

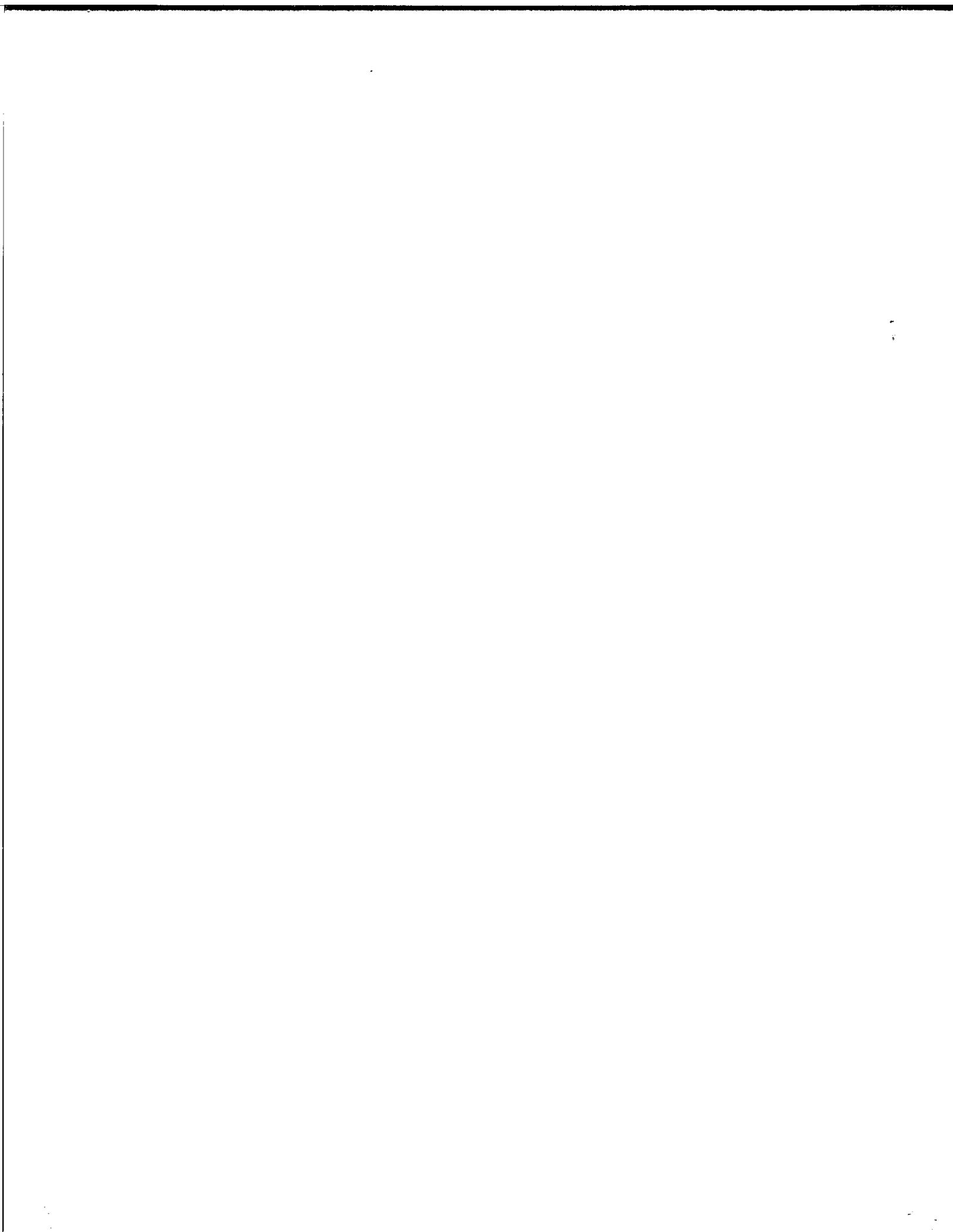
# WILDERNESS- SPOTSYLVANIA STAFF RIDE

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# BRIEFING BOOK



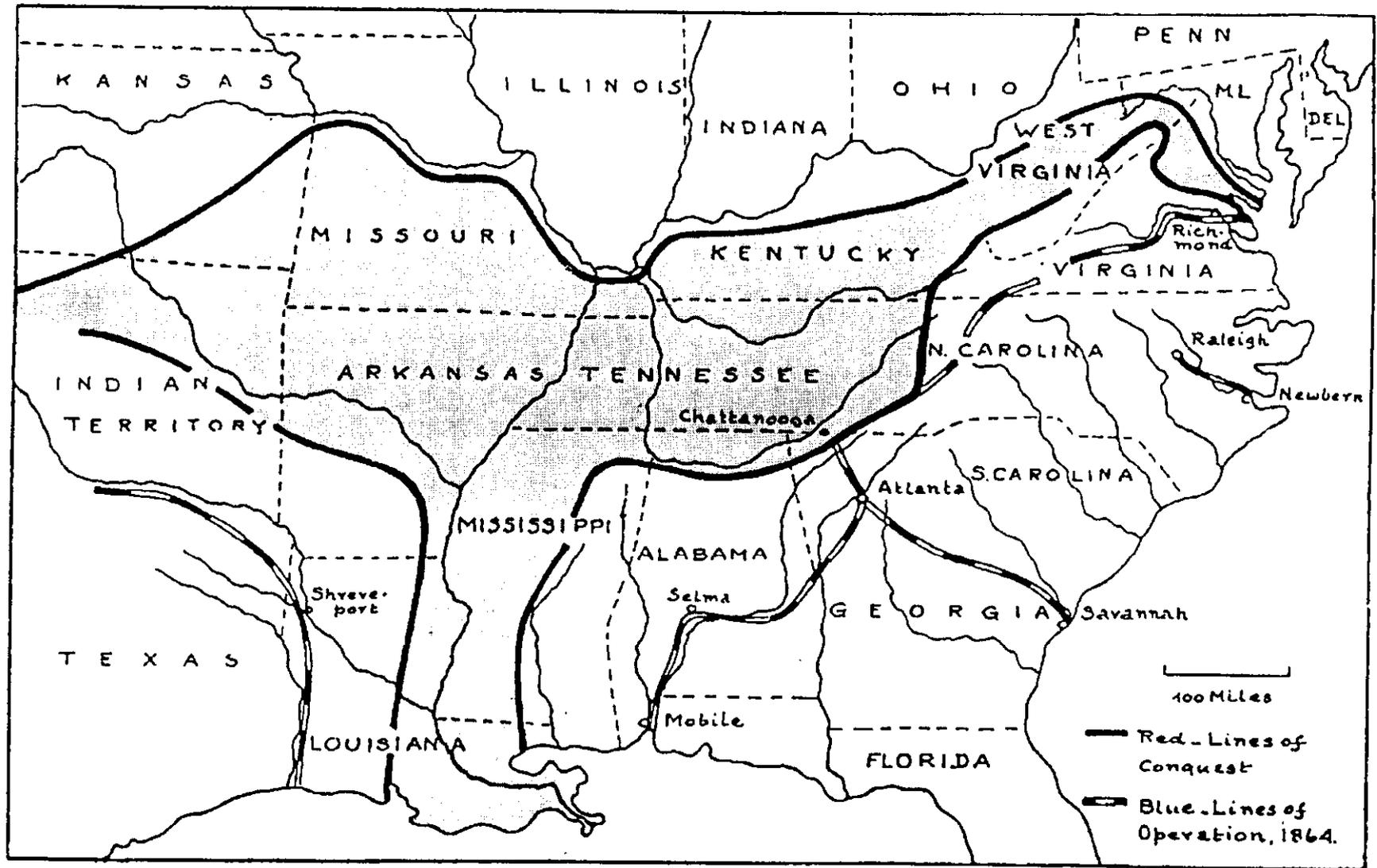
U.S. ARMY CENTER  
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GRANT'S STRATEGICAL MAP FOR HIS 1864 CAMPAIGN

## LT. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT'S SPRING 1864 STRATEGY

1. First, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance; second to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country to the constitution and laws of the land.

2. The enemy has concentrated the bulk of his forces east of the Mississippi into two armies, commanded by Generals R. E. Lee and J. E. Johnston. These armies, and the cities covered and defended by them, will be the main objective points of the campaign.

a. Major General Meade's objective point will be Lee's army. Meade's AOP will cross the Rapidan below Lee, moving by his right flank. The intention is to fight Lee between Culpeper and Richmond, should he make a stand. Should he fall back Meade's army will follow and make a junction with Butler's army on the James River.

b. Major General Sigel (Army of West Virginia) will organize his forces into two columns, one, commanded by himself, to advance to Cedar Creek to threaten the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley. The other column, commanded by Brigadier General George Crook, to take possession of Lewisburg and move down the Tennessee Railroad doing as much damage as possible.

c. Major General Butler (Army of the James) will collect all forces that can be spared from garrison duty, not less than 20,000 men, to operate on the south side of the James River, Richmond being the objective point. The first movement will be to take City Point and entrench. Petersburg will be taken and railroads will be destroyed as far south as possible.

d. General Sherman (Division of the Mississippi) will move against Johnston's army, break it up, and go into the interior of the enemy's country as far as possible, inflicting all damage possible on enemy war resources. If Johnston's army shows any signs of joining Lee's army Sherman's army will follow him while the Army of the Potomac will attempt to prevent the concentration of the two forces.

e. Major General Banks (Dept of the Gulf), on an expedition up the Red River with a portion of Sherman's troops, will take Shreveport at the earliest moment. If it appears the mission will take more than ten to fifteen days Banks will return Sherman's troops, even if it means abandonment of the Red River Expedition. If the expedition appears successful Banks will hold Shreveport with such a force as he might deem necessary, and send the remainder to the neighborhood of New Orleans. Any forces sent to New Orleans may become part of a spring campaign against Mobile.

SOURCE: Report of LTG Grant to Secretary of War, 22 Jul 1865.

## GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE'S SPRING 1864 STRATEGY

1. The enemy is organizing a large army on the Rappahannock, and another at Annapolis. It is believed the former is intended to move directly to Richmond, while the latter is intended to take it in flank and rear.
2. The enemy expedition up the Red River has so diminished his forces about New Orleans and Mobile that I think no attack upon the latter city need be apprehended soon. Therefore Johnston might draw something from Mobile during the summer to strengthen his hands.
3. Beauregard with a portion of his troops might move into North Carolina to oppose Burnside, should he resume his old position in that state, or be ready to advance to the James should that route be taken.
4. If General Buckner is able to advance into Tennessee, reoccupy Knoxville, or unite with General Johnston, great good may be accomplished. If he can hold only Nashville I think he had better be called for a season to Richmond.
5. If Richmond can be secured from attack from the east I propose that I draw Longstreet to me and move against the enemy on the Rappahannock. Should God give us a crowning glory there, all their plans would be dissipated, and their troops now collecting on the waters of the Chesapeake will be recalled to the defense of Washington.

SOURCE: Letter to Jefferson Davis, 15 April 1864.

## **PROBLEMS FOR THE WEAK DEFENDER**

- SUSTAINING ADEQUATE FORCES IN MULTIPLE THEATERS
- FINDING OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE THE CORRELATION OF FORCES BY:
  - ATTRACTING ALLIES
  - DESTROYING ENEMY ARMIES
  - SEIZING AND HOLDING NEW TERRITORIES AND THEIR RESOURCES
- TERMINATING THE CONFLICT QUICKLY WITH FAVORABLE TERMS

## **ADVANTAGES FOR THE "MODERN" UNION ARMY**

- SUPERIOR LOGISTICS SYSTEM, CAPABLE OF STORING AND TRANSPORTING MASSIVE AMOUNTS OF SUPPLIES
- STANDARDIZED RATIONS, ALLOWING FORCES TO REMAIN CONCENTRATED RATHER THAN FORAGING WIDE AREAS
- BETTER USE OF RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS
- TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION LINKS TO DISTANT THEATERS

RESULT: ABILITY TO EQUIP, COORDINATE, SUSTAIN, AND MOVE LARGER ARMIES  
PROBLEM: FINDING GENERALS WHO CAN CAPITALIZE ON THIS ADVANTAGE

## CIVIL WAR SMALL ARMS

WEAPON	MAX RANGE	EFF. RANGE	RATE OF FIRE
<b>INFANTRY:</b>			
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	50-100 yds	3 rds per min
<b>CAVALRY:</b>			
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
Burnside Carbine, single-shot, breech-loaded, caliber .54		150-200 yds	9 rds per min
Colt Revolver, six-shot, calibers .36 & .44		20-50 yds	
Remington Revolver, six-shot, calibers .36 & .44		20-50 yds	

Basic ammunition load for infantry: 40 rounds in cartridge box.

In addition, 100 rounds per man were held in the brigade or division trains and 100 rounds in the corps trains. When a large action was expected 20 additional rounds were issued to each soldier, who placed them in his uniform pockets or knapsack.

## CIVIL WAR ARTILLERY

WEAPON	MAX RANGE	EFF. RANGE	RATE OF FIRE
6-Pdr Smooth-bore 3.67 in. bore	2000 yds	1500 yds	2 rds per min (4 with canister)
12-Pdr Smooth-bore (Napoleon) 4.62 in. bore	2000 yds	1600 yds	2 rds per min (4 with canister)
10-Pdr Rifled (Parrott) 3.00 in. bore	6200 yds	1800 yds	2 rds per min (4 with canister)
20-Pdr Rifled (Parrott) 3.67 in. bore	6200 yds	1900 yds	2 rds per min
3-inch Rifled (Ordnance) 3.00 in. bore	4000 yds	1800 yds	2 rds per min (3 with canister)

Basic ammunition load (half at guns, half in trains):

Napoleon - 256 rds  
Ordnance Rifle - 400 rds

Artillery in Grant's 1864 Campaign:

Union - 316  
Confederate - 224  
Total - 540

## **LOGISTICAL SYSTEM IN THE UNION ARMY - 1864**

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 relatively 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. The Commissary 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.

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## **LOGISTICAL SYSTEM IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY - 1864**

The Confederate Army used a similar system as the Union Army with depots at Richmond, Staunton, Raleigh, Atlanta, Columbus (GA), Huntsville, Montgomery, Jackson (MS), Little Rock, Alexandria (LA), and San Antonio. However, the Confederates were continually plagued by a lack

of funds which collapsed domestic and overseas procurement, a shortage of animals and wagons for field transportation, and the failure of railroads to run on anything resembling a schedule.

**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 fully qualified officers 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.

**Resupply.** The Army of the Potomac's supply train was huge, numbering over 4,000 wagons. Initially, the Army's line of communications was along wagon roads back to Brandy Station and thence by railroad to Washington. As soon as the Army crossed to the south bank of the Rapidan, Grant changed his base to Fredericksburg and established a forward supply base at Belle Plain, a tiny Potomac River hamlet.

**Belle Plain Supply Base.** This sleepy backwater, the closest spot on the Potomac to the battlefield, was an 8-hour trip for barges and boats ferrying supplies from the depots at Washington and Alexandria. From Belle Plain flowed wagons hauling cargoes of rations, forage, and ammunition to Fredericksburg, 13 miles away and on to the front. Rearward through Belle Plain flowed the casualties of war: wounded men and prisoners by the thousands. To unload the incoming vessels, the US Military Railroads Construction Corps completed two pontoon-supported wharves which jutted out 360 feet into the Potomac River. Each wharf consisted of twin docks constructed in a U shape to allow supply wagons to drive out one pier, load up and drive off the other — and thence to Fredericksburg. Artillery, cavalry, and infantry reinforcements as well as supplies poured through Belle Plain to Grant's Army. Over 3,000 rear echelon personnel kept Belle Plain operating — mostly engineers and members of the quartermaster and commissary departments.

About 7,500 Confederate prisoners passed through Belle Plain between May 13 and May 18. They were guarded in a series of ravines, collectively dubbed the Punch Bowl, before being shipped to prison at Point Lookout, MD, at the mouth of the Potomac.

On May 24th all traffic to Belle Plain abruptly ceased. The facility was closed after Grant had side-slipped around Lee's Spotsylvania defenses, and a new supply base was established farther south at Port Royal on the Rappahannock River.

The former river port facility can be reached by driving to the eastern terminus of State Route 604, also known Belle Plains (*sic*) Road. The original site is located three quarters of a mile to the east of the point designated as "Belle Plains" on modern maps, with the upper wharf situated on what is today known as Whipsawson's Point and the lower wharf at Pratt's Point. The area is heavily wooded and relatively undeveloped and no present day evidence remains of this important supply base, which was critical to the Union Army's success at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania.

## LOGISTICS-ALLOWANCES

### **The Soldier's Load:**

About 45 lbs. (Union) - Musket and bayonet (14 lbs.), 60 rounds of ammunitions, 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.). Confederate less, about 30 lbs.

### **Official US Ration:**

20 oz. of fresh (3 meals) 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.

### **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 cavalrymen 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 d'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 2,000-2,500 lbs. or with 4 mules 1,800 lbs. at rate of 12-24 miles a day. Confederates used 4-mule wagon with smaller capacity.

Army of the Potomac authorized wagons as follows:

4/corps hq

3/div and bde hq

6/regt of Inf

3/arty btry and cav

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:

3/div hq

2/bde hq

1/regt hq

1/regt's medical stores

1/regt's ammunition

1/100 men per regt for baggage, camp equipment, rations, etc.

### **Comparisons to other armies:**

Army of the Potomac in 1864 - 36 wagons per 1,000 men

Sherman's March to the Sea - 40 wagons per 1,000 men

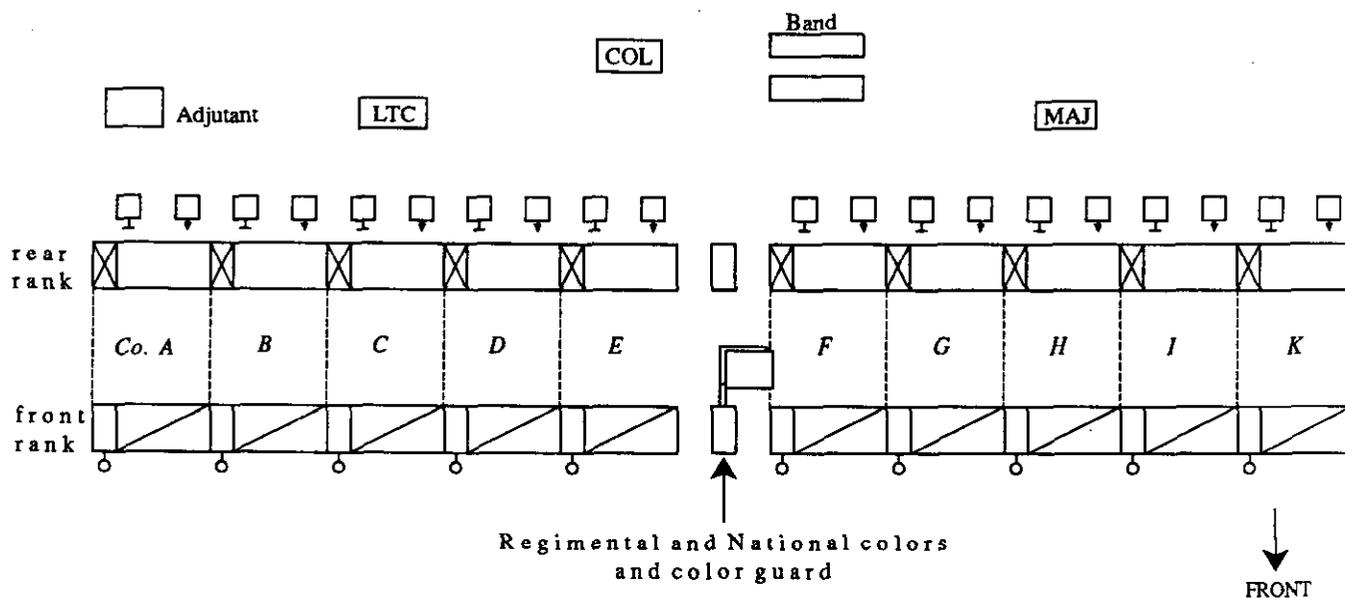
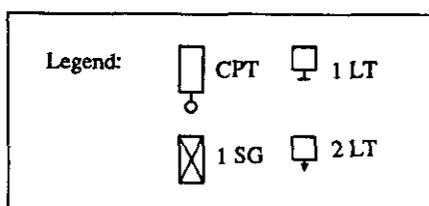
Jackson in the Valley - 7 wagons per 1,000 men

Confederate transportation standards were first recorded in 1863 as 28 wagons per 1,000 men

Napoleon's standard - 12.5 wagons per 1,000 men

## UNIT STRENGTHS

	UNION	CONFEDERATE
COMPANY	25-40	25-40
REGIMENT	250-400	250-400
BRIGADE	1,000-1,500	1,500-1,800
DIVISION	2,500-4,000	5,000-6,000
CORPS	9,000-12,000	20,000



Regiment Formed Into Line of Battle, 1864

## GRANT'S STAFF

The staff consisted of 14 officers, no larger than that of some divisions. Grant's instructions to the staff:

"I want you to discuss with me freely from time to time the details of the orders given for the conduct of a battle and learn my views as fully as possible as to what course should be pursued in all the contingencies which may arise. I expect to send you to the critical point of the lines to keep me promptly advised of what is taking place, and in cases of great emergency, when new dispositions have to be made on the instant, or it becomes suddenly necessary to reinforce one command by sending to its aid troops from another, and there is not time to communicate with headquarters, I want you to explain my views to commanders, and urge immediate action, looking to cooperation, without awaiting for specific orders from me."

Chief of Staff. BG John A. Rawlins was a practicing lawyer in Galena, IL, when the war started. After the firing on Ft. Sumter, Grant, then an ex-Army captain, had been called on to preside at a public meeting in Galena. Rawlins made a patriotic speech and impressed Grant with his vigor and logic. When Grant was assigned to command a brigade, Rawlins became his aide-de-camp, then assistant adjutant general, and finally chief of staff. Frank, honest, no military education, loyal to his chief, Rawlins possessed natural executive ability and was popular with his staff officers. Later, MG and Grant's Secretary of War.

Some other members of Grant's staff:

LTC C.B. Comstock, ADC (aide-de-camp), USMA 1855, CE. Known for his scientific knowledge and ability, he had served efficiently with Grant in the Vicksburg campaign. Later, BG, USA and MG, USV.

LTC Horace Porter, ADC, USMA 1860, OD. Chief of Ordnance, Army of Cumberland 1863. War Dept to Grant's aide 1864. Wrote memoirs, *Campaigning with Grant*. BG, USA.

LTC O. E. Babcock, ADC, USMA 1861, CE. Served with IX Corps at Vicksburg. BG USA. Continued as Grant's ADC until 1877.

LTC F.T. Dent, USMA 1843, INF. Classmate and brother in law of Grant. BG, USV, and military governor of Richmond.

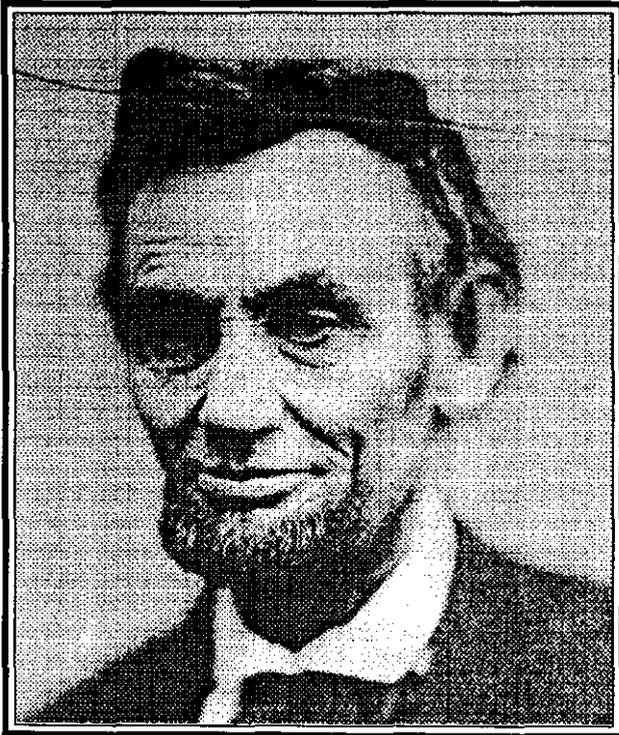
LTC Adam Badeau, military secretary. Went to field as newspaper correspondent. ADC vol. to Sherman. Served in various consulates and legations after the war. Traveled to Europe with Grant. Wrote *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant* and *Grant in Peace*. Helped Grant write his memoirs.

LTC William R. Rowley, military secretary. From Galena, IL. ADC to Grant after Donelson, hero at Shiloh.

LTC T. S. Bowers, assistant adjutant general. Enlisted as pvt. in 48th Illinois. BG, USA.

LTC W. L. Duff, assistant inspector general. Served as Grant's acting chief of artillery in the Western Theater.

## UNION LEADERS DURING THE WILDERNESS-SPOTSYLVANIA CAMPAIGNS



### **LINCOLN, Abraham.**

Ky. 16th US Pres. 1809-65.

Born and raised on the edge of the frontier, he grew up with scant formal education and first saw the world during a flatboat trip to New Orleans in 1828. His family then settled in Ill., and Lincoln held various clerking jobs, was partner in a grocery store that failed and left him heavily in debt. He then studied law. His forceful character and honesty made him a favorite in the community, and he served in 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. In opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he entered in the growing debate of sectionalism and joined 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, and he was nominated on the Republican ticket for president in 1860. He was elected on 6 Nov and

determined to save the Union at all costs. The South saw the end of its political power in the Union. When he ordered the provisioning of Fort Sumter, the Confederacy objected to what it considered a course of coercion, and the Civil War began. Although Lincoln had war powers that were virtually dictatorial, his wisdom in handling these for the good of the Union, despite a Cabinet rent with jealousies and hatred and a country torn by civil conflict, brought forth a nation stronger in the end than had been possible before the war. After Antietam he issued his Emancipation Proclamation, giving the Northern cause a high moral tone, but the preservation of the Union was still his primary purpose. His enemies mustered strength before the 1864 election, and it looked as though he would be displaced in the White House. But the military successes of Grant and Sherman swung sentiment to him, and he was re-elected. His view of Reconstruction was described in the immortal words of his second inaugural address: "With malice toward none; with charity toward all." His assassination by John Wilkes Booth on 14 Apr. '65 at Ford's Theatre put the Radical Republicans in control of the nation. When Lincoln died early the next morning, all hope of rebuilding the Union without bitterness was lost.

### **GRANT, Ulysses Simpson.**

1822-1885. Ohio.

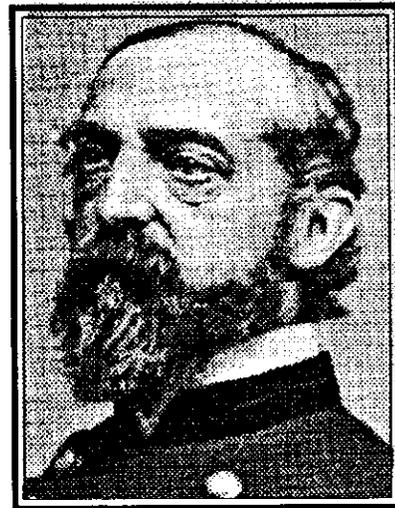
USMA 1843 (21/39);Inf.

A man who would probably have been voted at the beginning of the Civil War as least likely to succeed, Sam Grant emerged as the premiere military leader of the Union. Undistinguished as a cadet, he finished the Mexican War as a captain with two citations for gallantry and one for meritorious conduct. Unable to bear the futility and monotony of postwar military service on the West Coast, lonely for his wife and children, Grant began drinking heavily and neglecting his duty. He resigned in 1854 to avoid court-martial, and went to live in Missouri at the home of his wife (Julia Dent, sister of a classmate). He became increas-



ingly desitute as he failed at a number of undertakings. When Lincoln called for volunteers in 1861, Grant offered his services. He was eventually given command of the 21st Ill., was appointed B.G. at the instigation of Congressman Washburne, and given command of a district with headquarters at Cairo, Ill. After his inauspicious attack on Belmont, Mo., 7 Nov. '61, he gained national attention with his operations at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and Vicksburg. Promoted to Lt.Gen. on 9 Mar. '64 after his victories around Chattanooga, he was made General in Chief of the Armies of the United States on 12 Mar. '64, and took over the strategic direction of the war. Accompanying Meade's Army of the Potomac, Grant directed the "relentless pounding" of Lee's army in the costly campaign of attrition through the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, the crossing of the James, the siege of Petersburg, and the pursuit to Appomattox. After the war he remained as head of the army, was named Secretary of War in Stanton's place by President Johnson as part of the latter's test of strength with the Senate. Elected president by a small popular majority on the Republican ticket in 1868, and re-elected for a second term, Grant's political career, although honest and well meaning, resulted in an administration that was corrupt and badly managed. For two years after retiring as president, he made a triumphal tour of the world. In 1880 he frustrated the efforts of influential friends to secure his nomination for a third term in the White House. In a financial venture in 1884, with the unprincipled Ferdinand

Ward, Grant lost his entire savings and was reduced to a state of poverty. To recoup his fortunes, he accepted an offer of the *Century* magazine to write about his war experiences. This proved so successful that he undertook an autobiography which, honest and straightforward, was completed a few days before his death of throat cancer. The volume *Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*, published by the firm of Mark Twain, sold 300,000 copies and earned \$450,000 for his widow; it is considered one of the greatest autobiographies in the English language. A man whose stature grows with the passage of time, the military epitaph of this enigmatic American general can best be stated in Lincoln's words: "He fights." Lyman described him as "...rather under middle height, of a spare, strong build; light-brown hair, and short, light-brown beard ... eyes of a clear blue; forehead high; nose aquiline; jaw squarely set, but not sensual. His face has three expressions: deep thought; extreme determination; and great simplicity and calmness."



**MEADE, George Gordon.**  
1815-72. Born in Spain of US parents.  
USMA 1835 (19/56); Arty.

Commander of the Army of the Potomac from just before Gettysburg to the end of the war. Appointed to West Point from Pa., he resigned a year after graduation to become a civil engineer. In 1842 he re-entered the army, saw service in Mexico, and then performed the duties of a military engineer. A brigadier general of volunteers with prac-

tically no experience as a troop leader, he advanced steadily from command of a brigade during the Peninsular campaign (wounded at White Oak Swamp) and 2d Manassas to the command of a division at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and command of the V Corps at Chancellorsville. In the search of a successor to Hooker, the more qualified John F. Reynolds was passed over in favor of Meade (unofficial reports state he refused it), whose foreign birth disqualified him as a presidential candidate.

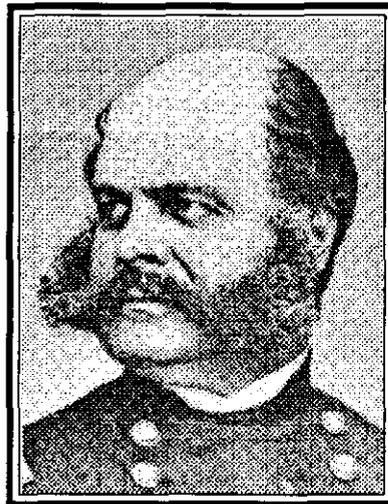
Although Meade showed remarkable courage in accepting battle at Gettysburg, a mere two days after he had assumed command of the army, his failure to pursue and his subsequent conduct of the Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns proved him to be what Napoleon would have called "an ordinary general." In the closing campaigns of the war, from the Wilderness to Appomattox, he was in the difficult position of commanding the Army of the Potomac while his superior, Grant, remained at his elbow. Grant comments in his memoirs on the commendable manner in which Meade functioned in this situation.

His irascible disposition, the strain of the heavy fighting, and his difficult command situation conspired to make him so unpopular with his subordinates that Grant gave serious consideration to replacing him. Meade quarreled with "Baldy" Smith, Sheridan, Wright, Warren, and James Wilson. "I don't know any thin old [49] gentleman with a hooked nose and cold blue eye, who, when he is wrathful, exercises less of Christian charity than my well-beloved Chief," wrote Lyman.

"General Meade was an officer of great merit, with drawbacks to his usefulness that were beyond his control," says Grant in his memoirs. "He was brave and conscientious, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was unfortunately of a temper that would get beyond his control, at times .... No one saw this better than he himself, and no one regretted it more. This made it unpleasant at times, even in battle, for those around him to approach him even with information."

After the war he commanded the Div. of the Atlantic with headquarters at Philadelphia. In early 1867 he took command of the Reconstruction district that comprised Ala., Ga., Fla. (Mil. Distr. No. 3), with headquarters at Atlanta. Bitterly

disappointed when Sheridan and not he was appointed Lt. Gen. when Sherman moved up to succeed Grant, Meade returned to command the Div. of the Atlantic. Three years later he died of pneumonia at 57, his system never having recovered from his wound at White Oak Swamp.



**BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett.**

1824-81, Ind.

USMA 1847 (18/38); Arty

After service in Mexican and Indian wars, he resigned in 1853 to manufacture firearms in Bristol, R.I.; invented breech-loading rifle (1856); Maj. Gen. R.I. Mil. ('55-'57); treasurer of Illinois Central R.R. in 1861. Entered Civil War as Col. of 1st R.I. Volunteers; commanded brigade at 1st Manassas and promoted B.G.; led successful expedition against coastal installations in N.C., gaining promotion to Maj. Gen. and reputation for independent command. Twice refused offer to command Army of Potomac. His undistinguished leadership of McClellan's left wing at Antietam was main reason for Lee's escaping annihilation. Again offered command of Army of Potomac, he accepted only on the urging of others who did not want Hooker to have the position. Relieved of command after Fredericksburg, for which failure Burnside publicly admitted blame, he consented to remain in the army in subordinate positions. As commander of the Army of Ohio (25 Mar.- 12 Dec. '63) he succeeded in the capture of Morgan's Raiders and the siege of Knoxville. Returning to the East as commander of the IX Corps, he fought

in the Battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church. He was again relieved of command for mishandling troops in the Petersburg mine assault. After the war he was successful in engineering and managerial work with several railroads; Governor of R.I. in 1866 and twice re-elected; then served as US Senator from that state until his death. A six foot, handsome man of impressive mien, he was described by Grant in his memoirs as "an officer who was generally liked and respected. He was not, however, fitted to command an army. No one knew this better than himself." Famous for his mutton-chop whiskers, his name is still associated with that barber's specialty.



**HANCOCK, Winfield Scott.**

1824-86, Pa.

USMA 1840 (18/25); Inf.

After serving on the frontier, in the Mexican War (1 brevet), and the Seminole War, and in Kansas during the border disturbances, he was chief Q.M. Southern Dist. Calif. (Capt. since 1855) until 3 Aug. '61. Named B.G. USV 23 Sept. '61, he commanded 3d Brig., W.F. Smith's division (3 Oct. '61-13 Mar. '62), in Washington. During the Peninsular campaign he led 1, 2, IV (13 Mar. - 18 May '62) at Yorktown and Williamsburg and 1, 2, VI (18 May -17 Sept. '62) at Chickahominy, Golding's Farm, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam. From 17 Sept. '62 until 24 Jan. '63 he led 1st Div., II, at Antietam and Fredericksburg and again (20 Feb.-22 May '63) at Chancellorsville. He was appointed

Maj. Gen. USV 29 Nov. '62. Succeeding to command of the II Corps, he led it at Gettysburg where he was wounded severely; at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg assaults when his Gettysburg wound broke out (24 Mar.-18 June '64) and at Deep Bottom, Reams's Station, Boydton Plank Road, and Petersburg siege (27 June-26 Nov. '64). From 27 Nov. '64 until 27 Feb '65 he organized and was commander of the 1st Corps of Veterans. He then led the Dept. of W. Va. (28 Feb.-1 Mar.; 7-20 Mar.; 22 Mar.-27 June '65) and the Middle Mil. Div. (27 Feb.-27 June '65). Named B.G. USA 12 Aug. '64, he continued in the R.A. and was appointed Maj. Gen. USA in 1866. He was breveted for Spotsylvania (Maj. Gen. USA) and one of fifteen army officers given the Thanks of Congress (for Gettysburg). He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for president in 1880, losing to Garfield. Grant described him as "tall, well-formed ... young and fresh-looking," while Lyman had this to say of him: "A tall, soldierly man, with light-brown hair and a military heavy jaw; and has the massive features and the heavy folds around the eye that often mark the man of ability ... who always has a clean white shirt (where he gets them nobody knows) ... [a] very great and vehement talker but always says something worth hearing."

**SEDGWICK, John.**

1813-64. Conn.

USMA 1837 (24/50); Arty.

He served in the Seminole War, on the frontier, in the Mexican War (2 brevets), in the Kansas border disturbances, on the Utah Expedition, and in Indian fighting before the war. Promoted Lt. Col. 2d US Cav. 16 Mar. and 1st Cav. 25 Mar. '61, he was acting I.G. of Washington (3-12 Aug. '61) and then commanded 2d Brig. Heintzelman's division, Potomac (3 Oct. '61 - 19 Feb. '62) and Sedgwick's division, Potomac (19 Feb. -13 Mar. '62) in the defenses of Washington and guarding the Potomac. He was appointed B.G. USV 31 Aug. '61. During the Peninsular campaign he commanded 2d Div., II, Potomac (13 Mar. -17 Sept. '62) at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard,



Savage's Station, Glendale, and Antietam, being wounded at the last two battles. He was appointed Maj. Gen. USV 4 July '62 and commanded II Corps (26 Dec. '62 - 26 Jan. '63) and the IX Corps (16 Jan. - 5 Feb. '63). Leading the VI Corps, he participated in Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, and the Mine Run operations (4 Feb. '63 - 6 Apr. '64). He then commanded it from 13 Apr. until 9 May at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania when he was killed by a sharpshooter at the latter while making a reconnaissance and directing the placement of artillery. Characterized as the most deeply loved of all the higher officers in the entire army, Sedgwick was called "Uncle John" by his men. A generous, affable bachelor, much addicted to solitaire, he was nonetheless a disciplinarian and a highly competent corps commander. There are statues to him at Gettysburg and West Point. Academy tradition has it that a cadet in danger of being "found deficient" in academics will pass his final examination if he sneaks out after taps and twirls the rowels of Sedgwick's spurs.

### **WRIGHT, Horatio Gouverneur.**

1820-99. Conn.

USMA 1841 (2/52); Engr.

He taught French and engineering at West Point and supervised harbor and fortification improvements before being named Maj. 6 Aug. '61 (Capt. since 1855). The previous April he had been Chief Engr. on the expedition to destroy the Norfolk Navy Yard, was captured, and shortly re-

leased. He was a volunteer A.D.C. to Heintzelman when he crossed the Potomac and took possession of Arlington Heights opposite Washington 25 May-15 July '61 and was his Chief Engr. at 1st Manassas. He held the same post in the organization of the Port Royal expedition and, as B.G. USV 14 Sept. '61, commanded 3d Brig., S.C. expedition (Oct. '61-Apr. '62) at Hilton Head. Leading 1st Div. (Apr.-July '62) during fighting in Fla. and Secessionville. He was promoted Maj. Gen. USV 18 July '62 and then commanded the Dist. of Western Kentucky (17 Nov. '62-4 Apr. '63) and the Dept. of the Ohio (25 Aug. '62-25 Mar. '63). His appointment was revoked 24 Mar. '63, but he was reappointed B.G. USV the same day. He led 1st Div., VI, Potomac (23 May-16 Dec. '63) at Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, and during the Mine Run operations, and then served on a board to revise the seacoast fortifications until 23 Apr. '64, when he took over a division in the VI Corps. He led it at the Wilderness, rose to command the corps at Spotsylvania (wounded), North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, the Petersburg siege and assaults, and at Snickers Gap. Named Maj. Gen. USV 12 May '64 he led the VI Corps (6 Aug.-16 Oct. and 19 Oct.-6 Dec. '64) at Charlestown, Fishers Hill, and Opequon; he commanded the Dept. of the Shenandoah 16-19 Oct. He then led the VI Corps in the final Petersburg assaults, Saylor's Creek, at Appomattox, and in South Carolina, opposing Johnston. Continuing in the R.A., he was breveted for Rappahannock Station, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor (B.G. USA), and Petersburg (Maj. Gen. USA). He retired in 1884 as B.G. Chief of Engrs. (since 1879).



**SHERIDAN, Philip Henry.**

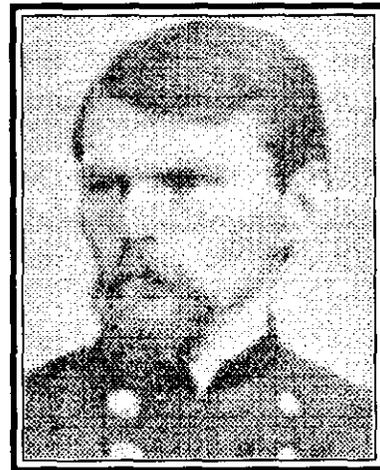
1831-1888. N.Y., appointed Ohio.

USMA 1853 (34 /52); Inf.-Cav.

Suspended and graduated one year late after attacking a fellow cadet with a bayonet, he served on the frontier with the rank of Lt., 4th Inf. until 1861. Early in the war he served as chief quartermaster and commissary (Cpt.) of southwest Missouri, then as quartermaster with Gen. Halleck at Corinth. On 25 May '62, was appointed Col., 2d Mich Cav. Promoted Brig. Gen., USV 13 Sep. '62, he fought at Perryville and Murfreesboro. On 16 Mar. '63 Sheridan was promoted to Maj. Gen., and commanded a division of the XX Corps at Chickamauga, 19-20 Sep '63. During the Chattanooga Campaign (Oct.-Nov. '63) Sheridan attracted the attention of U.S. Grant, who assigned him to the supervision of all of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac the following spring. During the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Campaigns in May '64 Sheridan was not especially successful in his operations and clashed with Meade over the misuse of his cavalry in the advance on Spotsylvania. With Grant's authority, he undertook a raid near Richmond, 9-24 May '64, to "whip Stuart," which resulted in Stuart's death at Yellow Tavern on 11 May. At Grant's insistence, and despite the objection that he was too young (33) Sheridan was appointed commander of the newly formed Middle Military Division, and undertook his Shenandoah Valley Campaign against Jubal Early. After a series of victories at Winchester (19 Sep.), Fisher's Hill (22 Sep.), and Cedar Creek (19 Oct.), Sheridan destroyed the remnants of Early's army at

Waynesboro on 2 Mar. '65. He then moved to join Grant around Petersburg, where he concluded his wartime career with a victory at Five Forks (1 Apr.), and the pursuit and blocking of Lee's withdrawal beyond Appomattox.

In May 1865, missing the Grand Review in Washington, Sheridan moved with 50,000 veterans in a show of force along the Mexican border during tensions with Maximilian. In 1867 he was appointed military governor of Texas and Louisiana, but his administration was so severe he was recalled six months later. Made Lt. Gen. in 1869, he spent the next two years as an observer with the German Army in the Franco Prussian War of 1870. He returned to Louisiana in 1875 to subdue political disturbances, where he remained until appointed Commander in Chief of the Army in 1884. Three years later, a year before his death, he was promoted full General (four stars). "Little Phil," as his soldiers called him, was described as "a small [5 feet 5 inches], broad-shouldered, squat man with black hair and a square head. He is of Irish parents, but looks very much like a Piedmontese."



**UPTON, Emory.**

1839-81. N.Y.

USMA May 1861 (8/45); Arty.

Graduated on 6 May '61, he was commissioned 2d Lt. 4th US Arty. on that date and promoted 1st. Lt. 5th US Arty. eight days later. He was Gen. Tyler's A.D.C. at Blackburn's Ford and 1st Manassas (wounded). He took command of a

battery after recovering, fighting at Yorktown, West Point, Gaines Mill, and Glendale. In the Maryland campaign he led the Arty., Brig., 1, VI, at South Mountain and Antietam before being named Col., 121st N.Y. 23 Oct. '62. He fought at Fredericksburg and took command of 2, 1, VI (1-2 July and 4 July -5 Aug. '63) for the battle of Gettysburg and pursuit to Warrenton. Returning to that brigade, he led it at Rappahannock Station, Mine Run operations, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania (6 Nov. '63-8 July '64). Wounded at the last-named battle, he recovered in time for Cold Harbor and the battles about Petersburg. He was appointed B.G. USV 12 May '64. Going to the defense of Washington when Early threatened, he then commanded his brigade in the Army of the Shenandoah (6 Aug.-19 Sept. '64). He fought at Opequon on the latter date having succeeded to command of the division, and was wounded there, going on sick leave until 13 Dec. '64. Then going to Ala., he took command of the 4th Cav. Div. under J.H. Wilson, fighting there and in Ga. at Montevallo, Plantersville, Selma, and Columbus. He was breveted for Rappahannock Station, Spotsylvania, Winchester, Selma (B.G. USA), war service (Maj. Gen. USV). Continuing in the R.A., he served as commandant at West Point and sat on several boards that reviewed and changed the combat arms' tactics in the postwar era, as well as spending two years abroad. He wrote of his findings on this tour in *Armies of Asia and Europe*, published in 1878. He also wrote *A New System of Infantry Tactics* (1867-74), *Tactics for Non-Military Bodies* (1870), and his monumental *Military Policy of the United States*, published posthumously in 1904 by Sec. of War Elihu Root. Discovering himself to be the victim of a fatal disease, he committed suicide 15 Mar. '81, at the age of 42, as colonel commanding the 4th US Arty. at the Presidio of San Francisco.

**WARREN, Gouverneur Kemble.**  
1830-82. N.Y.

USMA 1850 (2/44); Topo. Engrs.

Before the war he participated in a Mississippi Delta survey, supervised rapids and canal improve-



ments, went with A. A. Humphreys on the Pacific R.R. expedition, taught mathematics at West Point, and fought Indians. Named Lt. Col. 5th N.Y. 14 May '61, he fought at Big Bethel and was promoted Capt. in the R.A. two days previous. He led the regiment at the Yorktown siege and then commanded 3, 2, V (18 May - Dec. '62) at Gaines Mill, where he was wounded, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Centreville, and Fredericksburg. Appointed B.G. USV 26 Sept. '62, he also commanded the brigade Jan.- 5 Feb. '63 and was then named Chief Topo. Engr. of the Army of the Potomac, becoming (8 Jun.-12 Aug. '63) Chief Engr. and being wounded at Gettysburg. There is a monument to him on Little Round Top, where he distinguished himself on the second day of the battle. As Maj. Gen. 3 May '63, he then commanded the II Corps (2 Sept. -16 Dec. '63) at Auburn, Bristoe Station, Kelly's Ford, and Mine Run; and later (29 Dec. '63-9 Jan. '64 and 15 Jan.-24 Mar. '64). For the rest of the war he commanded the V Corps (23 Mar. '64 - 2 Jan. '65 and 27 Jan.-1 Apr. '65), participating at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg (assaults, siege, and crater), Weldon R.R., Peeble's Farm, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills, and Five Forks. During this last battle he was summarily relieved by Sheridan (with prior authority from Grant) and put in command of the defenses of Petersburg and the Southside R.R. He commanded the Dept. of the Miss. 14-30 May '65, and resigned

resigned his volunteer commission on 27 May. Brevetted for Gaines Mill, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station (B.G. USA), and for war service (Maj. Gen. USA), he remained in the service and was a Lt. Col. of Engrs. when he died 8 Aug. '82. After repeated requests he was granted the Warren Court of Inquiry which, 14 years after the war, exonerated him of Sheridan's imputations. Meanwhile, however, he had been professionally ruined and he "died of a broken heart" (Cullum).

## COMMANDERS IN SUPPORTING CAMPAIGNS

### **BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss.**

1816-1894. (Mass.)

Influential member of Congress 1853-1857, Governor of Massachusetts 1858-1861, Maj. Gen. USV May '61. CG Dept of Shenandoah to Mar '62, then CG V Corps. Detached from Army of the Potomac in Apr, he defeated Jackson at Kernstown (Mar '62) then was defeated in turn during May Valley Campaign (McDowell, Front Royal, and Winchester). CG II Corps, Army of Virginia, defeated again by Jackson at Cedar Mountain (Aug 62). CG MDW Sep-Oct '62, then succeeded Butler as CG Dept of Gulf. Led and lost the Red River Campaign of late '63 and in '64 which prevented him from attacking Mobile as part of Grant's grand strategy of 1864. Resigned after being relieved in May '64. Served in Congress until 1890 when he retired from public life because of a "mental disorder."

### **BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin.**

1818-1893. (N.H.)

Astute criminal lawyer and active Republican political leader before the war, appointed Brig. Gen., Mass. militia Apr '61, Maj. Gen. USV May '61. Took command of District of Annapolis in early 1861 and on 13 May occupied Baltimore without resistance, saving this historically slave state for the Union. After Battle of Big Bethel (Jun '61) was relieved and given command of mil. expedition to Hatteras Inlet. Aug '61 captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, N.C. May '62, appointed Military Governor of New Orleans where he ac-

quired the nickname "spoons" for allegedly stealing silverware. Recalled Dec '62 and replaced by Banks. Appointed CG Dept. of N.C., later known as Dept. (and Army) of the James in late 1863. Even after an extremely poor performance against Petersburg and blundering at Ft. Fischer, Butler was retained past the 1864 election due to Lincoln's insistence. Finally he was relieved of command in Jan '65. Elected to Congress '66-'75 and '78, governor of Mass. '83, candidate for president in '84.

### **SHERMAN, William Tecumseh.**

1820-1891. (Ohio)

USMA 1840 (6/42); Arty.

Stationed in Calif. during Mexican War, he resigned in '53 to become a banker and later practiced law. Superintendent of a military school in Louisiana (now LSU) '59-61. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned Col., then Brig. Gen. USV May '61. Commanded a bde at First Manassas, Jul '61. Assigned to Dept of the Cumberland Jul-Nov '61, then to Dept of Missouri. Commanded a division at Shiloh, Apr '62, where he was wounded. Maj. Gen. USV May '62. CG Dist of Memphis '62, then CG XV Corps Jan-Oct '63. Succeeded Grant twice: in Oct '63 as CG, Dept of the Tennessee, and to the command of the Mil. Div. of the Miss. when Grant left to take overall command of the Federal armies. He thereby assumed direction of military operations in the West. Maj. Gen. Aug '64. Lt. Gen. Jul '66, Gen. Mar '69. Succeeded Grant as CG of the Army, 8 Mar. '69, serving until Nov '83. Retired Feb '84.

### **SIGEL, Franz.**

1824-1902.

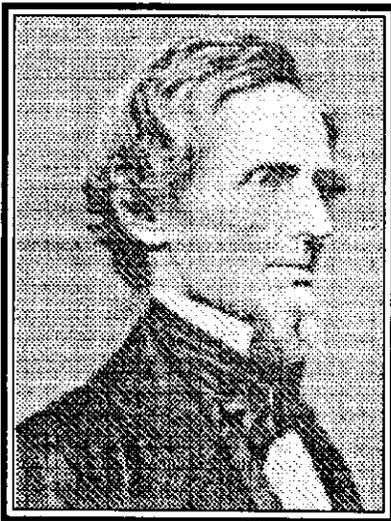
Born in Germany and graduated from Karlsruhe Military Academy, Siegel became a lieutenant in the Army of the Duchy of Baden. He served as minister of war for the German revolutionary forces in 1848 and was forced to flee to the United States when Prussian forces suppressed the revolt. Worked as a school administrator in New York City and St. Louis, Mo. When war began he was commissioned Col., 3d Mo. Inf., May '61, and Brig. Gen. USV shortly after because of his popularity among German-Americans. Commanded a bde in the Army of Southwest Missouri Jan-Feb '62. At Pea Ridge

(Mar '62) he commanded a div. after which was appointed Maj. Gen. USV Mar '62. Led a div. in Shenandoah Valley against Jackson, Jun '62; CG I Corps, Army of Virginia Jun-Jul and Jul-Sep '62 at Second Manassas. CG XI Corps, Army of the Potomac Sep '62-Jan '63 and Feb '63. CG Dept of Va. Mar-May 64, where he was defeated at New

Market 15 May '64. Relieved of command, he held no important commands for the rest of the war. Inflexible and obtuse, Siegel was often too sensitive about his turf and had difficulty getting along with non-German officers. After the war he was active in publishing and politics in NYC.

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## CONFEDERATE LEADERS DURING THE WILDERNESS-SPOTSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN



### DAVIS, Jefferson.

1808-89. Ky.

Appt. Miss. USMA 1828 (23/33);

Inf.-Dragoons.

Before graduating from Transylvania Univ., he was appointed to West Point and for the first seven years of his Army career served on the Northwest frontier. Eloping with Zachary Taylor's daughter, he resigned as 1st Lt. in 1835 and settled down in Miss. as a planter. His wife died three months after their marriage, and in 1845 he remarried. Elected the same year to the US Congress, he resigned to fight in the Mexican War, serving under his former father-in-law.

While commanding a volunteer regiment known as the "Mississippi Rifles" he was severely wounded at Buena Vista. He declined the appointment of Brig. Gen. USA in 1847 and instead was elected to

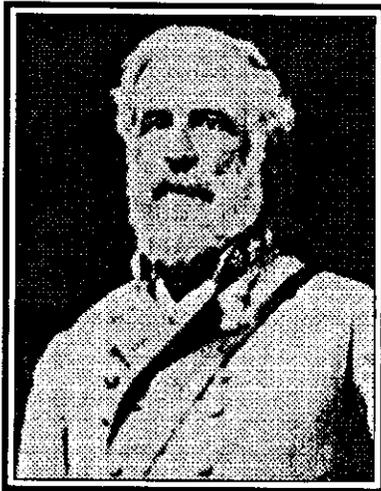
the US Senate. In 1853 he was appointed Sec. of War by Pierce, served until 1857 and then re-entered the Senate, serving there until Jan.'61, when Miss. seceded. Appointed Maj. Gen. of the State Militia, he was chosen provisional president of the government set up by the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, 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 longstanding 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 releasing prisoners. 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 on 2 Apr. with his cabinet for Danville, calling on his people to resist to the last and promising the recapture of the capital. After Lee's surrender on 9 Apr. 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.**

1807-1870. Va.

USMA 1829 (2/46); Engrs.

Great leader of the lost Confederate cause, in which capacity he earned rank with history's most distinguished generals, Lee revealed qualities of intellect and character that made him a legend in his own lifetime. Scion of a prominent Va. family, he graduated second in his class at West Point, went into the Corps of Engrs., and emerged from the Mexican War with one wound, three brevets for

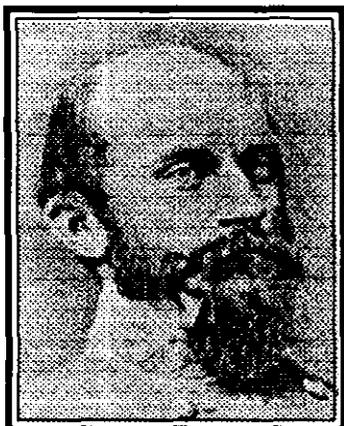
gallantry, and a brilliant reputation. He was Superintendent at West Point during the period 1852-55. Being in Washington when John Brown made his raid on Harpers Ferry, he was sent to put down that insurrection. On Scott's recommendation Lincoln offered Lee command of the Federal armies 18 Apr. '61. He declined, and resigned two days later to take command of Va. troops.

Lee's first campaign in the field led to failure at Cheat Mountain, W. Va, in Sept. He then commanded forces along the South Atlantic coast before being recalled to Richmond. After serving as military adviser to Davis until 1 June '62, he succeeded the wounded J.E. Johnston in the command of the force that then became known as the Army of Northern Virginia. For almost three years, with inferior numbers and material resources, he not only frustrated Federal attempts to capture Richmond but also undertook two invasions of the North. One of the most aggressive and pugnacious generals in history, his military successes were due primarily to an ability to determine his enemy's strengths and dispositions, predict his movements, and to maintain the initiative. His famous cavalry leader, Jeb Stuart, kept him informed of the enemy's activities; his great corps commanders, Stonewall Jackson and Longstreet, were able to execute his audacious plans with speed and skill.

After achieving his military masterpiece at Chancellorsville, Lee's 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 and he was forced to retreat into Va. Coming from the simultaneous and equally decisive victory at Vicksburg, Grant assumed command of all Federal armies, formulated an overall strategic plan, and then proceeded to destroy Lee's Army of Northern Va. in a costly 11-month campaign of attrition. It was not until Feb. of 1865 -- two months before the surrender -- that Lee was given overall 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.)



**EWELL, Richard Stoddert ("Dick").**

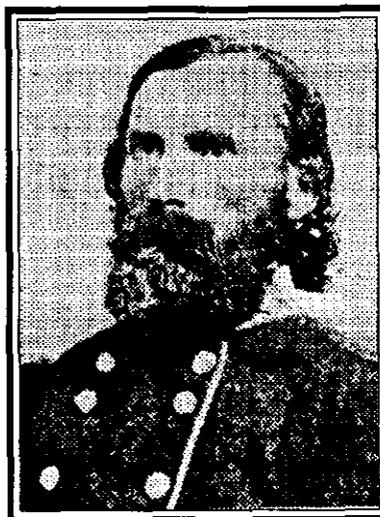
1817-72. D.C. Appt. Va.

USMA 1840 (13/42); Dragoons.

He served on the frontier, in the Mexican War (1 brevet), and in Indian fighting before resigning 7 May '61 as Capt. Commissioned Col. C.S.A., he took over the camp of cavalry instruction at Ashland and on 17 June '61 was appointed Brig. Gen. C.S.A. He commanded a brigade at the Battle of First Manassas and was promoted to Maj. Gen. 23 Jan. '62. In the Shenandoah Valley he commanded a division under Jackson at Winchester and Cross Keys and went with him to the Peninsula where he fought in the Seven Days' Battles.

Ewell also fought at Cedar Mountain and Second Manassas, where he lost his leg. Returning to duty 23 May '63 as Lt. Gen., in command of the II Corps, A.N.V., he was lifted on his horse and strapped in his saddle to lead the advance into Pa. II Corps reached Carlisle before being called back to fight at Gettysburg. Wounded again at Kelly's Ford (Nov '63), he led his corps at Wilderness and Spotsylvania until his poor health and nerves compelled his retirement from active field service. He was subsequently given command of the defenses of Richmond until its evacuation. On the retreat to Appomattox Ewell was captured at Saylor's Creek 6 Apr. '65 and was not paroled until 19 Aug. After his release Ewell resided in Tennessee until his death in 1872.

"The character ... of Lee's Army," Douglas Freeman calls him, "bald, pop-eyed and long beaked, with a piping voice that seems to fit his appearance as a strange, unlovely bird; he probably had stomach ulcers and chronically complained of headaches, sleepless nights and indigestion; but he quickly shows that he has a chivalrous, fighting spirit along with a sharp tongue and an odd sense of humor." When he returned from convalescent leave in May 1863 he soon showed an inability to make the transition from closely controlled division commander under Stonewall Jackson to a corps commander under Lee's discretionary, mission-type orders. He was a bold and canny fighter as a brigade and division commander, but the responsibility of directing a corps seemed to weigh too heavily upon him.



**HILL, Ambrose Powell.**

1825-65. Va.

USMA 1847 (15/38); Arty.

He served in the Mexican War, in garrison, and in the Seminole wars and on the frontier before resigning 1 Mar '61 as 1st Lt. Commissioned Col. 13th Va., he served in W. Va. and was in the reserve at 1st Bull Run. Stationed in northern Virginia during the winter of 1861-62, he was appointed B.G. C.S.A. 26 Feb. '62 and given a brigade. He fought in Williamsburg before being promoted Maj. Gen. 26 May and leading his division at Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, and Frayser's Farm. Called "Hill's Light Division" for its speed in

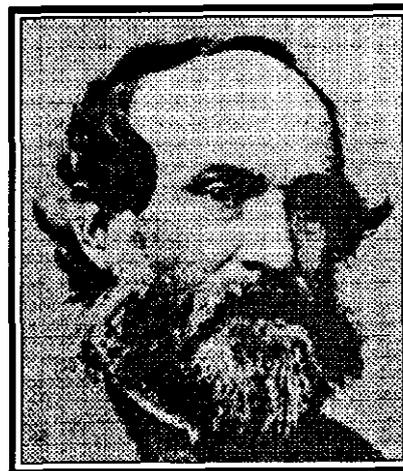
marching, this unit was sent to Jackson after Hill quarreled with Longstreet, and served at Cedar Mountain, 2d Manassas, Harpers Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville he marched with Jackson and succeeded him until wounded himself. Named Lt. Gen. 23 May '63, he took command of the newly created III Corps, leading it through the Gettysburg and Wilderness campaigns. As a corps commander he did not live up to expectations. Freeman puts it this way: "He does not fail beyond excuse or explanation; he does not succeed....It may be because of ill health or a sense of larger, overburdening responsibility" (*Lee's Lts.*, III, xxix). Absent on sick leave during the period 8-21 May '64, he rejoined his corps for North Anna, Cold Harbor, and the Petersburg campaign. In late Mar. '65 he was again away on sick leave but returned for the final defense of Petersburg, in which he was killed 2 Apr. Freeman says he was "genial, approachable, and affectionate in private life, he was restless and impetuous in action." His wife was the sister of John Hunt Morgan of Kentucky.

Recent research attributes Hill's illnesses to flare-ups of prostatitis caused by venereal disease contracted as a cadet and probably worsened by typhoid suffered in Mexico (the only member of his class to serve in that war) and yellow fever while on garrison duty in Seminole country in 1853. Typical of many officer relationships during the Civil War, Hill, Burnside and George McClellan were classmates and close friends.

**EARLY, Jubal Anderson**  
 ("Old Jube" or "Jubilee").  
 1816-94. Va.

USMA 1837 (18/50); Arty.

After fighting in the Seminole War, he resigned in 1838 to become a lawyer and Whig legislator. He fought in the Mexican War and voted against Va.'s secession, but followed his state and was commissioned Col. 24th Virginia Infantry. After commanding the regiment at 1st Manassas, he was appointed B.G., C.S.A. 21 July '61, and led his brigade in the Peninsular campaign until he was wounded at Williamsburg. Back with the 4th Brig.



at 2d Manassas, he succeeded Lawton in command of Ewell's division at Antietam and continued to lead this unit at Fredericksburg. He was promoted Maj. Gen. 23 Apr. '63 and continued to lead his division at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania. He succeeded Ewell as C.G., II Corps on 29 May '64 and led it at Cold Harbor. Taking the II Corps, he was given in June '64 an independent mission and undertook Early's Washington Raid. He was then out-generaled in the Shenendoah Valley campaign of Sheridan. After the final defeat at Waynesboro on 2 Mar. '65, he was relieved by a sympathetic Lee who had to bow to the clamoring press and people. Early then started west in disguise to reach Kirby Smith, but when that general surrendered, he went to Mexico and then Canada. Considering emigration to New Zealand at one time, he eventually returned to practice law at Lynchburg and was employed by the Louisiana Lottery. While still in Canada he wrote *A Memoir of The Last Year of The War For Independence in the C.S.A. 1866*. This was expanded into his better known *Autobiographical Sketch and Narrative...*(1912). He was president of the Southern Historical Society and, according to Freeman, "a prolific contributor to the Gettysburg controversy" (*R.E. Lee*, IV, 562). A 44-year-old bachelor at the beginning of the war, he was about six feet tall, weighed under 170 pounds, and was stooped by arthritis contracted in Mexico. "His long [black] beard, his keen, flashing black eyes, his satirical smile, his avowed irreligion, his incisive but not unmusical voice, and his rasping, mordant wit made him appear almost saturnine to those who did not know how much of loyalty and

of generosity he hid behind a forbidding front," Freeman says of him (*Lee's Lts.*, I, 86). Although unduly impetuous in his earlier battles, he developed into a sound commander whose record "from Cedar Mountain to Salem Church is second only to that of Jackson himself" (op. cit., II, xxviii).



**LONGSTREET, James ("Pete").**

1821-1904. S.C. Appt. Ala.  
USMA 1842 (54/62); Inf.

Served in the Seminole Wars, the Mexican War (1 wound, 2 brevets), and on the frontier before resigning 1 June '61. Appointed Brig. Gen., C.S.A. 17 June '61. At the Battle of First Manassas he commanded a brigade. Promoted Maj. Gen. 7 Oct. '61, he commanded a division at Yorktown and Williamsburg and led the right wing at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. In the reorganization that followed the Peninsular campaign he was given command of a wing containing over half of Lee's infantry. During the Battle of Second Manassas his command fell on the Union left flank to rout the federals. He fought well at Antietam and was promoted Lt. Gen. 9 Oct. '62. Shortly thereafter his command was reorganized and designated the I Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. At Fredericksburg he again performed with distinction. In February '63 he was sent to Suffolk, Va. as commander of the Confederate Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia. Rejoining Lee's army after the Chancellorsville campaign, Longstreet joined the army's march into Pennsyl-

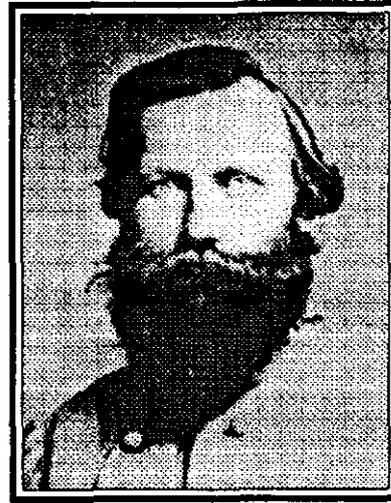
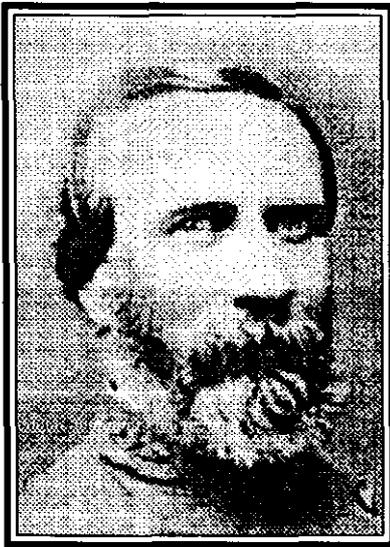
vania. He was opposed to the Gettysburg campaign in general and instead favored an offensive by Lee in the West. But since Lee was determined to invade Pennsylvania, Longstreet felt the campaign should be strategically offensive but tactically defensive and had the erroneous impression that Lee subscribed to this theory. His delay in attacking on the second day at Gettysburg, and his perceived lethargy in organizing "Pickett's Charge" on the third exposed him to the most vindictive criticism by Southerners after the war. Douglas Freeman points out, however, that "Lee never gave any intimation that he considered Longstreet's failure at Gettysburg more than the error of a good soldier." In Sept. '63 Longstreet was sent with two of his divisions to support Bragg in the West. After the Battle of Chickamauga he was sent to oppose Burnside in the Knoxville Campaign. In 1864 he led his command back to join Lee for the Wilderness campaign and was seriously wounded on 6 May '64 by his own men, almost precisely a year after Jackson had been mortally wounded under similar circumstances nearby. Longstreet was out of action until 19 Oct., when he was put in command of the forces at Bermuda Hundred and north of the James. After the war he became president of an insurance company and joined the Republican party. He was at one time Minister Resident to Turkey. Freeman described Longstreet as "slightly below middle height, broad-shouldered and somewhat heavy .... Essentially a combat officer...an almost ideal corps commander...[he] did not possess the qualities necessary to successful independent command, and his skill in strategy was not great."

**ANDERSON, Richard Heron ("Dick").**

1821-79. S.C.

USMA 1842 (40/56); Dragoons.

He served on the frontier, in Mexico under Hardee, and as Capt. 2d Dragoons (1855) with the Utah Expedition. Resigning 3 Mar. '61 as Capt., Maj. 1st S.C. Inf. with rank from 16 Mar. '61, he succeeded Beauregard 27 May '61 as commander at Charleston. Promoted B.G., C.S.A. 18 July '61, he joined Bragg's Army of Pensacola in Aug. and was ordered to take command in E. Fla. (Dept. of



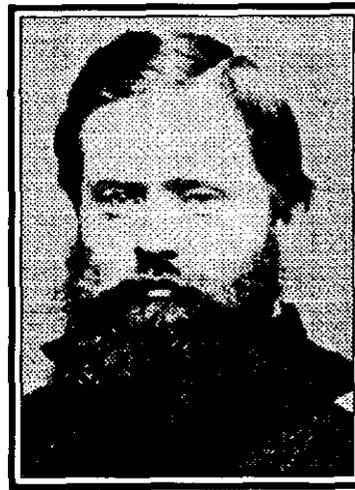
Florida) in Apr. '62. But Anderson almost immediately went to Va. and led the 2d Brig., 2d Div., of Longstreet's forces at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and the Seven Days' Battles. He was left to watch McClellan's withdrawal from the Peninsula. Appointed Maj. Gen. 14 July '62, he took over Huger's Div. to join Lee. In I Corps he fought at Crampton's Gap, Antietam (W.I.A.), Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville. In III Corps for the Gettysburg Campaign, in the Wilderness he was detached to I Corps and on 6 May '64 succeeded his old chief when Longstreet was wounded. Anderson led I Corps at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in the battles around Richmond, becoming Lt. Gen. 31 May '64. When Longstreet returned to duty on 19 Oct. '64, Anderson was put in charge of part of the Richmond defenses. In the last days of the war he took the field again, this time as a division commander in the rear guard action ending in annihilation at Sayler's Creek, 6 Apr. '65. Anderson escaped capture, but being without a command he was relieved of duty and authorized to go home. He died relatively young, in his 57th year, after failure as a planter on the ancestral home, "Hill Crest," in Sumter County, S.C., and enduring poverty that reduced him at one time virtually to day labor. (Warner, *Gens. in Gray*; Wakelyn, *Biog. Dict. of the Confederacy*).

**STUART, James Ewell Brown. ("Jeb")**  
1833-64. Va.

USMA 1854 (13/46); Mtd. Rifles-Cav.

He served on the frontier in Indian fighting (seriously wounded) and in Kans. during the border disturbances. While on a leave of absence he was Lee's volunteer A.D.C. during Brown's raid to Harpers Ferry. Resigning 3 May '61 as Capt., 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. (See *Brother Against Brother*.) He was commissioned Lt. Col. of the Va. Inf. on 10 May '61 and 14 days later was named Capt. of C.S.A. Cav. During that first summer he was at Harpers Ferry and 1st Manassas and, appointed B.G. C.S.A. 24 Sept. '61, fought at Dranesville 20 Dec. '61. In the beginning of the Peninsular campaign he commanded the cavalry at Williamsburg and in June '62 led his troops in his first "ride around McClellan." He then fought in the Seven Days' Battles and at Harrison's Landing and as Maj. Gen. 25 July '62 took command of all the cavalry in the Army of Northern Va. before 2d Manassas. In that campaign he fought at Catlett's Station, Groveton and 2d Manassas, as well as participating in the Antietam campaign and making his second "ride around McClellan." He led his cavalry division in the II Corps at Fredericksburg and succeeded A.P. Hill

temporarily as commander of Jackson's Corps 3 May at Chancellorsville. In June 1863 Stuart's Cavalry Corps was caught short at Brandy Station and fought numerous hard skirmishes before undertaking the fateful Gettysburg raid. He then fought at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania and was mortally wounded 11 May '64 by Sheridan's cavalry at Yellow Tavern. He died the next day. Satirically called "Beauty" by his West Point classmates, he wore a massive and flowing beard, purportedly to cover a receding chin and certainly to camouflage his youth. His personal bravery, endurance, panache, and high good humor made him a magnificent cavalry leader. Stuart's staff was excellent, and he trained his subordinates with a sober professionalism. Deeply religious and not unlike his good friend Jackson in his sincerity and piety, he also had a wide streak of vanity and exhibitionism in his make-up that contrasted strangely with the other qualities. He was about five feet nine inches tall, massive and nearly square.



**LEE, Fitzhugh ("Fitz").**  
1835-1905. Va.

USMA 1856 (45/49); Cav.

The nephew of R.E. Lee and also of James M. Mason, he narrowly avoided dismissal for his behavior as a cadet at West Point while his uncle was Superintendent. Serving on the frontier and in Indian fighting (severely wounded), he was a tactical officer at the Military Academy when he resigned 21 May '61 as 1st Lt., and was commissioned in the same rank in the Confederate Army. He served on Ewell's and J.E. Johnston's staffs during the Peninsular campaign, after having been promoted Lt. Col. 1st Va. Cav. in Aug. '61. Promoted Col. the following March, he went with Stuart on the ride around McClellan and was appointed Brig. Gen. 24 July '62. Lee commanded a cavalry brigade at South Mountain and Antietam and on the Dumfries and Occoquan raids in Dec. '62. Fighting at Kelly's Ford in Jan. '63, he guarded Jackson's maneuver at Chancellorsville

and also fought at Gettysburg. Promoted Maj. Gen. 3 Aug. '63, he was an especial favorite of General Stuart and played a gallant role in all operations of the Cavalry Corps. He particularly distinguished himself at Spotsylvania Court House, where the stand of his division made it possible for the I Corps to secure the strategic crossroads in advance of Grant's main federal column. In Aug. '64 he took his cavalry division to support Early in the Valley, where he was seriously wounded at Winchester 19 Sept. '64. He was out of action until Jan. '65 when he returned to command the cavalry on the north side of the James River. Although he succeeded Wade Hampton as the senior cavalry commander in the A.N.V., he did not act as chief of the decimated cavalry corps until practically the end of the Petersburg siege.

Lee was absent during the battle of Five Forks, but in command at Appomattox, riding through the Federal lines with part of his troops to surrender two days later at Farmville, Va. After the war, he became a farmer until elected Democratic governor of Virginia, 1885-89. Consul Gen. to Havana in 1896-98, he entered the army as Maj. Gen. USV in 1898 and commanded VII Corps in Cuba and retired in 1901 as Brig. Gen. USA. Freeman refers to Fitz Lee as a "laughing cavalier" but a serious and competent fighter. The heavy beard protected the youth of a man who was a Maj. Gen. before he was 28.

## CIVIL WAR CHRONOLOGY, 1864-APR 1865

1864	EAST	WEST
JAN		
FEB		
MAR	ARMY OF THE JAMES	ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
APR		OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY
MAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Butler Advances</li> <li>Butler "Bottled Up" at Bermuda Hundred</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant Advances Wilderness Spotsylvania North Anna Cold Harbor Crossing of the James</li> </ul>
JUN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attack on Petersburg</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lynchburg</li> </ul>
JUL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monocacy</li> <li>Washington</li> <li>Kernstown</li> </ul>
AUG		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sheridan in Command</li> </ul>
SEP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winchester</li> <li>Fisher's Hill</li> </ul>
OCT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siege of Petersburg</li> <li>Cedar Creek</li> </ul>
NOV		
DEC		
1865		
JAN		
FEB		
MAR		
APR		

Red River Expedition

Sherman Advances  
Tunnel Hill  
Resaca-Dalton

New Hope Church  
Kenesaw Mountain

Chattahoochee Crossing  
Hood Replaces Johnston  
Battles North and East of Atlanta

Sherman Swings to the West  
Combat South of Atlanta  
Hood Evacuates Atlanta  
Hood Moves West to Alabama  
Sherman Follows Hood North

Operations Against Union L of C

Sherman Returns to Atlanta  
March to the Sea  
Savannah

Hood to Teuscumbia  
Hood Invades Tennessee  
Spring Hill  
Franklin  
Nashville  
Hood Back in Alabama

Sherman Moves North

Columbia

Fayetteville  
Goldsboro

Armistice  
Johnston Surrenders

## WILDERNESS-SPOTSYLVANIA CHRONOLOGY 1864

**MAR 9:** Grant appointed LTG and general in chief of Union Armies.

**MAR 10:** Grant and Meade meet at Brandy Station.

**MAR 26:** Grant establishes HQ at Culpeper.

**APR 8:** Banks defeated at Sabine Pass in Red River Campaign.

**APR 9:** Grant orders Meade, "Lee's army will be your objective point...."

**MAY 2:** Crook, an element of Sigel's Army of West Virginia, sets out from Kanawha River to destroy Virginia and Tennessee RR with 6,000 troops.

**MAY 3 (Midnight):** Grant orders AOP (100,000) to begin movement south.

**MAY 4 (0500):** AOP crosses Rapidan. NDP in Wilderness: Hancock's II Corps to march to Chancellorsville, Warren's V Corps to Wilderness Tavern, and Sedgwick's VI Corps between V Corps and the river. About noon, Grant crosses at Germanna Ford and sets up CP at house on top of bluff overlooking river. Meade's HQ nearby.

- About 0500 Lee's OP on Clark Mountain spots movement of AOP. Lee orders Ewell (II Corps) to advance east on Orange Turnpike (18 miles); A. P. Hill (III Corps) to advance east on Orange Plank Road (28 miles); Longstreet (I Corps), in reserve near Gordonsville (42 miles), to follow in direction of Hill, marching to Todd's Tavern on Brock Road. No general engagement to begin until all corps are up.

- Grant orders Burnside's IX Corps (20,000), then on the Rappahannock along the Orange and Alexandria RR, to cross the Rapidan and join the AOP.

- Butler's Army of the James (36,000) departs Fort Monroe.

- Sigel, commanding Army of West Virginia, encamped near Winchester with 6,000 troops.

- Crook in skirmish at Callaghan's Station.

- Sherman advances (98,000) on Dalton from Chattanooga.

- Banks encamped at Alexandria.

**MAY 5 (0700):** Elements of V Corps (Warren) sight Ewell's approaching columns on the Orange Turnpike. At noon, Warren attacks with Griffin's division on right and Wadsworth's division on left. Heavy fighting takes place in thick woods two miles west of the Wilderness Tavern and at Sanders Field.

- Crawford's division, moving to Parker's Store on Orange Plank Road, ordered to halt and connect with left of Wadsworth's division.

- VI Corps (Sedgwick) ordered to move forward and take position on right of V Corps.

- II Corps (Hancock), then at Todd's Tavern, ordered to left of V Corps. Meanwhile, one division (Getty) of VI Corps sent to left of V Corps, at intersection of Orange Plank Road and Brock Road. II Corps arrives at 1300 and at 1530 attacks westward with Getty against Hill on Orange Plank Road.

- To close gap between V and II Corps, Wadsworth's division ordered to connect with Hancock's right.

- Longstreet, ten miles away, diverted from Todd's Tavern and ordered to move to Hill's right.
- Fighting ceases about 1900, orders given for all corps to attack at 0500, 6 May.
- Butler lands his force at City Point and Bermuda Hundred on south side of the James.
- Banks skirmishing at Dunn's Bayou, Graham's Plantation, and Natchitoches.

**MAY 6:** Union attacks made shortly after designated time, but without any particular success on the part of the V or VI Corps.

- On the Plank Road the attack of Wadsworth's and Getty's divisions, with the II Corps, are successful until the arrival of Longstreet's Corps. At 1400 these units are forced back to the Brock Road. Longstreet is wounded.

- Burnside's IX Corps, after arriving at 0400, enters action on Hancock's right. Wadsworth is mortally wounded on Orange Plank Road. The fighting ends after dark.

- Grant receives msg from Butler (sent 5 May) stating he has landed at City Point and Bermuda Hundred with no opposition.

- Butler encamped seven miles from Petersburg. Modest skirmishing with various militia and troops under Beauregard (Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia). Beauregard is ill and George Pickett is in immediate command.

- Sigel encamped near Winchester.

- Crook skirmishing at Princeton.

- Sherman skirmishing at Tunnel Hill.

- Banks skirmishing at Boyce's and Well's Plantations and Bayou Lamourie.

**MAY 7:** In the Wilderness both armies remain in place, each waiting for the other to attack. In mid-evening Grant orders V and VI Corps to Spotsylvania C.H.; II Corps to Todd's Tavern, and IX Corps to follow V Corps.

- Anderson assumes command of Longstreet's Corps. Lee orders Anderson to Spotsylvania C.H. CS cavalry slows Union advance by cutting trees and harassing columns.

- Butler sends four brigades (8,000) forward, but retires when confronted by two Confederate brigades (2,700). Butler's soldiers call the campaign a "stationary advance."

- Sigel, at Winchester, has cavalry on reconnaissance as far south as Woodstock.

- Sherman skirmishing at Tunnel Hill and Varnell's Station.

**MAY 8:** Warren's column reaches Spotsylvania Courthouse to discover Anderson in a blocking position. Fighting develops (Laurel Hill), both sides reinforce, and late in the afternoon Warren and Sedgwick unsuccessfully attack Anderson and Ewell. During the night both sides establish new lines.

- Grant orders Sheridan to move around Lee, destroy railroads and supply lines, then join Butler on the James.

- Sigel prepares to move south in the Valley to link up with Crook's force at Jeffersonville.

- Crook engaged in skirmish at Jeffersonville.
- Sherman's army continues its march with various skirmishing, clearing Tunnel Hill.

**MAY 9:** Skirmishing and establishing lines at Spotsylvania, Gen. Sedgwick killed by sharpshooter. Wright assumes command of VI Corps.

- Grant receives msg from Secretary of War Stanton regarding the grand campaign of 1864: Sherman's columns reported moving successfully in NW Georgia; reports from Butler stating he had landed at City Point, sent out reconnoitering parties on the Petersburg RR, had some hard fighting, was entrenching and needed reinforcements; Sigel in the Valley reports he had not yet met the enemy.

- Grant orders Federal attack next day.
- Sheridan, skirmishing with Stuart's cavalry, begins sixteen-day ride and raid toward Richmond.
- Butler advances in force against Petersburg but is checked by same two Confederate brigades encountered on 7 May. After skirmishing Butler orders his army to return to camp.
- Crook defeats Confederate force under Jenkins in Battle of Cloyd's Mountain.
- Sherman's army in heavy skirmishing at Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Gap, Ga.
- Banks begins retreat to Mississippi.

**MAY 10:** In the late afternoon and early evening Hancock, Warren, and Wright attack Anderson's corps.

- Shortly after 1800 hrs Upton leads a task force of 12 regiments against Doles' salient. After initial success, Upton withdraws.

- Grant receives dispatches from Stanton informing him that Butler landed, destroyed many miles of railroad, took many prisoners, and that Grant should not be troubled by reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard. Sherman threatens Dalton with one corps while the rest of the army, out-flanking Dalton, moves through Snake Creek Gap toward Resaca.

- Sheridan fights skirmishes with Stuart along the North Anna and Beaver Dam Station.
- Sigel moves from Winchester to Cedar Creek.
- Crook, after receiving mistaken information that Grant is repulsed and falling back, burns the New River Bridge and retreats toward Blacksburg.

**May 11:** Skirmishing during day. Grant orders an attack by the II Corps the next morning.

- Grant receives msg from Chief of Staff MG Halleck, "...No recent news from Banks. By last accounts his army was nearly in a state of muntiny. He abandoned Admiral Porter in his retreat, and many of the gunboats were destroyed or lost."

- Battle of Yellow Tavern, Stuart mortally wounded.
- Butler encamped at Bermuda Hundred.
- Sigel moves from Cedar Creek to Woodstock.
- Crook in skirmish at Blacksburg.

- Sherman orders general movement toward Resaca.
- Grant writes Halleck, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

**MAY 12:** Fighting at Spotsylvania opens at 0430. Hancock's II Corps attacks Ewell's surprised troops, captures 4,000 prisoners, including two general officers. Confederates hold second defense line and fighting at "Bloody Angle" rages past midnight.

- On Hancock's right Warren attacks Anderson and is repulsed. On Federal left Burnside attacks Early and part of Ewell's force but is held in check.

- Grant receives msg from Stanton, stating Butler pressing Fort Darling; no news from Sherman since yesterday, when he was at Buzzard Roost; all quiet with Banks.

- Sheridan skirmishing while moving to Butler's army.

- Butler advances, driving the enemy toward their entrenched lines on Drewry's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond.

- Banks, retreating, skirmishing at Bayou Lamourie.

**MAY 13:** Warren's V Corps shifts to the left.

- Sigel moves from Woodstock toward New Market.

- Banks falls back to Mansura.

**MAY 14:** Wright's VI Corps follows Warren to the left.

- Stanton to Grant: "We have heard nothing from Sherman for three days, nor from Butler. Sigel is at Woodstock...Crook has not been heard from since the 6th of the month, and was then at Princeton." Later, Halleck to Grant: "Telegram from Sherman today near Resaca, saying he had turned the enemy's position and forced him to evacuate Dalton."

- Sigel skirmishes at Rudd's Hill.

- Battle of Resaca, Georgia, with moderate Union success.

**MAY 15:** Light skirmishing at Spotsylvania.

- Grant receives msg from Halleck stating Sherman driving enemy at Resaca.

- Sigel repulsed by MG John C. Breckinridge at Battle of New Market and withdraws to Strasburg.

- Battle of Resaca resumes. Johnston withdraws.

**MAY 16:** Light skirmishing at Spotsylvania.

- Butler attacked by Beauregard (ten brigades) at Drewry's Bluff (Fort Darling). Butler withdraws to Bermuda Hundred where Beauregard confines him there by constructing opposing entrenchments. Having "bottled up" Butler's army Beauregard sends Pickett's division plus one brigade to reinforce Lee.

- Banks falls back to Simsport after skirmish at Mansura.

**MAY 17:** Grant receives msg from Halleck regarding Sigel: "Instead of advancing on Staunton he is already in full retreat on Strasburg. If you expect anything from him you will be mistaken. He will do nothing but run. He never did anything else. The Secretary of War proposes to put General Hunter in his place. Sherman is doing well."

- Sheridan, at Haxall's Landing on the James, heads back to Grant's army.

- Butler, at Bermuda Hundred and pinned in by Beauregard with the James on the north and the Appomattox on the south, is likened to being "corked in a bottle."

- Sherman pursues Johnston, skirmishing.

**MAY 18:** Hancock and Wright's corps attack Ewell's position without success. On the left, Burnside also attacks and fails.

- Sheridan rejoins Grant's army.

**MAY 19:** Ewell conducts a reconnaissance in force to determine location of AOP right flank. Severe fighting around Harris House.

- Crook reaches Meadow Bluff.

- Sherman continues pursuit of Johnston, skirmishes near Kingston and Cassville.

- Banks falls back toward the mouth of the Red River.

**MAY 20:** Grant orders AOP to cross the Mattaponi River. Lee prepares to follow.

- Butler held in check by Beauregard at Bermuda Hundred.

- Sigel relieved by MG David Hunter.

- Crook encamped at Meadow Bluff.

- Sherman's army rests at Cassville while being resupplied. Johnston withdraws into a strong position at Altoona Pass.

- Banks falls back across Bayou Atchafalaya.

## UNION AND CONFEDERATE CASUALTIES

Battles marked with an asterisk refer to Colonel Livermore's *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-65*. Losses, etc. in other battles are taken from various sources and in some cases are estimated. Few things are more difficult in this war than to arrive at correct figures, especially in the Confederate Army. Certain discrepancies will be noticed between strengths given in this table and in the text; these are due to differences in reckoning: in some cases "present for duty" is taken and in other cases "effectives" only. In actual fact it is impossible to disentangle these figures.

BATTLE	DATE	FEDERAL CASUALTIES				CONFEDERATE CASUALTIES			
		STRENGTH	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING	STRENGTH	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING
Wilderness*	May 5-7, 1864	101,895	2,246	12,037	3,383	61,025	7,750?		-----
Spotsylvania Assault*	May 10	37,822	753	3,347	-----	-----	-----		-----
Spotsylvania Assault*	May 12	65,785		6,020	800	-----	5,500?		4,000
North Anna	May 23-27	-----	223	1,460	290	-----	2,000?		-----
Cold Harbor	Jun 1-12	-----	1,905	10,570	2,546	-----	1,700?		-----
Cold Harbor	Jun 3	60,000	1,100	4,517	1,400	-----	-----		-----
Dalton/Rocky Face Ridge	May 5-11,	100,000		-----357-----	-----	-----	-----		-----
Resaca	May 13-14	100,000	600	2,147	-----	70,000	300	1,500	1,000
Dallas/New Hope Church	May 25-27	100,000	-----	2,900	-----	-----	369	1,921	-----
Drewry's Bluff	May 12-16	15,800	390	2,380	1,390	18,025	355	1,941	210
New Market	May 15	8,940	97	520	225	5,325	43	474	3

**ORDER OF BATTLE**  
**ARMY OF THE POTOMAC**  
**WILDERNESS/SPOTSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN**  
**MAY 4, 1864**

UNIT	COMMANDER
Army	LTG Ulysses S. Grant
Army of the Potomac	MG George G. Meade
II Army Corps	MG Winfield S. Hancock
1st Division	BG Francis C. Barlow
2nd Division	BG John Gibbon
3rd Division	MG David Birney
4th Division	BG Gershom Mott
V Corps	MG Gouverneur K. Warren
1st Division	BG Charles Griffin
2nd Division	BG John C. Robinson
3rd Division	BG Samuel Crawford
4th Division	BG James S. Wadsworth
VI Corps	MG John Sedgwick
1st Division	BG Horatio G. Wright
2nd Division	BG George W. Getty
3rd Division	BG James B. Ricketts
IX Corps*	MG Ambrose E. Burnside
1st Division	BG Thomas G. Stevenson
2nd Division	BG Robert B. Potter
3rd Division	BG Orlando B. Wilcox
Cavalry Corps	MG Philip H. Sheridan
1st Division	BG Alfred T. A. Torbert
2nd Division	BG David McM. Gregg
3rd Division	BG James H. Wilson

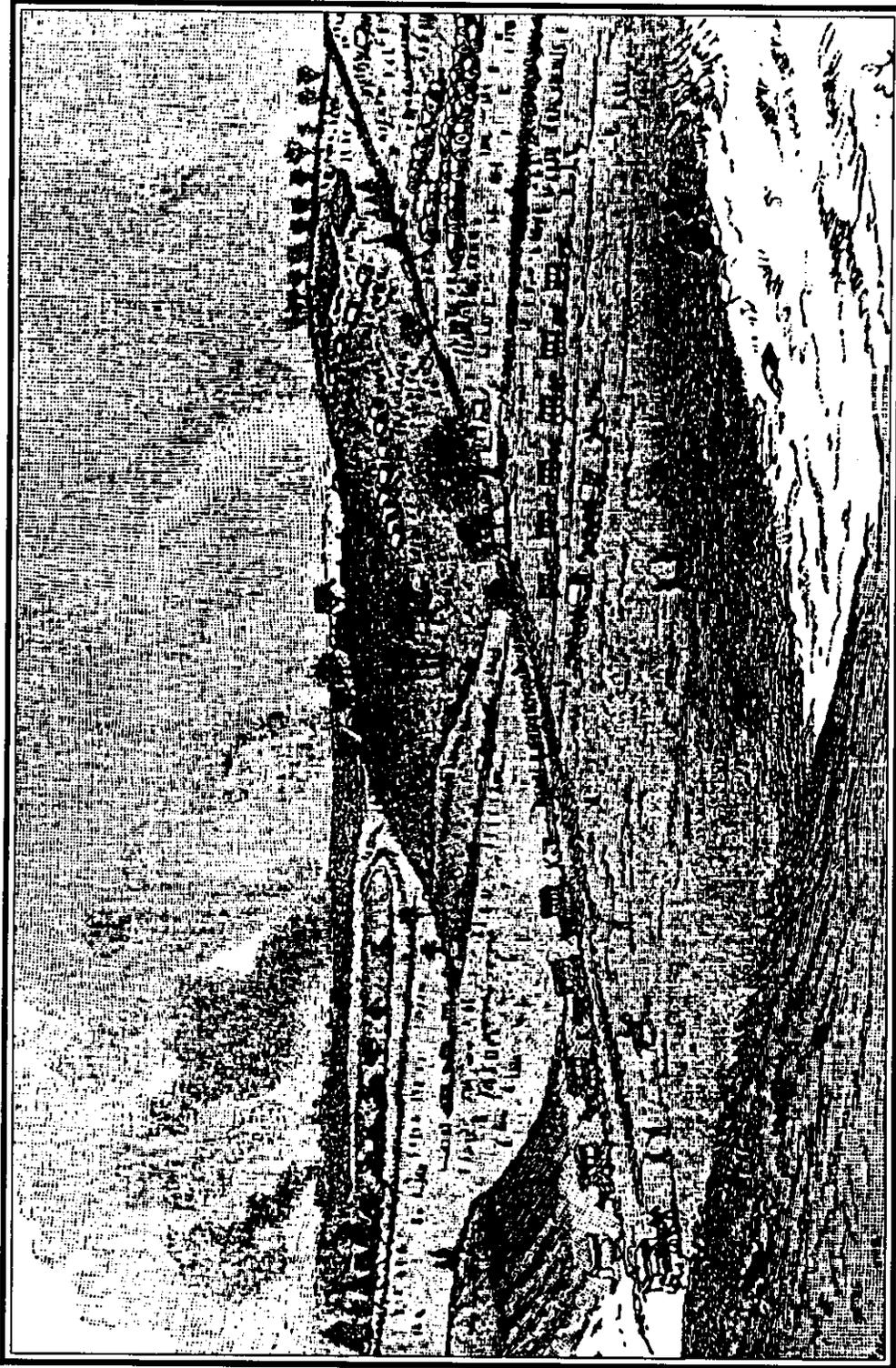
Strength.....120,000

\*The IX Corps (20,000) was under the direct orders of LTG Grant until 24 May 1864, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac.

**ORDER OF BATTLE**  
**ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA (CSA)**  
**WILDERNESS/SPOTSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN**  
**MAY 4, 1864**

UNIT	COMMANDER
Army of Northern Virginia	GEN Robert E. Lee
I Corps	LTG James Longstreet
Kershaw's Division	BG Joseph B. Kershaw
Field's Division	MG Charles W. Field
II Corps	LTG Richard S. Ewell
Early's Division	MG Jubal A. Early
Johnson's Division	MG Edward Johnson
Rodes' Division	MG Robert E. Rodes
III Corps	LTG Ambrose P. Hill
Anderson's Division	MG Richard H. Anderson
Heth's Division	MG Henry Heth
Wilcox's Division	MG Cadmus M. Wilcox
Cavalry Corps	MG James E. B. Stuart
Hampton's Division	MG Wade Hampton
Fitzhugh Lee's Division	MG Fitzhugh Lee
William Lee's Division	MG William H. F. Lee

Strength.....61,025

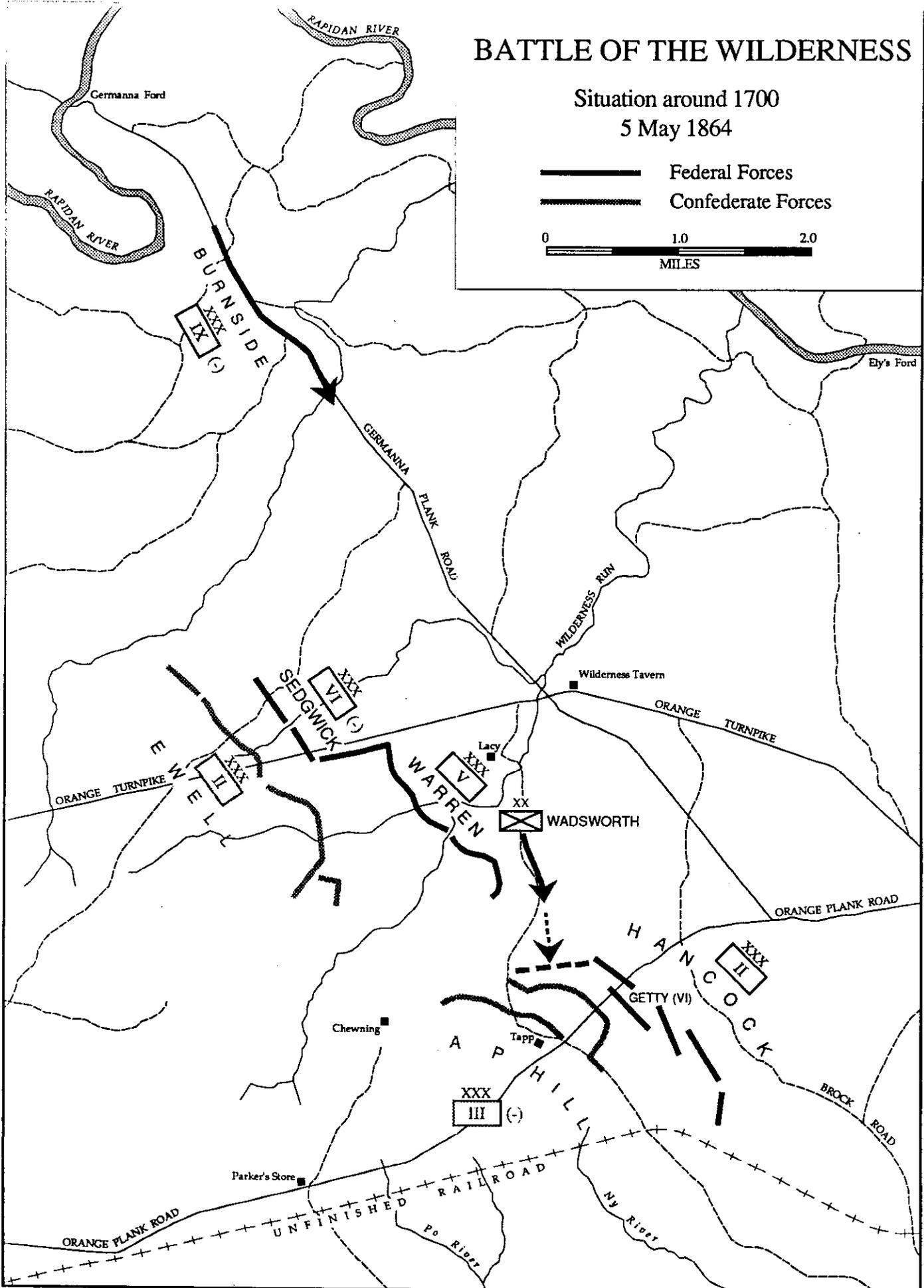
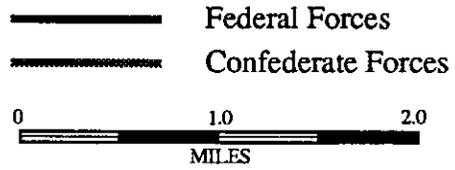


**VIEW FROM NEAR THE WILDERNESS TAVERN, LOOKING TOWARD THE  
BATTLE-FIELD-2 P.M., MAY 7, FROM A SKETCH MADE AT THE TIME.**

# BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS

Situation around 1700

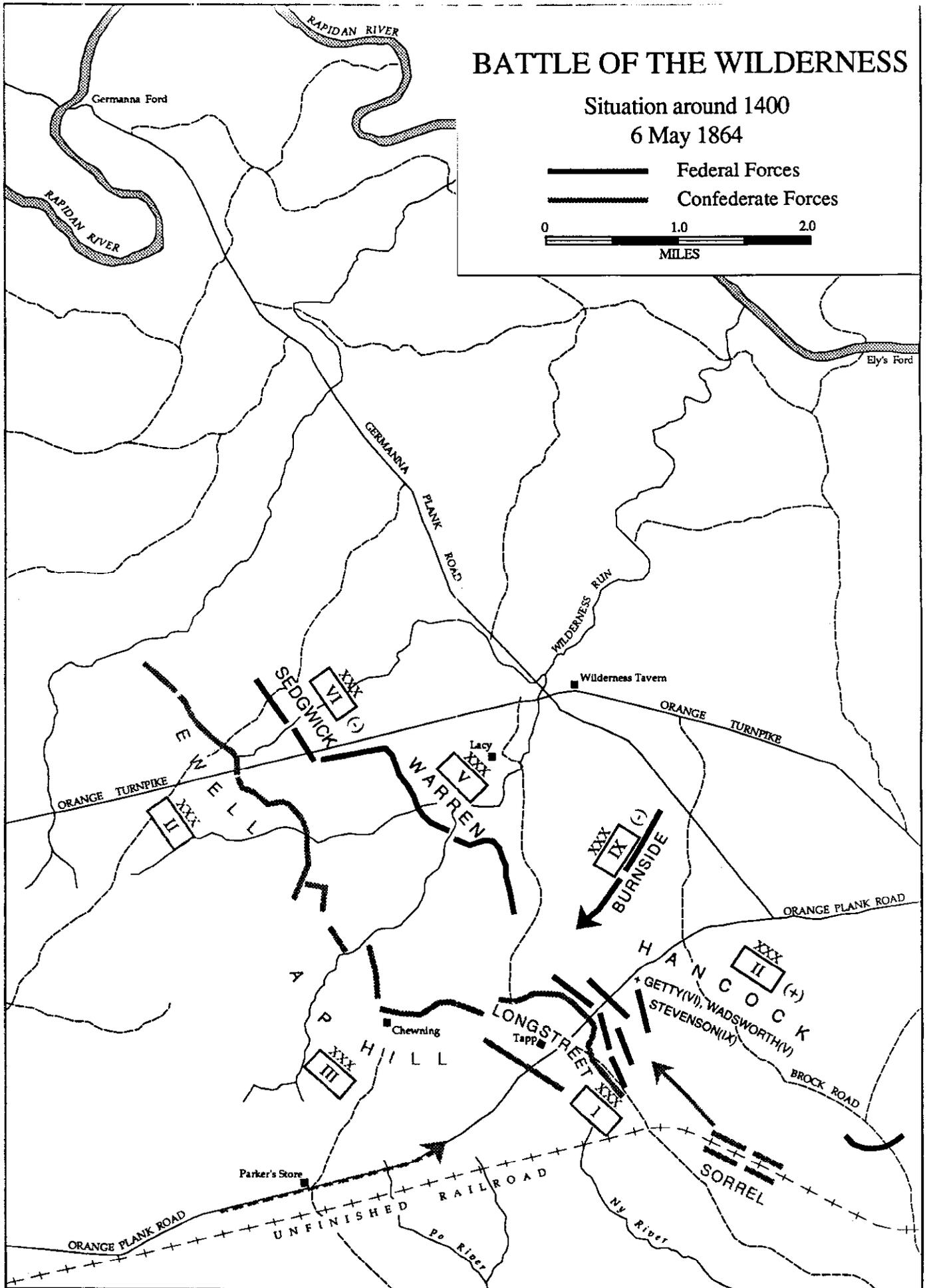
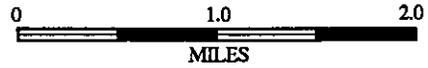
5 May 1864



# BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS

Situation around 1400  
6 May 1864

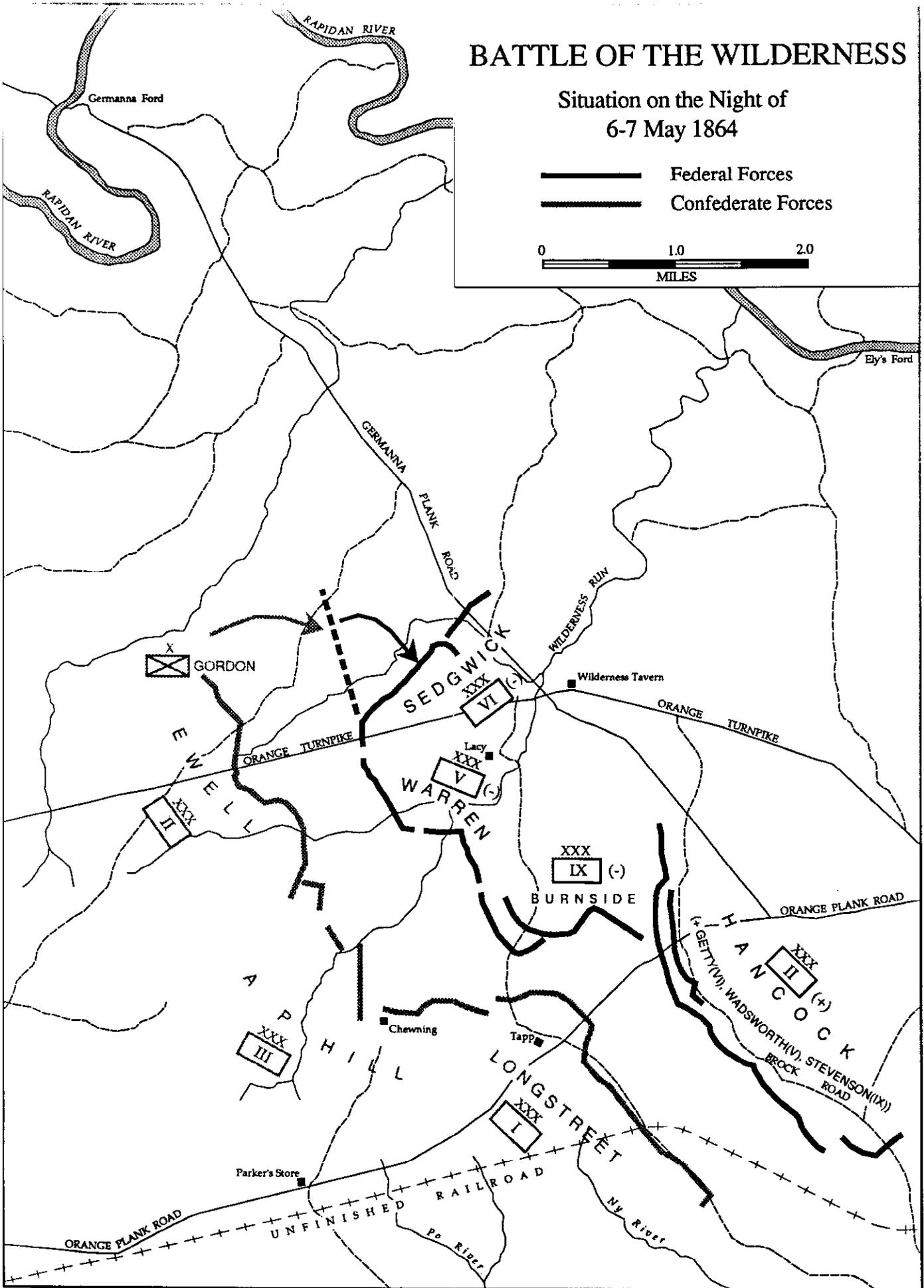
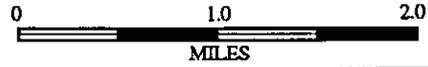
— Federal Forces  
- - - Confederate Forces

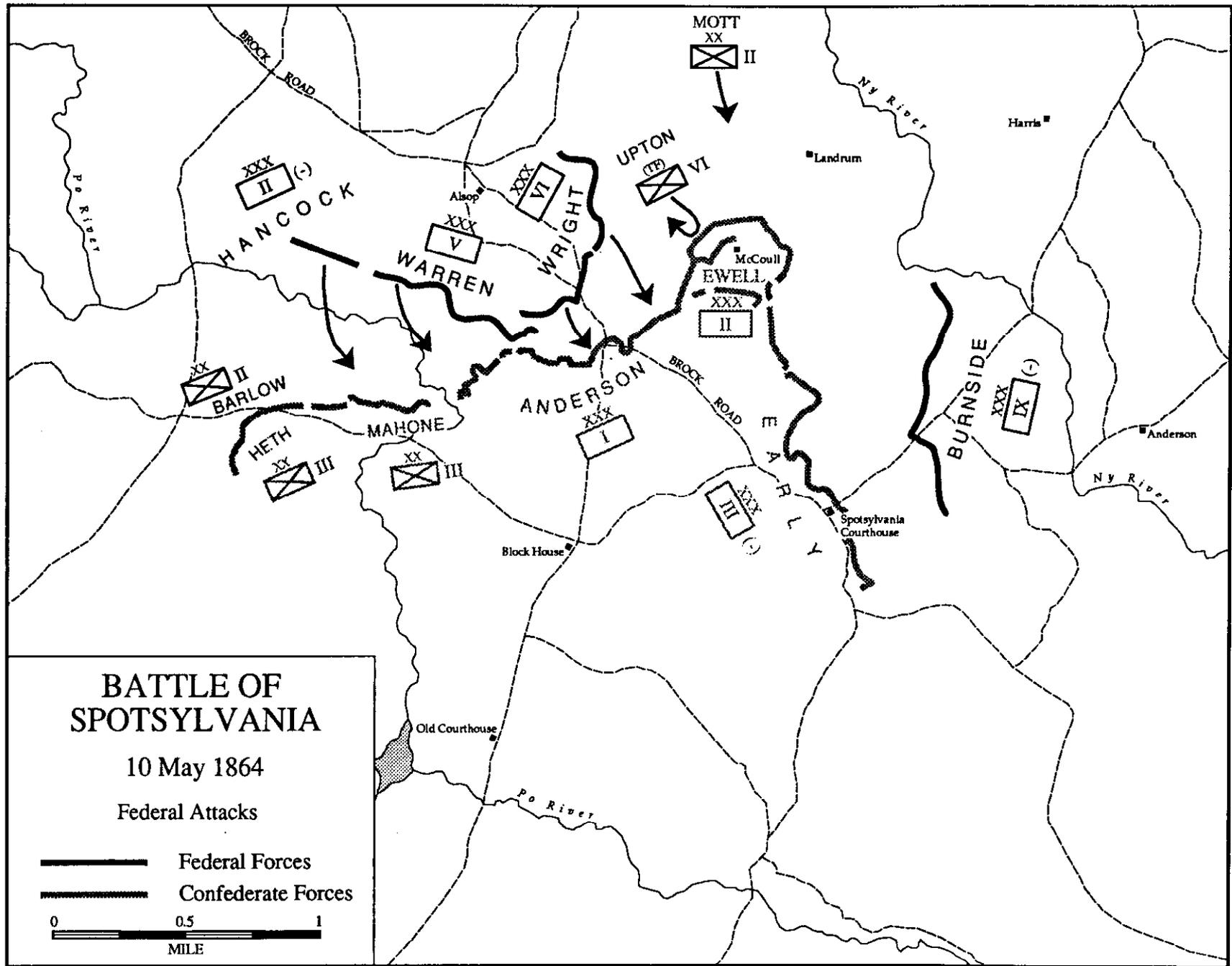


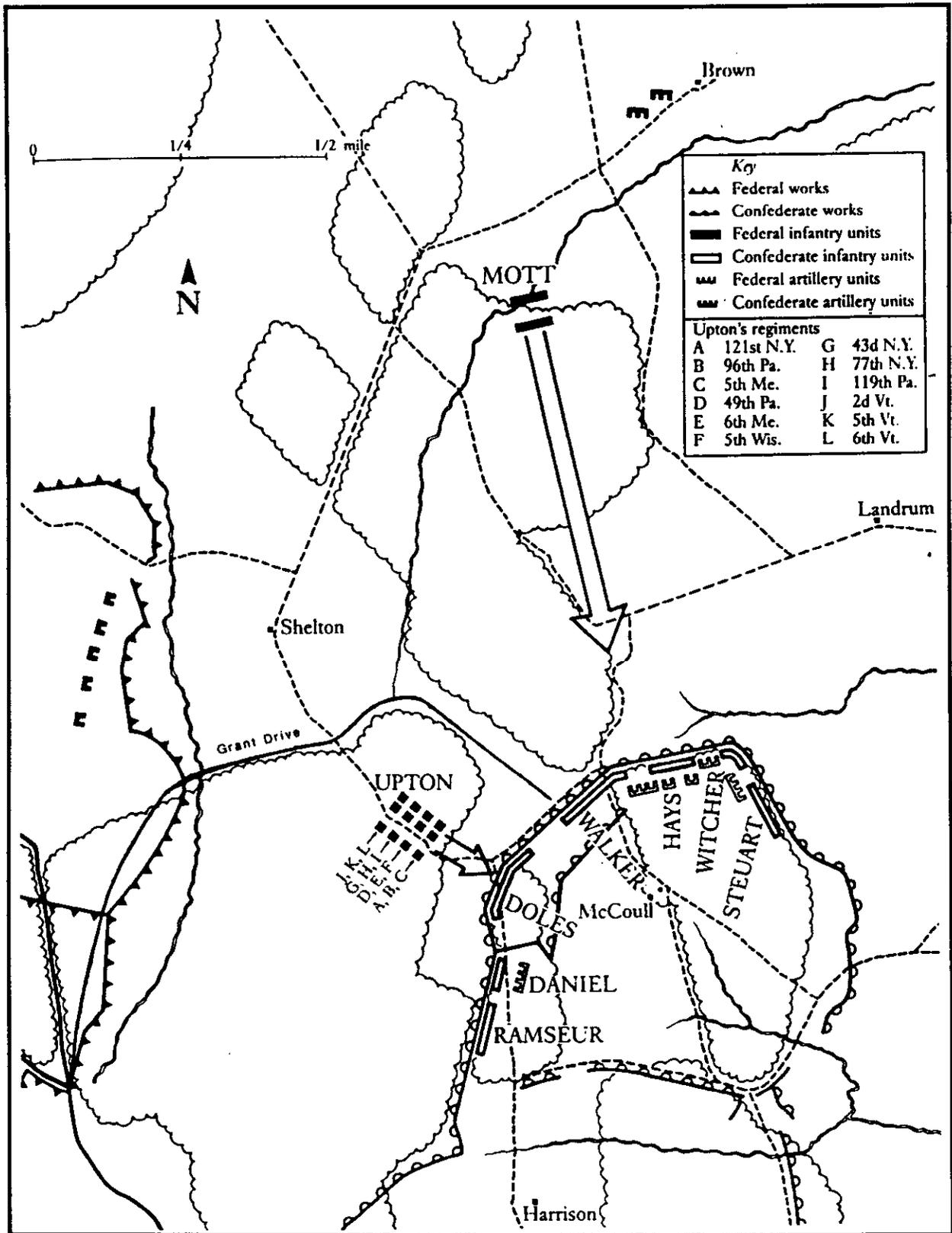
# BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS

Situation on the Night of  
6-7 May 1864

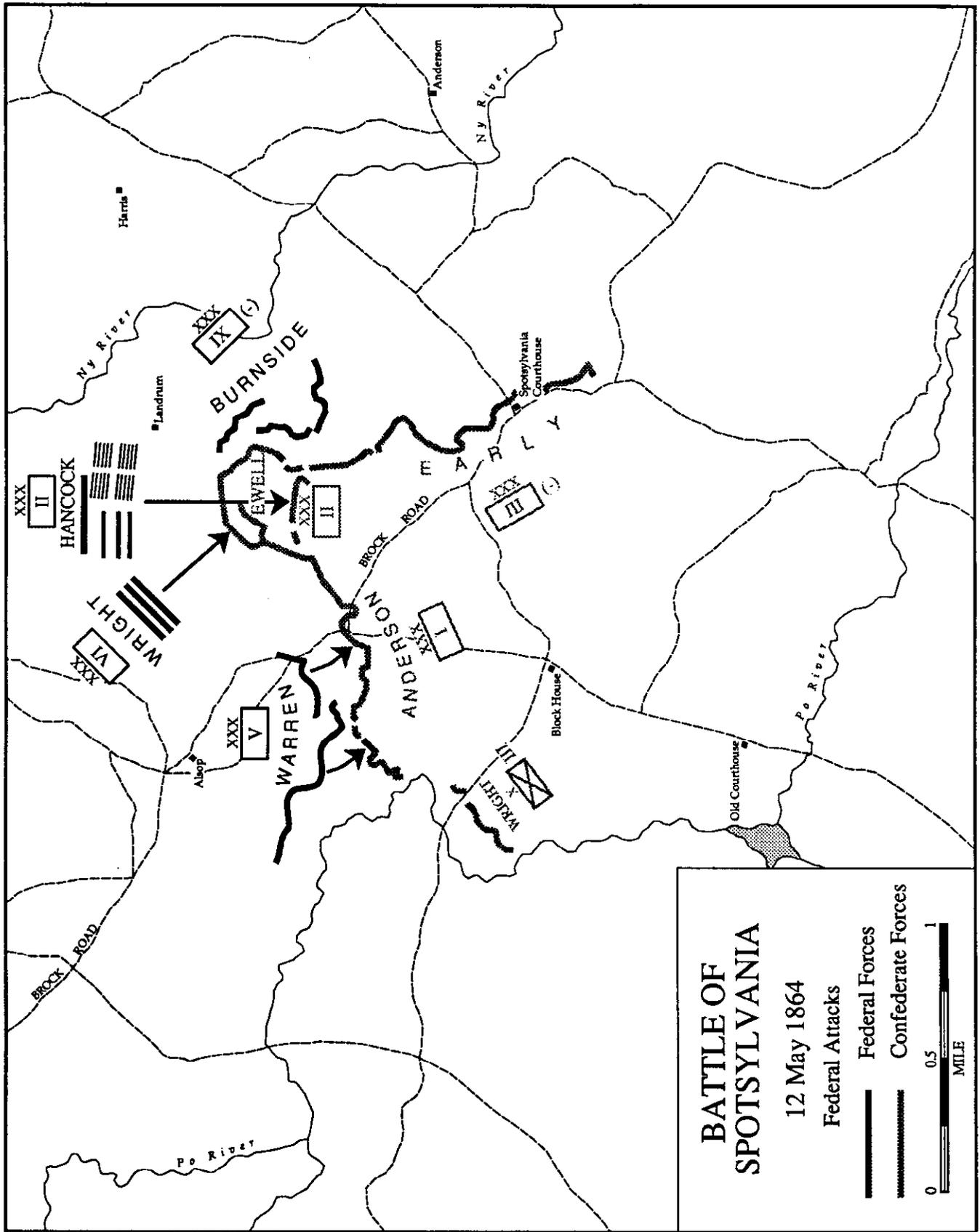
— Federal Forces  
— Confederate Forces







MOTT'S AND UPTON'S ATTACKS ON 10 MAY, 5:00-7:30 P.M.

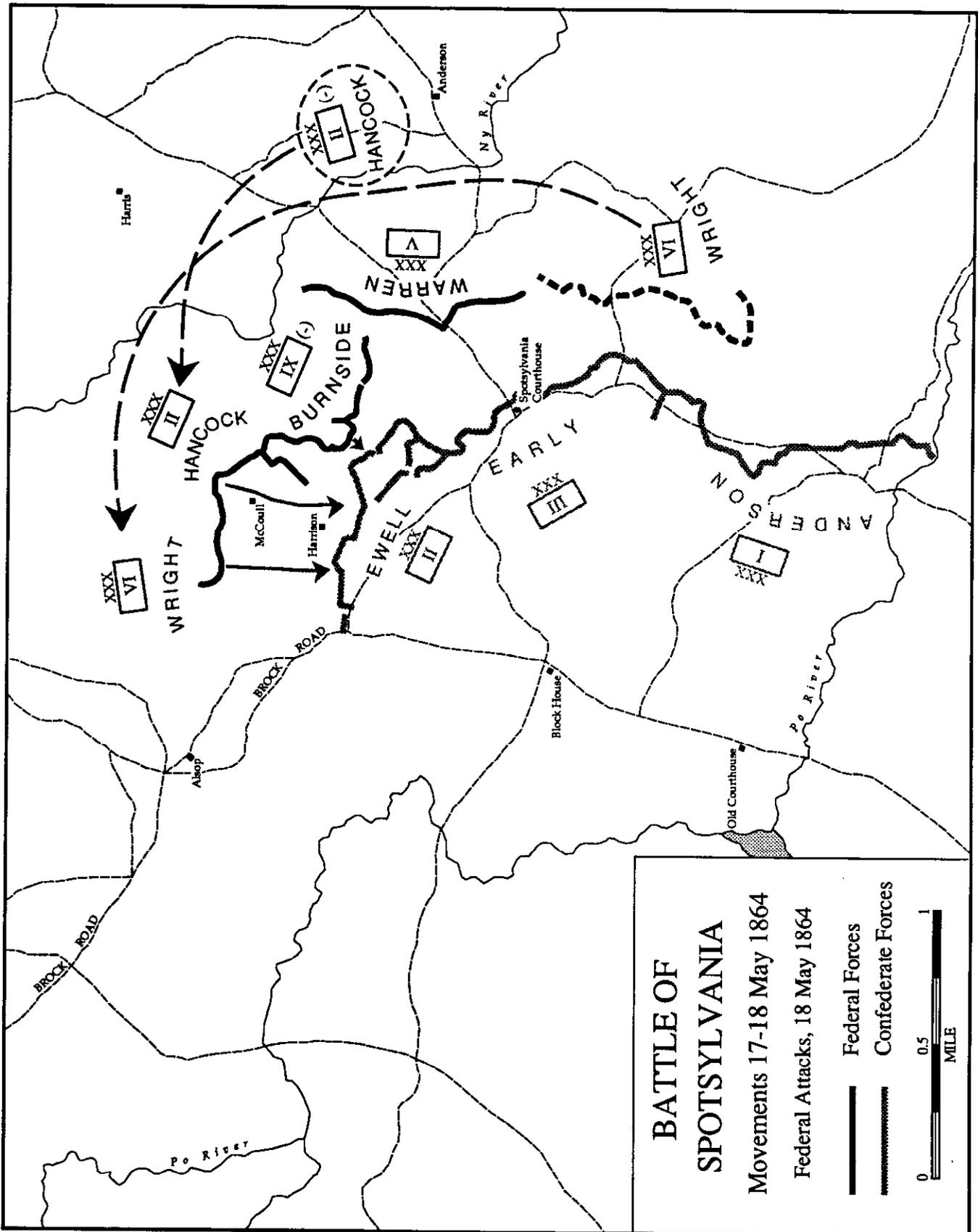


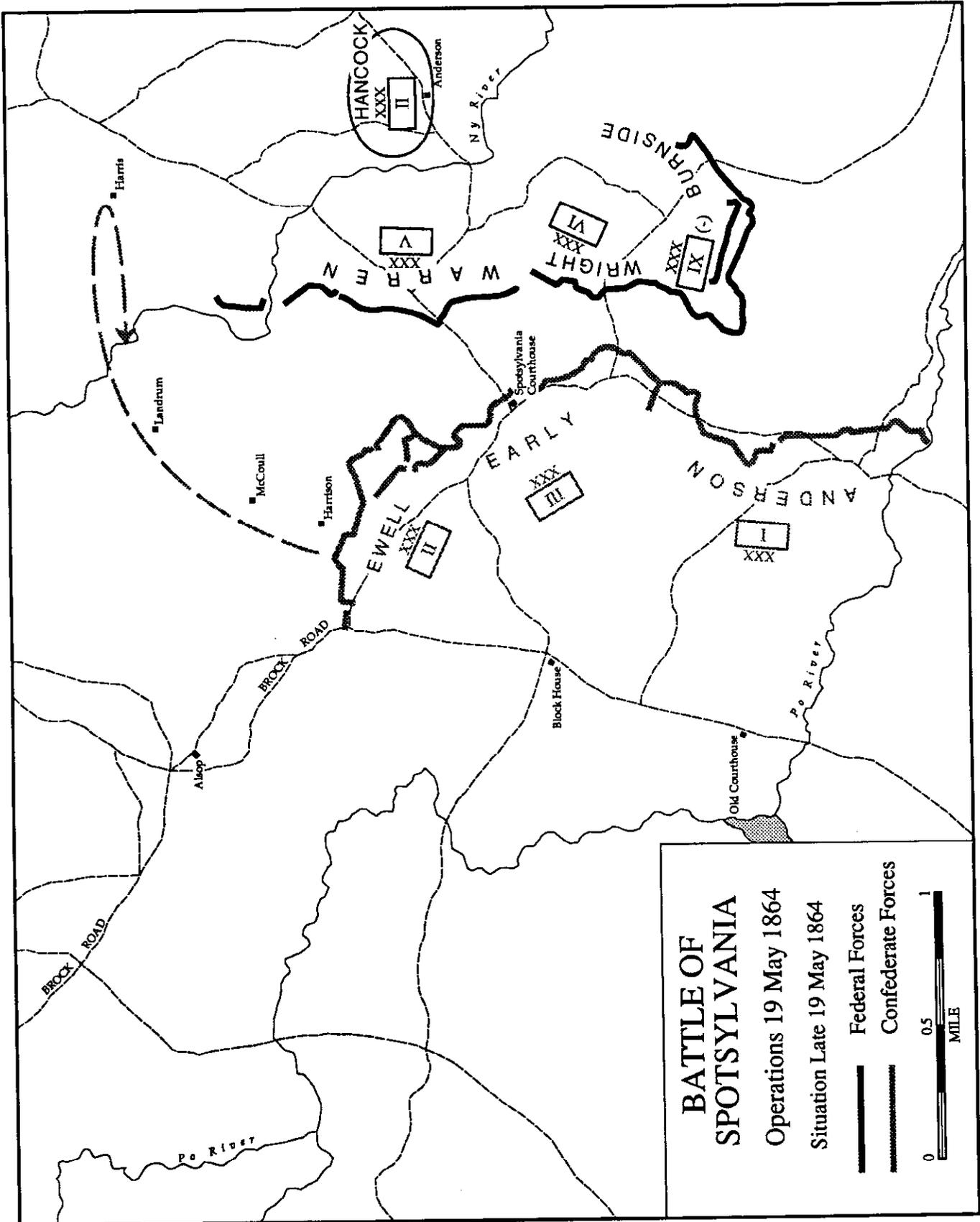
**BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA**  
 12 May 1864  
 Federal Attacks

— Federal Forces  
 - - - Confederate Forces

0 0.5 1  
 MILE







**BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA**  
 Operations 19 May 1864  
 Situation Late 19 May 1864

— Federal Forces  
 — Confederate Forces

0 0.5 1 MILE

