

**FREDERICKSBURG
STAFF RIDE
BRIEFING BOOK**



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

FOREWORD

"All orders have been issued to the several commanders of grand divisions and heads of departments for an attempt to cross the river on Thursday morning...I think now that the enemy will be more surprised by a crossing immediately on our front than in any other part of the river...The importance of the movement and the details of the plan seem to be well understood by the grand division commanders, and we hope to succeed."

Burnside to Halleck, 9 Dec 1862

"I have thought it necessary to withdraw the army to this side of the river..."

Burnside to Lincoln, 16 Dec 1862

What went wrong? The movement and details of the Union offensive plan at Fredericksburg seemed to be understood by all senior commanders; the Union force had a preponderance of manpower and artillery; a bridgehead was established on the enemy side of the river and initial objectives secured. Then why did the Union commander decide to withdraw his army back across the river to its original position?

That question cannot be fully answered without viewing the pontoon crossing sites, the Union approach routes, the infamous "stonewall," and the other Confederate defensive positions. Accordingly, the purpose of a Fredericksburg staff ride is to visit these and other locations on the battlefield and analyze the battle through the eyes of the men who were there, both leaders and rank and file soldiers. Hopefully, by understanding the actions, inactions, and reactions of commanders and their troops in real situations we may gain insights into the human condition under stress and decision making during combat.

In 1906, Major Eben Swift took twelve officer-students from Fort Leavenworth's General Service and Staff School to the Chickamauga Battlefield on the Army's first staff ride. Since then staff rides have been used to varying degrees in the education of Army officers, usually in the formal school system to add realism to training and narrow the gap between peacetime and war. The staff ride, therefore, not only assists participants to understand the realities of war, it is mental training for warfighting. Indirectly, it enhances unit readiness.

In summary, the staff ride is a training method which commanders can use for the professional development of their subordinates and to enliven the unit's esprit de corps - constant objectives of all commanders in peacetime.

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

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

Billy Arthur

Ted Ballard

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THE FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN

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

President Lincoln's selection of [MG Ambrose E.] Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac may require some explanation. The generals of best reputation - McClellan, McDowell and Pope - had failed him. None of the others had so far particularly distinguished themselves. However, Lincoln knew that Burnside had proved himself as an independent commander in early 1862, by organizing and executing a successful amphibious operation along the North Carolina coast. During the Second Bull Run Campaign, he had supported Pope loyally and efficiently. And at Antietam he had not done noticeably worse than the other corps commanders. Finally, Burnside was a loyal and dedicated soldier who, unlike McClellan, had no interest in politics. But he did not feel qualified to command the Army of the Potomac and did not desire the post.

On 9 November, Burnside transmitted his proposed plan of operations to Halleck. This was to concentrate near Warrenton, as if for an attack on either Culpeper or Gordonsville; to accumulate four or five days' supplies; then shift to Fredericksburg "with a view to a move upon Richmond from that point" (**See Map 1, page 5**). He felt that his communications (the Orange & Alexandria Railroad) were exposed to a sudden stroke by Jackson, and that the risk of such an attack would steadily increase as he moved directly south from Warrenton. Also, the railroad was single-tracked and rickety, with doubtful capacity to supply his large army without interruption. An advance through Fredericksburg, though it would have wider rivers to cross, would be easier to support logistically, since Burnside could use Aquia Creek - at the end of a secure line of water transportation from Washington - as a base. More important, such an advance would be a direct threat to Richmond, and Lee would have to rush to its defense. In so doing, Lee's forces might conceivably be caught separated and vulnerable to defeat in detail by a concentrated Union army. To support his plan, Burnside wanted prompt dispatch of a ponton [sic] train to Falmouth, and assembly of supplies at Falmouth, Aquia Creek, and Belle Plain.

Halleck managed to avoid any responsibility for deciding on the plan, but Lincoln reluctantly approved it on 14 November, adding "it will succeed if you move very rapidly, otherwise not." On 15 November, Burnside moved out; on 17 November, his leading element, under Sumner, entered Falmouth. The Aquia Landing-Falmouth section of the railroad was being restored to serviceable condition, and supplies were beginning to arrive. But there were no pontoons on hand. In addition, the weather turned bad. Sumner wanted to ford the Rappahannock at once, drive off the handful of Confederates near Fredericksburg, and occupy the hills behind the town. However, Burnside, feeling the weight of his new responsibility, feared that the rains would make the fords impassable behind Sumner who, thus isolated, would be at the mercy of Lee.

On 25 November - a week late - the first pontoons arrived; the Washington engineer supply authorities had refused to respond to the urgency of Burnside's need. But the opportunity for an unopposed crossing had now disappeared. On 21 November, Longstreet's corps had arrived at Fredericksburg; Jackson was to arrive on the 30th. Lee had not overlooked the

possibility of Burnside's march to Fredericksburg, but he had been surprised by the speed in which it had been carried out. At first, he thought it would be necessary to take a stand behind the North Anna River, but when Burnside delayed his crossing, Lee moved directly to Fredericksburg.

Still, Burnside had one more opportunity. Longstreet was at Fredericksburg, but Jackson could not possibly join him for several days. A swift march back up the Rappahannock would have enabled Burnside to place his entire army between the two Confederate corps. But Burnside's thoughts were focused on Richmond, rather than on his true objective - Lee's army.

Burnside had hoped to cross the river on 26 November, but by then he had received pontoons sufficient for only one bridge. Had all needed pontoons been available before Jackson's arrival on the 30th, he might still have overwhelmed Longstreet's isolated corps. Now he was confronted with the entire Confederate army.

Meanwhile, Lee had feared that Burnside might suddenly embark his entire army for an amphibious operation south of the James River. This suspicion was revived on 22 November when Burnside moved some troops back toward Aquia Creek (actually, merely to relieve his supply problems). By 25 November, however, Lee seems to have deduced the general Union plan. His army was posted along the river, with Early at Skinker's Neck and D. H. Hill near Port Royal, downstream from Fredericksburg about ten and twenty miles, respectively (**See Map 2, page 6**).

Burnside had originally planned to cross at Skinker's Neck, but changed his mind after Early's arrival there. He now planned to cross at Fredericksburg, under the impression that "a large force of the enemy is concentrated in the vicinity of Port Royal, its left resting near Fredericksburg." Again, as at Antietam, Burnside had failed to scout Lee's position aggressively. Instead, he depended largely on balloon observation, which was ineffective in such wooded country.

Shortly after taking command, Burnside had reorganized his army in three "grand divisions" of two corps each - under Sumner, Franklin and Hooker - and a reserve corps, under Sigel. This reorganization greatly reduced his command problems.

The crossings began on the night of 10 December (**See Map 3, page 7**). On the Union left, Franklin met little opposition. At Fredericksburg, Brig. Gen. William Barksdale's Mississippians, firing from houses along the river, repeatedly stopped the bridge building. Artillery fire failed to dislodge these snipers. Eventually, Union volunteers crossed in boats and cleared the town. By then, it was almost dark, and Burnside suspended operations for the day. The crossing was completed on 12 December under cover of a heavy fog. Lee had chosen not to offer greater resistance at the river because the concentration of Union artillery on Stafford Heights dominated both banks of the river.

Burnside's verbal orders on 12 December had indicated an intention to make his main attack with Franklin, supported by Hooker, while Sumner made a secondary attack on Marye's Heights. Unfortunately, his written orders for the 13th were vague. Franklin was to send a division to seize the high ground near Hamilton; Sumner was to push one up the Telegraph Road; both were to be ready to advance with their entire commands. It was hoped, optimistically, that these two weak attacks would force the Confederates to evacuate the whole ridge. This order made sense only if Burnside still believed that only part of Lee's army was

confronting him. Early on the 13th, D. H. Hill and Early rejoined Jackson.

The prescribed attack on Franklin's front toward Hamilton was made by Meade's division, supported by those of Brig. Gen. Abner Doubleday and Brig. Gen. John Gibbon (**See Map 4, page 8**). Major John Pelham's horse artillery delayed Meade initially, but, once Pelham was forced to withdraw, Meade drove forward through a weak spot and surprised and routed Brig. Gen. Maxey Gregg's brigade in the Confederate second line. Gibbon, advancing on Meade's right, was initially successful. However, the two divisions lost contact in the dense woods and were counterattacked furiously about 1:30 P.M. by the Confederates. Badly battered, they were driven into the open and hotly pursued. Franklin had so thoroughly deployed his grand division that he had no reinforcements available. Sickles and Birney of Hooker's command advanced and drove back the Confederates (**See Map 5, page 9**). Later, Jackson attempted a major counterattack, but halted it when his first movements brought down an overwhelming storm of Federal artillery fire.

After Jackson's abortive counterattack, Franklin remained inactive, despite at least one direct order to attack with his full force. He professed to find his orders obscure, but he apparently made no effort to secure clarification, even though he had a direct telegraph to Burnside's headquarters. His one activity was to plead for reinforcements.

On the Union right, the initial attack had been delayed principally because of fog. When it had lifted, the Union troops in the Fredericksburg streets had been subjected to heavy artillery fire. Union artillery on Stafford Heights was out of range and could not respond. The Union advance had to be made across an open plain, cut by a steeped-banked drainage ditch some thirty feet wide and six feet deep. There were only two bridges over this obstacle, so the advancing Union had been forced to remain in columns until across, thus presenting a massed target to the Confederates on the heights above. At the foot of Marye's Hill, a sunken road with stone retaining walls on either side formed a natural trench for Confederate riflemen. Sumner's attack was made at 11:00 A.M. by French's division, followed in quick succession by those of Hancock, Howard, and Sturgis (**See Map 6, page 10**). By 1:30 P.M., these had all been beaten back with heavy losses. Attempts to shift the attack farther to the right had been halted by swampy ground.

Burnside now called upon Hooker (Carroll's brigade) to resume the assault on Marye's Hill, and upon Franklin to attack on his front. Franklin remained inactive, as we have seen, and Hooker complied reluctantly, meanwhile protesting against sacrificing his command. Lee had already taken advantage of Franklin's lethargy to shift Pickett's division and one of Hood's brigades to Marye's Hill. Griffin's division renewed the attack at 3:30 P.M., followed by Humphrey's division about 4:00 P.M. Both met the fate of the divisions that preceded them in attacks against the hill. Toward dark, Getty assaulted Marye's Hill from the east, and was repulsed (**See Map 7, page 11**). Hooker now suspended the assault and withdrew his forces from contact.

Burnside wished to renew the attack the next morning but was dissuaded by his grand division commanders. Both sides remained on the field during the 14th, strengthening their positions. In the afternoon a truce was arranged to permit burial of the dead. Lee hoped that on the 15th Burnside would again batter his army against the impregnable Confederate position, but Burnside withdrew across the river on the night of the 14th. The withdrawal was accomplished with great skill. All the Union troops and supplies (down to the last foot

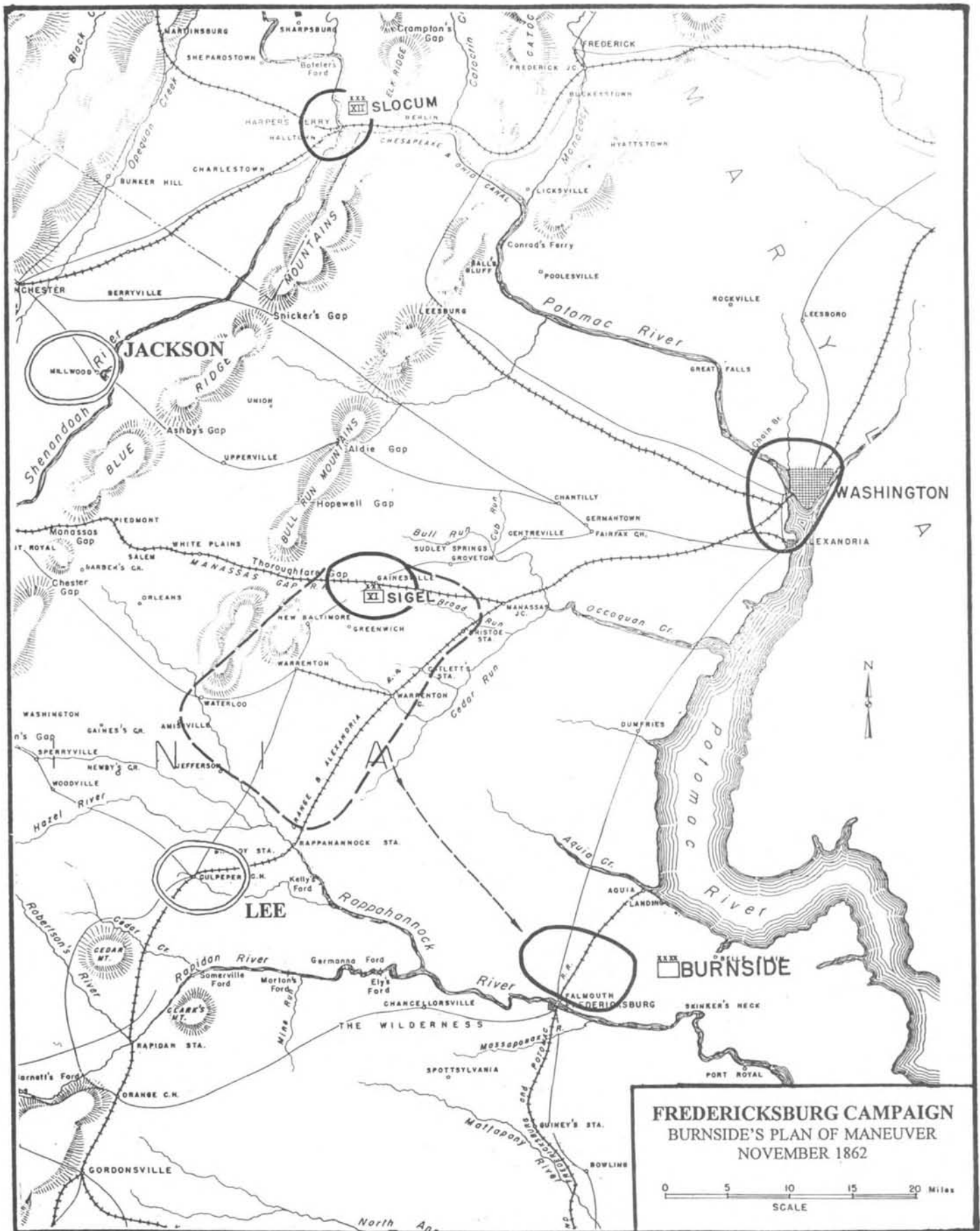
of telegraph wire) were returned across the river, and the ponton bridges were taken up without detection.

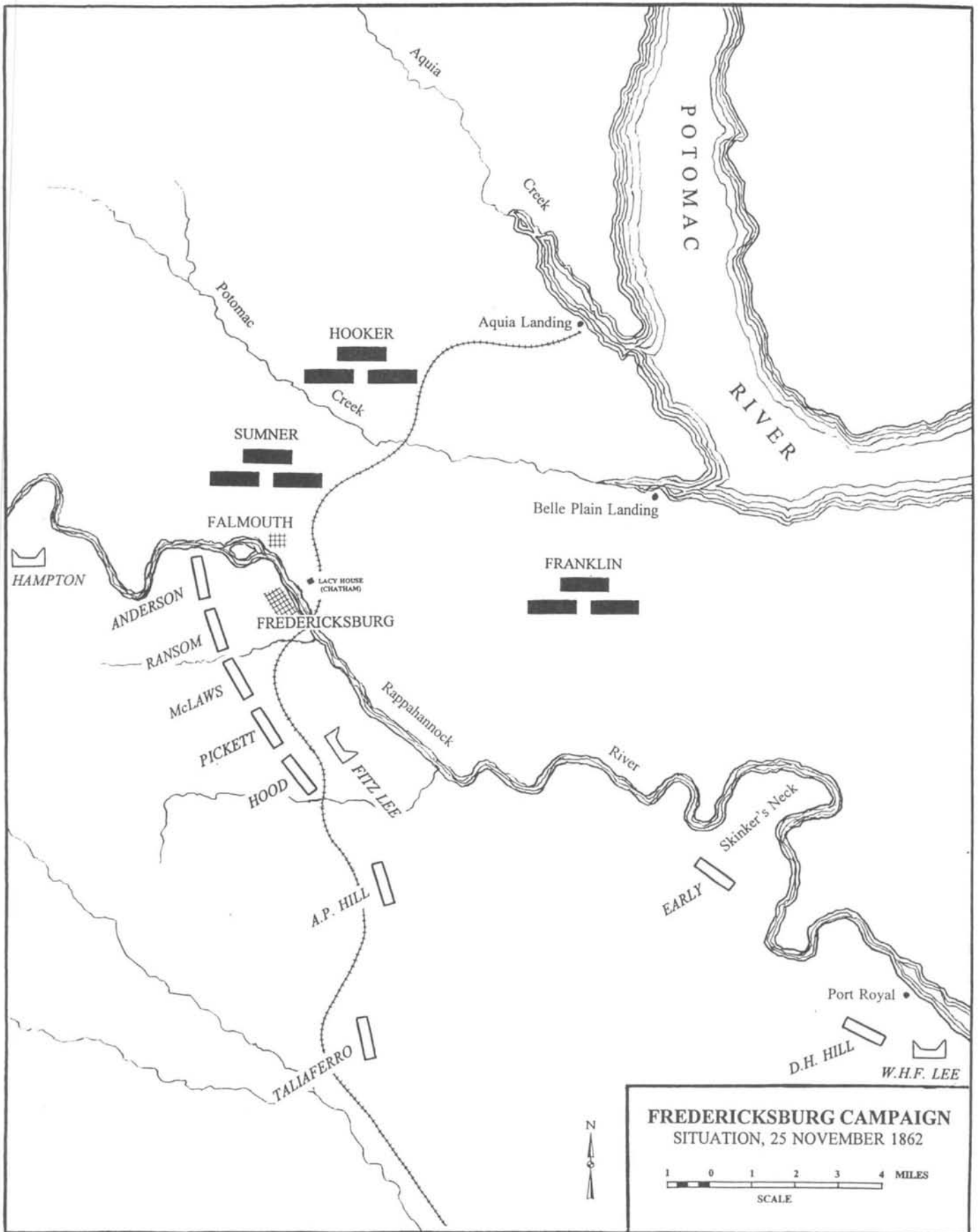
The Confederate casualties in the battle were in excess of 5,000; the Federal casualties totaled over 10,000, with more than 6,000 occurring at the foot of Marye's Hill. Beginning 20 January, 1863 Burnside moved up the Rappahanock in an effort to turn Lee's left. Heavy rains, however, halted this movement - "the mud march." Union morale was at low ebb, and Burnside found himself at odds with most of subordinates. On 25 January, President Lincoln relieved Burnside, Sumner, and Franklin, giving command of the Army of the Potomac to [Maj. Gen. Joseph] Hooker.

Burnside had failed, as had all former commanders of the Union army in the east, and for substantially the same reasons - the inability to command the army and to direct its efforts with decisiveness, zeal, initiative, and imagination. In fairness to Burnside, one must remember that he accepted the command of the Army of the Potomac humbly and reluctantly, for he doubted his qualifications for the post. If he had feared he was lacking in those attributes essential for high command, events had proved his fears well-founded.

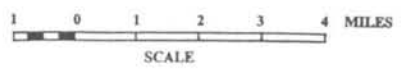


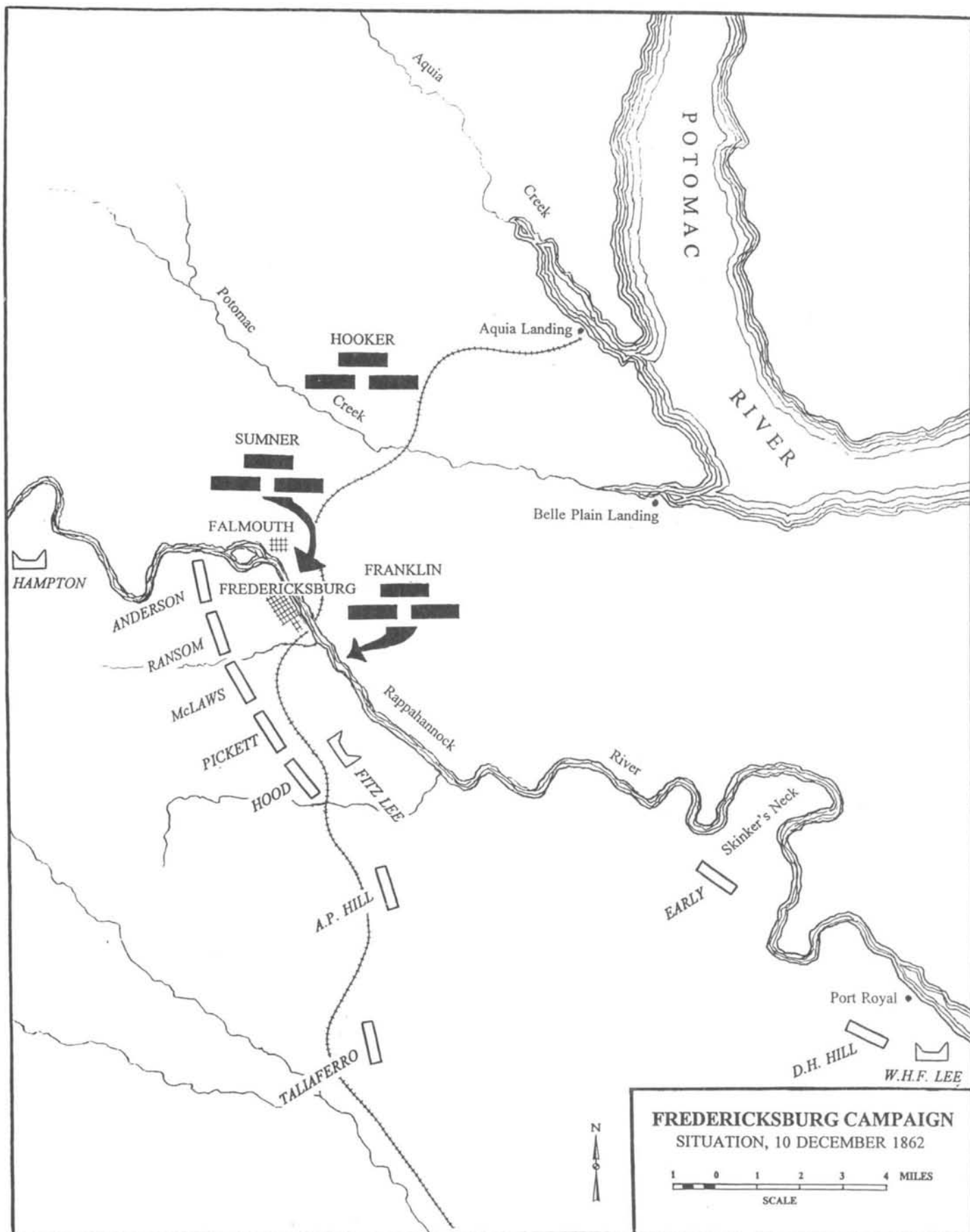
CONFEDERATES IN THE SUNKEN ROAD

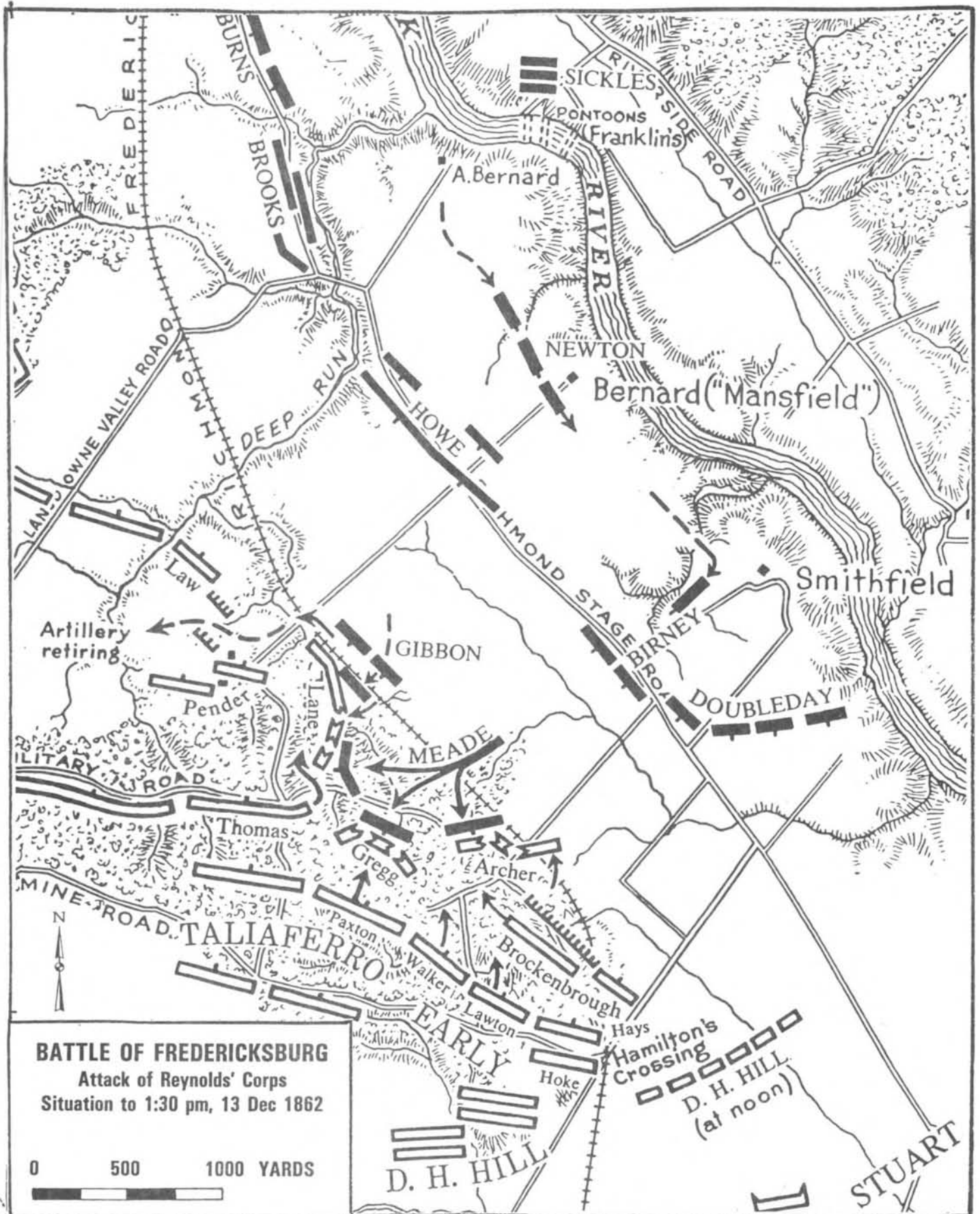




FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN
SITUATION, 25 NOVEMBER 1862

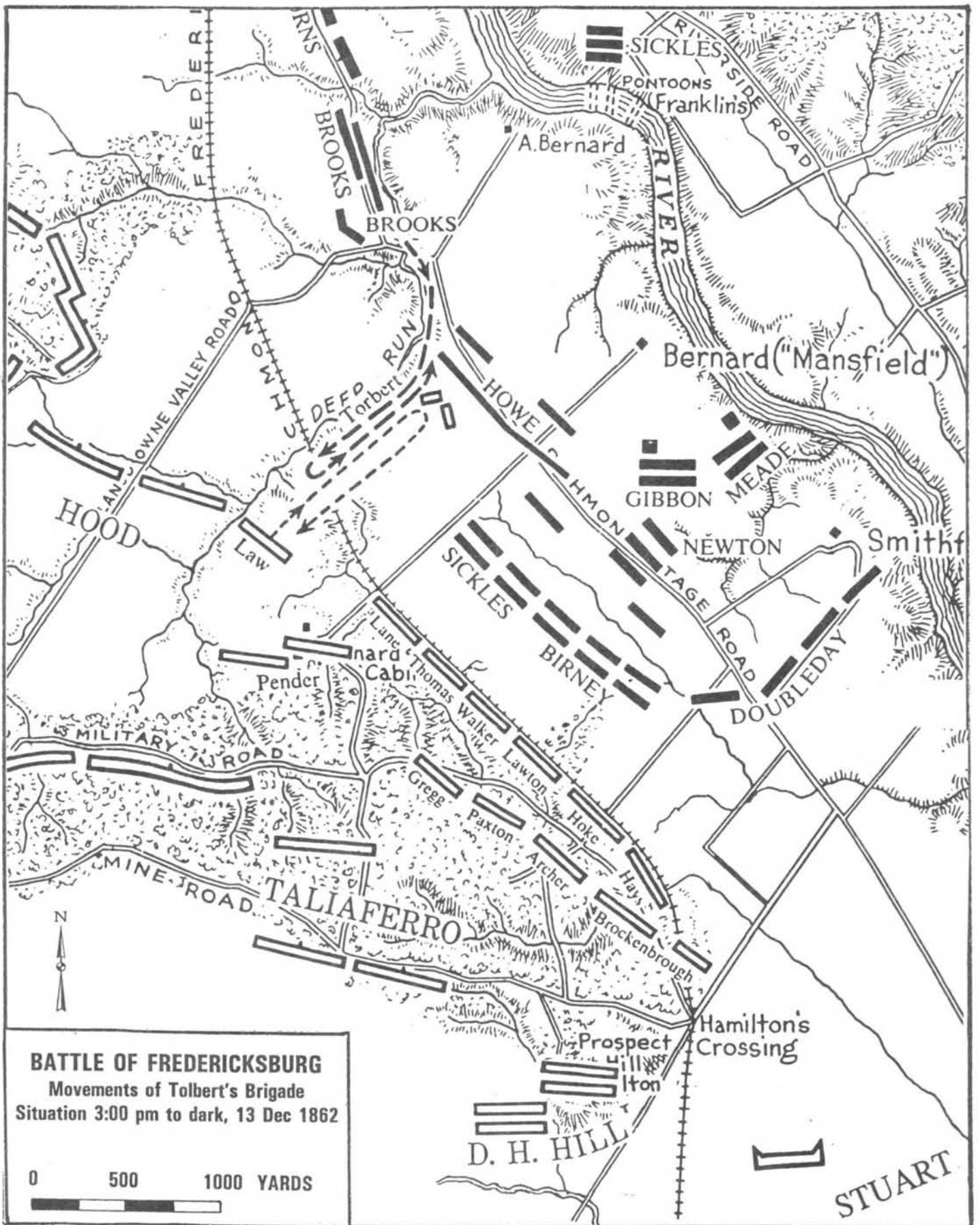






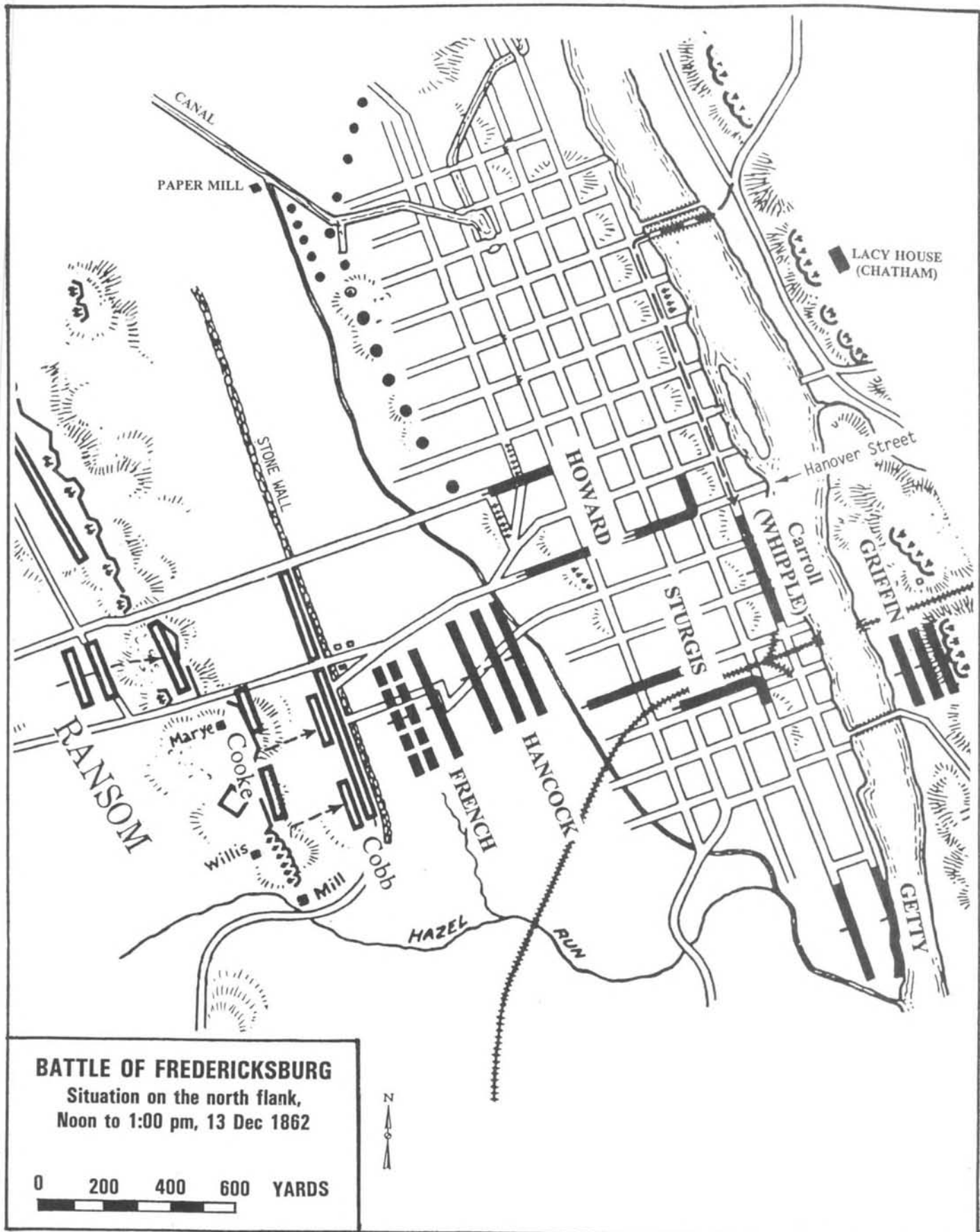
BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG
 Attack of Reynolds' Corps
 Situation to 1:30 pm, 13 Dec 1862

0 500 1000 YARDS



BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG
 Movements of Tolbert's Brigade
 Situation 3:00 pm to dark, 13 Dec 1862

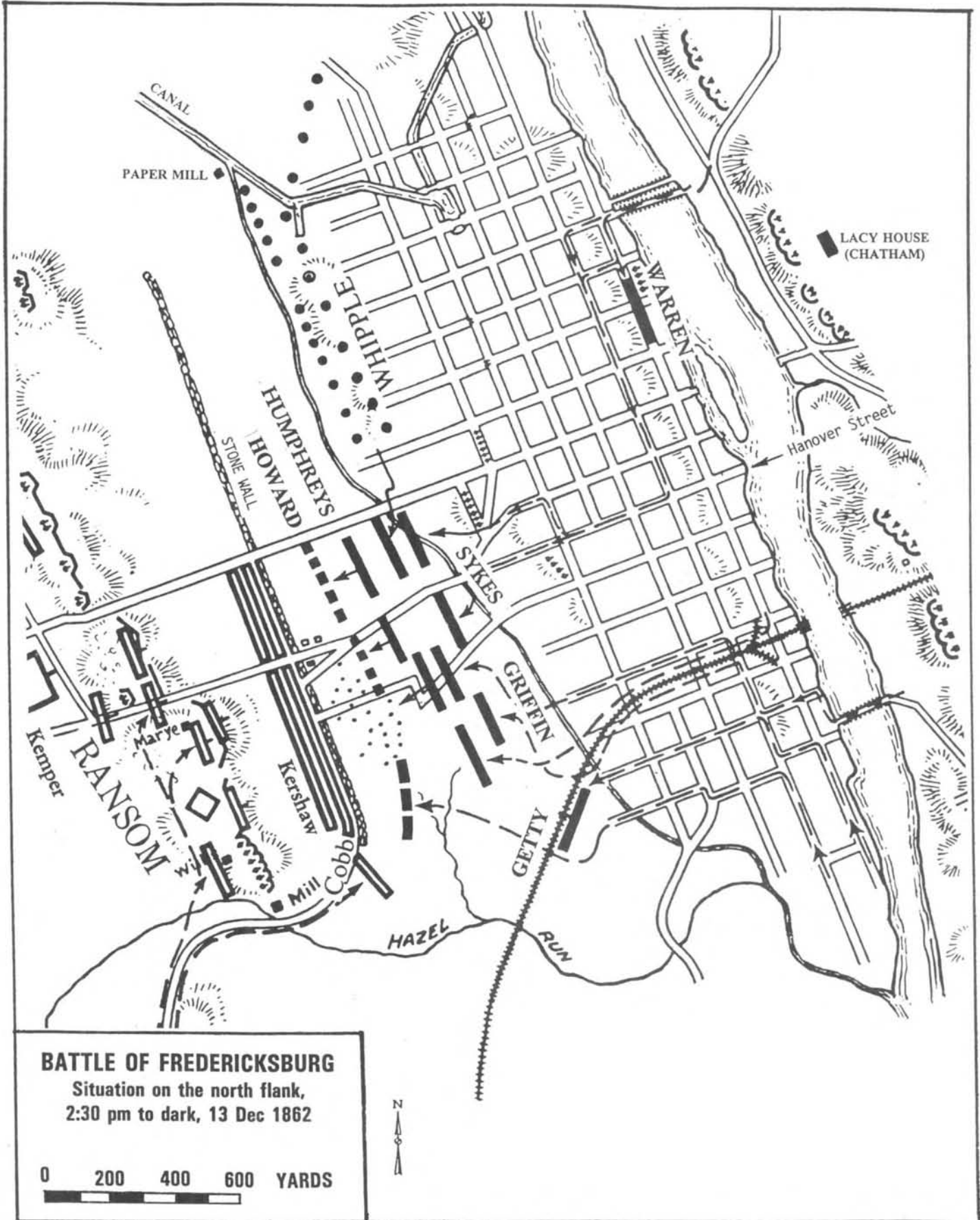
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BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

Situation on the north flank,
Noon to 1:00 pm, 13 Dec 1862





**Burnside's orders to his Grand Division Commanders
(extracted from the official records)**

Headquarters Army of the Potomac
December 11, 1862 - 4:20 a.m.

Maj. Gen E. V. Sumner,

Commanding Right Grand Division:

In addition to the verbal orders already given you, I will add the following:

Your corps, after crossing, should be protected by the town and the banks of the river as much as possible until the second corps is well closed up and in the act of crossing; after which you will move the first corps directly to the front, with a view to taking the heights that command the Plank road and the Telegraph road, supporting it by your other corps as soon as you can get it over the river. General Hooker will immediately follow in your support, and will see that your right flank is not troubled.

General Franklin crosses below, as you are aware, thus protecting your left. The extent of your movement to the front beyond the heights will be indicated during the engagement.

Please inform me if you propose to change your headquarters before the head of your column reaches the river, that I may send guides for the roads. I send one with this. If you desire further instructions, please send word by the orderly.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. Burnside

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding

Headquarters Army of the Potomac
December 11, 1862 - 4:45 a.m.

Maj. Gen Joseph Hooker,

Commanding Center Grand Division:

General Sumner is ordered, after crossing the river to move immediately to the front, with a view to taking the heights commanding the Plank and Telegraph roads. After crossing, you will hold yourself in readiness to support either his column or General Franklin's which crosses below Deep Run, and will move down the old Richmond road, in the direction of the railroad. Should we be so fortunate as to dislodge the enemy, you will hold your command in readiness to pursue by the two roads.

My headquarters will be at the Phillips house, where, if you will send an aide at 8 o'clock, guides will be furnished you to lead your column. I will be glad to see you at headquarters before the head of the column reaches the river.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. Burnside

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding

Headquarters Army of the Potomac
December 11, 1862 - 5:15 a.m.

Major-General Franklin, Commanding Left Grand Division:

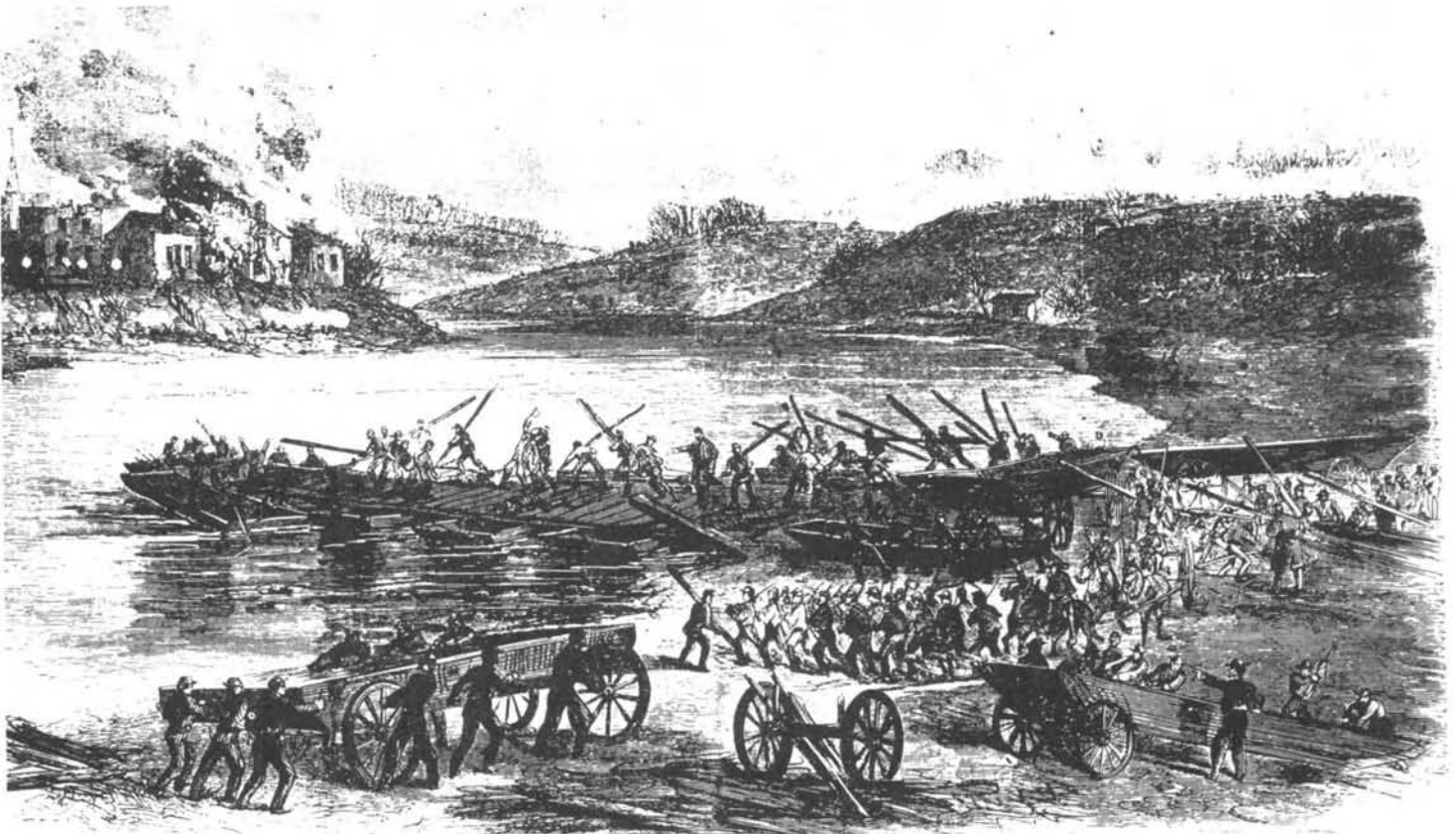
General Sumner will, after crossing the river, move immediately to the front, with a view to taking the heights which command the Plank and telegraph roads. I have ordered General Hooker to hold himself in readiness, as soon as he has crossed the river, to support either General Sumner's column or your own. After your command has crossed, you will move down the old Richmond road, in the direction of the railroad, being governed by circumstances as to the extent of your movements. An aide will be sent to you during your movements.

My headquarters will be at the Phillips house.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. Burnside

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding



ENGINEERS ATTEMPTING TO LAY PONTOONS AT THE UPPER CROSSING

ORDER OF BATTLE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
MG Ambrose E. Burnside, U.S. Army, commanding
11-15 December 1862

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION (Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner)
SECOND ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch)

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

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

(Col. George W. von Schack)
5th New Hampshire
7th New York
61st New York
64th New York
81st Pennsylvania
145th Pennsylvania

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

28th Massachusetts
63d New York
69th New York
88th New York
116th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. Samuel K. Zook)

27th Connecticut
2d Delaware
52d New York
57th New York
66th New York
53d Pennsylvania

Artillery

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

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

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully)

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

Second Brigade (Col. Joshua T. Owen)

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

Third Brigade (Col. Norman J. Hall)
(Col. William R. Lee)
19th Massachusetts
20th Massachusetts
7th Michigan
42d New York
59th New York
127th Pennsylvania

Artillery

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

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

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball) (Col. John S. Mason) 14th Indiana 24th New Jersey 28th New Jersey 4th Ohio 8th Ohio 7th West Virginia	Second Brigade (Col. Oliver H. Palmer) 14th Connecticut 108th New York 130th Pennsylvania
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Third Brigade (Col. John W. Andrews)
Lieut. Col. William Jameson
Lieut. Col. John W. Marshall
1st Delaware
4th New York
10th New York
132d Pennsylvania

Artillery

1st New York Light, Battery G
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G

Artillery Reserve

(Capt. Charles H. Morgan)
1st United States, Battery I
4th United States, Battery A

NINTH ARMY CORPS (Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox)

First Division (Brig. Gen. William W. Burns)

First Brigade (Col. Orlando M. Poe)	Second Brigade (Col. Benjamin C. Christ)
2d Michigan	29th Massachusetts
17th Michigan	8th Michigan
20th Michigan	27th New Jersey
79th New York	46th New York
	50th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. Daniel Leasure)

36th Massachusetts
45th Pennsylvania
100th Pennsylvania

Artillery

1st New York Light, Battery D
3d United States, Batteries L and M

Second Division (Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. James Nagle)	Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero)
2d Maryland	21st Massachusetts
6th New Hampshire	35th Massachusetts
9th New Hampshire	11th New Hampshire
18th Pennsylvania	51st New York
7th Rhode Island	51st Pennsylvania
12th Rhode Island	

Artillery

2d New York Light, Battery L
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D
4th United States, Battery E

Third Division (Brig. Gen. George W. Getty)

First Brigade (Col. Rush C. Hawkins)	Second Brigade (Col. Edward Harland)
10th New Hampshire	8th Connecticut
13th New Hampshire	11th Connecticut
25th New Jersey	15th Connecticut
9th New York	16th Connecticut
89th New York	21th Connecticut
103d New York	4th Rhode Island

Artillery

2d United States, Battery E
5th United States, Battery A

CAVALRY DIVISION (Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. John F.
Farnsworth)

8th Illinois
3d Indiana
8th New York

Second Brigade (Col. David McM.
Gregg)

(Col. Thomas C. Devin)
6th New York
8th Pennsylvania
6th United States

Artillery

2d United States, Battery M

CENTER GRAND DIVISION (Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker)

THIRD ARMY CORPS (Brig. Gen. George Stoneman)

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

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

20th Indiana
63d Pennsylvania
68th Pennsylvania
105th Pennsylvania
114th Pennsylvania
141st Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart
Ward)

3d Maine
4th Maine
38th New York
40th New York
55th New York
57th Pennsylvania
99th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Hiram G.
Berry)

17th Maine
3d Michigan
5th Michigan
1st New York
37th New York
101st New York

Artillery

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E
3d United States, Batteries F and K

Second Division (Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr)

1st Massachusetts
11th Massachusetts
16th Massachusetts
2d New Hampshire
11th New Jersey
26th Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. George B. Hall)

70th New York
71st New York
72nd New York
73d New York
74th New York
120th New York

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Reymon)

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

Artillery

New Jersey Light, 2d Battery
New York Light, 4th Battery
1st United States, Battery H
4th United States, Battery K

Third Division (Brig. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. Sanders Piatt)

(Col. Emien Franklin)
86th New York
124th New York
122d Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. Samuel S. Carroll)

12th New Hampshire
163d New York
84th Pennsylvania
110th Pennsylvania

Artillery

New York Light, 10th Battery
New York Light, 11th Battery
1st Ohio Light, Battery H

FIFTH ARMY CORPS (Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield)

First Division (Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin)

First Brigade (Col. James Barnes)

2d Maine
Massachusetts Sharpshooters,
2d Company
18th Massachusetts
22d Massachusetts
1st Michigan
13th New York
25th New York
118th Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer)

9th Massachusetts
32d Massachusetts
4th Michigan
14th New York
62d Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. T. B. W. Stockton)
20th Maine
Michigan Sharpshooters
16th Michigan
12th New York
17th New York
44th New York
83d Pennsylvania

Artillery

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

Sharpshooters

1st United States

Second Division (Brig. Gen. George Sykes)	
First Brigade (Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buchanan)	Second Brigade (Maj. George L. Andrews)
3d United States	(Maj. Charles S. Lovell)
4th United States	1st and 2d United States (battalion)
12th United States, 1st Battalion	6th United States
12th United States, 2d Battalion	7th United States (battalion)
14th United States, 1st Battalion	10th United States
14th United States, 2d Battalion	11th United States
	17th and 19th United States (battalion)

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren)

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

Artillery

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

Third Division (Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys)	
First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler)	Second Brigade (Col. Peter H. Allabach)
91st Pennsylvania	123d Pennsylvania
126th Pennsylvania	131st Pennsylvania
129th Pennsylvania	133d Pennsylvania
134th Pennsylvania	155th Pennsylvania

Artillery

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

CAVALRY BRIGADE (Brig. Gen. William W. Averill)

1st Massachusetts
3d Pennsylvania
4th Pennsylvania
5th United States

Artillery
2d United States, Batteries B and L

LEFT GRAND DIVISION (Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin)
FIRST ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds)

First Division (Brig. Gen. Abner Doubleday)

First Brigade (Col. Walter Phelps, Jr.)

22d New York
24th New York
30th New York
84th New York (14th Militia)
2d U.S. Sharpshooters

Second Brigade (Col. James Gavin)

7th Indiana
76th New York
95th New York
56th Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Col. William F. Rogers)

21st New York
23d New York
35th New York
80th New York (20th Militia)

Fourth Brigade (Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith)

(Col. Lysander Cutler)
19th Indiana
24th Michigan
2d Wisconsin
6th Wisconsin
7th Wisconsin

Artillery

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

Second Division (Brig. Gen. John Gibbon)
(Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor)

First Brigade (Col. Adrian R. Root)

16th Maine
94th New York
104th New York
105th New York
107th Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Col. Peter Lyle)

12th Massachusetts
26th New York
90th Pennsylvania
136th Pennsylvania

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

Artillery

Maine Light, 2d Battery
Maine Light, 5th Battery
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F

Third Division (Maj. Gen. George G. Meade)
First Brigade (Col. William Sinclair)
(Col. William McCandless)
1st Pennsylvania Reserves
2d Pennsylvania Reserves
6th Pennsylvania Reserves
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles)
121st Pennsylvania
Second Brigade (Col. Albert L. Magilton)
3d Pennsylvania Reserves
4th Pennsylvania Reserves
7th Pennsylvania Reserves
8th Pennsylvania Reserves
142d Pennsylvania

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. C. Feger
Jackson)
(Col. Joseph W. Fisher)
(Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson)
5th Pennsylvania Reserves
9th Pennsylvania Reserves
10th Pennsylvania Reserves
11th Pennsylvania Reserves
19th Pennsylvania Reserves

Artillery

1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G
6th United States, Battery C

SIXTH ARMY CORPS (Maj. Gen. William F. Smith)

First Division (Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks)
First Brigade (Col. Alfred T. A. Torbert)
1st New Jersey
2d New Jersey
3d New Jersey
4th New Jersey
15th New Jersey
23d New Jersey
Second Brigade (Col. Henry L. Cake)
5th Maine
16th New York
27th New York
121st New York
96th Pennsylvania

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

18th New York
31st New York
32d New York
95th Pennsylvania

Artillery

Maryland Light, Battery A
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)
New Jersey Light, 1st Battery
2d United States, Battery D

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

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Calvin E. Pratt)

6th Maine
43d New York
49th Pennsylvania
119th Pennsylvania
5th Wisconsin

Second Brigade (Col. Henry Whiting)

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

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. Francis L. Vinton)

(Col. Robert F. Taylor)
(Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill)

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

Artillery

Maryland Light, Battery B
New York Light, 1st Battery
New York Light, 3d Battery
5th United States, Battery F

Third Division (Brig. Gen. John Newton)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. John Cochrane)

65th New York
67th New York
122d New York
23d Pennsylvania
61st Pennsylvania
82d Pennsylvania

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, Jr.)

7th Massachusetts
10th Massachusetts
37th Massachusetts
36th New York
2d Rhode Island

Third Brigade (Col. Thomas A. Rowley)
(Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton)
62d New York
93d Pennsylvania
98th Pennsylvania
102d Pennsylvania
139th Pennsylvania

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

CAVALRY BRIGADE (Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard)
(Col. David McM. Gregg)

District of Columbia, Independent
Company
1st Maine
1st New Jersey
2d New York

10th New York
1st Pennsylvania

Artillery
3d United States, Battery C

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE (Brig. Gen. Daniel P. Woodbury)

15th New York
60th New York

BATTALION UNITED STATES ENGINEERS (Lieut. Charles E. Cross)

Artillery (Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt)

Artillery Reserve (Lieut. Col. William
Hays)

New York Light, 5th Battery
1st Battalion New York Light,
Battery A
1st Battalion New York Light,
Battery B
1st Battalion New York Light,
Battery C

Unattached Artillery (Maj. Thomas S.
Trumbull)

1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B
1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M

1st Battalion New York Light,
Battery D
1st United States, Battery K
2d United States, Battery A
4th United States, Battery G
5th United States, Battery K
32d Massachusetts Infantry,
Company C

ORDER OF BATTLE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

GEN Robert E. Lee, C.S. Army, commanding
11-15 December 1862

FIRST CORPS (Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet)

McLaws' Division (Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws)

Kershaw's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw)	Barksdale's Brigade (Brig. Gen. William Barksdale)
2d South Carolina	13th Mississippi
3d South Carolina	17th Mississippi
7th South Carolina	18th Mississippi
8th South Carolina	21st Mississippi
15th South Carolina	
3d South Carolina Battalion	

Cobb's Brigade (Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb)	Semmes' Brigade (Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes)
(Col. Robert McMillan)	10th Georgia
16th Georgia	50th Georgia
18th Georgia	51st Georgia
24th Georgia	53d Georgia
Cobb Legion	
Phillips' Legion	

Artillery (Col. H. C. Cabell)
Manly's (North Carolina) Battery
Read's (Georgia) Battery
Richmond Howitzers (1st), McCarthy's
Battery
Troup (Georgia) Artillery

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

Wilcox's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox)	Featherston's Brigade (Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston)
8th Alabama	12th Mississippi
9th Alabama	16th Mississippi
10th Alabama	19th Mississippi
11th Alabama	48th Mississippi (5 companies)
14th Alabama	

Mahone's Brigade (Brig. Gen. William Mahone)	Wright's Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright)
6th Virginia	3d Georgia
12th Virginia	22d Georgia
16th Virginia	48th Georgia
41st Virginia	2d Georgia Battalion
61st Virginia	

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

Artillery
Donaldsonville (Louisiana) Artillery
Huger's (Virginia) Battery
Lewis' (Virginia) Battery
Norfolk (Virginia) Light Artillery Blues

Pickett's Division (Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett)

Garnett's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett)
8th Virginia
18th Virginia
19th Virginia
28th Virginia
56th Virginia

Kemper's Brigade (Brig. Gen. James L. Kemper)
1st Virginia
3d Virginia
7th Virginia
11th Virginia
24th Virginia

Armistead's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead)
9th Virginia
14th Virginia
38th Virginia
53d Virginia
57th Virginia

Jenkins' Brigade (Brig. Gen. M. Jenkins)
1st South Carolina (Hagood's)
2d South Carolina (Rifles)
5th South Carolina
6th South Carolina
Hampton Legion
Palmetto Sharpshooters

Corse's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Montgomery D. Corse)
15th Virginia
17th Virginia
30th Virginia
32d Virginia

Artillery
Dearing's (Virginia) Battery
Fauquier (Virginia) Artillery
Richmond (Fayette) Artillery

Hood's Division (Maj. Gen. John B. Hood)

Law's Brigade (Brig. Gen. E. M. Law)
4th Alabama
44th Alabama
6th North Carolina
54th North Carolina
57th North Carolina

Anderson's Brigade (Brig. Gen. George T. Anderson)
1st Georgia (Regulars)
7th Georgia
8th Georgia
9th Georgia
11th Georgia

Robertson's Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson)
3d Arkansas
1st Texas
4th Texas
5th Texas

Toombs' Brigade (Col. H. L. Benning)
2d Georgia
15th Georgia
17th Georgia
20th Georgia

Artillery

German (South Carolina) Artillery
Palmetto (South Carolina) Light
Artillery
Rowan (North Carolina) Artillery

Ransom's Division (Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, Jr.)	
Ransom's Brigade (Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, Jr.)	Cooke's Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. R. Cooke)
24th North Carolina	(Col. E. D. Hall)
25th North Carolina	15th North Carolina
35th North Carolina	27th North Carolina
49th North Carolina	46th North Carolina
Branch's (Virginia) battery	48th North Carolina
	Cooper's (Virginia) Battery

First Corps Artillery

Washington (Louisiana) Artillery (Col. J. B. Walton)	Alexander's Battalion (Lieut. Col. E. Porter Alexander)
1st Company	Bedford (Virginia) Artillery
2d Company	Eubank's (Virginia) Battery
3d Company	Madison Light Artillery (Louisiana)
4th Company	Parker's (Virginia) Battery
	Rhett's (South Carolina) Battery
	Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery

SECOND CORPS (Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson)

D. H. Hill's Division (Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill)	
First Brigade (Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes)	Second (Ripley's) Brigade (Brig. Gen. George Doles)
3d Alabama	4th Georgia
5th Alabama	44th Georgia
6th Alabama	1st North Carolina
12th Alabama	3d North Carolina
26th Alabama	
Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt)	Fourth Brigade (Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson)
13th Alabama	5th North Carolina
6th Georgia	12th North Carolina
23d Georgia	20th North Carolina
27th Georgia	23d North Carolina
28th Georgia	
Fifth (Ramseur's) Brigade (Col. Bryan Grimes)	Artillery (Maj. H. P. Jones)
2d North Carolina	Hardaway's (Alabama) Battery
4th North Carolina	Jeff. Davis (Alabama) Artillery
14th North Carolina	King William (Virginia) Artillery
30th North Carolina	Morris (Virginia) Artillery
	Orange (Virginia) Artillery

A. P. Hill's Division (Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill)	
First (Field's) Brigade (Col. J. M. Brockenbrough) 40th Virginia 47th Virginia 55th Virginia 22d Virginia Battalion	Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg) (Col. D. H. Hamilton) 1st South Carolina 1st South Carolina Rifles 12th South Carolina 13th South Carolina 14th South Carolina
Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. E. L. Thomas) 14th Georgia 35th Georgia 45th Georgia 49th Georgia	Fourth Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane) 7th North Carolina 18th North Carolina 28th North Carolina 33d North Carolina 37th North Carolina
Fifth Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer) 5th Alabama Battalion 19th Georgia 1st Tennessee 7th Tennessee 14th Tennessee	Sixth Brigade (Brig. Gen. William D. Pender) (Col. A. M. Scales) 13th North Carolina 16th North Carolina 22d North Carolina 34th North Carolina 38th North Carolina

Artillery (Lieut. Col. R. L. Walker)
 Branch (North Carolina) Artillery
 Crenshaw (Virginia) Battery
 Fredericksburg (Virginia) Artillery
 Johnson's (Virginia) Battery
 Letcher (Virginia) Artillery
 Pee Dee (South Carolina) Artillery
 Purcell (Virginia) Artillery

Ewell's Division (Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early)	
Lawton's Brigade (Col. E. N. Atkinson) (Col. C. A. Evans) 13th Georgia 26th Georgia 31st Georgia 38th Georgia 60th Georgia 61st Georgia	Early's Brigade (Col. J. A. Walker) 13th Virginia 25th Virginia 31st Virginia 44th Virginia 49th Virginia 52d Virginia 58th Virginia

Trimble's Brigade (Col. R. F. Hoke)

15th Alabama
12th Georgia
21st Georgia
21st North Carolina
1st North Carolina Battalion

Hays' (First Louisiana) Brigade

(Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays)
5th Louisiana
6th Louisiana
7th Louisiana
8th Louisiana
9th Louisiana

Artillery (Capt. J. W. Latimer)

Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery
Chesapeake (Maryland) Artillery
Courtney (Virginia) Artillery
First Maryland Battery
Louisiana Guard Artillery
Staunton (Virginia) Artillery

Jackson's Division (Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro)

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. E. F. Paxton)

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

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

21st Virginia
42d Virginia
48th Virginia
1st Virginia Battalion

Third (Taliaferro's) Brigade (Col. E. T. H. Warren)

47th Alabama
48th Alabama
10th Virginia
23d Virginia
37th Virginia

Fourth (Starke's) Brigade (Col. Edmund Pendleton)

1st Louisiana (Volunteers)
2d Louisiana
10th Louisiana
14th Louisiana
15th Louisiana
Coppens' (Louisiana) Battalion

Artillery (Capt. J. B. Brockenbrough)

Carpenter's (Virginia) Battery
Danville (Virginia) Artillery
Hampden (Virginia) Artillery
Lee (Virginia) Artillery
Lusk's (Virginia) Battery

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

Brown's Battalion (Col. J. Thompson Brown)	Cutts' (Georgia) Battalion
Brooke's (Virginia) Battery	Lane's Battery
Dance's Battery, Powhatan Artillery	Patterson's Battery
Hupp's Battery, Salem Artillery	Ross' Battery, Capt. H. M. Ross
Poague's (Virginia) Battery, Rockbridge Artillery	
Smith's Battery, Third Howitzers	
Watson's Battery, Second Howitzers	

Nelson's Battalion (Maj. William Nelson)
Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) Battery,
Amherst Artillery
Massie's (Virginia) Battery, Fluvanna
Artillery
Milledge's (Georgia) Battery

Miscellaneous Batteries
Ells' (Georgia) Battery
Nelson's (Virginia) Battery, Hanover
Artillery

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

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton)	Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee)
1st North Carolina	1st Virginia
1st South Carolina	2d Virginia
2d South Carolina	3d Virginia
Cobb (Georgia) Legion	4th Virginia
Phillips' (Georgia) Legion	5th Virginia

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

Artillery (Maj. John Pelham)
Breathed's (Virginia) Battery
Chew's (Virginia) Battery
Hart's (South Carolina) Battery
Henry's (Virginia) Battery
Moorman's (Virginia) Battery

ORGANIZATION

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

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

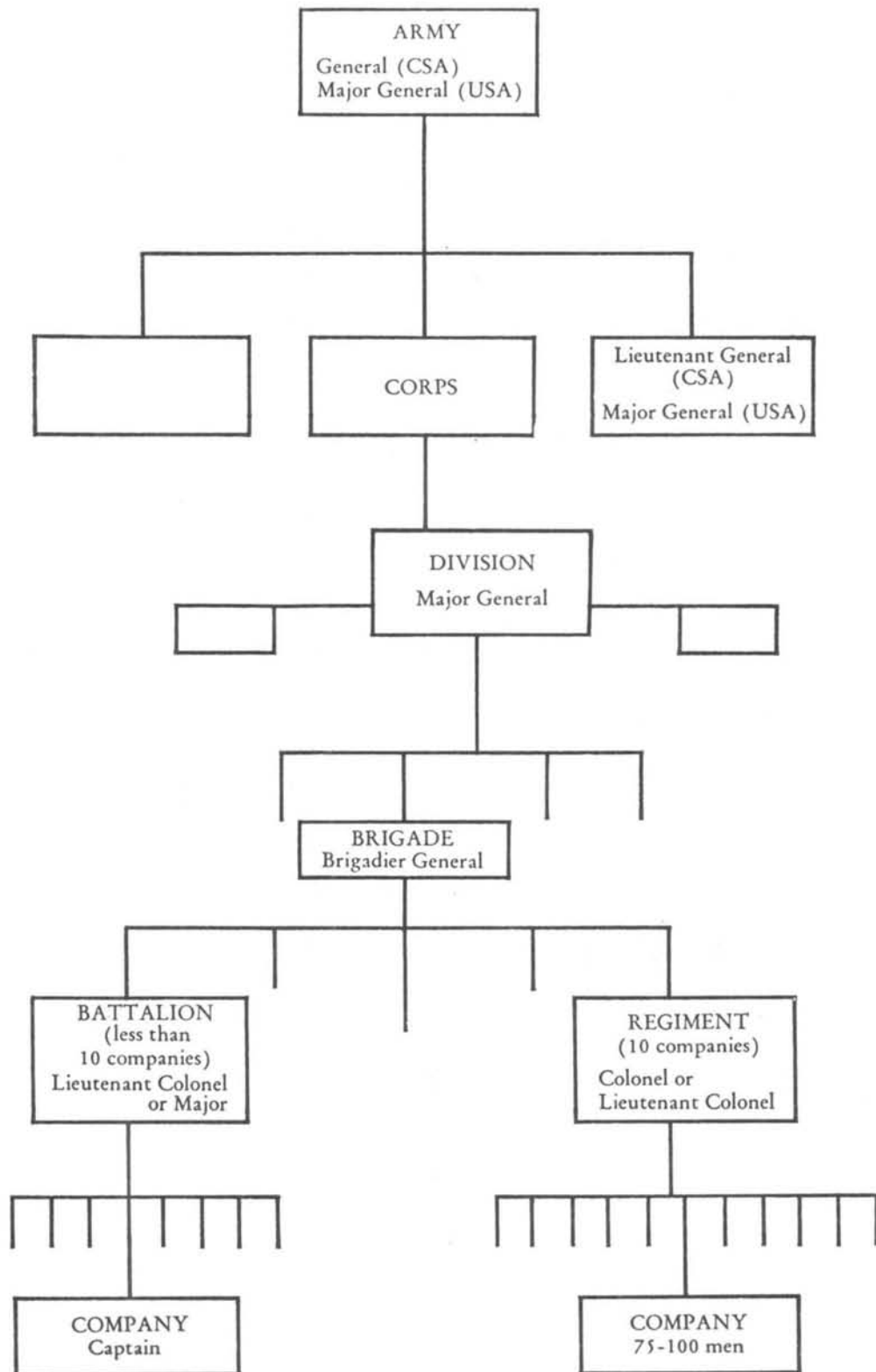
Brigades were made up of two or more regiments, with four regiments being most common. Union brigades averaged 1,000 to 1,500 infantry, while a Confederate brigade averaged 1,500 to 1,800. Union brigades were designated by a number within their division, and each Confederate brigade was designated by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

Divisions were formed of two or more brigades. Union divisions contained 2,500 to 4,000 infantry, while the Confederate infantry division was somewhat larger, containing 5,000 to 6,000 men. Union divisions were designated by a number within their corps, and Confederate divisions took the name of a current or former commander.

Corps were formed of two or more divisions. Two or more corps usually constituted an army, the largest operational organization. In the Eastern Theater the two principal adversaries were the Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. After MG Ambrose E. Burnside was appointed army commander in early November 1862, he organized the Army of the Potomac into three "grand divisions," each of two army corps. At the beginning of the Battle of Fredericksburg Burnside's force consisted of a little over 100,000 troops.

On 10 December 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen Robert E. Lee, consisted of two corps of about 40,000 troops each.

CHART OF CIVIL WAR ARMY ORGANIZATION



SMALL ARMS

In 1855 the U. S. Army adopted a .58 caliber rifled-musket to replace a .69 caliber smooth-bore musket. The new infantry arm was muzzle-loaded, its rifled barrel taking a hollow-based cylindro-conical bullet slightly smaller than the bore. Loading procedure required the soldier to withdraw a paper cartridge (containing powder and bullet) from his cartridge box, tear open one end with his teeth, pour the powder into the muzzle, place the bullet in the muzzle and ram it to the breech using a metal ramrod. A copper percussion cap was then placed on a hollow cone at the breech. To fire the weapon the hammer was cocked, and when the trigger was pulled the hammer struck the cap and ignited the powder charge. Each soldier was expected to be capable of loading and firing three aimed shots per minute. Although the maximum range of a rifled-musket might be over 1,000 yards actual fields of fire were often very short, the emphasis of musketry fire resting upon volume at close range rather than accuracy at long.

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

At the beginning of the war a shortage of rifled-muskets on both sides forced the Northern and Southern governments to issue the older smooth-bore weapons, or purchase weapons from European nations. As the war progressed most soldiers eventually were armed with rifled-muskets, although even late in the war some troops on both sides still carried smooth-bores.

Before and during the war there were dozens of breech-loading rifles and carbines, both single and multiple-shot. Several types were purchased by the Government but were not issued in any numbers because of complicated construction, mechanical problems and cost. Three breech-loading rifles used by infantry were the .52 caliber, single-shot Sharps, .52 caliber, seven-shot Spencer, and .44 caliber fifteen-shot Henry. While the Sharps used a linen cartridge, the Spencer and Henry weapons used metallic, rimfire cartridges.

Handguns, both single and multiple shot, generally were generally carried by officers and possibly artillerymen. Although the types of handguns used by both sides were innumerable, two of the most common were six-shot revolvers produced by Colt and Remington, both in .36 and .44 caliber.

Union cavalry were initially armed with sabers and handguns, but soon added breech-loading carbines. In addition to Sharps and Spencer carbines, dozens of other types of breech-loaders, from .52 to .56 caliber, were issued. Confederate cavalrymen might be armed with a wide variety of handguns, shotguns, muzzle-loading carbines or captured Federal weapons.

TYPICAL CIVIL WAR SMALL ARMS

WEAPON	EFF. RANGE	RATE OF FIRE
U.S. rifled-musket, muzzle-loaded, cal .58	200-500 yds	3 rds/min
English Enfield rifled-musket, muzzle-loaded, cal .577	200-500 yds	3 rds/min
Smooth-bore musket, muzzle-loaded, cal .69	50-80 yds	3 rds/min
Henry rifle, fifteen-shot magazine, breech-loaded, cal .44	200-500 yds	16 rds/11 sec
Spencer carbine, seven-round magazine, breech-loaded, cal .52	150-200 yds	8 rds/20 sec
Sharps carbine, single-shot, breech-loaded, cal .52	150-200 yds	9 rds/min
Burnside carbine, single-shot, breech-loaded, cal .54	150-200 yds	9 rds/min
Revolvers, six-shot, cal .44	20-50 yds	

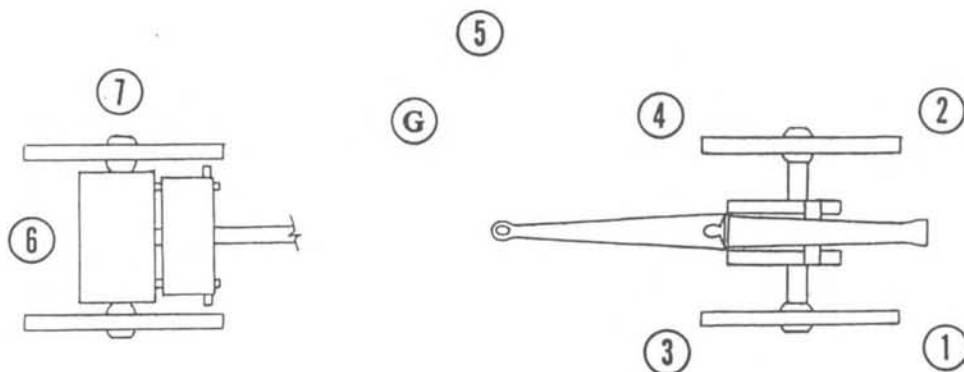
ARTILLERY

Civil War field artillery was organized into batteries of four or six guns. Regulations prescribed a captain as battery commander, while lieutenants commanded two-gun "sections." Each gun made up a platoon, under a sergeant ("chief of the piece") with 8 crewmen and six drivers.

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

A battery could unlimber and fire an initial volley in about one minute, and each gun could continue firing two aimed shots a minute. The battery could limber up in about three minutes. Firing was by "direct fire," that is fire in which the target is in view of the gun. The prescribed distance between guns was fourteen yards from hub to hub. Therefore, a six-gun battery would represent a normal front of a little over 100 yards. Depth of the battery position, from the gun muzzle, passing the limber, to the rear of the caisson, was prescribed as 47 yards. In practice these measurements might be altered by terrain.

During firing cannoneers took their positions as in the diagram below. At the command "Commence firing," the gunner ordered "Load." While the gunner sighted the piece, Number 1 sponged the bore, Number 5 received a round from Number 7 at the limber and carried the round to Number 2, who placed it in the bore. Number 1 rammed the round to the breech while Number 3 "thumbed the vent." When the gun was loaded and sighted, Number 3 inserted a vent pick in the vent and punctured the cartridge bag. Number 4 attached a lanyard to a friction primer and inserted the primer in the vent. At the command "Fire," Number 4 yanked the lanyard. Number 6 cut fuses (if needed). The process was repeated until the command "Cease firing."



CIVIL WAR FIELD ARTILLERY - STATISTICS

WEAPON	TUBE COMPOSITION	EFF. RANGE
6-Pdr smooth-bore 3.67 in. bore	bronze	1500 yds
12-Pdr smooth-bore (Napoleon) 4.62 in. bore	bronze	1600 yds
10-Pdr rifle (Parrott) 3.00 in. bore*	iron	1800 yds
3-inch rifle (Ordnance) 3.00 in. bore	iron	1800 yds
20-Pdr rifle (Parrott) 3.67 in. bore	iron	1900 yds
4.5-inch siege rifle (Ordnance) 4.5 in. bore	iron	2100 yds
30-Pdr rifle (Parrott) 4.2 in. bore	iron	2200 yds

*Caliber of Parrott M1861 is 2.9 in.; M1863 is 3.0 in.

ARTILLERY PROJECTILES

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

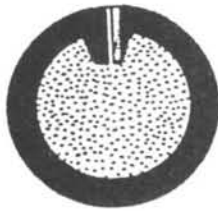


SHOT



BOLT

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

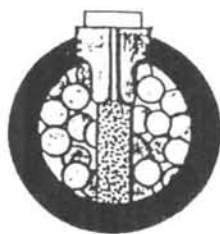


SPHERICAL SHELL

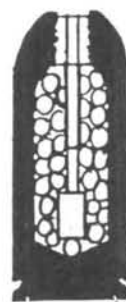


RIFLED SHELL

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

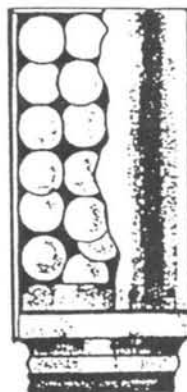


SPHERICAL CASE SHOT



RIFLED CASE SHOT

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



CANISTER

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

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

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

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

CARE OF AMMUNITION CHEST.

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

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

TABLE OF FIRE 20-PDR. PARROTT GUN Charge, 2 lbs. of Mortar Powder

ELEVATION In Degrees	PROJECTILE	RANGE In Yards	TIME OF FLIGHT In Seconds
1	Case Shot, 19½ lbs.	620	1⅞
2	Case Shot, 19½ lbs.	950	3⅞
3⅝	Shell, 18¾ lbs.	1500	4¾
5	Shell, 18¾ lbs.	2100	6½
10	Shell, 18¾ lbs.	3350	11¼
15	Shell, 18¾ lbs.	4400	17¼

CARE OF AMMUNITION CHEST

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

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

Firing tables were glued to the inside of limber ammunition chest lids.

TACTICS

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

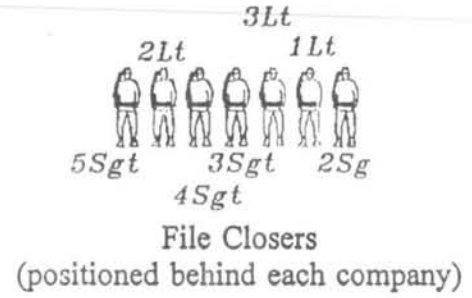
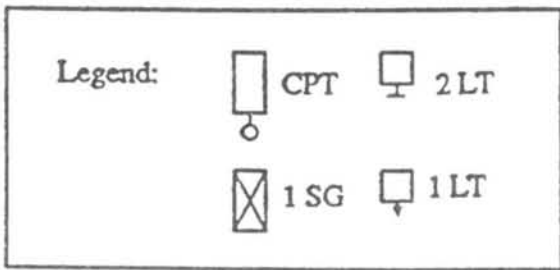
These tactics were adequate for troops armed with single-shot, muzzle-loading, smooth-bore muskets with an effective range of about eighty yards. The close-order formation was therefore necessary to concentrate the fire power of these inaccurate weapons. Bayonet charges might then succeed because infantry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

The U.S. Army's transition from smooth-bore muskets to rifled-muskets in the mid-nineteenth century would have two main effects in the American Civil War: it would strengthen the tactical defensive and increase the number of casualties in the attacking force. With a weapon which could cause casualties out to 1,000 yards defenders firing rifles could decimate infantry formations attacking according to linear tactics.

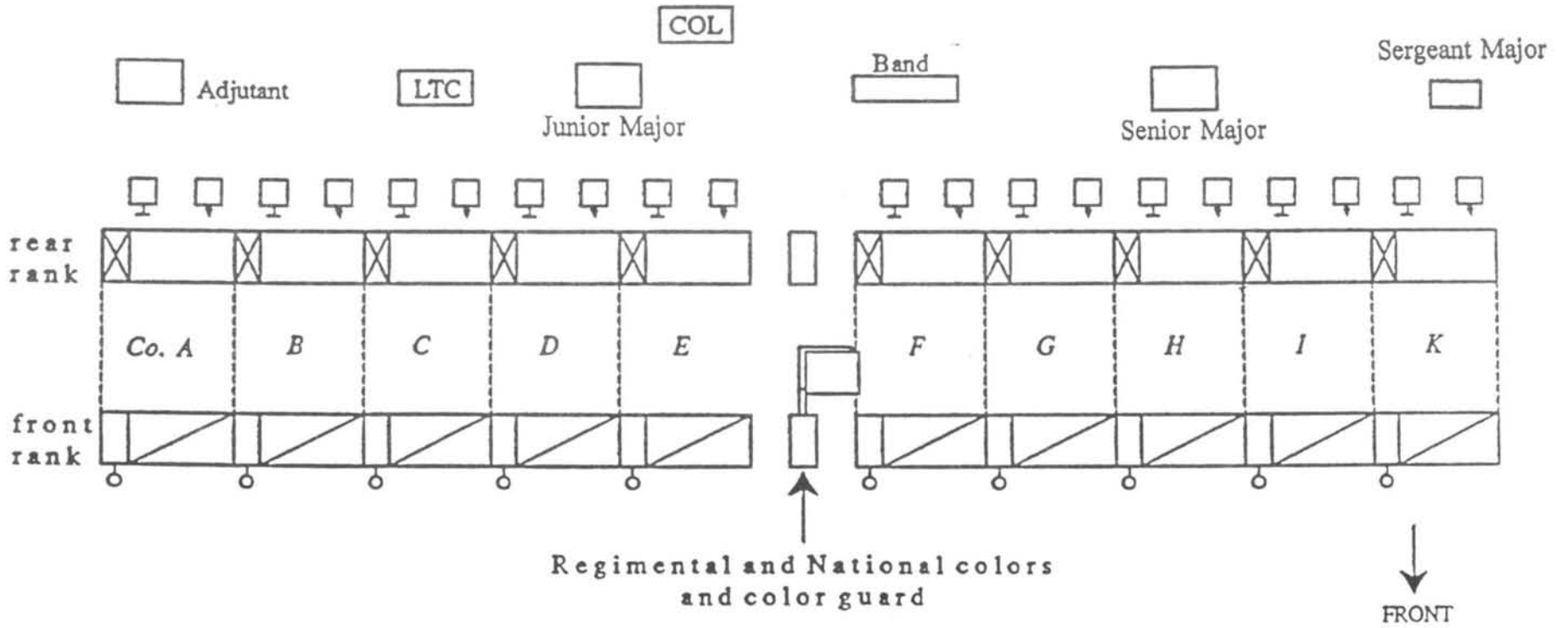
During the Civil War the widespread use of the rifled-musket caused infantry assault formations to loosen up somewhat, with individual soldiers seeking available cover and concealment. However, because officers needed to maintain visual and verbal control of their commands during the noise, smoke and chaos of combat, close-order tactics to some degree would continue to the end of the war.

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

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



40



Regiment Formed Into Line of Battle

LOGISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Union Annual Clothing Issue: 2 caps, 1 hat, 2 dress coats, 3 pr. trousers, 3 flannel shirts, 3 flannel drawers, 4 pr. stockings and 4 pr. bootees (high top shoes). Artillerymen and 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 de'Abri (shelter half), used by the French Army, and called "dog" tent by witty soldiers, now pup tent.

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

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

Army of the Potomac authorized wagons as follows:

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

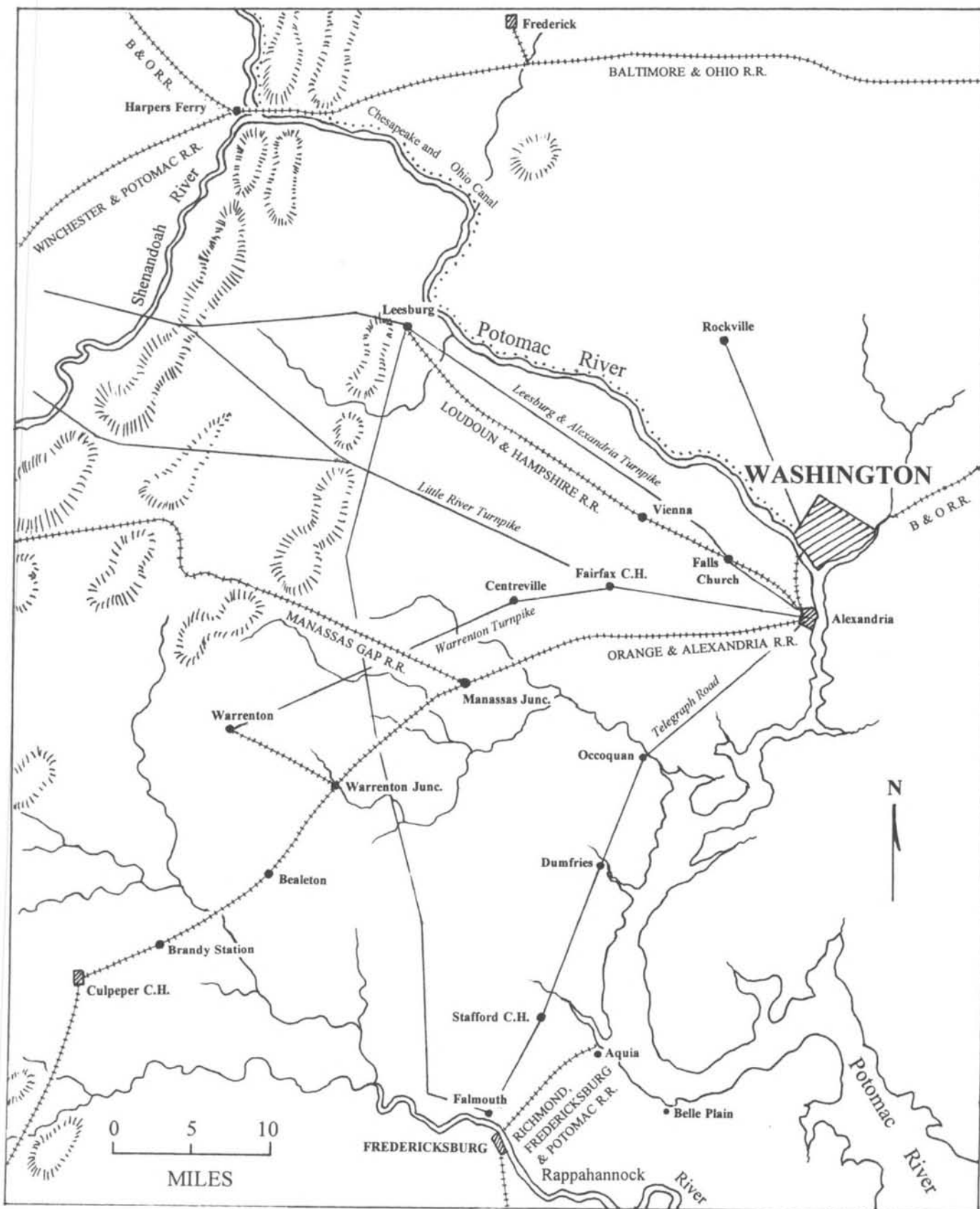
One wagon per regiment was reserved for hospital stores and one for grain for officers' horses.

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

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

Numbers of supply wagons per 1,000 men:

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

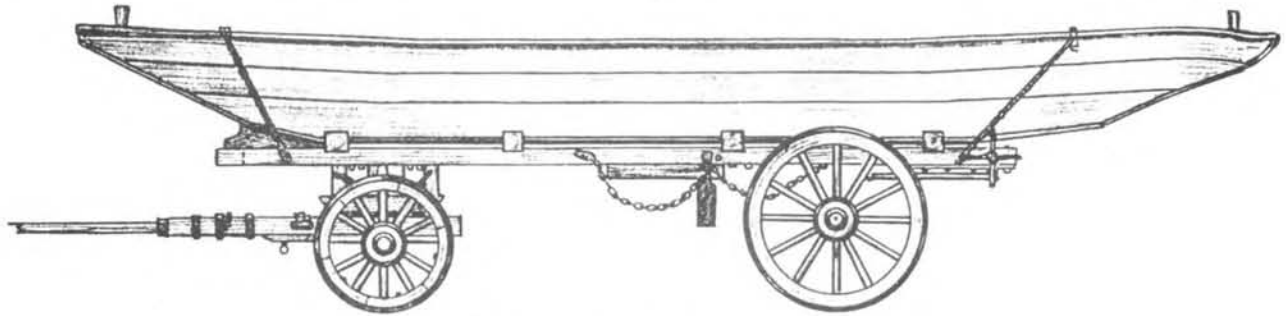


ROADS, WATERWAYS AND RAILROADS - 1862

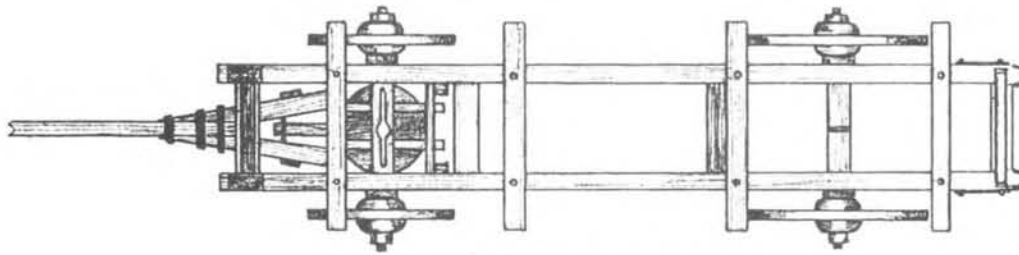
MAP 8

PONTOON BRIDGES

A Typical Pontoon train consisted of some twenty to thirty pontoons on specially designed wagons. Each pontoon contained ropes, oars, hooks and other equipment. Timbers that were to be used for bridging (known as balks) and specially cut boards (known as chesses), which were to be laid upon the balks, were carried on an additional twenty wagons, which contained chains, cables and anchors. Four wagon-loads of tools and two forge wagons completed the train.



Wooden pontoon on wagon

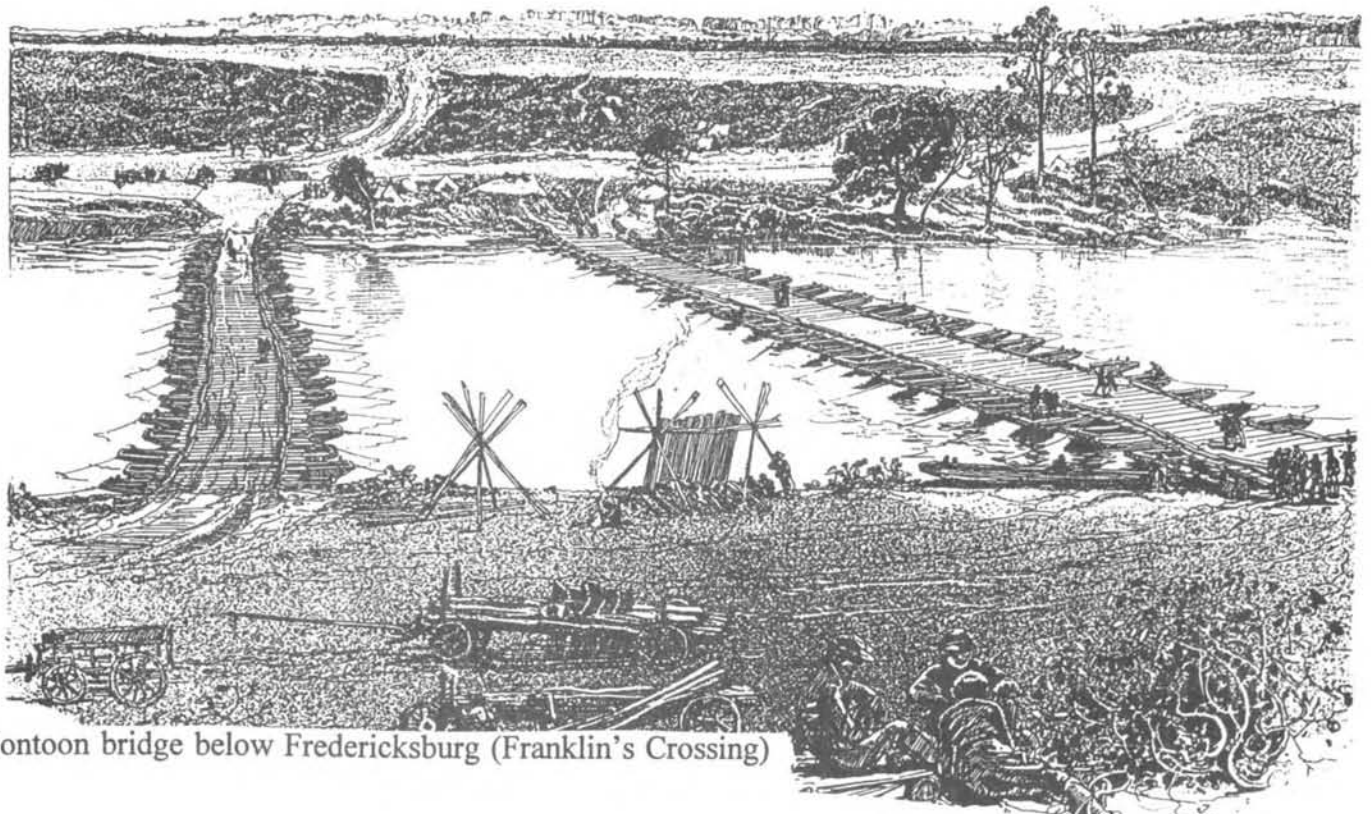
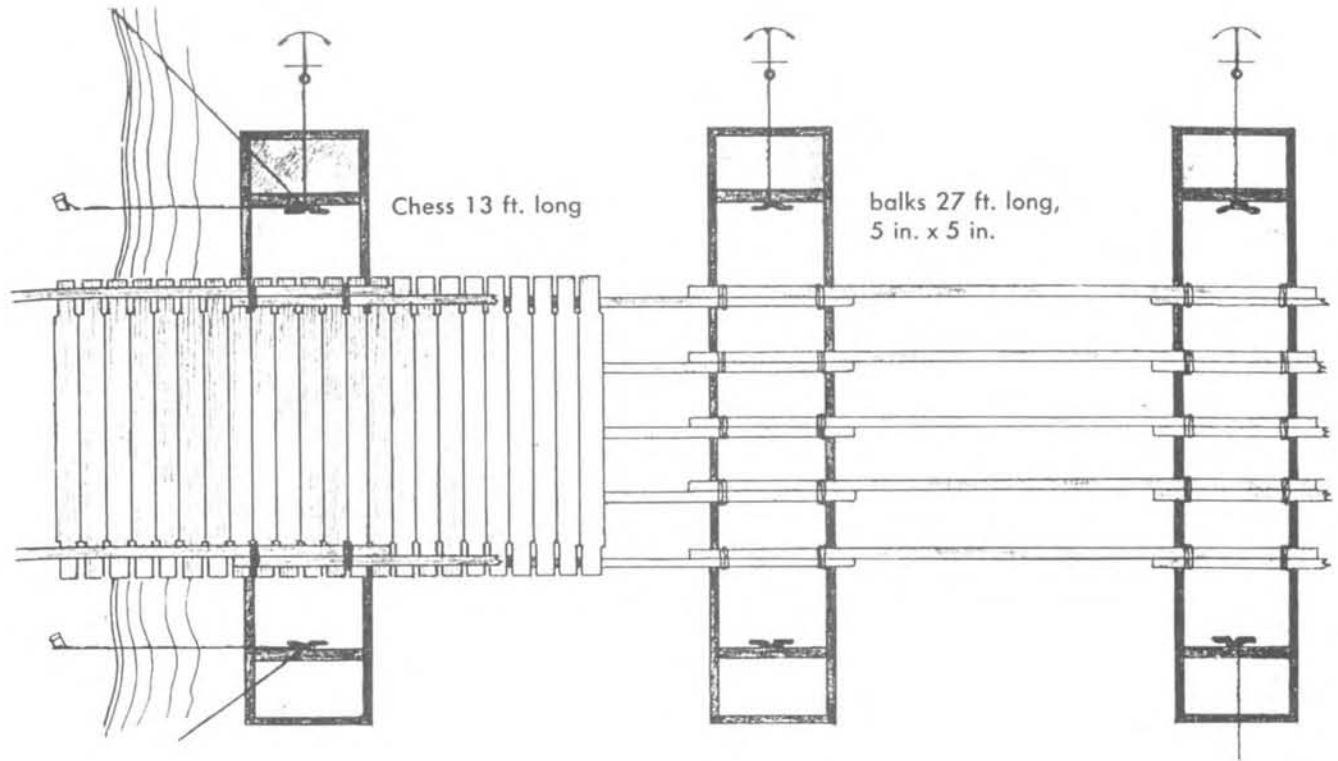


Pontoon wagon—top view



Pontoon train enroute from Aquia to Falmouth

To construct a pontoon bridge the first boat was released upstream, its anchor dropped, and the boat allowed to drift into place. Additional boats was then placed upstream and each in turn drifted next to the boat placed before it. Each pontoon was anchored upstream, and every other one, downstream. The distance between boats was about 20 feet. As each pontoon was placed in line, balks were strung across the boats, then chesses placed on top of the balks. Construction could be speeded up by having whole sections made up along the bank and then floated into position. When the bridge was completed straw or earth was laid down to protect the chesses.



Pontoon bridge below Fredericksburg (Franklin's Crossing)

Chronology of Events of the Civil War - 1862

1862	EAST	WEST
JAN.		HENRY AND DONELSON CAMPAIGN
FEB.	PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Fort Henry └ Fort Donelson SHILOH CAMPAIGN
MAR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Troops Embark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └ Battle of Pea Ridge
APR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └ Siege of Yorktown VALLEY CAMPAIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └ Shiloh STONES RIVER CAMPAIGN
MAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ McDowell └ Winchester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └ Capture of New Orleans
JUNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Seven Pines └ Port Republic └ Jackson Leaves the Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Corinth Captured └ Buell Starts
JULY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Seven Days' Battles 2D BULL RUN CAMPAIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └ Buell Halted
AUG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Withdrawal ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Cedar Mountain └ 2d Bull Run
SEPT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Antietam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Kirby Smith Starts North └ Bragg Starts North
OCT.	FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Buell at Louisville └ Perryville
NOV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ McClellan Relieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Buell Relieved
DEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Fredericksburg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Rosecrans at Nashville └ Stones River
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ┌ Grant Reaches Oxford └ Holly Springs └ Chickashaw Bluffs

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF UNION LEADERS DURING THE FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN



LINCOLN, Abraham.
1809-1865, Kentucky

Born and raised on the edge of the frontier, Lincoln grew up with scant formal education. 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 was elected to the state legislature as a Whig. Licensed as a lawyer in 1836, Lincoln settled in Springfield, where he married Mary Todd, in 1842.

After one term in Congress (1847-49) he was not returned by his constituents and retired from public life. While a lawyer for the Ill. Central Railroad he became acquainted with George McClellan (vice-president) and Ambrose Burnside (treasurer). It was also during this time Lincoln became acquainted with Edwin Stanton, having been temporarily hired by Stanton's law firm. In opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, 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. He was a serious contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860, and after his campaign managers struck a deal with Pennsylvania's political boss Simon Cameron, that if elected Lincoln would name Cameron secretary of war, Lincoln gained the nomination (In January '62 Lincoln, unhappy with Cameron's performance, replaced him with Edwin Stanton).

When he was elected on 6 Nov '61 the South saw the end of their political power in the Union, southern states began seceding and the Civil War began. Frequently advised by governors and congressmen, Lincoln selected many generals from among leading politicians

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

During the war Lincoln appointed and discarded a succession of commanding generals as he was subjected to repeated humiliation in the defeat of Union arms. After McDowell's defeat at First Manassas in July '61, he made McClellan commander-in-chief of all armies, and acquiesced in that commander's oblique movement with the Army of the Potomac against Richmond via the Peninsula. At the outset of the campaign, however, Lincoln relieved McClellan of supreme command and put John Pope in command of a separate Army of Virginia. After Pope's defeat at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62) Lincoln consolidated all Pope's and McClellan's forces and placed McClellan in command. McClellan then led the hastily assembled army to block Lee's invasion, fighting the Confederates to a standstill at Antietam (17 Sep '62).

In July '62 Lincoln had drafted a proclamation freeing slaves in the rebellious states but withheld it because, after Union reverses, it might appear an act of desperation. After the perceived Union victory at Antietam Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, changing the war's focus (heretofore fought to preserve the Union and not to disrupt the South's social fabric) to include ending slavery.

When McClellan failed to actively pursue Lee after Antietam, Lincoln relieved him. The failure of McClellan's successors - Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsville - added to Lincoln's perplexity and tended to discredit his ability in military matters. Meade's success at Gettysburg was marred by another failure to pursue and crush Lee's army, and even under Grant, whom Lincoln brought East in the spring of 1864, there were months of sanguinary fighting with hope deferred.

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



STANTON, Edwin M.
1814-1869, Ohio

Stanton proved to be a highly effective attorney before the war, practicing in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. In 1859 he successfully defended New York Congressman Daniel Sickles, the first time in American jurisprudence that a plea of temporary insanity had been advanced in a murder trial. Nominally a Democrat, he had taken little active part in politics until he supported John C. Breckinridge in the 1860 presidential race. In December '60 he was named Attorney General in the final days of the Buchanan administration.

When the Lincoln administration took over in March '61, Stanton shortly thereafter became legal advisor to Secretary of War Cameron, and was a harsh critic of Lincoln's policies. Nevertheless, he was named to succeed Simon Cameron as Secretary of War on 15 Jan '62. With no military experience, he moved into office with zeal, fighting fraud and waste in the rapidly enlarged military. His rough manner and restrictions on the press won him few friends. When George B. McClellan, a personal friend and fellow Democrat, failed to perform adequately during the Peninsula, Second Manassas and Antietam campaigns Stanton was one of the leading forces pushing for his removal.

His severe censorship of the press was a source of much criticism in newspaper circles, and his exercise of the power of extraordinary arrest was often capricious and harmful. Soldiers and civilians alike found him arrogant, irascible, and often brutal and unjust. Grant said that he "cared nothing for the feelings of others" and seemed to find it more pleasant "to disappoint than to gratify."

After the war President Johnson asked Stanton to remain at his post, which he did, becoming a bitter opponent of Johnson's reconstruction policies. Later asked to resign, he refused and was suspended by the president, who appointed Grant as Secretary ad interim.

The Senate restored Stanton to his post, and Johnson tried to remove him again, only to be informed by the Senate that the president did not have the power to do so. After Johnson survived an impeachment trial Stanton resigned on 26 May '68 and practiced law until President Grant appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in December '69. However, he died four days later.



HALLECK, Henry W.
1815-1872, New York
USMA 1839 (3/31); Engrs.

After graduating from West Point Halleck was assigned to work on the fortifications in New York Harbor, then toured Europe and inspecting fortifications. Afterwards he was invited by the Lowell Institute of Boston to deliver a series of twelve lectures on the elements of military art and science. When the Mexican War broke out Halleck, then a first lieutenant, was assigned to Monterey, California, where he filled varied and responsible positions. He was brevetted captain for gallantry "in affairs with the enemy" on 1 May '47. After the war he was an inspector and engineer of light-houses and acted a member of a board of engineers for fortifications on the Pacific Coast. He was promoted captain 1 Jul '53 but because of cuts in the army after the war and the hopeless future in a profession little rewarded by the government, he resigned 1 Aug 54. The same year he became head of the leading law firm in California, refusing offers to run for the U.S. Senate. He later became director of the New Almaden quick-silver mine and a major general of California militia.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned major general in the R.A. (19 Aug '61), and commanded the Department of the Missouri. The success of his subordinates, Grant and Foote at Donelson, Curtis at Pea Ridge, Pope at Island No. 10, and Grant at Shiloh, brought prestige to Halleck's department. The departments of Kansas and Ohio were added to his command on 11 Mar '62, and the whole named the Department of the Mississippi.

Halleck then took to the field in person. Although his army had double the number of his opponent's forces, Halleck's labors in the field were not so meritorious as in the office. Though he captured Corinth he allowed the enemy's forces to escape and failed to pursue them with vigor. This movement ended Halleck's active campaigning, during which he was known to the soldiers as "Old Brains."

On 11 Jul '62, he was summoned to Washington and made military advisor to the President with the title of general-in-chief. Brusque, mathematical, direct, wholly impersonal and impartial, Halleck not only antagonized office seekers and politicians but also his subordinates far away in the field. His counsels to his generals were frequent and often superfluous and he devoted much of his time to minutiae and the manner of raising soldiers and equipment.

On 12 Mar '64, after Grant was promoted to lieutenant general, Halleck's status was changed from general-in-chief to chief of staff. Although the new office was more logical and appropriate to the work Halleck had been doing, it nevertheless was a demotion. Unlike other generals, who asked to be relieved or reassigned when they could not have positions to which they believed themselves entitled, Halleck pursued his duties with his same unflagging energy. On 19 Apr '65, after Appomattox, he was relieved from the office of chief of staff and three days later assigned to command the Military Division of the James, with headquarters in Richmond. On 30 August he was transferred to command the Military Division of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco and on 16 Mar '69 he was placed in command of the Division of the South, at Louisville, Ky., his last assignment before his death.



BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett.
1824-1881, Indiana
USMA 1847 (18/38); Arty.

After service in Mexican and Indian wars, Burnside resigned in 1853 to manufacture firearms in Bristol, R.I.; patented breech-loading carbine (1856); maj. gen. R.I. Militia (1855-

'57); treasurer of Illinois Central R.R. in 1861. Entered Civil War as colonel of 1st Rhode Island Volunteers; commanded brigade at Battle of First Manassas (21 Jul '61) and promoted brig. gen.; led successful expedition against coastal installations in N.C. (Jan-Mar '62), gaining promotion to maj. gen. and CG, IX Corps.

In August Burnside's IX Corps began moving from the Carolinas to join Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia. While Burnside remained at Falmouth to forward arriving troops, the IX Corps was temporarily commanded by Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno, where it participated in the battles of Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62) and Chantilly (1 Sep '62). After these battles Pope's army was broken up and absorbed into the Army of the Potomac.

On 14 Sep '62 Maj. Gen. George McClellan, then commanding the Army of the Potomac, placed Burnside in command of the "Right Wing," (there does not appear to have been a "Left" or "Center" wing) comprising the IX and Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's I Corps. With Reno's death at South Mountain Brig. Gen. Jacob Cox temporarily assumed command of the IX Corps. The following day Hooker's I Corps was "temporarily detached" from the Right Wing. Burnside's wing, therefore, was reduced to one corps.

At Antietam (17 Sep '62) the IX Corps were placed on the left of the Union Army, where it eventually crossed Antietam Creek at the lower bridge to assault Lee's right flank. The timely arrival from Harpers Ferry of Confederates under Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill drove the IX Corps back to the bridge.

In November, when Lincoln grew weary of McClellan's failure to aggressively pursue Lee, Burnside was offered command of Army of Potomac. He accepted (Nov 7) only on the urging of other generals who did not want Hooker to have the position. After his defeat at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62), Burnside was replaced by Hooker and sent to the Western Theater.

As commander of the Army of Ohio (25 Mar. - 12 Dec. '63) Burnside succeeded in the capture of Morgan's Raiders and the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. Returning east in January 1864 to again assume command of the IX Corps, Burnside participated in Grant's overland campaign from Wilderness to Petersburg. After charges of mishandling troops in the Petersburg mine assault (30 Jul '64) he was relieved of command and resigned in April 1865 after a court of inquiry found him at fault in the attack.

After the war he was successful in engineering and managerial work with several railroads; Governor of Rhode Island in 1866 and twice re-elected; then served as U.S. 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.



FRANKLIN, William B.
1823-1903, Pennsylvania
USMA 1843 (1/39); Engrs.

Franklin served in the Mexican War (2 brevets) and until the Civil War was in Washington charged with construction of the new Capitol dome. On 14 May '61 he was appointed col., 12th U.S. Inf. (capt. since 1857), and brig. gen. three days later. At First Manassas (21 Jul '61) he commanded a brigade. In command of a division (3 Oct '61-18 May '62), he was then CG, VI Corps, Army of the Potomac (to 16 Nov), participating in the Peninsula Campaign (Mar-Jul '62, maj. gen., USV 4 Jul) and South Mountain at Crampton's Gap (14 Sep).

At Antietam (17 Sep '62) Franklin's VI Corps acted generally as a reserve near the North and East Woods, although some elements were engaged near the Dunker Church. After Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62), when Franklin commanded the "Left Grand Division" near Hamilton's Crossing, Burnside charged him with disobeying orders during the battle and relieved him of command. After months of "awaiting orders" Franklin was sent on the Red River Expedition as commander of the XIX Corps (20 Aug '63-2 May '64) where he was wounded at Sabine Crossroads.

While back east on sick leave for his wound his train was captured 11 Jul '64 by Early's men as they marched toward Washington, but he escaped the next day. He saw no further service in the field, serving on boards and again "awaiting orders" until the end of the war. He resigned from the R.A in 1866. From then until 1888 he was vice-president and general manager of Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company and held various minor public offices.



HOOKER, Joseph
1814-1879, Massachusetts
USMA 1837 (29/50); Arty.

During the Mexican War he won brevets in all grades through lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct, a record not surpassed by any lieutenant in the service. He served as assistant adjutant general of the Pacific Division, 1848-49, was on leave of absence 1851-52, and resigned his commission 21 Feb '53 to take up farming. He soon regretted his decision and from 1858 attempted to regain a commission. It was not until 6 Aug '61, however, that he was commissioned brig. gen. of volunteers. The following spring, during the Peninsula Campaign, Hooker's division led the van of Heintzelman's III Corps. A press wire reading, "Fighting - Joe Hooker," appeared throughout the North as "Fighting Joe Hooker." Hooker never lived the sobriquet down.

In the ensuing actions of the Seven Days (25 Jun-1 Jul '62) and Second Manassas (29 Aug '62) Hooker exhibited solid qualifications as a combat officer in charge of his division and then of the I Corps. At South Mountain (14 Sep '62) the I Corps outflanked the Confederate defenders at Turner's Gap and at Antietam three days later Hooker's corps was chosen to spearhead the morning attack on Lee's left flank.

During Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) Hooker's "Center Grand Division," consisting of the III and V Corps, acted as a reserve, although some elements participated in the action. After Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg Hooker was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac (25 Jan '63).

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

Hooker was outmaneuvered, outmaneuvered, and forced back across the rivers. When the Confederate army undertook the Gettysburg Campaign, Hooker skillfully deployed his forces as to cover Washington and Baltimore which won him the thanks of Congress. However, when he was refused the reinforcement of the Harpers Ferry garrison, Hooker asked to be relieved and was replaced by George Meade (28 Jun '63) three days before the Battle of Gettysburg.

In September he was sent west with the XI and XII Corps (Howard and Slocum), which were consolidated into the XX Corps. At Chattanooga in November '63, Hooker's troops chased Confederate skirmishers off Lookout Mountain in what became known in song and story as the "Battle of the Clouds."

At this time Hooker was a brig. gen. in the Regular Army and a maj. gen. of volunteers. After the death of James McPherson in front of Atlanta Sherman promoted Hooker's subordinate Howard to command the Army of the Tennessee and Hooker asked to be relieved from command in "an army in which rank and service are ignored." Thereafter he exercised departmental command until retiring in 1868 as a maj. gen.

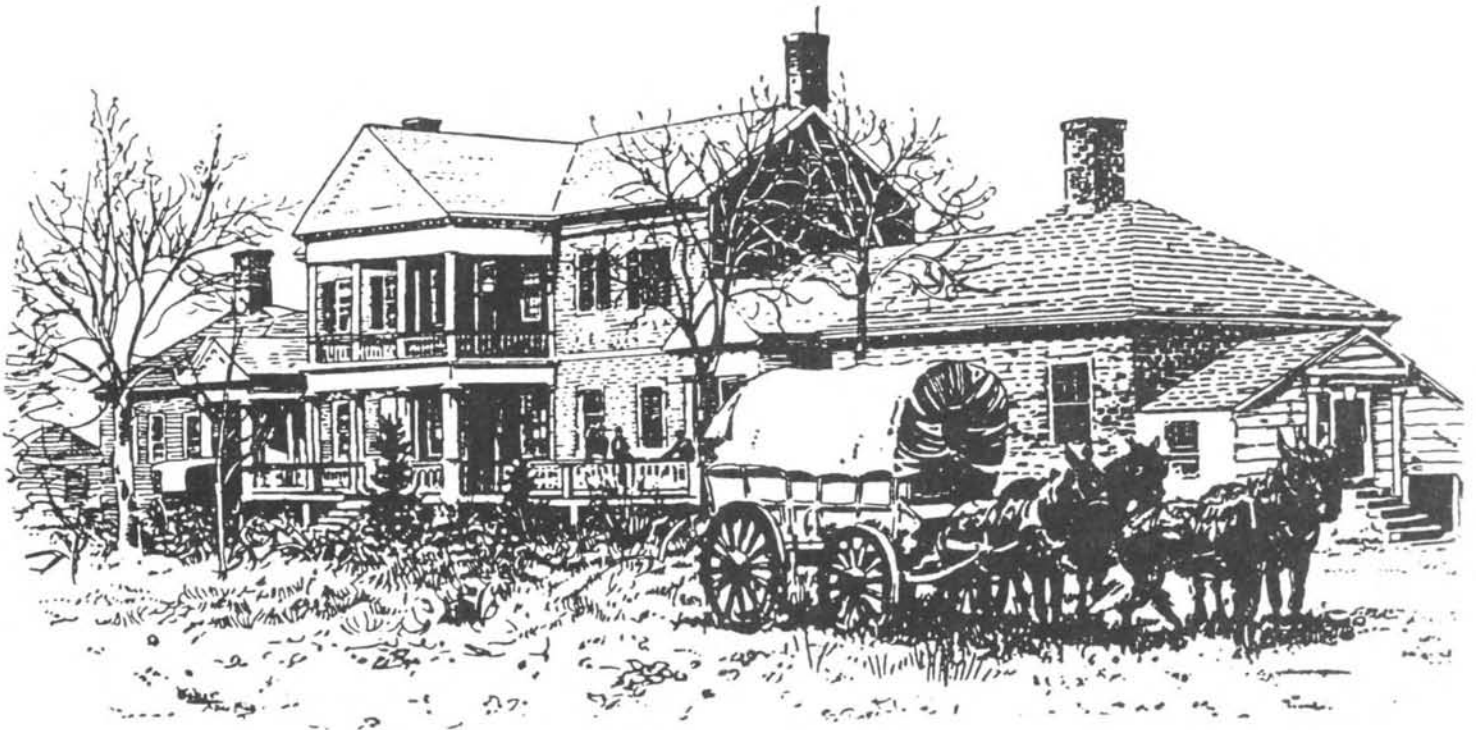
Appraisals of Hooker's accomplishments, morals and military know-how have been the subject of discussion for more than a century. Known for his hard drinking and rough language, Hooker's headquarters was said to be "a place no gentleman cared to go and no lady could go."



SUMNER, Edwin V.
1797-1863, Massachusetts

Appointed directly to the R.A. in 1819, Sumner served in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, the Kansas disturbances, and Indian fighting, earning the nick-name "Bullhead," after a musket-ball supposedly bounced off his head. He was appointed brig. gen., 16 Mar '61 and assigned CG, Dept. of the Pacific, 25 Apr-20 Oct '61. When corps organizations were established in the Army of the Potomac Sumner was given command of the II Corps (13 Mar-

7 Oct '62) which he led in the Peninsula Campaign (Mar-Jul '62). During that campaign he was wounded twice and extolled by McClellan for "extreme gallantry." For service at the battle of Seven Pines (31 May '62) he was breveted maj. gen. R.A. and advanced to maj. gen. of volunteers on Jul 16. At Antietam (17 Sep '62) he led two divisions of his corps onto the field, riding at the head of the column instead of near the end to facilitate coordination. Sumner was unable to maintain contact with the trailing division and it drifted to another part of the battlefield. When the remaining division was attacked in the rear and flank Sumner attempted to rally his men but the unit was thrown back to the North Woods, ending, for all practical purposes, the unit's role in the battle. At Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) Sumner commanded the "Right Grand Division" of the army, consisting of his own and the IX Corps, unsuccessfully attacking the infamous stone wall at the foot of Marye's Heights. Upon the accession of Hooker to command the Army of the Potomac (26 Jan '63) Sumner asked to be relieved. Assigned to the Department of Missouri, Sumner died enroute on 21 March.



Chatham (Lacy House), MG Edwin Sumner's headquarters, 1862.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CONFEDERATE LEADERS IN THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN



DAVIS, Jefferson
1808-1889, Kentucky
USMA 1828 (23/33); Inf.-Dragoons.

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

Davis declined the appointment of brig. gen. USA in 1847 and instead was elected to the US Senate. In 1853 he was appointed Sec. of War by Pierce, served four years then re-entered the Senate, serving there until Jan '61, when Miss. seceded. Appointed maj. gen. of the State Militia, he was chosen provisional president of the government set up by the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Ala., and inaugurated there on 9 Feb '61. In November he was elected to a six-year term of the permanent government at Richmond and inaugurated on Washington's Birthday in Feb '62.

As the war progressed, Davis kept a close hand upon the management of the Confederate armies. His war secretaries served as little more than clerks as Davis supervised the affairs of the department. To Lee alone does he appear to have conceded preeminence. He made frequent trips to the field, arriving at First Manassas as the fight was ending, and was under fire at Seven Pines. Later he toured the Western Theater. His handling of high command was extremely controversial. There were long standing feuds with Beauregard and Johnston, and his defense of generals such as Bragg and Pemberton irritated many in the South. On the political front his autocratic ways fostered a large and well organized anti-Davis faction in the Confederate Congress, especially in the senate. Issues arising from strong states rights sentiments did much to hamper Davis' efforts. When the President suspended habeas corpus, some states reacted by refusing to hold prisoners arrested under the act. The Georgia

legislature even "nullified" Davis' act by declaring it unconstitutional. It was not uncommon for state governments to obstruct tax collection and to interfere with the process of conscription for constitutional reasons.

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

With the fall of Petersburg imminent Davis fled Richmond (2 Apr '65) with his cabinet for Danville, calling on his people to resist to the last and promising the recapture of the capitol. After Lee's surrender (9 Apr '65) the group turned south, where Davis was captured one month later at Irwinesville, 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 Biloxi, Miss. He died in poverty at the age of 82.



LEE, Robert E.
1807-1870, Virginia
USMA 1829 (2/46); Engrs.

Scion of a prominent Va. family, Lee served at Forts Pulaski, Monroe, and Hamilton, before being superintending engineer for St. Louis harbor. In 1846 he was sent to San Antonio as assistant engineer but soon joined General Winfield Scott in the Vera Cruz expedition. During the Mexican War (1 wound, 3 brevets) Lee's extraordinary industry and capacity won him the lasting confidence and esteem of Scott and he emerged from the war with a brilliant reputation. He then supervised the construction of Fort Carroll in Baltimore Harbor, until his appointment as superintendent at West Point (1852-55). Being in Washington when John Brown made his raid on Harpers Ferry (1859), Lee was sent to capture the raiders with a force of Marines from the Navy Yard. At the beginning of the Civil War, at Scott's urging, Lincoln offered Lee command of the Federal armies (18 Apr

'61). Lee declined, and resigned two days later to take command of Va. troops. After his first campaign in the field led to failure at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. (10-15 Sep '61) Lee commanded forces along the South Atlantic coast before being recalled to Richmond. Serving as military advisor to Davis until 1 June '62, Lee succeeded J. E. Johnston (wounded during the Peninsula Campaign) in the command of the force that then became known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee then embarked upon an offensive campaign known as the Seven Days Battles in which the Federal Army of the Potomac fell back from Richmond. With the immediate danger to the Confederate capitol ended Lee moved against a second Federal army, the Army of Virginia under John Pope. After defeating Pope at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62) Lee was determined to retain the initiative and crossed the Potomac into Maryland in his first invasion of the North. McClellan, having been placed in command of the combined troops of his own and Pope's forces, moved to counter the Confederate maneuver. When McClellan came into possession of Lee's march orders Lee was forced to concentrate his army along Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Md. In the Battle of Antietam (17 Sep '62) the two armies fought to a bloody stalemate and Lee recrossed the Potomac two days later.

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

In the spring, after achieving his military masterpiece at Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63), 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 (1-3 Jul '63) and was forced to retreat into Va. Coming East from the simultaneous and equally decisive victory at Vicksburg, Grant assumed command of all Federal armies, formulated an over-all strategic plan, and then proceeded to destroy Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in a costly 11-month campaign of attrition. It was not until Feb. of 1865 - two months before the surrender - that Lee was given over-all command of all Confederate armies. Accepting the presidency of Washington College, after the war, he served until his death (22 Oct '70) at the age of 64, and was buried there. (The name was later changed to Washington and Lee University).



HILL, Ambrose Powell
1825-1865, Virginia
USMA 1847 (15/38); Arty.

Hill served in the Mexican War, 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 First Manassas (21 Jul '61). Stationed in northern Virginia during the winter of 1861-62, he was appointed brig. gen. (26 Feb '62) and placed in command of a brigade. He fought in Williamsburg, Virginia 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's corps after Hill quarreled with Longstreet, where it fought at Cedar Mountain (9 Aug '62) and Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62).

In the Antietam Campaign Hill's division was one of several under Jackson assigned to capture Harpers Ferry. After the surrender of that post (15 Sep '62) Jackson's forces rejoined Lee at Sharpsburg, while Hill's division remained to parole Federal prisoners. On 17 September Hill's division marched 15 miles to rejoin Lee. In the afternoon, as Burnside's IX Corps was threatening to turn Lee's right flank, Hill arrived and drove the Federals to the banks of Antietam Creek.

At Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) Hill's command occupied Hamilton's Crossing, south of the town, and helped repel the Union attacks of Meade and Gibbon.

Hill marched with Jackson during Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63) and succeeded him until wounded himself. Named lt. gen. (23 May '63), Hill took command of the newly-created III Corps, leading it through the battles of Gettysburg (1-3 Jul '63) and Wilderness (5-6 May 64), during both of which he was ill. As a corps commander he did not live up to expectations. Douglas Freeman wrote of Hill: "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." Hill performed somewhat unevenly and was often incapacitated. He was on sick leave during the period 8-21 May '64, during which Ewell assumed temporary command of the III Corps. Hill rejoined his corps for North Anna, Cold Harbor, and the Petersburg campaign. In the

latter he rose to his greatest heights as a corps commander. In late Mar '65 he was again away on sick leave. On 2 April, while returning to his unit at Petersburg he was shot and killed by a Union straggler. Freeman wrote that although Hill was "genial, approachable, and affectionate in private life, he was restless and impetuous in action." His wife was the sister of John Hunt Morgan.



JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan
("Stonewall")
1824-1863, Virginia
USMA 1846 (17/59); Arty.

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

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

In October Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia and Jackson was promoted lieut. gen. and made commander of the Second Corps. He commanded the right wing in the victory at Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62). His career reached its high point in the famous flank march around Hooker's right at Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63). Later that same night (2

May) Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men. He died on 10 May of pneumonia, which developed after amputation of his left arm.



LONGSTREET, James (Pete)
1821-1904, South Carolina
USMA 1842 (54/56); Inf.

Longstreet served in the Seminole wars, the Mexican War (1 wound, 2 brevets), and on the frontier before resigning 1 June '61. Appointed brig. gen., 17 June '61. At First Manassas (21 Jul '61) 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 Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62) his command fell on the Union left flank to route the Federals. His command fought well at Antietam and he was promoted lt. gen. 9 Oct '62. Shortly thereafter his command was reorganized and designated the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. At Fredericksburg (13 Dec '62) his command again performed with distinction. In February '63 Longstreet was sent to the Suffolk, Va. as commander of the Confederate Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia.

Rejoining Lee's army after Chancellorsville (1-4 May '63), Longstreet joined the army's march into Pennsylvania. 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 in his prime....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."



**STUART, James Ewell Brown
("Jeb")**

1833-1864, Virginia
USMA 1854 (13/46);
Mounted Rifles-Cav.

Stuart served on the frontier in Indian fighting (seriously wounded) and in Kansas during the border disturbances. While on a leave of absence he was Lee's volunteer A.D.C. during John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry (1859). Resigned 3 May '61 as 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. Stuart 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 summer he was at Harpers Ferry and First Manassas. Appointed brig. gen., C.S.A. 24 Sept '61. At the beginning of the Peninsular campaign he commanded cavalry at Williamsburg and in June '62 led his troops in his "ride around McClellan." He then fought in the Seven Days' Battles and at Harrison's Landing and as maj. gen. (25 July '62) took command of all the cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia. He fought at Second Manassas (29-30 Aug '62), and at Antietam (17 Sep '62) his horse artillery held Lee's left flank near the Potomac River. He led his cavalry division in the Second Corps at Fredericksburg and succeeded A. P. Hill temporarily

as commander of Jackson's Corps (3 May '63) at Chancellorsville. In the Gettysburg campaign Stuart's Cavalry Corps fought the battle of Brandy Station (9 Jun '63) and a number of famous cavalry skirmishes before undertaking the fateful Gettysburg raid. His cavalry fought on the third day at Gettysburg and was held in check by Gregg's cavalry. Stuart fought in the Wilderness and Spotsylvania campaigns and was mortally wounded (11 May '64) at Yellow Tavern. He died the next day. Satirically called "Beauty" by his West Point classmates, the five-foot nine Stuart 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.



Union troops skirmish with Confederates in the streets of Fredericksburg.

