of Hooker's most effective innovations was the introduction of distinctive corps and division insignia.)

Hooker reorganized the Army of the Potomac into seven infantry corps and one cavalry corps. This consolidation of cavalry - much of which had previously been attached to infantry corps and divisions - rapidly increased the efficiency of the horsemen. Stuart's constant harassment of Union outposts had irritated them all winter; on 17 March, BG William W. Averell crossed the Rappahannock with his cavalry division at Kelly's Ford and drove them back - though he failed to overwhelm - BG Fitzhugh Lee's smaller command. On the other hand, Hooker made a serious mistake in decentralizing tactical control of his artillery to his corps commanders. As a result, Federal artillery in the coming Battle of Chancellorsville was not properly massed.

In planning his offensive, Hooker had the problem of crossing the Rappahannock against a dangerous opponent. Lee had carefully fortified the south bank, from Port Royal to Bank's Ford, with detached works guarding United States Ford farther upstream. Hooker knew, however, that he possessed a decided numerical superiority, since he had learned that Lee - alarmed by reports that the Federal IX Corps was aboard transports at Hampton Roads - had sent Longstreet south with two divisions to guard the Virginia-Carolina coast.

Hooker's decision was to move up the Rappahannock and turn Lee's left flank (see **Map 1, page 8**). His first plan was to try to force Lee to retreat from Fredericksburg by sending the Federal cavalry, under BG George Stoneman, ahead on a raid to destroy Confederate communications. This accomplished, he would follow up with his infantry, hoping to trap Lee between it and Stoneman. Stoneman moved out slowly on that mission, but was halted by bad weather.

Hooker then recast his plan into one better. Following demonstrations at Kelly's Ford and Port Royal, MG Henry Slocum marched on 27 April with the V, XI, and XII Corps. He surprised the Confederate outposts at Kelly's Ford and continued on across the Rapidan River. The day after Slocum's departure, MG John Sedgwick took the I and VI Corps ostentatiously forward to the river, crossing just below Fredericksburg on the 29th. MG Darius N. Couch, with two divisions of his II Corps, went into concealed positions opposite Bank's Ford (his third division - BG John Gibbon's - was left behind, since its original camp was visible to Confederate observers). The III Corps, under BG Daniel E. Sickles, was alerted but left temporarily in reserve. The cavalry was still to destroy Lee's communications.

Lee himself had been planning an offensive movement in the Shenandoah Valley. Now the extent of Hooker's movements temporarily baffled him; he concluded that Slocum might be striking at Gordonsville. The Federal advance had gotten between him and Stuart, so that it took considerable time for the latter's dispatches to reach him (Though Stuart had soon detected Slocum's march). On 29 April, Lee moved the three divisions of his right flank closer to Fredericksburg and sent Anderson to occupy Chancellorsville. Once there, Anderson disliked the low position and withdrew about three miles, to the intersection of the Turnpike and Mine roads. There, he began entrenching on higher ground. Stuart, meanwhile, detaching one brigade to watch Stoneman, clung to Slocum's flank.

By 3:00 P.M., Hooker had three corps in Lee's rear near Chancellorsville, and Couch's two divisions (called forward from Bank's Ford) were close behind (see **Map 2, page 9**). A prompt advance would have gotten this force into more open ground, cleared Bank's Ford, and halved the distance between it and Sedgwick. Hooker, however, halted the three corps to await reinforcements.

Chancellorsville was a lone brick house at a minor crossroads in a waste area appropriately known as "the Wilderness." Thick second growth pine and oak, tangled with under-growth, severely limited visibility and made movement off the few roads difficult for individuals and next to impossible for formed bodies of troops. The area was further cut up by many swampy little streams. The dominating terrain, such as it was, was the hill at Hazel Grove. In such an area, artillery and cavalry could seldom operate except along the roads; the full force of numbers could not be deployed because there was little opportunity to deploy or maneuver.

Nevertheless, Hooker delayed in the area and did not advance from Chancellorsville until about 11:00 A.M. on 1 May. Apparently he had given up the idea of promptly seizing Bank's Ford when, late on 29 April, he had ordered Couch to move from his position opposite the ford to Chancellorsville.

Meanwhile, Lee had faced a series of problems. Even after he had learned that Anderson had retreated from Chancellorsville, he was still uncertain as to which wing of the Union army he could more profitably attack. As usual, it did not occur to him to stand on the defensive. He and Jackson first reconnoitered Sedgwick's bridgehead below Fredericksburg but concluded that the Union position - supported as it was by artillery on Stafford Heights - offered no real chance for victory. Lee then decided to leave Early's division, reinforced by one brigade, to hold Sedgwick while he moved the rest of his army against Hooker.

So far, except for delay due to bad weather, Hooker had experienced only one major difficulty. Having no cavalry with him except one of Pleasonton's brigades, which could seldom penetrate Stuart's counter-reconnaissance screen, he had to advance blindly for the greater part of the time. Nevertheless, he came forward in three columns, moving along the River Road, the Orange Turnpike, and the Orange Plank Road. Sickles' corps, which had arrived that morning, covered the rear of the army (see **Map 3, page 10**).

The initial clashes were indecisive. Sykes, on the turnpike, forced McLaws back until Confederate reinforcements outflanked him and drove him, in his turn, back through Hancock's division; Hancock stopped the Confederate advance. On the Union right, Slocum also generally held his ground along the Plank Road. Both he and Hancock had gotten into relatively open country and reached strong positions. Meanwhile, Meade, on the River Road,

met no resistance and was soon across the flank of the Confederate line (see **Map 4, page 11**). Hooker's observations balloons had detected Lee's movement and the weakness of Early's forces on Marye's Heights.

And then - with every opportunity at hand for a decisive victory - Hooker's courage failed. Over the indignant protests of his corps commanders, he ordered the troops back into their positions of the night before around Chancellorsville (see **Map 5, page 12**). Later, he countermanded the order, but by then his troops had withdrawn. Meanwhile, Sedgwick received several conflicting orders, and so did nothing aggressive. It is difficult to explain Hooker's unwarranted surrender of the initiative under such favorable circumstances. He was personally brave; he had built up a splendid army; and he had planned skillfully. It may have been that it was difficult for him to visualize and assess properly a military operation on such a large scale that many of its phases were beyond the range of his direct control. Possibly it was the inward knowledge of this inadequacy which, at this critical moment, weakened his determination. Later, as a corps commander in more restricted operations, he again proved to be a fine leader. When the Union forces withdrew, the Confederates followed carefully, puzzled and suspicious of such an easy victory. Hooker having ordered the Chancellorsville position fortified, the Federal troops rapidly constructed log breastworks and obstacles consisting of interlaced felled trees (called "abatis"). Lee considered these defenses formidable and confined his operations during the afternoon to skirmishing and reconnaissance. He fully appreciated the extreme seriousness of the prevailing situation. He could not hope to assault Hooker's position east and south of Chancellorsville successfully; and Early would not be able to stop Sedgwick if the latter attacked vigorously. Something had to be done quickly; consequently, a weak point in Hooker's defenses must be found. While awaiting the reports of various staff officers he had sent to scout the Federal position, Lee began to consider a possible attack on Hooker's right. Then Stuart appeared with the news that the Union right was exposed and vulnerable to a surprise attack. Lee now made his plans. Jackson, with 26,000 men, screened by Stuart's cavalry, would circle around the Union position and attack it from the west; Lee, meanwhile, with the approximately 17,000 remaining men, would keep Hooker engaged on the present front. Jackson's maneuver was a dangerous one, for he would have to march fourteen miles by narrow roads across the front of the Union army. But even more risky was the entire Confederate enterprise. Already outnumbered more than two to one by the opposing Union forces, the Confederate army would be divided into three segments, each out of supporting distance of the others. If Hooker or Sedgwick took the offensive, the army might be destroyed in detail. There was also the possibility that Gibbon might cross suddenly at Bank's Ford, and so Lee sent BG Cadmus M. Wilcox to take station there. Only two such commanders as Lee and Jackson, possessing perfect confidence in one another, could carry off such a stroke.

Meanwhile, Stoneman, with the divisions of Averell and Buford, had begun his cavalry raid. Stoneman lacked dash (and at this time was reportedly suffering from piles). Averell was sent towards Gordonsville, where he became involved in chasing the brigade Stuart had left behind to maintain contact with Stoneman. He was finally recalled by Hooker. Stoneman broke up Buford's division into several detachments and sent them raiding deep into Virginia. In so doing, he failed to carry out Hooker's instructions and missed an excellent opportunity to destroy most of Lee's trains and supplies, which were concentrated

under a very small guard at Guiney's Station, approximately fifteen miles south of Fredericksburg. To the east, Sedgwick, lacking definite orders, remained inactive.

Jackson began his march at about 6:00 A.M., 2 May. Hooker had occupied the high ground at Hazel Grove, strengthened his lines, and called in Reynolds' I Corps and Averell's cavalry division. His troops were in good spirits, but his behavior the previous day had shaken the confidence of his corps commanders. Advised about 9:00 A.M. of Jackson's march, he immediately suspected an attempt to turn his right flank and warned MG Oliver O. Howard, who commanded the XI Corps there. Unfortunately, he did not visit Howard's sector to inspect the latter's dispositions.

The sight of Jackson's long parade passing steadily across the Union front caused Sickles to urge an attack against it. Sometime after noon, Sickles finally got permission to make a reconnaissance in force. He converted this into an attack, which did some damage but could not halt Jackson's march (see **Map 6, page 13**). This action pulled Howard's reserve brigade (BG Francis C. Barlow) forward to cover Sickles' flank.

For some unfathomable reason, Sickles' slight success convinced Hooker that Jackson was actually retreating toward Gordonsville. He gave orders to prepare for a pursuit and ordered Sedgwick and Gibbon to attack on their fronts.

Jackson had completed his movement and had begun forming for his attack about 2:30 P.M. But the heavy brush made this slow work, and it was some three hours later before he was satisfied with his deployment. His activities had been no secret to a large number of XI Corps officers. One patrol after another reported the impending attack. But Howard was not troubled. A brave and devoted soldier, he was also an opinionated individual and so ignored repeated warnings. Nor was Hooker's headquarters any more receptive to such reports.

At approximately 6:00 P.M. - only two hours before dark - Jackson attacked [BG R. E. Rodes, one of Jackson's division commanders, gives the time as 5:15 p.m.]. The right-flank brigades of the XI Corps were quickly routed, fleeing to the rear in disorder. COL Adolphus Buschbeck's brigade, however, holding a line of rifle pits at right angles to the Turnpike, checked Jackson for over half an hour. Then, with both flanks turned, it withdrew in good order. In the time gained, Howard and Hooker built a new line comprising the hard core of the XI Corps, two brigades from MG Hiram G. Berry's division, another brigade from the II Corps, and all available artillery. Reynolds hurried forward to anchor the right flank. Rough terrain, hard fighting, and a series of errors by subordinate commanders had taken most of the drive out of Jackson's attack. His rush was finally stopped west of Fairview Hill. Lee, meanwhile, was making limited attacks against the Union left to pin down as many Federals as possible.

Darkness fell, but Jackson, seeking to exploit his success, went forward in search of a route that would enable him to cut Hooker off from United States Ford. Returning, he was shot down by his own men, who were apparently jumpy from an earlier chance clash with a Union cavalry regiment moving north from Hazel Grove. Shortly thereafter, A. P. Hill, next in command, was wounded, and Confederate operations against the Union right came to a confused halt (Jackson died on 10 May).

Hooker later ordered Sickles to make a night attack from Hazel Grove against the right flank of Jackson's command. This attack lost its way, got involved in a fight with other Union troops around Fairview, and fell back to Hazel Grove. Thus, Hooker's one aggressive move during the battle came to naught.

On the morning of 3 May, Hooker again had a splendid opportunity to defeat Lee. The Confederate army around Chancellorsville was completely split, with its two halves almost a day's march apart (see **Map 7, page 14**). Furthermore, the arrival of Reynolds' I Corps, and the relatively prompt rally of most of Howard's XI Corps gave Hooker an approximately two-to-one numerical superiority in the area. Nevertheless, he made no effort to regain the initiative. Instead, he ordered a secondary line of defense prepared north of Chancellorsville.

The night before, after Jackson's attack had been stopped just west of Fairview Hill, Sickles had returned from Catharine Furnace and had taken up a position which included the high ground at Hazel Grove. This high ground dominated that at Fairview Hill and the surrounding area. Hooker visited Hazel Grove early on the 3d, and should have perceived that a Federal attack from Hazel Grove could strike the flank of either half of Lee's army.

Nevertheless, he ordered the Hazel Grove position abandoned, and Sickles fell back to Fairview. This withdrawal was probably the greatest of Hooker's blunders. It left the Confederates free to use the Dowdall's Tavern-Catharine Furnace road, thus reuniting their separated army. It also gave up the dominating terrain in the area. Stuart (who had taken over Jackson's command) advanced at daybreak on the 3d, rapidly got thirty-one guns - later increased to fifty - on the abandoned hilltop, and opened a destructive enfilade fire against the lines of both Sickles and Slocum. At the same time, the Confederates attacked both sides of the Union perimeter, especially from the west, where Stuart sent in charge after charge against the Federal earthworks. After several hours of furious fighting, Federal ammunition began to run short, and the Confederate attacks slowly gained ground.

Hooker had been little more than a passive spectator. Now at the height of the Confederate assault, he was leaning against one of the front-porch pillars of the Chancellor house. As if in ironic justice, a Confederate shell fired from the battery at Hazel Grove struck the pillar and knocked him unconscious. When revived, he was in great pain and partially paralyzed. Couch, a stark fighter, was next in command; the I and V Corps were fresh and ready to attack; the XI Corps was only lightly engaged. Lee's forces, on the other hand, were almost completely committed and had taken heavy losses. But Hooker did not relinquish the command, and the Union medical director, Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, would not take the responsibility of ruling him too disabled to exercise it. At about 9:30 A.M., Hooker ordered Couch to pull the army back to the prepared line north of Chancellorsville. Lee, on his part, pushed his tired troops forward in an attempt to complete his success.

To the east, Sedgwick had received Hooker's order to attack at about midnight of 2-3 May. Pushing back some light Confederate outposts, he occupied Fredericksburg by 5:00 A.M. Another pontoon bridge was thrown into position to enable Gibbon to join him there. At daybreak, the Federals attacked the thinly held Confederate position (which had been strongly fortified since Burnside's attack) behind the town. The first three Union assaults were repulsed. Then Wilcox arrived from Bank's Ford to strengthen the left of the Confederate defenses. He had moved to the sound of the cannon on his own initiative, upon noticing that the Union troops opposite Bank's Ford were increasing in numbers and that those who remained were wearing their full equipment, as if in readiness to move off. But in spite of Wilcox's arrival, Sedgwick's fourth effort - a combined penetration and envelopment - carried Marye's Heights and overran part of the Confederate artillery there.

Hooker's withdrawal enabled Lee to occupy the ruins of Chancellorsville and reunite his

army along the line of the Turnpike. Though the new Union position was naturally strong, and was further strengthened by field fortifications, Lee moved aggressively against it - only to be stopped by a report that Sedgwick was on Marye's Heights. He immediately sent McLaws with four brigades to meet this new threat (see Map 8, page 15).

Under the sudden surge of Sedgwick's assault, Early retreated southward along Telegraph Road. Wilcox, however, fell back toward Chancellorsville, seeking to delay the Union advance. Sedgwick followed along the Turnpike about 2:00 P.M., leaving Gibbon's division to hold Marye's Heights in his rear but requesting that an alternate line of communications be established by way of Bank's Ford, in the event that he was cut off from Fredericksburg.

McLaws reached Salem Church before 3:00 P.M. and took up position there; Wilcox joined him shortly thereafter. Approximately an hour later, Sedgwick came up and - probably concluding logically that Hooker was engaging practically all of Lee's army - attacked immediately with his leading division, directly from his column of march. Initially successful, the attacking Union division was finally checked and thrown back by superior numbers. Sedgwick's second division, in turn, checked McLaws. As darkness approached, both forces bivouacked on the battlefield.

During the day, Hooker ordered Averell to come forward on the Union right, but Averell soon returned, reporting the country impassable for cavalry. Hooker thereupon relieved him. Pleasonton was then given command of Averell's division, in addition to his own.

During the night, Hooker's troops had strengthened their already strong position. Judging this to be an indication that Hooker intended to remain on the defensive, Lee decided to concentrate against Sedgwick, in the hope of destroying his corps. Consequently, he left Stuart with 25,000 men to contain Hooker's 75,000, while he moved with 21,000 men against Sedgwick's 19,000.

Sedgwick was a slow and conscientious general; he might lack the necessary dash and imagination for his present assignment, but he would take care of his command. During the night, he had established communication with the north bank of the Rappahannock by means of a pontoon bridge laid by Army of the Potomac engineers at Scott's Ford. A detached brigade from the II Corps set up a protective bridgehead on the south bank. Early in the morning of the 4th, Sedgwick received a message from Hooker stating that Hooker intended to await Lee's attack in his new position and that Sedgwick had permission to go either to Bank's Ford or Fredericksburg, if the safety of his corps required it.

As Lee's concentration got under way, Early returned along Telegraph Road and advanced against Marye's Heights. Gibbon, heavily outnumbered, retired into Fredericksburg. Sedgwick set up a horseshoe-shaped defense and prepared hasty fortifications, hoping to hold out until night and then withdraw. His skillful organization of the ground, which - among other advantages - denied the Confederates the use of the Plank Road to maintain communication among their units, greatly delayed Lee's deployment. Not until 5:30 P.M. did the Confederates attack; then their effort, though gallant, was piecemeal and straggling (see Map 9, page 16). Sedgwick gave at least as good as he received, and made an unmolested crossing at Scott's Ford during the night.

Meanwhile, Hooker, even with the sound of Sedgwick's cannon plainly audible, made no effort to advance. Apparently, he had not yet recovered from his injury, but - lacking any action by a competent medical officer - he remained in full command of the Army of the

Potomac, if not of himself.

During the early morning of 5 May, Gibbon skillfully recrossed to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and all pontoon bridges downstream from United States Ford were taken up.

Lee determined to crush Hooker. The latter's position was by now a formidable mass of field fortifications, yet Lee - with that same stubborn aggressiveness that had cost him dearly at Malvern Hill, and would cost him even more at Gettysburg - concentrated every available man for an assault at sunrise on the 6th.

Hooker, however, had lost all his former combativeness. About midnight of 5-6 May, he called his corps commanders to a council of war to determine whether to advance or withdraw. Meade, Reynolds, and Howard voted to advance; Sickles, stating that he was an amateur soldier and could not speak with authority, voted for retreat; Couch bitterly chose to retreat because Hooker intended to continue in command; Slocum was absent. Hooker then took upon himself the responsibility of ordering the withdrawal.

Meade's V Corps received the mission of serving as a rear guard to cover the withdrawal. The rest of the army was massed near the river, and the difficult operations began. Hooker crossed with the artillery during the night. His infantry began to cross at 5:00 A.M., 6 May (see Map 10, page 17). Then the river rose as a result of continual rains and threatened to break loose the pontoon bridges, which rapidly became too short as the river widened. Couch had been left in command on the south bank. He proposed that there might still be a chance to fight a real battle. However, Hooker, possibly guessing his second in command's intent, sent an emphatic order to withdraw. The two bridges were made into one, and the crossing continued during the morning. This movement took Lee completely by surprise. Only a few of his advance scouts even made contact with the withdrawing Federals.

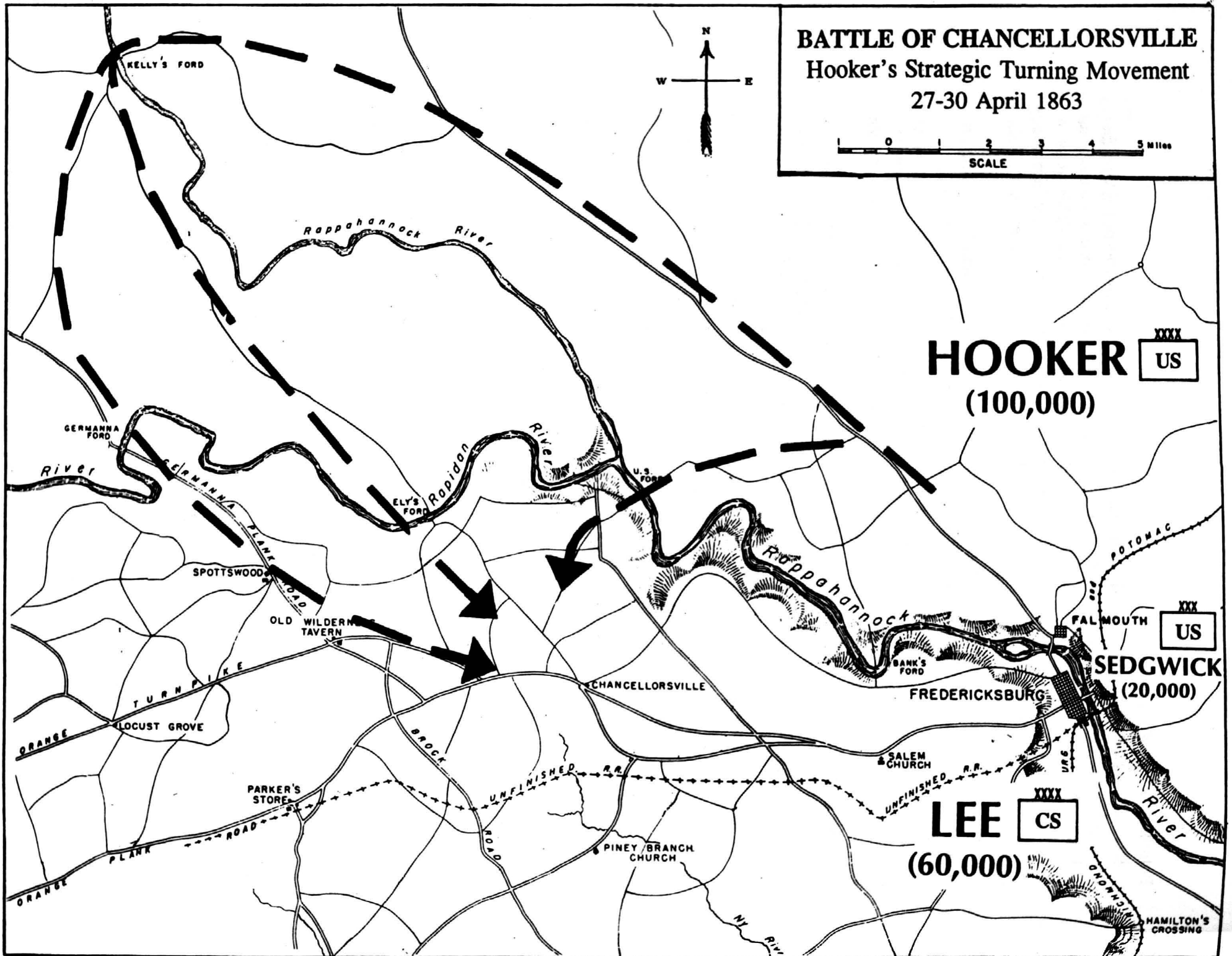
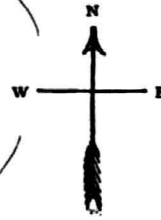
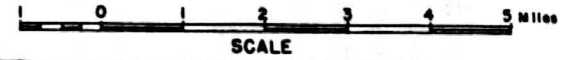
Stoneman's raiding parties gradually returned to the army, some by way of the Federal posts along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, after riding close to Richmond and creating a scare in the Confederate capitol. They did some damage to railroads and supply depots but had no effect on the outcome of the campaign.

Confederate losses were approximately 13,000; Federal, 17,000. Proportionately, Lee suffered by far the worse damage - even without considering the loss of the irreplaceable Jackson. Actually, his brilliant and daring maneuvers had defeated only one man - "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Few battles have ever more clearly exemplified Napoleon's maxim: "The General is the head, the whole army." The Army of the Potomac was much more humiliated than hurt.

Hooker's plan - except for his employment of his cavalry as a raiding force - had been excellent up to that moment when he fell back into the Wilderness and went on the defensive. Even then, with Lee forced to gamble on securing a quick victory, Hooker had every chance of repulsing Lee's attack and then crushing the Confederates with a counterattack. The first, Hooker's troops accomplished; the second, he could not nerve himself to order.

Other factors contributing to his defeat were Howard's stubborn carelessness, Hooker's own inexplicable blunder in giving up Hazel Grove, and his failure to coordinate properly the two wings of his army so that their attacks would be mutually supporting. Finally, in spite of Lincoln's injunction to "this time, put in all your men," Hooker allowed nearly one-third of this army to stand idle during the heaviest fighting. Consequently, Lee was able to mass superior forces against Howard and later, Sedgwick.

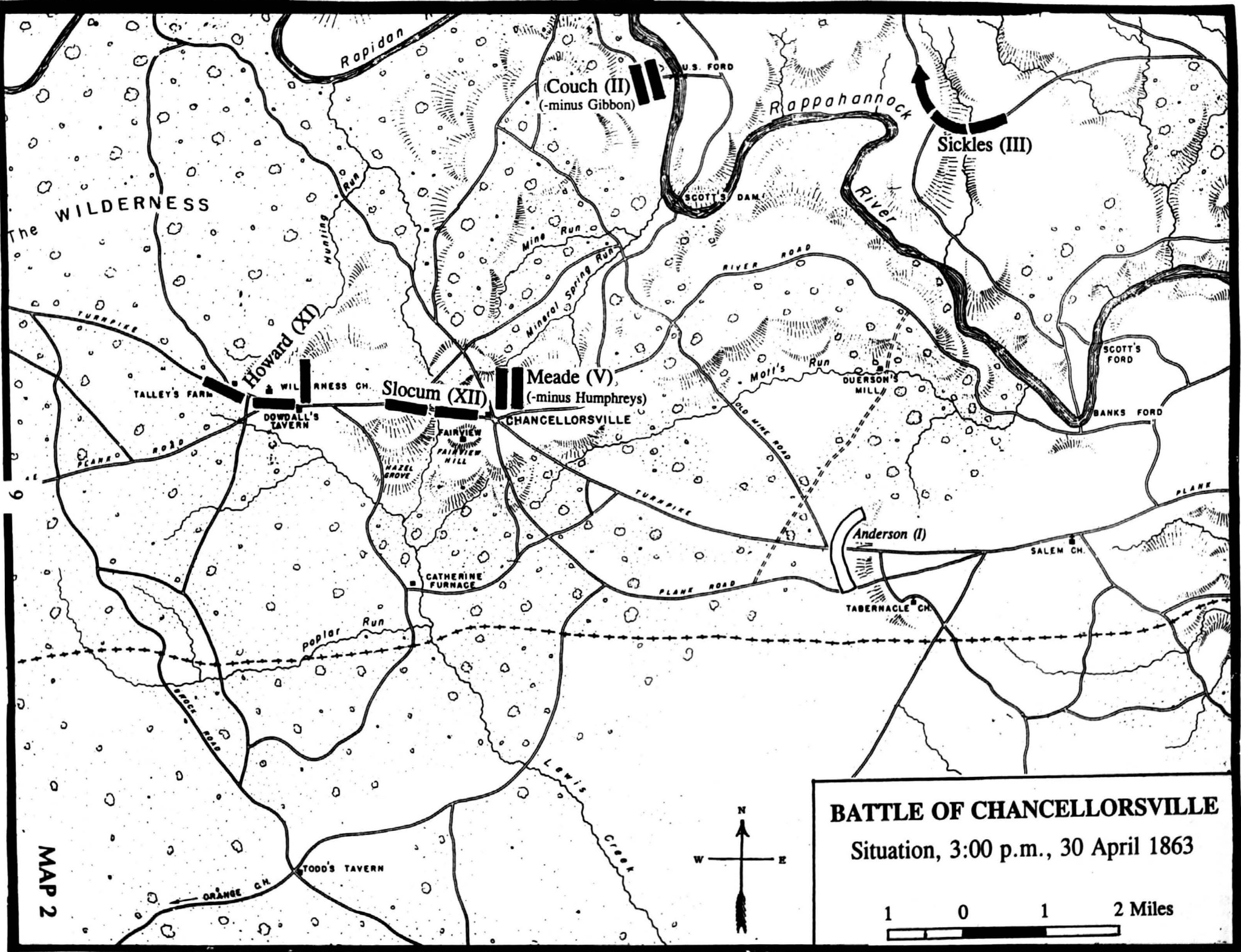
BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE
Hooker's Strategic Turning Movement
27-30 April 1863



HOOKER XXXX
US
(100,000)

LEE XXX
US
(20,000)

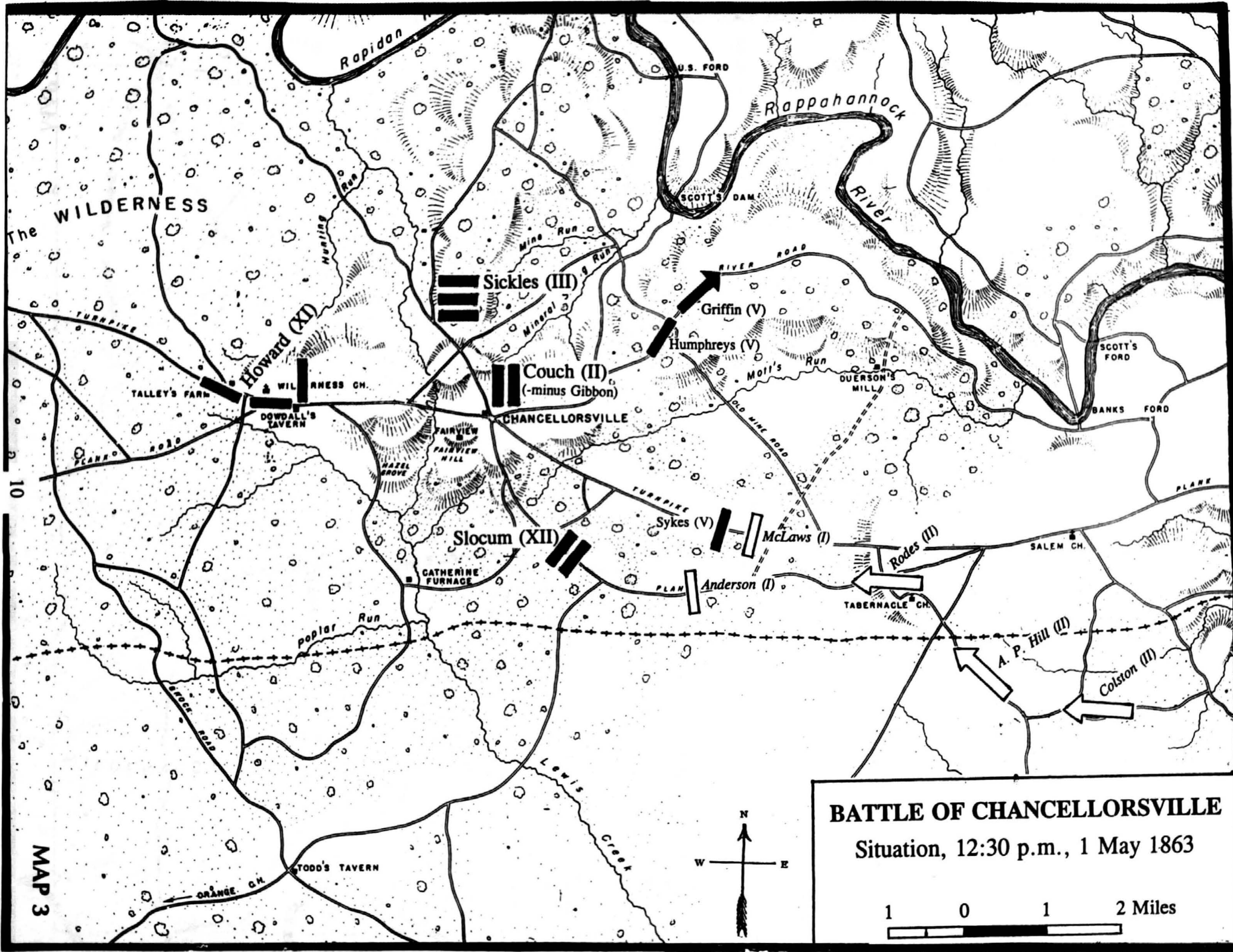
LEE XXXX
CS
(60,000)



MAP 2

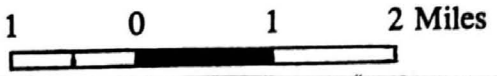
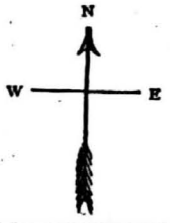
BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE
 Situation, 3:00 p.m., 30 April 1863

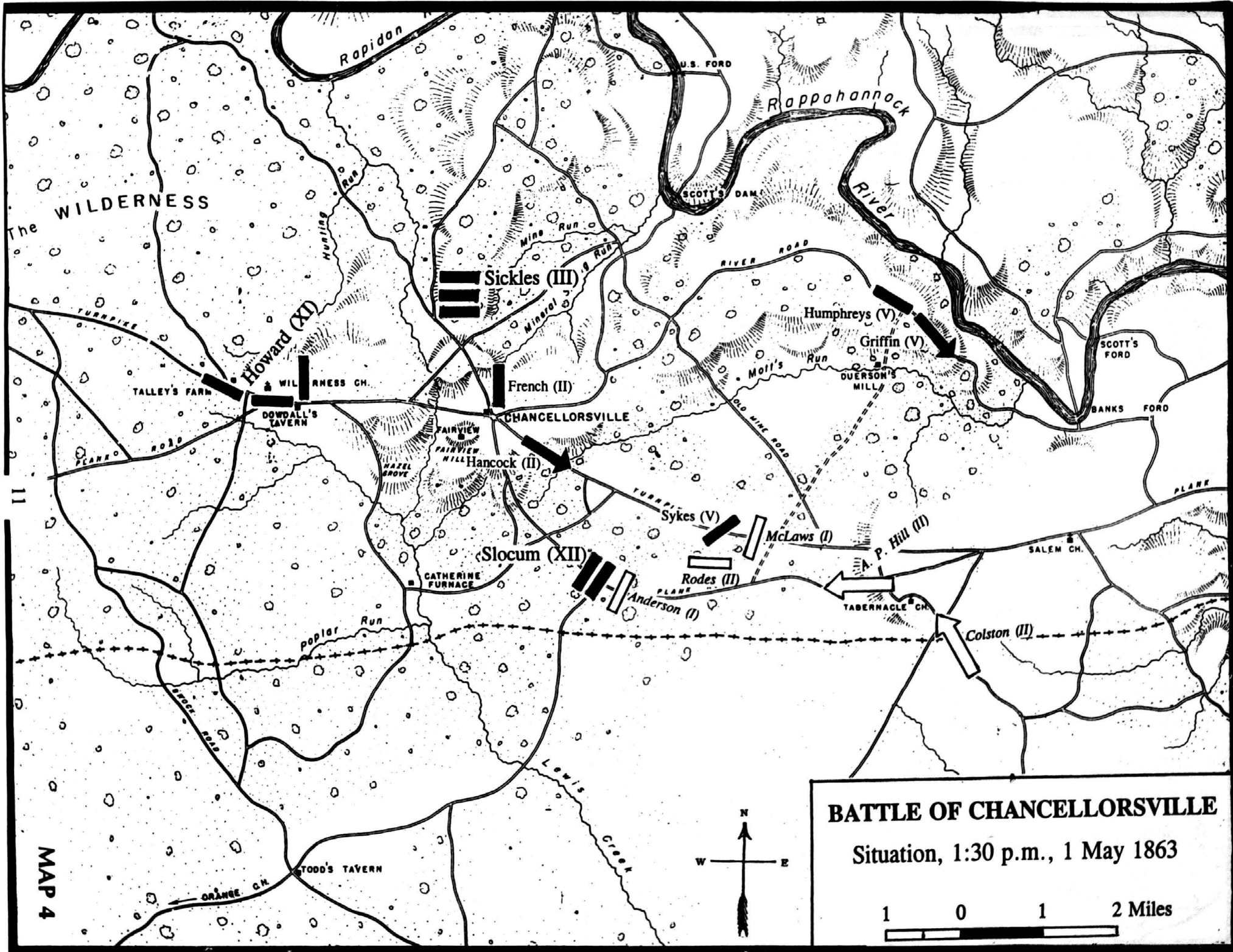
1 0 1 2 Miles



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE

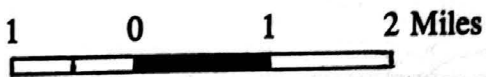
Situation, 12:30 p.m., 1 May 1863



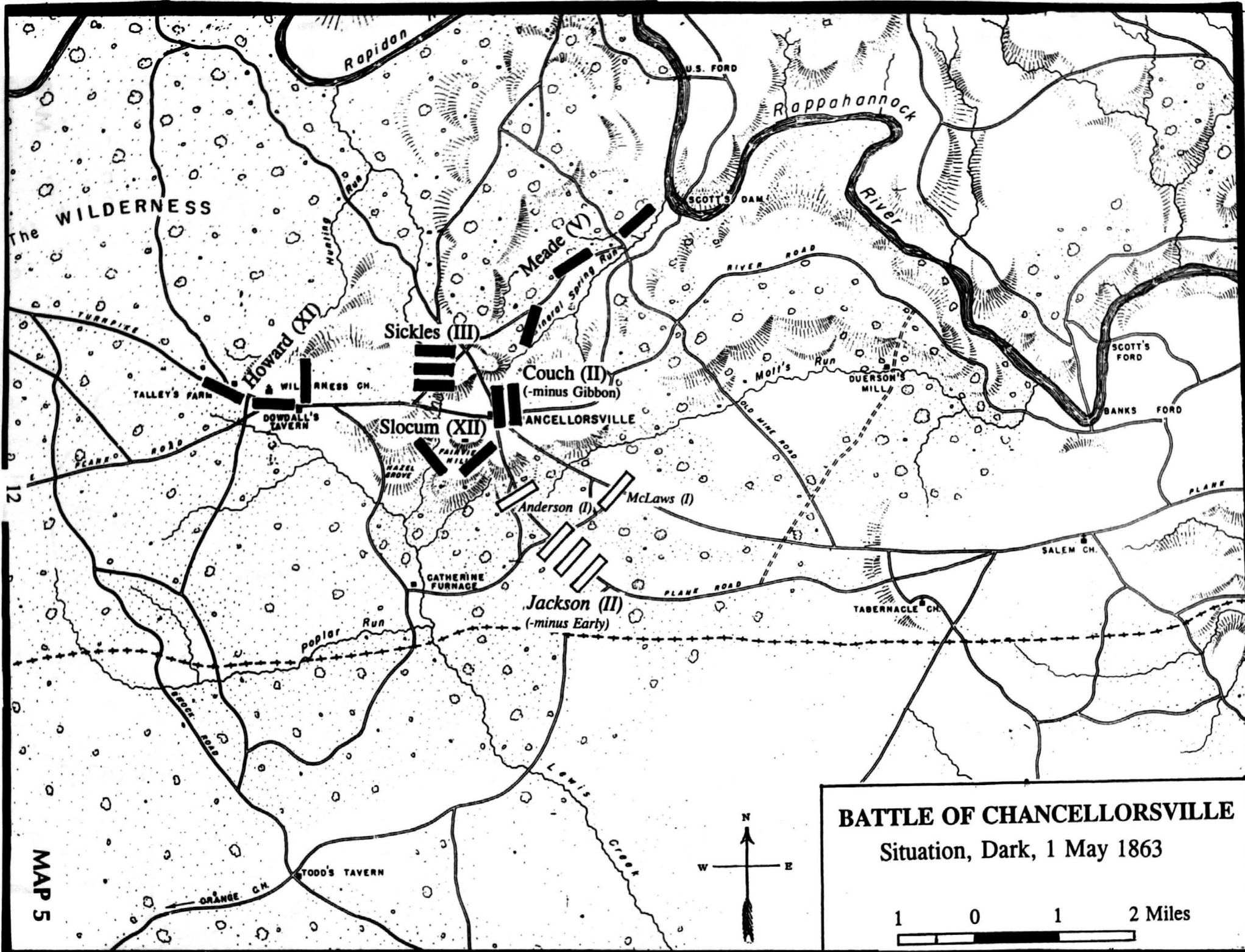


BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE

Situation, 1:30 p.m., 1 May 1863

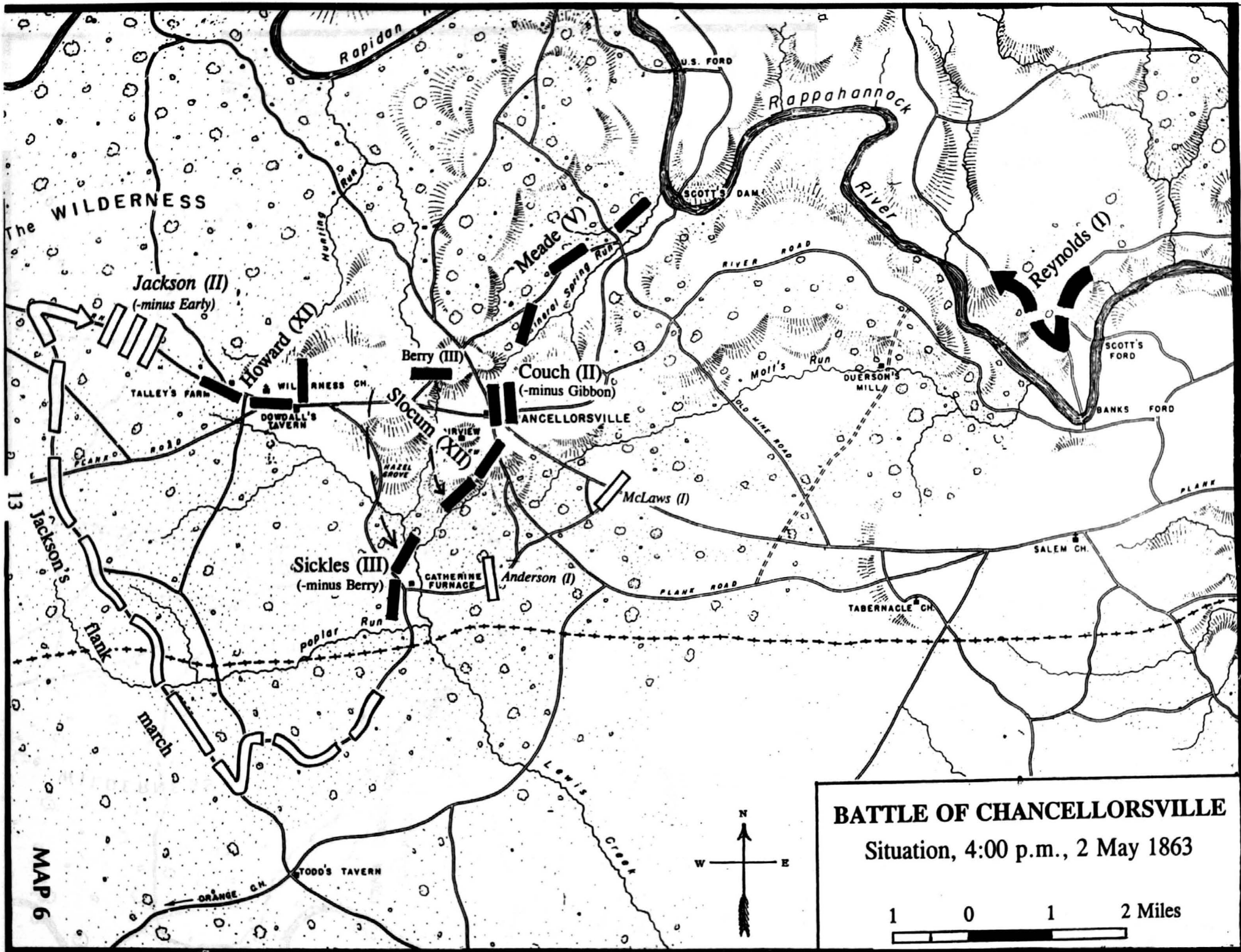


MAP 4



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE
 Situation, Dark, 1 May 1863

1 0 1 2 Miles



The WILDERNESS

Jackson (II)
(-minus Early)

Howard (XI)

Meade (V)

Reynolds (I)

Berry (III)

Couch (II)
(-minus Gibbon)

Slocum (XII)

ANCELLORSVILLE

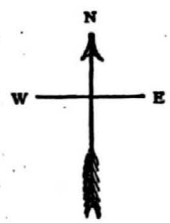
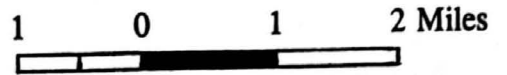
McLaws (I)

Sickles (III)
(-minus Berry)

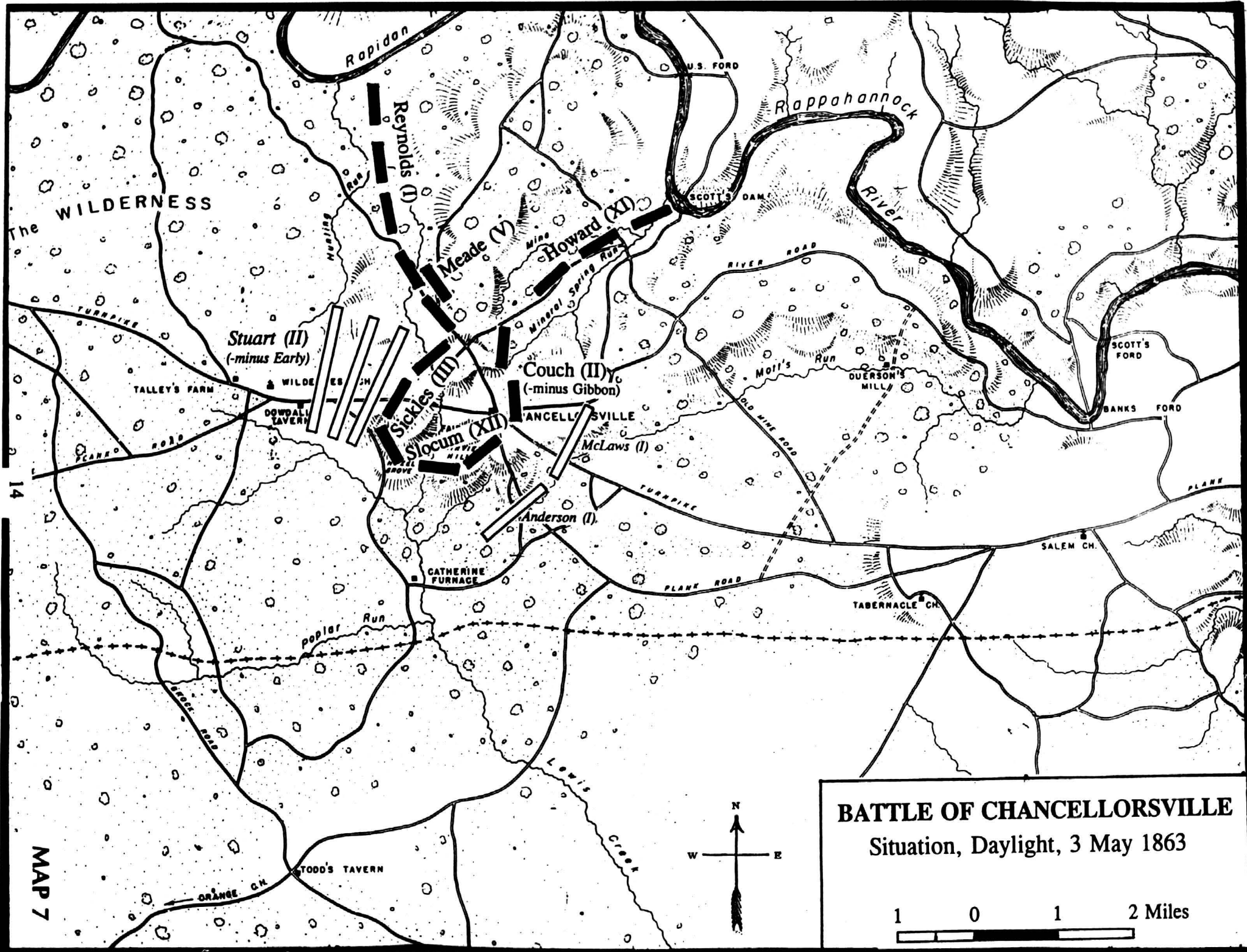
Anderson (I)

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE

Situation, 4:00 p.m., 2 May 1863

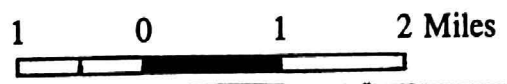
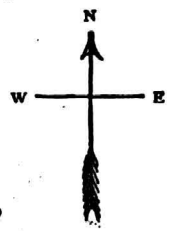


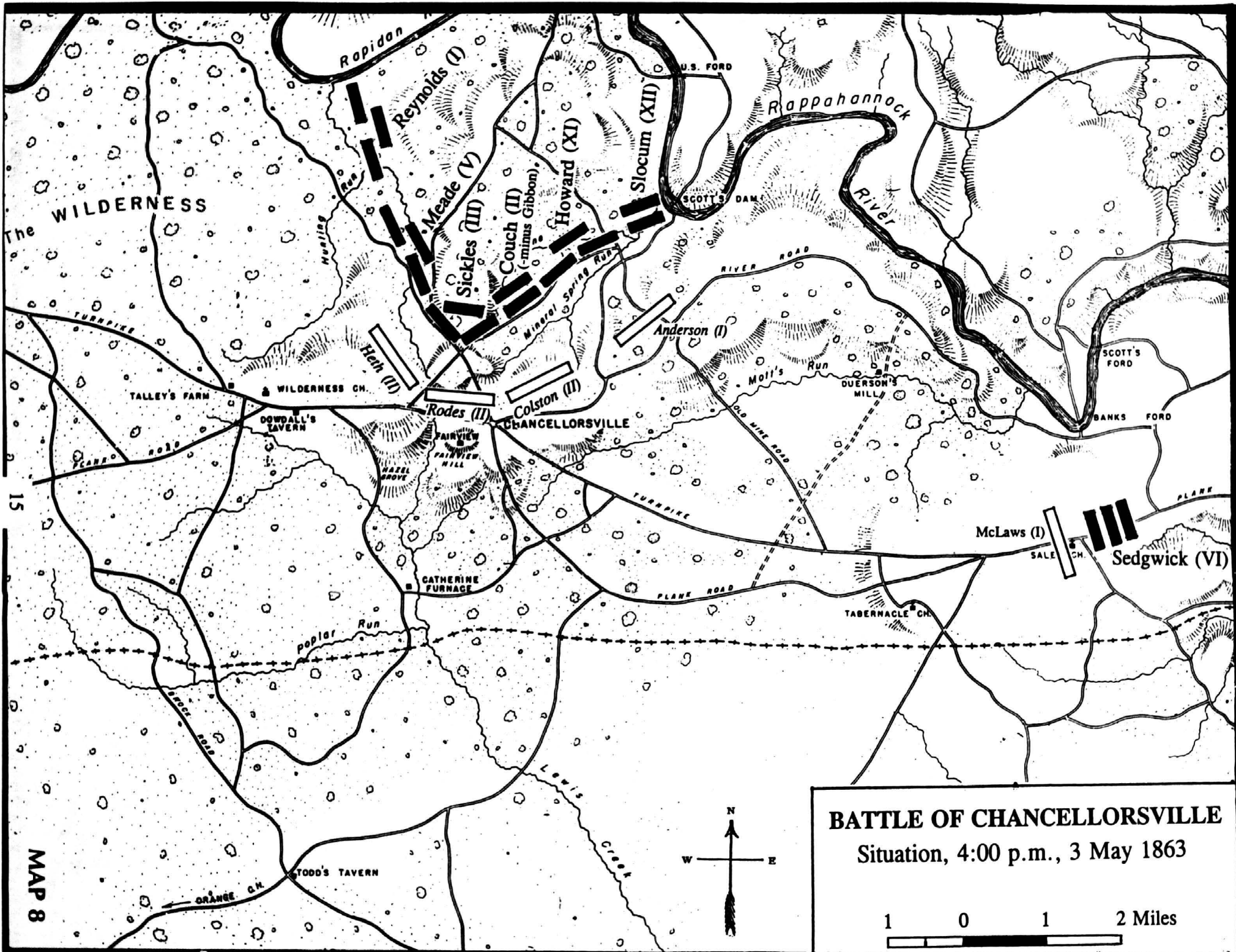
MAP 6

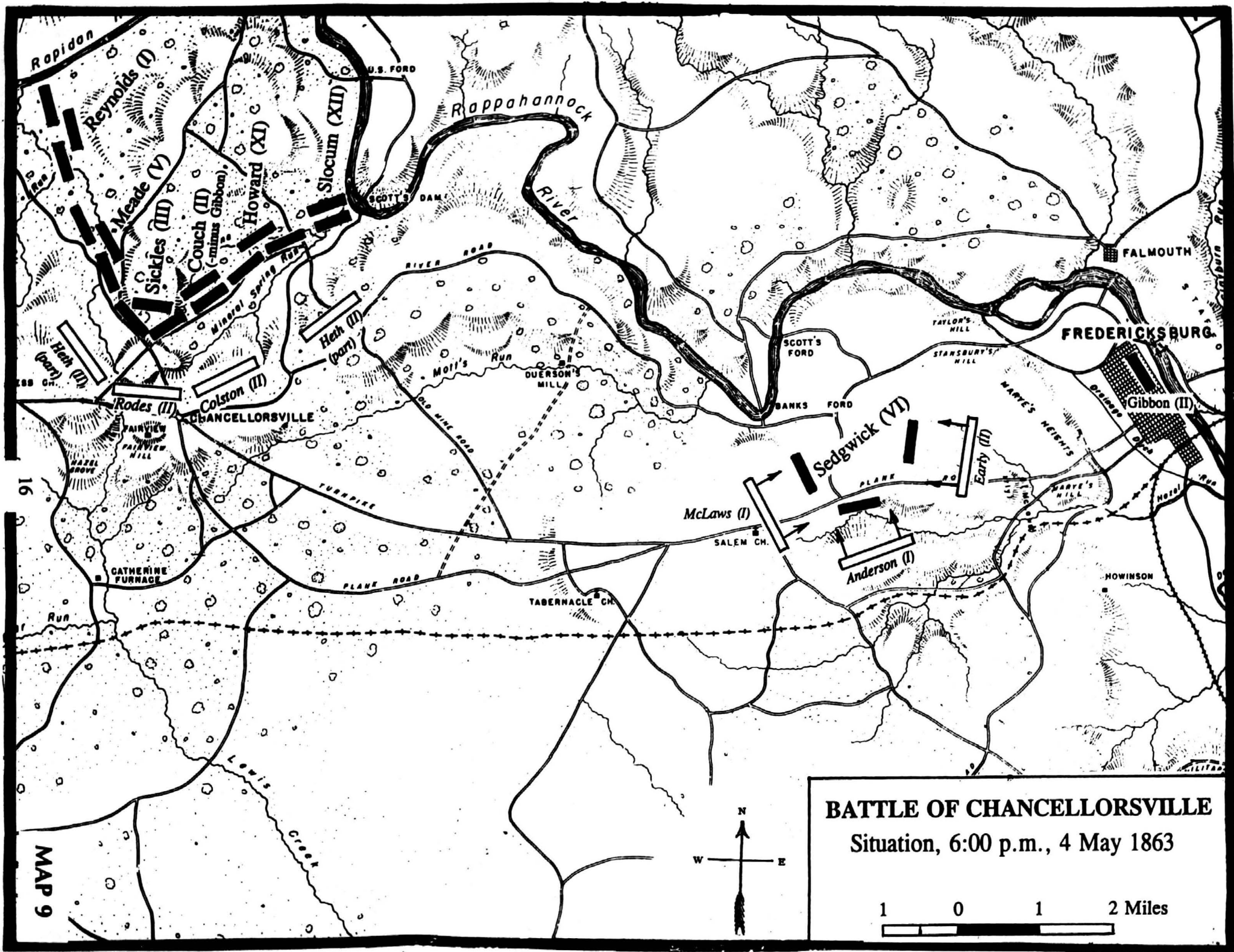


BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE

Situation, Daylight, 3 May 1863

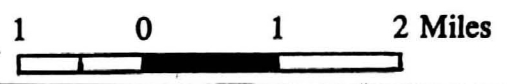
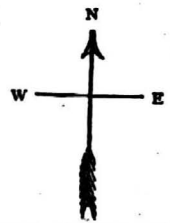


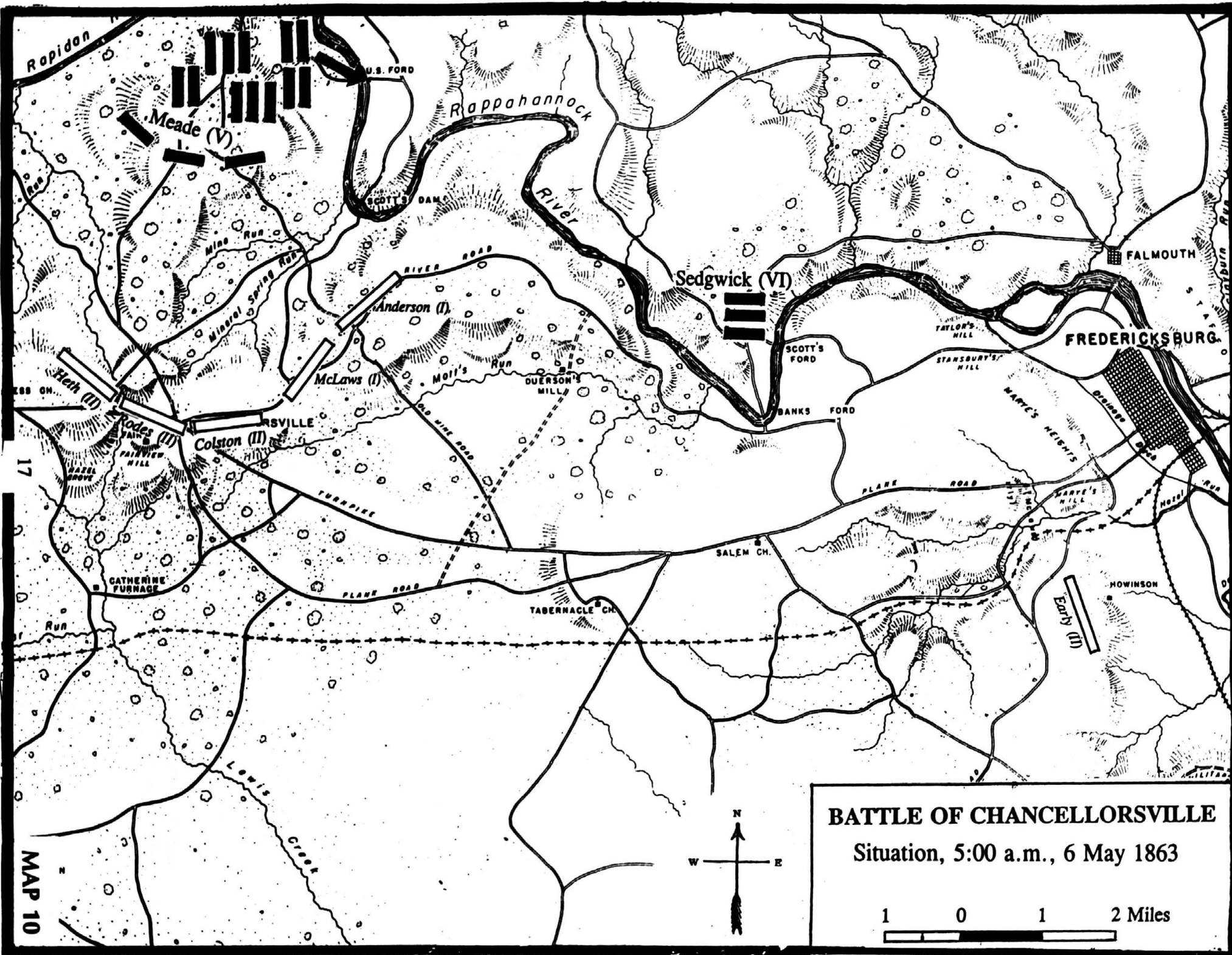




MAP 9

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE
 Situation, 6:00 p.m., 4 May 1863





BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE
 Situation, 5:00 a.m., 6 May 1863

1 0 1 2 Miles

MAP 10

HOOKER'S THEATER-LEVEL SITUATION REPORT

Hooker to President Lincoln, 11 April 1863:

"After giving the subject my best reflection, I have concluded that I will have more chance of inflicting a heavier blow upon the enemy by turning his position to my right, and, if practicable, to sever his connections with Richmond with my cavalry force and such light batteries as it may be deemed advisable to send with them. I am apprehensive that he will retire from before me the moment I should succeed in crossing the river, and over the shortest line to Richmond, and thus escape being seriously crippled. I hope that when the cavalry have established themselves on the line between him and Richmond, they will be able to hold him and check his retreat until I can fall on his rear, or, if not that, I will compel him to fall back by way of Culpeper and Gordonsville, over a longer line than my own, with his supplies cut off. The cavalry will probably cross the river above the Rappahannock Bridge, thence to Culpeper and Gordonsville and across to the Aquia Railroad, somewhere in the vicinity of Hanover Courthouse. They will probably have a fight in the vicinity of Culpeper, but not one that should cause them much delay or embarrassment. I have given directions for the cavalry to be in readiness to commence the movement on Monday morning next. While the cavalry are moving, I shall threaten the passage of the river at various points, and, after they have passed well to the enemy's rear, shall endeavor to effect the crossing..."

LEE'S THEATER-LEVEL SITUATION REPORT

Lee to Jefferson Davis, 16 April 1863:

"Information derived from our scouts has shown that a movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry was in contemplation...On Monday evening they were seen moving up the Rappahannock, and on Tuesday morning they appeared at Kelly's Ford with intention to cross. They were however, repulsed by our dismounted skirmishers, but forced a passage at the Rappahannock Bridge where they were soon driven back...Prisoners report they were rationed for eight days...General Stuart thinks the movement a feint to cover other operations. He can learn of no force moving towards the Blue Ridge, but thinks from the reports of his scouts that General Hooker intends to transfer his army to the White House on the Pamunkey or to the south side of the James River. My own impression has been that the movement was intended to draw us to the upper Rappahannock that Fredericksburg might be seized and the bridges across the river rebuilt. I do not think that General Hooker will venture to uncover Washington by transferring his army to the James River unless the force in front of Alexandria is greater than we suppose, or unless he believes this army incapable of advancing to the Potomac. My only anxiety arises from the present immobility of the army, owing to the condition of our horses and the scarcity of forage and provisions. I think it all important that we assume the aggressive by the first of May, when we may expect General Hooker's army to be weakened by the expiration of the term of service of many of his regiments, and before new recruits can be received..."

**ORDER OF BATTLE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, COMMANDING
1-6 MAY 1863**

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMAND OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
(Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick)

93d New York Infantry
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies E
and I
8th U.S. Infantry, Companies A, B, C,
D, F, and G
Detachment Regular Cavalry

Patrick's Brigade (Col. William F. Rogers)	Engineer Brigade (Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham)
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery B	15th New York
21st New York Infantry	50th New York
23d New York Infantry	Battalion United States
35th New York Infantry	
80th New York Infantry (20th Militia)	
Ohio Light Artillery, 12th Battery	

Signal Corps (Capt. Samuel T. Cushing)

Ordnance Detachment (Lieut. John R. Edie)

Artillery (Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt)

Artillery Reserve (Capt. William M. Graham)

(Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler)
1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B
1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M
New York Light, 5th Battery
New York Light, 15th Battery
New York Light, 29th Battery
New York Light, 30th Battery
New York Light, 32d Battery
1st United States, Battery K
3d United States, Battery C
4th United States, Battery G
5th United States, Battery K
32d Massachusetts Infantry, Company C

FIRST ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds)

First Division (Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth)

First Brigade (Col. Walter Phelps, Jr.)
22d New York
24th New York
30th New York
84th New York

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler)
7th Indiana
76th New York
95th New York
147th New York
56th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul)
22d New Jersey
29th New Jersey
30th New Jersey
31st New Jersey
137th Pennsylvania

Fourth Brigade (Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith)
19th Indiana
24th Michigan
2d Wisconsin
6th Wisconsin
7th Wisconsin

Artillery (Capt. John A. Reynolds)

New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery
1st New York Light, Battery L
4th United States, Battery B

Second Division (Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson)

First Brigade (Col. Adrian R. Root)
16th Maine
94th New York
104th New York
107th Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter)
12th Massachusetts
26th New York
90th Pennsylvania
136th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. Samuel H. Leonard)
13th Massachusetts
83d New York (9th Militia)
97th New York
11th Pennsylvania
88th Pennsylvania

Artillery (Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom)
Maine Light, 2d Battery (B)
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C
5th United States, Battery C

Third Division (Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley)
121st Pennsylvania
135th Pennsylvania
142d Pennsylvania
151st Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. Roy Stone)
143d Pennsylvania
149th Pennsylvania
150th Pennsylvania

Artillery (Maj. Ezra W. Matthews)

1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G

SECOND ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch)

First Division (Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell)

5th New Hampshire
61st New York
81st Pennsylvania
148th Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher)

28th Massachusetts
63d New York
69th New York
88th New York
116th Pennsylvania (battalion)

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Samuel K. Zook)

52d New York
57th New York
66th New York
140th Pennsylvania

Fourth Brigade (Col. John R. Brooke)

27th Connecticut
2d Delaware
64th New York
53d Pennsylvania
145th Pennsylvania

Artillery (Capt. Rufus D. Pettit)

1st New York Light, Battery B
4th United States, Battery C

Second Division (Brig. Gen. John Gibbon)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully)
(Col. Henry W. Hudson)
(Col. Byron Laflin)

19th Maine
15th Massachusetts
1st Minnesota
34th New York
82d New York (2d Militia)

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen)

69th Pennsylvania
71st Pennsylvania
72d Pennsylvania
106th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. Norman J. Hall)

19th Massachusetts
20th Massachusetts
7th Michigan
42d New York
59th New York
127th Pennsylvania

Artillery

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B

Sharpshooters

1st Company Massachusetts

Third Division (Maj. Gen. William H. French)

<p>First Brigade (Col. Samuel S. Carroll)</p> <p>14th Indiana</p> <p>24th New Jersey</p> <p>28th New Jersey</p> <p>4th Ohio</p> <p>8th Ohio</p> <p>7th West Virginia</p>	<p>Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. William Hays)</p> <p>(Col. Charles J. Powers)</p> <p>14th Connecticut</p> <p>12th New Jersey</p> <p>108th New York</p> <p>130th Pennsylvania</p>
<p>Third Brigade (Col. John D. MacGregor)</p> <p>(Col. Charles Albright)</p> <p>1st Delaware</p> <p>4th New York</p> <p>132d Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Artillery</p> <p>1st New York Light, Battery G</p> <p>1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G</p> <p>Reserve Artillery</p> <p>1st United States, Battery I</p> <p>4th United States, Battery A</p>

THIRD ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles)

First Division (Brig. Gen. David B. Birney)

<p>First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham)</p> <p>(Col. Thomas W. Egan)</p> <p>57th Pennsylvania</p> <p>63d Pennsylvania</p> <p>68th Pennsylvania</p> <p>105th Pennsylvania</p> <p>114th Pennsylvania</p> <p>141st Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward)</p> <p>20th Indiana</p> <p>3d Maine</p> <p>4th Maine</p> <p>38th New York</p> <p>40th New York</p> <p>99th Pennsylvania</p>
<p>Third Brigade (Col. Samuel B. Hayman)</p> <p>17th Maine</p> <p>3d Michigan</p> <p>5th Michigan</p> <p>1st New York</p> <p>37th New York</p>	<p>Artillery (Capt. A. Judson Clark)</p> <p>New Jersey Light, Battery B</p> <p>1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E</p> <p>3d United States, Batteries F and K</p>

Second Division (Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry)

(Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr)

<p>First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr)</p> <p>(Col. William Blaisdell)</p> <p>1st Massachusetts</p> <p>11th Massachusetts</p> <p>16th Massachusetts</p> <p>11th New Jersey</p> <p>26th Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Revere)</p> <p>(Col. J. Egbert Farnum)</p> <p>70th New York</p> <p>71st New York</p> <p>72d New York</p> <p>73d New York</p> <p>74th New York</p> <p>120th New York</p>
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Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott)

(Col. William J. Sewell)

5th New Jersey
6th New Jersey
7th New Jersey
8th New Jersey
2d New York
115th Pennsylvania

Artillery (Capt. Thomas W. Osborn)

1st New York Light, Battery D
New York Light, 4th Battery
1st United States, Battery H
4th United States, Battery K

Third Division (Maj. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple)
(Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham)

First Brigade (Col. Emlen Franklin)

86th New York
124th New York
122d Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. Samuel M. Bowman)

12th New Hampshire
84th Pennsylvania
110th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. Hiram Berdan)

1st U.S. Sharpshooters
2d U.S. Sharpshooters

Artillery (Capt. Albert A. von Puttkammer)

(Capt. James F. Huntington)
New York Light, 10th Battery
New York Light, 11th Battery
1st Ohio Light, Battery H

FIFTH ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. George G. Meade)

First Division (Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. James Barnes)

2d Maine
18th Massachusetts
22d Massachusetts
2d Co. Massachusetts
1st Michigan
13th New York (battalion)
25th New York
118th Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. James McQuade)

(Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer)
9th Massachusetts
32d Massachusetts
4th Michigan
14th New York
62d Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. Thomas B. W. Stockton)

20th Maine
Michigan Sharpshooters
16th Michigan
12th New York
17th New York
44th New York
83d Pennsylvania

Artillery (Capt. Augustus P. Martin)

Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C)
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C
5th United States, Battery D

Second Division (Maj. Gen. George Sykes)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres)

3d United States, Companies B, C, F, G, I, and K
4th United States, Companies C, F, H, and K
12th United States, Companies A, B, C, D, and G (First Battalion), and A, C, and D (Second Battalion)
14th United States, Companies A, B, D, E, F, and G (First Battalion), and F and G (Second Battalion)

Second Brigade (Col. Sidney Burbank)

2d United States, Companies B, C, F, I, and K
6th United States, Companies D, F, G, H, and I
7th United States, Companies A, B, E, and I
10th United States, Companies D, G, and H
11th United States, Companies B, C, D, E, F, and G (First Battalion), and C and D (Second Battalion)
17th United States, Companies A, C, D, G, and H (First Battalion), and A and B (Second Battalion)

Third Brigade (Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke)

5th New York
140th New York
146th New York

Artillery (Capt. Stephen H. Weed)

1st Ohio Light, Battery L
5th United States, Battery I

Third Division (Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler)

91st Pennsylvania
126th Pennsylvania
129th Pennsylvania
134th Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. Peter H. Allabach)

123d Pennsylvania
131st Pennsylvania
133d Pennsylvania
155th Pennsylvania

Artillery (Capt. Alanson M. Randol)

1st New York Light, Battery C
1st United States, Batteries E and G

SIXTH ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick)

First Division (Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks)

First Brigade (Col. Henry W. Brown)

(Col. William H. Penrose)
(Col. Samuel L. Buck)
(Col. William H. Penrose)
1st New Jersey
2d New Jersey
3d New Jersey
15th New Jersey
23d New Jersey

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett)

5th Maine
16th New York
27th New York
121st New York
96th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. David A. Russell)

18th New York
32d New York
49th Pennsylvania
95th Pennsylvania
119th Pennsylvania

Artillery (Maj. John A. Tompkins)
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)
New Jersey Light, Battery A
Maryland Light, Battery A
2d United States, Battery D

Second Division (Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe)

Second Brigade (Col. Lewis A. Grant)

26th New Jersey
2d Vermont
3d Vermont
4th Vermont
5th Vermont
6th Vermont

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill)

7th Maine
21st New Jersey
20th New York
33d New York
49th New York
77th New York

Artillery (Maj. J. Watts de Peyster)

New York Light, 1st Battery
5th United States, Battery F

Third Division (Maj. Gen. John Newton)

First Brigade (Col. Alexander Shaler)

65th New York
67th New York
122d New York
23d Pennsylvania
82d Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. William H. Browne)

(Col. Henry L. Eustis)
7th Massachusetts
10th Massachusetts
37th Massachusetts
36th New York
2d Rhode Island

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton)

62d New York
93d Pennsylvania
98th Pennsylvania
102d Pennsylvania
139th Pennsylvania

Artillery (Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy)

1st Pennsylvania Light,
Batteries C and D
2d United States, Battery G

Light Division (Col. Hiram Burnham)

6th Maine
31st New York
43d New York
61st Pennsylvania
5th Wisconsin
New York Light Artillery, 3d Battery

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard)

First Division (Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, Jr.)
(Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean)

First Brigade (Col. Leopold von Gilsa)	Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean)
41st New York	(Col. John C. Lee)
45th New York	17th Connecticut
54th New York	25th Ohio
153d Pennsylvania	55th Ohio
	75th Ohio
	107th Ohio

Unattached

8th New York (one company)

Artillery

New York Light, 13th Battery

Second Division (Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr)

First Brigade (Col. Adolphus Buschbeck)	Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow)
29th New York	33d Massachusetts
154th New York	134th New York
27th Pennsylvania	136th New York
73d Pennsylvania	73d Ohio

Artillery

1st New York Light, Battery I

Third Division (Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig)	Second Brigade (Col. W. Krzyzanowski)
82d Illinois	58th New York
68th New York	119th New York
157th New York	75th Pennsylvania
61st Ohio	26th Wisconsin
74th Pennsylvania	

Unattached
82d Ohio

Artillery

1st Ohio Light, Battery I

Reserve Artillery (Lieut. Col. Louis Schirmer)

New York Light, 2d Battery

1st Ohio Light, Battery K

1st West Virginia Light, Battery C

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum)

First Division (Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe)	Second Brigade (Col. Samuel Ross)
5th Connecticut	20th Connecticut
28th New York	3d Maryland
46th Pennsylvania	123d New York
128th Pennsylvania	145th New York

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger)

27th Indiana
2d Massachusetts
13th New Jersey
107th New York
3d Wisconsin

Artillery (Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh)

1st New York Light, Battery K
1st New York Light, Battery M
4th United States, Battery F

Second Division (Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard)

First Brigade (Col. Charles Candy)	Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane)
5th Ohio	29th Pennsylvania
7th Ohio	109th Pennsylvania
29th Ohio	111th Pennsylvania
66th Ohio	124th Pennsylvania
28th Pennsylvania	125th Pennsylvania
147th Pennsylvania	

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. George S. Greene)

60th New York
78th New York
102d New York
137th New York
149th New York

Artillery (Capt. Joseph M. Knap)

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E
Pennsylvania Light, Battery F

CAVALRY CORPS* (Brig. Gen. George Stoneman)

First Division (Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton)

First Brigade (Col. Benjamin F. Davis)	Second Brigade (Col. Thomas C. Devin)
8th Illinois	1st Michigan, Company L
3d Indiana	6th New York
8th New York	8th Pennsylvania
9th New York	17th Pennsylvania

Artillery

New York Light, 6th Battery

Second Division (Brig. Gen. William W. Averell)

First Brigade (Col. Horace B. Sargent)	Second Brigade (Col. John B. McIntosh)
1st Massachusetts	3d Pennsylvania
4th New York	4th Pennsylvania
6th Ohio	16th Pennsylvania
1st Rhode Island	

Artillery

2d United States, Battery A

Third Division (Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg)

First Brigade (Col. Judson Kilpatrick)	Second Brigade (Col. Percy Wyndham)
1st Maine	12th Illinois
2d New York	1st Maryland
10th New York	1st New Jersey
	1st Pennsylvania

Regular Reserve Cavalry Brigade (Brig.

Gen. John Buford)
6th Pennsylvania
1st United States
2d United States
5th United States
6th United States

Artillery (Capt. James M. Robertson)

2d United States, Batteries B and L
2d United States, Battery M
4th United States, Battery E

*The Second and Third Divisions, First Brigade, First Division, and the Regular Reserve Brigade, with Robertson's and Tidball's batteries, on the "Stoneman Raid," April 29 - May 7.

**ORDER OF BATTLE
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, COMMANDING
1-6 MAY 1863**

FIRST CORPS*

McLaws' Division. (Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws)

Wofford's Brigade (Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford) 16th Georgia 18th Georgia 24th Georgia Cobb's Georgia Legion Phillips' Georgia Legion	Kershaw's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw) 2d South Carolina 3d South Carolina 7th South Carolina 8th South Carolina 15th South Carolina 3d South Carolina Battalion
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Semmes' Brigade (Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes) 10th Georgia 50th Georgia 51st Georgia 53d Georgia	Barksdale's Brigade (Brig. Gen. William Barksdale) 13th Mississippi 17th Mississippi 18th Mississippi 21st Mississippi
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Artillery (Col. H. C. Cabell)
 Carlton's (Georgia) Battery (Troup Artillery)
 Fraser's (Georgia) Battery
 McCarthy's (Virginia) Battery (1st Howitzers)
 Manly's (North Carolina) Battery

Anderson's Division (Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson)

Wilcox's Brigade (Brig. Gen. C. M. Wilcox) 8th Alabama 9th Alabama 10th Alabama 11th Alabama 14th Alabama	Mahone's Brigade (Brig. Gen. William Mahone) 6th Virginia 12th Virginia 16th Virginia 41st Virginia 61st Virginia
Wright's Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright) 3d Georgia 22d Georgia 48th Georgia 2d Georgia Battalion	Posey's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Carnot Posey) 12th Mississippi 16th Mississippi 19th Mississippi 48th Mississippi

* Lieutenant-General Longstreet, with Hood's and Pickett's divisions and Dearing's and Henry's artillery battalions, in Southeastern Virginia.

Perry's Brigade (Brig. Gen. E. A. Perry)
2d Florida
5th Florida
8th Florida

Artillery (Lieut. Col. J. J. Garnett)
Grandy's (Virginia) Battery
Lewis' (Virginia) Battery
Maurin's (Louisiana) Battery
Moore's [formerly Huger's] (Virginia)
Battery

Artillery Reserve

Alexander's Battalion (Col. E. P.
Alexander)
Eubank's (Virginia) Battery
Jordan's (Virginia) Battery
Moody's (Louisiana) Battery
Parker's (Virginia) Battery
Rhett's (South Carolina) Battery
Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery

Washington (La.) Artillery (Col. J. B.
Walton)
Eshleman's 4th Company
Miller's 3d Company
Richardson's 2d Company
Squires' 1st Company

SECOND CORPS (Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson)
(Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill)
(Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes)
(Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart)

Hill's Division (Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill)
(Brig. Gen. Henry Heth)
(Brig. Gen. W. D. Pender)
(Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer)

Heth's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Henry Heth)
(Col. J. M. Brockenbrough)
40th Virginia
47th Virginia
55th Virginia
22d Virginia Battalion

McGowan's Brigade (Brig. Gen.
S. McGowan)
(Col. O. E. Edwards)
(Col. A. Perrin)
(Col. D. H. Hamilton)
1st South Carolina
1st South Carolina
12th South Carolina
13th South Carolina
14th South Carolina

Thomas' Brigade (Brig. Gen.
E. L. Thomas)
14th Georgia
35th Georgia
45th Georgia
49th Georgia

Archer's (Fifth) Brigade (Brig. Gen.
J. J. Archer)
(Col. B. D. Fry)
13th Alabama
5th Alabama Battalion
1st Tennessee
7th Tennessee
14th Tennessee

Lane's (Fourth) Brigade (Brig. Gen.
J. H. Lane)
7th North Carolina
18th North Carolina
28th North Carolina
33d North Carolina
37th North Carolina

Pender's Brigade (Brig. Gen.
W. D. Pender)
13th North Carolina
16th North Carolina
22d North Carolina
31st North Carolina
38th North Carolina

Artillery (Col. R. L. Walker)
Brunson's (South Carolina) Battery
Crenshaw's (Virginia) Battery
Davidson's (Virginia) Battery
McGraw's (Virginia) Battery
Marye's (Virginia) Battery

D. H. Hill's Division (Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes)
(Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur)
Rodes' Brigade (Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes)
(Col. E. A. O'Neal)
(Col. J. M. Hall)
3d Alabama
5th Alabama
6th Alabama
12th Alabama
26th Alabama

Doles' Brigade (Brig. Gen. George Doles)
4th Georgia
12th Georgia
21st Georgia
44th Georgia

Colquitt's Brigade (Brig. Gen.
A. H. Colquitt)
6th Georgia
19th Georgia
23d Georgia
27th Georgia
28th Georgia

Iverson's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Alfred
Iverson)
5th North Carolina
12th North Carolina
20th North Carolina
23d North Carolina

Ramseur's Brigade (Brig. Gen. S. D.
Ramseur)
(Col. F. M. Parker)
2d North Carolina
4th North Carolina
14th North Carolina
30th North Carolina

Artillery (Lieut. Col. T. H. Carter)
Reese's (Alabama) Battery
Carter's (Virginia) Battery (King
William Artillery)
Fry's (Virginia) Battery (Orange
Artillery)
Page's (Virginia) Battery (Morris
Artillery)

Early's Division (Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early)

Gordon's Brigade (Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon)

13th Georgia
26th Georgia
31st Georgia
38th Georgia
60th Georgia
61st Georgia

Smith's Brigade (Brig. Gen. William Smith)

13th Virginia
49th Virginia
52d Virginia
58th Virginia

Hoke's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Robert F. Hoke)

6th North Carolina
21st North Carolina
54th North Carolina
57th North Carolina
1st North Carolina Battalion

Hays' Brigade (Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays)

5th Louisiana
6th Louisiana
7th Louisiana
8th Louisiana
9th Louisiana

Artillery (Lieut. Col. R. S. Andrews)

Brown's (Maryland) Battery
Carpenter's (Virginia) Battery
Dement's (Maryland) Battery
Raine's (Virginia) Battery

Trimble's Division (Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston)

Paxton's (First) Brigade (Brig. Gen.

E. F. Paxton)
(Col. J. H. S. Funk)

2d Virginia
4th Virginia
5th Virginia
27th Virginia
33d Virginia

Colston's (Third) Brigade (Col.

E. T. H. Warren)
(Col. T. V. Williams)
(Lieut. Col. S. T. Walker)
(Lieut. Col. S. D. Thruston)
(Lieut. Col. H. A. Brown)

1st North Carolina
3d North Carolina
10th Virginia
23d Virginia
37th Virginia

Jones' (Second) Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. R. Jones)

(Col. T. S. Garnett)
(Col. A. S. Vandrventer)

21st Virginia
42d Virginia
44th Virginia
48th Virginia
50th Virginia

Nicholls' (Fourth) Brigade (Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls)

(Col. J. M. Williams)

1st Louisiana
2d Louisiana
10th Louisiana
14th Louisiana
15th Louisiana

Artillery (Lieut. Col. H. P. Jones)
Carrington's (Virginia) Battery
(Charlottesville Artillery)
Garber's (Virginia) Battery (Staunton
Artillery)
Latimer's (Virginia) Battery (Courtney
Artillery)
Thompson's Battery (Louisiana Guard
Artillery)

Artillery Reserve (Col. S. Crutchfield)

Brown's Battalion (Col. J. Thompson Brown)	McIntosh's Battalion (Maj. D. G. McIntosh)
Brooke's (Virginia) Battery	Hurt's (Alabama) Battery
Dance's (Virginia) Battery (Powhatan Artillery)	Johnson's (Virginia) Battery
Graham's (Virginia) Battery (Rockbridge Artillery)	Lusk's (Virginia) Battery
Hupp's (Virginia) Battery (Salem Artillery)	Wooding's (Virginia) Battery (Danville Artillery)
Smith's Battery (3d Richmond Howitzers)	
Watson's Battery (2d Richmond Howitzers)	

RESERVE ARTILLERY (Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton)

Sumter (Ga.) Battalion (Lieut. Col. A. S. Cutts)	Nelson's Battalion (Lieut. Col. W. Nelson)
Patterson's Battery (B)	Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) Battery (Amherst Artillery)
Ross' Battery (A)	Massie's (Virginia) Battery (Fluvanna Artillery)
Wingfield's Battery (C)	Milledge's (Georgia) Battery

CAVALRY (Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart)

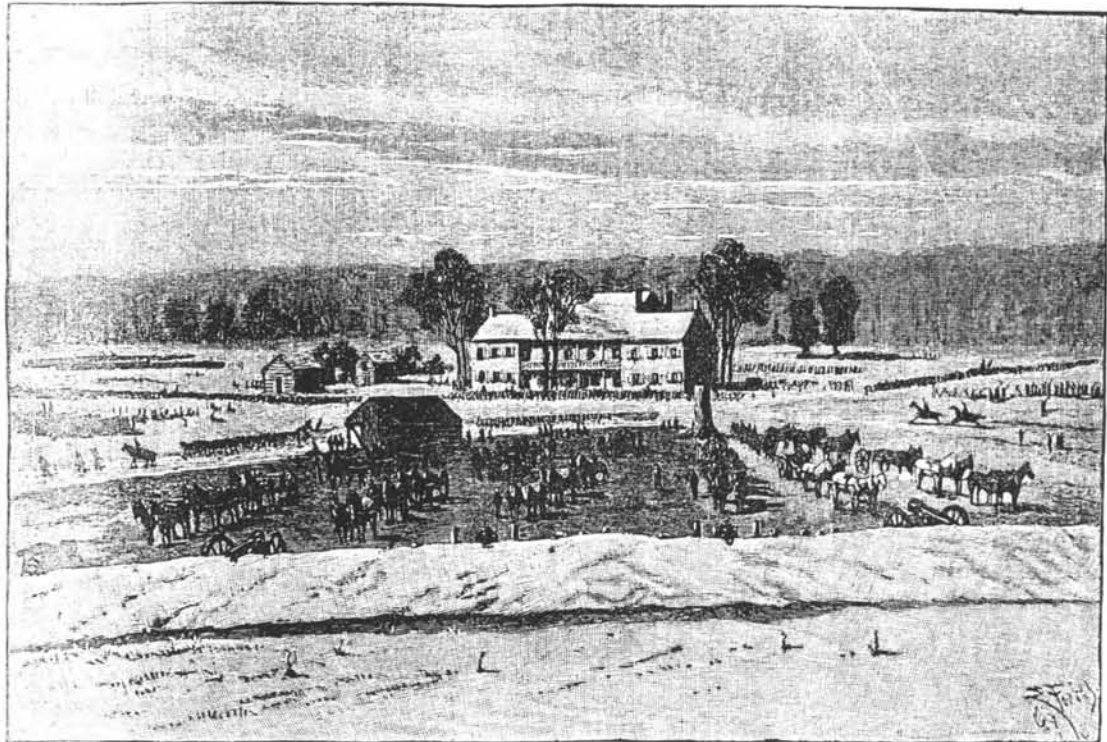
First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton)
1st North Carolina
1st South Carolina
2d South Carolina
Cobb's Georgia Legion
Phillips' Georgia Legion

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee)
1st Virginia
2d Virginia
3d Virginia, Col. Thomas H. Owen
4th Virginia, Col. Williams C. Wickham

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee)
2d North Carolina
5th Virginia
9th Virginia
10th Virginia
13th Virginia
15th Virginia

Fourth Brigade (Brig. Gen. William E. Jones)
1st Maryland Battalion
6th Virginia
7th Virginia
11th Virginia
12th Virginia
34th Virginia Battalion
35th Virginia Battalion

Horse Artillery (Maj. R. F. Beckham)
Lynchburg Beauregards
Stuart Horse Artillery
Virginia Battery
Washington (S. C.) Artillery



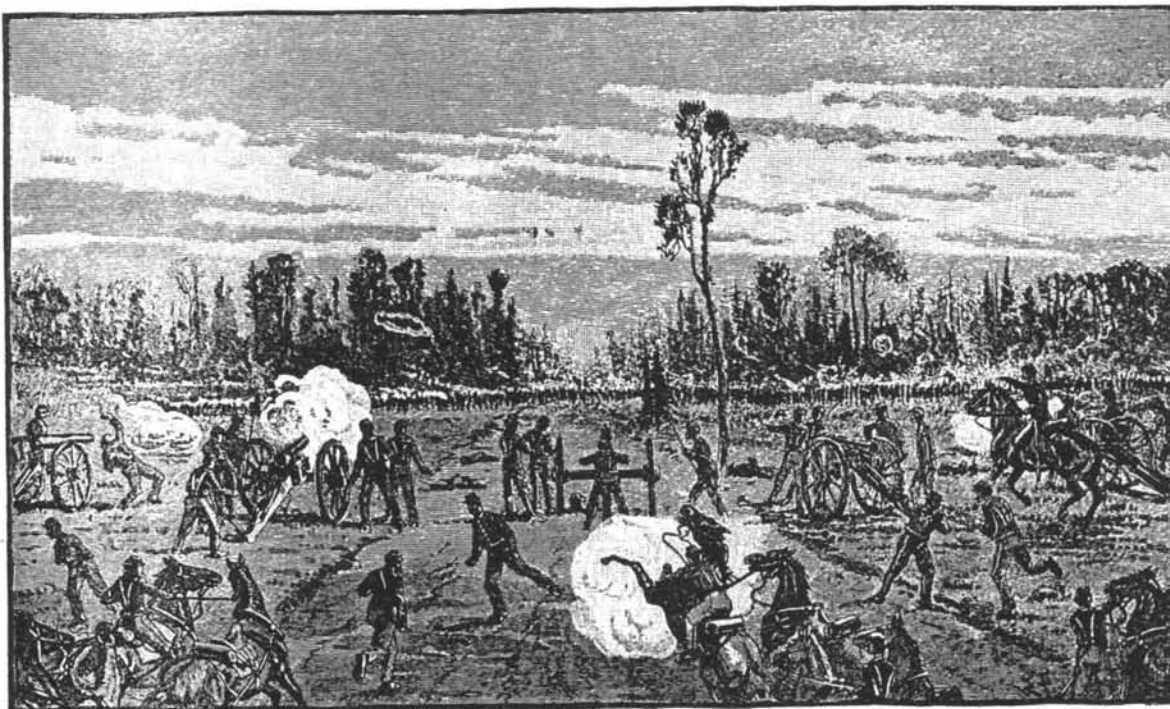
HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS AT CHANCELLORSVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2 - THE HOUSE FACES SOUTH. FROM A WARTIME SKETCH.

CASUALTIES

Estimates of numbers engaged in Civil War battles vary, and statistics on killed, wounded, captured and missing are incomplete. Participants attempted to fill gaps as they wrote their official reports, and historians have tried to refine the data. The tabulation below is drawn from the Official Record, and from Thomas L. Livermore, Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865 (New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1901).

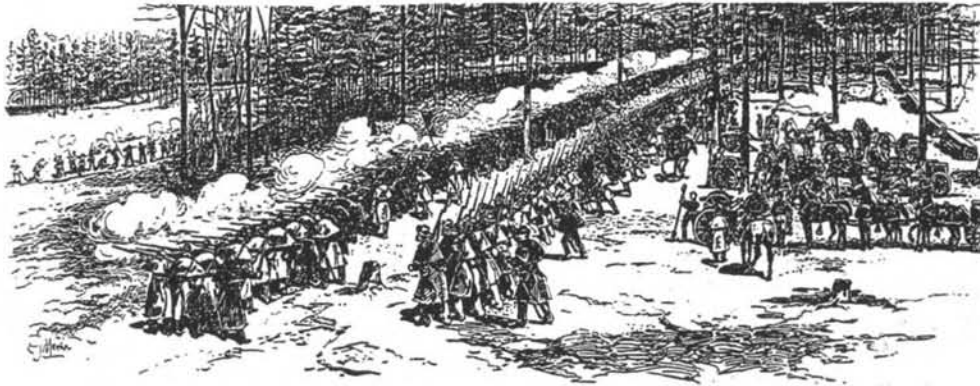
Battle of Chancellorsville 1-6 May 1863

	Engaged	Killed	Wounded	Captured/Missing	Aggregate
Army of the Potomac	104,891	1,575	9,559	4,684	15,818
Army of Northern Virginia	48,080	1,581	8,700	2,018	12,299



STAYING JACKSON'S ADVANCE, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2. WITH ARTILLERY PLACED ACROSS THE PLANK ROAD. FROM A WAR-TIME SKETCH.

ORGANIZATION



The infantry regiment was the basic administrative and tactical unit of the Civil War armies. Regimental headquarters consisted of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon (with rank of major), two assistant surgeons, a chaplain, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, hospital steward, and two principal musicians. Each regiment was staffed by a captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, a first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and one wagoner.

The authorized strength of a Civil War infantry regiment was about 1,000 officers and men, arranged in ten companies plus a headquarters and (for the first half of the war at least) a band. Discharges for physical disability, disease, special assignments (bakers, hospital nurses, or wagoners), court martials, and battle injuries all combined to reduce effective combat strength. Before too long a typical regiment might be reduced to less than 500.

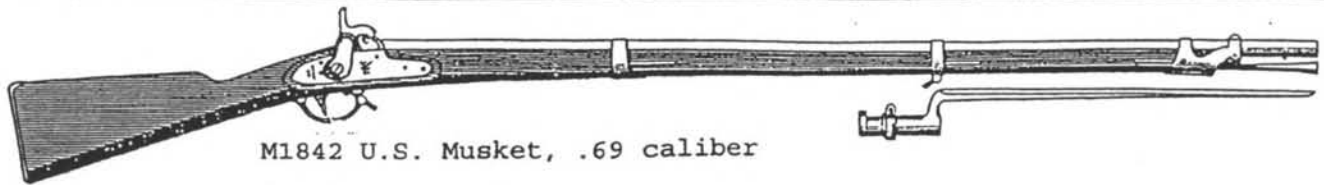
Brigades were made up of two or more regiments, with four regiments being most common. Union brigades averaged 1,000 to 1,500 men, while on the Confederate side they averaged 1,500 to 1,800. Union brigades were designated by a number within their division, and each Confederate brigade was designated by the name of its current or former commander.

Divisions were formed of two or more brigades. Union divisions contained 2,500 to 4,000 men, while the Confederate division was somewhat larger, containing 5,000 to 6,000 men. As with brigades, Union divisions were designated by a number in the Corps, while each Confederate division took the name of its current or former commander.

Corps were formed of two or more divisions. The strength of a Union corps averaged 9,000 to 12,000 officers and men, those of Confederate armies might average 20,000. Two or more corps usually constituted an army, the largest operational organization. During the Civil War there were at least 16 armies on the Union side, and 23 on the Confederate side.

In the Eastern Theater the two principal adversaries were the Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. There were generally seven corps in the Union Army of the Potomac, although by the spring of 1864 the number was reduced to four. From the Peninsula campaign through the Battle of Antietam the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was organized into Longstreet's and Jackson's "commands," of about 20,000 men each. In November 1862 the Confederate Congress officially designated these commands as corps. After Jackson's death in May 1863 his corps was divided in two, and thereafter the Army of Northern Virginia consisted of three corps.

SMALL ARMS



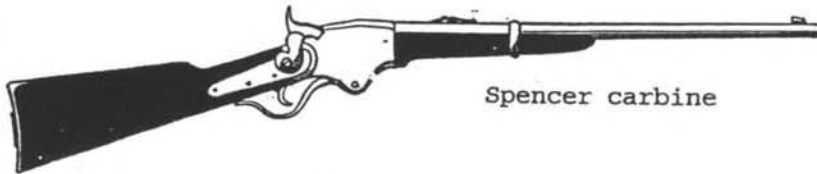
M1842 U.S. Musket, .69 caliber



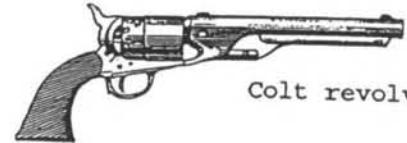
M1861 U.S. Rifled-Musket, .58 caliber



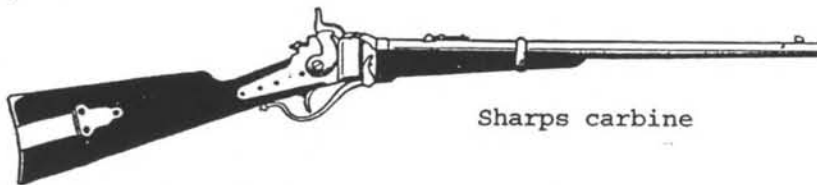
M1853 Enfield Rifled-Musket, .577 caliber



Spencer carbine



Colt revolver



Sharps carbine



Remington revolver

During the Civil War the typical infantry weapon on both sides was a 9 1/4-lb., muzzle-loaded, rifled-musket. Loading procedure required the soldier to withdraw a paper cartridge (containing powder and bullet) from his cartridge box, tear open one end with his teeth, pour the powder into the muzzle, place the bullet in the muzzle and ram it to the breech using a metal ramrod. A copper percussion cap was then placed on a hollow cone at the breech. To fire the weapon the hammer was cocked, and when the trigger was pulled the hammer struck the cap and ignited the powder charge. Each soldier was expected to be capable of loading and firing three aimed shots per minute.

With the beginning of the Civil War a shortage of rifled-muskets on both sides forced the Northern and Southern governments to issue older smooth-bore weapons, or purchase weapons from European nations, the English Enfield, caliber .577, being the most popular. As the war progressed most soldiers were armed with rifled-muskets, although as late as the battle of Gettysburg some troops on both sides still carried smooth-bores.

The basic ammunition load for each infantry soldier was 40 rounds in the cartridge box. When a large action was expected 20 additional rounds might be issued to each soldier, who placed them in his uniform pockets or knapsack. In addition, 100 rounds per man were held in the brigade or division trains and 100 rounds in the corps trains.

TYPICAL CIVIL WAR SMALL ARMS

WEAPON	MAX RANGE	EFF. RANGE	RATE OF FIRE
INFANTRY:			
U.S. Rifled-Musket, muzzle-loaded, cal .58	1000 yds	200-300 yds	3 rds per min
English Enfield Rifled-Musket, muzzle-loaded, cal .577	1100 yds	200-300 yds	3 rds per min
Smooth-bore Musket, muzzle-loaded, caliber .69	200 yds	50-60 yds	3 rds per min

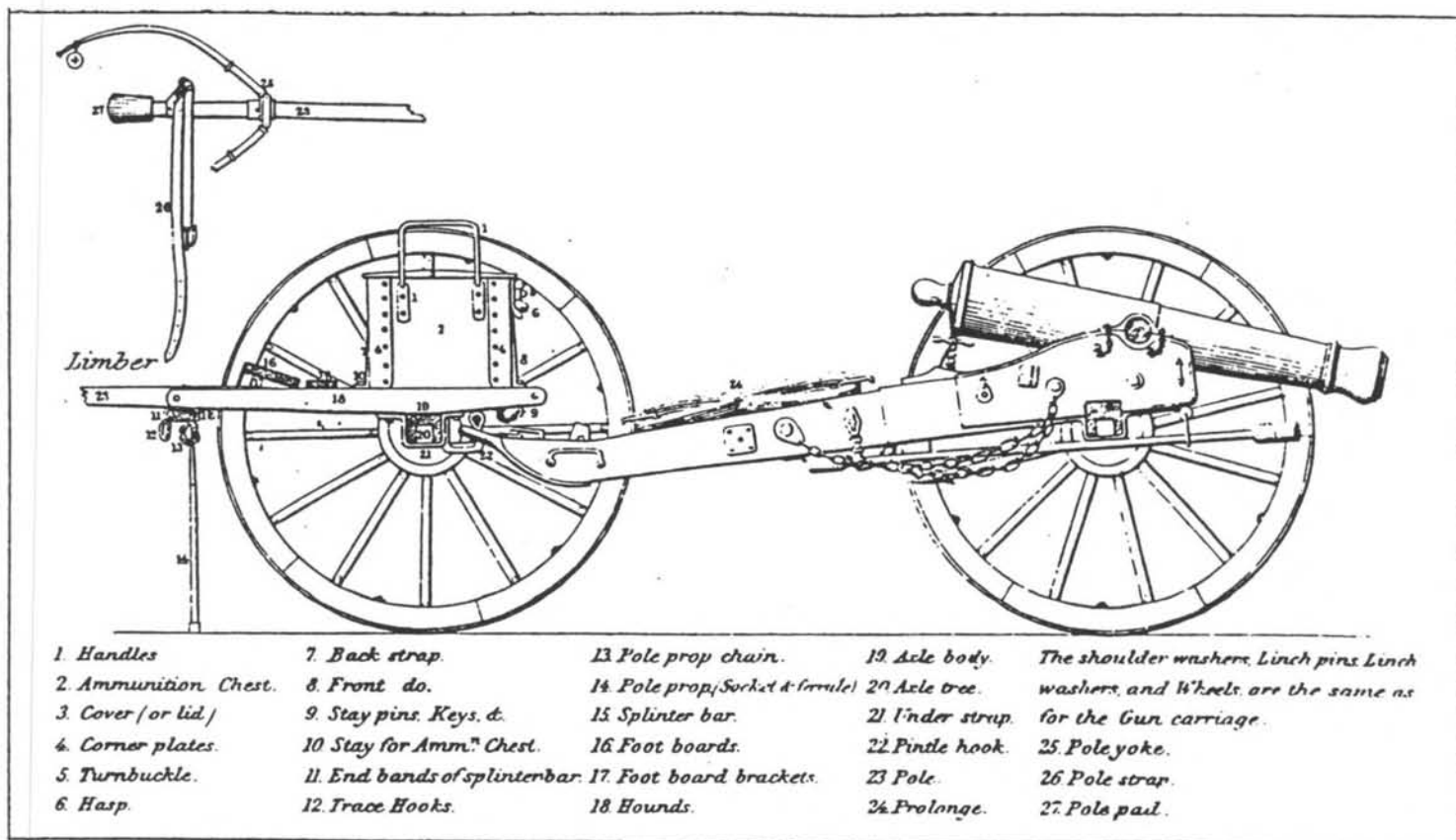
A CURRENT INFANTRY WEAPON IS SHOWN FOR COMPARISON:

Rifle, 30 round mag., breech-loaded, cal .223 (M16A2)	3900 yds	500-600 yds	3-shot burst
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CAVALRY:

Spencer Carbine, seven-shot magazine, breech-loaded, caliber .52	150-200 yds		8 rds per 20 sec
Sharps Carbine, single-shot, breech-loaded, caliber .52	150-200 yds		9 rds per min
Colt and Remington Revolver, six-shot, calibers .36 & .44	20-50 yds		

Field Artillery



Civil War field artillery was organized into batteries of four or six guns. Regulations prescribed a captain as battery commander, while lieutenants commanded two-gun "sections." Each gun made up a platoon, under a sergeant ("Chief of the piece") with 9 gun crewmen and six drivers.

During transportation each gun was attached to a limber, drawn by a six-horse team. The limber chest carried thirty to fifty rounds of ammunition, depending on the type of guns in the battery. In addition to the limbers, each gun had at least one caisson, also drawn by a six-horse team. The caisson carried additional ammunition in its two chests, as well as a spare wheel and tools. A horse-drawn forge and a battery wagon with tools accompanied each battery. A battery at full regulation strength, including all officers, noncoms, buglers, horse holders and other specialized functions, might exceed 100 officers and men. With spare horses included, a typical six-gun battery might have about 100-150 horses.

A train battery could unlimber and fire an initial volley in about one minute, and each gun could continue firing two aimed shots a minute. The battery could limber up in about three

minutes. Firing was by "direct fire," that is fire in which the target is in view of the gun. The prescribed distance between guns was fourteen yards from hub to hub. Therefore, a six-gun battery would represent a normal front of a little over 100 yards. Depth of the battery position, from the gun muzzle, passing the limber, to the rear of the caisson, was prescribed as 47 yards. In practice these measurements might be altered by terrain.

CIVIL WAR FIELD ARTILLERY - STATISTICS

WEAPON	CAL. (in.)	SHELL WT.	EFF. RANGE
6-Pdr Smooth-bore 3.67 in. bore	3.67	4-6 lbs	1500 yds
12-Pdr Smooth-bore 4.62 in. bore	4.62	8-12 lbs	1600 yds (Napoleon)
10-Pdr Rifled 3.00 in. bore	2.9*	9-10 lbs	1800 yds (Parrott)
20-Pdr Rifled (Parrott) 3.67 in. bore	3.67	17-20 lbs	1900 yds
3-inch Rifled 3.00 in. bore	3.0	8-10 lbs	1800 yds (Ordnance)

CURRENT FIELD HOWITZER:

105MM Howitzer (M119)	4.13	33.0 lbs	15,700 yds
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*Caliber of M1861 is 2.9 in.; M1863 is 3.0 in.

ARTILLERY PROJECTILES

Four basic types of projectiles were employed by Civil War field artillery:

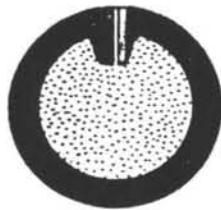


Shot



Bolt

SOLID PROJECTILE: Round (spherical) projectiles of solid iron for smooth-bores are commonly called "cannonballs" or just plain "shot." When elongated for rifled weapons, the projectile is known as a "bolt." Shot was used against opposing batteries, wagons, buildings, etc., as well as enemy personnel. While round shot could ricochet across open ground against advancing infantry and cavalry, conical bolts tended to bury themselves upon impact with the ground and therefore were not used a great deal by field artillery.

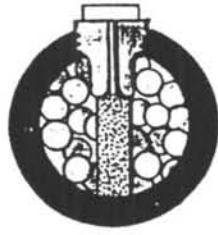


Spherical Shell



Rifled Shell

SHELL: The shell, whether spherical or conical, was a hollow iron projectile filled with a black powder bursting charge. It was designed to break into several ragged fragments. Spherical shells were exploded by fuses set into an opening in the shell, and were ignited by the flame of the cannon's propelling discharge. The time of detonation was determined by adjusting the length of the fuse. Conical shells were detonated by similar timed fuses, or by impact. Shells were intended to impact on the target.

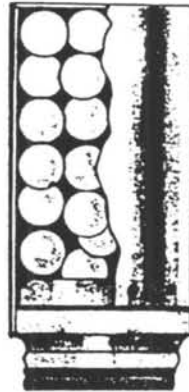


Spherical Case Shot



Rifled Case Shot

CASE SHOT: Case shot, or "shrapnel" was the invention of Henry Shrapnel, an English artillery officer. The projectile had a thinner wall than a shell and was filled with a number of small lead or iron balls (27 for a 12-pounder). A timed fuse ignited a small bursting charge which fragmented the casing and scattered the contents in the air. Spherical case shot was intended to burst from fifty to seventy five yards short of the target, the fragments being carried forward by the velocity of the shot.



Canister

CANISTER: Canister consisted of a tin cylinder in which was packed a number of small iron or lead balls. Upon discharge the cylinder split open and the smaller projectiles fanned out. Canister was an extremely effective anti-personnel weapon at ranges up to 200 yards, and had a maximum range of 400 yards. In emergencies double loads of canister could be used at ranges of less than 200 yards, using a single propelling charge.

TABLE OF FIRE. LIGHT 12-POUNDER GUN. MODEL 1857.

SHOT. Charge 2½ Pounds.		SPHERICAL CASE SHOT. Charge 2½ Pounds.			SHELL. Charge 2 Pounds.		
ELEVATION In Degrees.	RANGE In Yards.	ELEVATION In Degrees.	TIME OF FLIGHT. Seconds.	RANGE In Yards.	ELEVATION In Degrees.	TIME OF FLIGHT In Seconds.	RANGE In Yards.
0°	323	0°50'	1"	300	0°	0"75	300
1°	620	1°	1"75	575	0°30'	1"25	425
2°	875	1°30'	2"5	635	1°	1"75	615
3°	1200	2°	3"	730	1°30'	2"25	700
4°	1325	3°	4"	960	2°	2"75	785
5°	1680	3°30'	4"75	1080	2°30'	3"5	925
		3°40'	5"	1135	3°	4"	1080
					3°45'	5"	1300

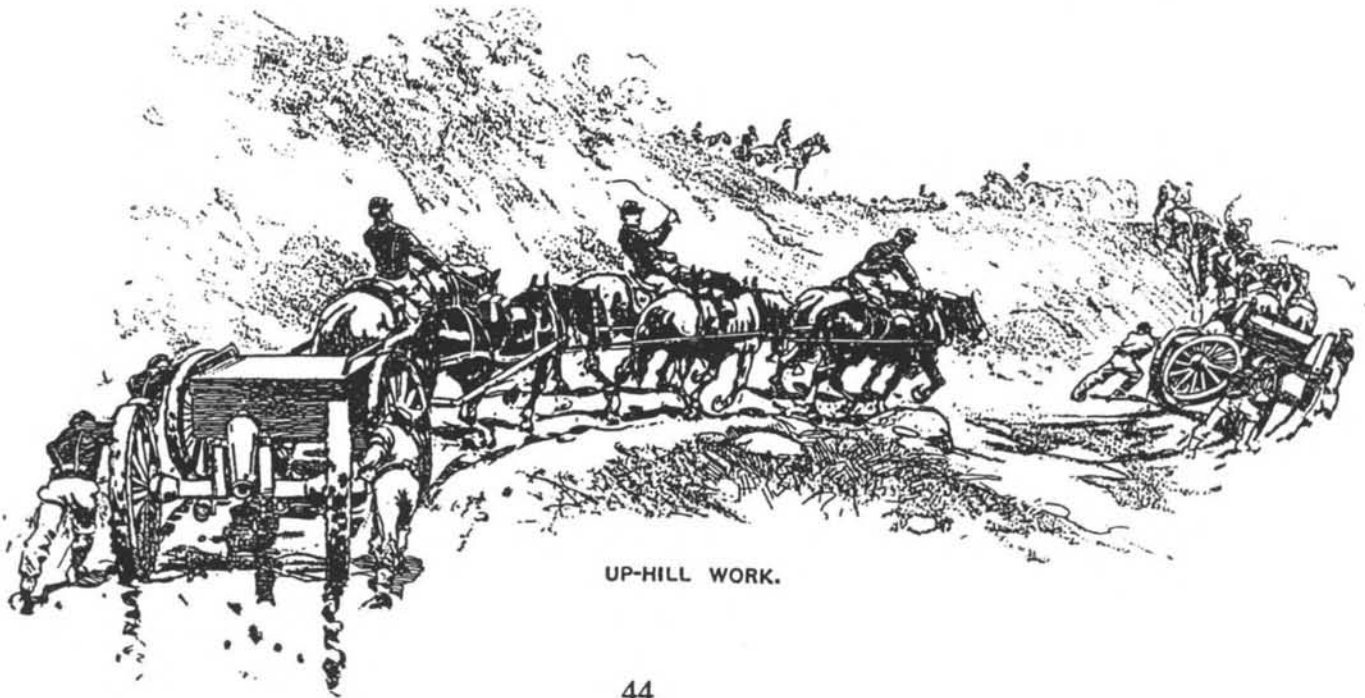
Use SHOT at masses of troops, and to batter, from 600 up to 2,000 yards. Use SHELL for firing buildings, at troops posted in woods, in pursuit, and to produce a moral rather than a physical effect; greatest effective range 1,500 yards. Use SPHERICAL CASE SHOT at masses of troops, at not less than 500 yards; generally up to 1,500 yards. CANISTER is not effective at 600 yards; it should not be used beyond 500 yards, and but very seldom and over the most favorable ground at that distance; at short ranges, (less than 200 yards,) in emergency, use double canister, with single charge. Do not employ RICOCHET at less distance than 1,000 to 1,100 yards.

CARE OF AMMUNITION CHEST.

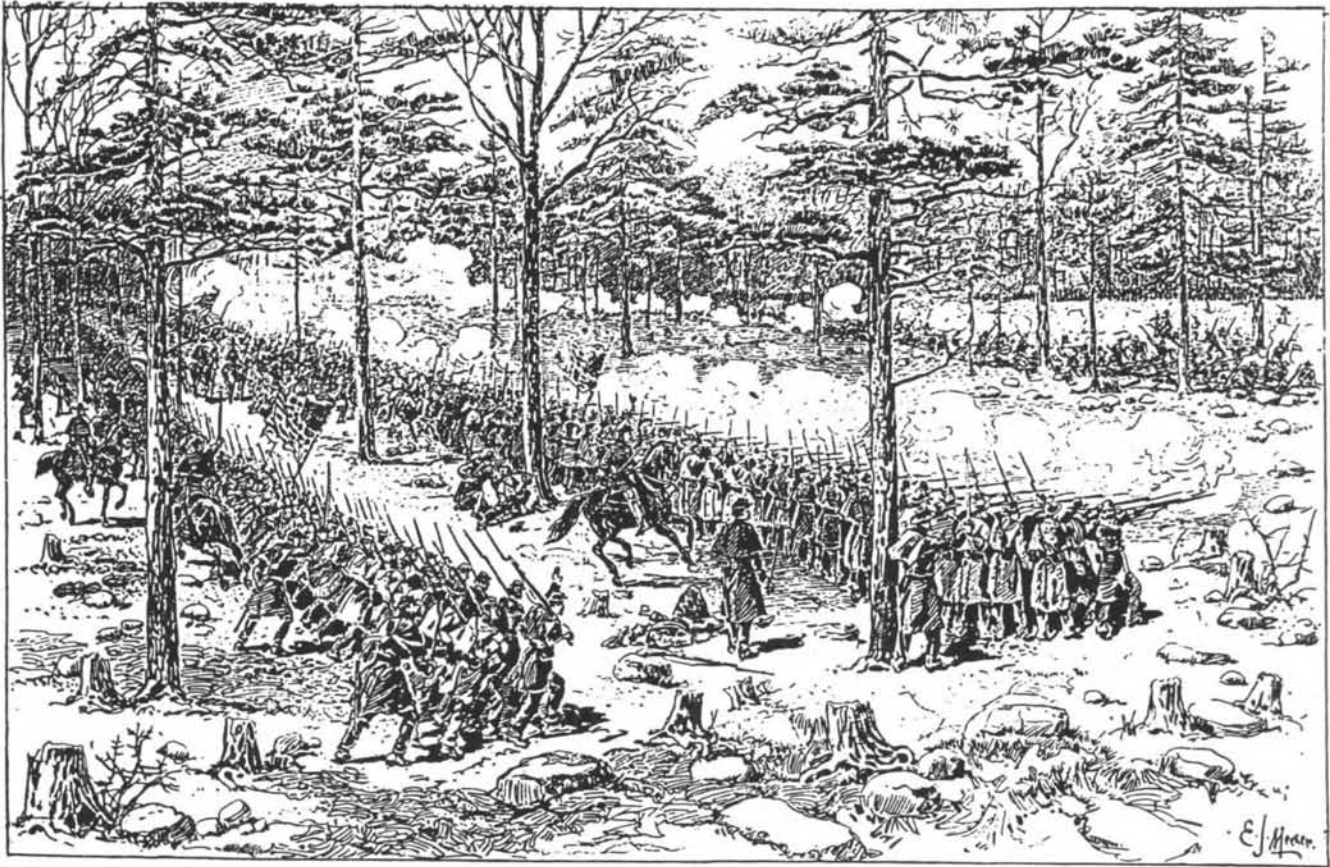
1st. Keep everything out that does not belong in them, except a bunch of cord or wire for breakage; beware of loose tacks, nails, bolts, or scraps.
2d. Keep friction primers in their papers, tied up. The pouch containing those for instant service must be closed, and so placed as to be secure. Take every precaution that primers do not get loose; a single one may cause an explosion. Use plenty of tow in packing.

(This sheet is to be glued on to the inside of Limber Chest Cover.)

Reproduction of table of fire which was glued to inside of limber chest cover



TACTICS



The tactical legacy of the eighteenth century had emphasized close order formations of soldiers trained to maneuver in concert and fire by volleys. These "linear" tactics stressed the tactical offensive. Assault troops advanced in line, two ranks deep, with cadenced steps, stopping to fire volleys on command and finally rushing the last few yards to pierce the enemy line with a bayonet charge.

These tactics were adequate for troops armed with a single-shot, muzzle-loading, smooth-bore musket, with an effective range of about eighty yards. The close-order formation was therefore necessary to concentrate the fire power of these inaccurate weapons. Bayonet charges might then succeed because infantry could rush the last eighty yards before the defending infantrymen could reload their muskets after firing a volley.

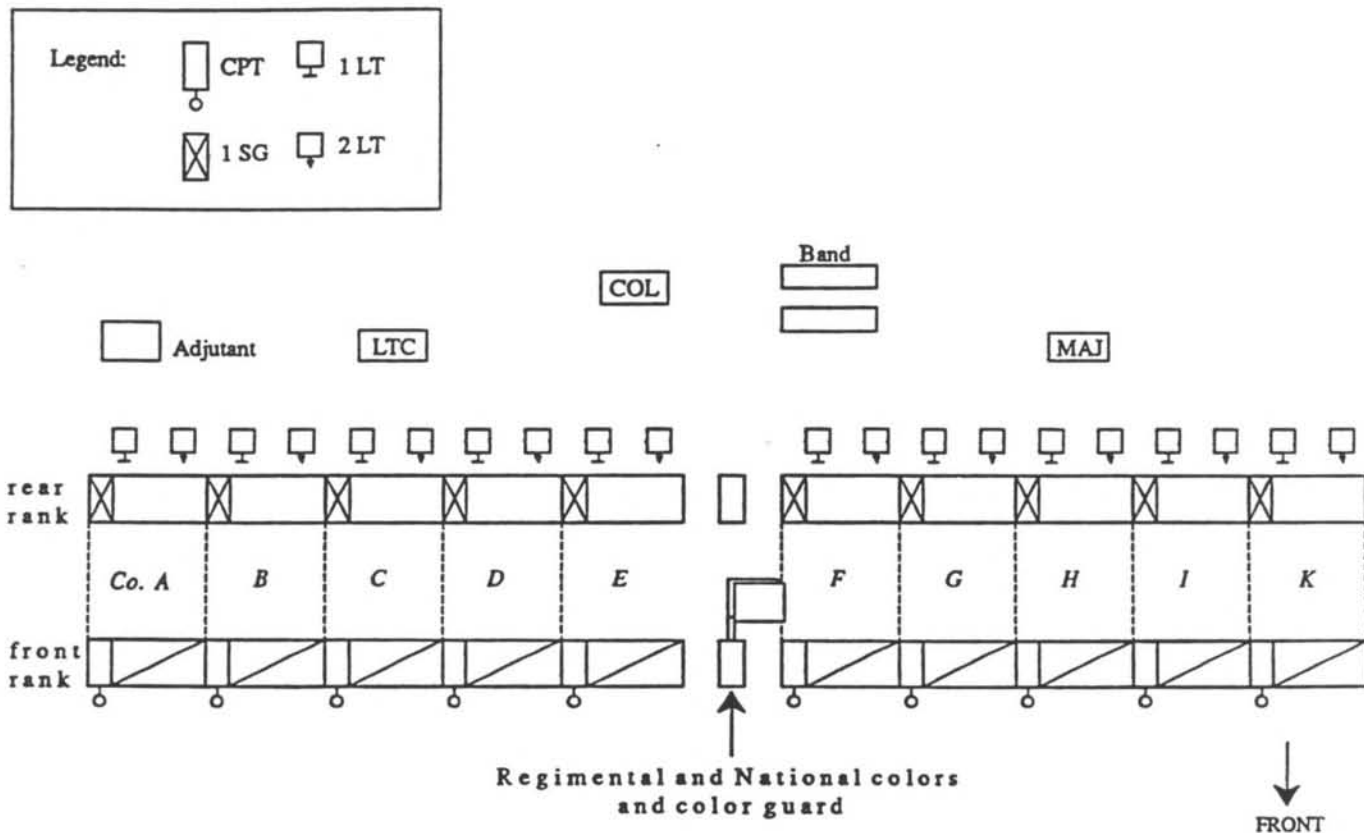
The U.S. Army's transition from smooth-bore muskets to rifles in 1855 would have two main effects in the Civil War: it would strengthen the tactical defensive and increase the number of casualties in the attacking force. With an effective range of over 500 yards defenders firing rifles could decimate infantry formations attacking according to linear tactics.

During the Civil War the widespread use of the rifle caused infantry assault formations to loosen up somewhat, with individual soldiers seeking available cover and concealment.

However, because officers needed to maintain visual and verbal control of their commands during the noise, smoke and chaos of combat, close-order tactics to some degree would continue to the end of the war.

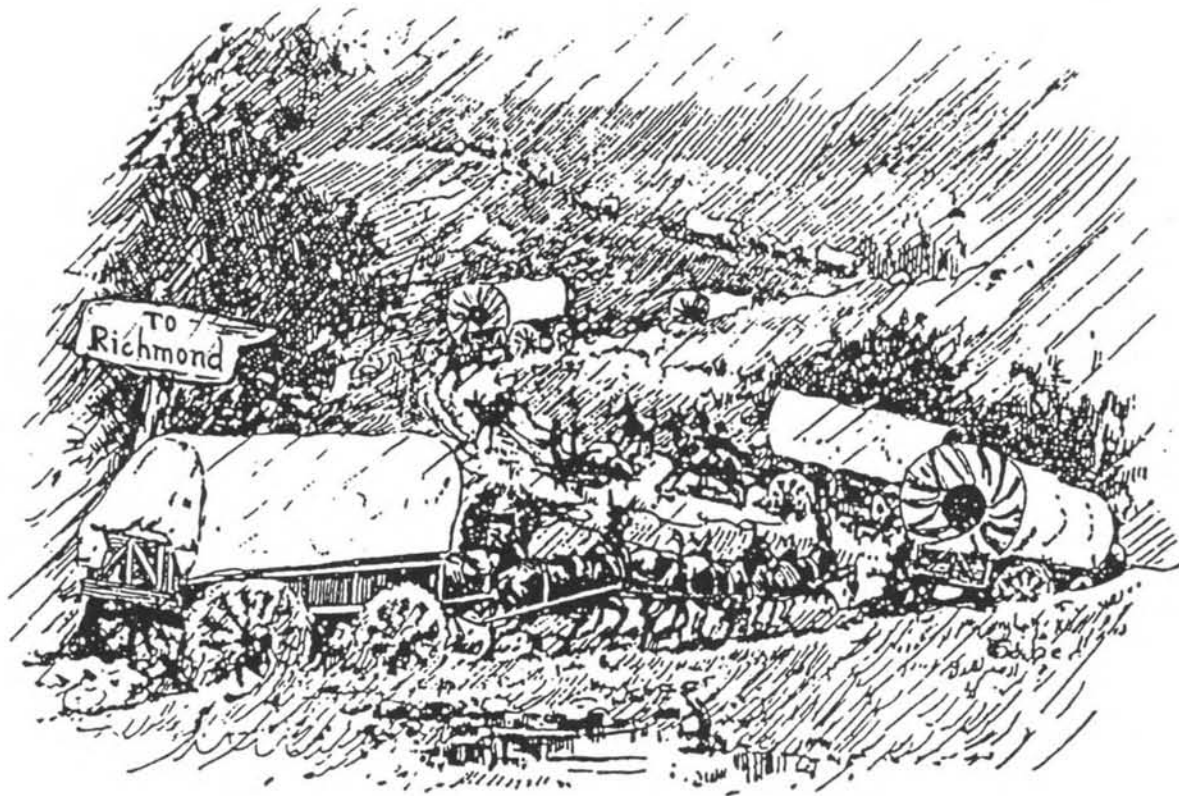
Rapid movement of units on roads or cross country, was generally by formation of a column four men abreast. The speed of such columns was prescribed as 2 miles per hour. Upon reaching the field each regiment was typically formed into a line two ranks deep, the shoulders of each man in each rank touching the shoulders of the man on either side. A regiment of 500 men (250 men in each rank), might have a front of about 200 yards. The distance between ranks was prescribed as 13 inches. Both front and rear ranks were capable of firing, either by volley or individual fire.

A typical combat formation might be six companies in the main line, with two in reserve, and two out in front in extended skirmish order. During battle additional companies might be fed into the skirmish line, or the skirmishers might regroup on the main line.



Regiment Formed Into Line of Battle

LOGISTICS



BUREAU SYSTEM. Bureau chiefs and heads of staff departments were responsible for various aspects of the Army's administration and logistics and reported directly to the Secretary of War. The division of responsibility and authority over them among the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretaries, and the General in Chief was never spelled out, and the supply departments functioned independently and without effective coordination throughout most of the Civil War, although much improved after Grant took command.

Logistical support was entrusted to the heads of four supply departments in Washington: the Quartermaster General, responsible for clothing and equipment, forage, animals, transportation, and housing; the Commissary General for rations; the Chief of Ordnance for weapons, ammunition, and miscellaneous related equipment; and the Surgeon General for medical supplies, evacuation, treatment, and hospitalization of the wounded.

For other support there were the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Paymaster General, the Judge Advocate General, the Chief of Engineers, and the Chief of Topographical Engineers.

The military department was the basic organizational unit for administrative and logistical purposes, and the commander of each department controlled the support in that area with no intervening level between his departmental headquarters and the bureau chiefs in Washington. There were six departments when the war started (East, West, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and Pacific); however, later on, boundaries changed and several geographical

departments might be grouped together as a military "division" headquarters.

Army depots were located in major cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Philadelphia was the chief depot and manufacturing center for clothing. Advanced and temporary supply bases were established as needed to support active operations. Until 1864 most depots were authorized the rank of captain as commander, who despite their low rank and meager pay, had tremendous resources of men, money, and material under their control. There were a few exceptions, notably COL Daniel H. Rucker at the Washington QM Depot and COL George D. Ramsay at the Washington Arsenal. The primary function of the depots was to procure supplies and prepare them for use in the field by repacking, assembling, or other similar tasks.

Procurement was decentralized. Purchases were made on the market by low-bid contract in the major cities and producing areas by depot officers. Flour and some other commodities were procured closer to the troops when possible. Cattle were contracted for at specific points, and major beef depots were maintained at Washington (on the grounds of the unfinished Washington Monument), Alexandria, VA, and Louisville, KY. The Subsistence Department developed a highly effective system of moving cattle on the hoof to the immediate rear of the armies in the field, to be slaughtered by brigade butchers and issued to the troops the day before consumption.

The Confederate Army used a similar system with depots at Richmond, Staunton, Raleigh, Atlanta, Columbus (GA), Huntsville, Montgomery, Jackson (MS), Little Rock, Alexandria (LA), and San Antonio.

SUPPLY OPERATIONS. Most unit logistics were accomplished at regimental level. The regimental QM was normally a line lieutenant designated by the regimental commander. His duties included submitting requisitions for all QM supplies and transport, accounting for regimental property including tentage, camp equipment, extra clothing, wagons, forage, and animals; issuing supplies and managing the regimental trains. The regimental commissary officer, also designated from the line, requisitioned, accounted for, and issued rations. The regimental ordnance officer had similar duties regarding arms and ammunition and managed the movement of the unit ammunition train.

In theory, logistical staff positions above the regiment were filled by a fully qualified officer of the supply department concerned. However, experienced officers were in perpetual short supply, and many authorized positions were filled by officers and noncommissioned officers from line units or left vacant, the duties performed by someone in addition to their own. This problem existed in both armies, where inexperience and ignorance of logistical principles and procedures generally reduced levels of support.

The Soldier's Load: About 45 lbs. (Union) - Musket and bayonet (14 lbs.), 60 rounds, 3-8 days rations, canteen, blanket or overcoat, shelter half, ground sheet, mess gear (cup, knife, fork, spoon, skillet), personal items (sewing kit, razor, letters, Bible, etc.). Confederates usually had less, about 30 lbs.

Official US Ration: 20 oz. of fresh or salt beef or 12 oz. of pork or bacon, 18 oz. of flour or 20 of corn meal (bread in lieu if possible), 1.6 oz. of rice or .64 oz. of beans or 1.5 oz of dried potatoes, 1.6 oz of coffee or .24 oz. of tea, 2.4 oz. of sugar, .54 oz. of salt, .32 gill of vinegar.

Union Marching Ration: 16 oz. of "hardtack," 12 oz. salt pork or 4 oz. fresh meat, 1 oz. coffee, 3 oz. sugar, and salt.

Confederate Ration: Basically the same but with slightly more sugar and less meat, coffee, vinegar and salt, and seldom issued in full. For the Army of Northern Virginia usually half of meat issued and coffee available only when captured or exchanged through the lines for sugar and tobacco. During the Maryland campaign foraging was disappointing, so Confederate soldiers supplemented the issue ration with corn from the fields and fruit from the orchards.

Forage: Each horse required 14 lbs. of hay and 12 of grain per day; mules needed the same amount of hay and 9 lbs of grain. No other item was so bulky and difficult to transport.

Union Annual Clothing Issue: 2 caps, 1 hat, 2 dress coats, 3 pr. trousers, 3 flannel shirts, 3 flannel drawers, 4 pr. stockings and 4 pr. bootees (high top shoes). Artillerymen and cavalymen were issued jackets and boots instead of bootees. Allowance = \$42.

Confederate: Officially, the Confederate soldier was almost equally well clothed, but the QM was seldom able to supply the required items and soldiers wore whatever came to hand, the home-dyed butternut jackets and trousers being characteristic items. Shortages of shoes were a constant problem.

Tents: Sibley (tepee) held 20 men feet to center pole; early in war Union introduced the tente de'Abri (shelter half), used by the French Army, and called "dog" tent by witty soldiers, now pup tent.

Baggage: Enlisted men of both armies were required to carry their own. Union order of Sep 1862 limited officers to blankets, one small valise or carpet bag and an ordinary mess kit. Confederate standards allowed generals 80 lbs., field officers 65 lbs., and captains and subalterns 50 lbs.

Wagons: Union's standard 6-mule Army wagon could haul 4,000 lbs on good roads in the best of conditions but seldom exceeded 2,000 or with 4 mules 1,800 lbs. at rate of 12-24 miles a day. Confederates often used 4-mule wagon with smaller capacity.

Army of the Potomac authorized wagons as follows:

corps hq.....4
div and bde hq.....3
regt of Inf.....6
arty bty and cav.....3

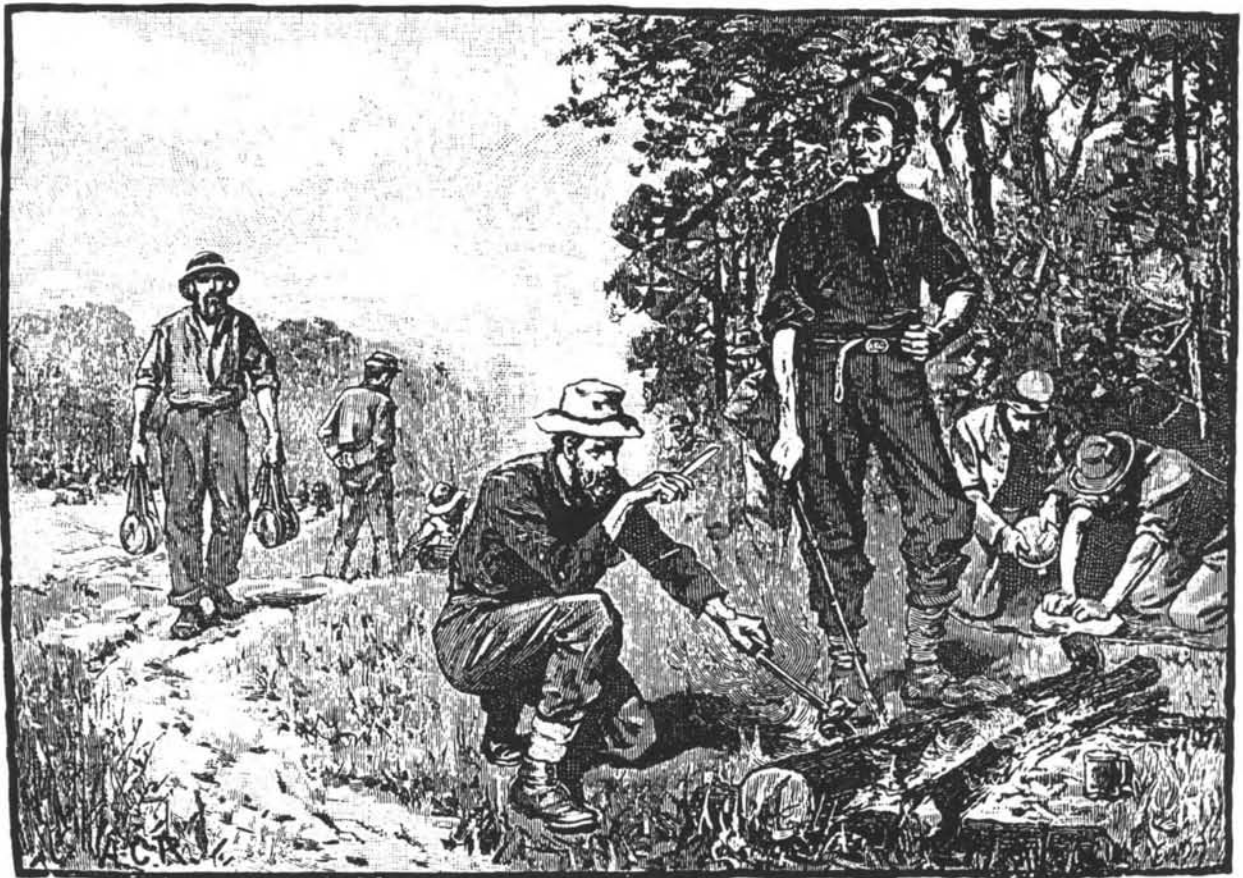
One wagon per regiment was reserved for hospital stores and one for grain for officers' horses.

The Army of Northern Virginia used 4-mule wagons as follows:

div hq.....3
bde hq.....2
regt hq.....1
regt's medical stores.....1
regt's ammunition.....1
1/100 men per regt for baggage,
camp equipment, rations, etc.

Numbers of supply wagons per 1,000 men:

Army of the Potomac (1862) - 29
Jackson in the Valley (1862) - 7
Army of Northern Virginia (1863) - 28
Army of the Potomac (1864) - 36
Sherman's March to the Sea (1864) - 40
Napoleon's standard - 12.5



SUPPER AFTER A HARD MARCH.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF UNION LEADERS IN THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN



LINCOLN, Abraham.
1809-65, Ky.

Lincoln was born in Kentucky and raised on the edge of the frontier, growing up with scant formal education. His family then settled in Ill., where Lincoln held various clerking jobs, and was partner in a grocery store that failed and left him heavily in debt. He then studied law and his forceful character and honesty made him a favorite in the community and elected him to the state legislature as a Whig. Licensed as a lawyer in 1836, he settled in Springfield where he married Mary Todd in 1842. After one term in Congress (1847-49) he was not returned by his constituents and retired from public life.

While a lawyer for the Illinois Central Railroad he became acquainted with George McClellan (vice-president) and Ambrose Burnside (treasurer). It was also during this time he became acquainted with Edwin Stanton, having been temporarily hired by Stanton's law firm. In opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Lincoln entered into the growing debate of sectionalism, joining the Republican party in 1856.

The famous Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 ended in Douglas' election to the Senate, but Lincoln emerged as a powerful national figure. He was a serious contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860, and after his campaign managers struck a deal with Pennsylvania political boss Simon Cameron, that if elected he would name Cameron secretary of war, Lincoln gained the nomination (In Jan '62 Lincoln, unhappy with Cameron's performance, replaced him with Edwin Stanton).

When Lincoln was elected on 6 Nov '60 the South saw the end of their political power in the Union, and southern states began seceding. After the attack on Fort Sumter, S.C., in Apr '61, he called upon the various states to furnish 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion. Frequently advised by governors and

congressmen, Lincoln selected many generals from among leading politicians in order to give himself a broader base of political support. Some political generals, such as John A. Logan and Francis P. Blair, distinguished themselves, whereas others proved military hindrances. Other commissions were given to Regulars on active duty, former West Pointers like McClellan, who had resigned to pursue a business career, or those who had held volunteer commissions in the Mexican War.

During the war Lincoln appointed and discarded a succession of commanding generals as he was subjected to repeated humiliation in the defeat of Union arms. After McDowell's defeat at First Manassas in Jul '61, he made McClellan commander-in-chief of all armies, and acquiesced in that commander's oblique movement with the Army of the Potomac against Richmond via the Peninsula. After this unsuccessful campaign, however, Lincoln relieved McClellan of supreme command and put John Pope in command of a separate Army of Virginia.

After Pope's defeat at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62) Lincoln reconsolidated all forces under McClellan, who led the hastily assembled army to block Lee's invasion of Maryland.

In Jul '62 Lincoln had drafted a proclamation freeing slaves in the rebellious states but withheld it because, after Union reverses, it might appear an act of desperation. When McClellan's army successfully halted Lee at Antietam (17 Sep '62), the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, changing the war's focus (heretofore fought to preserve the Union and not to disrupt the South's social fabric) to include ending slavery.

When McClellan failed to pursue Lee after Antietam Lincoln relieved him. The failure of McClellan's successors - Burnside at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) and Hooker at Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) - added to Lincoln's perplexity and tended to discredit his ability in military matters. Meade's success at Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) was marred by the failure to pursue and crush Lee's army. Even under Grant, whom Lincoln brought East in the spring of 1864, there were months of sanguinary fighting with hope deferred.

His political enemies mustered strength before the 1864 election, and it looked as though he would be displaced in the White House by Democratic challenger George McClellan. But the military successes of Grant's overland campaign and Sherman's capture of Atlanta swung sentiment to him, and Lincoln was re-elected. He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on 14 Apr '65 at Ford's Theater, Washington, five weeks after his second inauguration and five days after Lee's surrender.



STANTON, Edwin McMasters
1814-1869, Oh.

In 1827 Stanton's father died, forcing the 13-year-old to leave school and work in a bookstore to supplement the family's income. He studied law in Columbus and was admitted to the bar in 1836. From 1849 to 1856 he was counsel for the state of Pennsylvania, establishing a national reputation. In 1859 he successfully defended Congressman Daniel Sickles in a celebrated Washington murder case, and in the waning days of the Buchanan administration he was appointed attorney general.

Nominally a Democrat, Stanton backed John C. Breckinridge in the election of 1860, and after Lincoln was inaugurated he returned to private life. In Jan '62 Lincoln offered him the position of secretary of war, which he accepted, sacrificing a yearly income of \$40,000 as a successful lawyer for a cabinet post of \$8,000.

With no military experience, he moved into office with zeal, fighting fraud and waste in the rapidly enlarged military. A capable organizer, he brought order out of chaos. He worked well with congressional leaders and his generals in the field. When one, George McClellan, a personal friend, failed to perform adequately Stanton was one of the leading forces pushing for his removal. His manner and restrictions on the press earned him few friends and later led to some apparently unfounded charges that he was involved in the assassination of Lincoln.

After the war Stanton worked with the Radical Republicans in their efforts to secure harsher treatment for the South. This brought him into conflict with his new president, Andrew Johnson. Matters came to a head in 1868 when the president removed him from office. Congress reinstated him under the Tenure of Office Act but Johnson persisted, naming Grant as secretary of war. Stanton, however, barricaded himself in his office and Grant, supportive of Stanton, refused to take office. He finally

resigned 26 May '68 and resumed his legal practice.

In Dec '69, on Grant's election to the presidency, Stanton was named to the U.S. Supreme Court, but died four days after Congress confirmed the nomination.



HOOKER, Joseph
1814-79, Ma.
USMA 1837 (29/50); Arty.

During the Mexican War he won brevets in all grades through LTC for gallant and meritorious conduct, a record not surpassed by any other lieutenant in the service. He served as assistant adjutant general of the Pacific Division, 1848-49, was on leave of absence 1851-52, and resigned his commission 21 Feb '53 to take up farming. He soon regretted his decision and from 1858 attempted to regain a commission. It was not until 6 Aug '61, however, that he was commissioned BG of vols. During the Peninsula Campaign, Hooker was promoted MG of vols. (5 May '62) and commanded a division of the III Corps. A press wire reading, "Fighting - Joe Hooker," appeared throughout the North as "Fighting Joe Hooker." He never lived the sobriquet down. In the ensuing actions of the Seven Days, and at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62), Hooker exhibited solid qualifications as a combat officer in charge of his division.

He was assigned command of the I Corps on 6 Sep '62, and was engaged at South Mountain (14 Sep '62) and at Antietam (17 Sep '62), where he was severely wounded. Promoted BG in the R.A. on 20 Sep '62, Hooker returned to field duty on 10 Nov '62, and was assigned command of the Center Grand Division (consisting of the III and V Corps). After Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) Hooker was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac (25 Jan '63).

In the Chancellorsville Campaign (Apr-May '63) Hooker maneuvered 135,000 troops across the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers with great adroitness, and outflanked Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. But when it seemed Hooker was about to crush Lee's army of 60,000, he suddenly went on the defensive and dug

in. In what has been called Lee's greatest battle, Hooker was out generaleđ, outmaneuvered, and forced back across the rivers.

When the Confederate army undertook the Gettysburg Campaign Hooker deployed his army as to cover Washington and Baltimore. However, when he was refused the reinforcement of the Harpers Ferry garrison Hooker asked to be relieved and was replaced by George Meade (28 Jun '63) three days before the Battle of Gettysburg. After awaiting orders at Baltimore he was sent west in Sep to command the XI and XII Corps (Howard and Slocum), which were then consolidated into the XX Corps. At Chattanooga in Nov '63, Hooker's corps chased Confederate skirmishers off Lookout Mountain in what became known in song and story as the "Battle of the Clouds."

In Jul '64, after GEN Sherman promoted Howard (Hooker's subordinate) to command the Army of the Tennessee, Hooker asked to be relieved from command in "an army in which rank and service are ignored." Thereafter he exercised departmental command until retiring in 1868 as a MG. Appraisals of Hooker's accomplishments, morals and military know-how have been the subject of discussion for more than a century. Known for his profane language and hard drinking, Hooker's headquarters was said to be frequented by a class of females known as "hookers," a pre-Civil War term denoting women of questionable virtue. It was described as a place "no gentleman cared to go and no lady could go."



COUCH, Darius N.
1822-97, NY.
USMA 1846 (13/59); Arty.

Couch graduated in the same class as McClellan, Stonewall Jackson, Stoneman, Pickett and Reno and had been Reno's room-mate for three years. Commissioned in the 4th Arty, he was sent to Mexico where he participated in the battle of Buena Vista and was promoted to 1LT 4 Dec '47. After the war he served chiefly at stations on the Atlantic coast, with the exception of 1853-54

when he made an expedition into northern Mexico collecting zoological specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. On 30 Apr '55 he resigned his commission to work for the Taunton (Mass) Copper Company.

Couch entered volunteer service on 15 Jul '61 as COL of the 7th Mass. Vol. Inf. and within weeks was appointed BG of vols. and assigned to command a bde. Couch commanded a division of the IV Corps in the Peninsula Campaign and in Jul '62 was appointed MG of vols. He led his division at Antietam and then commanded the II Corps at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) and Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63).

At Chancellorsville Couch's two divisions (the third remained at Fredericksburg) held the Union center on the Orange Turnpike, east of the Chancellor House. When Hooker was injured by an artillery shell (3 May) and incapacitated, he refused to relinquish command to Couch, the next senior, and instead designated him as his executive. Hooker then ordered Couch to withdraw the army to its second line of defense. The following day, somewhat recovered, Hooker resumed full command.

Afterwards, unhappy with Hooker's actions at Chancellorsville, Couch asked to be relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and was assigned command of the Department of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania. There he turned out the state militia to assist in the Gettysburg campaign, kept order in the strike-ridden coal-mining districts, and opposed, though unsuccessfully, the raid on Chambersburg.

Late in '64 Couch was sent west and commanded a division of the XXIII Corps, participating in the Battle of Nashville, 15-16 Dec '64. On 26 May '65 he resigned and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Mass. the same year. He later became collector of the port of Boston, president of a Virginia mining company, and quartermaster-general, then adjutant-general of Connecticut.



HOWARD, Oliver O.
1830-1909, Me.
USMA 1854 (4/46); Ord.

After brief service in the Watervliet and Kennebec arsenals, Howard was made chief of ordnance during the Florida hostilities

with the Seminoles (1857). He was promoted to 1LT 1 Jul '57, returned to West Point as instructor in mathematics, and remained there until Jun '61, when he resigned to become COL of the 3d Maine Regiment. He commanded a bde at First Manassas (21 Jul '61), and was promoted BG of vols. 3 Sep '61.

In the Peninsula Campaign Howard was wounded twice, losing his right arm at Fair Oaks (1 Jun '62) and was on sick leave until 27 Aug. Returning to field service he commanded a bde of the II Corps at Antietam (17 Sep '62), assuming temporary command of the division after Sedgwick was wounded. Howard was promoted to MG of vols. 29 Nov '62, and commanded a division of the II Corps at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62).

On 1 Apr '63 he was assigned command of the XI Corps, composed mostly of Germans. Because he had displaced the popular (at least among the Germans) Gen Sigel, Howard was unpopular with his troops. In addition they were not impressed with his reputation as a great Biblical soldier, "the Havelock of the Army." Having studied for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, Howard was intensely pious and disliked serving under Hooker, whose reputation in the army was that of a profane and hard drinking sort of fellow. Hooker reciprocated, later stating that Howard was a good deal more qualified to "command a prayer meeting" than an army corps. "He was always a woman among troops," said Hooker, "If he was not born in petticoats, he ought to have been, and ought to wear them. He was always taken up with Sunday Schools and the temperance cause."

At the Battle of Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63), while Howard's corps held the army's right flank, Jackson's corps struck the surprised Germans in the flank and rear and routed them. When Hooker was ultimately forced to withdraw from the battlefield, the XI Corps was held responsible for the failure of the campaign.

On the first day at Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) Howard's XI Corps held the right flank of the army and was again routed, falling back to Cemetery Ridge. There it held out against two days of Confederate attacks. On 24 Sep '63 Howard's corps was ordered to Tennessee and participated in the battles around Chattanooga. On 10 Apr '64, after the XI and XII Corps' were consolidated to form the XX Corps, he was placed in command of the IV Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the battles around Atlanta and in Jul '64 was given command of the Army of the Tennessee, passing over Hooker, his senior in rank.

He participated in the March to the Sea, the surrender of Savannah (21 Dec '64), and the surrender of the Confederate Army under Johnston (26 Apr '65).

On 12 May '65 Howard was appointed commissioner of the newly established Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. He was instrumental in founding Howard University and was its president from 1869 until 1874. During this time Grant sent him as a peace commissioner to the Apache Indians under Cochise (1872), with whom he concluded a treaty. In 1874 Howard commanded the Department of Columbia and in 1877 he commanded an

expedition against the Nez Perce Indians. The following year he was on an expedition against the Bannocks and Piutes. In 1881 he became superintendent of West Point and two years later took command of the Department of the Platte. Promoted MG in 1886 he commanded the Division of the East until his retirement in 1894.



MEADE, George G.
1815-72, Spain
USMA 1835 (19/56); Arty.

Upon graduation Meade was assigned to the 3d Artillery in Florida, arriving at the outbreak of the Seminole War. After serving a year he was stricken with fever which rendered him unfit for service, and he was sent to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for ordnance work. There he resigned on 26 Oct '36 to become assistant engineer of the Alabama, Florida & Georgia Railroad. Six years later, after marrying Margaretta Sergeant, he applied for reinstatement in the army and was appointed 2LT of Topographical Engineers on 19 May '42.

As a military engineer he worked on the northeastern boundary survey until the end of 1843 when he was transferred to Philadelphia to work on the designing and construction of lighthouses in the Delaware Bay. He was on that duty until Aug '45, when he was ordered to Aransay Bay, Tx., with Taylor's army of Occupation.

During the Mexican War he was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was brevetted 1LT at Monterey for performing daring reconnaissances. He was then transferred to Scott's column and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz. He then returned to Philadelphia and lighthouse construction and making surveys and maps of the Florida reefs. From 1849 to 1850 he served in Florida in service against the Seminoles, returning once more to Philadelphia.

On 4 Aug '51 he was promoted 1LT and assigned to Florida, later promoted CPT, 17 May '56, and ordered to Detroit on the Geodetic survey of the Great Lakes. When the Civil War broke out

he was made BG of vols., 31 Aug '61, and commanded a Pennsylvania bde. His first active service was in the defenses of Washington where he assisted in the construction of forts. In Mar '62 he transferred with his command to McDowell's army, and after the evacuation of Manassas he was sent to the Department of the Shenandoah.

In Jun '62 Meade was promoted MAJ in the R.A. and ordered to the Peninsula, commanding a brigade of the V Corps, Army of the Potomac. Participating in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, he was seriously wounded at the latter battle, an injury that would trouble him the remainder of his life.

Before he was fully recovered Meade returned to field service and commanded a brigade of the III Corps, Army of Virginia, at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62). At Antietam (17 Sep '62) he was in temporary command of Reynolds' division, I Corps, Army of the Potomac, and when Hooker was wounded Meade assumed temporary command of the Corps. On 29 Nov '62 he was promoted MG of vols., and when Reynolds succeeded to the command of Hooker's corps Meade was given command of Reynolds' division.

At the Battle of Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) Meade's command temporarily broke through the Confederate right at Hamilton's Crossing, but was driven back. On 25 Dec he was assigned command of the V Corps. At Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) the V Corps formed the left of the army, but moved to the right flank after the rout of the XI Corps. Only a portion of Meade's command were engaged.

At the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign, while the army was moving northward, Meade was awakened in the early morning of 28 Jun '63 by a messenger from the President. At first believing he was being placed under arrest, Meade was surprised to learn he had been placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. Three days later, at Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63), his Army of the Potomac halted Lee's second invasion of the North. On the last day of the battle he was promoted BG in the R.A. and pursued the enemy in the Rapidan and Mine Run campaigns through Dec '63.

When Grant, who had been made LTG in command of all Union forces in Mar '64, chose to accompany the main army in Virginia, Meade's powers were mechanically curtailed and his work was relegated to the tactical rather than the strategical realm. He was promoted MG in the R.A. on 18 Aug '64, and remained commander of the Army of the Potomac until Appomattox (9 Apr '65). After the war he commanded the Military Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East at Philadelphia. In 1868 he commanded the third military district of the Department of the South, comprising the states of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and then, in 1869, was again assigned the Military Division of the Atlantic.



REYNOLDS, John F.
1820-63, Pa.
USMA 1841 (26/52); Arty.

Assigned 2LT, 3d Arty., Reynolds served at Ft. McHenry, 1841, in Florida, 1842-3, Ft. Moultrie, 1844, Corpus Christie, 1845 and later Ft Brown, Tx., 1846. He was promoted 1LT (18 Jun '46) and accompanied Taylor to Mexico, where he was brevetted CPT for bravery at Monterey and MAJ for gallantry at Buena Vista. After the war Reynolds performed garrison duty in various New England forts, at New Orleans, and Ft Lafayette, NY. Promoted CPT 3 Mar '55, he did garrison duty at Ft. Monroe, then crossed the plains in the campaign against the Mormans, 1857-58. He was stationed at Ft. Vancouver, Wash., 1859-60, then was appointed commandant of cadets at West Point, serving as instructor of arty, cav, and inf.

With the outbreak of the Civil War Reynolds was promoted LTC (14 May '61), assigned to the 14th Inf, and ordered to New London to recruit. On 20 Aug '61 he was promoted BG of vols., and assigned to the Pennsylvania Reserves, in the defenses of Washington. In the Peninsula campaign he commanded a brigade in the V Corps and participated at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, where he was captured and sent to Richmond. He was exchanged and returned to duty on 8 Aug '62, and assigned to command the 3d division, Pa. Reserves.

His command joined the III Corps of Pope's Army of Virginia on 21 Aug '62 where it participated at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62). After Pope's defeat Pennsylvania Governor Curtin requested Reynolds' assignment to command Pa. militia to withstand the expected Confederate invasion. On 29 Nov '62 he was promoted MG of vols. and returned to command the I Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62), where his corps drove through the Confederate line at Hamilton's crossing, but then was forced back. At Chancellorsville (1-4 May

'63) the I Corps was held in reserve. On 1 Jun '63 Reynolds was promoted COL, R.A., and thereafter assigned to command the left wing of the army, consisting of the I, III, XI Corps.

On 28 Jun '63, after Meade assumed command of the army, he ordered by Meade to occupy Gettysburg with the left wing. Reynolds was shot and killed on 1 Jul '63 while supervising the arrival of the I Corps.



SEDGWICK, John
1813-64, Ct.
USMA 1837 (24/50); Arty.

After graduation Sedgwick saw action in the Seminole War in Florida, 1837-38, took part in supervising the removal of the Cherokee Indians west beyond the Mississippi, and served on the Maine-Canada border. He was promoted 1LT 19 Apr '39, later serving with Scott in the Mexican War, winning brevets to CPT at Contreras and Churubusco, and MAJ at Chapultepec. He was promoted to CPT 26 Jan '49, and MAJ in the 1st Cav Regt., 8 Mar '55.

He took part in the Mormon Expedition 1857-58 and saw considerable action against various indian tribes in the west during the same time. In Mar '61 Sedgwick was promoted to LTC in 2d Cav and in Apr COL of the 4th Cav. In Aug '61 appointed BG of vols. in command of a division guarding the Potomac near Poolesville, Md. He then served with the Army of the Potomac, commanding a division of Sumner's II Corps through the Peninsula Campaign, was badly wounded at Frayser's farm (30 Jun '62), and promoted MG of vols. 4 Jul '62. While leading his division he was twice more wounded at Antietam (17 Sep '62).

In Feb '63 he took command of the VI Corps, and at Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) his command stormed Marye's Heights (3 May) and fought at Salem Church (3-4 May). At Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) the VI Corps arrived on the afternoon of 2 Jul and remained in reserve. Afterwards, Sedgwick commanded the right wing of the army (VI and V Corps), Sep-Dec '63, during

the Rapidan and Mine Run campaigns.

On 4 May '64 he once again was assigned to command the VI Corps, and in Grant's overland campaign participated in the battle of the Wilderness (5-6 May '64). While directing artillery emplacements at Spotsylvania 9 May '64, he was shot and killed by a sniper.



SICKLES, Daniel E.
1825-1914, NY.

Attended UNY, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847 and as corporation counsel for NYC in 1853 he was part of the commission that acquired the site of Central Park for the city. From 1853-55 Sickles was in London as secretary of the US legation, then served a term in the New York state senate, and was elected as a Democrat to the US Congress (1857-61). In 1859, after shooting and killing his wife's lover, Sickles was found not guilty by reason of temporary insanity, the first use of that plea in American jurisprudence.

Sickles had been an officer of the NY militia since 1852 and with the outbreak of the Civil War, raised troops for the "Excelsior Brigade." In Jun '61 he was appointed COL of one of its regiments. He commanded a bde of the III Corps in the Peninsula campaign and in Jul '62 Sickles was sent to New York to recruit for the Excelsior Brigade. He was promoted in Sep '62 to BG of vols. and returned to command a division of the III Corps at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62).

In Mar '63, he was promoted MG of vols. and assigned command of the III Corps. At Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) the III Corps occupied the right center of Hooker's army, the XI Corps on its right and XII on the left. On 2 May Sickles spotted Jackson's flanking column, warned Hooker and Howard, and struck the rear of Jackson's force at Chatharine Furnace. When the XI Corps gave way, however, Sickles' command returned and halted the Confederate advance on the Plank Road. That evening Sickles

ordered one of his brigades on a night attack. In the darkness and dense woods the unit gallantly charged a breastwork, only to discover it belonged to the XII Corps. Later, the brigade charged and captured one of its own batteries, "but, on learning the mistake, of course relinquished it."

The III Corps arrived at Gettysburg (1-2 Jul '63) on the second day and was ordered to hold the southern end of Cemetery Ridge at the round tops. Instead, Sickles moved his entire corps forward to what he considered better ground and was struck by Longstreet's attack, the III Corps losing almost half its men. Sickles was wounded in the attack and his leg amputated, ending his military career.

After a diplomatic mission to South America in 1865 he was military governor of South Carolina. In Jul '66 he was commissioned COL in the R.A., and in Mar '67 brevetted BG and MG for "gallant and meritorious service" at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. He was mustered out of volunteer service in Jan '68 and retired from the R.A. as MG Apr '69.

From May '69 to Dec '73 he was U.S. minister to Spain, causing some embarrassment by requesting the U.S. annex Cuba, which forced him to resign. He remained in Europe for seven years. Sickles held various offices in NYC during the 1880s, being elected in 1892 to the U.S. House of Representatives. It was during this time he was instrumental in having the Federal government acquire Gettysburg acreage for a national military park. Having lost in the election of 1894 he retired to private life and in 1897 was awarded the Medal of Honor for action at Gettysburg.



SLOCUM, Henry W.
1827-94, NY.
USMA 1852 (7/43); Arty.

Slocum served in Florida in 1852-3, then was assigned to Ft. Moultrie, SC, 1853-6. He was promoted 1LT, 3 Mar '55. He had been studying law and on 31 Oct '56 resigned to practice full

time. Admitted to the NY bar in 1858, he established practice at Syracuse, was elected to the state legislature in 1859 and appointed COL of the state militia as instructor of artillery. In May '61 he was appointed COL of 27th NY Inf., and was badly wounded at First Manassas (21 Jul '61).

Slocum was promoted BG of vols., 9 Aug '61, and assigned to the defenses of Washington until Mar '62. In the Peninsula campaign he commanded a division of the VI Corps, being promoted to MG of vols., 4 Jul '62. His division fought at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62), South Mountain (14 Sep '62) and Antietam (17 Sep '62).

On 15 Oct he was appointed commander of the XII Corps. At Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) Slocum's corps occupied the left center of the army, near the Chancellor House. About midnight on 2 May Slocum repelled what he assumed to be a Confederate attack. Instead, it turned out to be a night attack by a bde of Sickles' III Corps. In his after action report Slocum states "I have no information as to the damage suffered by our troops from our own fire, but fear that our losses must have been severe."

At Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) Slocum commanded the Union right on Culp's Hill, and until Meade's arrival on 2 Jul was senior officer on the field. In Sep the XII Corps and Howard's XI Corps were sent west to reinforce Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga and placed under direction of Hooker, between whom and Slocum there was considerable friction.

In Apr '64, when the XI and XII Corps were merged to form the XX Corps Slocum was placed in command of the District of Vicksburg until Jul, when he commanded the XX Corps. His command participated in the Atlanta campaign and his troops were the first to enter the city on 2 Sep '64. He then was assigned command of the left wing of Sherman's army in the march through Georgia and the Carolinas. His wing, the XX Corps and XIV Corps, were redesignated the Army of Georgia in Nov '64. After the surrender of Johnston's army in N.C., in Apr '65, Slocum commanded the Department of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, resigning 28 Sep '65.

Slocum then resumed law in Brooklyn, served as a Democrat in the U.S. Congress, 1868-70, and was commissioner of public works in Brooklyn in 1876. In 1882 he was elected to a third term in Congress.



STONEMAN, George
1822-94, NY.
USMA 1846 (33/59); Cav.

After graduation from West Point Stoneman was commissioned 2LT in the 1st Dragoons and detailed as quartermaster of the "Morman Battalion," a volunteer unit which was formed as part of General Kearny's expedition to California. He served in the Southwest until 1855, having risen to the rank of CPT in the newly organized 2d Cavalry.

At the opening of the Civil War he was in command at Fort Brown Texas. Refusing to surrender to GEN D. E. Twiggs, his immediate superior, who had cast his lot with the Confederacy, Stoneman escaped with part of his command, and was assigned to temporary duty at the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa. On 9 May '61 he was promoted MAJ in the 1st Cavalry, and later in the month was in command of the advance across the Long Bridge from Washington to Alexandria. He then served in western (now West Virginia) Virginia on the staff of GEN McClellan, who, when he took command of the armies, made Stoneman chief of cavalry with the rank BG of vols.

After the Peninsula Campaign of '62 Stoneman was assigned command of the 1st Division, III Corps, and in Nov '62 took command of the corps as MG of volunteers, serving with it through Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62). For gallantry in this battle he was brevetted COL in the R.A. When Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac (25 Jan '63) he formed his cavalry into a separate corps of more than 10,000 men and gave the command to Stoneman.

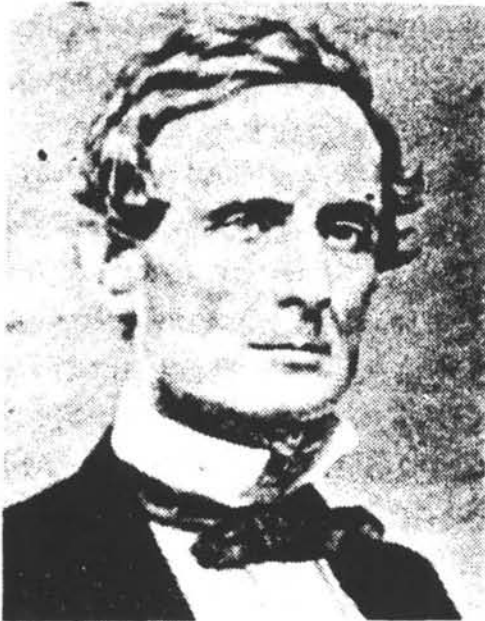
At the opening of the Chancellorsville Campaign he sent him with most of this force to make a great raid towards Richmond and to operate against Lee's rear. This operation continued from 13 April to 2 May and caused great alarm in Richmond, but since the main army was unsuccessful at Chancellorsville the raid had no influence upon the course of the campaign.

In Jul '63 Stoneman became chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington, and in Jan '64 he joined the western armies, commanding the XXIII Corps. In April he was assigned to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Ohio, and with his command took part in the Atlanta Campaign. Sherman sent him with his corps to break the railway at Jonesboro near Atlanta, and at Stoneman's request these orders were broadened to include also a raid by part of his force to release the prisoners at Macon and Andersonville, Ga. Early in Aug '64 he was cut off at Clinton and he, with one brigade, was forced to surrender. Stoneman remained a prisoner of war until exchanged and returned to duty in October.

In Dec '64 he made another raid, with considerable success, into southwestern Virginia, later operating in east Tennessee and the Carolinas in cooperation with Sherman. He received brevet ranks of BG and MG in the R.A. in Mar 1865, and after Lee's surrender he commanded the District of Petersburg for the next four years.

He became colonel of the 21st Infantry upon muster out of the volunteer service (1 Sep '66) and commanded the regiment and the Department of Arizona until his retirement in Aug '71. He served as California railway commissioner until elected Democratic Governor of California in 1883, serving until 1887.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF CONFEDERATE LEADERS IN THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN



DAVIS, Jefferson.
1808-89, Ky.
USMA 1828 (23/33); Inf.-Dragoons.

After West Point Davis spent the first seven years of his army career on the Northwest frontier. Eloping with Zachary Taylor's daughter, he resigned as 1LT (1835) and settled down in Miss. as a planter, his wife dying three months after their marriage. In 1845 he remarried and was elected the same year to the US Congress, resigning the following year to fight in the Mexican War. While commanding a volunteer regiment known as the "Mississippi Rifles" he was severely wounded at Buena Vista.

Davis declined the appointment of brig. gen. USA in 1847 and instead was elected to the US Senate. In 1853 he was appointed Sec. of War by Pierce, served four years then re-entered the Senate, serving there until Jan '61, when Miss. seceded. Appointed maj. gen. of the State Militia, he was chosen provisional president of the government set up by the Confederate

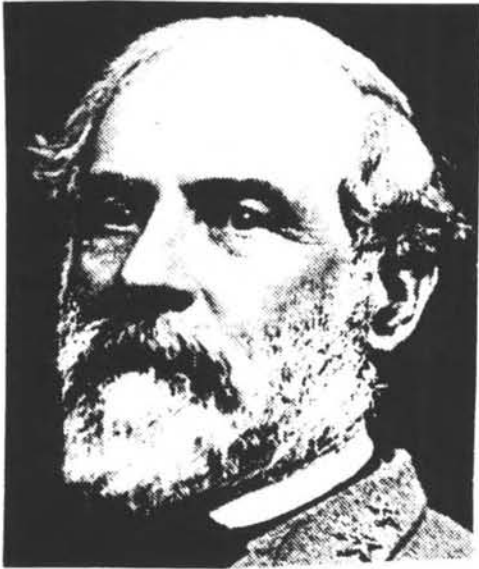
Congress at Montgomery, Ala., and inaugurated there on 9 Feb '61. In November he was elected to a six-year term of the permanent government at Richmond and inaugurated on Washington's Birthday in Feb '62.

As the war progressed, Davis kept a close hand upon the management of the Confederate armies. His war secretaries served as little more than clerks as Davis supervised the affairs of the department. To Lee alone does he appear to have conceded preeminence. He made frequent trips to the field, arriving at First Manassas as the fight was ending, and was under fire at Seven Pines. Later he toured the Western Theater. His handling of high command was extremely controversial. There were long standing feuds with Beauregard and Johnston, and his defense of generals such as Bragg and Pemberton irritated many in the South.

On the political front his autocratic ways fostered a large and well-organized anti-Davis faction in the Confederate Congress, especially in the senate. Issues arising from strong states rights sentiments did much to hamper Davis' efforts. When the President suspended habeas corpus, some states reacted by refusing to hold prisoners arrested under the act. The Georgia legislature even "nullified" Davis' act by declaring it unconstitutional. It was not uncommon for state governments to obstruct tax collection and to interfere with the process of conscription for constitutional reasons.

Newspapers proved to be a constant source of criticism of the government. The Richmond Examiner, The Charleston Mercury, and a number of other influential southern papers denounced the President regularly. Under these conditions Davis was never able to accumulate wartime powers in the Confederate Presidency such as Lincoln assumed in the North.

With the fall of Petersburg imminent Davis fled Richmond (2 Apr '65) with his cabinet for Danville, calling on his people to resist to the last and promising the recapture of the capitol. After Lee's surrender (9 Apr '65) the group turned south, where Davis was captured one month later at Irwinsville, Ga. He was held for two years at Fort Monroe, accused of complicity in the Lincoln assassination. He was finally released (13 May '67) and after travel in Europe, and several unsuccessful business ventures, he settled in New Orleans, where he died in poverty at the age of 82.



LEE, Robert Edward.
1807-70, Va.
USMA 1829 (2/46); Engrs.

Scion of a prominent Va. family, Lee served at Forts Pulaski, Monroe, and Hamilton, before being superintending engineer for St. Louis harbor. In 1846 he was sent to San Antonio as assistant engineer but soon joined General Winfield Scott in the Vera Cruz expedition. During the Mexican War (1 wound, 3 brevets) Lee's extraordinary industry and capacity won him the lasting confidence and esteem of Scott and he emerged from the war with a brilliant reputation. He then supervised the construction of Fort Carroll in Baltimore Harbor, until his appointment as superintendent at West Point (1852-55). Being in Washington when John Brown made his raid on Harpers Ferry (1859), Lee was sent to capture the raiders with a force of Marines from the Navy Yard.

At the beginning of the Civil War, at Scott's urging, Lincoln offered Lee command of the Federal armies (18 Apr '61). Lee declined, and resigned two days later to take command of Va. troops. After his first campaign in the field led to failure at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. (10-15 Sep '61) Lee commanded forces along the South Atlantic coast before being recalled to Richmond. Serving as military advisor to Davis until 1 Jun '62, Lee succeeded J. E. Johnston (wounded during the Peninsula Campaign) in the command of the force that then became known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Lee then embarked upon an offensive campaign known as the Seven Days Battles in which the Federal Army of the Potomac fell back from Richmond. With the immediate danger to the Confederate capitol ended Lee moved against a second Federal army, the Army of Virginia under John Pope. After defeating Pope at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62) Lee was determined to retain the initiative and crossed the Potomac into Maryland in his first invasion of the North. McClellan, having been placed in command

of the combined troops of his own and Pope's forces, moved to counter the Confederate maneuver. When McClellan came into possession of Lee's march orders Lee was forced to concentrate his army along Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Md. In the Battle of Antietam (17 Sep '62) the two armies fought to a bloody stalemate and Lee recrossed the Potomac two days later.

After McClellan was replaced by Ambrose Burnside the new Federal commander attempted to move on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg. In the Battle of Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) Lee successfully blocked the maneuver and both armies went into winter quarters.

In the spring, Lee achieved his military masterpiece at Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63), but his army was too weakened by the death of Jackson and dwindling supplies of manpower and material ever to recover its former combat effectiveness. Furthermore, the Federal armies were increasing in strength and proficiency and competent military leadership was finally being found. The high tide of the Confederacy was reached when Lee was unable to destroy the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) and was forced to retreat into Va.

Coming East from the simultaneous and equally decisive victory at Vicksburg, Grant assumed command of all Federal armies, formulated an over-all strategic plan, and then proceeded to destroy Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in a costly 11-month campaign of attrition. It was not until Feb. of 1865 - two months before the surrender - that Lee was given over-all command of all Confederate armies. Accepting the presidency of Washington College, after the war, he served until his death (22 Oct '70) at the age of 64, and was buried there. (The name was later changed to Washington and Lee University.)



ANDERSON, Richard Heron.
1821-79, SC.
USMA 1842 (40/56); Cav.

Anderson's graduating class furnished no less than twenty-two general officers to the Union and Confederate armies, including

McLaws, Rosecrans, Pope, Doubleday, D. H. Hill, Sykes, and Longstreet. Anderson first served at the cavalry school at Carlisle (1842), then was on frontier duty at various posts until 1846. In the Mexican War he was brevetted 1LT for gallant and meritorious service, then was promoted 1LT in 1848 and returned to the cavalry school (1849-50). He alternately served at various frontier posts and the cavalry school (promoted CPT in 1855) until he resigned 3 Mar '61.

He was commissioned MAJ in the Confederate Army on 16 Mar, and was present at the reduction of Fort Sumter in Apr. He was later transferred to western Florida, where he was wounded in the attack at Santa Rosa Island (9 Oct '61). Early in '62 Anderson was assigned to a bde in Longstreet's division in the Peninsula campaign, promoted MG on 14 Jul '62, then assigned a division in Longstreet's command. He led his division at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62), Crampton's Gap (14 Sep '62), and Antietam (17 Sep '62), where he was again wounded. Anderson returned to duty in time to lead his command at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62).

At Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) the divisions of Anderson and McLaws were placed directly under command of Lee while Longstreet, with the remaining two divisions, operated in southeastern Virginia. While Jackson lead his flank march against the Union right (2 May), Anderson and McLaws operated against the left, with Anderson linking with Jackson the following day. With the reorganization of the army after Jackson's death, Anderson's division was transferred to the newly created III Corps, commanded by A. P. Hill, and participated at Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) and the Mine Run campaign (Sep-Dec '63).

Anderson's division was attached to the I Corps during the Wilderness and after Longstreet was wounded (6 May '64) Anderson commanded the I Corps. He led the corps through Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in the battles around Richmond, being promoted LTG 31 May '64. He was afterwards placed in charge of a segment of the defenses of Richmond and remained there until the evacuation in Apr '65.

While commanding a division at Saylor's Creek (6 Apr '65) Anderson's command was captured, although he escaped and rejoined the main army. A commander without a command appropriate to his rank, Anderson was relieved and sent home one day before Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

After the war Anderson became a cotton planter in SC (1866-68), was an agent for the South Carolina Railroad (1868-78), and Inspector of Phosphates for SC until 1879, when he died in poverty.



McLAWS, Lafayette
1821-97, Ga.
USMA 1842 (48/56); Inf.

A nephew by marriage of Zachary Taylor, McLaws graduated with his childhood friend Longstreet, then served on the frontier, in La. and Fla. to 1846. His service in the Mexican War (1846-47) was not so distinguished as to win him brevet promotions. After the war he was on recruiting service 1847-48, then was on frontier duty again until he resigned 23 Mar '61 to help organize the 10th Ga. Inf. He was promoted BG, 25 Sep '61, then MG 23 May '62. A division commander early in the war he proved capable but not brilliant enough to warrant further advancement. From the Peninsula campaign to Spotsylvania McLaws commanded a division of Georgians, South Carolinians and Mississippians. With Jackson he helped capture Harpers Ferry (15 Sep '62), fought at Antietam (17 Sep '62), and defended Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62).

At Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) the divisions of McLaws and R. H. Anderson were placed directly under command of Lee while Longstreet, with the remaining two divisions, operated in southeastern Virginia. While Jackson lead his flank march against the Union right (2 May), McLaws and Anderson operated against the left, with McLaws across the Orange Turnpike.

At Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) his division arrived on the second day and participated in the fighting at the Peach Orchard and Wheatfield. In the Fall Longstreet's corps, with McLaws' division, was transferred west (Sep '63) to assist Bragg's Army of the Tennessee. During the Knoxville campaign Longstreet accused McLaws of a general lack of cooperation, relieved him (17 Dec '63) and ordered him home to Ga. Jefferson Davis disapproved the decision and ordered him back to his division, then in Va. Lee, however, requested that McLaws not return to the Army of Northern Virginia (it was felt he and Longstreet could not work together), and McLaws was instead assigned to command the

Department of Georgia (25 May '64). He remained in that office until he surrendered with Johnston in NC on 26 Apr '65. After the war he worked variously as an insurance agent, US Collector of Revenue at Savannah and a postmaster.



JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan
("Stonewall")
1824-63, Va.
USMA 1846 (17/59); Arty.

Having received the brevets of CPT and MAJ during the Mexican War, Jackson resigned his commission (1852) to become an instructor at Virginia Military Institute. At the beginning of the Civil War Jackson became a COL of Virginia militia and was ordered to command at Harpers Ferry. In May he was superseded by Joseph Johnson and promoted to BG. the following month. After distinguished service at First Manassas (21 Jul '61) - where he and his brigade earned the sobriquet "Stonewall" - Jackson was promoted to MG (7 Aug '61). In November he was dispatched to the Valley, where he waged the magnificent Valley Campaign the following year against three Federal armies (May-Jun '62). After defeating his adversaries, and forcing the Government at Washington to withhold reinforcements from McClellan's army threatening Richmond, Jackson joined Lee's forces in the Seven Days Battles (25 Jun-1 Jul '62). Jackson's lightning-like turning movement against Pope in August was a crucial factor in the victory that followed at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62).

In the Maryland campaign Jackson captured the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry before rejoining Lee at Sharpsburg in the Battle of Antietam (17 Sep '62).

In October Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia and Jackson was promoted LTG commanded the Second Corps. His corps held the right flank of the army in the victory at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62). Jackson's career reached its high point in the famous flank march around Hooker's right at Chancellorsville (2 May '63). Later that same night Jackson was accidentally shot by

his own men. He died on 10 May of pneumonia, which developed after amputation of his left arm.



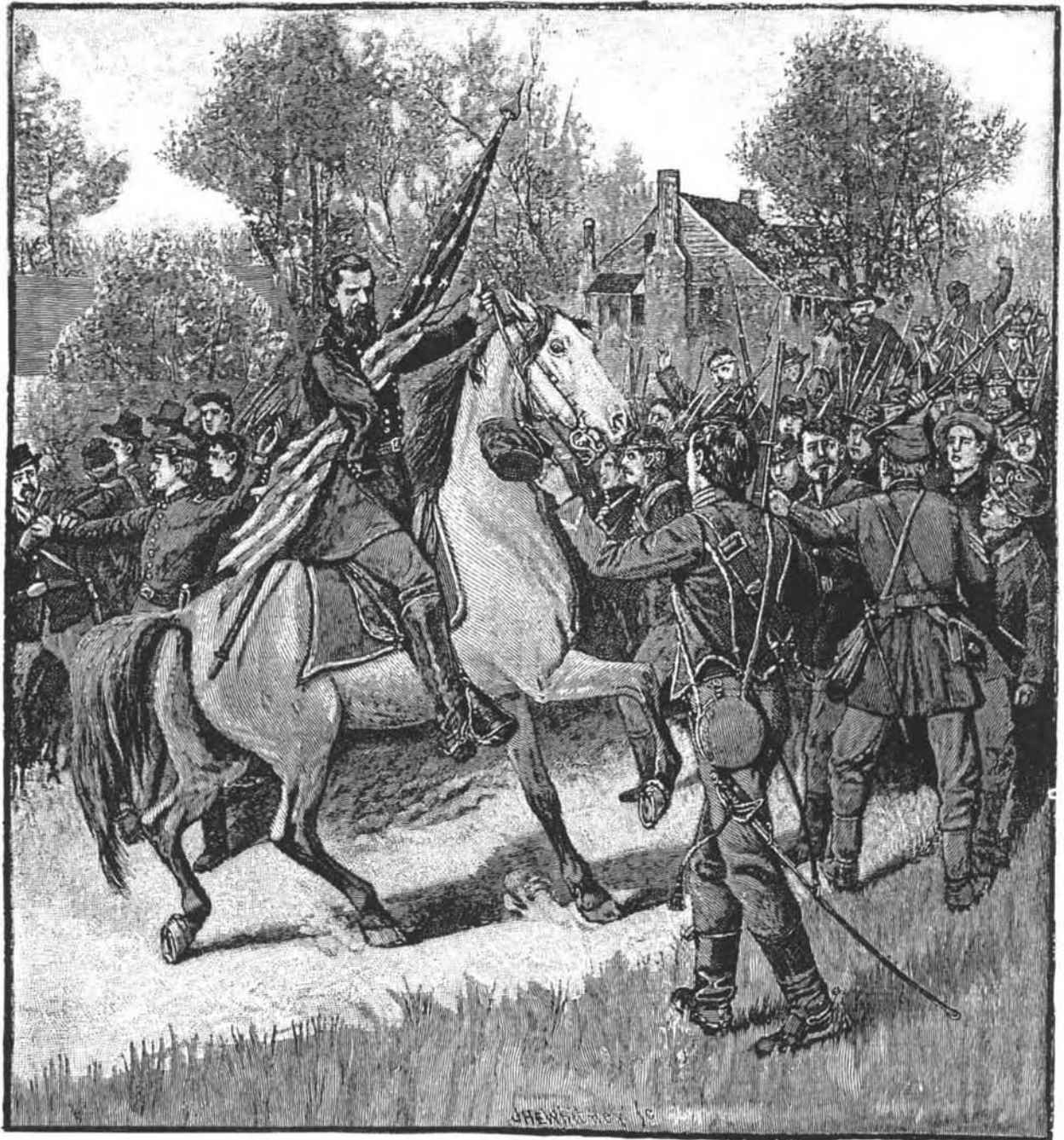
STUART, James Ewell Brown
("Jeb")
1833-64, Va.
USMA 1854 (13/46);
Mounted Rifles-Cav.

Stuart served on the frontier in Indian fighting (seriously wounded) and in Kansas during the border disturbances. While on a leave of absence he was Lee's volunteer A.D.C. during John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry (1859). Resigned 3 May '61 as CPT, he determined to follow his state, although his Va.-born and West Point educated father-in-law, Philip St. George Cooke, stayed with the Union.

Stuart was commissioned LTC of the Va. Inf. on 10 May '61 and 14 days later was named CPT of C.S.A. Cav. During that summer he was at Harpers Ferry and First Manassas. Appointed BG, C.S.A. 24 Sep '61. At the beginning of the Peninsular campaign he commanded cavalry at Williamsburg and in June '62 led his troops in his "ride around McClellan." He then fought in the Seven Days' Battles and at Harrison's Landing and as MG (25 Jul '62) took command of all the cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia. He fought at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62), and at Antietam (17 Sep '62) his horse artillery held Lee's left flank near the Potomac River.

He led his cavalry division in the Second Corps at Fredericksburg and briefly served as acting commander of the II Corps (3 May 63) at Chancellorsville after Jackson's wounding. In the Gettysburg campaign Stuart's Cavalry Corps fought at Brandy Station (9 Jun '63) and in a number of cavalry skirmishes before arriving at Gettysburg on the evening on 2 Jul. The following day his cavalry fought on the Confederate left, but was held in check by Gregg's cavalry. Stuart fought in the

Wilderness and Spotsylvania campaigns the following spring, and was mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern (11 May '64), while attempting to block Sheridan's raid on Richmond. He died the next day.



GENERAL HOWARD STRIVING TO RALLY HIS TROOPS.

1863	EAST	WEST	
JAN.	Hooker Replaces Burnside	VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN	
FEB.		Period of Unsuccessful Attempts	
MAR.		OPERATIONS AGAINST PORT HUDSON	
APR.	CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN		Operations West of New Orleans
MAY	Chancellorsville	Grant Crosses the Mississippi	
	GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN	Jackson Champion's Hill Siege Begins	Siege of Port Hudson Begins
JUNE	Lee Crosses the Potomac Meade Replaces Hooker	TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN	
JULY	Gettysburg Lee Recrosses the Potomac	Surrender	Surrender
AUG.		CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN	OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE
		Bragg Evacuates Chattanooga	
SEPT.	OPERATIONS ALONG ORANGE & ALEX-ANDRIA RY.	Chickamauga Union Retreat to Chattanooga	Burnside Captures Knoxville
OCT.	Lee Crosses the Rapidan Confederates Retire	CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN	
		Thomas Replaces Rosecrans Supply Line Cleared	Longstreet Sent to Knoxville
NOV.	Lee Recrosses the Rapidan Mine Run	Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge	Confederate Assault
DEC.			Siege Raised

