Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields

Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries

Prepared for the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate
Committee on Natural Resources,
United States House of Representatives
The Secretary of the Interior

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Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
c/o National Park Service
Foreword

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was established by public law on November 28, 1990, because of national concern over the increasing loss of Civil War sites. The 15-member Commission, appointed by Congress and by the Secretary of the Interior, was asked to identify the nation's historically significant Civil War sites; determine their relative importance; determine their condition; assess threats to their integrity; and recommend alternatives for preserving and interpreting them. The *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* presents the Commission's findings.

Acknowledgements

The battle summaries were researched and written by Dale E. Floyd and David W. Lowe, staff members of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and historians with the National Park Service. Edwin C. Bearss, Commission member and retired Chief Historian of the National Park Service, served as technical advisor. Editing and publication oversight was provided by Rebecca Shrimpton and Tanya M. Gossett, Historic Preservation Planners with the American Battlefield Protection Program (through a cooperative agreement with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers).

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Lincoln and McClellan at Antietam, Maryland, October 3rd, 1862. (Gardner, National Archives)
Introduction

The Commission's Findings

This nation's Civil War heritage is in grave danger. It is disappearing under buildings, parking lots, and highways. Recognizing this as a serious national problem, Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1991. The Commission was to identify the significant Civil War sites, determine their condition, assess threats to their integrity, and offer alternatives for their preservation and interpretation. Because of limited time and resources, the Commission concentrated on battlefields as the central focus of the Civil War and of many contemporary historic preservation decisions.

Protecting these battlefields preserves an important educational asset for the nation because:

• Seeing the battlefield is basic to an understanding of military campaigns and battles, while the latter are crucial to comprehending all other aspects of the Civil War.

• Clashing convictions and the determination to defend them cost the nation 620,000 lives.

• The values tested and clarified in that great conflict are what continue to bind the nation together today.

Today, more than one-third of all principal Civil War battlefields are either lost or are hanging onto existence by the slenderest of threads. It is not too late to protect the remaining battlefields if the nation acts swiftly. If it does not act now, however, within 10 years we may lose fully two-thirds of the principal battlefields.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission has examined this threat to our Civil War battlefields and has made its recommendations for action in the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. This Technical Volume to the Commission's report contains historical summaries of the 384 principal Civil War battles that the Commission studied in preparing its report. Also available is Technical Volume I: Appendices, which contains support documentation for the Commission's report.

1"The Commission's Findings" and "The Battlefield Sites" are excerpted from the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, which contains a full discussion of the Commission's study of and recommendations for Civil War battlefield preservation.
The Battlefield Sites

Some 10,500 armed conflicts occurred during the Civil War ranging from battles to minor skirmishes; 384 conflicts (3.7 percent) were identified as the principal battles and classified according to their historical significance.

Class A and B battlefields represent the principal strategic operations of the war. Class C and D battlefields usually represent operations with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation.

• 45 sites (12%) were ranked “A” (having a decisive influence on a campaign and a direct impact on the course of the war);

• 104 sites (27%) were ranked “B” (having a direct and decisive influence on their campaign);

• 128 sites (33%) were ranked “C” (having observable influence on the outcome of a campaign);

• 107 sites (28%) were ranked “D” (having a limited influence on the outcome of their campaign or operation but achieving or affecting important local objectives).

The 384 principal battles occurred in 26 states. States with fifteen or more include: Virginia (123), Tennessee (38), Missouri (29), Georgia (28), Louisiana (23), North Carolina (20), Arkansas (17), and Mississippi (16).

Some counties, such as Henrico and Dinwiddie counties in Virginia and Charleston County in South Carolina have a great concentration of battlefields. Yet, even in Virginia, where two great armies fought for most of four years, only one third of the counties have any of the principal Civil War battlefields.

Forty three percent of the battlefields are completely in private ownership. An additional 49 percent are under multiple kinds of ownership (e.g., private, state, and Federal). Only 4 percent of the principal battlefields are owned primarily by the Federal, state, or local governments.²

Nineteen percent (71) of the Civil War battlefields are already lost as intact historic landscapes. Half of the 232 principal battlefields that currently are in good or fair condition are now experiencing high or moderate threats. Most of these sites will be lost or seriously fragmented within the coming 10 years, many very soon. Only one third of the principal battlefields currently face low threats.

²Data on the remaining 4 percent of sites was not available at the time the Commission's report was completed.
Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries

Introduction

The Battle Summaries

This Technical Volume is meant to serve as a quick reference to the historical context and significance of the 384 principal battlefields that the Commission included in its report to Congress. Until now, no single source provided such a uniform level of information for such a comprehensive grouping of key Civil War battlefields. It is the Commission's hope that this volume will provide preservationists, historians, planners, and political leaders alike with the rudimentary historical data they need to understand and work toward the preservation of these critical components of our national heritage.

Each summary provides basic statistical data on the location, dates, commanders, size, and casualties of each battle. It also indicates the Commission's ranking of the battle by military importance and the battlefield's level of priority for preservation. A one paragraph historical narrative describes the circumstances, action, and outcome of the battle.

The data elements for each battle summary are:

Name
The historic name for the battle, based on scholarly assessment. In some cases, the generally accepted name for the battle, sanctioned by the state historic preservation office, has been used.

CWSAC Reference #
A unique reference number assigned to each site. These were developed to aid computerization, because of the large numbers of battlefields in a few states and the duplication of names. The two letters at the beginning of the reference number signify the state, corresponding to the battlefield's location. The three digits are the unique and arbitrary number for the site within that state. Some numbers are missing, because sites were added or deleted from the list of 384 principal battlefields as significance was determined.

Other Names
Secondary or commonly used names, such as Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge), Bull Run (Manassas), and Sharpsburg (Antietam).

Preservation Priority
A designation made by the Commission based on the level of historical significance, the integrity of the remaining battlefield features, and the level of threat to the battlefield's existence. For example, IV.1 (Class D) means that the Commission determined that a particular battlefield site was Priority IV: Fragmented Battlefields, All Military Classes, Poor Integrity. (See Table 7, pages 49-53 in the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefield, for the preservation priority of all the battlefields studied.) Class A,B,C, or D indicates a battle's (and associated battlefield's) level of military importance within its campaign and the war. (See page v of this volume for an explanation of each of the four designations.) N/D indicates that no data is currently available to determine the level of threat to the site.

Location
The present day county or city in which the battlefield is located.

Campaign
The larger military operation with which the battle is associated. A chronological listing of campaigns and the battles associated with them can be found at the end of this volume.

Date(s)

Principal Commanders
The rank and names of the military commanders for both sides. When more than one individual commanded during a battle, all names are provided. Most of the principal commanders can be found in the U.S. War Department's Official Records (see citation above).

Forces Engaged
In most summaries, the particular company, regiment, brigade, division, corps, army, garrison, detachment, or ship. Some summaries, however, indicate the number of troops involved. In both cases, the purpose is to provide an idea of the size of the engagement. Most of the forces engaged were found in the U.S. War Department's Official Records (see citation above).
Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries

Introduction

Estimated Casualties
No source exists, either in print or in manuscript, that provides casualty figures for all Civil War battles or even for the 384 principal battles that the CWSAC studied. Some of the casualty figures for the 384 principal battles are unknown; in some instances reliable figures are available for one of the combatants but not for the other. Few casualty figures are definitive; sources often differ in their figures. A variety of sources, both official and commercial, printed and in manuscript, were consulted. All casualty figures were subjected to historical analysis before inclusion in the summaries.

A partial list of sources follows.


Description
A historical account or summary of the battle. A variety of sources, both general and specific, published and in manuscript, were consulted in the preparation of these accounts. The general sources consulted include those listed below. More specific published and manuscript sources were also consulted and analyzed.


Result(s)
The victor in the battle, if the outcome was definitive. If the outcome was other than definitive, that information is provided.
Modern view of the Chickamauga Battlefield at Lee and Gordon's Mill.
(Eric Long; National Park Service)
ALABAMA

 Athens
 Other Names: None
 Location: Limestone County
 Campaign: Operations in North Alabama (1864)
 Date(s): January 26, 1864
 Forces Engaged: 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry [US]; 1st Alabama Cavalry [CS]
 Estimated Casualties: 50 total (US 20; CS 30)
 Description: Confederate cavalry, numbering about 600 men, attacked Athens, held by about 100 Union troops, around 4:00 am on the morning of January 26, 1864. After a two-hour battle, the Confederates retreated. Union forces, although greatly outnumbered and without fortifications, repulsed the attackers.
 Result(s): Union victory (The Confederate force failed in its attempt to take Athens.)
 CWSAC Reference #: AL002
 Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

 Day's Gap
 Other Names: Sand Mountain
 Location: Cullman County
 Campaign: Streight's Raid in Alabama and Georgia (1863)
 Date(s): April 30, 1863
 Forces Engaged: Men from 51st Indiana Infantry, 73rd Indiana Infantry, 3rd Ohio Infantry, 80th Illinois Infantry, and 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry [US]; three regiments [CS]
 Estimated Casualties: 88 total (US 23; CS 65)
 Description: Union Col. Abel D. Streight led a provisional brigade on a raid to cut the Western & Atlantic Railroad that supplied Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederate army in Middle Tennessee. From Nashville, Tennessee, Streight's command traveled to Eastport, Mississippi, and then proceeded east to Tuscumbia, Alabama, in conjunction with another Union force commanded by Brig. Gen. Grenville Dodge. On April 26, 1863, Streight's men left Tuscumbia and marched southeast, their initial movements screened by Dodge's troops. On April 30, Confederate Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's brigade caught up with Streight's expedition and attacked its rearguard at Day's Gap on Sand Mountain. The Federals repulsed this attack and continued their march to avoid further delay and envelopment. Thus began a running series of skirmishes and engagements at Crooked Creek (April 30), Hog Mountain (April 30), Blountsville (May 1), Black Creek/Gadsden (May 2), and Blount's Plantation (May 2). Forrest finally surrounded the exhausted Union soldiers near Rome, Georgia, where he forced their surrender on May 3.
 Result(s): Union victory, although the raid ultimately failed.
 CWSAC Reference #: AL001
 Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

 Fort Blakely
 Other Names: None
 Location: Baldwin County
 Campaign: Mobile Campaign (1865)
 Date(s): April 2-9, 1865
 Forces Engaged: XIII and XVI Corps [US]; Fort Blakely Garrison [CS]
 Estimated Casualties: Total: 4,475. April 9 only: 3,529 (US 629; CS 2,900)
 Description: E.R.S. Canby's forces, the XVI and XIII corps, moved along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, forcing the Confederates back into their defenses. Union forces then concentrated on Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. By April 1, Union forces had enveloped Spanish Fort, thereby releasing more troops to focus on Fort Blakely. Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, with about 4,000 men, held out against the much larger Union force until Spanish Fort fell on April 8, allowing Canby to concentrate 16,000 men for the attack on April 9. Sheer numbers breached the Confederate earthworks compelling the Confederates to capitulate. The siege and capture of Fort Blakely was basically the last combined-force battle of the war. African-American forces played a major role in the successful Union assault.
 Result(s): Union victory (Fort Blakely surrendered.)
 CWSAC Reference #: AL006
 Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)

 CWSAC Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries--Alabama
Mobile Bay

Other Names: Passing of Forts Morgan and Gaines
Location: Mobile County and Baldwin County
Campaign: Operations in Mobile Bay (1864)
Date(s): August 2-23, 1864


Forces Engaged: Farragut's Fleet (14 wooden ships and 4 monitors) and U.S. army forces near Mobile [US]; Buchanan's Flotilla (3 gunboats and an ironclad), Fort Morgan Garrison, Fort Gaines Garrison, and Fort Powell Garrison. [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,822 (US 322; CS 1,500)

Description: A combined Union force initiated operations to close Mobile Bay to blockade running. Some Union forces landed on Dauphin Island and laid siege to Fort Gaines. On August 5, Farragut's Union fleet of eighteen ships entered Mobile Bay and received a devastating fire from Forts Gaines and Morgan and other points. After passing the forts, Farragut forced the Confederate naval forces, under Adm. Franklin Buchanan, to surrender, which effectively closed Mobile Bay. By August 23, Fort Morgan, the last big holdout, fell, shutting down the port. The city, however, remained uncaptured.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: AL003
Preservation Priority: I.1 (Class A)

Selma

Other Names: None
Location: Dallas County
Campaign: Wilson's Raid in Alabama and Georgia (1865)
Date(s): April 2, 1865


Forces Engaged: Two cavalry divisions [US]; troops in city (approx. 5,000 men) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 3,019 total (US 319; CS 2,700)

Description: Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding three divisions of Union cavalry, about 13,500 men, led his men south from Gravelly Springs, Alabama, on March 22, 1865. Opposed by Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, Wilson skillfully continued his march and eventually defeated him in a running battle at Ebenezer Church, on April 1. Continuing towards Selma, Wilson split his command into three columns. Although Selma was well-defended, the Union columns broke through the defenses at separate points forcing the Confederates to surrender the city, although many of the officers and men, including Forrest and Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, escaped. Selma demonstrated that even Forrest, whom some had considered invincible, could not stop the unrelenting Union movements deep into the Southern Heartland.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: AL007
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
Spanish Fort

Other Names: None

Location: Baldwin County

Campaign: Mobile Campaign (1865)

Date(s): March 27-April 8, 1865


Forces Engaged: XVI and XIII Corps [US]; Spanish Fort Garrison [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,401 (US 657; CS 744)

Description: Maj. Gen. E.R.S. Canby's XIII and XVI corps moved along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay forcing the Confederates back into their defenses. Union forces then concentrated on Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. On March 27, 1865, Canby's forces rendezvoused at Danley's Ferry and immediately undertook a siege of Spanish Fort. The Union had enveloped the fort by April 1, and on April 8 captured it. Most of the Confederate forces, under the command of Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, escaped and fled to Mobile, but Spanish Fort was no longer a threat.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: AL005

Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
ARKANSAS

Arkansas Post

Other Names: Fort Hindman
Location: Arkansas County
Campaign: Operations against Vicksburg (1862-1863)
Date(s): January 9-11, 1863
Forces Engaged: Army of the Mississippi [US]; Fort Hindman Garrison [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 6,547 total (US 1,047; CS 5,500)
Description: From Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post, Confederates had been disrupting Union shipping on the Mississippi River. Maj. Gen. John McClemand, therefore, undertook a combined force movement on Arkansas Post to capture it. Union boats began landing troops near Arkansas Post in the evening of January 9, 1863. The troops started up river towards Fort Hindman. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's corps overran Rebel trenches, and the enemy retreated to the protection of the fort and adjacent rifle-pits. Rear Adm. David Porter, on the 10th, moved his fleet towards Fort Hindman and bombarded it withdrawing at dusk. Union artillery fired on the fort from artillery positions across the river on the 11th, and the infantry moved into position for an attack. Union ironclads commenced shelling the fort and Porter's fleet passed it to cutoff any retreat. As a result of this envelopment, and the attack by McClernand's troops, the Confederate command surrendered in the afternoon. Although Union losses were high and the victory did not contribute to the capture of Vicksburg, it did eliminate one more impediment to Union shipping on the Mississippi.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR006
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

Bayou Fourche

Other Names: Little Rock
Location: Pulaski County
Campaign: Advance on Little Rock (1863)
Date(s): September 10, 1863
Forces Engaged: Cavalry Division, Army of Arkansas, Arkansas Expedition [US]; District of Arkansas [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 72; CS unknown)
Description: On September 10, 1863, Maj. Gen. Fred Steele, Army of Arkansas commander, sent Brig. Gen. John W. Davidson's cavalry division across the Arkansas River to move on Little Rock, while he took other troops to attack Confederates entrenched on the north side. In his thrust toward Little Rock, Davidson ran into Confederate troops at Bayou Fourche. Aided by Union artillery fire from the north side of the river, Davidson forced them out of their position and sent them fleeing back to Little Rock, which fell to Union troops that evening. Bayou Fourche sealed Little Rock's fate. The fall of Little Rock further helped to contain the Confederate Trans-Mississippi theater, isolating it from the rest of the South.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR010a
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Cane Hill

Other Names: Canehill, Boston Mountains
Location: Washington County
Campaign: Prairie Grove Campaign (1862)
Date(s): November 28, 1862
Forces Engaged: Department of Missouri [US]; two cavalry brigades [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 475 total (US 40; CS 435)
Description: In late November, Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman detached Brig. Gen. John Marmaduke's cavalry from Van Buren north to occupy the Cane Hill area. Hearing of this movement, Brig. Gen. James Blunt advanced to meet Marmaduke's command and destroy it, if possible. The Union vanguard encountered Col. Joe Shelby's brigade, which fought a delaying action to protect their supply trains. Shelby gradually gave ground until establishing a strong defensive perimeter on Cove Creek where he repulsed a determined attack. The Federals withdrew to Cane Hill, while the Confederates returned to Van Buren. Although fighting well, Marmaduke's withdrawal was a setback for Hindman's plans for recapturing northwest Arkansas. Victory at Prairie Grove a few weeks later, solidified Union control of the region.

Result(s): Confederate tactical victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR004
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Chalk Bluff
Other Names: None
Location: Clay County
Campaign: Marmaduke’s Second Expedition into Missouri (1863)
Date(s): May 1-2, 1863
Forces Engaged: 2nd Division, Army of the Frontier and force under command of Brig. Gen. John McNeil [US]; Marmaduke’s Cavalry Division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Union Brig. Gen. William Vandever pursued Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke to Chalk Bluff, where the Confederates hoped to cross the St. Francis River. To ford the river, Marmaduke established a rearguard that received heavy punishment on May 1-2. Although most of Marmaduke’s raiders crossed the St. Francis River, they suffered heavy casualties and therefore ended the expedition.
Result(s): Confederate tactical victory (The results, however, forced Marmaduke to end his expedition, making this a Union strategic victory.)
CWSAC Reference #: AR007
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Devil’s Backbone
Other Names: Backbone Mountain
Location: Sebastian County
Campaign: Operations to Control Indian Territory (1863)
Date(s): September 1, 1863
Forces Engaged: 2nd Kansas Cavalry, 6th Missouri Cavalry, and two sections of Rabb’s 2nd Indiana Battery [US]; Cabell’s Brigade [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 81 total (US 16; CS 65)
Description: Union Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt ordered Col. William Cloud to continue in pursuit of the Confederate forces that had withdrawn from Fort Smith and were chased to Old Jenny Lind. The Rebels turned on Cloud and skirmished with him at the base of Devil’s Backbone. Cabell’s forces ambushed approaching Union troops and momentarily halted their advance. Regrouping, the Union forces, with the help of artillery, advanced again and forced the Confederates to retire in disorder to Waldron.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR009
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Elkin's Ferry

Other Names: Okolona
Location: Clark County and Nevada County
Campaign: Camden Expedition (1864)
Date(s): April 3-4, 1864
Forces Engaged: 3rd Division, VII Corps and 2 cavalry brigades [US]; 3 cavalry brigades [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 92 total (US 38; CS 54)
Description: During the expedition, Union forces sought a ford to cross the Little Missouri River because other roads were impassible. They reached Elkin's Ferry before the Confederates. As they crossed, the Confederates attempted to stop them but to no avail.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR012
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Helena

Other Names: None
Location: Phillips County
Campaign: Grant's Operations against Vicksburg (1863)
Date(s): July 4, 1863
Forces Engaged: District of Eastern Arkansas [US]; District of Arkansas [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,842 total (US 206; CS 1,636)
Description: Lt. Gen. Theophilus Holmes's troops attacked Helena in an attempt to relieve pressure on Vicksburg. Although the Rebels had more troops and did initially capture some of the fortifications, the Union forces repelled them. Thus, Helena continued as an important Union enclave in the Trans-Mississippi theater and served as a base for the expedition that captured Little Rock.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR003
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Jenkins' Ferry

Other Names: None
Location: Grant County
Campaign: Camden Expedition (1864)
Date(s): April 30, 1864
Forces Engaged: Department of Arkansas [US]; Army of Arkansas [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 964 total (US 521; CS 443)
Description: Maj. Gen. Fred Steele's forces retreated from Camden after being mauled at Marks' Mills and Poison Spring. On the afternoon of April 29, the Union forces reached Jenkins' Ferry and began crossing the Saline River, which was swollen by heavy rain. Rebel forces arrived on the 30th and attacked repeatedly. The Federals repulsed the attacks and finally crossed with all their men and supply wagons, many of which they were compelled to abandon in the swamp north of Saline. The Confederates bungled a good chance to destroy Steele's army, which after crossing the river, regrouped at Little Rock.
Result(s): Union victory in retreat
CWSAC Reference #: AR016
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Marks’ Mills
Other Names: None
Location: Cleveland County
Campaign: Camden Expedition (1864)
Date(s): April 25, 1864
Forces Engaged: Infantry brigade [US]; two divisions [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,793 total (US 1,500; CS 293)
Description: A Union force escorted 240 wagons from Camden to Pine Bluff to pick up supplies and transport them back to Maj. Gen. Fred Steele’s army. At first the Union escort rebuffed Rebel attempts to halt them. Then the Confederates moved in on the Union rear and front, causing a rout. The Rebels captured most of the men and all of the supply wagons. Thus, Steele gave up all thoughts of uniting with Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks on the Red River and realized that he had to save his army.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR015
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Old River Lake
Other Names: Ditch Bayou, Lake Chicot, Lake Village, Furlough, Fish Bayou, Grand Lake
Location: Chicot County
Campaign: Expedition to Lake Village (1864)
Date(s): June 6, 1864
Forces Engaged: Two brigades of XVI Army Corps [US]; Marmaduke’s Division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 280 total (US 180; CS 100)
Description: Maj. Gen. A.J. Smith ordered Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower to demonstrate against Lake Village. Mower camped near Sunny Side Landing on the evening of June 5 and took up his line of march again the next morning. The skirmishing Confederates fell back to Red Leaf where Col. Colton Greene and his men were encamped. As the Federals advanced, Greene’s men, assisted by artillery, fought a delaying action at Ditch Bayou and then withdrew to Parker’s landing on Bayou Mason. The Union troops advanced to Lake Village, camped there overnight, and the next day rejoined the flotilla on the Mississippi River at Columbia. The Rebels delayed the Union advance but, eventually, allowed them to continue to their objective: Lake Village.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR017
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Pea Ridge
Other Names: Elkhorn Tavern
Location: Benton County
Campaign: Pea Ridge Campaign (1862)
Date(s): March 6-8, 1862
Forces Engaged: Army of the Southwest [US]; Army of the West [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 5,949 total (US 1,349; CS 4,600)
Description: On the night of March 6, Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn set out to outflank the Union position near Pea Ridge, dividing his army into two columns. Learning of Van Dorn’s approach, the Federals marched north to meet his advance on March 7. This movement—compounded by the killing of two generals, Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch and Brig. Gen. James McQueen McIntosh, and the capture of their ranking colonel—halted the Rebel attack. Van Dorn led a second column to meet the Federals in the Elkhorn Tavern and Tanyard area. By nightfall, the Confederates controlled Elkhorn Tavern and Telegraph Road. The next day, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, having regrouped and consolidated his army, counterattacked near the tavern and, by successfully employing his artillery, slowly forced the Rebels back. Running short of ammunition, Van Dorn abandoned the battlefield. The Union controlled Missouri for the next two years.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR001
Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)

CWSAC Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries-Arkansas
Pine Bluff

Other Names: None
Location: Jefferson County
Campaign: Advance on Little Rock (1863)
Date(s): October 25, 1863
Forces Engaged: Pine Bluff Garrison (two under-strength cavalry regiments and a company of state militia) [US]; division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 56; CS unknown)
Description: At 8:00 am, October 25, Col. Powell Clayton sent a company of cavalry toward Princeton which ran into Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke's men advancing. After some fire, the Rebels, under a flag of truce, came forward demanding surrender. Lt. M.F. Clark answered that there would be no surrender. Clayton slowly retreated back into Pine Bluff. In the meantime, about 300 African-American soldiers rolled cotton bales out of the warehouses for barricades to protect court square. After failing to take the square by force, the Rebels attempted to burn out the Union forces but to no avail. The Confederate forces retired, leaving Pine Bluff to the Federals.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR011
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)

Poison Spring

Other Names: None
Location: Ouachita County
Campaign: Camden Expedition (1864)
Date(s): April 18, 1864
Forces Engaged: Brigade (1,100 men) [US]; Marmaduke's and Maxey's Divisions [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 415 total (US 301; CS 114)
Description: Dwindling supplies for his army at Camden forced Maj. Gen. Fred Steele to send out a foraging party to gather corn that the Confederates had stored about twenty miles up the Prairie D'Ane-Camden Road on White Oak Creek. The party loaded the corn into wagons, and on April 18, Col. James M. Williams started his return to Camden. Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke's and Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Maxey's Confederate forces arrived at Lee Plantation, about fifteen miles from Camden, where they engaged Williams. The Rebels eventually attacked Williams in the front and rear forcing him to retreat north into a marsh where his men regrouped and then fell back to Camden. The Union lost 198 wagons and all the corn.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR014
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Prairie D’Ane
Other Names: Gum Grove, Moscow
Location: Nevada County
Campaign: Camden Expedition (1864)
Date(s): April 9-13, 1864
Forces Engaged: Department of Arkansas [US]; District of Arkansas [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: On April 10, Maj. Gen. Fred Steele’s Union forces, combined with Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer’s division, marched south from the Cornelius Farm. They soon encountered a Confederate line of battle at Prairie D’Ane and attacked, driving it back about a mile before being checked. Skirmishing continued throughout the afternoon of April 11, forcing Steele to divert line of march forces away from Shreveport toward Camden. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price’s Confederates returned to Prairie D’Ane on April 13, falling upon Steele’s rearguard under Thayer. After a four-hour battle, Price disengaged, and Steele’s column continued to Camden, occupying the city.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR013
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Prairie Grove
Other Names: Fayetteville
Location: Washington County
Campaign: Prairie Grove Campaign (1862)
Date(s): December 7, 1862
Forces Engaged: Army of the Frontier [US]; I Corps, Trans-Mississippi Army [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 2,568 total (US 1,251; CS 1,317)
Description: Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman sought to destroy Brig. Gen. Francis Herron’s and Brig. Gen. James Blunt’s divisions before they joined forces. Hindman placed his large force between the two Union divisions, turning on Herron first and routing his cavalry. As Hindman pursued the cavalry, he met Herron’s infantry which pushed him back. The Rebels then established their line of battle on a wooded high ridge northeast of Prairie Grove Church. Herron brought his artillery across the Illinois River and initiated an artillery duel. The Union troops assaulted twice and were repulsed. The Confederates counterattacked, were halted by Union canister, and then moved forward again. Just when it looked as if the Rebel attack would roll up Herron’s troops, Blunt’s men assailed the Confederate left flank. As night came, neither side had won, but Hindman retreated to Van Buren. Hindman’s retreat established Federal control of northwest Arkansas.
Result(s): Union strategic victory
CWSAC Reference #: AR005
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)
Saint Charles

Other Names: None

Location: Arkansas County

Campaign: Operations on White River (1862)

Date(s): June 17, 1862


Forces Engaged: 46th Indiana and Union Gunboat [US]; fifty men and C.S. boats [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 290 total (US 135; CS 155)

Description: On the morning of June 17, USS Mound City, St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga, and transports proceeded up White River towards Saint Charles attempting to resupply Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis's army near Jacksonport. A few miles below Saint Charles, the 46th Indiana Infantry under the command of Col. Graham N. Fitch disembarked, formed a skirmish line, and proceeded upriver towards the Rebel batteries on Saint Charles bluffs, under the command of Capt. Joseph Fry, C.S.N. At the same time, the Union gunboats went upriver to engage the Rebel batteries; Mound City was hit and her steam drum exploded scalding most of the crew to death. More than 125 sailors from the Mound City were killed, but the other ship was towed to safety. Col. Fitch halted the gunboat activities to prevent further loss and then undertook an attack on the Confederate batteries with his infantry. He turned the Rebel flank which ended the firing from the batteries and left Saint Charles open to Federal occupation.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: AR002

Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
COLORADO

Sand Creek

Other Names: Chivington Massacre

Location: Kiowa County

Campaign: Sand Creek Campaign (1864)

Date(s): November 29-30, 1864

Principal Commanders: Col. John Chivington [US]; Black Kettle, Cheyenne [I]

Forces Engaged: Third Colorado Regiment (approx. 700 men) [US]; 500 Cheyennes and a few Arapahos [I]

Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US unknown; I 200)

Description: Scattered Indian raids had caused much ill-will between the white settlers and the Native Americans. In the autumn, Territorial (Colorado) officers had offered a vague amnesty if Indians reported to army forts. Black Kettle with many Cheyennes and a few Arapahos, believing themselves to be protected, established a winter camp about 40 miles from Fort Lyon. On November 29, Col. John Chivington, who advocated Indian extermination, arrived near the camp, having marched there from Fort Lyon. In spite of the American flag and a white flag flying over the camp, the troops attacked, killing and mutilating about 200 of the Indians, two-thirds of whom were women and children.

Result(s): Union victory (massacre)

CWSAC Reference #: CO001

Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
African-American troops at Fort Lincoln. (National Archives)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fort Stevens

Other Names: Washington

Location: District of Columbia

Campaign: Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (1864)

Date(s): July 11-12, 1864


Forces Engaged: Divisions

Estimated Casualties: 874 total

Description: On July 11, Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early's exhausted Confederates reached the outskirts of Washington near Silver Spring. Skirmishers advanced to feel the fortifications which at the time were manned only by Home Guards, clerks, and convalescent troops. During the night, veteran units from the Union VI Corps disembarked from troop transports and marched north through the streets of Washington to bolster the defenses. On July 12, Early was finally in position to make a strong demonstration, which was repulsed by the veteran Union troops. In the afternoon, VI Corps units sortied against the Confederate skirmishers, driving them back from their advanced positions in front of Forts Stevens and DeRussy. President Lincoln watched the action from Fort Stevens and came under fire from Confederate sharpshooters. Recognizing that the Union Capitol was now defended by veterans, Early abandoned any thought of taking the city. Early withdrew during the night, marching toward White's Ford on the Potomac, ending his invasion of Maryland. “We didn’t take Washington,” Early told his staff officers, “but we scared Abe Lincoln like Hell.”

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: DC001

Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

**Fort Brooke**

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Tampa

**Campaign:** Expedition to Hillsborough River (1863)

**Date(s):** October 16-18, 1863

**Principal Commanders:** Lt. Comdr. A.A. Semmes [US]; Capt. John Westcott [CS]

**Forces Engaged:**
- Union Navy: *Taboma, Adela,* and landing force [US]; Company A, 2nd Battalion, Florida Volunteers [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** Unknown

**Description:** Two Union ships bombarded Fort Brooke on October 16 as a diversion, while a landing party under Acting Master T.R. Harris disembarked at Ballast Point and marched 14 miles to the Hillsborough River to capture several steamers. Harris and his men surprised and captured the blockade running steamer *Scottish Chief* and sloop *Kate Dale.* The Rebels destroyed the steamer *A.B. Noyes* to preclude her capture. On its way back to the ship, Harris's force was surprised by a detachment of the garrison, causing casualties.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: FL004
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)*

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**Natural Bridge**

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Leon County

**Campaign:** Operations near St. Marks, Florida (1865)

**Date(s):** March 6, 1865


**Forces Engaged:** 2nd U.S. Colored Infantry and 99th U.S. Colored Infantry [US]; Kilcrease Artillery; Dunham's Battery; Abell's Battery; 5th Florida Cavalry; 1st Florida Militia; Barwick's Company Reserves; Hodges Company Reserves; Company A, Milton Light Artillery; Companies A, B, and F; Reserves and reinforcements from Georgia amounting to approx. 1,000 men [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 174 (US 148; CS 26)

**Description:** Maj. Gen. John Newton had undertaken a joint force expedition to engage and destroy Confederate troops that had attacked at Cedar Keys and Fort Myers and were allegedly encamped somewhere around St. Marks. The Navy had trouble getting its ships up the St. Marks River. The Army force, however, had advanced and, after finding one bridge destroyed, started before dawn on March 6 to attempt to cross the river at Natural Bridge. The troops initially pushed Rebel forces back but not away from the bridge. Confederate forces, protected by breastworks, guarded all of the approaches and the bridge itself. The action at Natural Bridge lasted most of the day, but, unable to take the bridge, the Union troops retreated to the protection of the fleet.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

*CWSAC Reference #: FL006
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)*
St. John’s Bluff

Other Names: None
Location: Duval County
Campaign: Expedition to St. John’s Bluff (1862)
Date(s): October 1-3, 1862
Forces Engaged: Expeditionary Force: 2 infantry regiments, a light artillery battery and detachment of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry (total force 1,573) [US]; a small artillery and cavalry force [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Brig. Gen. John Finegan established a battery on St. John’s Bluff near Jacksonville to stop the movement of Federal ships up the St. Johns River. Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan embarked with about 1,500 infantry aboard the transports Boston, Ben DeFord, Cosmopolitan, and Neptune at Hilton Head, South Carolina, on September 30. The flotilla arrived at the mouth of the St. John’s River on October 1, where Cdr. Charles Steedman’s gunboats—Paul Jones, Cinarron, Uncas, Patroon, Hale, and Water Witch—joined them. By midday, the gunboats approached the bluff, while Brannan began landing troops at Mayport Mills. Another infantry force landed at Mount Pleasant Creek, about five miles in the rear of the Confederate battery, and began marching overland on the 2nd. Outmaneuvered, Lt. Col. Charles F. Hopkins abandoned the position after dark. When the gunboats approached the bluff the next day, its guns were silent.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: FL003
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)

Santa Rosa Island

Other Names: None
Location: Escambia County
Campaign: Operations of Gulf Blockading Squadron (1861)
Date(s): October 9, 1861
Forces Engaged: Santa Rosa Island Garrison (approx. 600 men) [US]; infantry and artillery detachments (approx. 1,200 men) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 154 total (US 67; CS 87)
Description: After midnight on October 9, Brig. Gen. Richard Anderson crossed from the mainland to Santa Rosa Island with 1,200 men in two small steamers to surprise Union camps and capture Fort Pickens. He landed on the north beach about four miles east of Fort Pickens and divided his command into three columns. After proceeding about three miles, the Confederates surprised the 6th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in its camp and routed the regiment. Gen. Anderson then adopted a defensive stance to entice the Federals to leave the fort and attack. Receiving reinforcements, Col. Harvey Brown sallied against the Confederates, who reembarked and returned to the mainland.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: FL001
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Tampa

Other Names: Yankee Outrage at Tampa
Location: City of Tampa
Campaign: Operations against Tampa (June-July 1862)
Date(s): June 30-July 1, 1862
Principal Commanders: Capt. A.J. Drake [US]; Capt. J.W. Pearson [CS]
Forces Engaged: One gunboat [US]; Osceola Rangers, company [CS]
Estimated Casualties: None
Description: On June 30, a Union gunboat came into Tampa Bay, turned her broadside on the town, and opened her ports. The gunboat then dispatched a launch carrying 20 men and a lieutenant under a flag of truce demanding the surrender of Tampa. The Confederates refused, and the gunboat opened fire. The officer then informed the Confederates that shelling would commence at 6:00 pm after allowing time to evacuate non-combatants from the city. Firing continued sporadically into the afternoon of July 1, when the Federal gunboat withdrew.
Result(s): Confederate victory (Inconclusive, but Union gunboat withdrew)
CWSAC Reference #: FL002
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Confederate Napoleon gun used in defense of Atlanta. (George Bernard; National Archives)
GEORGIA

Adairsville
Other Names: None
Location: Bartow County and Gordon County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): May 17, 1864
Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 200; CS unknown)
Description: Following the Battle of Resaca, May 13-15, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston’s army retreated southward while Sherman pursued. Failing to find a good defensive position south of Calhoun, Johnston continued to Adairsville while the Rebel cavalry fought a skillful rearguard action. On the 17th, skirmish fire continued throughout the day and into the early evening. Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard’s IV Corps ran into entrenched infantry of Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee’s corps, while advancing, about two miles north of Adairsville. The 44th Illinois and 24th Wisconsin (under the command of Maj. Arthur MacArthur, father of Douglas) attacked Cheatham’s Division at Robert Saxon (the Octagon House) and incurred heavy losses. Three Union divisions prepared for battle, but Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas halted them due to the approach of darkness. Sherman then concentrated his men in the Adairsville area to attack Johnston the next day. Johnston had originally expected to find a valley at Adairsville of suitable width to deploy his men and anchor his line with the flanks on hills. The valley, however, was too wide, so Johnston disengaged and withdrew.
Result(s): Confederate delaying action (Allowed Johnston to bait a trap at Cassville.)

Allatoona
Other Names: None
Location: Bartow County
Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)
Date(s): October 5, 1864
Forces Engaged: One brigade (1,944 men) [US]; one division (approx. 2,000 men) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,505 total (US 706; CS 799)
Description: After the fall of Atlanta, Hood moved northward to threaten the Western & Atlantic Railroad, Sherman’s supply line. He attacked a number of minor garrisons and damaged track during October 2-4. Sherman sent reinforcements—John M. Corse’s brigade—to Allatoona just before the Rebels attacked there. Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French’s Confederate division arrived near Allatoona at sunrise on the 5th. After demanding a surrender and receiving a negative reply, French attacked. The Union outer line survived a sustained two and a half hour attack, but then fell back and regrouped in an earthen “Star” fort of Allatoona Pass. French repeatedly attacked, but the fort held. The Rebels began to run out of ammunition, and reports of arriving Union reinforcements influenced them to move off and rejoin Hood’s force.
Result(s): Union victory

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Atlanta

Other Names: None
Location: Fulton County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): July 22, 1864
Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 12,140 total (US 3,641; CS 8,499)
Description: Following the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Hood determined to attack Maj. Gen. James B. Mcpherson's Army of the Tennessee. He withdrew his main army at night from Atlanta's outer line to the inner line, enticing Sherman to follow. In the meantime, he sent William J. Hardee with his corps on a fifteen-mile march to hit the unprotected Union left and rear, east of the city. Wheeler's cavalry was to operate farther out on Sherman's supply line, and Gen. Frank Cheatham's corps were to attack the Union front. Hood, however, miscalculated the time necessary to make the march, and Hardee was unable to attack until afternoon. Although Hood had outmaneuvered Sherman for the time being, McPherson was concerned about his left flank and sent his reserves—Grenville Dodge's XVI Army Corps—to that location. Two of Hood's divisions ran into this reserve force and were repulsed. The Rebel attack stalled on the Union rear but began to roll up the left flank. Around the same time, a Confederate soldier shot and killed McPherson when he rode out to observe the fighting. Determined attacks continued, but the Union forces held. About 4:00 pm, Cheatham's corps broke through the Union front at the Hurt House, but Sherman massed twenty artillery pieces on a knoll near his headquarters to shell these Confederates and halt their drive. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan's XV Army Corps then led a counterattack that restored the Union line. The Union troops held, and Hood suffered high casualties.

Result(s): Union victory

Buck Head Creek

Other Names: None
Location: Jenkins County
Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864)
Date(s): November 28, 1864
Forces Engaged: 3rd Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; cavalry corps, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 646 total (US 46; CS 600)
Description: As Sherman's infantry marched southeast through Georgia, his cavalry, under Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick moved northeasternward, on November 24, 1864, to destroy the railroad midway between Augusta and Millen, burn the trestle near Briar Creek and, if possible, release Union prisoners confined at Camp Lawton, near Millen, while feigning a drive towards Augusta. Confederate Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was fooled and concentrated his cavalry forces around Augusta. When Kilpatrick did not show, Wheeler realized his mistake and rode off in an attempt to catch his Union counterpart. On the 26th, Wheeler caught up with two lagging Union regiments, attacked their camp, chased them to the larger force and prevented Kilpatrick from destroying the Briar Creek trestle. Kilpatrick instead destroyed a mile of track in the area and moved southwest to join up with Sherman. Kilpatrick also discovered that the Union prisoners at Camp Lawton had been taken to other unknown sites. He encamped near Buck Head Creek on the night of the 27th. Wheeler came along the next morning, almost captured Kilpatrick, and pursued him and his men to Buck Head Creek. As Kilpatrick's main force crossed the creek, one regiment, supported by artillery, fought a rearguard action severely punishing Wheeler and then burned the bridge behind them. Wheeler soon crossed and followed, but a Union brigade behind barricades at Reynolds's Plantation halted the Rebels' drive, eventually forcing them to retire.

Result(s): Inconclusive (Both sides claimed victory, but Union troops quickly retreated to Louisville.)

CWSAC Reference #: GA026
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Chickamauga

Other Names: None
Location: Catoosa County and Walker County
Campaign: Chickamauga Campaign (1863)
Date(s): September 18-20, 1863

Forces Engaged: The Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 34,624 total (US 16,170; CS 18,454)
Description: After the Tullahoma Campaign, Rosecrans renewed his offensive, aiming to force the Confederates out of Chattanooga. The three army corps comprising Rosecrans’s army split and set out for Chattanooga by separate routes. In early September, Rosecrans consolidated his forces scattered in Tennessee and Georgia and forced Bragg’s army out of Chattanooga, heading south. The Union troops followed it and brushed with it at Davis’ Cross Roads. Bragg was determined to reoccupy Chattanooga and decided to meet a part of Rosecrans’s army, defeat them, and then move back into the city. On the 17th he headed north, intending to meet and beat the XXI Army Corps. As Bragg marched north on the 18th, his cavalry and infantry fought with Union cavalry and mounted infantry which were armed with Spencer repeating rifles. Fighting began in earnest on the morning of the 19th, and Bragg’s men hammered but did not break the Union line. The next day, Bragg continued his assault on the Union line on the left, and in late morning, Rosecrans was informed that he had a gap in his line. In moving units to shore up the supposed gap, Rosecrans created one, and James Longstreet’s men promptly exploited it, driving one-third of the Union army, including Rosecrans himself, from the field. George H. Thomas took over command and began consolidating forces on Horseshoe Ridge and Snodgrass Hill. Although the Rebels launched determined assaults on these forces, they held until after dark. Thomas then led these men from the field leaving it to the Confederates. The Union retired to Chattanooga while the Rebels occupied the surrounding heights.
Result(s): Confederate victory

Dallas

Other Names: New Hope Church, Pumpkinvine Creek
Location: Paulding County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): May 26-June 1, 1864 (May 28, 1864)
Forces Engaged: Military Division of Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 5,400 total (US 2,400; CS 3,000)
Description: Johnston’s army fell back from the vicinity of Cassville-Kinston, first to Allatoona Pass and then to the Dallas area and entrenched. Sherman’s army tested the Rebel line while entrenching themselves. The Battle of Dallas occurred on May 28 when Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee’s corps probed the Union defensive line, held by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan’s Army of the Tennessee corps, to exploit any weakness or possible withdrawal. Fighting ensued at two different points, but the Rebels were repulsed, suffering high casualties. Sherman continued looking for a way around Johnston’s line, and, on June 1, his cavalry occupied Allatoona Pass, which had a railroad and would allow his men and supplies to reach him by train. Sherman abandoned his lines at Dallas on June 5 and moved toward the railroad at Allatoona Pass forcing Johnston to follow soon afterwards.
Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: GA011
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)
Dalton I

Other Names: None
Location: Whitfield County
Campaign: Demonstration on Dalton (1864)
Date(s): February 22-27, 1864
Forces Engaged: Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: From Vicksburg, Mississippi, Sherman launched a campaign to take the important railroad center at Meridian and, if the situation was favorable, to push on to Selma and threaten Mobile, in order to prevent the shipment of Confederate men and supplies. To counter the threat, Confederate President Jefferson Davis ordered troops into the area. While these operations unfolded, Thomas determined to probe Gen. Johnston's army in the hope that Johnston's loss of two divisions, sent to reinforce Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk as he withdrew from Meridian to Demopolis, Alabama, would make him vulnerable. Skirmishing and intense fighting occurred throughout the demonstration. At Crow Valley on the 25th, Union troops almost turned the Rebel right flank, but ultimately it held. On the 27th, Thomas's army withdrew, realizing that Johnston was ready and able to counter any assault.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA006
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Dalton II

Other Names: None
Location: Whitfield County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): August 14-15, 1864
Forces Engaged: District of Etowah [US]; Wheeler's cavalry force [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his cavalry raided into North Georgia to destroy railroad tracks and supplies. They approached Dalton in the late afternoon of August 14 and demanded the surrender of the garrison. The Union commander, Col. Bernard Laibolt, refused to surrender and fighting ensued. Greatly outnumbered, the Union garrison retired to fortifications on a hill outside the town where they successfully held out, although the attack continued until after midnight. Skirmishing continued throughout the night. Around 5:00 am, on the 15th, Wheeler retired and became engaged with relieving infantry and cavalry under Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman's command. Eventually, Wheeler withdrew. The contending forces' reports vary greatly in describing the fighting, the casualties, and the amount of track and supplies captured and destroyed. This engagement was inconclusive, but since the Confederates withdrew, it may be termed a Union victory.
Result(s): Union victory (The Confederates withdrew.)
CWSAC Reference #: GA020
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class D)

Dalton III was erroneously included in Table 7 of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. It is not included in the Commission's inventory of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields.
Davis' Cross Roads

Other Names: Dug Gap

Location: Dade County and Walker County

Campaign: Chickamauga Campaign (1863)

Date(s): September 10-11, 1864


Forces Engaged: Two divisions [US]; unknown [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: After the Tullahoma Campaign, Rosecrans renewed his offensive, aiming to force the Rebels out of Chattanooga. The three corps comprising Rosecrans's army split and set out for Chattanooga by separate routes. Hearing of the Union advance, Braxton Bragg concentrated troops around Chattanooga. While Col. John T. Wilder's artillery fired on Chattanooga, Rosecrans attempted to take advantage of Bragg's situation and ordered other troops into Georgia. They raced forward, seized the important gaps, and moved out into McMenzie's Cove. Negley's XIV Army Corps division, supported by Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird's division, was moving across the mouth of the cove on the Dug Gap road when Negley learned that Rebels were concentrating around Dug Gap. Moving through determined resistance, he closed on the gap, withdrawing to Davis' Cross Roads in the evening of September 10 to await the supporting division. Bragg had ordered General Hindman with his division to assault Negley at Davis' Cross Roads in the flank, while Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne's division forced its way through Dug Gap to strike Negley in front. Hindman was to receive reinforcements for this movement, but most of them did not arrive. The Rebel officers, therefore, met and decided that they could not attack in their present condition. The next morning, however, fresh troops did arrive, and the Rebels began to move on the Union line. The supporting Union division had, by now, joined Negley, and, hearing of a Confederate attack, the Union forces determined that a strategic withdrawal to Stevens Gap was in order. Negley first moved his division to the ridge east of West Chickamauga Creek where it established a defensive line. The other division then moved through them to Stevens Gap and established a defensive line there. Both divisions awaited the rest of Maj. Gen. George Thomas's corps. All of this was accomplished under constant pursuit and fire from the Confederates.

Result(s): Union strategic victory

CWSAC Reference #: GA003
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Ezra Church

Other Names: Battle of the Poor House

Location: Fulton County

Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)

Date(s): July 28, 1864


Forces Engaged: Army of the Tennessee [US]; two corps of Army of Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 3,562 total (US 562; CS 3,000)

Description: Earlier, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's forces had approached Atlanta from the east and north. Hood had not defeated them, but he had kept them away from the city. Sherman now decided to attack from the west. He ordered the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard, to move from the left wing to the right and cut Hood's last railroad supply line between East Point and Atlanta. Hood foresaw such a maneuver and determined to send the two corps of Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee and Lt. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart to intercept and destroy the Union force. Thus, on the afternoon of July 28, the Rebels assaulted Howard at Ezra Church. Howard had anticipated such a thrust, entrenched one of his corps in the Confederates' path, and repulsed the determined attack, inflicting numerous casualties. Howard, however, failed to cut the railroad.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: GA018
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Fort McAllister I

Other Names: None

Location: Bryan County

Campaign: Naval Attacks on Fort McAllister (1863)

Date(s): March 3, 1863

Principal Commanders: Capt. P. Drayton, U.S.N. [US]; Capt. George A. Anderson [CS]

Forces Engaged: Union Navy Flotilla [US]; Fort McAllister Garrison [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

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

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: GA002
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Fort McAllister II

Other Names: None

Location: Bryan County

Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864)

Date(s): December 13, 1864


Forces Engaged: 2nd Division, XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Fort McAllister Garrison (120 men) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 205 total (US 134; CS 71)

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

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: GA028

Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)
Griswoldville

Other Names: None
Location: Jones County and Twiggs County
Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864)
Date(s): November 22, 1864
Forces Engaged: 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee and two regiments of cavalry [US]; 1st Division Georgia Militia and Cavalry Corps, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 712 total (US 62; CS 650)
Description: Brig. Gen. Charles Walcutt was ordered to make a demonstration, with the six infantry regiments and one battery that comprised his brigade, toward Macon to ascertain the disposition of enemy troops in that direction. He set out on the morning of November 22, and after a short march he ran into some of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry and drove them beyond Grisivoldville. Having accomplished his mission, Walcutt retired to a position at Duncan's Farm and fortified it with logs and rails to meet an expected Rebel attack force composed of three brigades of Georgia State Militia. The Georgia Militia had been ordered from Macon to Augusta, thinking the latter was Sherman’s next objective, and accidentally collided with Walcutt's force. The Union force withstood three determined charges before receiving reinforcements of one regiment of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. The Rebels did not attack again and soon retired.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA025
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Jonesborough

Other Names: None
Location: Clayton County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): August 31–September 1, 1864
Forces Engaged: Six corps [US]; two corps [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 3,149 total (US 1,149; CS 2,000)
Description: Sherman had successfully cut Hood's supply lines in the past by sending out detachments, but the Confederates quickly repaired the damage. In late August, Sherman determined that if he could cut Hood's supply lines—the Macon & Western and the Atlanta & West Point Railroads—the Rebels would have to evacuate Atlanta. Sherman, therefore, decided to move six of his seven infantry corps against the supply lines. The army began pulling out of its positions on August 25 to hit the Macon & Western Railroad between Rough and Ready and Jonesborough. To counter the move, Hood sent Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee with two corps to halt and possibly rout the Union troops, not realizing Sherman's army was there in force. On August 31, Hardee attacked two Union corps west of Jonesborough but was easily repulsed. Fearing an attack on Atlanta, Hood withdrew one corps from Hardee's force that night. The next day, a Union corps broke through Hardee's troops which retreated to Lovejoy's Station, and on the night of September 1, Hood evacuated Atlanta. Sherman did cut Hood's supply line but failed to destroy Hardee's command.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA022
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class A)
Kennesaw Mountain

Other Names: None
Location: Cobb County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): June 27, 1864
Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 4,000 total (US 3,000; CS 1,000)
Description: On the night of June 18-19, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, fearing envelopment, withdrew his army to a new, previously selected position astride Kennesaw Mountain. This entrenched arc-shaped line to the north and west of Marietta, protected the Western & Atlantic Railroad, the supply link to Atlanta. Having defeated General John B. Hood troops at Kolb’s Farm on the 22nd, Sherman was sure that Johnston had stretched his line too thin and, therefore, decided on a frontal attack with some diversions on the flanks. On the morning of June 27, Sherman sent his troops forward after an artillery bombardment. At first, they made some headway overrunning Confederate pickets south of the Burnt Hickory Road, but attacking an enemy that was dug in was futile. The fighting ended by noon, and Sherman suffered high casualties.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA015
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

Kolb’s Farm

Other Names: None
Location: Cobb County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): June 22, 1864
Forces Engaged: Two corps [US]; Hood’s Corps [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,350 total (US 350; CS 1,000)
Description: On the night of June 18-19, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, fearing envelopment, moved his army to a new, previously selected position astride Kennesaw Mountain, an entrenched arc-shaped line to the west of Marietta, to protect his supply line, the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Having encountered entrenched Rebels astride Kennesaw Mountain stretching southward, Sherman fixed them in front and extended his right wing to envelop their flank and menace the railroad. Joe Johnston countered by moving John B. Hood’s corps from the left flank to the right on June 22. Arriving in his new position at Mt. Zion Church, Hood decided, on his own, to attack. Warned of Hood’s intentions, Union generals John Schofield and Joseph Hooker entrenched. Union artillery and swampy terrain thwarted Hood’s attack and forced him to withdraw with costly casualties. Although the victor, Sherman’s attempts at envelopment had momentarily failed.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA014
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Lovejoy’s Station

Other Names: None
Location: Clayton County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): August 20, 1864
Forces Engaged: Kilpatrick’s Cavalry Division [US]; Jackson’s Cavalry Division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: While Confederate Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was absent raiding Union supply lines from North Georgia to East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. William Sherman, unconcerned, sent Judson Kilpatrick to raid Rebel supply lines. Leaving on August 18, Kilpatrick hit the Atlanta & West Point Railroad that evening, tearing up a small area of tracks. Next, Kilpatrick headed for Lovejoy’s Station on the Macon & Western Railroad. In transit, on the 19th, Kilpatrick’s men hit the Jonesborough supply depot on the Macon & Western Railroad, burning great amounts of supplies. On the 20th, they reached Lovejoy’s Station and began their destruction. Rebel infantry (Cleburne’s Division) appeared and the raiders were forced to fight into the night, finally fleeing to prevent encirclement. Although Kilpatrick had destroyed supplies and track at Lovejoy’s Station, the railroad line was back in operation in two days.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA021
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)
Marietta

Other Names: Pine Hill, Pine Mountain, Gilgal Creek, Noonday Creek, Ruff's Mill
Location: Cobb County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): June 9-July 3, 1864
Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: During the Atlanta Campaign, instead of frontally attacking Johnston's army which would cause too many casualties, Sherman usually attempted to maneuver the enemy out of defensive positions. Thus, when Sherman first found Johnston entrenched in the Marietta area on June 9, he began extending his lines beyond the Confederate lines, causing some Rebel withdrawal to new positions. On June 18-19, Johnston withdrew to an arc-shaped position centered on Kennesaw Mountain. Sherman made some unsuccessful attacks on this position but eventually extended the line on his right and forced Johnston to withdrawal from the Marietta area on July 2-3.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA013a
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

New Hope Church

Other Names: None
Location: Paulding County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): May 25-26, 1864
Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 1,600; CS unknown)

Description: After Johnston retreated to Allatoona Pass on May 19-20, Sherman decided that he would most likely pay dearly for attacking Johnston there, so he determined to move around Johnston's left flank and steal a march toward Dallas. Johnston anticipated Sherman's move and met the Union forces at New Hope Church. Sherman mistakenly surmised that Johnston had a token force and ordered Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's corps to attack. This corps was severely mauled. On the 26th, both sides entrenched, and skirmishing continued throughout the day. Actions the next day in this area are discussed under Pickett's Mills.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA010
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Peachtree Creek

Other Names: None
Location: Fulton County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): July 20, 1864
Forces Engaged: Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 6,506 total (US 1,710; CS 4,796)

Description: Under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Army of Tennessee had retired south of Peachtree Creek, an east to west flowing stream, about three miles north of Atlanta. Sherman split his army into three columns for the assault on Atlanta with George H. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland moving from the north. Johnston had decided to attack Thomas, but Confederate President Jefferson Davis relieved him of command and appointed John B. Hood to take his place. Hood attacked Thomas after his army crossed Peachtree Creek. The determined assault threatened to overrun the Union troops at various locations. Ultimately, though, the Yankees held, and the Rebels fell back.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA016
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Pickett's Mills

Other Names: New Hope, New Hope Church
Location: Paulding County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): May 27, 1864
Forces Engaged: IV Corps [US]; Cleburne's Division and Brig. Gen. John H. Kelly's Brigade [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 2,100 total (US 1,600; CS 500)

Description: After the Union defeat at New Hope Church, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman ordered Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard to attack Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's seemingly exposed right flank. The Confederates were ready for the attack, which did not unfold as planned because supporting troops never appeared. The Rebels repulsed the attack causing high casualties.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA012
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

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Resaca

Other Names: None
Location: Gordon County and Whitfield County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): May 13-15, 1864
Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 5,547 total (US 2,747; CS 2,800)
Description: Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had withdrawn from Rocky Face Ridge to the hills around Resaca. On the 13th, the Union troops tested the Rebel lines to pinpoint their whereabouts. The next day full scale fighting occurred, and the Union troops were generally repulsed except on the Rebel right flank where Sherman did not fully exploit his advantage. On the 15th, the battle continued with no advantage to either side until Sherman sent a force across the Oostanula River, at Lay's Ferry, towards Johnston’s railroad supply line. Unable to halt this Union movement, Johnston was forced to retire.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: GA008
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Ringgold Gap

Other Names: Taylor’s Ridge
Location: Catoosa County
Campaign: Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign (1863)
Date(s): November 27, 1863
Forces Engaged: Three divisions [US]; one division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 912 total (US 432; CS 480)
Description: Following the Union victory at Missionary Ridge, Yankee troops set out in pursuit of the Confederates retreating toward Dalton, Georgia. Intending to delay the Federal pursuit, Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne’s command fell back and established a blocking position at Ringgold Gap where the Western & Atlantic Railroad passed through Taylor’s Ridge. Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker sent his force forward to seize the gap, which it failed to do after five hours of heavy fighting.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA005
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)
Utoy Creek

Other Names: None
Location: Fulton County
Campaign: Atlanta Campaign (1864)
Date(s): August 5-7, 1864
Forces Engaged: Army of the Ohio [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: After failing to envelop Hood's left flank at Ezra Church, Sherman still wanted to extend his right flank to hit the railroad between East Point and Atlanta. He transferred John M. Schofield's Army of the Ohio from his left to his right flank and sent him to the north bank of Utoy Creek. Although Schofield's troops were at Utoy Creek on August 2, they, along with the XIV Corps, Army of the Cumberland, did not cross until the 4th. Schofield's force began its movement to exploit this situation on the morning of the 5th, which was initially successful. Schofield then had to regroup his forces, which took the rest of the day. The delay allowed the Rebels to strengthen their defenses with abatis, which slowed the Union attack when it restarted on the morning of the 6th. The Federals were repulsed with heavy losses by Bate's Division and failed in an attempt to break the railroad. On the 7th, the Union troops moved toward the Confederate main line and entrenched. Here they remained until late August.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: GA019
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

Waynesborough

Other Names: None
Location: Burke County
Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864)
Date(s): December 4, 1864
Forces Engaged: 3rd Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Cavalry Command, Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 440 total (US 190; CS 250)
Description: As Sherman's infantry marched southeast through Georgia, his cavalry under Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick rode northeastward. He set out on the morning of December 4 to attack Waynesborough and destroy Joseph Wheeler's cavalry command. That morning Kilpatrick's men advanced, driving the Rebel skirmishers in front of them. The Union force then came up against a defensive line of barricades which they eventually overran. As the Union advance continued, they met more barricades which required time to overcome. Finally, the Confederates fell back to a final line of barricades within the town. After furious fighting, the Union troops broke through and Wheeler's force ran.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: GA027
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)
Bear River

**Other Names:** Massacre at Boa Ogoi

**Location:** Franklin County

**Campaign:** Expedition from Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to Cache Valley, Idaho Territory (1863)

**Date(s):** January 29, 1863

**Principal Commanders:** Col. Patrick Edward Connor [US]; Chief Bear Hunter [I]

**Forces Engaged:** District of Utah [US]; Shoshoni Indians [I]

**Estimated Casualties:** 451 total (US 67; I 384)

**Description:** Shoshoni raids under Chief Bear Hunter during the winter of 1862-63 provoked Federal retaliation. Troops under Col. Patrick E. Connor set out from Ft. Douglas, Utah, in the deep snow of January 1863 towards Chief Bear Hunter's camp, 120 miles north near present-day Preston, Idaho. The Native American camp included about 300 Shoshoni warriors defensively placed in the Battle Creek ravine west of Bear River with high embankments in which the Indians had cut access trails. Shortly after dawn on January 29, Connor's troops appeared across the river and began crossing. Before all of the men had crossed and Connor had arrived, some troops made an unsuccessful frontal attack which the Indians easily repulsed inflicting numerous casualties. When Connor took over, he sent troops to where the ravine debouched through the bluffs. Some of these men covered the mouth of the ravine to prevent any escape while others moved down the rims, firing on the Indians below. This fire killed many of the warriors, but some attempted to escape by swimming the icy river where other troops shot them. The battle stopped by mid-morning. The troopers had killed most of the warriors plus a number of women, children and old men—and captured many of the women and children.

**Result(s):** Union victory (massacre)

*CWSAC Reference #: ID001
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)*
Indianapolis

Other Names: None
Location: Harrison
Campaign: Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio (July 1863)
Date(s): July 9, 1863
Forces Engaged: 2,200 total (US 400; CS 1,800)
Estimated Casualties: 401 total (US 360; CS 41)
Description: On July 2, 1863, Brig. Gen. Morgan, with about 2,450 hand-picked cavalrymen, rode into Kentucky to disrupt the communications of the Union Army of the Cumberland, which began its operations against Bragg's Army of Tennessee (Tullahoma Campaign) on June 23. Crossing the Cumberland River at Burkesville, Morgan's column advanced to the Green River where it was deflected by a Union regiment at Tebb's Bend on July 4. Morgan surprised and captured the garrison at Lebanon, Kentucky, then rode via Springfield, Bardstown, and Garnettsville. On July 8, Morgan crossed the Ohio River at Mauckport, Indiana, despite orders to remain south of the river in Kentucky. Union military officials called out the militia in Indiana and Ohio and worked feverishly to organize a defense. On July 9, near Corydon, Indiana, elements of Morgan's force encountered about 400 Home Guards and captured most of them. As Morgan continued eastward to Ohio, destroying bridges, railroads, and government stores, Federal columns converged to prevent Morgan from recrossing into Kentucky.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: IN001
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
KANSAS

Baxter Springs
Other Names: Baxter Springs Massacre
Location: Cherokee County
Campaign: Occupation of Indian Territory North of the Arkansas River (1863)
Date(s): October 6, 1863
Forces Engaged: Detachments from three regiments and an escort [US]; Quantrill's Raiders (approx. 400) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 106 total (US 103; CS 3)
Description: After conducting many raids in Kansas, including the massacre at Lawrence, Quantrill decided to winter in Texas. Along with other partisans, he headed south on the Texas Road and captured and killed two Union teamsters who had come from a post called Baxter Springs. Quantrill decided to attack the post and divided his force into two columns, one under him and the other commanded by a subordinate, David Poole. Poole and his men proceeded down the Texas Road, where they encountered Union soldiers, most of whom were African Americans. They chased and attacked the Union troops, killing some of them before they reached the earth and log fort. After the Union survivors reached the fort, the Rebels attacked, but the garrison, with the help of a howitzer, fended them off. Quantrill's column moved on the post from another direction and chanced on a Union detachment escorting Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt and wagons transporting his personal items from his former headquarters of the Department of the Frontier at Fort Scott to his new one at Fort Smith. Most of this detachment, including the band and Maj. Henry Z. Curtis (son of Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis), was murdered, but Blunt and a few mounted men returned to Fort Scott. Blunt was removed from command for failing to protect his column, but he was soon restored. Touted as a massacre by some, Baxter Springs was another of the events that characterized the vicious Kansas-Missouri border warfare.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: KS002
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)

Lawrence
Other Names: Lawrence Massacre
Location: Douglas County
Campaign: Quantrill's Raid into Kansas (1863)
Date(s): August 21, 1863
Principal Commanders: No Union commander [US]; Lt. Col. William C. Quantrill [CS]
Forces Engaged: No Union troops [US]; Quantrill's Raiders and other guerrillas [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 204 total (US 164; CS 40)
Description: In a supposed retaliation for a Union raid on Osceola, Missouri, Lt. Col. William C. Quantrill led a force of about 300 to 400 partisans in an attack on the city of Lawrence, Kansas. His men killed civilians—men and boys—and destroyed many of the buildings. He held the town several hours and then withdrew. The "Lawrence Massacre" was, perhaps, the extreme example of the vicious Kansas-Missouri border warfare.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: KS001
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)

Marais des Cygnes
Other Names: Battle of Osage, Battle of Trading Post
Location: Linn County
Campaign: Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Date(s): October 25, 1864
Forces Engaged: Provisional cavalry division [US]; cavalry division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price led an expedition into Missouri which Union forces under Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis and Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton finally countered around Kansas City, Missouri. Price withdrew south, and Pleasonton, commanding in the field, pursued him into Kansas and fought him at Marais des Cygnes. After an artillery bombardment that began at 4:00 am, Pleasonton's men attacked furiously. Although outnumbered, they hit the Rebel line, forcing them to withdraw.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: KS004
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Mine Creek

Other Names: Battle of the Osage
Location: Linn County
Campaign: Price’s Missouri Expedition (1864)
Date(s): October 25, 1864
Forces Engaged: Provisional cavalry division [US]; cavalry division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,300 total (US 100; CS 1,200)

Description: About six miles south of Trading Post, where the Marais de Cygnes engagement had occurred, the brigades of Col. Frederick W. Benteen and Col. John F. Phillips, of Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton’s Provisional Cavalry Division, overtook the Confederates as they were crossing Mine Creek. These Rebels, stalled by their wagons crossing the ford, had formed a line on the north side of Mine Creek. The Federals, although outnumbered, commenced the attack as additional troops from Pleasonton’s command arrived during the fight. They soon surrounded the Rebels, resulting in the capture of about 600 men and two generals, Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke and Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell. Having lost this many men, Price’s army was doomed. Retreat to friendly territory was the only recourse.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: KS003
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
**KENTUCKY**

**Barbourville**

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Knox County  
**Campaign:** Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)  
**Date(s):** September 19, 1861  
**Principal Commanders:** Capt. Isaac J. Black [US]; Col. Joel A. Battle [CS]  
**Forces Engaged:** Home Guard (approx. 300 men) [US]; detachment of approx. 800 men under command of Col. Joel A. Battle [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 20 total (US 15; CS 5)  
**Description:** Kentucky Union sympathizers had trained recruits at Camp Andrew Johnson, in Barbourville, throughout the summer of 1861. Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer entered Kentucky in mid-September intending to relieve pressure on Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and his troops by conducting raids and generally constituting a threat to Union forces and sympathizers in the area. On September 18, 1861, he dispatched a force of about 800 men under command of Col. Joel A. Battle to disrupt the training activities at Camp Andrew Johnson. At daylight on the 19th, the force entered Barbourville and found the recruits gone; they had been sent to Camp Dick Robinson. A small home guard force commanded by Capt. Isaac J. Black met the Rebels, and a sharp skirmish ensued. After dispersing the home guard, the Confederates destroyed the training camp and seized arms found there. This was, for all practical purposes, the first encounter of the war in Kentucky. The Confederates were making their might known in the state, countering the early Union presence.  
**Result(s):** Confederate victory  
*CWSAC Reference #: KY001*  
*Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)*

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Monument to Col. Robert A. Smith and the 10th Mississippi Regiment at Munfordville. (Kentucky Heritage Council)

**Camp Wildcat**

**Other Names:** Wildcat Mountain  
**Location:** Laurel County  
**Campaign:** Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)  
**Date(s):** October 21, 1861  
**Forces Engaged:** Camp Wildcat Garrison and Schoepf's Brigade (approx. 7,000 men) [US]; Zollicoffer’s Brigade [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 78 total (US 25; CS 53)  
**Description:** Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer's men occupied Cumberland Gap and took position at Cumberland Ford to counter the Unionist activity in the area. Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas sent a detachment under Col. T.T. Garrard to secure the ford on the Rockcastle River, establish a camp at Wildcat Mountain, and obstruct the Wilderness road passing through the area. Col. Garrard informed Thomas that if he did not receive reinforcements, he would have to retreat because he was outnumbered seven to one. Thomas sent Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf with what amounted to a brigade of men to Col. Garrard, bringing the total force to about 7,000. On the morning of October 21, soon after Schoepf arrived, some of his men moved forward and ran into Rebel forces, commencing a fight. The Federals repelled the Confederate attacks, in part due to fortifications, both man-made and natural. The Confederates withdrew during the night and continued their retreat to Cumberland Ford, which they reached on the 26th. A Union victory was welcomed, countering the Confederate victory at Barbourville.  
**Result(s):** Union victory  
*CWSAC Reference #: KY002*  
*Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)*

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*CWSAC Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries–Kentucky*
Cynthiana

**Other Names:** Kellar’s Bridge

**Location:** Harrison County

**Campaign:** Morgan’s Raid into Kentucky (1864)

**Date(s):** June 11-12, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** 168th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 171st Ohio National Guard, and the Kentucky Harrison County Home Guards [US]; Morgan’s Division [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 2,092 total (US 1,092; CS 1,000)

**Description:** Brig. Gen. Morgan approached Cynthiana with 1,200 men, on June 11, 1864, at dawn. Col. Conrad Garis, with the 168th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and some home guard troops, about 300 men altogether, constituted the Union forces at Cynthiana. Morgan divided his men into three columns, surrounded the town and launched an attack at the covered bridge, driving the Union forces back towards the depot and north along the railroad. The Rebels set fire to the town, destroying many buildings and some of the Union troops. As the fighting flared in Cynthiana, another Union force, about 730 men of the 171st Ohio National Guard under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward Hobson, arrived by train about a mile north of the Cynthiana at Kellar’s Bridge. Morgan trapped this new Union force in a meander of the Licking River. After some fighting, Morgan forced Hobson to surrender. Altogether, Morgan had about 1,300 Union prisoners of war camping with him overnight in line of battle. Brig. Gen. Stephen Gano Burbridge with 2,400 men, a combined force of Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan mounted infantry and cavalry, attacked Morgan at dawn on June 12. The Union forces drove the Rebels back, causing them to flee into town where many were captured or killed. Morgan escaped. Cynthiana demonstrated that Union numbers and mobility were starting to take their toll; Confederate cavalry and partisans could no longer raid with impunity.

**Result(s):** Union victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY011

**Preservation Priority:** II.3 (Class C)

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Ivy Mountain

**Other Names:** Ivy Creek, Ivy Narrows

**Location:** Floyd County

**Campaign:** Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)

**Date(s):** November 8-9, 1861


**Forces Engaged:** Combination of detachments from twelve Union Ohio and Kentucky units [US]; nine companies of infantry and two of mounted men (1,010 men) [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 293 total (US 30; CS 263)

**Description:** While recruiting in southeast Kentucky, Rebels under Col. John S. Williams ran short of ammunition at Prestonsburg and fell back to Pikeville to replenish their supply. Brig. Gen. William Nelson sent out a detachment from near Louisa under Col. Joshua Sill while he started out from Prestonsburg with a larger force in an attempt to “turn or cut the Rebels off.” Williams prepared for evacuation, hoping for time to reach Virginia, and sent out a cavalry force to meet Nelson about eight miles from Pikeville. The Rebel cavalry escaped, and Nelson continued on his way. Williams then met Nelson at a point northeast of Pikeville between Ivy Mountain and Ivy Creek. Waiting by a narrow bend in the road, the Rebels surprised the Yankees by firing upon their constricted ranks. A fight ensued, but neither side gained the bulge. As the shooting ebbed, Williams’s men fell into trees across the road and burned bridges to slow Nelson’s pursuing force. Night approached and rain began which, along with the obstructions, convinced Nelson’s men to go into camp. In the meantime, Williams retreated into Virginia, stopping in Abingdon on the 9th. Sill’s force arrived too late to be of use, but he did skirmish with the remnants of Williams’s retreating force before he occupied Pikeville on the 9th. This bedraggled Confederate force retreated back into Virginia for succor. The Union forces consolidated their power in eastern Kentucky mountains.

**Result(s):** Union victory (Indecisive, but Confederates withdrew.)

**CWSAC Reference #:** KY003

**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class D)

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At left: Dorotha Burton, circa 1930, laying her yearly wreath at the “Zollie tree” where Gen. Felix Zollicoffer died at the battle of Mill Springs. (Kentucky Heritage Council)
### Middle Creek

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Floyd County  
**Campaign:** Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (1862)  
**Date(s):** January 10, 1862  
**Principal Commanders:** Col. James Garfield [US]; Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall [CS]  
**Forces Engaged:** 18th Brigade [US]; brigade [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 92 total (US 27; CS 65)  

**Description:** More than a month after Confederate Col. John S. Williams left Kentucky, following the fight at Ivy Mountain, Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall led another force into southeast Kentucky to continue recruiting activities. From his headquarters in Paintsville, on the Big Sandy River, northwest of Prestonsburg, Marshall recruited volunteers and had a force of more than 2,000 men by early January, but could only partially equip them. Union Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell directed Col. James Garfield to force Marshall to retreat back into Virginia. Leaving Louisa, Garfield took command of the 18th Brigade and began his march south on Paintsville. He compelled the Confederates to abandon Paintsville and retreat to the vicinity of Marshall on the 9th. Heading out at 4:00 am on January 10, Garfield marched a mile south to the mouth of Middle Creek, fought off some Rebel cavalry and turned west to attack Marshall. Marshall had put his men in line of battle west and south of the creek near its forks. Garfield attacked shortly after noon, and the fighting continued for most of the afternoon until Union reinforcements arrived in time to dissuade the Confederates from assaulting the Federal left. Instead, the Rebels retired south and were ordered back to Virginia on the 24th. Garfield's force moved to Prestonsburg after the fight and then retired to Paintsville. Union forces had halted the Confederate 1861 offensive in Kentucky, and Middle Creek demonstrated that their strength had not diminished. This victory, along with Mill Springs a little more than a week later, cemented Union control of eastern Kentucky until Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg launched his offensive in the summer and fall. Following these two January victories in Kentucky, the Federals carried the war into Tennessee in February.

**Result(s):** Union victory (indecisive)

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### Mill Springs

**Other Names:** Logan's Cross-Roads, Fishing Creek  
**Location:** Pulaski County and Wayne County  
**Campaign:** Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (1862)  
**Date(s):** January 19, 1862  
**Forces Engaged:** 1st Division, Army of the Ohio, and Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf's Brigade (total of four brigades) [US]; division of two brigades [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 671 total (US 232; CS 439)  

**Description:** Although Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer's main responsibility was to guard Cumberland Gap, in November 1861 he advanced west into Kentucky to strengthen control in the area around Somerset. He found a strong defensive position at Mill Springs and decided to make it his winter quarters. He fortified the area, especially both sides of the Cumberland River. Union Brig. Gen. George Thomas received orders to drive the Rebels across the Cumberland River and break up Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden's army. He left Lebanon and slowly marched through rain-soaked country, arriving at Logan's Crossroads on January 17, where he waited for Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him. Maj. Gen. George Crittenden, Zollicoffer's superior, had arrived at Mill Springs and taken command of the Confederate troops. He knew that Thomas was in the vicinity and decided that his best defense was to attack the Yankees. The Rebels attacked Thomas at Logan's Crossroads at dawn on January 19. Unbeknownst to the Confederates, some of Schoepf's troops had arrived and reinforced the Union force. Initially, the Rebel attack forced the first unit it hit to retire, but stiff resistance followed and Zollicoffer was killed. The Rebels made another attack but were repulsed. Union counterattacks on the Confederate right and left were successful, forcing them from the field in a retreat that ended in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Mill Springs, along with Middle Creek, broke whatever Confederate strength there was in eastern Kentucky. Confederate fortunes did not rise again until summer when Gen. Braxton Bragg launched his offensive into Kentucky. Mill Springs was the larger of the two Union Kentucky victories in January 1862. With these victories, the Federals carried the war into Middle Tennessee in February.

**Result(s):** Union victory

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*CWSAC Reference #: KY005  
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)*

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*CWSAC Reference #: KY006  
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)*
Munfordville

Other Names: Green River Bridge  
Location: Hart County  
Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)  
Date(s): September 14-17, 1862  
Forces Engaged: Union garrison [US]; Army of the Mississippi [CS]  
Estimated Casualties: 4,862 total (US 4,148; CS 714)  
Description: In the 1862 Confederate offensive into Kentucky, Gen. Braxton Bragg's army left Chattanooga, Tennessee, in late August. Followed by Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Union Army, Bragg approached Munfordville, a station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the location of the railroad bridge crossing Green River, in mid-September. Col. John T. Wilder commanded the Union garrison at Munfordville which consisted of three regiments with extensive fortifications. Wilder refused Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers's demand to surrender on the 14th. Union forces repulsed Chalmers's attacks on the 14th, forcing the Rebels to conduct siege operations on the 15th and 16th. Late on the 16th, realizing that Buell's forces were near and not wanting to kill or injure innocent civilians, the Confederates communicated still another demand for surrender. Wilder entered enemy lines under a flag of truce, and Confederate Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner escorted him to view all the Rebel troops and to convince him of the futility of resisting. Impressed, Wilder surrendered. The formal ceremony occurred the next day on the 17th. With the railroad and the bridge, Munfordville was an important transportation center, and the Confederate control affected the movement of Union supplies and men. 
Result(s): Confederate victory  
CWSAC Reference #: KY008  
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Paducah

Other Names: None  
Location: McCracken County  
Campaign: Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky (1864)  
Date(s): March 25, 1864  
Forces Engaged: Union Garrison (approx. 650 men) [US]; Forrest's Cavalry Department [CS]  
Estimated Casualties: 140 total (US 90; CS 50)  
Description: In March 1864, Forrest set out from Columbus, Mississippi, with a force of less than 3,000 men on a multipurpose expedition (recruit, reoutfit, disperse Yankees, etc.) into West Tennessee and Kentucky. Forrest arrived in Paducah on March 25 and quickly occupied the town. The Union garrison of 650 men under the command of Col. Stephen G. Hicks retired to Fort Anderson, in the town's west end. Hicks had support from two gunboats on the Ohio River and refused to surrender, while shelling the area with his artillery. Most of Forrest's command destroyed unwanted supplies, loaded what they wanted, and rounded up horses and mules. A small segment of Forrest's command assaulted Fort Anderson and was repulsed, suffering heavy casualties. Soon afterwards, Forrest's men withdrew. In reporting the raid on the town, many newspapers stated that Forrest had not found more than a hundred fine horses hidden during the raid. As a result, one of Forrest's subordinate officers led a force back into Paducah in mid-April and seized the infamous horses. Although this was a Confederate victory, other than the destruction of supplies and capture of animals, no lasting results occurred. It did, however, warn the Federals that Forrest, or someone like him, could strike anywhere at any time. 
Result(s): Confederate victory  
CWSAC Reference #: KY010  
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)
Perryville

Other Names: None

Location: Boyle County

Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)

Date(s): October 8, 1862


Forces Engaged: Army of the Ohio [US]; Army of the Mississippi [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 7,407 total (US 4,211; CS 3,196)

Description: Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg’s autumn 1862 invasion of Kentucky had reached the outskirts of Louisville and Cincinnati, but he was forced to retreat and regroup. On October 7, the Federal army of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, numbering nearly 55,000, converged on the small crossroads town of Perryville, Kentucky, in three columns. Union forces first skirmished with Rebel cavalry on the Springfield Pike before the fighting became more general, on Peters Hill, as the grayclad infantry arrived. The next day, at dawn, fighting began again around Peters Hill as a Union division advanced up the pike, halting just before the Confederate line. The fighting then stopped for a time. After noon, a Confederate division struck the Union left flank and forced it to fall back. When more Confederate divisions joined the fray, the Union line made a stubborn stand, counterattacked, but finally fell back with some troops routed. Buell did not know of the happenings on the field, or he would have sent forward some reserves. Even so, the Union troops on the left flank, reinforced by two brigades, stabilized their line, and the Rebel attack sputtered to a halt. Later, a Rebel brigade assaulted the Union division on the Springfield Pike but was repulsed and fell back into Perryville. The Yankees pursued, and skirmishing occurred in the streets in the evening before dark. Union reinforcements were threatening the Rebel left flank by now. Bragg, short of men and supplies, withdrew during the night, and, after pausing at Harrodsburg, continued the Confederate retrograde by way of Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee. The Confederate offensive was over, and the Union controlled Kentucky.

Result(s): Union strategic victory

CWSAC Reference #: KY009

Preservation Priority: 1.1 (Class A)
Richmond
Other Names: None
Location: Madison County
Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)
Date(s): August 29-30, 1862
Forces Engaged: 1st and 2nd Brigades, Army of Kentucky [US]; Army of Kentucky [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 5,650 total (US 4,900; CS 750)
Description: In Maj. Gen. Kirby Smith’s 1862 Confederate offensive into Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne led the advance with Col. John S. Scott’s cavalry out in front. The Rebel cavalry, while moving north from Big Hill on the road to Richmond, Kentucky, on August 29, encountered Union troopers and began skirmishing. After noon, Union artillery and infantry joined the fray, forcing the Confederate cavalry to retreat to Big Hill. At that time, Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, who commanded Union forces in the area, ordered a brigade to march to Rogersville, toward the Rebels. Fighting for the day stopped after pursuing Union forces briefly skirmished with Cleburne’s men in late afternoon. That night, Manson informed his superior, Maj. Gen. William Nelson, of his situation, and he ordered another brigade to be ready to march in support, when required. Kirby Smith ordered Cleburne to attack in the morning and promised to hurry reinforcements (Churchill's division). Cleburne started early, marching north, passed through Kinston, dispersed Union skirmishers, and approached Manson’s battle line near Zion Church. As the day progressed, additional troops joined both sides. Following an artillery duel, the battle began, and after a concerted Rebel attack on the Union right, the Yankees gave way. Retreat into Rogersville, the Yankees made another futile stand at their old bivouac. By now, Smith and Nelson had arrived and taken command of their respective armies. Nelson rallied some troops in the cemetery outside Richmond, but they were routed. Nelson and some men escaped but the Rebels captured approximately 4,000 Yankees. The way north was open.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: KY007
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Rowlett’s Station
Other Names: Woodsonville, Green River
Location: Hart County
Campaign: Kentucky Confederate Offensive (1861)
Date(s): December 17, 1861
Forces Engaged: 32nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment [US]; Terry’s Texas Rangers, 7th Texas Cavalry and 1st Arkansas Battalion (approx. 1,350 men) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 131 total (US 40; CS 91)
Description: After Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell took command of the Department of the Ohio in early November, he attempted to consolidate control by organizing and sending troops into the field. He ordered Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, commanding the 2nd Division, to Nolin, Kentucky. In the meantime, the Confederates had established a defensive line along the Green River near Munfordville. McCook launched a movement towards the enemy lines on December 10, which the Rebels countered by partially destroying the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge over the Green River. As a result, the Union sent two companies of the 32nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment across the river to prevent a surprise and began constructing a pontoon bridge for the passage of trains and artillery. When the bridge was completed on December 17, four more of the 32nd Indiana companies crossed the river. The combined force advanced to a hill south of Woodsonville where, in the afternoon, they spotted enemy troops in the woods fronting them. Two companies advanced toward the enemy in the woods, which fell back until Confederate cavalry attacked. A general engagement ensued as eight Yankee companies fought a much larger Confederate force. Fearing that the enemy might roll up his right flank, Col. August Willich, commanding the regiment, ordered a withdrawal to a stronger position in the rear. Knowing of McCook’s approach, the Rebels also withdrew from the field. Although the results of the battle were indecisive, Union troops did occupy the area and insured the movement of their men and supplies on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
Result(s): Indecisive
CWSAC Reference #: KY004
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
**Baton Rouge**

**Other Names:** Magnolia Cemetery  
**Location:** East Baton Rouge Parish  
**Campaign:** Operations against Baton Rouge (1862)  
**Date(s):** August 5, 1862  
**Forces Engaged:** 2nd Brigade, Department of the Gulf [US]; Breckinridge's Corps [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 849 total (US 371; CS 478)  

**Description:** In an attempt to regain control of the state, Confederates wished to recapture the capital at Baton Rouge. Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge planned a combined land/water expedition with his corps and CSS Ram Arkansas. Advancing west from Camp Moore, the Confederate land forces, coming from the east, were only ten miles away on August 4. They reached the outskirts of the capital early in the morning, formed for an attack in two divisions, and began to drive back each Union unit they encountered; the battle appeared to be going their way. Then, Union gunboats in the river began shelling the Confederates. The Arkansas could have neutralized the Union gunboats, but her engines failed and she did not participate in the battle. Federal land forces, in the meantime, fell back to a more defensible line, and the Union commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams, was killed soon after. The new commander, Col. Thomas W. Cahill, ordered a retreat to a prepared defensive line nearer the river and within the gunboats' protection. Rebels assailed the new line, but finally the Federals forced them to retire. The next day, the Arkansas's engines failed again as she closed on the Union gunboats; she was blown up and scuttled by her crew. The Confederates failed to recapture the state capital.  

**Result(s):** Union victory  
**CWSAC Reference #: LA003  
**Preservation Priority:** IV.1 (Class B)

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**Blair's Landing**

**Other Names:** Pleasant Hill Landing  
**Location:** Red River Parish  
**Campaign:** Red River Campaign (1864)  
**Date(s):** April 12-13, 1864  
**Forces Engaged:** Provisional division, XVII Army Corps, Army transports, and U.S. Navy Mississippi Squadron [US]; Green's Cavalry Division [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 207 total (US 7; CS 200)  

**Description:** After the battle of Pleasant Hill on April 9, Brig. Gen. Tom Green led his men to Pleasant Hill Landing on the Red River, where, about 4:00 pm on April 12, they discovered grounded and damaged Union transports and gunboats, the XVI and XVII army corps river transportation, and U.S. Navy gunboats, with supplies and armament aboard. Union Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith's Provisional Division, XVII Corps, troops, and the Navy gunboats furnished protection for the army transports. Green and his men charged the boats. When Green attacked, Smith's men used great ingenuity in defending the boats and dispersing the enemy. Hiding behind bales of cotton, sacks of oats, and other ersatz obstructions, the men on the vessels, along with the Navy gunboats, repelled the attack, killed Green, and savaged the Confederate ranks. Soon after, the Confederates withdrew and most of the Union transports continued downriver. On the 13th, at Campti, other boats ran aground and came under enemy fire from Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell's Sub-District of North Louisiana troops, which harassed the convoy throughout the 12th and 13th. The convoy rendezvoused with Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks's army at Grand Ecore, providing the army with badly needed supplies.  

**Result(s):** Union victory  
**CWSAC Reference #: LA020  
**Preservation Priority:** N/D (Class C)

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At left: Rear Adm. David G. Farragut, who accepted the surrender of New Orleans, May 1, 1862. (National Archives)
Donaldsonville

Other Names: None

Location: Ascension Parish

Campaign: Operations against Baton Rouge (1862)

Date(s): August 9, 1862

Principal Commanders: Rear Adm. David G. Farragut [US]; Capt. Phillippe Landry [CS]

Forces Engaged: Three Navy ships [US]; a few partisans [CS]

Estimated Casualties: None known

Description: A number of incidents of artillery firing on Union steamers passing up and down the Mississippi River at Donaldsonville influenced the U.S. Navy to undertake a retaliatory attack. Rear Adm. David G. Farragut sent the town notice of his intentions and suggested that the citizens send the women and children away. He then anchored in front of the town and fired upon it with guns and mortars. Farragut also sent a detachment ashore that set fire to the hotels, wharf buildings, and the dwelling houses and other buildings of Capt. Phillippe Landry. Landry, thought to be the captain of a partisan unit, purportedly fired on the landing party during the raid. Some citizens protested the raid, but, generally, firing on Union ships ceased thereafter.

Result(s): Union victory (inconclusive)

CWSAC Reference #: LA004
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)

Donaldsonville

Other Names: None

Location: Ascension Parish

Campaign: Taylor’s Operations in West Louisiana (1863)

Date(s): June 28, 1863


Forces Engaged: Fort Butler Garrison: two companies of the 28th Maine Volunteer Infantry and some convalescents from various regiments [US]; Tom Green’s Texas Brigade and Colonel James Patrick Major’s Texas Brigade [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 324 total (US 23; CS 301)

Description: On June 28, 1863, Confederate Brig. Gen. Alfred Mouton ordered Brig. Gen. Tom Green’s and Col. James P. Major’s brigades to take Donaldsonville. The Union had built Fort Butler, which the Rebels had to take before occupying the town. On the night of June 27, Green, within a mile and a half of the fort, began moving troops ahead to attack. The attack started soon after midnight, and the Confederates quickly surrounded the fort and began passing through the various obstructions. Unfortunately, those troops attacking along the levee came to a ditch, unknown to them, too wide to cross, that saved the day for the Union garrison. A Union gunboat, Princess Royal, came to the garrison’s aid also and began shelling the attackers. Futile Confederate assaults continued for some time but they eventually ceased their operations and retired. This point on the Mississippi remained in Union hands and many other Mississippi River towns were occupied by the Yankees: the Confederates could harass but not eliminate these Union enclaves.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: LA013
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Fort Bisland

Other Names: Bethel Place

Location: St. Mary Parish

Campaign: Operations in West Louisiana (1863)

Date(s): April 12-13, 1863


Forces Engaged: Banks's Department of the Gulf, XIX Army Corps [US]; District of Western Louisiana [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Total 684 (US 234; CS 450)

Description: In April 1863, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks launched an expedition up Bayou Teche in western Louisiana aimed at Alexandria. On April 9, two divisions crossed Berwick Bay from Brashear City to the west side at Berwick. On the 12th, a third division went up the Atchafalaya River to land in the rear of Franklin intending to intercept a Rebel retreat from Fort Bisland or turn the enemy's position. Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor sent Col. Tom Green's regiment to the front to ascertain the enemy's strength and retard his advance. On the 11th, the Yankees began their advance in earnest. Late on the 12th, Union troops arrived outside the defenses in battle line. An artillery barrage ensued from both sides until dark when the Yankees, many of whom were hit by Rebel cannon fire, fell back and camped for the night. About 9:00 am on the 13th, the Union forces again advanced on Fort Bisland. Combat did not begin until after 11:00 am and continued until dusk. In addition to Rebel forces in the earthworks, the gunboat Diana, now in Confederate hands, shelled the Yankees. U.S. gunboats joined the fray in late afternoon. The fighting ceased after this. Later that night, Taylor learned that the Yankee division that went up the Atchafalaya and landed in his rear was now in a position to cut off a Confederate retreat. Taylor began evacuating supplies, men, and weapons, leaving a small force to retard any enemy movement. The next morning, the Yankees found the fort abandoned. Fort Bisland was the only fortification that could have impeded this Union offensive, and it had fallen.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: LA006

Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Fort DeRussy

Other Names: None

Location: Avoyelles Parish

Campaign: Red River Campaign (1864)

Date(s): March 14, 1864


Forces Engaged: 3rd Division, XVI Army Corps [US]; Fort DeRussy Garrison (approx. 350 men) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 317 total (US 48; CS 269)

Description: The Union launched a multi-purpose expedition into Rebel Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi Department, headquartered in Shreveport, Louisiana, in early 1864. Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks and Rear Adm. David D. Porter jointly commanded the combined force. Porter's fleet and Brig. Gen. A.J. Smith's XVI and XVII Army Corps detachments of the Army of the Tennessee set out on March 12, 1864, up the Red River, the most direct route to Shreveport. Banks with the XIII and XIX Army Corps advanced by way of Berwick Bay and Bayou Teche. After removing various obstructions that the Rebels had placed in the river, the major impediment to the Union expedition was the formidable Fort DeRussy, an earthen fortification with a partly iron-plated water battery designed to resist the fire of Union ironclads that might come up river. Union Brig. Gen. A.J. Smith's command had embarked on transports at Vicksburg and then disembarked at Simsport, on the 12th, about thirty miles from Fort DeRussy. Smith sent out some troops on the morning of the 13th to determine if any enemy was in their path. This force dispersed and chased an enemy brigade, after which, Smith set his men in motion up the Fort DeRussy road. They did not proceed far before night. Early the next morning, the 14th, they continued the march, discovering that a Confederate division threatened their advance. Always mindful of this threat, Smith had to place part of his command in a position to intercept these Rebel forces if they attacked. Upon arriving at the fort, the enemy garrison of 350 men opened fire. Smith decided to use Mower's division, XVI Army Corps, to take the fort and set about positioning it for the attack. Around 6:30 pm, Smith ordered a charge on the fort and about twenty minutes later, Mower's men scaled the parapet, causing the enemy to surrender. Fort DeRussy, which some had said was impregnable, had fallen and the Red River to Alexandria was open.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: LA017

Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
Forts Jackson and St. Philip

Other Names: None
Location: Plaquemines Parish
Campaign: Expedition to and Capture of New Orleans (1862)
Date(s): April 16-28, 1862
Forces Engaged: West Gulf Blockading Squadron [US]; Garrisons of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the crews of various ships [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,011 total (US 229; CS 782)
Description: Early Union plans had called for the division of the Confederacy by seizing control of the Mississippi River. One of the first steps in such operations was to enter the mouth of the Mississippi River, ascend to New Orleans and capture the city, closing off the entrance to Rebel ships. In mid-January 1862, Flag-Officer David G. Farragut undertook this enterprise with his West Gulf Blockading Squadron. The way was soon open except for the two forts, Jackson and St. Philip, above the Head of the Passes, approximately seventy miles below New Orleans. In addition to the forts and their armament, the Confederates had placed obstructions in the river and there were a number of ships, including two ironclads, to assist in the defense. Farragut based his operations from Ship Island, Mississippi, and on April 8, he assembled 24 of his vessels and Comdr. David D. Porter's 19 mortar schooners near the Head of the Passes. Starting on the 16th and continuing for seven days, the mortar schooners bombarded Fort Jackson but failed to silence its guns. Some of Farragut's gunboats opened a way through the obstruction on the night of the 22nd. Early on the morning of the 24th, Farragut sent his ships north to pass the forts and head for New Orleans. Although the Rebels attempted to stop the Union ships in various ways, most of the force successfully passed the forts and continued on to New Orleans where Farragut accepted the city's surrender. With the passage of the forts, nothing could stop the Union forces: the fall of New Orleans was inevitable and anti-climatic. Cut off and surrounded, the garrisons of the two forts surrendered on the 28th.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA001
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

Georgia Landing

Other Names: Labadieville
Location: Lafourche Parish
Campaign: Operations in Lafourche District (1862)
Date(s): October 27, 1862
Forces Engaged: Reserve brigade, Department of the Gulf [US]; 18th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, Crescent Regiment, Ralston's Battery, Detachment of Cavalry, 33rd Louisiana Infantry Regiment, Terre Bonne Regiment, Semmes's Battery and 2nd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment (approx. 1,392 men) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 315 total (US 86; CS 229)
Description: Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, commanding Union forces in the Department of the Gulf, launched an expedition into the Bayou Lafourche region to eliminate the Rebel threat from that area, to make sure that sugar and cotton products from there would come into Union hands and, in the future, to use it as a base for other military operations. He organized a brigade of about 4,000 men under the command of his protégé Brig. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel to accomplish the missions. On October 25, Weitzel and his men arrived at Donaldsonville, where the Lafourche meets the Mississippi, and began an advance up the east bank of the bayou. The Confederates under the command of Brig. Gen. Alfred Mouton attempted to concentrate to meet the threat. By the 27th, the Confederates had occupied a position on the bayou above Labadieville. A little more than half the force was on the east bank while the rest of the men were on the west bank near Georgia Landing, generally without means of concentrating on one side or the other. As the Federal troops continued down the east bank, they encountered the Rebels at about 11:00 am and began skirmishing. The Confederates fell back quickly. Weitzel then began crossing his men to the west bank to attack the Rebel troops there. For some time, these Confederate troops fought resolutely and brought the Union assault to a standstill. The Rebels, however, ran out of artillery ammunition and had to withdraw to Labadieville, opening up this portion of the Lafourche to the Union.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA005
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)
Goodrich’s Landing

Other Names: The Mounds, Lake Providence
Location: East Carroll Parish
Campaign: Grant’s Operations against Vicksburg (1863)
Date(s): June 29-30, 1863
Forces Engaged: Mississippi Marine Brigade, Brigade of 1st Arkansas Volunteers (African Descent) and 10th Louisiana (African Descent) [US]; 12th and 19th Texas cavalry Regiments, 15th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, Cameron’s Louisiana Battery, and Ralston’s Mississippi Battery [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 3; CS unknown)
Description: After Union forces began occupying the Louisiana river parishes, thousands of escaped slaves flocked to them. The Federals, therefore, leased some plantations and put the freedmen to work growing cotton or other crops; the proceeds from the sale of the crops helped defray expenses for food, clothing, etc. African-American troops were assigned to protect these plantations, releasing other troops to fight. Confederates, determined to recapture some of these freedmen and destroy the crops, undertook an expedition from Gaines’s Landing, Arkansas, to Lake Providence. The Federals had constructed a fort on an Indian mound to protect some of these leased plantations. The Rebels prepared to attack the fort on the 29th but decided to demand unconditional surrender first, which the Union forces accepted. Later in the day, Confederate Col. W.H. Parsons fought companies of the 1st Kansas Mounted Infantry. The Rebels then began burning and destroying the surrounding plantations, especially those that the Yankees leased. By the next morning, U.S. Naval boats had landed the Mississippi Marine Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, at Goodrich’s Landing. At dawn, he set out with Col. William F. Wood’s African-American units to find the Rebels. Ellet’s cavalry found the Confederates first and began skirmishing. The fighting became more intense as Ellet’s other forces approached. Parsons eventually disengaged and fell back. Although the Confederates disrupted these operations, destroyed much property, and captured many supplies and weapons, the raid was a minor setback for the Union. The Confederates could cause momentary disturbances, but they were unable to effect any lasting changes.
Result(s): Indecisive
CWSAC Reference #: LA014
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Irish Bend

Other Names: Nerson’s Woods, Franklin
Location: St. Mary Parish
Campaign: Operations in West Louisiana (1863)
Date(s): April 14, 1863
Forces Engaged: 4th Division, XIX Army Corps [US]; 28th Louisiana Infantry, 2nd Louisiana Cavalry, 12th Louisiana Infantry Battalion, 4th Texas Cavalry, and Cornay’s Louisiana Battery [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 353; CS unknown)
Description: While the other two Union XIX Army Corps divisions comprising the expedition into West Louisiana moved across Berwick Bay towards Fort Bisland, Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover’s division went up the Atchafalaya River into Grand Lake, intending to intercept a Confederate retreat from Fort Bisland or turn the enemy’s position. On the morning of April 13, the division landed in the vicinity of Franklin and scattered Rebel troops attempting to stop them from disembarking. That night, Grover ordered the division to cross Bayou Teche and prepare for an attack towards Franklin at dawn. In the meantime, Confederate Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor had sent some men to meet Grover’s threat. On the morning of the 14th, Taylor and his men were at Nerson’s Woods, around a mile and a half above Franklin. As Grover’s lead brigade marched out a few miles, it encountered Rebels on its right and began skirmishing with them. The fighting became intense; the Rebels attacked, forcing the Yankees to fall back. The gunboat Diana arrived and anchored the Confederate right flank. The Confederates were outnumbered, however, and, as Grover began making dispositions for an attack, they retreated leaving the field to the Union. This victory, along with the one at Fort Bisland, two days earlier, assured the success of the expedition into West Louisiana.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA007
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Kock's Plantation

Other Names: Cox's Plantation
Location: Ascension Parish
Campaign: Taylor’s Operations in West Louisiana (1863)
Date(s): July 12-13, 1863
Forces Engaged: Godfrey Weitzel’s and Cuvier Grover’s Divisions, XIX Army Corps [US]; two understrength Confederate brigades [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 463 total (US 430; CS 33)
Description: Following the surrender of Port Hudson, two Union divisions were shifted to Donaldsonville by transports, to move inland and pacify the interior. They marched up Bayou Lafourche, a division on each bank. Confederate Brig. Gen. Tom Green posted a brigade on the east side of the bayou and placed his second brigade on the other side. As the Union forces advanced, skirmishing occurred on July 11 and 12. On the morning of the 13th, a foraging detachment set out along both banks of the bayou. Upon reaching Kock’s Plantation (Saint Emma Plantation) they met Rebel skirmishers that forced them back. Then, the Confederates flung their might against the Union troops which kept retiring although they tried to make stands at various points. The Union troops eventually fell back to the protection of the guns in Fort Butler at Donaldsonville, about six miles from Kock’s Plantation. A much smaller Rebel force had routed the Yankees. The expedition failed, leaving the Confederates in control of the interior.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA015
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

LaFourche Crossing

Other Names: Lafourche Crossing
Location: Lafourche Parish
Campaign: Taylor’s Operations in West Louisiana (1863)
Date(s): June 20-21, 1863
Forces Engaged: 838 men from eight regiments [US]; 2nd Cavalry Brigade [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 267 total (US 48; CS 219)
Description: Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor sent an expedition under Col. James P. Major to break Union supply lines, disrupt Union activities, and force an enemy withdrawal from Brashear (Morgan) City and Port Hudson. Major set out from Washington, Louisiana, on Bayou Teche, heading south and east. While marching, his men conducted raids on Union forces, boats, and plantations and in the process captured animals and supplies and liberated slaves. Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, commanding the defenses of New Orleans, assigned Lt. Col. Albert Stickney to command in Brashear City and to stem the Rebel raid if possible. Emory informed Stickney of Major’s descent on Lafourche Crossing and ordered him to send troops. Feeling that no threat to Brashear City existed, Stickney, himself, led troops off to Lafourche Crossing, arriving on the morning of the 20th. That afternoon, Stickney’s scouts reported that the enemy was advancing rapidly. The Rebel forces began driving in Stickney’s pickets around 5:00 pm. Confederate cavalry then advanced, but was driven back. After the Union troops fired a few rounds, the Confederates withdrew in the direction of Thibodeaux. In late afternoon of the 21st, Confederate soldiers engaged the Union pickets, and fighting continued for more than an hour before the Rebels retired. About 6:30 pm, the Confederates reappeared in force, started an artillery duel, and charged the Union lines at 7:00 pm. An hour later, the Confederates disengaged and retired toward Thibodeaux. The Union held the field. Despite the defeat, Major’s raiders continued on to Brashear City.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA012
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)
Mansfield
Other Names: Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Grove
Location: DeSoto Parish
Campaign: Red River Campaign (1864)
Date(s): April 8, 1864
Forces Engaged: Banks’s Red River Expeditionary Force [US]; District of West Louisiana (two divisions) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 4,400 total (US 2,900; CS 1,500)
Description: By this time, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Bank’s Red River Expedition had advanced about 150 miles up Red River. Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor, without any instructions from his commander, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, decided that it was time to try and stem this Union drive. He established a defensive position just below Mansfield, near Sabine Cross Roads, an important communications center. On April 8, Banks’s men approached, driving Confederate cavalry before them. For the rest of the morning, the Federals probed the Rebel lines. In late afternoon, Taylor, though outnumbered, decided to attack. His men made a determined assault on both flanks, rolling up one and then another of Banks’s divisions. Finally, about three miles from the original contact, a third Union division met Taylor’s attack at 6:00 pm and halted it after more than an hour’s fighting. That night, Taylor unsuccessfully attempted to turn Banks’s right flank. Banks withdrew but met Taylor again on the 9th at Pleasant Hill. Mansfield was the decisive battle of the Red River Campaign, influencing Banks to retreat back toward Alexandria.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA018
Preservation Priority: II.1 (Class A)

Mansura
Other Names: Smith’s Place, Marksville
Location: Avoyelles Parish
Campaign: Red River Campaign (1864)
Date(s): May 16, 1864
Forces Engaged: Banks’s Red River Expeditionary Force [US]; District of West Louisiana [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: As Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Bank’s Red River Expeditionary Force retreated down Red River, Confederate forces under Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor attempted to slow the Union troops’ movements and, if possible, deplete their numbers or, better yet, destroy them. The Union forces passed Fort DeRussy, reached Marksville, and then continued east. At Mansura, Taylor massed his forces in an open prairie that controlled access to the three roads traversing the area, where he hoped his artillery could cause many casualties. Early on the morning of May 16, the Union forces approached, and skirmishing quickly ensued. After a four-hour fight (principally an artillery duel), a large Union force massed for a flank attack, inducing the Rebels to fall back. The Union troops marched to Simmsport. Taylor’s force could harass the enemy’s retrograde but was unable to halt it.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA022
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
**Walnut Bayou.**

Began extending their right to envelop the Federals but failed in

Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)

Result(s):

Union victory

and the gunboats pounded the Confederates as they retreated to

Confederates withdrew. The Union pursued, firing many volleys,

their objective. Fighting continued until noon when the

Choctaw and Lexington appeared #; LA011

and fired upon the Rebels. The Confederates continued firing and

ties with enfilade fire. The Union force fell bank to the river's bank.

pushed on to the levee where they received orders to charge. In

caused the Rebel line to pause momentarily, but the Texans soon

his actions. The 23rd Iowa Infantry and two gunboats came to his

Description:

837 total (US 652; CS 185)

Estimated Casualties:

Infantry [US]; McCulloch’s Brigade [CS]

Other Names:

None

**Monett’s Ferry**

Other Names: Cane River Crossing

Location: Natchitoches Parish

Campaign: Red River Campaign (1864)

Date(s): April 23, 1864


Forces Engaged: Red River Expeditionary Force (Banks’s Department of the Gulf) [US]; Bee’s Cavalry Division [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 600 total (US 200; CS 400)

Description: Near the end of the Red River Expedition, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks’s army evacuated Grand Ecore and retreated to Alexandria, pursued by Confederate forces. Banks’s advance party, commanded by Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, encountered Brig. Gen. Hamilton P. Bee’s cavalry division near Monett’s Ferry (Cane River Crossing) on the morning of April 23. Bee had been ordered to dispute Emory’s crossing, and he placed his men so that natural features covered both his flanks. Obstinate to assault the Rebels in their strong position, Emory demonstrated in front of the Confederate lines, while two brigades went in search of another crossing. One brigade found a ford, crossed, and attacked the Rebels in their flank. Bee had to retreat. Banks’s men laid pontoon bridges and, by the next day, had crossed the river. The Confederates at Monett’s Ferry missed an opportunity to destroy or capture Banks’s army.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: LA017

Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

**New Orleans**

Other Names: None

Location: Orleans Parish and St. Bernard Parish

Campaign: Expedition to and Capture of New Orleans (1862)

Date(s): April 25–May 1, 1862


Forces Engaged: Department of the Gulf [US], Department No. 1 [CS]

Estimated Casualties: None

Description: Following the passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, on April 24, 1862, the Union occupation of New Orleans was inevitable. Union Flag Officer David G. Farragut, with his squadron, continued up the Mississippi River and demanded the surrender of the city of New Orleans the next day. The city surrendered on April 28. On May 1, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler’s army began landing at New Orleans and occupying the city. New Orleans, considered an international city and the largest city in the Confederacy, had fallen. The Union occupation of New Orleans was an event that had major international significance.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: LA002

Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

**Plains Store**

Other Names: Springfield Road

Location: East Baton Rouge Parish

Campaign: Siege of Port Hudson (1863)

Date(s): May 21, 1863


Forces Engaged: 1st Division, XIX Army Corps and Cavalry Brigade [US]; small combined infantry, artillery, and cavalry force [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 290 total (US 136; CS 100)

Description: Early in the morning of May 21, 1863, Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur’s Union division advanced from Baton Rouge toward the intersection of Plains Store and Bayou Sara roads on the way to secure a landing, on the river, for Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks. Col. Benjamin H. Grierson’s cavalry, in the lead, encountered Confederate forces under the command of Col. Frank P. Powers and skirmishing ensued. As the morning progressed the Union infantry approached the crossroads and came under fire, bringing on a general engagement. At noon, Col. W.R. Miles set out for Plains Store with Confederate reinforcements. By the time that Miles arrived in the area late in the day, the fighting had ceased, the Rebel forces had retreated, and the Federals were preparing camps for the night. Miles attacked the Union forces and, at first, drove them, but they regrouped and counterattacked. Miles could not stand against the overwhelming Union force and retired into the Port Hudson perimeter. The battle ended, and the last Confederate escape route from Port Hudson was closed.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: LA009

Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Capt. Bainbridge’s Battery A, 1st U.S. Artillery, at the siege of Port Hudson, 1863. (National Archives)
Pleasant Hill

Other Names: None
Location: DeSoto Parish and Sabine Parish
Campaign: Red River Campaign (1864)
Date(s): April 9, 1864
Forces Engaged: Red River Expeditionary Force (Banks's Department of the Gulf) [US]; District of West Louisiana [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 3,100 total (US 1,100; CS 2,000)
Description: By April 1864, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's Red River Expedition had advanced about 130 miles up Red River. Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor, commander of the Confederate forces in the area, decided, without any instructions from his commander Gen. E. Kirby Smith, that it was time to try and see if the Union drive. Taylor gained a victory at Mansfield on April 8. Banks withdrew from that battlefield to Pleasant Hill, but he knew that fighting would resume the next day. Early on the 9th, Taylor's reinforced forces marched toward Pleasant Hill in the hopes of finishing the destruction of the Union force. Although outnumbered, Taylor felt that the Union army would be timid after Mansfield and that an audacious, well-coordinated attack would be successful. The Confederates closed up, rested for a few hours, and then attacked at 5:00 pm. Taylor planned to send a force to assault the Union front while he rolled up the left flank and moved his cavalry around the right flank to cut the escape route. The attack on the Union left flank, under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Churchill, succeeded in sending those enemy troops fleeing for safety. Churchill ordered his men ahead, intending to attack the Union center from the rear. Union troops, however, discerned the danger and hit Churchill's right flank, forcing a retreat. Pleasant Hill was the last major battle in terms of numbers of men involved, of the Louisiana phase of the Red River Campaign. Although Banks won this battle, he retreated, wishing to get his army out of west Louisiana before any greater calamity occurred. The battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill jointly (although the former was much more decisive) influenced Banks to forget his objective of capturing Shreveport.
Results: Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA019
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class B)

Port Hudson

Other Names: None
Location: East Baton Rouge Parish and East Feliciana Parish
Campaign: Siege of Port Hudson (1863)
Date(s): May 21-July 9, 1863
Forces Engaged: XIX Army Corps, Army of the Gulf [US]; Confederate forces, 3rd District, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Port Hudson [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 12,208 total (US 5,000; CS 7,208)
Description: In cooperation with Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's offensive against Vicksburg, Union Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's army moved against the Confederate stronghold at Port Hudson on the Mississippi River. On May 27, after their frontal assaults were repulsed, the Federals settled into a siege which lasted for 48 days. Banks renewed his assaults on June 14 but the defenders successfully repelled them. On July 9, 1863, after hearing of the fall of Vicksburg, the Confederate garrison of Port Hudson surrendered, opening the Mississippi River to Union navigation from its source to New Orleans.
Results: Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA010
Preservation Priority: 1.1 (Class A)

Stirling's Plantation

Other Names: Fordoche Bridge
Location: Pointe Coupee Parish
Campaign: Taylor's Operations in West Louisiana (1863)
Date(s): September 29, 1863
Forces Engaged: 2nd Division, XIII Army Corps [US]; forces on the Atchafalaya River [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 575 total (US 454; CS unknown)
Description: Following the Union defeat at Sabine Pass earlier in the month, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks intended to occupy important locations in Texas. He decided to send troops up the Bayou Teche, disembark them on the plains and march overland to Texas. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sent him a division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Napoleon J.T. Dana to garrison Morgana and prevent Rebel troops from operating on the Atchafalaya River. A 1,000-man detachment, under the command of Lt. Col. J.B. Leake, was at Stirling's Plantation to guard the road to the Atchafalaya River and deter any enemy troops from passing by. Brig. Gen. Alfred Mouton, commander of the Sub-District of Southwestern Louisiana, decided that he had a favorable opportunity to defeat the Union forces around Fordoche Bridge. On September 19, he instructed Brig. Gen. Tom Green to prepare for such an attack.
Results: Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: LA016
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
**Vermillion Bayou**

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Lafayette Parish  
**Campaign:** Operations in West Louisiana (1863)  
**Date(s):** April 17, 1863  
**Forces Engaged:** 4th Division, XIX Army Corps, Army of the Gulf [US]; District of Western Louisiana [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** Unknown  
**Description:** While Rear Adm. David G. Farragut remained above Port Hudson with USS Hartford and Albatross, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks decided to go after Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor's Confederate forces in western Louisiana. He moved by water to Donaldsonville and began a march to Thibodeaux up Bayou Lafourche. Banks beat Taylor at Fort Bisland and Irish Bend, forcing the Rebel army to retreat up the bayou. Taylor reached Vermillionville, crossed Vermillion Bayou, destroyed the bridge, and rested. Banks, in pursuit, sent two columns, on different roads, toward Vermillion Bayou on the morning of April 17. One column reached the bayou while the bridge was burning, advanced, and began skirmishing. Confederate artillery, strategically placed, forced the Yankees back. Then Federal artillery opened a duel with its Confederate counterpart. After dark, the Rebels retreated to Opelousas. The Confederates had slowed the Union advance.  
**Result(s):** Union victory  

**Yellow Bayou**

**Other Names:** Norwood's Plantation  
**Location:** Avoyelles Parish  
**Campaign:** Red River Campaign (1864)  
**Date(s):** May 18, 1864  
**Forces Engaged:** 1st and 3rd Divisions, XVI Army Corps [US]; District of Western Louisiana [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 860 total (US 360; CS 500)  
**Description:** Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks during his retreat in the Red River Campaign, following the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, reached the Atchafalaya River on May 17. Once on the other side of the river he would be shielded from the continuous Confederate harassment. But, he had to wait to cross the river until the army engineers constructed a bridge. On the 18th, Banks learned that Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor's force was near Yellow Bayou so he ordered Brig. Gen. A.J. Smith to stop them. Since Smith could not comply himself, he ordered Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower to meet Taylor. The Yankees attacked and drove the Rebels to their main line. The Confederates counterattacked, forcing the Federals to give ground. The Union force finally repulsed the Confederates. This see-saw action continued for several hours until the ground cover caught fire forcing both sides to retire. Yellow Bayou was the last battle of Banks's ill-fated Red River Expedition, and it insured that the Federals would escape as an army to fight again.  
**Result(s):** Union strategic victory  

*CWSAC Reference #: LA008  
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)*

*CWSAC Reference #: LA023  
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)*
Charge of Irwin's Brigade (Smith's Division) at the Dunker Church during the battle of Antietam, from a sketch made at the time.
MARYLAND

Antietam
Other Names: Sharpsburg
Location: Washington County
Campaign: Maryland Campaign (September 1862)
Date(s): September 16-18, 1862
Forces Engaged: Armies
Estimated Casualties: 23,100 total
Description: On September 16, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan confronted Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Sharpsburg, Maryland. At dawn September 17, Hooker's corps mounted a powerful assault on Lee's left flank that began the single bloodiest day in American military history. Attacks and counterattacks swept across Miller's cornfield and fighting swirled around the Dunker Church. Union assaults against the Sunken Road eventually pierced the Confederate center, but the Federal advantage was not followed up. Late in the day, Burnside's corps finally got into action, crossing the stone bridge over Antietam Creek and rolling up the Confederate right. At a crucial moment, A.P. Hill's division arrived from Harpers Ferry and counterattacked, driving back Burnside and saving the day. Although outnumbered two-to-one, Lee committed his entire force, while McClellan sent in less than three-quarters of his army, enabling Lee to fight the Federals to a standstill.
Result(s): Inconclusive (Union strategic victory.)
CWSAC Reference #: MD006
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Folck's Mill
Other Names: Cumberland
Location: Allegany County
Campaign: Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)
Date(s): August 1, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 38 total
Description: On July 30, Johnson's and McCausland's cavalry brigades rode towards Cumberland, Maryland, to disrupt the B&O Railroad. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Kelly organized a small force of soldiers and citizens to meet the Confederates advance. On August 1, Kelly ambushed Rebel cavalrymen near Cumberland at Folck's Mill, and skirmishing continued for several hours. Eventually the Confederates withdrew.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: MD008
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Hancock
Other Names: Romney Campaign
Location: Washington County, Maryland; Morgan County, West Virginia
Campaign: Jackson's Operations against the B&O Railroad (January 1862)
Date(s): January 5-6, 1862
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 25 total
Description: On January 1, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson marched north in bitter cold from Winchester to Bath with the objective of disrupting traffic on the B&O Railroad and C&O Canal. On January 5, after skirmishing with the retiring Federals, Jackson's force reached the Potomac River opposite the garrisoned town of Hancock, Maryland. His artillery fired on the town from Orrick's Hill but did little damage. Union garrison commander Brig. Gen. F.W. Lander refused Jackson's demands for surrender. Jackson continued the bombardment for two days while unsuccessfully searching for a safe river crossing. The Confederates withdrew and marched on Romney, in western Virginia, on January 7.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: MD001
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Boonsboro
Other Names: None
Location: Washington County
Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Date(s): July 8, 1863
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 100 total
Description: On July 8, the Confederate cavalry, holding the South Mountain passes, fought a rearguard action against elements of the Union 1st and 3rd Cavalry Divisions and infantry. This action was one of a series of cavalry combats fought around Boonsboro, Hagerstown, and Williamsport.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: MD007
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Soldiers and wagons crossing Antietam Bridge, September 1862. (Alexander Gardner; National Archives)
Monocacy

Other Names: Battle that Saved Washington
Location: Frederick County
Campaign: Early’s Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)

Date(s): July 9, 1864


Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 2,359 total

Description: After marching north through the Shenandoah Valley from Lynchburg, the Confederate army of Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early side-stepped the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry and crossed the Potomac River at Shepherdstown into Maryland on July 5-6. On July 9, 1864, a makeshift Union force under Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace attempted to arrest Early’s invading Confederate divisions along the Monocacy River, just east of Frederick. Wallace, joined by Ricketts’s Division of the VI Corps that had been rushed from the Petersburg lines, was outflanked by Gordon’s Division and defeated after putting up a stiff resistance. Hearing of Early’s incursion into Maryland, Grant embarked the rest of the VI Corps on transports from Lynchburg, the Confederate army of Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early divided his army to march on and invest Harpers Ferry. The Army of the Potomac under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan pursued the Confederates to Frederick, Maryland, then advanced on South Mountain. On September 14, pitched battles were fought for possession of the South Mountain passes: Crampton’s, Turner’s, and Fox’s Gaps. By dusk the Confederate defenders were driven back, suffering severe casualties, and McClellan was in position to destroy Lee’s army before it could reassemble. McClellan’s limited activity on September 15 after his victory at South Mountain, however, condemned the garrison at Harpers Ferry to capture and gave Lee time to unite his scattered divisions at Sharpsburg. Union general Jesse Reno and Confederate general Samuel Garland, Jr., were killed at South Mountain.

Result(s): Confederate victory

Confederate cavalry division drove two Confederate cavalry brigades through Hagerstown, before being forced to retire by the arrival of the rest of Stuart’s command. Lee’s infantry attacked the rain-swollen Potomac River fords against the Union infantry. Fitzhugh Lee’s and Chambliss’s, supported by M.J. Ferguson’s, held the Potomac River fords against the Union infantry. Fitzhugh Lee and Chambliss attacked Gregg, who held out against several attacks and sorties, fighting sporadically until nightfall when he withdrew.

Result(s): Inconclusive

Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: MD002
Preservation Priority: 1.3 (Class B)

Dunkin Church at Antietam, 1862. (Alexander Gardner; Library of Congress)
Tsii-sen Win-che-wa Ma-zi (The Rock that wants walking)
Chief of the Mecumahpeaux Sioux, called Little Crow.
MINNESOTA

Fort Ridgely

Other Names: None
Location: Nicollet County
Campaign: Operations to Suppress the Sioux Uprising (1862)
Date(s): August 20-22, 1862
Principal Commanders: 1st Lt. Timothy J. Sheehan [US]; Chief Little Crow [I]
Forces Engaged: Fort Ridgely Garrison and refugee civilians [US]; Santee Sioux [I]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 16; I unknown)
Description: In August 1862, the Santee Sioux of Minnesota under Chief Little Crow, angered by the failure of the Federal government to provide annuities and by the poor quality of rations, went on the offensive. They killed approximately 800 settlers and soldiers, took many prisoners, and caused extensive property damage throughout the Minnesota River Valley. Fort Ridgely, about twelve miles from the Lower Sioux Agency, became the refuge for white civilians. The fort's commander, Capt. John S. Marsh, set out with most of his men for the Lower Sioux Agency. Before reaching the agency, a large Native American force surprised the soldiers, killed half of them, including Marsh, and pursued the survivors back to the fort. On August 20, about 400 Sioux attacked the fort but were repulsed. On the 22nd, 800 Sioux attacked the fort again, but the garrison and civilians held the fort.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MN001
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Wood Lake

Other Names: None
Location: Yellow Medicine County
Campaign: Operations to Suppress the Sioux Uprising (1862)
Date(s): September 23, 1862
Principal Commanders: Col. Henry Hastings Sibley [US]; Chief Little Crow [I]
Forces Engaged: Volunteer troops (about 1,500) [US]; Santee Sioux [I]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 37; I unknown)
Description: On September 19, 1862, Col. Henry Hastings Sibley set out from Fort Ridgely with 1,500 volunteers to put down the Santee uprising. As they neared Wood Lake on September 23, Sibley's men escaped an ambush by 700 warriors under Chief Little Crow and engaged them in a battle. Sibley's force won the day inflicting heavy casualties on the Sioux. For this action, Sibley received a promotion to brigadier general. Wood Lake was the first decisive defeat of the Sioux since the uprising began.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MN002
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

At left: Chief Little Crow, leader of the Santee Sioux uprising. (Smithsonian)
The only known photograph of the U.S.S. Cairo prior to her sinking in the Yazoo River; Ingalls Shipyard, Pascagoula, Mississippi, circa 1861. (Library of Congress)
**MISSISSIPPI**

**Big Black River Bridge**

**Other Names:** Big Black  
**Location:** Hinds County and Warren County  
**Campaign:** Grant's Operations against Vicksburg (1863)  
**Date(s):** May 17, 1863  
**Forces Engaged:** XIII Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Bridgehead Defense Force (three brigades) [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 2,273 total (US 273; CS 2,000)  
**Description:** Reeling from their defeat at Champion Hill, the Confederates reached Big Black River Bridge, the night of May 16-17. Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton ordered Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, with three brigades, to man the fortifications on the east bank of the river and impede any Union pursuit. Three divisions of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand’s XIII Army Corps moved out from Edwards Station on the morning of the 17th. The corps encountered the Confederates behind breastworks and took cover as enemy artillery began firing. Union Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler formed his 2nd Brigade, Carr’s Division, which surged out of a meander scar, across the front of the Confederate forces, and into the enemy’s breastworks, held by Vaughn’s East Tennessee Brigade. Confused and panicked, the Rebels began to withdraw across the Big Black on two bridges: the railroad bridge and the steamboat dock moored athwart the river. As soon as they had crossed, the Confederates set fire to the bridges, preventing close Union pursuit. The fleeing Confederates who arrived in Vicksburg later that day were disorganized. The Union forces captured approximately 1,800 troops at Big Black, a loss that the Confederates could ill- afford. This battle sealed Vicksburg’s fate: the Confederate force was bottled up at Vicksburg.

**Result(s):** Union victory  
*CWSAC Reference #: MS010  
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)*

**Brices Cross Roads**

**Other Names:** Tishomingo Creek  
**Location:** Prentiss County and Union County  
**Campaign:** Forrest’s Defense of Mississippi (1864)  
**Date(s):** June 10, 1864  
**Forces Engaged:** Three-brigade division of infantry and a division of cavalry (about 8,500) [US]; cavalry corps [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 3,105 total (US 2,610; CS 495)  
**Description:** At the beginning of June 1864, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest set out with his cavalry corps of about 2,000 men to enter Middle Tennessee and destroy the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, which was carrying men and supplies to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman in Georgia. On June 10, 1864, Forrest’s smaller Confederate force defeated a much larger Union column under Brig. Gen. Samuel Sturgis at Brices Cross Roads. This brilliant tactical victory against long odds cemented Forrest’s reputation as one of the foremost mounted infantry leaders of the war.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory  
*CWSAC Reference #: MS014  
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)*
Champion Hill

Other Names: Bakers Creek

Location: Hinds County

Campaign: Grant's Operations against Vicksburg (1863)

Date(s): May 16, 1863


Forces Engaged: Army of the Tennessee (three corps) [US]; Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 6,757 total (US 2,457; CS 4,300)

Description: Following the Union occupation of Jackson, Mississippi, both Confederate and Federal forces made plans for future operations. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston retreated, with most of his army, up the Canton Road, but he ordered Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, commanding about 23,000 men, to leave Edwards Station and attack the Federals at Clinton. Pemberton and his generals felt that Johnston’s plan was dangerous and decided instead to attack the Union supply trains moving from Grand Gulf to Raymond. On May 16, though, Pemberton received another order from Johnston repeating his former directions. Pemberton had already started after the supply trains and was on the Raymond-Edwards Road with his rear at the crossroads one-third mile south of the crest of Champion Hill. Thus, when he ordered a countermarch, his rear, including his many supply wagons, became the advance of his force. On May 16, 1863, about 7:00 am, the Union forces engaged the Confederates and the Battle of Champion Hill began. Pemberton’s force drew up into a defensive line along a crest of a ridge overlooking Jackson Creek. Pemberton was unaware that one Union column was moving along the Jackson Road against his unprotected left flank. For protection, Pemberton posted Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee’s men atop Champion Hill where they could watch for the reported Union column moving to the crossroads. Lee spotted the Union troops and they soon saw him. If this force was not stopped, it would cut the Rebels off from their Vicksburg base. Pemberton received warning of the Union movement and sent troops to his left flank. Union forces at the Champion House moved into action and emplaced artillery to begin firing. When Grant arrived at Champion Hill, around 10:00 am, he ordered the attack to begin. By 11:30 am, Union forces had reached the Confederate main line and about 1:00 pm, they took the crest while the Rebels retired in disorder. The Federals swept forward, capturing the crossroads and closing the Jackson Road escape route. One of Pemberton’s divisions (Bowen’s) then counterattacked, pushing the Federals back beyond the Champion Hill crest before their surge came to a halt. Grant then counterattacked, committing forces that had just arrived from Clinton by way of Bolton. Pemberton’s men could not stand up to this assault, so he ordered his men from the field to the one escape route still open: the Raymond Road crossing of Bakers Creek. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman’s brigade formed the rearguard, and they held at all costs, including the loss of Tilghman. In the late afternoon, Union troops seized the Bakers Creek Bridge, and by midnight, they occupied Edwards. The Confederates were in full retreat towards Vicksburg. If the Union forces caught these Rebels, they would destroy them.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS009
Preservation Priority: II.1 (Class A)

Chickasaw Bayou

Other Names: Chickasaw Bluffs, Walnut Hills

Location: Warren County

Campaign: Operations against Vicksburg (1862-1863)

Date(s): December 26-29, 1862


Forces Engaged: Right Wing, XIII Army Corps [US]; Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,983 total (US 1,776; CS 207)

Description: On December 26, 1862, three Union divisions, under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, disembarked at Johnson’s Plantation on the Yazoo River to approach the Vicksburg defenses from the northeast while a fourth landed farther upstream on the 27th. On the 27th, the Federals pushed their lines forward through the swamps toward Walnut Hills, which were strongly defended. On the 28th, several futile attempts were made to get around these defenses. On December 29, Sherman ordered a frontal assault which was repulsed with heavy casualties. Sherman then withdrew. This Confederate victory frustrated Grant’s attempts to take Vicksburg by direct approach.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS003
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)
Corinth

Other Names: None

Location: Alcorn County

Campaign: Iuka and Corinth Operations (1862)

Date(s): October 3-4, 1862


Forces Engaged: Army of the Mississippi [US]; Army of the West Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 7,197 total (US 2,359; CS 4,838)

Description: After the Battle of Iuka, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Confederate Army of the West marched from Baldwyn to Ripley where it joined Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn's Army of West Tennessee. Van Dorn was senior officer and took command of the combined force numbering about 22,000 men. The Rebels marched to Pocahontas on October 1, and then moved southeast toward Corinth. They hoped to seize Corinth and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. Since the Siege of Corinth, in the spring, Union forces had erected various fortifications, an inner and intermediate line, to protect Corinth, an important transportation center. With the Confederate approach, the Federals, numbering about 23,000, occupied the outer line of fortifications and placed men in front of them. Van Dorn arrived within three miles of Corinth at 10:00 am on October 3, and moved into some fieldworks that the Confederates had erected for the siege of Corinth. The fighting began, and the Confederates steadily pushed the Yankees rearward. A gap occurred between two Union brigades which the Confederates exploited around 1:00 pm. The Union troops moved back in a futile effort to close the gap. Price then attacked and drove the Federals back further to their inner line. By evening, Van Dorn was sure that he could finish the Federals off during the next day. This confidence—combined with the heat, fatigue, and water shortages—persuaded him to cancel any further operations that day. Rosecrans regrouped his men in the fortifications to be ready for the attack to come the next morning. Van Dorn had planned to attack at daybreak, but Brig. Gen. Louis Hebert's sickness postponed it till 9:00 am. As the Confederates moved forward, Union artillery swept the field causing heavy casualties, but the Rebels continued on. They stormed Battery Powell and closed on Battery Robinett, where desperate hand-to-hand fighting ensued. A few Rebels fought their way into Corinth, but the Federals quickly drove them out. The Federals continued on, recapturing Battery Powell, and forcing Van Dorn into a general retreat. Rosecrans postponed any pursuit until the next day. As a result, Van Dorn was defeated, but not destroyed or captured, at Hatchie Bridge, Tennessee, on October 5.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS002

Preservation Priority: IV. 1 (Class A)

The railroad at the Tishomingo Hotel, Corinth, 1862, from Miller's Photographic History of the Civil War. (National Park Service)
Corinth

Other Names: None

Location: Hardin County and McNairy County, Tennessee; Alcorn County and Tishomingo County, Mississippi

Campaign: Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (1862)

Date(s): April 29-June 10, 1862


Forces Engaged: Department of the Mississippi [US]; Department No. 2 [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: Following the Union victory at Shiloh, the Union armies under Maj. Gen. Henry Halleck advanced on the vital rail center of Corinth. By May 25, 1862, after moving 5 miles in 3 weeks, Halleck was in position to lay siege to the town. The preliminary bombardment began, and Union forces maneuvered for position. On the evening of May 29-30, Confederate commander Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard evacuated Corinth, withdrawing to Tupelo. The Federals had consolidated their position in northern Mississippi.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS016
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

Grand Gulf

Other Names: None

Location: Claiborne County

Campaign: Grant’s Operations against Vicksburg (1863)

Date(s): April 29, 1863


Forces Engaged: Mississippi Squadron and Companies A,B,D,F,G,H,K, 58th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment [US]; Bowen’s Division and attached troops [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 80; CS unknown)

Description: Rear Adm. David D. Porter led seven ironclads in an attack on the fortifications and batteries at Grand Gulf, with the intention of silencing the Confederate guns and then securing the area with troops of McClemand’s XIII Army Corps who were on the accompanying transports and barges. The attack by the seven ironclads began at 8:00 am and continued until about 1:30 pm. During the fight, the ironclads moved within 100 yards of the Rebel guns and silenced the lower batteries of Fort Wade; the Confederate upper batteries at Fort Cobun remained out of reach and continued to fire. The Union ironclads (one of which, the Tuscumbia, had been put out of action) and the transports drew off. After dark, however, the ironclads engaged the Rebel guns again while the steamboats and barges ran the gauntlet. Grant marched his men overland across Coffee Point to below the Gulf. After the transports had passed Grand Gulf, they embarked the troops at Disharoon’s plantation and disembarked them on the Mississippi shore at Bruinsburg, below Grand Gulf. The men immediately began marching overland towards Port Gibson. The Confederates had won a hollow victory; the loss at Grand Gulf caused just a slight change in Grant’s offensive.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS004
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Iuka

Other Names: None

Location: Tishomingo County

Campaign: Iuka and Corinth Operations (1862)

Date(s): September 19, 1862


Forces Engaged: 2nd Division and cavalry division, Army of the Mississippi (approx. 4,000-4,500) [US]; 1st Division, Army of the West (approx. 3,200) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,482 total (US 782; CS 700)

Description: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Army of the West main column marched into Iuka, Mississippi, on September 14. Price's superior, Gen. Braxton Bragg, the commander of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi, who was leading an offensive deep into Kentucky, ordered him to prevent Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans's Army of the Mississippi troops from moving into Middle Tennessee and reinforcing Brig. Gen. James Negley's division of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Army of the Ohio, which was garrisoning Nashville. Price had about 14,000 men, and he was informed that, if necessary, he could request assistance from Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, commanding the District of the Mississippi, headquartered at Holly Springs. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, feared that Price intended to go north to join Bragg against Buell. Grant devised a plan for his left wing commander, Maj. Gen. E.O.C. Ord, and his men to advance on Iuka from the west; Rosecrans's forces were to march from the southwest, arrive at Iuka on the 18th, and make a coordinated attack the next day. Ord arrived on time and skirmishing ensued between his reconnaissance patrol and Confederate pickets, about six miles from Iuka, before nightfall. Rosecrans informed Grant that he would not arrive at Iuka on the 18th but would begin his march at 4:30 am, the next morning. On the 19th, Ord sent Price a message demanding that he surrender, but Price refused. At the same time, Price received dispatches from Van Dorn suggesting that their two armies rendezvous, as soon as possible, at Rienzi for attacks on the Federal forces in the area. Price informed Van Dorn that the military situation had changed so he could not evacuate Iuka immediately. He did, however, issue orders for his men to prepare for a march the next day, to rendezvous with Van Dorn. Rosecrans's army marched early on the 19th, but, instead of using two roads as directed, it followed the Jacinto (Bay Springs) Road. After considering the amount of time that Rosecrans required to reach Iuka, Grant determined that he probably would not arrive on the 19th, so he ordered Ord to await the sound of fighting between Rosecrans and Price before engaging the Confederates. As Rosecrans advanced, his men fought actions with Confederate troops at points along the way. About 4:00 pm, just after ascending a hill, the Union column halted because the Confederates were well-placed below in a ravine, filled with timber and underbrush. The Confederates launched attacks up the hill, capturing a six-gun Ohio battery, while the Federals counterattacked from the ridge. Fighting, which Price later stated he had “never seen surpassed,” continued until after dark; the Union troops camped for the night behind the ridge. Price had redeployed troops from Ord's front to fight against Rosecrans's people. Ord did nothing, later proclaiming that he never heard any fighting and, therefore, never engaged the enemy. Grant also remarked that he had heard no sounds of battle. Following the fighting on the 19th, Price determined to reengage the enemy the next day, but his subordinates convinced him, instead, to march to join Van Dorn, as earlier planned. At the same time, Rosecrans redeployed his men for fighting the next day. Price's army evacuated via the uncovered Fulton Road, protected its rear with a heavy rearguard and hooked up with Van Dorn five days later at Ripley. Although Rosecrans was supposed to traverse Fulton Road and cover it, he stated that he had not guarded the road because he feared dividing his force; Grant later approved this decision. Rosecrans's army occupied Iuka and then mounted a pursuit; the Confederate rearguard and overgrown terrain prevented the Union pursuit from accomplishing much. The Federals should have destroyed or captured Price's army, but instead the Rebels joined Van Dorn and assaulted Corinth in October.

Result(s): Union victory (In addition, it caused Grant to have concern about Rosecrans's abilities and leadership.)

CWSAC Reference #: MS001

Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)
Jackson

Other Names: None
Location: Hinds County and Jackson County
Campaign: Grant's Operations against Vicksburg (1863)
Date(s): May 14, 1863
Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant [US];
Forces Engaged: Army of the Tennessee [US]; Jackson Garrison [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,136 total (US 286; CS 850)
Description: On May 9, 1863, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston received a
dispatch from the Confederate Secretary of War directing him to
"proceed at once to Mississippi and take chief command of the
forces in the field." As he arrived in Jackson on the 13th, from
Middle Tennessee, he learned that two army corps from the Union
Army of the Tennessee—the XV, under Maj. Gen. William T.
McPherson—were advancing on Jackson, intending to cut the city
and the railroads off from Vicksburg. Johnston consulted with the
local commander, Brig. Gen. John Gregg, and learned that only
about 6,000 troops were available to defend the town. Johnston
ordered the evacuation of Jackson, but Gregg was to defend
Jackson until the evacuation was completed. By 10:00 am, both
Union army corps were near Jackson and had engaged the enemy.
Rain, Confederate resistance, and poor defenses prevented heavy
fighting until around 11:00 am, when Union forces attacked in
numbers and slowly but surely pushed the enemy back. In mid-after­
noon, Johnston informed Gregg that the evacuation was complete
and that he should disengage and follow. Soon after, the Yankees
entered Jackson and had a celebration, hosted by Maj. Gen. U.S.
Grant who had been travelling with Sherman's corps, in the
Bowman House. They then burned part of the town and cut the
railroad connections with Vicksburg. Johnston's evacuation of
Jackson was a tragedy because he could, by late on the 14th, have
had 11,000 troops at his disposal and by the morning of the 15th,
another 4,000. The fall of the former Mississippi state capital was a
blow to Confederate morale.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MS008
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Meridian

Other Names: None
Location: Lauderdale County
Campaign: Meridian and Yazoo River Expeditions (1864)
Date(s): February 14-20, 1864
Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman [US];
Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk [CS]
Forces Engaged: Department of the Tennessee [US]; Department of
Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: From Vicksburg, Mississippi, Sherman launched a
campaign to take the important railroad center at Meridian and, if
the situation was favorable, push on to Selma, Alabama, and threaten
Mobile. Sherman ordered Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith to lead a
cavalry force of 7,000 men from Memphis, Tennessee, on February 1,
1864, south through Okolona, along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad,
and meet the rest of the Union force at Meridian. With the main
force of 20,000 men, Sherman set out on the 3rd for Meridian, but
made feints toward various other locations. To counter the threat,
Confederate President Jefferson Davis ordered troops to the area
from other localities. The Confederate commander in the area, Lt.
Gen. Leonidas Polk, consolidated a number of commands in and
around Mortonar, but lost his nerve and retreated rapidly eastward.
Cavalry units commanded by Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee periodically
skirmished with Sherman's force. As Sherman approached Meridian,
he met stiffer resistance from combined forces but steadily moved
on. Polk finally realized that he could not stop Sherman and evacuat­
ed Meridian on the 14th, removing some railroad rolling stock to
McDowell's Bluff. Sherman's troops entered Meridian the same day
and began destroying railroad track, continuing their work until the
19th. Smith never arrived at Meridian. Sherman left Meridian on the
20th, headed west by way of Canton, looking for Smith and his force.
He did not discover what happened to Smith until he arrived back at
Vicksburg (see Okolona, #MS013). Sherman had destroyed some
important Confederate transportation facilities but had to forget his
aspirations for continuing into Alabama.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MS012
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)
Okolona

Other Names: None

Location: Chickasaw County

Campaign: Meridian and Yazoo River Expeditions (1864)

Date(s): February 22, 1864


Forces Engaged: Cavalry force (7,000) [US]; Forrest’s Cavalry Corps [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 150 total (US 100; CS 50)

Description: From Vicksburg, Mississippi, Sherman launched a campaign to take the important railroad center at Meridian, Mississippi, and if the situation were favorable, to push on to Selma, Alabama, and threaten Mobile. Sherman ordered Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith to lead a cavalry force of 7,000 men from Memphis, Tennessee, on February 1, 1864, south through Okolona, along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and to meet the rest of the Union force at Meridian, on February 10. With the main force of approximately 20,000 men, Sherman set out on the 3rd for Meridian, but made feints on various other locations. Against orders, Smith delayed ten days, while waiting for reinforcements, and did not start out until February 11. Destroying crops and railroad track along the way, Smith’s force met almost no opposition, and, before long, 1,000 former slaves were traveling with them. Smith was supposed to rendezvous with Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman at Meridian on the 10th, but he never arrived there. Sherman left Meridian on the 20th, due in part to apprehension over Smith’s whereabouts. Smith neared West Point, 90 miles north of Meridian, on the 20th, and he fought with Confederate cavalry units at Prairie Station and Aberdeen. Smith—knowing that Nathan Bedford Forrest commanded the troops he was fighting, concerned about the fate of the former slaves with him, and not knowing how many of the enemy he faced—decided to concentrate at Prairie Station, and, on the morning of the 21st, he set out for West Point. Shortly after dawn on the 21st, Col. Jeffrey Forrest’s Confederate cavalry brigade engaged Smith. Withdrawing at times, Forrest drew Smith into a swamp west of the Tombigbee River. Other Rebel troops arrived and the fighting intensified. Smith was sure that this was a trap set for him, and, discerning that he was greatly outnumbered, he ordered a retreat, leaving a rearguard. The rearguard held off the Confederates for about two hours before withdrawing in good order. About the same time, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest arrived and ordered a pursuit. Skirmishing occurred the rest of the day. At sunup on the 22nd, the Rebels attacked Smith just south of Okolona on the prairie. More Confederate troops arrived, causing breaks in the Union battle line, precipitating a retreat. For most of the rest of the day, they engaged in a running battle for a distance of eleven miles, with both sides attacking and counterattacking. Col. Forrest was killed during one Rebel charge. The Yankees finally broke off the fighting and headed for Pontotoc. Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the commander on the field, realized that his men were nearly out of ammunition and did not order a pursuit. Mississippi militia harassed Smith to the state line. Smith arrived in Collierville, Tennessee, near Memphis, on the 26th. Although Smith had caused much destruction during his expedition, Okolona forced him to retire before he could do more. Smith’s actions against Sherman’s orders jeopardized the Meridian Expedition.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS013

Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
Port Gibson

Other Names: Thompson’s Hill

Location: Claiborne County

Campaign: Grant’s Operations against Vicksburg (1863)

Date(s): May 1, 1863


Forces Engaged: Army of the Tennessee (comprising two corps) [US]; Confederate forces in area (one reinforced division: four brigades) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,648 total (US 861; CS 787)

Description: Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant launched his march on Vicksburg in the Spring of 1863, starting his army south, from Milliken’s Bend, on the west side of the Mississippi River. He intended to cross the river at Grand Gulf, but the Union fleet was unable to silence the Confederate big guns there. Grant then marched farther south and crossed at Bruinsburg on April 30. Union forces came ashore, secured the landing area and, by late afternoon, began marching inland. Advancing on the Rodney Road towards Port Gibson, Grant’s force ran into Rebel outposts after midnight and skirmished with them for around three hours. After 3:00 am, the fighting stopped. Union forces advanced on the Rodney Road and a plantation road at dawn. At 5:30 am, the Confederates engaged the Union advance and the battle ensued. Federals forced the Rebels to fall back. The Confederates established new defensive positions at different times during the day but they could not stop the Union onslaught and left the field in the early evening. This defeat demonstrated that the Confederates were unable to defend the Mississippi River line and the Federals had secured their beachhead. The way to Vicksburg was open.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS006
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

Raymond

Other Names: None

Location: Hinds County

Campaign: Grant’s Operations against Vicksburg (1863)

Date(s): May 12, 1863


Forces Engaged: XVII Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Gregg’s Task Force (equivalent to a brigade) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,011 total (US 442; CS 569)

Description: Ordered by Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, Confederate commander at Vicksburg, Brig. Gen. John Gregg led his force from Port Hudson, Louisiana, to Jackson, Mississippi, and out to Raymond to intercept approaching Union troops. Before dawn on May 12, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson had his XVII Army Corps on the march, and by 10:00 am they were about three miles from Raymond. Gregg decided to dispute the crossing of Fourteen Mile Creek and arrayed his men and artillery accordingly. As the Yankees approached, the Rebels opened fire, initially causing heavy casualties. Some Union troops broke, but Maj. Gen. John A. Logan rallied a force to hold the line. Confederate troops attacked the line but had to retire. More Yankees arrived and the Union force counterattacked. Heavy fighting ensued that continued for six hours, but the overwhelming Union force prevailed. Gregg’s men left the field. Although Gregg’s men lost the battle, they had held up a much superior Union force for a day.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS007
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)
Snyder’s Bluff

Other Names: Snyder’s Mill
Location: Warren County
Campaign: Grant’s Operations against Vicksburg (1863)
Date(s): April 29-May 1, 1863
Forces Engaged: XV Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee [US]; Hebert’s Brigade [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: To insure that troops were not withdrawn to Grand Gulf to assist Confederates there, a combined Union army-navy force feigned an attack on Snyder’s Bluff, Mississippi. After noon, on April 29th, Lt. Cdr. K. Randolph Breese, with his eight gunboats and ten transports carrying Maj. Gen. Francis Blair’s division, inched up the Yazoo River to the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou where they spent the night. At 9:00 am, the next morning, the force, minus one gunboat, continued upriver to Drumgould’s Bluff and engaged the enemy batteries. During the fighting, Choctaw suffered more than fifty hits, but no casualties occurred. Around 6:00 pm, the troops disembarked and marched along Blake’s Levee toward the guns. As they neared Drumgould’s Bluff, a battery opened on them, creating havoc and casualties. The Union advance halted and, after dark, the men reembarked on the transports. The next morning, transports disembarked other troops. The swampy terrain and enemy heavy artillery fire forced them to retire. The gunboats opened fire again, about 3:00 pm on the 1st, causing some damage. Later, the boats’ fire slackened and stopped altogether after dark. Sherman had received orders to land his troops at Milliken’s Bend, so the gunboats returned to their anchorages at the mouth of the Yazoo.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MS005
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Tupelo

Other Names: Harrisburg
Location: Pontotoc County
Campaign: Forrest’s Defense of Mississippi (1864)
Date(s): July 14-15, 1864
Forces Engaged: 1st and 3rd Infantry Divisions and Cavalry Division, XVI Army Corps, and 1st Brigade, U.S. Colored Troops (14,000) [US]; Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,948 total (US 648; CS 1,300)

Description: Maj. Gen. A.J. Smith, commanding a combined force of more than 14,000 men, left LaGrange, Tennessee, on July 5, 1864, and advanced south. Smith’s mission was to insure that Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest and his cavalry did not raid Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman’s railroad lifeline in Middle Tennessee and, thereby, prevent supplies from reaching him in his campaign against Atlanta. Laying waste to the countryside as he advanced, Smith reached Pontotoc, Mississippi, on July 11. Forrest was in nearby Okolona with about 6,000 men, but his commander, Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, told him he could not attack until he was reinforced. Two days later, Smith, fearing an ambush, moved east toward Tupelo. On the previous day, Lee arrived near Pontotoc with 2,000 additional men and, under his command, the entire Confederate force engaged Smith. Within two miles of the Federals, on the night of the 15th, Lee ordered an attack for the next morning. Lee attacked at 7:30 am the next morning in a number of uncoordinated assaults which the Yankees beat back, causing heavy casualties. Lee halted the fighting after a few hours. Short on rations, Smith did not pursue but started back to Memphis on the 15th. Criticized for not destroying Forrest’s command, Smith had caused much damage and had fulfilled his mission of insuring Sherman’s supply lines.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MS015
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
Vicksburg

Other Names: None

Location: Warren County

Campaign: Grant's Operations against Vicksburg (1863)

Date(s): May 18-July 4, 1863


Forces Engaged: Army of the Tennessee [US]; Army of Vicksburg [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 35,825 total (US 4,550; CS 31,275)

Description: In May and June of 1863, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's armies converged on Vicksburg, investing the city and entrapping a Confederate army under Lt. Gen. John Pemberton. On July 4, Vicksburg surrendered after prolonged siege operations. This was the culmination of one of the most brilliant military campaigns of the war. With the loss of Pemberton's army and this vital stronghold on the Mississippi, the Confederacy was effectively split in half. Grant's successes in the West boosted his reputation, leading ultimately to his appointment as General-in-Chief of the Union armies.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MS011
Preservation Priority: L2 (Class A)

Soldiers’ huts during the siege of Vicksburg, from Harper’s Weekly. (Library of Congress)
MISSOURI

Belmont

Other Names: None

Location: Mississippi County

Campaign: Operations at the Ohio and Mississippi River Confluence (1861)

Date(s): November 7, 1861


Forces Engaged: Division [US]; division [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,464 total (US 498; CS 966)

Description: On November 6, 1861, Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant left Cairo, Illinois, by steamers, in conjunction with two gunboats, to make a demonstration against Columbus, Kentucky. The next morning, Grant learned that Confederate troops had crossed the Mississippi River from Columbus to Belmont, Missouri, to intercept two detachments sent in pursuit of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson and, possibly, to reinforce Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's force. He landed on the Missouri shore, out of the range of Confederate artillery at Columbus, and started marching the mile to Belmont. At 9:00 in the morning, an engagement began. The Federals routed the Confederates out of their Belmont cantonment and destroyed the Rebel supplies and equipment they found because they did not have the means to carry them off. The scattered Confederate forces regrouped and received reinforcements from Columbus. Counterattacked by the Confederates, the Union force withdrew, reembarked, and returned to Cairo. Grant did not accomplish much in this operation, but, at a time when little Union action occurred anywhere, many were heartened by any activity.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MO009
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

Boonville

Other Names: First Battle of Boonville

Location: Cooper County

Campaign: Operations to Control Missouri (1861)

Date(s): June 17, 1861


Forces Engaged: Combined force of Missouri troops and Regular U.S. Army (approx. 1,700) [US]; State Guard Troops [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 81 total (US 31; CS 50)

Description: Claiborne Jackson, the pro-Southern Governor of Missouri, wanted the state to secede and join the Confederacy. Union Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon set out to put down Jackson's Missouri State Guard, commanded by Sterling Price. Reaching Jefferson City, the state capital, Lyon discovered that Jackson and Price had retreated towards Boonville. Lyon reembarked on steamboats, transported his men to below Boonville, marched to the town, and engaged the enemy. In a short fight, Lyon dispersed the Confederates, commanded on the field by Col. John S. Marmaduke, and occupied Boonville. This early victory established Union control of the Missouri River and helped douse attempts to place Missouri in the Confederacy.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MO001
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Byram's Ford

Other Names: Big Blue River

Location: Jackson County

Campaign: Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)

Date(s): October 22-23, 1864


Forces Engaged: 1st Division, Army of the Border and provisional cavalry division [US]; Shelby and Marmaduke’s Divisions [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Army of Missouri was headed west towards Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth. Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis's Army of the Border, in and around Westport, was blocking the Confederates' way west and Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's provisional cavalry division was pressing Price's army's rear. Price had nearly 500 wagons with him and required a good ford over the Big Blue River to facilitate the passage of his supplies. Byram's Ford was the best ford in the area and became a strategic point during the fighting around Westport. On October 22, Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt's division held a defensive position on the Big Blue River's west bank. Around 10:00 am on the 22nd, part of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby's Confederate division conducted a frontal attack on Blunt's men. This attack was a ruse because the rest of Shelby's men flanked Blunt's hasty defenses, forcing the Federals to retire to Westport. Price's wagon train and about 5,000 head of cattle then crossed the Big Blue River at Byram's Ford and headed southward toward Little Santa Fe and safety. Pleasonton's cavalry was hot on the tail of Price's army. Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke's Rebel division held the west bank of the Big Blue at Byram's Ford to prevent Pleasonton from attacking Price's rear. Pleasonton assaulted Marmaduke at Byram's Ford, around 8:00 am, on the 23rd. Three hours later, Marmaduke's men had enough and fell back toward Westport. With Pleasonton across the river, he was now an additional threat to Price who was fighting Curtis's Army of the Border at Westport. Price had to retreat south.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: MO026
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)
Cape Girardeau
Other Names: None
Location: Cape Girardeau City
Campaign: Marmaduke’s Second Expedition into Missouri (1863)
Date(s): April 26, 1863
Forces Engaged: Garrison plus some reinforcements [US]; cavalry division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 337 total (US 12; CS 325)
Description: Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke sought to strike Brig. Gen. John McNeil, with his combined force of about 2,000 men, at Bloomfield, Missouri. McNeil retreated and Marmaduke followed. Marmaduke received notification, on April 25, that McNeil was near Cape Girardeau. He sent troops to destroy or capture McNeil’s force, but then he learned that the Federals had placed themselves in the fortifications. Marmaduke ordered one of his brigades to make a demonstration to ascertain the Federals’ strength. Col. John S. Shelby’s brigade made the demonstration which escalated into an attack. Those Union forces not already in fortifications retreated into them. Realizing the Federals’ strength, Marmaduke withdrew his division to Jackson. After finding the force he had been chasing, Marmaduke was repulsed. Meant to relieve pressure on other Confederate troops and to disrupt Union operations, Marmaduke’s expedition did little to fulfill either objective.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO020
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)

Carthage
Other Names: None
Location: Jasper County
Campaign: Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Date(s): July 5, 1861
Principal Commanders: Col. Franz Sigel [US]; Governor Claiborne Jackson [CS]
Forces Engaged: Brigade [US]; Missouri State Guard divisions [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 244 total (US 44; CS 200)
Description: Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon had chased Governor Claiborne Jackson and approximately 4,000 State Militia from the State Capital at Jefferson City and from Boonville, and pursued them. Col. Franz Sigel led another force of about 1,000 into southwest Missouri in search of the governor and his loyal troops. Upon learning that Sigel had encamped at Carthage, on the night of July 4, Jackson took command of the troops with him and formulated a plan to attack the much smaller Union force. The next morning, Jackson closed up to Sigel, established a battle line on a ridge ten miles north of Carthage, and induced Sigel to attack him. Opening with artillery fire, Sigel closed to the attack. Seeing a large Confederate force—actually unarmed recruits—moving into the woods on his left, he feared that they would turn his flank. He withdrew. The Confederates pursued, but Sigel conducted a successful rearguard action. By evening, Sigel was inside Carthage and under cover of darkness; he retreated to Sarcoxie. The battle had little meaning, but the pro-Southern elements in Missouri, anxious for any good news, championed their first victory.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO002
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Clark’s Mill
Other Names: Vera Cruz
Location: Douglas County
Campaign: Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Date(s): November 7, 1862
Forces Engaged: Detachments of 10th Illinois Cavalry and State Militia (approx. 100 men) [US]; cavalry brigade (approx. 1,000 men) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 113; CS unknown)
Description: Having received reports that Confederate troops were in the area, Capt. Hiram E. Barstow, Union commander at Clark’s Mill, sent a detachment toward Gainesville and he led another southeastward. Barstow’s men ran into a Confederate force, skirmished with them and drove them back. His column then fell back to Clark’s Mill where he learned that another Confederate force was coming from the northeast. Unlimbering artillery to command both approach roads, Barstow was soon engaged in a five-hour fight with the enemy. Under a white flag, the Confederates demanded a surrender, and the Union, given their numerical inferiority, accepted. The Confederates paroled the Union troops and departed after burning the blockhouse at Clark’s Mill. Clark’s Mill helped the Confederates to maintain a toehold in southwest Missouri.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO017
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Dry Wood Creek
Other Names: Big Dry Wood Creek, Battle of the Mules
Location: Vernon County
Campaign: Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Date(s): September 2, 1861
Forces Engaged: Kansas Cavalry Brigade (approx. 600) [US]; column of Missouri State Guard [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 14; CS unknown)
Description: Col. J.H. Lane’s cavalry, comprising about 600 men, set out from Fort Scott to learn the whereabouts of a rumored Confederate force. They encountered a Confederate force, about 6,000-strong, near Big Dry Wood Creek. The Union cavalry surprised the Confederates, but their numerical superiority soon determined the encounter’s outcome. They forced the Union cavalry to retire and captured their mules, and the Confederates continued on towards Lexington. The Confederates were forcing the Federals to abandon southwestern Missouri and to concentrate on holding the Missouri Valley.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO005
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Fort Davidson
Other Names: Pilot Knob
Location: Iron County
Campaign: Price’s Missouri Expedition (1864)
Date(s): September 27, 1864
Forces Engaged: Garrison [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,684 total (US 184; CS 1,500)
Description: In September 1864, a Confederate army under Maj. Gen. Sterling Price crossed into Missouri with the goal of capturing St. Louis. Union Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing moved with reinforcements down the railroad to Ironton to retard Price’s advance. On the morning of September 27, the Confederates attacked, driving the Federals back into their defenses anchored by Fort Davidson. In the late afternoon, Price unsuccessfully assaulted the fort repeatedly, suffering heavy casualties. Price, considering the possible time involved, had dismissed the possibility of mounting guns on the high ground to compel the fort to surrender or to shell the garrison into submission. During the night, the Federals evacuated the fort. Price had paid a high price in lives and gave Union forces the necessary time to concentrate and oppose his raid.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO021
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)
Fredericktown

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Madison County

**Campaign:** Operations to Control Missouri (1861)

**Date(s):** October 21, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Col. J.B. Plummer and Col. William P. Carlin [US]; Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Brigade size force (approx. 2,500-3,500) [US]; Missouri State Guard [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** Total unknown (US unknown; CS 62)

**Description:** Two Union columns, one under Col. J.B. Plummer and another under Col. William P. Carlin, advanced on Fredericktown to overtake Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson and his men. On the morning of October 21, Thompson’s force left Fredericktown headed south. About twelve miles out, Thompson left his supply train in a secure position and returned toward Fredericktown. He then learned that Union forces had occupied Fredericktown, so Thompson spent the morning attempting to discern the enemy numbers and disposition. Unable to do so, he attacked anyway, around noon. Plummer, with his force and a detachment of Col. William P. Carlin’s troops, met the Rebel forces outside town and a two-hour fight ensued. Overwhelming Union forces took their toll, and Thompson’s men retreated. Union cavalry pursued. Fredericktown cemented Union control of southeastern Missouri.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: MO007
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)*

Glasgow

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Howard County

**Campaign:** Price’s Missouri Expedition (1864)

**Date(s):** October 15, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** Garrison (800) [US]; unknown [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 450 total (US 400; CS 50)

**Description:** While Maj. Gen. Sterling Price led his men westward across Missouri, he decided to send a detachment to Glasgow to liberate weapons and supplies in an arms storehouse, purported to be there. This combined mounted infantry, cavalry, and artillery force laid siege to the town and the fortifications on Hereford Hill. Before dawn on October 15, Confederate artillery opened on the town and Rebels advanced on Glasgow by various routes, forcing the Yankees to fall back. The Union forces retreated out of town and up the hill toward the fortifications on Hereford Hill. There they formed a defensive line in this area, but the Confederates continued to advance. Convinced that he could not defend against another Confederate attack, Col. Chester Harding surrendered around 1:30 pm. Although Harding destroyed some Federal stores, Price’s men found rifle-muskets, overcoats, and horses. The Confederates remained in town for three days before rejoining the main column with new supplies and weapons and marching on towards Kansas City. The victory and capture of supplies and weapons were a boost to Price’s army’s morale.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

*CWSAC Reference #: MO022
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)*

*CWSAC Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries—Missouri*
Hartville

Other Names: None
Location: Wright County
Campaign: Marmaduke's First Expedition into Missouri (1862-63)
Date(s): January 9-11, 1863
Forces Engaged: Detachment of infantry, cavalry, and artillery (approx. 700) [US]; 4th Division, I Corps, Trans-Mississippi Department [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 407 total (US 78; CS 329)
Description: John S. Marmaduke led a Confederate raid into Missouri in early January 1863. This movement was two-pronged. Col. Joseph C. Porter led one column, comprising his Missouri Cavalry Brigade, out of Pocahontas, Arkansas, to assault Union posts around Hartville, Missouri. When he neared Hartville, on January 9, he sent a detachment forward to reconnoiter. It succeeded in capturing the small garrison and occupying the town. The same day, Porter moved on toward Marshfield. On the 10th, some of Porter's men raided other Union installations in the area before catching up with Marmaduke's column east of Marshfield. Marmaduke had received reports of Union troops approaching to surround him and prepared for a confrontation. Col. Samuel Merrill, commander of the approaching Union column, arrived in Hartville, discovered that the garrison had already surrendered and set out after the Confederates. A few minutes later, fighting began. Marmaduke feared being cut off from his retreat route back to Arkansas so he pushed Merrill's force back to Hartville, where it established a defense line. Here, a four-hour battle ensued in which the Confederates suffered many casualties but compelled the Yankees to retreat. Although they won the battle, the Confederates were forced to abandon the raid and return to friendly territory.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO019
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Independence

Other Names: None
Location: Jackson County
Campaign: Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Date(s): August 11, 1862
Forces Engaged: Garrison (approx. 300 [US]; 700-800[CS])
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US approx. 344; CS unknown)
Description: On August 11, 1862, Col. J.T. Hughes's Confederate force, including William Quantrill, attacked Independence, at dawn, in two columns on different roads. They drove through the town to the Union Army camp, capturing, killing, and scattering the Yankees. Lt. Col. James T. Buel, commander of the garrison, attempted to hold out in one of the buildings with some of his men. Soon the building next to them was on fire, threatening them. Buel then, by means of a flag of truce, arranged a meeting with the Confederate commander, Col. G.W. Thompson, who had replaced Col. J.T. Hughes, killed earlier. Buel surrendered and about 150 of his men were paroled, the others had escaped, hidden, or been killed. Having taken Independence, the Rebel force headed for Kansas City. Confederate dominance in the Kansas City area continued, but not for long.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO014
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Independence

Other Names: None
Location: Jackson County
Campaign: Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Date(s): October 22, 1864
Forces Engaged: Provisional cavalry division [US]; Fagan and Marmaduke's Divisions, Army of Missouri [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US unknown; CS 140)
Description: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's army rode west in the direction of Kansas City. On the night of the 21st, he camped at Independence and resumed his westward march the next morning with Brig. Gen. Joe Shelby's division in the lead followed by Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke's division, with Brig. Gen. James Fagan's division bringing up the rear. While Shelby's men met success at Byram's Ford, the other two columns did not fare as well. Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's Union force crossed the Little Blue, beat up a Rebel brigade in Fagan's command, and occupied Independence. Marmaduke's division then met Pleasonton about two miles west of Independence, hit the Federals hard, pressed them back, and held them at bay until the morning of the 23rd. Pleasonton's actions, however, frightened Price and his army, and influenced them, after they had crossed the Big Blue, to send their wagon trains to Little Santa Fe on the Fort Scott Road.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO025
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)

Kirksville

Other Names: None
Location: Adair County
Campaign: Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Date(s): August 6-9, 1862
Forces Engaged: Combined force (cavalry and artillery) [US]; Missouri Brigade [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 456 total (US 88; CS 368)
Description: Col. John McNeil and his troops, numbering about 1,000, had been pursuing Col. Joseph C. Porter and his Confederate Missouri Brigade of 2,500 men for more than a week. Before noon on August 6, McNeil attacked Porter in the town of Kirksville, where his men had hidden themselves in homes and stores and among the crops in the nearby fields. After almost three hours of fighting, the Yankees secured the town, captured numerous prisoners, and chased the others away. Three days later, another Union force met and finished the work begun at Kirksville, destroying Porter's command. Kirksville helped consolidate Union dominance in northeastern Missouri.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO013
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Lexington

Other Names: Battle of the Hemp Bales
Location: Lafayette County
Campaign: Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Date(s): September 13-20, 1861
Forces Engaged: Garrison (approx. 3,500) [US]; Missouri State Guard (12,000) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,874 total (US 1,774; CS 100)
Description: Following the victory at Wilson's Creek, the Confederate Missouri State Guard, having consolidated forces in the northern and central part of the state, marched, under the command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, on Lexington. Col. James A. Mulligan commanded the entrenched Union garrison of about 3,500 men. Price's men first encountered Union skirmishers on September 13 south of town and pushed them back into the fortifications. Price, having bottled the Union troops up in Lexington, decided to await his ammunition wagons, other supplies, and reinforcements before assaulting the fortifications. By the 18th, Price was ready and ordered an assault. The Missouri State Guard moved forward amidst heavy Union artillery fire and pushed the enemy back into their inner works. On the 19th, the Rebels consolidated their positions, kept the Yankees under heavy artillery fire and prepared for the final attack. Early on the morning of the 20th, Price's men advanced behind mobile breastworks, made of hemp, close enough to take the Union works at the Anderson House in a final rush. Mulligan requested surrender terms after noon, and by 2:00 pm his men had vacated their works and stacked their arms. This Unionist stronghold had fallen, further bolstering southern sentiment and consolidating Confederate control in the Missouri Valley west of Arrow Rock.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO006
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Lexington

Other Names: None
Location: Lafayette County
Campaign: Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Date(s): October 19, 1864
Forces Engaged: 1st Division, Army of the Border [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's march along the Missouri River was slow, providing the Yankees a chance to concentrate. Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Missouri, proposed a pincer movement to trap Price and his army, but he was unable to communicate with Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commander of the Department of Kansas, to formalize the plan. Curtis was having problems because many of his troops were Kansas militia and they refused to enter Missouri, but a force of 2,000 men under the command of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt did set out for Lexington. On October 19, Price's army approached Lexington, collided with Union scouts and pickets about 2:00 pm, drove them back, and engaged in a battle with the main force. The Yankees resisted at first, but Price's army eventually pushed them through the town to the western outskirts and pursued them along the Independence Road until night fall. Without Curtis's entire force, the Yankees could not stop Price's army, but they did further retard their slow march. Blunt gained valuable information about the size and disposition of Price's army.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO023
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)
Liberty

**Other Names:** Blue Mills Landing, Blue Mills

**Location:** Clay County

**Campaign:** Operations to Control Missouri (1861)

**Date(s):** September 17, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Lt. Col. John Scott [US]; “General” D.R. Atchison (Atkinson) [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Detachments of 3rd Iowa Infantry, Home Guards, and artillery (approx. 600 men) [US]; 4th Division, Missouri State Guard [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 126 total (US 56; CS 70)

**Description:** “General” D.R. Atchison left Lexington on September 15, 1861, and proceeded to Liberty where he met the Missouri State Guard. On the night of September 16-17, his force crossed the Missouri River to the south side and prepared for a fight with Union troops reported to be in the area. At the same time, Union Lt. Col. John Scott led a force of about 600 men from Cameron, on the 15th, towards Liberty. He left his camp in Centretalle, at 2:00 am on the 17th. He arrived in Liberty, sent scouts out to find the enemy, and, about 11:00 am, skirmishing began. At noon, Scott marched in the direction of the firing, approached Blue Mills Landing and, at 3:00 am, struck the Confederate pickets. The Union force began to fall back, though, and the Rebels pursued for some distance. The fight lasted for an hour. The Confederates were consolidating influence in northwestern Missouri.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: MO003

Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

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Little Blue River

**Other Names:** Westport

**Location:** Jackson County

**Campaign:** Price’s Missouri Expedition (1864)

**Date(s):** October 21, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** 1st Division, Army of the Border [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** Unknown

**Description:** Price’s march along the Missouri River was slow, providing the Yankees a chance to concentrate. Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Missouri, proposed a pincer movement to trap Price and his army, but he was unable to communicate with Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commander of the Department of Kansas, to formalize the plan. Curtis was having problems because many of his troops were Kansas militia and they refused to enter Missouri, but a force of about 2,000 men under the command of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt did set out for Lexington. He met the Confederate troops at Lexington on the 19th, slowed their progress, but was defeated and retreated. On the 20th, Blunt’s troops arrived on the Little Blue River, eight miles east of Independence. The Union force prepared to engage the Confederates again in a strong defensive position on the west bank. Curtis, however, ordered Blunt into Independence while leaving a small force, under Col. Thomas Moonlight, on the Little Blue. The next day, Curtis ordered Blunt to take all of the volunteers and return to the Little Blue. As he neared the stream, he discovered that Moonlight’s small force had burned the bridge as ordered, engaged the enemy, and retreated away from the strong defensive position occupied the day before, crossing the river. Blunt entered the fray and attempted to drive the enemy back beyond the defensive position that he wished to reoccupy. The Yankees forced the Confederates to fall back, at first, but their numerical superiority took its toll in the five-hour battle. The Federals retreated to Independence and went into camp there after dark. Once again, the Confederates had been slowed and more Union reinforcements were arriving.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: MO024

Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)
Lone Jack

Other Names: None
Location: Jackson County
Campaign: Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Date(s): August 15-16, 1862
Principal Commanders: Maj. Emory S. Foster [US]; Col. Jeremiah Vard Cockrell, Col. G.W. Thompson, and Col. Upton Hays [CS]
Forces Engaged: Detachments from fourteen companies of cavalry and a section of artillery (800 men) [US]; unknown [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 270 total (US 160; CS 110)

Description: Maj. Emory S. Foster, under orders, led an 800-man combined force from Lexington to Lone Jack. Upon reaching the Lone Jack area, he discovered 1,600 Rebels under Col. J.T. Coffee and prepared to attack them. About 9:00 pm on the 15th, he and his men attacked the Confederate camp and dispersed the force. Early the next morning, Union pickets informed Foster that a 3,000-man Confederate force was advancing on him. Soon afterwards, this force attacked and a battle ensued that involved charges, retreats, and counterattacks. After five hours of fighting and the loss of Foster, Coffee and his 1,500 men reappeared, causing Foster's successor, Capt. M.H. Brawner to order a retreat. The men left the field in good order and returned to Lexington. This was a Confederate victory, but the Rebels had to evacuate the area soon afterward, when threatened by the approach of large Union forces. Except for a short period of time during Price's Raid, in 1864, the Confederacy lost its clout in Jackson County.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO015
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Marmiton River

Other Names: Shiloh Creek, Charlot's Farm
Location: Vernon County
Campaign: Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Date(s): October 25, 1864
Forces Engaged: Two brigades, provisional cavalry division [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: Following the Battle of Mine Creek, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price continued his cartage towards Fort Scott. In late afternoon of October 25, Price's supply train had difficulty crossing the Marmiton River ford and, like at Mine Creek, Price had to make a stand. Brig. Gen. John S. McNeil, commanding two brigades of Pleasonton's cavalry division, attacked the Confederate troops that Price and his officers rallied, included a sizable number of unarmed men. McNeil observed the sizable Confederate force, not knowing that many of them were unarmed, and refrained from an all out assault. After about two hours of skirmishing, Price continued his retreat and McNeil could not mount an effective pursuit. Price's army was broken by this time, and it was simply a question of how many men he could successfully evacuate to friendly territory.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO028
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Mount Zion Church

Other Names: None
Location: Boone County
Campaign: Operations in Northeast Missouri (1861-62)
Date(s): December 28, 1861
Forces Engaged: Detachments of the 3rd Missouri Cavalry Regiment (approx. 240) and Birge’s Sharpshooters (approx. 200) [US]; unknown [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 282 total (US 72; CS 210)
Description: Brig. Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss led a Union force of 5 mounted companies and 2 companies of Birge’s sharpshooters into Boone County to protect the North Missouri Railroad and overawe secessionist sentiment there. After arriving in Sturgeon on December 26, Prentiss learned of a band of Rebels near Hallsville. He sent a company to Hallsville the next day that fought a Confederate force under the command of Col. Caleb Dorsey and suffered numerous casualties, including many taken prisoner, before retreating to Sturgeon. On the 28th, Prentiss set out with his entire force to meet Dorsey’s Rebels. He routed one company of Confederates on the road from Hallsville to Mount Zion and learned that the rest of the force was at Mount Zion Church. Prentiss headed for the church. After a short battle, the Confederates retreated, leaving their killed and wounded on the battlefield and abandoning many animals, weapons, and supplies. This action and others curtailed Rebel recruiting activities in Central Missouri.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO010
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

New Madrid/Island No. 10

Other Names: None
Location: City of New Madrid, Missouri; Lake County, Tennessee
Campaign: Joint Operations on the Middle Mississippi River (1862)
Date(s): February 28-April 8, 1862
Forces Engaged: Army of the Mississippi [US]; Garrisons of New Madrid and Island No. 10 [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: With the surrender of Forts Henry and Donelson, Tennessee, and the evacuation of Columbus, Kentucky, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, commander of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi, chose Island No. 10, about 60 river miles below Columbus, to be the strongpoint for defending the Mississippi River. Nearby was New Madrid, one of the weak points. Brig. Gen. John Pope, commander of the Union Army of the Mississippi, set out from Commerce, Missouri, to attack New Madrid, on February 28. The force marched overland through swamps, lugging supplies and artillery, reached the New Madrid outskirts on March 3, and laid siege to the city. Brig. Gen. John P. McCown, the garrison commander, defended both New Madrid and Island No. 10 from the fortifications. He launched a sortie, under Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson, Missouri State Guard, against the besiegers and brought up heavy artillery to bombard them. On the 13th, the Confederates bombarded the Yankees to no avail. Since it did not appear possible to defend New Madrid, the Confederate gunboats and troops evacuated to Island No. 10 and Tiptonville. On the 14th, Pope’s army discovered that New Madrid was deserted and moved in to occupy it. A U.S. Navy flotilla, under the command of Flag-Officer Andrew H. Foote, arrived March 15 upstream from Island No. 10. The ironclads Carondelet on the night of April 4 passed the Island No. 10 batteries and anchored off New Madrid. Pittsburgh followed on the night of April 6. The ironclads helped to overawe the Confederate batteries and guns, enabling Pope’s men to cross the river and block the Confederate escape route. Brig. Gen. William W. Mackall, who replaced McCown, surrendered Island No. 10 on April 8. The Mississippi was now open down to Fort Pillow, Tennessee.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO012
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class A)
Newtonia

Other Names: None
Location: Newton County
Campaign: Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Date(s): September 30, 1862
Forces Engaged: Two brigades, Army of Kansas (1,500) [US]; Cooper’s Division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 345 total (US 245; CS 100)
Description: Following the Battle of Pea Ridge, in March 1862, most Confederate and Union troops left northwestern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri. By late summer, Confederates returned to the area, which caused much apprehension in nearby Federally-occupied Springfield, Missouri, and Fort Scott, Kansas. Confederate Col. Douglas Cooper reached the area on the 27th and assigned two of his units to Newtonia where there was a mill for making bread-stuffs. In mid-September, two brigades of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt’s Union Army of Kansas left Fort Scott for Southwest Missouri. On the 29th, Union scouts approached Newtonia but were chased away. Other Union troops appeared in nearby Granby where there were lead mines, and Cooper sent some reinforcements there. The next morning, Union troops appeared before Newtonia and fighting ensued by 7:00 am. The Federals began driving the enemy, but Confederate reinforcements arrived, swelling the numbers. The Federals gave way and retreated in haste. As they did so, some of their reinforcements appeared and helped to stem their retreat. The Union forces then renewed the attack, threatening the enemy right flank. But newly arrived Confederates stopped that attack and eventually forced the Federals to retire again. Pursuit of the Federals continued after dark. Union gunners posted artillery in the roadway to halt the pursuit. As Confederate gunners observed the Union artillery fire for location, they fired back, creating panic. The Union retreat turned into a rout as some ran all the way to Sarcoxie, more than ten miles away. Although the Confederates won the battle, they were unable to maintain themselves in the area given the great numbers of Union troops. Most Confederates retreated into northwest Arkansas. The 1862 Confederate victories in southwest Missouri at Newtonia and Clark’s Mill were the South’s apogee in the area; afterwards, the only Confederates in the area belonged to raiding columns.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO016
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Roan’s Tan Yard

Other Names: Silver Creek
Location: Randolf County
Campaign: Operations in Northeast Missouri (1861-62)
Date(s): January 8, 1862
Principal Commanders: Maj. W.M.G. Torrence [US]; Col. J.A. Poindexter [CS]
Forces Engaged: Detachments from the 1st and 2nd Missouri Cavalry, 4th Ohio Cavalry, and 1st Iowa Cavalry (450) [US]; unknown [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 91 total (US 11; CS 80)
Description: Rumors and sightings of a Confederate force in the Howard County area had circulated for more than a week, but the Union troops could not locate them. On January 7, 1862, information came to hand that Col. J.A. Poindexter and his Confederate force were camped on Silver Creek. Detachments from various Union units came together and headed towards the Confederate camp which was about 14 miles northwest of Fayette. After finding the camp, the force attacked, routing the enemy and sending those that were not killed, wounded, or captured fleeing for safety. Afterwards, the Union force destroyed the camp to prevent its further use. The Confederates could no longer use their Randolph County base for recruiting and raiding.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: MO011
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Springfield

**Other Names:** Zagonyi’s Charge

**Location:** Greene County

**Campaign:** Operations to Control Missouri (1861)

**Date(s):** October 25, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. James Zagonyi [US]; Col. James Frazier [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Prairie Scouts and Frémont’s Body Guard [US]; Missouri State Guard troops [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 218 total (US 85; CS 133)

**Description:** Having accomplished little since taking command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri, Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont formulated a plan to clear Maj. Gen. Sterling Price’s Rebels from the state and then, if possible, carry the war into Arkansas and Louisiana. Leaving St. Louis on October 7, 1861, Frémont’s combined force eventually numbered more than 20,000. His accompanying cavalry force, numbering 5,000 men and other mounted troops, included Maj. Frank J. White’s Prairie Scouts and Frémont’s Body Guards under Maj. Charles Zagonyi. Maj. White became ill and turned his command over to Zagonyi. These two units operated in front of Frémont’s army to gather intelligence. As Frémont neared Springfield, the local state guard commander, Col. Julian Frazier, sent out requests to nearby localities for additional troops. Frémont camped on the Pomme de Terre River, about 50 miles from Springfield. Zagonyi’s column, though, continued on to Springfield, and Frazier’s force of 1,000 to 1,500 prepared to meet it. Frazier set up an ambush along the road that Zagonyi travelled, but the Union force charged the Rebels, sending them fleeing. Zagonyi’s men continued into town, hailed Federal sympathizers and released Union prisoners. Leery of a Confederate counterattack, Zagonyi departed Springfield before night, but Frémont’s army returned, in force, a few days later and set up camp in the town. In mid-November, after Frémont was sacked and replaced by Maj. Gen. Hunter, the Federals evacuated Springfield and withdrew to Sedalia and Rolla. Federal troops reoccupied Springfield in early 1862 and it was a Union stronghold from then on. This engagement at Springfield was the only Union victory in southwestern Missouri in 1861.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: MO008
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)*

Springfield

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Greene County

**Campaign:** Marmaduke’s First Expedition into Missouri (1862-63)

**Date(s):** January 8, 1863


**Forces Engaged:** Southwestern District of Missouri Troops (2,000) [US]; 4th Division, I Corps, Trans-Mississippi Department [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 403 total (US 163; CS 240)

**Description:** Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke’s expedition into Missouri reached Ozark, where it destroyed the Union post, and then approached Springfield on the morning of January 8, 1863. Springfield was an important Federal communications center and supply depot so the Rebels wished to destroy it. The Union army had constructed fortifications to defend the town. Their ranks, however, were depleted because Francis J. Herron’s two divisions had not yet returned from their victory at Prairie Grove on December 7. After receiving a report on January 7 of the Rebels’ approach, Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown set about preparing for the attack and rounding up additional troops. Around 10:00 am, the Confederates advanced in battle line to the attack. The day included desperate fighting with attacks and counterattacks until after dark, but the Federal troops held and the Rebels withdrew during the night. Brown had been wounded during the day. The Confederates appeared in force the next morning but retired without attacking. The Federal depot was successfully defended, and Union strength in the area continued.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: MO018
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)*
Westport

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Jackson County  
**Campaign:** Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)  
**Date(s):** October 23, 1864  
**Forces Engaged:** Army of the Border [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 3,000 total (US 1,500; CS 1,500)

**Description:** Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Missouri Expedition had changed course from St. Louis and Jefferson City to Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth. As his army neared Kansas City, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis's Army of the Border blocked its way west, while Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's provisional cavalry division was closing on their rear. Price decided that he needed to deal with the two Union forces and decided to attack them one at a time. With Pleasonton still behind him, Price chose to strike Curtis at Westport first. Curtis had established strong defensive lines and during a four-hour battle, the Confederates hurled themselves at the Union forces but to no avail. The Rebels could not break the Union lines and retreated south. Westport was the decisive battle of Price's Missouri Expedition, and from this point on, the Rebels were in retreat.

**Result(s):** Union victory

* CWSAC Reference #: MO027  
* Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class A)

Wilson's Creek

**Other Names:** Oak Hills  
**Location:** Greene County and Christian County  
**Campaign:** Operations to Control Missouri (1861)  
**Date(s):** August 10, 1861  
**Forces Engaged:** Army of the West [US]; Missouri State Guard and McCulloch's Brigade [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 2,330 total (US 1,235; CS 1,095)

**Description:** Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's Army of the West was camped at Springfield, Missouri, with Confederate troops under the commands of Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch approaching. On August 9, both sides formulated plans to attack the other. About 5:00 am on the 10th, Lyon, in two columns commanded by himself and Col. Franz Sigel, attacked the Confederates on Wilson's Creek about 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Rebel cavalry received the first blow and fell back away from Bloody Hill. Confederate forces soon rushed up and stabilized their positions. The Confederates attacked the Union forces three times that day but failed to break through the Union line. Lyon was killed during the battle and Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis replaced him. Meanwhile, the Confederates had routed Sigel's column, south of Skegg's Branch. Following the third Confederate attack, which ended at 11:00 am, the Confederates withdrew. Sturgis realized, however, that his men were exhausted and his ammunition was low, so he ordered a retreat to Springfield. The Confederates were too disorganized and ill-equipped to pursue. This Confederate victory buoyed southern sympathizers in Missouri and served as a springboard for a bold thrust north that carried Price and his Missouri State Guard as far as Lexington. In late October, a rump convention, convened by Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson, met in Neosho and passed an ordinance of secession. Wilson's Creek, the most significant 1861 battle in Missouri, gave the Confederates control of southwestern Missouri.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

* CWSAC Reference #: MO004  
* Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)
NEW MEXICO

Glorieta Pass

Other Names: La Glorieta Pass
Location: Santa Fe County and San Miguel County
Campaign: Sibley’s New Mexico Campaign (1862)
Date(s): March 26-28, 1862
Forces Engaged: Northern Division, Army of New Mexico [US]; 4th, 5th, and 7th Texas Cavalry Regiment, artillery, and a company of independent volunteers [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 331 total (US 142; CS 189)
Description: Glorieta Pass was a strategic location, situated at the southern tip of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, southeast of Santa Fe, and on the Santa Fe Trail. In March 1862, a Confederate force of 200-300 Texans under the command of Maj. Charles L. Pyron encamped at Johnson’s Ranch, at one end of the pass. Union Maj. John M. Chivington led more than 400 soldiers to the Pass and on the morning of March 26 moved out to attack. After noon, Chivington’s men captured some Rebel advance troops and then found the main force behind them. Chivington advanced on them, but their artillery fire threw him back. He regrouped, split his force to the two sides of the pass, caught the Rebels in a crossfire, and soon forced them to retire. Pyron and his men retired about a mile and a half to a narrow section of the pass and formed a defensive line before Chivington’s men appeared. The Yankees flanked Pyron’s men again and punished them with enfilade fire. The Confederates fled again and the Union cavalry charged, capturing the rearguard. Chivington then retired and went into camp at Kozlowski’s Ranch. No fighting occurred the next day as reinforcements arrived for both sides. Lt. Col. William R. Scurry’s troops swelled the Rebel ranks to about 1,100 while Union Col. John P. Slough arrived with about 900 men. Both Slough and Scurry decided to attack and set out early on the 28th to do so. As Scurry advanced down the canyon, he saw the Union forces approaching, so he established a battle line, including his dismounted cavalry. Slough hit them before 11:00 am. The Confederates held their ground and then attacked and counterattacked throughout the afternoon. The fighting then ended as Slough retired first to Pigeon’s Ranch and then to Kozlowski’s Ranch. Scurry soon left the field also, thinking he had won the battle. Chivington’s men, however, had destroyed all Scurry’s supplies and animals at Johnson’s Ranch, forcing him to retreat to Santa Fe, the first step on the long road back to San Antonio, Texas. The Federals had won and, thereby, stopped Confederate incursions into the Southwest. Glorieta Pass was the turning point of the war in the New Mexico Territory.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NM002
Preservation Priority: 1.1 (Class A)
Valverde
Other Names: None
Location: Socorro County
Campaign: Sibley's New Mexico Campaign (1862)
Date(s): February 20-21, 1862
Forces Engaged: Department of New Mexico (combination of regular and volunteer units) [US]; Army of New Mexico [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 389 total (US 202; CS 187)
Description: Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley led his force of 2,500 men across the Rio Grande River and up the east side of the river to the ford at Valverde, north of Fort Craig, New Mexico, hoping to cut Federal communications between the fort and military headquarters in Santa Fe. Union Col. E.R.S. Canby left Fort Craig with more than 3,000 men to prevent the Confederates from crossing the river. When he was opposite them, across the river, Canby opened fire and sent Union cavalry over, forcing the Rebels back. The Confederates halted their retirement at the Old Rio Grande riverbed, which served as an excellent position. After crossing all his men, Canby decided that a frontal assault would fail and deployed his force to assault and turn the Confederate left flank. Before he could do so, though, the Rebels attacked. Federals rebuffed a cavalry charge, but the main Confederate force made a frontal attack, capturing six artillery pieces and forcing the Union battle line to break and many of the men to flee. Canby ordered a retreat. Confederate reinforcements arrived and Sibley was about to order another attack when Canby asked for a truce, by a white flag, to remove the bodies of the dead and wounded. Left in possession of the battlefield, the Confederates claimed victory but had suffered heavy casualties. Although the Confederates would soon occupy Santa Fe, they would have to leave New Mexico within four months.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: NM001
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle Sound

Other Names: None

Location: Chowan County and Washington County

Campaign: Operations against Plymouth (April-May 1864)

Date(s): May 5, 1864

Principal Commanders: Capt. Melancton Smith [US]; Cdr. J.W. Cooke [CS]

Forces Engaged: 9 gunboats [US]; Confederate ram [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 88 total

Description: On May 5, CSS Albemarle fought seven blockading Union ships to a draw at the mouth of the Roanoke River. Federals recaptured the converted steamer Bombshell. USS Sassacus was badly damaged.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: NC013

Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Averasborough

Other Names: Taylor's Hole Creek, Smithville, Smith's Ferry, Black River

Location: Harnett County and Cumberland County

Campaign: Campaign of the Carolinas (February-April 1865)

Date(s): March 16, 1865


Forces Engaged: XX Corps and XIV Corps (25,992) [US]; Hardee's Corps (5,400) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 1,419 total

Description: On the afternoon of March 15, Judson Kilpatrick’s cavalry came up against Lt. Gen. William Hardee’s corps—consisting of Taliaferro’s and McLaw’s infantry divisions and Wheeler’s dismounted cavalry—deployed across the Raleigh Road near Smithville. After feeding out the Confederate defenses, Kilpatrick withdrew and called for infantry support. During the night, four divisions of the XX Corps arrived to confront the Confederates. Dawn, March 16, the Federals advanced on a division front, driving back skirmishers, but they were stopped by the main Confederate line and a counterattack. Mid-morning, the Federals renewed their advance with strong reinforcements and drove the Confederates from two lines of works, but were repulsed at a third line. Late afternoon, the Union XIV Corps began to arrive on the field but was unable to deploy before dark due to the swampy ground. Hardee retreated during the night after holding up the Union advance for nearly two days.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: NC019

Bentonville

Other Names: Bentonville

Location: Johnston County

Campaign: Campaign of the Carolinas (February-April 1865)

Date(s): March 19-21, 1865


Forces Engaged: Sherman’s Right Wing (XX and XIV Corps) [US]; Johnston’s Army [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 4,738 total (US 1,646; CS 3,092)

Description: While Slocum’s advance was stalled at Averasborough by Hardee’s troops, the right wing of Sherman’s army under command of Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard marched toward Goldsborough. On March 19, Slocum encountered the entrenched Confederates of Gen. Joseph Johnston who had concentrated to meet his advance at Bentonville. Late afternoon, Johnston attacked, crushing the line of the XIV Corps. Only strong counterattacks and desperate fighting south of the Goldsborough Road blunted the Confederate offensive. Elements of the XX Corps were thrown into the action as they arrived on the field. Five Confederate attacks failed to dislodge the Federal defenders and darkness ended the first day’s fighting. During the night, Johnston contracted his line into a “V” to protect his flanks with Mill Creek to his rear. On March 20, Slocum was heavily reinforced, but fighting was sporadic. Sherman was inclined to let Johnston retreat. On the 21st, however, Johnston remained in position while he removed his wounded. Skirmishing heated up along the entire front. In the afternoon, Maj. Gen. Joseph Mower led his Union division along a narrow trace that carried it across Mill Creek into Johnston’s rear. Confederate counterattacks stopped Mower’s advance, saving the army’s only line of communication and retreat. Mower withdrew, ending fighting for the day. During the night, Johnston retreated across the bridge at Bentonville. Union forces pursued at first light, driving back Wheeler’s rearguard and saving the bridge. Federal pursuit was halted at Hannah’s Creek after a severe skirmish. Sherman, after regrouping at Goldsborough, pursued Johnston toward Raleigh. On April 18, Johnston signed an armistice with Sherman at the Bennett House, and on April 26, formally surrendered his army.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: NC020

Preservation Priority: 1.1 (Class A)
An artist's depiction of the Battle of Bentonville.
Fort Anderson

Other Names: Deep Gully

Location: Craven County

Campaign: Longstreet's Tidewater Operations (February-May 1863)

Date(s): March 13-15, 1863


Forces Engaged: 1st Division, XVIII Corps [US]; Hill's Division [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 7 total


Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: NC010
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Fort Fisher

Other Names: None

Location: New Hanover County

Campaign: Expedition against Fort Fisher (December 1864)

Date(s): December 7-27, 1864


Forces Engaged: Expeditionary Corps, Army of the James [US]; Hoke's Division and Fort Fisher Garrison [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 320 total

Description: Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler was relieved of command of the Army of the James and assigned to lead an amphibious expedition against Fort Fisher, which protected Wilmington, the South's last open seaport on the Atlantic coast. Learning that large numbers of Union troops had embarked from Hampton Roads on December 13, Lee dispatched Hoke's Division to meet the expected attack on Fort Fisher. On December 24, the Union fleet under Rear Adm. David D. Porter arrived to begin shelling the fort. An infantry division disembarked from transports to test the fort's defenses. The Federal assault on the fort had already begun when Hoke approached, discouraging further Union attempts. Butler called off the expedition on December 27 and returned to Fort Monroe.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: NC014
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)
Fort Fisher
Other Names: None
Location: New Hanover County
Campaign: Operations against Fort Fisher and Wilmington (January-February 1865)
Date(s): January 13-15, 1865
Forces Engaged: Expeditionary Corps, Army of the James [US]; Hoke's Division and Fort Fisher Garrison [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 2,000 total
Description: After the failure of his December expedition against Fort Fisher, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler was relieved of command. Maj. Gen. Alfred Terry was placed in command of a “Provisional Corps,” including Paine’s Division of U.S. Colored Troops, and supported by a naval force of nearly 60 vessels, to renew operations against the fort. After a preliminary bombardment directed by Rear Adm. David D. Porter on January 13, Union forces landed and prepared an attack on Maj. Gen. Robert Hoke’s infantry line. On the 15th, a select force moved on the fort from the rear. A valiant attack late in the afternoon, following the bloody repulse of a naval landing party carried the parapet. The Confederate garrison surrendered, opening the way for a Federal thrust against Wilmington, the South’s last open seaport on the Atlantic coast.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC015
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class A)

Fort Macon
Other Names: None
Location: Carteret County
Campaign: Burnside’s North Carolina Expedition (January-July 1862)
Date(s): March 23-April 26, 1862
Forces Engaged: Parke’s Division of Department of North Carolina, 3rd Division [US]; Fort Macon Garrison [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 490 total (US 10; CS 480)
Description: In late March, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside’s army advanced on Fort Macon, a third system casemated masonry fort that commanded the channel to Beaufort, 35 miles southeast of New Berne. The Union force invested the fort with siege works and, on April 26, opened an accurate fire on the fort, which soon breached the masonry walls. Within a few hours the fort’s scarp began to collapse, and the Confederates hoisted a white flag. This action demonstrated the inadequacy of masonry forts against large-bore, rifled artillery.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC004
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Goldsborough Bridge
Other Names: None
Location: Wayne County
Campaign: Goldsborough Expedition (December 1862)
Date(s): December 17, 1862
Forces Engaged: Department of North Carolina, 1st Division [US]; Clingman’s Brigade [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 220 total
Description: On December 17, Foster’s expedition reached the railroad near Everettsville and began destroying the tracks north toward the Goldsborough Bridge. Clingman’s Confederate brigade delayed the advance but was unable to prevent the destruction of the bridge. His mission accomplished, Foster returned to New Berne where he arrived on the 20th.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC009
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)

Hatteras Inlet Batteries
Other Names: Forts Clark and Hatteras
Location: Dare County
Campaign: Blockade of the Carolina Coast (August-December 1861)
Date(s): August 28-29, 1861
Forces Engaged: 9th and 20th New York regiments (est. 2,000) [US]; Hatteras Island Garrison (900) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 773 total (US 3; CS 770)
Description: On August 26, an amphibious expedition led by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler and Flag-Officer Silas Stringham, embarked from Fort Monroe to capture Hatteras Inlet, an important haven for blockade-runners. On the 28th, while the navy bombarded Fort Clark and Hatteras, Union troops came ashore and attacked the rear of the Confederate batteries. On August 29, Col. William F. Martin surrendered the Confederate garrison of 670. The Federals lost only one man. Butler returned to Fort Monroe, leaving the captured forts garrisoned. This movement was part of Union efforts to seize coastal enclaves from which to enforce the blockade.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC001
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)
**Kinston**

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Lenoir County  
**Campaign:** Goldsborough Expedition (December 1862)  
**Date(s):** December 14, 1862  
**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. John G. Foster [US];  
Brig. Gen. Nathan Evans [CS]  
**Forces Engaged:** Department of North Carolina, 1st Division [US];  
Evans’s Brigade [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 685 total  
**Description:** A Union expedition led by Brig. Gen. John G. Foster left New Bern in December to disrupt the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at Goldsborough. The advance was stubbornly contested by Evans’s Brigade near Kinston Bridge on December 14, but the Confederates were outnumbered and withdrew north of the Neuse River in the direction of Goldsborough. Foster continued his movement the next day, taking the River Road, south of the Neuse River.  
**Result(s):** Union victory  
**CWSAC Reference #: NC007**  
**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class D)

**Monroe’s Cross Roads**

**Other Names:** Fayetteville Road, Blue’s Farm  
**Location:** Hoke County  
**Campaign:** Campaign of the Carolinas (February-April 1865)  
**Date(s):** March 10, 1865  
**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick [US];  
**Forces Engaged:** Kilpatrick’s Cavalry Division (1,850) [US];  
Wheeler’s and Hampton’s Cavalry Division (3,000) [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 269 total (US 183; CS 86)  
**Description:** As Sherman’s army advanced into North Carolina, Kilpatrick’s Cavalry Division screened its left flank. On the evening of March 9, two of Kilpatrick’s brigades encamped near the Charles Monroe House in Cumberland (now Hoke) County. Early on the 10th, Confederate cavalry under the command of Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton surprised the Federals in their camps, driving them back in confusion and capturing wagons and artillery. The Federals regrouped and counterattacked, regaining their artillery and camps after a desperate fight. With Union reinforcements on the way, the Confederates withdrew.  
**Result(s):** Inconclusive  
**CWSAC Reference #: NC018**  
**Preservation Priority:** II.4 (Class D)

**New Berne**

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Craven County  
**Campaign:** Burnside’s North Carolina Expedition (January-July 1862)  
**Date(s):** March 14, 1862  
**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside [US];  
Brig. Gen. Lawrence O’Bryan Branch [CS]  
**Forces Engaged:** Expeditionary Force and Foster’s, Reno’s, and Parke’s Brigades [US]; 5 regiments, militia [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 1,080 total  
**Description:** On March 11, Brig. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside’s command embarked from Roanoke Island to rendezvous with Union gunboats at Hatteras Inlet for an expedition against New Berne. On March 13, the fleet sailed up the Neuse River and disembarked infantry on the river’s south bank to approach the New Berne defenses. The Confederate defense was commanded by Brig. Gen. Lawrence O’Bryan Branch. On March 14, John G. Foster’s, Jesse Reno’s, and John G. Parke’s brigades attacked along the railroad and after four hours of fighting drove the Confederates out of their fortifications. The Federals captured nine forts and 41 heavy guns and occupied a base which they would hold to the end of the war, in spite of several Confederate attempts to recover the town.  
**Result(s):** Union victory  
**CWSAC Reference #: NC003**  
**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class D)

**Plymouth**

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Washington County  
**Campaign:** Operations against Plymouth (April-May 1864)  
**Date(s):** April 17-20, 1864  
**Principal Commanders:** Col. Henry W. Wessells [US];  
**Forces Engaged:** Plymouth Garrison (4 infantry and artillery units) [US];  
Hoke’s Division [CS].  
**Estimated Casualties:** 2,834 total  
**Description:** In a combined operation with the CSS ram Albemarle, Confederate forces under Maj. Gen. R.F. Hoke, attacked the Federal garrison at Plymouth on April 17. On April 19, the ram appeared in the river, sinking the Smithfield, damaging the Miami, and driving off the other Union ships supporting the Plymouth garrison. Confederate forces captured Fort Comfort, driving defenders into Fort Williams. On the 20th, the garrison surrendered.  
**Result(s):** Confederate victory  
**CWSAC Reference #: NC012**  
**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class C)
Roanoke Island

Other Names: Fort Huger
Location: Dare County
Campaign: Burnside’s North Carolina Expedition (January-July 1862)
Date(s): February 7-8, 1862
Forces Engaged: 10,500 total (US 7,500; CS 3,000)
Estimated Casualties: 2,907 total (US 37K/214W/13M; CS 23K/758W/62M/2,500 captured)
Description: On February 7, Brig. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside landed 7,500 men on the southwestern side of Roanoke Island in an amphibious operation launched from Fort Monroe. The next morning, supported by gunboats, the Federals assaulted the Confederate forts on the narrow waist of the island, driving back and out-maneuvering Brig. Gen. Henry Wise’s outnumbered command. After losing less than 100 men, the Confederate commander on the field, Col. H.M. Shaw, surrendered about 2,500 soldiers and 32 guns. Burnside had secured an important outpost on the Atlantic Coast, tightening the blockade.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC002
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

South Mills

Other Names: Camden
Location: Camden County
Campaign: Burnside’s North Carolina Expedition (January-July 1862)
Date(s): April 19, 1862
Forces Engaged: 21st Massachusetts and 51st Pennsylvania [US]; 3rd Georgia [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 150 total
Description: Learning that the Confederates were building ironclads at Norfolk, Burnside planned an expedition to destroy the Dismal Swamp Canal locks to prevent transfer of the ships to Albemarle Sound. He entrusted the operation to Brig. Gen. Jesse Lee Reno’s command, which embarked on transports from Roanoke Island on April 18. By midnight, the convoy reached Elizabeth City and began disembarking troops. On the morning of April 19, Reno marched north on the road to South Mills. At the crossroads a few miles below South Mills, elements of Col. Ambrose Wright’s command delayed the Federals until dark. Reno abandoned the expedition and withdrew during the night to the transports at Elizabeth City. The transports carried Reno’s troops to New Berne where they arrived on April 22.

Result(s): Inconclusive (Federals withdrew.)
CWSAC Reference #: NC005
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Tranter’s Creek

Other Names: None
Location: Pitt County
Campaign: Burnside’s North Carolina Expedition (January-July 1862)
Date(s): June 5, 1862
Principal Commanders: Lt. Col. F.A. Osborne [US]; Col. George Singletary [CS]
Forces Engaged: Regiments
Estimated Casualties: 40 total
Description: On June 5, Col. Robert Potter, garrison commander at Washington, North Carolina, ordered a reconnaissance in the direction of Pactolus. The 24th Massachusetts under Lt. Col. F.A. Osborne, advanced to the bridge over Tranter’s Creek, where it encountered the 44th North Carolina, under Col. George Singletary. Unable to force a crossing, Osborne brought his artillery to bear on the mill buildings in which the Confederates were barricaded. Colonel Singletary was killed in the bombardment, and his troops retreated. The Federals did not pursue and returned to their fortifications at Washington.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC006
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Washington

Other Names: None
Location: Beaufort County
Campaign: Longstreet’s Tidewater Operations (February-May 1863)
Date(s): March 30-April 20, 1863
Forces Engaged: 6 regiments and artillery units [US]; Hill’s Division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 100 total
Description: While Longstreet operated against Suffolk, D.H. Hill’s column moved against the Federal garrison of Washington, North Carolina. By March 30, the town was ringed with fortifications, but the Confederates were unable to shut off supplies and reinforcements arriving by ship. After a week of confusion and mismanagement, Hill was maneuvered out of his siegeworks and withdrew on April 15.

Result(s): Inconclusive (Confederates withdrew.)
CWSAC Reference #: NC011
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
White Hall

Other Names: Whitehall, White Hall Ferry
Location: Wayne County
Campaign: Goldsborough Expedition (December 1862)
Date(s): December 16, 1862
Forces Engaged: Amory's and Stevenson's Brigades [US]; Robertson's Brigade [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 150 total
Description: On December 16, Foster's Union troops reached White Hall where Beverly Robertson's brigade was holding the north bank of the Neuse River. The Federals demonstrated against the Confederates for much of the day, attempting to fix them in position, while the main Union column continued toward the railroad.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: NC008
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Wyse Fork

Other Names: Wilcox's Bridge, Wise's Fork, Second Kinston, Second Southwest Creek, Kelly's Mill Pond
Location: Lenoir County
Campaign: Campaign of the Carolinas (February-April 1865)
Date(s): March 7-10, 1865
Forces Engaged: Divisions: 20,500 total (US 12,000; CS 8,500)
Estimated Casualties: 2,601 total (US 1,101; CS 1,500)
Description: Schofield planned to advance inland from Wilmington in February, at the same time assigning Maj. Gen. Jacob Cox to direct Union forces from New Berne toward Goldsboro. On March 7, Cox's advance was stopped by Hoke's and Hagood's divisions under Gen. Braxton Bragg's command at Southwest Creek below Kinston. On the 8th, the Confederates attempted to seize the initiative by attacking the Union flanks. After initial success, the Confederate attacks stalled because of faulty communications. On March 9, the Union forces were reinforced and beat back Bragg's renewed attacks on the 10th after heavy fighting. Bragg withdrew across the Neuse River and was unable to prevent the fall of Kinston on March 14.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC017
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Wilmington

Other Names: Fort Anderson, Town Creek, Forks Road, Sugar Loaf Hill
Location: New Hanover County
Campaign: Operations against Fort Fisher and Wilmington (January-February 1865)
Date(s): February 12-22, 1865
Forces Engaged: Cox's, Ames's, and Paine's Divisions (12,000) [US]; Hoke's Division, Hagood's Brigade (6,600) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,150 total
Description: With the fall of Fort Fisher to Maj. Gen. Alfred Terry's and Rear Adm. David Porter's combined operation on January 15, Wilmington's days were numbered. About 6,600 Confederate troops under Maj. Gen. Robert Hoke held Fort Anderson and a line of works that prevented the Federals from advancing up the Cape Fear River. Early February, the XXIII Corps arrived at Fort Fisher, and Maj. Gen. John Schofield took command of the Union forces. Schofield now began a series of maneuvers to force the Confederates to abandon their defenses. On February 16, Jacob Cox's division ferried across the river to confront Fort Anderson, while Porter's gunboats bombarded the fort. On February 17-18, Ames's division conducted a wide flank attack that forced the defenders to evacuate Fort Anderson during the night of the 18th-19th, withdrawing to Town Creek to form a new defensive line. The next day, this line collapsed to increasing Federal pressures. During the night of February 21-22, Gen. Braxton Bragg ordered the evacuation of Wilmington, burning cotton, tobacco, and government stores.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: NC016
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Dead Buffalo Lake

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Kidder County

**Campaign:** Operations against the Sioux in North Dakota (1863)

**Date(s):** July 24-25, 1863

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley [US]; Chief Inkpaduta [I]

**Forces Engaged:** District of Minnesota [US]; Santee and Teton Sioux [I]

**Estimated Casualties:** Total unknown (US unknown; I 13)

**Description:** Following the Battle of Big Mound on July 24, 1863, Brig. Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley and his men moved their camp about four miles and then rested till the next day. The morning of the 26th they set out and after marching about 14 miles, found the Sioux ready for battle. At first, the fighting was long range because the Native Americans refrained from closing with the soldiers. The Native Americans did attempt to flank the left side of the camp and run off the mules. The Mounted Rangers and infantry, though, after heavy fighting, compelled the Native Americans to abandon their intentions. Following this setback, the Sioux retreated, ending the battle. Sibley resumed his march after the Native Americans the next day. The Sioux were on the run.

**Result(s):** Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: ND002

Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Killdeer Mountain

Other Names: Tahkahokuty Mountain

Location: Dunn County

Campaign: Sully's Expedition against the Sioux in Dakota Territory (1864)

Date(s): July 28-29, 1864

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully [US]; Chief Inkpaduta [I]

Forces Engaged: Detachments from eight units (2,200) [US]; Santee and Teton Sioux [I]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, who had defeated the recalcitrant Sioux at Whitestone Hill in September 1863, wintered on the Missouri River. During the winter, Sully's superior, Maj. Gen. John Pope, formulated a plan for ending the difficulties with the Sioux. He would order a force of about 2,500 men, commanded by Sully, into the field to find the Native Americans and engage them in battle. In addition, he would send infantry behind Sully's force to establish strong-posts in the "Indian country." Thus, Minnesota troops were ordered to meet Sully's force at the mouth of Burdache Creek on the Upper Missouri for active campaigning. The two columns rendezvoused on June 30 and set out against the Sioux. They established Fort Rice on July 7 at the mouth of Cannonball River and moved on. The Sioux, who had been operating north of Fort Rice, moved across the Missouri River and took a strong position on the Little Missouri River, about 200 miles from the fort. On July 26, Sully marched out to engage them in battle. On the 28th, he arrived near the Native American camp which he reported included 5,000-6,000 warriors "strongly posted in wooded country, very much cut up with high, rugged hills, and deep, impassible ravines." Sully met with some of the tribal chiefs first, but nothing came of it so he attacked. Heavy fighting ensued, but eventually the artillery and long-range firearms took effect and the Sioux began losing ground. The retirement turned into flight. The Native Americans left all their possessions, and a running fight of almost nine miles scattered the warriors who were not wounded or killed. Killdeer Mountain broke the back of the Sioux resistance. Sully did meet the remnants of the Sioux warriors that had escaped Killdeer Mountain in August and defeated them, but they had none of the spirit formally exhibited.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: ND005
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Stony Lake

Other Names: None

Location: Burleigh County

Campaign: Operations against the Sioux in North Dakota (1863)

Date(s): July 28, 1863

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley [US]; Chief Inkpaduta [I]

Forces Engaged: District of Minnesota [US]; Santee and Teton Sioux [I]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: Following the Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake, Brig. Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley continued his march after the retreating Sioux until he reached Stony Lake, where his animals' exhaustion compelled him to encamp. On the 28th, the force had started out in pursuit again when Sibley discovered that a large number of Sioux was moving upon him. He ordered the men to make defensive preparations, which many had already accomplished. In the face of enemy, Sibley now resumed his march. The Sioux searched for weak points in the soldiers position. Finding none, the Sioux rode off at great speed, preventing pursuit. The Sioux had hoped to halt Sibley's advance but were unable to do so. Sibley remarked in his report that Stony Lake was "the greatest conflict between our troops and the Indians, so far as the numbers were concerned."

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: ND003
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Whitestone Hill

Other Names: None

Location: Dickey County

Campaign: Operations against the Sioux in North Dakota (1863)

Date(s): September 3-5, 1863

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully [US]; Chief Inkpaduta [I]

Forces Engaged: Northwestern Expedition (600-700) [US]; Santee, Yankton, Cut-heads, Hunkapapa and Teton Sioux and Blackfeet (1,200-1,500) [I]

Estimated Casualties: 822 total (US 72; I 750)

Description: Following Brig. Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley's victories over the Sioux, he left the area, crossing the James River. The Sioux then recrossed the Missouri River and returned to their old hunting grounds. Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully decided to find these Sioux and punish them, if possible. By September 3, Sully reached a lake where he found numerous remains of recently killed buffalo. A 6th Iowa Cavalry detachment discovered a Native American camp of more than 400 lodges, about 3:00 pm, which they endeavored to surround until a courier could inform Sully. Word reached Sully around 4:00 pm, and he set out with the rest of the troops, except for the poorly mounted men who remained to protect the animals and supplies. About an hour later, Sully and his men arrived at the Sioux camp and observed that the Sioux were attempting to leave. Sully sent in his troops to help the 6th Iowa Cavalry. Although the Sioux did counterattack, it was to no avail. The Sioux eventually broke under the firepower and fled, hotly pursued. Fighting subsided after dark but scattered firing continued. Sully ordered the bugler to sound rally, and all the troops remained at arms during the rest of the night. In the morning, Sully established a camp on the battlefield and, during the next two days, sent out scouting parties looking for remnants of the enemy. He also ordered the destruction of Native American foodstuffs, supplies, etc., found in the area. On September 5, one officer and 27 men from the 2nd Nebraska and 6th Iowa Cavalry regiments went in search of a surgeon and eight men missing since the battle on the 3rd. About 15 miles northwest of camp, they were attacked by a party of about 300 Sioux. The men could not stand up to this number of the enemy and began a slow retreat while returning fire. As the enemy came closer, the men panicked and stepped up their retirement despite entreaties from the officers. They eventually returned to camp and safety, after losing six men in the skirmish. Altogether, Sully's men overran a large Sioux camp, destroyed much of the contents, killed or wounded a large number of men, and captured numerous women and children. This engagement weakened but did not destroy the Native American resistance in the area.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: ND004
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
**Buffington Island**

**Other Names:** St. Georges Creek

**Location:** Meigs County

**Campaign:** Morgan’s Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio (July 1863)

**Date(s):** July 19, 1863


**Forces Engaged:** Brigades: 4,700 total (US 3,000; CS 1,700)

**Estimated Casualties:** 925 total (US 25; CS 900)

**Description:** On July 13, Morgan’s raiders crossed into Ohio at Harrison, pursued by several columns of Union cavalry under overall direction of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson. On July 19, Kautz’s and Judah’s brigades attacked Morgan near Buffington Island. During the night, Morgan and about 400 men escaped encirclement by following a narrow woods path. The rest of his force surrendered.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: OH001
Preservation Priority: N/A (Class C)*

**Salineville**

**Other Names:** New Lisbon, New Lisbon Road, Wellsville

**Location:** Columbiana County

**Campaign:** Morgan’s Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio (July 1863)

**Date(s):** July 26, 1863


**Forces Engaged:** 3,000 total (US 2,600; CS 400)

**Estimated Casualties:** 364 total (US none; CS 364)

**Description:** After escaping encirclement at Buffington’s Island with about 400 of his men, Morgan continued east and north, attempting to find a safe crossing over the Ohio River. With several columns of Union cavalry in hot pursuit, Morgan passed through Salineville, riding down the railroad toward Smith’s Ford. Turning onto the New Lisbon Road, Morgan’s raiders were finally cut off. Morgan surrendered. During this raid, Morgan and his men captured and paroled about 6,000 Union soldiers and militia, destroyed 34 bridges, disrupted the railroads at more than 60 places, and diverted tens of thousands of troops from other duties.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: OH002
Preservation Priority: N/A (Class D)*
Cabin Creek

Other Names: None
Location: Mayes County
Campaign: Operations to Control Indian Territory (1863)
Date(s): July 1-2, 1863
Principal Commanders: Col. James M. Williams [US]; Col. Stand Watie [CS]
Forces Engaged: Detachments from nine units [US]; two regiments and detachments from two other units (approx. 1,600-1,800) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 10; CS unknown)
Description: Col. James M. Williams of the First Kansas Colored Infantry led a Union supply train from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma (then Indian Territory). As he approached the crossing of Cabin Creek, he learned that Confederate Col. Stand Watie, with about 1,600 to 1,800 men intended to assault him there. Watie was waiting for about 1,500 reinforcements under the command of Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell to join him before attacking the supply train. Cabell, however, was detained due to high water on Grand River. Cabin Creek also had high water, preventing a crossing at first, but when it had receded enough, Williams drove the Confederates off with artillery fire and two cavalry charges. The wagon train continued to Fort Gibson and delivered the supplies, making it possible for the Union forces to maintain their presence in Indian territory and take the offensive that resulted in a victory at Honey Springs and the fall of Fort Smith, Arkansas.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: OK006
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Chustenahlah

Other Names: None
Location: Osage County
Campaign: Operations in the Indian Territory (1861)
Date(s): December 26, 1861
Principal Commanders: Chief Opothleyahola [I]; Col. James McQueen McIntosh [CS]
Forces Engaged: Creek and Seminole [I]; McIntosh’s and Douglas Cooper’s brigades [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Confederate troops had undertaken a campaign to subdue the Native American Union sympathizers in Indian Territory and consolidate control. They had attacked Chief Opothleyahola’s band of Creeks and Seminoles earlier at Round Mountain and Chusto-Talasah. Now, they wanted to finish them off by assaulting them in their camp at Chustenahlah in a well-protected cove on Battle Creek. Col. James McQueen McIntosh and Col. Douglas H. Cooper, commanding the Indian Department, planned a combined attack with each of their columns moving on the camp from different directions. McIntosh left Fort Gibson on December 22, with 1,380 men. On the 25th, he was informed that Cooper’s force could not join for a while, but he decided to attack the next day, despite being outnumbered. McIntosh attacked the camp at noon on the 26th. The Union defenders were secluded in the underbrush along the slope of a rugged hill, but as the Confederate attack came forward, the Native Americans began to fall back, taking cover for a while and then moving back. The retreat became a rout as the Federals reached their camp. They attempted to make a stand there but were forced away again. The survivors fled; many went all the way to Kansas where they found loyal Unionists. Chief Opothleyahola’s band of Creeks and Seminoles mounted no resistance again.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: OK003
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
Chusto-Talasah

**Other Names:** Caving Banks

**Location:** Tulsa County

**Campaign:** Operations in the Indian Territory (1861)

**Date(s):** December 9, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Chief Opothleyahola [I]; Col. Douglas H. Cooper [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Creek and Seminole [I]; Indian Department [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** Unknown

**Description:** Following Chief Opothleyahola and his Union force's defeat at Round Mountain, he retreated northeastward, in search of safety. On December 9, 1861, the force was at Chusto-Talasah, or Caving Banks, on the Horseshoe Bend of Bird Creek when Col. Douglas H. Cooper's 1,300 Confederates attacked Chief Opothleyahola around 2:00 pm. Chief Opothleyahola knew Cooper was coming and had placed his troops in a strong position at Horseshoe Bend. For almost four hours, Cooper attacked and attempted to outflank the Federals, finally driving them east across Bird Creek just before dark. Cooper camped there overnight but did not pursue the Federals because he was short of ammunition. The Confederates claimed victory. Chief Opothleyahola and his band moved off in search of security elsewhere. Although the Confederates had gained a victory, they would win a resounding one later in the month at Chustenahlah.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

_CWSAC Reference #: OK002
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)

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Honey Springs

**Other Names:** Elk Creek, Shaw's Inn

**Location:** Muskogee County and McIntosh County

**Campaign:** Operations to Control Indian Territory (1863)

**Date(s):** July 17, 1863


**Forces Engaged:** District of the Frontier [US]; 1st Brigade, Native American troops [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 716 total (US 79; CS 637)

**Description:** Union and Confederate troops had frequently skirmished in the vicinity of Honey Springs Depot. The Union commander in the area, Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, correctly surmised that Confederate forces, mostly Native American troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, were about to concentrate and would then attack his force at Fort Gibson. He decided to defeat the Confederates at Honey Springs Depot before they were joined by Brig. Gen. William Cabell's brigade, advancing from Fort Smith, Arkansas. Blunt began crossing the swollen Arkansas River on July 15, 1863, and, by midnight on July 16-17, he had a force of 3,000 men, composed of whites, Native Americans, and African Americans, marching toward Honey Springs. Blunt skirmished with Rebel troops early on the morning of the 17th, and by midafternoon, full-scale fighting ensued. The Confederates had wet powder, causing misfires, and the problem intensified when rain began. After repulsing one attack, Cooper pulled his forces back to obtain new ammunition. In the meantime, Cooper began to experience command problems, and he learned that Blunt was about to turn his left flank. The Confederate retreat began, and although Cooper fought a rearguard action, many of those troops counterattacked, failed, and fled. Any possibility of the Confederates taking Fort Gibson was gone. Following this battle, Union forces controlled Indian Territory, north of the Arkansas River.

**Result(s):** Union victory

_CWSAC Reference #: OK007
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

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Creek Chief Opothleyahola.
(Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives)
Middle Boggy Depot

**Other Names:** Middle Boggy

**Location:** Unknown

**Campaign:** Operations in the Indian Territory (1864)

**Date(s):** February 13, 1864

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Charles Willette [US]; Lt. Col. John Jumper [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Three companies of the 14th Kansas Cavalry Regiment and a section of Howitzers [US]; Seminole Battalion, Company A, 1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Cavalry Regiment, and a detachment of 20th Texas Regiment [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** Unknown

**Description:** While on an expedition in February 1864 to meet, defeat or destroy Confederate forces in Indian Territory, Union Maj. Charles Willette and his troops surprised a Confederate force at Middle Boggy Depot on February 13. Although poorly armed, the Rebels made a determined stand for a half hour before retiring. The Union forces killed 47 Confederates during this short fight. Fear of the arrival of fresh Confederate forces influenced the Federals to retire to Fort Gibson. During Col. John F. Phillips's Indian Territory expedition, he and his men fought with and dispersed numerous Confederate forces. Middle Boggy Depot was, perhaps, the largest encounter during the expedition.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: OK005
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class D)*

Old Fort Wayne

**Other Names:** Beatties Prairie, Beatty's Prairie

**Location:** Delaware County

**Campaign:** Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)

**Date(s):** October 22, 1862


**Forces Engaged:** 1st Division, Army of the Frontier [US]; 1st Brigade [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 164 total (US 14; CS 150)

**Description:** Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt and his troops attacked Col. Douglas H. Cooper and his Confederate command on Beatties Prairie near Old Fort Wayne at 7:00 am on October 22, 1862. The Confederates put up stiff resistance for a half hour, but overwhelming numbers forced them to retire from the field in haste, leaving artillery and equipage behind. This was a setback in the 1862 Confederate offensive that extended from the tidewater in the east to the plains of the Indian Territory of the west.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: OK004
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)*

Round Mountain

**Other Names:** Round Mountains

**Location:** Unknown

**Campaign:** Operations in the Indian Territory (1861)

**Date(s):** November 19, 1861

**Principal Commanders:** Chief Opothleyahola [I]; Col. Douglas H. Cooper [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Creek and Seminole [I]; Indian Department [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** Unknown

**Description:** Col. Douglas H. Cooper, Confederate commander of the Indian Department, had not been able to reconcile differences with Chief Opothleyahola, who commanded a band of Unionist Creeks and Seminoles. Cooper set out on November 15, 1861, with about 1,400 men to either compel submission . . . or “drive him and his party from the country.” His force rode up the Deep Fork of the Canadian River towards Chief Opothleyahola’s camp which they found deserted. On the 19th, Cooper learned from captured prisoners that part of Chief Opothleyahola’s band was at the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, where they were erecting a fort. Cooper’s men arrived there around 4:00 pm and ordered a cavalry charge which discovered that Chief Opothleyahola’s band had recently abandoned the camp. The Confederates did find some stragglers beyond the camp and followed them, blundering into Chief Opothleyahola’s camp. The Federals fired into the Rebel cavalry and, in large force, came out to attack them. They chased the Confederates back to Cooper’s main force. Darkness prevented Cooper from attacking until the main enemy force was within 60 yards. A short fight ensued but Chief Opothleyahola’s men broke it off and retreated back to their camp. Cooper set out for Chief Opothleyahola’s camp the next morning but found it gone. The Confederates claimed victory because Chief Opothleyahola had left the area. This was the first of three encounters between Chief Opothleyahola’s Union bands and Confederate troops. The chief was forced to flee Oklahoma for Kansas at the end of the year.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

*CWSAC Reference #: OK001
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class D)*

CWSAC Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries–Oklahoma
Gettysburg

Other Names: None

Location: Adams County

Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)

Date(s): July 1-3, 1863


Forces Engaged: 158,300 total (US 83,829; CS 74,471)

Estimated Casualties: 51,000 total (US 23,000; CS 28,000)

Description: Gen. Robert E. Lee concentrated his full strength against Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac at the crossroads county seat of Gettysburg. On July 1, Confederate forces converged on the town from west and north, driving Union defenders back through the streets to Cemetery Hill. During the night, reinforcements arrived for both sides. On July 2, Lee attempted to envelop the Federals, first striking the Union left flank at the Peach Orchard, Wheatfield, Devil's Den, and the Round Tops with Longstreet's and Hill's divisions, and then attacking the Union right at Culp's and East Cemetery Hills with Ewell's divisions. By evening, the Federals retained Little Round Top and had repulsed most of Ewell's men. During the morning of July 3, the Confederate infantry were driven from their last toe-hold on Culp's Hill. In the afternoon, after a preliminary artillery bombardment, Lee attacked the Union center on Cemetery Ridge. The Pickett-Pettigrew assault (more popularly, Pickett's Charge) momentarily pierced the Union line but was driven back with severe casualties. Stuart's cavalry attempted to gain the Union rear but was repulsed. On July 4, Lee began withdrawing his army toward Williamsport on the Potomac River. His train of wounded stretched more than fourteen miles.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: PA002
Preservation Priority: 1.2 (Class A)

Hanover

Other Names: None

Location: York County

Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)

Date(s): June 30, 1863


Forces Engaged: Brigades

Estimated Casualties: 330 total

Description: Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry, which was riding north to get around the Union army, attacked a Union cavalry regiment, driving it through the streets of Hanover. Brig. Gen. Farnsworth's brigade arrived and counterattacked, routing the Confederate vanguard and nearly capturing Stuart himself. Stuart counterattacked. Reinforced by Brig. Gen. George A. Custer's brigade, Farnsworth held his ground, and a stalemate ensued. Stuart was forced to continue north and east to get around the Union cavalry, further delaying his attempt to rejoin Lee's army which was then concentrating at Cashtown Gap west of Gettysburg.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: PA001
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class C)

View of Gettysburg, looking east from Seminary Ridge, 1863. (National Park Service)
SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston Harbor
Other Names: Fort Sumter
Location: Charleston County
Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863)
Date(s): April 7, 1863
Principal Commanders: Rear Adm. S.F. Du Pont [US]; Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS]
Forces Engaged: 9 warships
Estimated Casualties: 36 total (US 22; CS 14)
Description: In April, Maj. Gen. David Hunter prepared his land forces on Folly, Cole's, and North Edisto Islands to cooperate with a naval bombardment of Fort Sumter. On April 7, the South Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral S.F. Du Pont bombarded Fort Sumter, having little impact on the Confederate defenses of Charleston Harbor. Although several of Hunter's units had embarked on transports, the infantry were not landed, and the joint operation was abandoned. The ironclad warships Keokuk, Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, New Ironsides, Catskill, Nantucket, and Nahant participated in the bombardment. Keokuk, struck more than 90 times by the accurate Confederate fire, sunk the next day.
Result(s): Confederate victory (Warships were repulsed.)
CWSAC Reference #: SC004
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Fort Sumter
Other Names: None
Location: Charleston County
Campaign: Operations in Charleston Harbor (April 1861)
Date(s): April 12-14, 1861
Forces Engaged: Regiments: 580 total (US 80; CS est. 500)
Estimated Casualties: None
Description: On April 10, 1861, Brig. Gen. Beauregard, in command of the provisional Confederate forces at Charleston, South Carolina, demanded the surrender of the Union garrison of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. Garrison commander Anderson refused. On April 12, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort, which was unable to reply effectively. At 2:30 pm, April 13, Major Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter, evacuating the garrison on the following day. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the opening engagement of the American Civil War. Although there were no casualties during the bombardment, one Union artillerist was killed and three wounded (one mortally) when a cannon exploded prematurely while firing a salute during the evacuation on April 14.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: SC001
Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)
Fort Sumter

Other Names: Charleston Harbor, Morris Island
Location: City of Charleston
Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863)
Date(s): August 17-December 31, 1863
Forces Engaged: Morris Island Batteries [US]; Fort Sumter Garrison
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Federal batteries erected on Morris Island opened fire on August 17 and continued their bombardment of Fort Sumter and the Charleston defenses until August 23. Despite a severe pounding, Fort Sumter's garrison held out. Siege operations continued against Fort Wagner on Morris Island.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: SC008
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)

Fort Wagner

Other Names: First Assault, Morris Island
Location: City of Charleston
Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863)
Date(s): July 10-11, 1863
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 351 total (US 339; CS 12)
Description: On July 10, Union artillery on Folly Island together with Rear Adm. John Dahlgren's fleet of ironclads opened fire on Confederate defenses of Morris Island. The bombardment provided cover for Brig. Gen. George C. Strong's brigade, which crossed Light House Inlet and landed by boats on the southern tip of the island. Strong's troops advanced, capturing several batteries, to within range of Confederate Fort Wagner. At dawn, July 11, Strong attacked the fort. Soldiers of the 7th Connecticut reached the parapet but, unsupported, were thrown back.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: SC005
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Fort Wagner/Morris Island

Other Names: Second Assault, Morris Island
Location: City of Charleston
Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863)
Date(s): July 18-September 7, 1863
Forces Engaged: 6,800 total (US 5,000; CS 1,800)
Estimated Casualties: 1,689 total (US 1,515; CS 174)
Description: After the July 11 assault on Fort Wagner failed, Gillmore reinforced his beachhead on Morris Island. At dusk July 18, Gillmore launched an attack spearheaded by the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, a black regiment. The unit's colonel, Robert Gould Shaw, was killed. Members of the brigade scaled the parapet but after brutal hand-to-hand combat were driven out with heavy casualties. The Federals resorted to siege operations to reduce the fort. This was the fourth time in the war that black troops played a crucial combat role, proving to skeptics that they would fight bravely if only given the chance.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: SC007
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Grimball's Landing

Other Names: Secessionville, James Island
Location: City of Charleston and James Island
Campaign: Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863)
Date(s): July 16, 1863
Forces Engaged: 6,800 total (US 3,800; CS 3,000)
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US unknown; CS 18)
Description: To divert Confederate reinforcements from a renewed attack on Fort Wagner, Gen. Gillmore designed two feints. An amphibious force ascended Stono River to threaten the Charleston & Savannah Railroad bridge. A second force, consisting of Terry's division, landed on James Island on July 8. Terry demonstrated against the Confederate defenses. On July 16, the Confederates attacked Terry's camp at Grimball's Landing. Because of incomplete reconnaissance of the difficult, marshy ground, the disorganized Confederate attack was soon aborted. Their mission accomplished, Federal troops withdrew from the island on July 17.

Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: SC006
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Honey Hill

Other Names: None
Location: Jasper County
Campaign: Savannah Campaign (1864)
Date(s): November 30, 1864
Forces Engaged: 6,400 total (US 5,000; CS 1,400)
Estimated Casualties: 796 total (US 746; CS 50)
Description: Leaving Hilton Head on November 28, a Union expeditionary force under Maj. Gen. John P. Hatch steamed up the Broad River in transports to cut the Charleston & Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo. Hatch disembarked at Boyd's Landing and marched inland. On November 30, Hatch encountered a Confederate force of regulars and militia under Col. Charles J. Colcock at Honey Hill. Determined attacks by U.S. Colored Troops (including the 54th Massachusetts) failed to capture the Confederate entrenchments or cut the railroad. Hatch retired after dark, withdrawing to his transports at Boyd's Neck.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: SC010
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Rivers’ Bridge

Other Names: Salkheatchie River, Hickory Hill, Owens’ Crossroads, Lawtonville, Duck Creek

Location: Bamberg County

Campaign: Campaign of the Carolinas (February-April 1865)

Date(s): February 3, 1865


Forces Engaged: Divisions: 6,200 total (US 5,000; CS 1,200)

Estimated Casualties: 262 total (US 92; CS 170)

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

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: SC011
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Secessionville

Other Names: Ft. Lamar, James Island
Location: City of Charleston
Campaign: Operations against Charleston (June 1862)
Date(s): June 16, 1862
Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Henry Benham [US];
Brig. Gen. Nathan Evans [CS]
Forces Engaged: 8,600 total (US 6,600; CS 2,000)
Estimated Casualties: 889 total (US 685; CS 204)
Description: Early June 1862, Maj. Gen. David Hunter transported
Horatio G. Wright’s and Isaac I. Stevens’s Union divisions under
immediate direction of Brig. Gen. Henry Benham to James Island
where they entrenched at Grimball’s Landing near the southern
flank of the Confederate defenses. On June 16, contrary to Hunter’s
orders, Benham launched an unsuccessful frontal assault against
Fort Lamar at Secessionville. Because Benham was said to have dis­
obeyed orders, Hunter relieved him of command.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: SC002
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

Simmon’s Bluff

Other Names: None
Location: City of Charleston
Campaign: Operations against Charleston (June 1862)
Date(s): June 21, 1862
Principal Commanders: Lt. A.C. Rhind [US];
Col. James McCullough [CS]
Forces Engaged: Regiments
Estimated Casualties: None
Description: In June, the Federals besieging Charleston mounted
an amphibious expedition to cut the Charleston & Savannah
Railroad. On June 21, troops of the 55th Pennsylvania landed from
the gunboat Crusader and transport Planter near Simmon’s Bluff on
Wadmelaw Sound, surprising and burning an encampment of the
16th South Carolina Infantry. The Confederates scattered, and the
Federals returned to their ships. Despite this minor victory, the
Federals abandoned their raid on the railroad. Although a blood­
less raid, this engagement typified scores of similar encounters that
occurred along the South Carolina coastline.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: SC003
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Confederate torpedo boat David aground at Charleston, 1865. (Selmar Rush Seibert; National Archives)
Bean's Station

Other Names: None
Location: Grainger County
Campaign: Knoxville Campaign (1863)
Date(s): December 14, 1863
Forces Engaged: Cavalry Corps, Department of the Ohio [US]; Confederate Forces in East Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,600 total (US 700; CS 900)
Description: Lt. Gen. James Longstreet abandoned the Siege of Knoxville, on December 4, 1863, and retreated northeast towards Rogersville, Tennessee. Union Maj. Gen. John G. Parke pursued the Confederates but not too closely. Longstreet continued to Rutledge on December 6 and Rogersville on the 9th. Parke sent Brig. Gen. J.M Shackelford on with about 4,000 cavalry and infantry to search for Longstreet. On the 13th, Shackelford was near Bean's Station on the Holston River. Longstreet decided to go back and capture Bean's Station. Three Confederate columns and artillery approached Bean's Station to catch the federals in a vice. By 2:00 am on the 14th, one column was skirmishing with Union pickets. The pickets held out as best they could and warned Shackelford of the Confederate presence. He deployed his force for an assault. Soon, the battle started and continued throughout most of the day. Confederate flank ing attacks and other assaults occurred at various times and locations, but the Federals held until southern reinforcements tipped the scales. By nightfall, the Federals were retiring from Bean's Station through Bean's Gap and on to Blain's Cross Roads. Longstreet set out to attack the Union forces again the next morning, but as he approached them at Blain's Cross Roads, he found them well-entrenched. Longstreet withdrew and the Federals soon left the area. The Knoxville Campaign ended following the battle of Bean's Station. Longstreet soon went into winter quarters at Russellville. Their success meant little to Confederate efforts except to prevent disaster.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN026
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)

Blountsville

Other Names: None
Location: Sullivan County
Campaign: East Tennessee Campaign (1863)
Date(s): September 22, 1863
Principal Commanders: Col. John W. Foster [US]; Col. James E. Carter [CS]
Forces Engaged: 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, XXIII Army Corps, Department of the Ohio [US]; 1st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and Artillery (approx. 1,200) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 192 total (US 27; CS 165)
Description: Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, commander of the Department of the Ohio, undertook an expedition into East Tennessee to clear the roads and gaps to Virginia, and, if possible, secure the saltworks beyond Abingdon. On September 22, Union Col. John W. Foster with his cavalry and artillery engaged Col. James E. Carter and his troops at Blountsville. Foster attacked at noon and in the four-hour battle, shelled the town and initiated a flanking movement, compelling the Confederates to withdraw. Blountsville was the initial step in the Union's attempt to force Confederate Maj. Gen. Sam Jones and his command to retire from East Tennessee.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN019
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Blue Springs

Other Names: None
Location: Greene County
Campaign: East Tennessee Campaign (1863)
Date(s): October 10, 1863
Forces Engaged: Department of the Ohio [US]; 1st Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, 4th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, and some home guard troops and artillery [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 316 total (US 100; CS 216)
Description: Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commander of the Department of the Ohio, undertook an expedition into East Tennessee to clear the roads and passes to Virginia, and, if possible, secure the saltworks beyond Abingdon. In October, Confederate Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, with his cavalry force, set out to disrupt Union communications and logistics. He wished to take Bull's Gap on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad. On October 3, while advancing on Bull's Gap, he fought with Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter's Union Cavalry Division, XXIII Army Corps, at Blue Springs, about nine miles from Bull's Gap, on the railroad. Carter, not knowing how many of the enemy he faced, withdrew. Carter and Williams skirmished for the next few days. On October 10, Carter approached Blue Springs in force. Williams had received some reinforcements. The battle began about 10:00 am with Union cavalry engaging the Confederates until afternoon while another mounted force attempted to place itself in a position to cut off a Rebel retreat. Captain Orlando M. Poe, the Chief Engineer, performed a reconnaissance to identify the best location for making an infantry attack. At 3:30 pm, Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero's 1st Division, IX Army Corps, moved up to attack, which he did at 5:00 pm. Ferrero's men broke into the Confederate line, causing heavy casualties, and advanced almost to the enemy's rear before being checked. After dark, the Confederates withdrew and the Federals took up the pursuit in the morning. Within days, Williams and his men had retired to Virginia. Burnside had launched the East Tennessee Campaign to reduce or extinguish Confederate influence in the area; Blue Springs helped fulfill that mission.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN020
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Brentwood

Other Names: None
Location: Williamson County
Campaign: Middle Tennessee Operations (1863)
Date(s): March 25, 1863
Forces Engaged: Detachments of the 22nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, 33rd Indiana, and 19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry regiments, 1st Division, 1st Cavalry Corps (approx. 400) [US]; Forrest's Division [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 311 total (US 305; CS 6)
Description: Union Lt. Col. Edward Bloodgood held Brentwood, a station on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, with 400 men on the morning of March 25, 1863, when Confederate Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, with a powerful column, approached the town. The day before, Forrest had ordered Col. J.W. Starnes, commanding the 2nd Brigade, to go to Brentwood, cut the telegraph, tear up railroad track, attack the stockade, and cut off any retreat. Forrest and the other cavalry brigade joined Bloodgood about 7:00 am on the 25th. A messenger from the stockade informed Bloodgood that Forrest's men were about to attack and had destroyed railroad track. Bloodgood sought to notify his superiors and discovered that the telegraph lines were cut. Forrest sent in a demand for a surrender under a flag of truce but Bloodgood refused. Within a half hour, though, Forrest had artillery in place to shell Bloodgood's position and had surrounded the Federals with a large force. Bloodgood decided to surrender. Forrest and his men caused a lot of damage in the area during this expedition, and Brentwood, on the railroad, was a significant loss to the Federals.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN015
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)
Bull's Gap

Other Names: None
Location: Hamblen County and Greene County
Campaign: Breckinridge's Advance into East Tennessee (1864)
Date(s): November 11-13, 1864
Forces Engaged: Governor's Guard Brigade, State of Tennessee [US]; Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee (approx. 2,400) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 241; CS unknown)
Description: In November 1864, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge undertook an expedition into East Tennessee, anticipating that Confederate sympathizers would join his force and help drive the Yankees from the area. The Federals initially retired in front of this force and, on November 10, were at Bull's Gap on the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad. The Confederates attacked them on the morning of the 11th but were repulsed by 11:00 am. Artillery fire continued throughout the day. The next morning, both sides attacked; the Confederates sought to hit the Union forces in a variety of locations but gained little. The next day firing occurred throughout most of the day, but the Confederates did not assault the Union lines because they were marching to flank them on the right. Before making the flank attack, the Union forces, short on everything from ammunition to rations, withdrew from Bull's Gap after midnight on the 4th. Breckinridge pursued, but the Federals received reinforcements and foul weather played havoc with the roads and streams. Breckinridge, with most of his force, retired back to Virginia. This victory was a temporary Union setback in the Federal plans to rid East Tennessee of Confederate influence.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN033
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Campbell's Station

Other Names: None
Location: Knox County
Campaign: Knoxville Campaign (1863)
Date(s): November 16, 1863
Forces Engaged: Department of the Ohio [US]; Confederate Forces in East Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 970 total (US 400; CS 570)
Description: In early November 1863, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, with two divisions and about 5,000 cavalry, was detached from the Confederate Army of Tennessee near Chattanooga to attack Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's Union Department of the Ohio troops at Knoxville, Tennessee. Following parallel routes, Longstreet and Burnside raced for Campbell's Station, a hamlet where the Concord Road, from the south, intersected the Kingston Road to Knoxville. Burnside hoped to reach the crossroads first and continue on to safety in Knoxville; Longstreet planned to reach the crossroads and hold it, which would prevent Burnside from gaining Knoxville and force him to fight outside his earthworks. By forced marching, on a rainy November 16, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's advance reached the vital intersection and deployed first. The main column arrived at noon with the baggage train just behind. Scarcely 15 minutes later, Longstreet's Confederates approached. Longstreet attempted a double envelopment: attacks timed to strike both Union flanks simultaneously. Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws's Confederate division struck with such force that the Union right had to redeploy, but held. Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins's Confederate division maneuvered ineffectively as it advanced and was unable to turn the Union left. Burnside ordered his two divisions astride the Kingston Road to withdraw three-quarters of a mile to a ridge in their rear. This was accomplished without confusion. The Confederates suspended their attack while Burnside continued his retrograde movement to Knoxville. Had Longstreet reached Campbell's Station first, the Knoxville Campaign's results might have been different.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN023
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Chattanooga

Other Names: None

Location: Hamilton County and City of Chattanooga

Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)

Date(s): June 7-8, 1862


Forces Engaged: Division [US]; Department [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US unknown; CS 3)

Description: In late Spring 1862, the Confederacy split its forces in Tennessee into several small commands in an attempt to complicate Federal operations. The Union had to redistribute its forces to counter the Confederate command structure changes. Maj. Gen. Ormsby Mitchel received orders to go to Huntsville, Alabama, with his division to repair railroads in the area. Soon, he occupied more than 100 miles along the Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston railroads. In May, Mitchel and his men sparred with Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's men. After Mitchel received command of all Federal troops between Nashville and Huntsville, on May 29, he ordered Brig. Gen. James Negley with a small division to lead an expedition to capture Chattanooga. This force arrived before Chattanooga on June 7. Negley ordered the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers out to reconnoiter. It found the Confederates entrenched on the opposite side of the river along the banks and atop Cameron Hill. Negley brought up two artillery batteries to open fire on the Rebel troops and the town and sent infantry to the river bank to act as sharpshooters. The Union bombardment of Chattanooga continued throughout the 7th and until noon on the 8th. The Confederates replied, but it was uncoordinated since the undisciplined gunners were allowed to do as they wished. On June 10, Smith, who had arrived on the 8th, reported that Negley had withdrawn and the Confederate loss was minor. This attack on Chattanooga was a warning that Union troops could mount assaults when they wanted.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN005

Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
4th Division, XIV Anny Corps marched to a location northeast of Chattanooga. Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Wilders Brigade [US]; Hill's Corps [CS]


Principal Commanders:

Date(s): August 21, 1863

Campaign: Chickamauga Campaign (1863)

Result(s): Successful Union demonstration

Chattanooga

Other Names: None

Location: Hamilton County and City of Chattanooga

Campaign: Chickamauga Campaign (1863)

Date(s): November 20-23, 1863


Forces Engaged: Military Division of the Mississippi [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 12,485 total (US 5,815; CS 6,670)

Description: From the last days of September through October 1863, Gen. Braxton Bragg's army laid siege to the Union army under Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans at Chattanooga, cutting off its supplies. On October 17, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant received command of the Western armies, he moved to reinforce Chattanooga and replaced Rosecrans with Maj. Gen. George Thomas. A new supply line was soon established. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman arrived with his four divisions in mid-November, and the Federals began offensive operations. On November 23-24, Union forces struck out and captured Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain. On November 29, Union soldiers assaulted and carried the seemingly impregnable Confederate position on Missionary Ridge. One of the Confederacy's two major armies was routed. The Federals held Chattanooga, the "Gateway to the Lower South," which became the supply and logistics base for Sherman's 1864 Atlanta Campaign.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN024

Preservation Priority: L/2 (Class A)

Collierville

Other Names: None

Location: Maury County

Campaign: Operations on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad (1863)

Date(s): November 3, 1863


Forces Engaged: 3rd Cav. Brigade (850) [US]; cavalry division 2,500 [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 155 total (US 60; CS 95)

Description: Four minor battles occurred in 1863 at Collierville, Tennessee, during a three-month period. The November 3 fight was intended to be a Confederate cavalry raid to break up the Memphis & Charleston Railroad behind Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's XV Army Corps, then in the process of marching to the relief of Chattanooga. But, when Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, leading a cavalry division riding up from Mississippi, learned that only two Union regiments defended Collierville, he decided to attack. Union Col. Edward Hatch possessed more men than Chalmers supposed, stationed at Collierville and at Germantown, five miles to the west. Scouts warned Hatch of Chalmers's approach from the south, so he ordered Collierville's defenders to be prepared and rode from Germantown with cavalry reinforcements. Chalmers, as he had done only three weeks earlier, attacked from the south. Col. Hatch arrived with help. Surprised by the unexpected appearance of the enemy on his flanks, Chalmers concluded that he was outnumbered, called off the battle, and, to ward off Union pursuit, withdrew back to Mississippi. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad remained open to Tuscumbia, Alabama, for Union troop movements.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN022

Preservation Priority: V/1 (Class D)

Columbia

Other Names: None

Location: Maury County

Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)

Date(s): November 24-29, 1864


Forces Engaged: XXIII Army Corps and elements of IV Army Corps [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: Conflict near Columbia, during Hood's 1864 Tennessee invasion, constituted a Confederate diversion as part of a maneuver designed to cross the Duck River upstream and interdict the Union army's line of communications with Nashville. As Gen. John Bell Hood's army advanced northeastward from Florence, Alabama, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's force quickly withdrew from Pulaski to Columbia, arriving on November 24, just ahead of Forrest's Rebel cavalry. The Federals built two lines of earthworks south of the town while skirmishing with enemy cavalry on November 24 and 25. Hood advanced his infantry on the following day but did not assault. He made demonstrations along the front while marching two corps of his army to Davis Ford, some five miles eastward on the Duck River. Schofield correctly interpreted Hood's moves, but foul weather prevented him from crossing to the north bank before November 28, leaving Columbia to the Confederates. The next day, both armies marched north for Spring Hill. Schofield had slowed Hood's movement but had not stopped him.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN014

Preservation Priority: IV/2 (Class C)
Dandridge

Other Names: None
Location: Jefferson County
Campaign: Operations about Dandridge, Tennessee (1863-64)
Date(s): January 17, 1864
Forces Engaged: Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio, and Infantry of the IV Army Corps [US]; Department of East Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 150; CS unknown)
Description: Union forces under Maj. Gen. John G. Parke advanced on Dandridge, Tennessee, near the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, on January 14, forcing Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's Confederate troops to fall back. Longstreet, however, moved additional troops into the area on the 15th to meet the enemy and threaten the Union base at New Market. On the 16th, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio, rode forward to occupy Kimbrough's Crossroads. Within three or four miles of his objective, Sturgis's cavalry met Rebel troops, forcing them back towards the crossroads. As the Union cavalry neared the crossroads, they discovered an enemy infantry division with artillery that had arrived the day before. The Union cavalry could not dislodge these Rebels and was compelled to retire to Dandridge. About noon the next day, Sturgis received information that the Confederates were preparing for an attack so he formed his men into line of battle. About 4:00 pm, the Confederates advanced and the fighting quickly became general. The battle continued until after dark with the Federals occupying the same battle line as when the fighting started. The Union forces fell back to New Market and Strawberry Plains during the night, but the Rebels were unable to pursue because of the lack of cannons, ammunition, and shoes. For the time being, the Union forces left the area. The Confederates had failed to destroy or capture the Federals as they should have.
Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN028
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

Dover

Other Names: Fort Donelson
Location: Stewart County
Campaign: Middle Tennessee Operations (1863)
Date(s): February 3, 1863
Forces Engaged: Detachments of two regiments: 83rd Illinois Infantry and 5th Iowa Cavalry Regiments and some artillery (approx. 800) [US]; cavalry division (approx. 2,500) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 796 total (US 126; CS 670)
Description: Under orders, in late January 1863, Confederate Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commanding two brigades of cavalry, had taken position on the Cumberland River at Palmyra to disrupt Union shipping. The Federals, however, apprised of Wheeler's intent, refrained from sending any boats up or downriver. Unable to disrupt Union shipping and realizing that he and his men could not remain in the area indefinitely, Wheeler decided to attack the garrison at Dover, Tennessee, which informers reported was small and could easily be overwhelmed. The Rebels set out for Dover between 1:00 and 2:00 pm, on February 3, began an attack. The 800-man garrison, under the command of Col. A.C. Harding, was in and about the town of Dover where they had chosen camps that commanded the area and had dug rifle pits and battery emplacements. The Confederates mounted a determined attack using artillery fire with great skill, but were repulsed with heavy losses. By dusk, both sides were mostly without ammunition. The Confederates surveyed the Union defenses and decided that the enemy was too well-placed to allow capture. Wheeler's force retired. The Federals did send out a pursuit but to no avail. The Confederates had failed to disrupt shipping on the Cumberland River and capture the garrison at Dover. This Confederate failure left the Union in control in Middle Tennessee and a bitter Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest denounced Wheeler, a favorite of Gen. Braxton Bragg, saying he would not again serve under him.
Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN012
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
## Fair Garden

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Sevier County  
**Campaign:** Operations about Dandridge, Tennessee (1863-64)  
**Date(s):** January 27, 1864  
**Forces Engaged:** Cavalry Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio [US]; Cavalry Division, Department of East Tennessee [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 265 total (US 100; CS 165)  
**Description:** Since the Battle of Dandridge, the Union cavalry had moved to the south side of the French Broad River and had disrupted Confederate foraging and captured numerous wagons in that area. On January 25, 1864, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, commander of the Department of East Tennessee, instructed his subordinates to do something to curtail Union operations south of the French Broad. On the 26th, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, having had various brushes with Confederate cavalry, deployed his troopers to watch the area fords. Two Confederate cavalry brigades and artillery advanced from Fair Garden in the afternoon but were checked about four miles from Sevierville. Other Confederates attacked a Union cavalry brigade, though, at Fowler's on Flat Creek, and drove it about two miles. No further fighting occurred that day. Union scouts observed that the Confederates had concentrated on the Fair Garden Road, so Sturgis ordered an attack there in the morning. In a heavy fog, Col. Edward M. McCook's Union division attacked and drove back Maj. Gen. William T. Martin's Confederates until about 4:00 pm. At that time, McCook's men charged with sabers and routed the Rebels. Sturgis set out in pursuit on the 28th, and captured and killed more of the routed Rebels. The Union forces, however, observed three of Longstreet's infantry brigades crossing the river. Realizing his weariness from fighting, lack of supplies, ammunition, and weapons and the overwhelming strength of the enemy, Sturgis decided to evacuate the area. But, before leaving, Sturgis determined to attack Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong's Confederate cavalry division which he had learned was about three or four miles away, on the river. Unbeknownst to the attacking Federals, Armstrong had strongly fortified his position and three infantry regiments had arrived to reinforce him. Thus, the Union troops suffered severe casualties in the attack. The battle continued until dark, when the Federals retired from the area. The Federals had won the big battle but the fatigue of continual fighting and lack of supplies and ammunition forced them to withdraw.  
**Result(s):** Union victory  
*CWSAC Reference #: TN029  
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)*

## Fort Donelson

**Other Names:** None  
**Location:** Stewart County  
**Campaign:** Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (1862)  
**Date(s):** February 11-16, 1862  
**Forces Engaged:** Army in the Field [US]; Fort Donelson Garrison [CS]  
**Estimated Casualties:** 17,398 total (US 2,331; CS 15,067)  
**Description:** After capturing Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant advanced cross-country to invest Fort Donelson. On February 16, 1862, after the failure of their all-out attack aimed at breaking through Grant's investment lines, the fort's 12,000-man garrison surrendered unconditionally. This was a major victory for Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and a catastrophe for the South. It ensured that Kentucky would stay in the Union and opened up Tennessee for a Northern advance along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Grant received a promotion to major general for his victory and attained stature in the Western Theater, earning the *nom de guerre* "Unconditional Surrender."  
**Result(s):** Union victory  
*CWSAC Reference #: TN002  
Preservation Priority: I.1 (Class A)*

*CWSAC Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries-Tennessee*
Fort Henry

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Stewart County and Henry County, Tennessee, and Calloway County, Kentucky

**Campaign:** Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (1862)

**Date(s):** February 6, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Flag-Officer A.H. Foote [US]; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** District of Cairo [US]; Fort Henry Garrison [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 119 total (US 40; CS 79)

**Description:** By February 1862, Fort Henry, a Confederate earthen fort on the Tennessee River with outdated guns, was partially inundated and the river threatened to flood the rest. On February 4-5, Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant landed his divisions in two different locations, one on the east bank of the Tennessee River to prevent the garrison's escape and the other to occupy the high ground on the Kentucky side which would insure the fort's fall; Flag-Officer Andrew H. Foote's seven gunboats began bombarding the fort. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, commander of the fort's garrison, realized that it was only a matter of time before Fort Henry fell. While leaving artillery in the fort to hold off the Union fleet, he escorted the rest of his force out of the area and sent them safely off on the route to Fort Donelson, 10 miles away. Tilghman then returned to the fort and, soon afterwards, surrendered to the fleet, which had engaged the fort and closed within 400 yards. Fort Henry's fall opened the Tennessee River to Union gunboats and shipping as far as Muscle Shoals, Alabama. After the fall of Fort Donelson, ten days later, the two major water transportation routes in the Confederacy west, bounded by the Appalachians and the Mississippi River, became Union highways for movement of troops and material.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: TN001
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)*

Fort Pillow

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Lauderdale County

**Campaign:** Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky (1864)

**Date(s):** April 12, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** Detachments from three units (approx. 600) [US]; Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers's 1st Division, Forrest's Cavalry Corps [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 654 total (US 574; CS 80)

**Description:** In April 1864, the Union garrison at Fort Pillow, a Confederate-built earthen fortification and a Union-built inner redoubt, overlooking the Mississippi River about forty river miles above Memphis, comprised 295 white Tennessee troops and 262 U.S. Colored Troops, all under the command of Maj. Lionel F. Booth. Confederate Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked the fort on April 12 with a cavalry division of approximately 2,500 men. Forrest seized the older outworks, with high knolls commanding the Union position, to surround Booth's force. Rugged terrain prevented the gunboat *New Era* from providing effective fire support for the Federals. The garrison was unable to depress its artillery enough to cover the approaches to the fort. Rebel sharpshooters, on the surrounding knolls, began firing into the fort killing Booth. Maj. William F. Bradford then took over command of the garrison. The Confederates launched a determined attack at 11:00 am, occupying more strategic locations around the fort, and Forrest demanded unconditional surrender. Bradford asked for an hour for consultation, and Forrest granted twenty minutes. Bradford refused surrender and the Confederates renewed the attack, soon overran the fort, and drove the Federals down the river's bluff into a deadly crossfire. Casualties were high and only sixty-two of the U.S. Colored Troops survived the fight. Many accused the Confederates of perpetrating a massacre of the black troops, and that controversy continues today. The Confederates evacuated Fort Pillow that evening so they gained little from the attack except a temporary disruption of Union operations. The “Fort Pillow Massacre” became a Union rallying cry and cemented resolve to see the war through to its conclusion.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

*CWSAC Reference #: TN030
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)*
Fort Sanders

Other Names: Fort Loudon

Location: Knox County

Campaign: Knoxville Campaign (1863)

Date(s): November 29, 1863


Forces Engaged: Department of the Ohio [US]; Confederate Forces in East Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 880 total (US 100; CS 780)

Description: In attempting to take Knoxville, the Confederates decided that Fort Sanders was the only vulnerable place where they could penetrate Union Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's fortifications, which enclosed the city, and successfully conclude the siege, already a week long. The fort surmounted an eminence just northwest of Knoxville. Northwest of the fort, the land dropped off abruptly. Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet believed he could assemble a storming party, undetected at night, below the fortifications and, before dawn, overwhelm Fort Sanders by a *coup de main*. Following a brief artillery barrage directed at the fort's interior, three Rebel brigades charged. Union wire entanglements—telegraph wire stretched from one tree stump to another to another—delayed the attack, but the fort's outer ditch halted the Confederates. This ditch was twelve feet wide and from four to ten feet deep with vertical sides. The fort's exterior slope was almost vertical, also. Crossing the ditch was nearly impossible, especially under withering defensive fire from musketry and canister. Confederate officers did lead their men into the ditch, but, without scaling ladders, few emerged on the scarp side and a small number entered the fort to be wounded, killed, or captured. The attack lasted a short twenty minutes. Longstreet undertook his Knoxville expedition to divert Union troops from Chattanooga and to get away from Gen. Braxton Bragg, with whom he was engaged in a bitter feud. His failure to take Knoxville scuttled his purpose. This was the decisive battle of the Knoxville Campaign. This Confederate defeat, plus the loss of Chattanooga on November 25, put much of East Tennessee in the Union camp.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN025
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Franklin

Other Names: None

Location: Williamson County

Campaign: Middle Tennessee Operations (1863)

Date(s): April 10, 1863


Forces Engaged: Army of Kentucky [US]; 1st Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 237 total (US 100; CS 137)

Description: The 1863 engagement at Franklin was a reconnaissance in force by Confederate cavalry leader Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn coupled with an equally inept response by Union Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. Van Dorn advanced northward from Spring Hill on May 10, making contact with Federal skirmishers just outside Franklin. Van Dorn's attack was so weak that when Granger received a false report that Brentwood, to the north, was under attack, he believed it, and sent away most of his cavalry, thinking that the Confederate general was undertaking a diversion. When the truth became known—there was no threat to Brentwood—Granger decided to attack Van Dorn, but he was surprised to learn that a subordinate had already done so, without orders. Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, with a cavalry brigade, had crossed the Harpeth River at Hughes's Ford, behind the Confederate right rear. The 4th U.S. Cavalry attacked and captured Freeman's Tennessee Battery on the Lewisburg Road but lost it when Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest counterattacked. Stanley's troopers quickly withdrew across the Big Harpeth River. This incident in his rear caused Van Dorn to cancel his operations and withdraw to Spring Hill, leaving the Federals in control of the area.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN016
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)
Franklin

Other Names: None
Location: Williamson County
Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)
Date(s): November 30, 1864
Forces Engaged: IV and XXIII Army Corps (Army of the Ohio and Cumberland) [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 8,587 total (US 2,326; CS 6,261)
Description: Having lost a good opportunity at Spring Hill to hurt significantly the Union Army, Gen. John B. Hood marched in rapid pursuit of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's retreating Union army. Schofield's advance reached Franklin about sunrise on November 30 and quickly formed a defensive line in works thrown up by the Yankees in the spring of 1863, on the southern edge of town. Schofield wished to remain in Franklin to repair the bridges and get his supply trains over them. Skirmishing at Thompson's Station and elsewhere delayed Hood's march, but, around 4:00 pm, he marshaled a frontal attack against the Union perimeter. Two Federal brigades holding a forward position gave way and retreated to the inner works, but their comrades ultimately held in a battle that caused frightening casualties. When the battle ceased, after dark, six Confederate generals were dead or had mortal wounds. Despite this terrible loss, Hood's army, late, depleted and worn, crawled on toward Nashville.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN036
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class A)

Hartsville

Other Names: None
Location: Trousdale County
Campaign: Stones River Campaign (1862-63)
Date(s): December 7, 1862
Forces Engaged: 39th Brigade, XIV Army Corps (Army of the Cumberland) [US]; expeditionary force (two brigades) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 2,004 total (US 1,855; CS 149)
Description: The 39th Brigade, XIV Army Corps, was guarding the Cumberland River crossing at Hartsville to prevent Confederate cavalry from raiding. Under the cover of darkness, Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan crossed the river in the early morning of December 7, 1862. Col. Absalom B. Moore, commander of the 39th Brigade, stated in his after action report, that Morgan's advance had worn Union blue uniforms which got them through the videttes. Morgan approached the Union camp, the pickets sounded the alarm, and held the Rebels until the brigade was in battle line. The fighting commenced at 6:45 am and continued until about 8:30 am. One of Moore's units ran, which caused confusion and helped to force the Federals to fall back. By 8:30 am, the Confederates had surrounded the Federals, convincing them to surrender. This action at Hartsville, located north of Murfreesboro, was a preliminary to the Confederate cavalry raids by Forrest into West Tennessee, December 1862-January 1863, and Morgan into Kentucky, December 1862-January 1863.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN008
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Hatchie’s Bridge

Other Names: Davis Bridge, Matamora
Location: Hardeman County and McNairy County
Campaign: Iuka and Corinth Operations (1862)
Date(s): October 5, 1862
Forces Engaged: Detachment [US]; Army of the West [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 900 total (US 500; CS 400)
Description: Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn’s Confederate Army of West Tennessee retreated from Corinth on October 4, 1862. Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans did not send forces in pursuit until the morning of the 5th. Maj. Gen. Edward O.C. Ord, commanding a detachment of the Army of West Tennessee, was, pursuant to orders, advancing on Corinth to assist Rosecrans. On the night of October 4-5, his force encountered Union Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut’s 4th Brigade, Army of West Tennessee, in the Confederates’s front. Ord took command of the now-combined Union forces and pushed Van Dorn’s advance, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price’s Army of the West, back about five miles to the Hatchie River and across Davis’ Bridge. After accomplishing this, Ord was wounded and Hurlbut assumed command. While Price’s men were hotly engaged with Ord’s force, Van Dorn’s scouts looked for and found another crossing of the Hatchie River. Van Dorn then led his army back to Holly Springs. Ord had forced Price to retreat, but the Confederates escaped capture or destruction. Although they should have done so, Rosecrans’s army had failed to capture or destroy Van Dorn’s force.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN007
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Hoover’s Gap

Other Names: None
Location: Bedford County and Rutherford County
Campaign: Tullahoma Campaign (1863)
Date(s): June 24-26, 1863
Forces Engaged: XIV Army Corps [US]; Bate’s and Johnson’s Brigades, Stewart’s Division, Hardee’s Corps, Army of Tennessee, and J.R. Butler’s 1st [3rd] Kentucky Cavalry Regiment [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Following the Battle of Stones River, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, remained in the Murfreesboro area for five and one-half months. To counter the Yankees, Gen. Braxton Bragg, commander of the Army of Tennessee, established a fortified line along the Duck River from Shelbyville to Wartrace. On the Confederate right, infantry and artillery detachments guarded Liberty, Hoover’s, and Bellbuckle gaps through the mountains. Rosecrans’s superiors, fearing that Bragg might detach large numbers of men to help break the Siege of Vicksburg, urged him to attack the Confederates. On June 23, 1863, he feigned an attack on Shelbyville but massed against Bragg’s right. His troops struck out toward the gaps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas’s men, on the 24th, forced Hoover’s Gap. The Confederate 3rd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, under Col. J.R. Butler, held Hoover’s Gap, but the Yankees easily pushed it aside. As this unit fell back, it ran into Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson’s and Brig. Gen. William B. Bate’s Brigades, Stewart’s Division, Hardee’s Corps, Army of Tennessee, which marched off to meet Thomas and his men. Fighting continued at the gap until just before noon on the 26th, when Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, the Confederate division commander, sent a message to Johnson and Bate stating that he was pulling back and they should also. Although slowed by rain, Rosecrans moved on, forcing Bragg to give up his defensive line and fall back to Tullahoma. Rosecrans sent a flying column (Wilders’s Lightning Brigade, the same that had spearheaded the thrust through Hoover’s Gap on the 24th) ahead to hit the railroad in Bragg’s rear. Arriving too late to destroy the Elk River railroad bridge, the Federals tore up lots of track around Decherd. Bragg evacuated Middle Tennessee.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN017
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Jackson

Other Names: None

Location: Madison County

Campaign: Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee (1862-63)

Date(s): December 19, 1862


Forces Engaged: Two regiments from the Jackson Garrison [US]; Detachment of Forrest's Cavalry (approx. 400) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 6; CS unknown)

Description: The engagement at Jackson occurred during Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee, between December 11, 1862, and January 1, 1863. Forrest wished to interrupt the rail supply line to Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's army, campaigning down the Mississippi Central Railroad. If he could destroy the Mobile & Ohio Railroad running south from Columbus, Kentucky, through Jackson, Grant would have to curtail or halt his operations. Forrest's 2,100-man cavalry brigade crossed the Tennessee River on December 15-17, heading west. Maj. Gen. Grant ordered a troop concentration at Jackson under Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan and sent a cavalry force out under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, to confront Forrest. Forrest, however, smashed the Union cavalry at Lexington on December 18. As Forrest continued his advance the next day, Sullivan ordered Col. Adolph Englemann to take a small force northeast of Jackson. At Old Salem Cemetery, acting on the defensive, Englemann's two infantry regiments repulsed a Confederate mounted attack and then withdrew a mile closer to town. To Forrest, the fight amounted to no more than a feint and show of force intended to hold Jackson's Union defenders in place while two mounted columns destroyed railroad track north and south of the town and returned. This accomplished, Forrest withdrew from the Jackson area to attack Trenton and Humboldt. Thus, although the Federals had checked a demonstration by a portion of Forrest's force, a major accomplishment, other Confederates had fulfilled an element of the expedition's mission.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN009
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Johnsonville

Other Names: None

Location: Benton County

Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)

Date(s): November 4-5, 1864


Forces Engaged: Supply depot garrison (approx. 4,000) [US]; Forrest's Cavalry [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: In an effort to check the Union army's advance through Georgia, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest led a 23-day raid culminating in an attack on the Yankee supply base at Johnsonville, Tennessee. Swinging north from Corinth, Mississippi, toward the Kentucky border and temporarily blockading the Tennessee River at Fort Herman, Forrest then moved southward along the Tennessee River's west bank, capturing several U.S. steamers and a gunboat which he later had to abandon. On November 4, Forrest began positioning his artillery across the river from the Federal supply base and landing at Johnsonville. The Union discovered the Confederates finishing their entrenchments and battery emplacements in the afternoon of the 4th. The Union gunboats and land batteries, across the river, engaged the Confederates in an artillery duel. The Rebel guns, however, were so well-positioned, the Federals were unable to hinder them. In fact, Confederate artillery fire disabled the gunboats. Fearing that the Rebels might cross the river and capture the transports, the Federals set fire to them. The wind then extended the fire to the piles of stores on the levee and to a warehouse loaded with supplies. Seeing the fire, the Confederates began firing on the steamboats, barges, and warehouses to prevent the Federals from putting out the fire. An inferno illuminated Forrest's night withdrawal, and he escaped Union clutches without serious loss. Damages totaled $2.2 million. The next morning, on the 5th, some Confederate artillery bombarded the depot in the morning but then left. Although this brilliant victory further strengthened Forrest's reputation and destroyed a great amount of Union materiel, it failed to stem the tide of Union success in Georgia. By this time, Forrest often harassed the Union Army, but, as this engagement demonstrated, he could not stop their operations.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN032
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
Memphis

Other Names: None
Location: Shelby County
Campaign: Forrest's Defense of Mississippi (1864)
Date(s): August 21, 1864
Forces Engaged: Troops stationed at Memphis [US]; Forrest's Cavalry (approx. 400) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 194 total (US 160; CS 34)
Description: At 4:00 am on the morning of August 21, 1864, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest made a daring raid on Union-held Memphis, Tennessee, but it was not an attempt to capture the city, occupied by 6,000 Federal troops. The raid had three objectives: to capture three Union generals posted there; to release Southern prisoners from Irving Block Prison; and to cause the recall of Union forces from Northern Mississippi. Striking northwestward for Memphis with 2,000 cavalry, Forrest lost about a quarter of his strength because of exhausted horses. Surprise was essential. Taking advantage of a thick dawn fog and claiming to be a Union patrol returning with prisoners, the Confederates eliminated the sentries. Galloping through the streets and exchanging shots with other Union troops, the raiders split to pursue separate missions. One Union general was not at his quarters and another escaped to Fort Pickering dressed in his night-shirt. The attack on Irving Block Prison also failed when Union troops stalled the main body at the State Female College. After two hours, Forrest decided to withdraw, cutting telegraph wires, taking 500 prisoners and large quantities of supplies, including many horses. Although Forrest failed in Memphis, his raid influenced Union forces to return there, from northern Mississippi, and provide protection.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN031
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)

Memphis

Other Names: None
Location: Shelby County
Campaign: Joint Operations on the Middle Mississippi River (1862)
Date(s): June 6, 1862
Estimated Casualties: 181 total (US 1; CS 180)
Description: After the Confederate River Defense Fleet, commanded by Capt. James E. Montgomery and Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson (Missouri State Guard), bested the Union ironclads at Plum Run Bend, Tennessee, on May 10, 1862, they retired to Memphis. Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard ordered troops out of Fort Pillow and Memphis on June 4, after learning of Union Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck's occupation of Corinth, Mississippi. Thompson's few troops, camped outside Memphis, and Montgomery's fleet were the only force available to meet the Union naval threat to the city. From Island No. 45, just north of Memphis, Flag-Officer Charles H. Davis and Col. Charles Ellet launched a naval attack on Memphis after 4:00 am on June 6. Arriving off Memphis about 5:30 am, the battle began. In the hour and a half battle, the Union boats sank or captured all but one of the Confederate vessels; General Van Dorn escaped. Immediately following the battle, Col. Ellet's son, Medical Cadet Charles Ellet, Jr., met the mayor of Memphis and raised the Union colors over the courthouse. Later, Flag-Officer Davis officially received the surrender of the city from the mayor. The Indiana Brigade, commanded by Col. G.N. Fitch, then occupied the city. Memphis, an important commercial and economic center on the Mississippi River, had fallen, opening another section of the Mississippi River to Union shipping.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN004
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class B)
Mossy Creek
Other Names: None
Location: Jefferson County
Campaign: Operations about Dandridge, Tennessee (1863-64)
Date(s): December 29, 1863
Forces Engaged: Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio and 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, XXIII Army Corps [US]; Longstreet's Cavalry, Department of East Tennessee (Sturgis reported that the Confederate cavalry was supported by a brigade of infantry; approx. 2,000 men) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 151; CS unknown)
Description: Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis received a report on the night of December 28, 1863, that a brigade of enemy cavalry was in the neighborhood of Dandridge that afternoon. Surmising that the Rebel cavalry force was split, Sturgis decided to meet and defeat, and possibly capture, this portion of it. He ordered most of his troopers out toward Dandridge on two roads. After these troops had left, Maj. Gen. William T. Martin, commander of Longstreet's Confederate cavalry, now reunited, attacked the remainder of Sturgis's force at Mossy Creek, Tennessee, which included the First Brigade, Second Division, XXIII Army Corps, commanded by Col. Samuel R. Mott, at 9:00 am. First, Sturgis sent messages to his subordinates on the way to Dandridge to return promptly if they found no enemy there. The Confederates advanced, driving the Federals in front of them. Some of the Union troopers who had set out for Dandridge returned. Around 3:00 pm, fortunes changed as the Federals began driving the Confederates. By dark, the Rebels were back to the location from which they had begun the battle. Union pursuit was not mounted that night, but Martin retreated from the area. After the victory at Mossy Creek, the Union held the line about Talbott's Station for some time.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN027
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Murfreesboro
Other Names: None
Location: Rutherford County
Campaign: Confederate Heartland Offensive (1862)
Date(s): July 13, 1862
Forces Engaged: Detachments from four Union units (approx. 900) [US]; equivalent of a brigade (approx. 4,100) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 1,040 total (US 890; CS 150)
Description: On June 10, 1862, Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell commanding the Army of the Ohio, started a leisurely advance toward Chattanooga, which Union Brig. Gen. James Negley and his force threatened on June 7-8. In response to the threat, the Confederate government sent Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest to Chattanooga to organize a cavalry brigade. By July, Confederate cavalry under the command of Forrest and Col. John Hunt Morgan were raiding into Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. Perhaps, the most dramatic of these cavalry raids was Forrest’s capture of the Union Murfreesboro garrison on July 13, 1862. Forrest left Chattanooga on July 9 with two cavalry regiments and joined other units on the way, bringing the total force to about 1,400 men. The major objective was to strike Murfreesboro, an important Union supply center on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, at dawn on July 13. The Murfreesboro garrison was camped in three locations around town and included detachments from four units comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden who had just arrived on July 12. Between 4:15 and 4:30 am on the morning of July 13, Forrest’s cavalry surprised the Union pickets on the Woodbury Pike, east of Murfreesboro, and quickly overran a Federal hospital and the camp of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment detachment. Additional Rebel troops attacked the camps of the other Union commands and the jail and courthouse. By late afternoon all of the Union units had surrendered to Forrest’s force. The Confederates destroyed much of the Union supplies and tore up railroad track in the area, but the main result of the raid was the diversion of Union forces from a drive on Chattanooga. This raid, along with Morgan’s raid into Kentucky, made possible Bragg’s concentration of forces at Chattanooga and his early September invasion of Kentucky.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN006
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)
**Murfreesboro**

*Other Names:* Wilkinson Pike, Cedars

*Location:* Rutherford County

*Campaign:* Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)

*Date(s):* December 5-7, 1864


*Forces Engaged:* District of Tennessee (forces in Murfreesboro area; approx. 8,000) [US]; Forrest's Cavalry, Bate's Infantry Division, and Brig. Gen. Claudius Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's Infantry Brigades (6,500-7,000) [CS]

*Estimated Casualties:* 422 total (US 225; CS 197)

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

*Result(s):* Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #:* TN037

*Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)*

**Nashville**

*Other Names:* None

*Location:* Davidson County

*Campaign:* Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)

*Date(s):* December 15-16, 1864


*Forces Engaged:* IV Army Corps, XXIII Army Corps, Detachment of Army of the Tennessee, provisional detachment, and cavalry corps [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]

*Estimated Casualties:* 6,602 total (US 2,140; CS 4,462)

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

*Result(s):* Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #:* TN038

*Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class A)*
**Parker’s Cross Roads**

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Henderson County

**Campaign:** Forrest’s Expedition into West Tennessee (1862-63)

**Date(s):** December 31, 1862


**Forces Engaged:** Two brigades (approx. 3,000 men) [US]; expeditionary brigade [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 737 total (US 237; CS 500)

**Description:** As Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s expedition into West Tennessee neared its conclusion, Union Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, with the brigades of Col. Cyrus L. Dunham and Col. John W. Fuller, attempted to cut Forrest off from withdrawing across the Tennessee River. Dunham’s and Forrest’s march routes, on December 31, 1862, brought them into contact at Parker’s Cross Roads. Skirmishing began about 9:00 am, with Forrest taking an initial position along a wooded ridge northwest of Dunham at the intersection. Confederate artillery gained an early advantage. Dunham pulled his brigade back a half mile and redeployed, facing north. His Federals repelled frontal feints until attacked on both flanks and rear by Forrest’s mounted and dismounted troops. During a lull, Forrest sent Dunham a demand for an unconditional surrender. Dunham refused and was preparing for Forrest’s next onset when Fuller’s Union brigade arrived from the north and surprised the Confederates with an attack on their rear; Confederate security detachments had failed to warn of Fuller’s approach. “Charge ‘em both ways,” ordered Forrest. The Confederates briefly reversed front, repelled Fuller, then rushed past Dunham’s demoralized force and withdrew south to Lexington and then across the Tennessee River. Both sides claimed victory, but the Confederate claims appear to have more credence.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** TN011

**Preservation Priority:** II.3 (Class C)
Shiloh

Other Names: Pittsburg Landing

Location: Hardin County

Campaign: Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (1862)

Date(s): April 6-7, 1862


Forces Engaged: Army of the Tennessee and Army of the Ohio (65,085) [US]; Army of the Mississippi (44,968) [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 23,746 total (US 13,047; CS 10,699)

Description: As a result of the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander in the area, was forced to fall back, giving up Kentucky and much of West and Middle Tennessee. He chose Corinth, Mississippi, a major transportation center, as the staging area for an offensive against Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and his Army of the Tennessee before the Army of the Ohio, under Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, could join it. The Confederate retrenchment was a surprise, although a pleasant one, to the Union forces, and it took Grant, with about 40,000 men, some time to mount a southern offensive, along the Tennessee River, toward Pittsburg Landing. Grant received orders to await Buell's Army of the Ohio at Pittsburg Landing. Grant did not choose to fortify his position; rather, he set about drilling his men many of which were raw recruits. Johnston originally planned to attack Grant on April 4, but delays postponed it until the 6th. Attacking the Union troops on the morning of the 6th, the Confederates surprised them, routing many. Some Federals made determined stands and by afternoon, they had established a battle line at the sunken road, known as the "Hornets Nest." Repeated Rebel attacks failed to carry the Hornets Nest, but massed artillery helped to turn the tide as Confederates surrounded the Union troops and captured, killed, or wounded most. Johnston had been mortally wounded earlier and his second in command, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, took over. The Union troops established another line covering Pittsburg Landing, anchored with artillery and augmented by Buell's men who began to arrive and take up positions. Fighting continued until after dark, but the Federals held. By the next morning, the combined Federal forces numbered about 40,000, outnumbering Beauregard's army of less than 30,000. Beauregard was unaware of the arrival of Buell's army and launched a counterattack in response to a two-mile advance by William Nelson's division of Buell's army at 6:00 am, which was, at first, successful. Union troops stiffened and began forcing the Confederates back. Beauregard ordered a counterattack, which stopped the Union advance but did not break its battle line. At this point, Beauregard realized that he could not win and, having suffered too many casualties, he retired from the field and headed back to Corinth. On the 8th, Grant sent Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, with two brigades, and Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, with his division, in pursuit of Beauregard. They ran into the Rebel rearguard, commanded by Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest, at Fallen Timbers. Forrest's aggressive tactics, although eventually contained, influenced the Union troops to return to Pittsburg Landing. Grant's aggressive tactics, although eventually contained, influenced the Union troops to return to Pittsburg Landing. Grant's mastery of the Confederate forces continued; he had beaten them once again. The Confederates continued to fall back until launching their mid-August offensive.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN003

Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)
Spring Hill

Other Names: None
Location: Maun,' County
Campaign: Franklin-Nashville Campaign (1864)
Date(s): November 29, 1864
Forces Engaged: IV and XXIII Army Corps [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: Spring Hill was the prelude to the Battle of Franklin. On the night of November 28, 1864, Gen. John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee marched toward Spring Hill to get astride Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's Union army's life line. Cavalry skirmishing between Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson's Union cavalry and Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's Confederate troopers continued throughout the day as the Confederates advanced. On November 29, Hood's infantry crossed Duck River and converged on Spring Hill. In the meantime, Maj. Gen. Schofield reinforced the troops holding the crossroads at Spring Hill. In late afternoon, the Federals repulsed a piecemeal Confederate infantry attack. During the night, the rest of Schofield's command passed from Columbia through Spring Hill to Franklin. This was, perhaps, Hood's best chance to isolate and defeat the Union army. The engagement has been described as "one of the most controversial non-fighting events of the entire war."
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN035
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

Stones River

Other Names: Murfreesboro
Location: Rutherford County
Campaign: Stones River Campaign (1862-63)
Date(s): December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863
Forces Engaged: Army of the Cumberland [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 23,515 total (US 13,249; CS 10,266)

Description: After Gen. Braxton Bragg's defeat at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, he and his Confederate Army of the Mississippi retreated, reorganized, and were redesignated as the Army of Tennessee. They then advanced to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and prepared to go into winter quarters. Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans's Union Army of the Cumberland followed Bragg from Kentucky to Nashville. Rosecrans left Nashville on December 26, with about 44,000 men, to defeat Bragg's army of more than 37,000. He found Bragg's army on December 29 and went into camp that night, within hearing distance of the Rebels. At dawn on the 31st, Bragg's men attacked the Union right flank. The Confederates had driven the Union line back to the Nashville Pike by 10:00 am but there it held. Union reinforcements arrived from Rosecrans's left in the late forenoon to bolster the stand, and before fighting stopped that day the Federals had established a new, strong line. On New Year's Day, both armies marked time. Bragg surmised that Rosecrans would now withdraw, but the next morning he was still in position. In late afternoon, Bragg hurled a division at a Union division that, on January 1, had crossed Stones River and had taken up a strong position on the bluff east of the river. The Confederates drove most of the Federals back across McFadden's Ford, but with the assistance of artillery, the Federals repulsed the attack, compelling the Rebels to retire to their original position. Bragg left the field on the January 4-5, retreating to Shelbyville and Tullahoma, Tennessee. Rosecrans did not pursue, but as the Confederates retired, he claimed the victory. Stones River boosted Union morale. The Confederates had been thrown back in the east, west, and in the Trans-Mississippi.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN010
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class A)
Thompson's Station

Other Names: None
Location: Williamson County
Campaign: Middle Tennessee Operations (1863)
Date(s): March 5, 1863
Forces Engaged: Infantry brigade [US]; I Cavalry Corps [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 2,206 total (US 1,906; CS 300)
Description: In a period of relative inactivity following the Battle of Stones River, a reinforced Union infantry brigade, under Col. John Coburn, left Franklin to reconnoiter south toward Columbia. Four miles from Spring Hill, Coburn attacked with his right wing, a Confederate force composed of two regiments; he was repelled. Then, Maj. Gen. Van Dorn seized the initiative. Brig. Gen. W.H. “Red” Jackson’s dismounted 2nd Division made a frontal attack, while Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s division swept around Coburn’s left flank, and into his rear. After three attempts, characterized by hard fighting, Jackson carried the Union hilltop position as Forrest captured Coburn’s wagon train and blocked the road to Columbia in his rear. Out of ammunition and surrounded, Coburn surrendered. Union influence in Middle Tennessee subsided for a while.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN013
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Vaught’s Hill

Other Names: Milton
Location: Rutherford County
Campaign: Middle Tennessee Operations (1863)
Date(s): March 20, 1863
Forces Engaged: 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, XIV Army Corps (a combined force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry comprising detachments from six units (approx. 1,300) [US]; Morgan’s Cavalry Division (approx. 3,500) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 435 total (US 62; CS 373)
Description: During the inactivity following the Battle of Stones River, a Union brigade-sized reconnaissance force, under Col. Albert S. Hall, left Murfreesboro on March 18. Circling to the northeast, Hall encountered Confederate Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan’s cavalry command which caused him to fall back to a position east of Milton. Pursuing Hall, Morgan’s men caught up with him on the morning of the 20th, at Vaught’s Hill. Dismounted, Morgan struck at both Union flanks, even to the point of encircling Hall’s hilltop position. Hall conducted a perimeter defense and withstood all Confederate attacks, which lasted till after 2:00 pm. Morgan continued to bombard the Yankees until 4:30 pm, when he broke off the engagement, after learning that Union reinforcements were en route from Murfreesboro. Union forces continued to strengthen their position in Middle Tennessee.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TN014
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Wauhatchie

Other Names: Brown's Ferry

Location: Hamilton County, Marion County, and Dade County

Campaign: Reopening of the Tennessee River (1863)

Date(s): October 28-29, 1863


Forces Engaged: XI Army Corps and 2nd Division, XII Army Corps [US]; Hood's Division [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 828 total (US 420; CS 408)

Description: In an effort to relieve Union forces besieged in Chattanooga, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas and Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant initiated the “Cracker Line Operation” on October 26, 1863. This operation required the opening of the road to Chattanooga from Brown’s Ferry on the Tennessee River with a simultaneous advance up Lookout Valley, securing the Kelley's Ferry Road. Union Chief Engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi, Brig. Gen. William F. “Baldy” Smith, with Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin’s and Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen’s 1st and 2nd brigades, 3rd Division, IV Army Corps, was assigned the task of establishing the Brown’s Ferry bridgehead. Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, with three divisions, marched from Bridgeport through Lookout Valley towards Brown’s Ferry from the south. At 3:00 am, on October 27, portions of Hazen’s brigade embarked upon pontoons and floated around Moccasin Bend to Brown’s Ferry. Turchin’s brigade took a position on Moccasin Bend across from Brown’s Ferry. Upon landing, Hazen secured the bridgehead and then positioned a pontoon bridge across the river, allowing Turchin to cross and take position on his right. Hooker, while his force passed through Lookout Valley on October 28, detached Brig. Gen. John W. Geary’s division at Wauhatchie Station, a stop on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, to protect the line of communications to the south as well as the road west to Kelley’s Ferry. Observing the Union movements on the 27th and 28th, Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet and Gen. Braxton Bragg decided to mount a night attack on Wauhatchie Station. Although the attack was scheduled for 10:00 pm on the night of October 28, confusion delayed it till midnight. Surprised by the attack, Geary’s division, at Wauhatchie Station, formed into a V-shaped battle line. Hearing the din of battle, Hooker, at Brown’s Ferry, sent Maj. Gen. Oliver Otis Howard with two XI Army Corps divisions to Wauhatchie Station as reinforcements. As more and more Union troops arrived, the Confederates fell back to Lookout Mountain. The Federals now had their window to the outside and could receive supplies, weapons, ammunition, and reinforcements via the Cracker Line. Relatively few night engagements occurred during the Civil War; Wauhatchie is one of the most significant.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TN021

Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
View from the Nashville capitol, 1864. (George N. Barnard; National Archives)
TEXAS

Galveston

Other Names: None

Location: Galveston County

Campaign: Operations to Blockade the Texas Coast (1862-63)

Date(s): October 4, 1862


Forces Engaged: None

Estimated Casualties: None

Description: The U.S. Navy began a blockade of Galveston Harbor in July 1861, but the town remained in Confederate hands for the next 14 months. At 6:00 am on October 4, 1862, Cdr. W.B. Renshaw, commanding the blockading ships in the Galveston Bay area, sent Harriet Lane into the harbor, flying a flag of truce. The intention was to inform the military authorities in Galveston that if the town did not surrender, the U.S. Navy ships would attack; a one-hour reply would be demanded. Col. Joseph J. Cook, Confederate military commander in the area, would not come out to the Union ship or send an officer to receive the communication, so Harriet Lane weighed anchor and returned to the fleet. Four Union steamers, with a mortar boat in tow, entered the harbor and moved to the same area where Harriet Lane had anchored. Observing this activity, Confederates at Fort Point fired one or more shots and the U.S. Navy answered. Eventually, the Union ships disabled the one Confederate gun at Fort Point and fired at other targets. Two Rebel guns from another location opened on the Union ships. The boat that Col. Cook had dispatched now approached the Union vessels and two Confederate officers boarded U.S.S. Westfield. Renshaw demanded an unconditional surrender of Galveston or he would begin shelling. Cook refused Renshaw's terms, and conveyed to Renshaw that upon him rested the responsibility of destroying the town and killing women, children, and aliens. Renshaw threatened to resume the shelling and made preparations for towing the mortar boat into position. One of the Confederate officers then asked if he could be granted time to talk with Col. Cook again. This officer, a major, negotiated with Renshaw for a four-day truce to evacuate the women, children, and aliens from the city. Cook approved the truce but added a stipulation that if Renshaw would not move troops closer to Galveston, Cook would not permit his men to come below the city. The agreement was finalized but never written down, which later caused problems. The Confederates did evacuate, taking all of their weapons, ammunition, supplies, and whatever they could carry with them. Renshaw did not think that the agreement allowed for all this but, in the end, did nothing, due to the lack of a written document. The fall of Galveston meant that one more important Confederate port was closed to commerce. But the port of Galveston was not shut down for long.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: TX002

Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)
Galveston

Other Names: None

Location: Galveston County

Campaign: Operations against Galveston (1862-1863)

Date(s): January 1, 1863


Forces Engaged: Companies D, G and I, 42nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment and the Blockading ships [US]; four Confederate gunboats and district of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona troops [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 650 total (US 600; CS 50)

Description: Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder, who became the Confederate commander of military forces in Texas on November 29, 1862, gave the recapture of Galveston top priority. At 3:00 am on New Year's Day, 1863, four Confederate gunboats appeared, coming down the bay toward Galveston. Soon afterward, the Rebels commenced a land attack. The Union forces in Galveston were three companies of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment under the command of Col. Isaac S. Burrell. The Confederates captured or killed all of them except for the regiment's adjutant. They also took Harriet Lane, by boarding her, and two banks and a schooner. Cdr. W.B. Renshaw's flagship, U.S.S. Westfield, ran aground when trying to help Harriet Lane and, at 10:00 am, she was blown up to prevent her capture by the Confederates. Galveston was in Confederate hands again although the Union blockade would limit commerce in and out of the harbor.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: TX003
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Palmito Ranch

Other Names: Palmito Hill

Location: Cameron County

Campaign: Expedition from Brazos Santiago (1865)

Date(s): May 12-13, 1865


Forces Engaged: Detachments from the 62nd U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment, 2nd Texas Cavalry Regiment, and 34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry [US]; Detachments from Gidding's Regiment, Anderson's Battalion of Cavalry, and numerous other Confederate units and southern sympathizers [CS]

Estimated Casualties: Total unknown (US 118; CS unknown)

Description: Since March 1865, a gentleman's agreement precluded fighting between Union and Confederate forces on the Rio Grande. In spite of this agreement, Col. Theodore H. Barrett, commanding forces at Brazos Santiago, Texas, dispatched an expedition, composed of 250 men of the 62nd U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment and 50 men of the 2nd Texas Cavalry Regiment under the command of Lt. Col. David Branson, to the mainland, on May 11, 1865, to attack reported Rebel outposts and camps. Prohibited by foul weather from crossing to Point Isabel as instructed, the expedition crossed to Boca Chica much later. At 2:00 am, on May 12, the expediectory force surrounded the Rebel outpost at White's Ranch, but found no one there. Exhausted, having been up most of the night, Branson secreted his command in a thicket and among weeds on the banks of the Rio Grande and allowed his men to sleep. Around 8:30 am, people on the Mexican side of the river informed the Rebels of the Federals' whereabouts. Branson promptly led his men off to attack a Confederate camp at Palmito Ranch. After much skirmishing along the way, the Federals attacked the camp and scattered the Confederates. Branson and his men remained at the site to feed themselves and their horses but, at 3:00 pm, a sizable Confederate force appeared, influencing the Federals to retire to White's Ranch. He sent word of his predicament to Barrett, who reinforced Branson at daybreak, on the 13th, with 200 men of the 34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The augmented force, now commanded by Barrett, started out towards Palmito Ranch, skirmishing most of the way. At Palmito Ranch, they destroyed the rest of the supplies not torched the day before and continued on. A few miles forward, they became involved in a sharp firefight. After the fighting stopped, Barrett led his force back to a bluff at Tulosa on the river where the men could prepare dinner and camp for the night. At 4:00 pm, a large Confederate cavalry force, commanded by Col. John S. "Rip" Ford, approached, and the Federals formed a battle line. The Rebels hammered the Union line with artillery. To preclude an enemy flanking movement, Barrett ordered a retreat. The retreat was orderly and skirmishers held the Rebels at a respectable distance. Returning to Boca Chica at 8:00 pm, the men embarked at 4:00 am, on the 14th. This was the last battle in the Civil War. Native, African, and Hispanic Americans were all involved in the fighting. Many combatants reported that firing came from the Mexican shore and that some Imperial Mexican forces crossed the Rio Grande but did not take part in the battle. These reports are unproven.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: TX005
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Sabine Pass

Other Names: None
Location: Jefferson County
Campaign: Operations to Blockade the Texas Coast (1862-63)
Date(s): September 24-25, 1862
Principal Commanders: Acting Master Frederick Crocker [US]; Maj. J.S. Irvine [CS]
Forces Engaged: Steamer Kensington, Schooner Rachel Seaman, and Mortar Schooner Henry James [US]; Fort Griffith Garrison (30) and 25 mounted men 3 1/2 miles away [CS]
Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: On September 23, 1862, the Union Steamer Kensington, Schooner Rachel Seaman, and Mortar Schooner Henry James appeared off the bar at Sabine Pass. The next morning, the two schooners crossed the bar, took position, and began firing on the Confederate shore battery. The shots from both land and shore fell far short of the targets. The ships then moved nearer until their projectiles began to fall amongst the Confederate guns. The Confederate cannons, however, still could not hit the ships. After dark, the Confederates evacuated, taking as much property as possible with them and spiked the four guns left behind. On the morning of the 25th, the schooners moved up to the battery and destroyed it while Acting Master Frederick Crocker, commander of the expedition, received the surrender of the town. Union control of Sabine Pass made later incursions into the interior possible.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: TX001
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Sabine Pass II

Other Names: None
Location: Jefferson County
Campaign: Operations to Blockade the Texas Coast (1863)
Date(s): September 8, 1863
Forces Engaged: 4 gunboats and 7 transports loaded with troops [US]; Texan Davis Guards (44 men) [CS]
Estimated Casualties: (US 230; CS unknown)

Description: About 6:00 am on the morning of September 8, 1863, a Union flotilla of four gunboats and seven troop transports steamed into Sabine Pass and up the Sabine River with the intention of reducing Fort Griffin and landing troops to begin occupying Texas. As the gunboats approached Fort Griffin, they came under accurate fire from six cannons. The Confederate gunners at Fort Griffin had been sent there as a punishment. To break the day-to-day monotony, the gunners practiced firing artillery at range markers placed in the river. Their practice paid off. Fort Griffin's small force of 44 men, under command of Lt. Richard W. Dowling, forced the Union flotilla to retire and captured the gunboat Clifton and about 200 prisoners. Further Union operations in the area ceased for about a month. The heroics at Fort Griffin—44 men stopping a Union expedition—inspired other Confederate soldiers.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: TX006
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
VIRGINIA

Aldie

Other Names: None
Location: Loudoun County
Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Date(s): June 17, 1863
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 250 total
Description: Stuart's cavalry screened the Confederate infantry as it marched north behind the sheltering Blue Ridge. The pursuing Federals of Kilpatrick's brigade, in the advance of Gregg's division, encountered Munford's troopers near the village of Aldie, resulting in four hours of stubborn fighting. Both sides made mounted assaults by regiments and squadrons. Kilpatrick was reinforced in the afternoon, and Munford withdrew toward Middleburg.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA036
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Amelia Springs

Other Names: None
Location: Amelia County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): April 5, 1865
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 250 total
Description: On April 5, Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser assaulted Union cavalry under George Crook as they returned from burning Confederate wagons at Painesville. This running fight started north of Amelia Springs and pushed through and beyond Jetersville.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA091
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Appomattox Court House

Other Names: None
Location: Appomattox
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): April 9, 1865
Forces Engaged: Armies
Estimated Casualties: 700 total (27,805 Confederate soldiers paroled)
Description: Early on April 9, the remnants of John Broun Gordon's corps and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry formed line of battle at Appomattox Court House. Gen. Robert E. Lee determined to make one last attempt to escape the closing Union pincers and reach his supplies at Lynchburg. At dawn the Confederates advanced, initially gaining ground against Sheridan's cavalry. The arrival of Union infantry, however, stopped the advance in its tracks. Lee's army was now surrounded on three sides. Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9. This was the final engagement of the war in Virginia.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA097
Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)

Appomattox Station

Other Names: None
Location: Appomattox County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): April 8, 1865
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: Custer's division captured a supply train and twenty-five guns, driving off and scattering the Confederate defenders. This unique action pitted artillery without infantry support against cavalry. Custer captured and burned three trains loaded with provisions for Lee's army.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA096
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
Aquia Creek

Other Names: None
Location: Stafford County
Campaign: Blockade of the Chesapeake Bay (May-June 1861)
Date(s): May 29–June 1, 1861
Forces Engaged: 3 gunboats [US]; battery garrison [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 10 total
Description: Three Union naval vessels bombarded Confederate batteries near the mouth of Aquia Creek that were built to protect the northern terminus of the railroad to Richmond. Confederates feared a landing of troops, but this did not materialize. Results of the bombardment were inconclusive, although the batteries were later withdrawn.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA002
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Auburn

Other Names: Coffee Hill
Location: Fauquier County
Campaign: Bristoe Campaign (October-November 1863)
Date(s): October 14, 1863
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 113 total
Description: As the Federal army withdrew towards Manassas Junction, Owens and Smyth's Union brigades (Warren's II Corps) fought a rearguard action against Stuart's cavalry and infantry of Harry Hay's division near Auburn. Stuart's cavalry boldly bluffed Warren's infantry and escaped disaster. The II Corps pushed on to Catlett Station on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA041
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

At left: Gen. Robert E. Lee, April 1865.
(Mathew Brady; National Archives)
Ball’s Bluff

Other Names: Harrison’s Landing, Leesburg
Location: Loudoun County
Campaign: McClellan’s Operations in Northern Virginia (October-December 1861)
Date(s): October 21, 1861
Forces Engaged: 3,600 total (US 2,000; CS 1,600)
Estimated Casualties: 1,070 total (US 921; CS 149)
Description: Confederate Brig. Gen. Nathan “Shanks” Evans stopped a badly coordinated attempt by Union forces under Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone to cross the Potomac at Harrison’s Island and capture Leesburg. A timely Confederate counterattack drove the Federals over the bluff and into the river. More than 700 Federals were captured. Col. Edward D. Baker (a U.S. Senator) was killed. This Union rout had severe political ramifications in Washington and led to the establishment of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA006
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)

Beaver Dam Creek

Other Names: Mechanicsville, Ellerson’s Mill
Location: Hanover County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): June 26, 1862
Forces Engaged: 31,987 total (US 15,631; CS 16,356)
Estimated Casualties: 1,700 total (US 400; CS 1,300)
Description: Second of the Seven Days’ Battles. Gen. Robert E. Lee initiated his offensive against McClellan’s right flank north of the Chickahominy River. A.P. Hill threw his division, reinforced by one of D.H. Hill’s brigades, into a series of futile assaults against Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter’s V Corps, which was drawn up behind Beaver Dam Creek. Confederate attacks were driven back with heavy casualties. Jackson’s Shenandoah Valley divisions, however, were approaching from the northwest, forcing Porter to withdraw the next morning to a position behind Boatswain Creek just beyond Gaines’ Mill.

Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA016
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
**Berryville**

*Other Names:* None  
*Location:* Clarke County  
*Campaign:* Sheridan’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)  
*Date(s):* September 3-4, 1864  
*Forces Engaged:* Corps  
*Estimated Casualties:* 500 total  
*Description:* Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan’s divisions marched south from Halltown, reaching Berryville on September 3. Happening upon elements of Brig. Gen. George Crook’s corps going into camp, Maj. Gen. R.H. Anderson’s (Kershaw’s) division attacked with limited results. During the night, Early brought up his entire army but by daylight found Sheridan’s position too strongly entrenched to assault. General Early withdrew after dark behind Opequon Creek.  
*Result(s):* Inconclusive  
*CWSAC Reference #:* VA118  
*Preservation Priority:* II.3 (Class C)

**Big Bethel**

*Other Names:* Bethel Church, Great Bethel  
*Location:* York County and Hampton  
*Campaign:* Blockade of the Chesapeake Bay (May-June 1861)  
*Date(s):* June 10, 1861  
*Forces Engaged:* 4,700 total (US 3,500; CS 1,200)  
*Estimated Casualties:* 87 total (US 79; CS 8)  
*Description:* This was the first land battle in Virginia. Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler sent converging columns from Hampton and Newport News against advanced Confederate outposts at Little and Big Bethel. Confederates abandoned Little Bethel and fell back to their entrenchments behind Brick Kiln Creek, near Big Bethel Church. The Federals, under immediate command of Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Pierce, pursued, attacked frontally along the road, and were repulsed. Crossing downstream, the 5th New York Zouaves attempted to turn the Confederate left flank, but were repulsed. Unit commander Col. T. Wynthrop was killed. The Union forces were disorganized and retired, returning to Hampton and Newport News. The Confederates suffered 1 killed, 7 wounded.  
*Result(s):* Confederate victory  
*CWSAC Reference #:* VA003  
*Preservation Priority:* IV.2 (Class C)

**Blackburn’s Ford**

*Other Names:* Bull Run  
*Location:* Prince William County and Fairfax County  
*Campaign:* Manassas Campaign (July 1861)  
*Date(s):* July 18, 1861  
*Forces Engaged:* Brigades  
*Estimated Casualties:* 151 total (US 83; CS 68)  
*Description:* On 16 July, 1862, the untried Union army under Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell, 35,000 strong, marched out of the Washington defenses to give battle to the Confederate army, which was concentrated around the vital railroad junction at Manassas. The Confederate army, about 22,000 men, under the command of Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, guarded the fords of Bull Run. On July 18, McDowell reached Centreville and pushed southwest, attempting to cross at Blackburn’s Ford. He was repulsed. This action was a reconnaissance-in-force prior to the main event at Manassas/Bull Run. Because of this action, Union commander McDowell decided on the flanking maneuver he employed at First Manassas.  
*Result(s):* Confederate victory  
*CWSAC Reference #:* VA004  
*Preservation Priority:* IV.1 (Class C)
Boydton Plank Road

Other Names: Hatcher’s Run, Burgess’ Mill  
Location: Dinwiddie County  
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)  
Date(s): October 27-28, 1864  
Forces Engaged: Corps (35,000 total)  
Estimated Casualties: 3,058 total (US 1,758; CS 1,300)  
Description: Directed by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, divisions from three Union corps (II, V, and IX) and Gregg’s cavalry division, numbering more than 30,000 men, withdrew from the Petersburg lines and marched west to operate against the Boydton Plank Road and South Side Railroad. The initial Union advance on October 27 gained the Boydton Plank Road, a major campaign objective. But that afternoon, a counterattack near Burgess’ Mill spearheaded by Maj. Gen. Henry Heth’s division and Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton’s cavalry isolated the II Corps and forced a retreat. The Confederates retained control of the Boydton Plank Road for the rest of the winter.  
Result(s): Confederate victory  
CWSAC Reference #: VA079  
Preservation Priority: 1.3 (Class B)

Brandy Station

Other Names: Fleetwood Hill  
Location: Culpeper County  
Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)  
Date(s): June 9, 1863  
Forces Engaged: Corps (22,000 total)  
Estimated Casualties: 1,090 total  
Description: At dawn June 9, the Union cavalry corps under Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton launched a surprise attack on Stuart’s cavalry at Brandy Station. After an all-day fight in which fortunes changed repeatedly, the Federals retired without discovering Lee’s infantry camped near Culpeper. This battle marked the apogee of the Confederates in the East. From this point in the war, the Federal cavalry gained strength and confidence. Brandy Station was the largest cavalry battle of the war and the opening engagement of the Gettysburg Campaign.  
Result(s): Inconclusive  
CWSAC Reference #: VA035  
Preservation Priority: 1.3 (Class B)

Buckland Mills

Other Names: Buckland Races, Chestnut Hill  
Location: Fauquier County  
Campaign: Bristoe Campaign (October-November 1863)  
Date(s): October 19, 1863  
Forces Engaged: Divisions  
Estimated Casualties: 230 total  
Description: After defeat at Bristoe Station and an aborted advance on Centreville, Stuart’s cavalry shielded the withdrawal of Lee’s army from the vicinity of Manassas Junction. Union cavalry under Kilpatrick pursued Stuart’s cavalry along the Warrenton Turnpike but were lured into an ambush near Chestnut Hill and routed. The Federal troopers were scattered and chased five miles in an affair that came to be known as the “Buckland Races.”  
Result(s): Confederate victory  
CWSAC Reference #: VA042  
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)
Cedar Creek

Other Names: Belle Grove
Location: Frederick County, Shenandoah County and Warren County
Campaign: Sheridan’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)
Date(s): October 19, 1864
Forces Engaged: 52,945 total (US 31,945; CS 21,000)
Estimated Casualties: 8,575 total (US 5,665; CS 2,910)
Description: At dawn, October 19, 1864, the Confederate Army of the Valley under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early surprised the Federal army at Cedar Creek and routed the VIII and XIX Army Corps. Commander Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan arrived from Winchester to rally his troops, and, in the afternoon, launched a crushing counterattack, which recovered the battlefield. Sheridan’s victory at Cedar Creek broke the back of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley. Lincoln rode the momentum of Sheridan’s victories in the Valley and Sherman’s successes in Georgia to re-election.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA122
Preservation Priority: I.1 (Class A)

Cedar Mountain

Other Names: Slaughter’s Mountain, Cedar Run
Location: Culpeper County
Campaign: Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September 1862)
Date(s): August 9, 1862
Forces Engaged: 24,898 total (US 8,030; CS 16,868)
Estimated Casualties: 2,707 total (US 1,400; CS 1,307)
Description: Maj. Gen. John Pope was placed in command of the newly constituted Army of Virginia on June 26. Gen. Robert E. Lee responded to Pope’s dispositions by dispatching Maj. Gen. T.J. Jackson with 14,000 men to Gordonsville in July. Jackson was later reinforced by A.P. Hill’s division. In early August, Pope marched his forces south into Culpeper County with the objective of capturing the rail junction at Gordonsville. On August 9, Jackson and Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks’s corps tangled at Cedar Mountain with the Federals gaining an early advantage. A Confederate counterattack led by A.P. Hill repulsed the Federals and won the day. Confederate general William Winder was killed. This battle shifted fighting in Virginia from the Peninsula to Northern Virginia, giving Lee the initiative.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA022
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Chaffin’s Farm/New Market Heights

Other Names: Combats at New Market Heights, Forts Harrison, Johnson, and Gilmer; Laurel Hill
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Richmond–Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
Date(s): September 29-30, 1864
Forces Engaged: Armies
Estimated Casualties: 4,430 total
Description: During the night of September 28-29, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler’s Army of the James crossed James River to assault the Richmond defenses north of the river. The columns attacked at dawn. After initial Union successes at New Market Heights and Fort Harrison, the Confederates rallied and contained the breakthrough. Lee reinforced his lines north of the James and, on September 30, he counterattacked unsuccessfully. The Federals entrenched, and the Confederates erected a new line of works cutting off the captured forts. Union general Burnham was killed. As Grant anticipated, Lee shifted troops to meet the threat against Richmond, weakening his lines at Petersburg.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA075
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)
Chancellorsville

Other Names: None

Location: Spotsylvania County

Campaign: Chancellorsville Campaign (April-May 1863)

Date(s): April 30-May 6, 1863


Forces Engaged: 154,734 total (US 97,382; CS 57,352)

Estimated Casualties: 24,000 total (US 14,000; CS 10,000)

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

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA032

Preservation Priority: 1.2 (Class A)
Chantilly
Other Names: Ox Hill
Location: Fairfax County
Campaign: Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September 1862)
Date(s): September 1, 1862
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 2,100 total (US 1,300; CS 800)
Description: Making a wide flank march, Jackson hoped to cut off the Union retreat from Bull Run. On September 1, beyond Chantilly Plantation on the Little River Turnpike near Ox Hill, Jackson sent his divisions against two Union divisions under Kearny and Stevens. Confederate attacks were stopped by fierce fighting during a severe thunderstorm. Union generals Stevens and Kearny were both killed. Recognizing that his army was still in danger at Fairfax Courthouse, Maj. Gen. Pope ordered the retreat to continue to Washington. With Pope no longer a threat, Lee turned his army west and north to invade Maryland, initiating the Maryland Campaign and the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan assumed command of Union forces around Washington.
Result(s): Inconclusive (Confederate strategic victory.)
CWSAC Reference #: VA027
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Cloyd’s Mountain
Other Names: None
Location: Pulaski County
Campaign: Crook-Averell Raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad (May 1864)
Date(s): May 9, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions (approx. 10,000)
Estimated Casualties: 1,500 total
Description: On May 9, Crook’s three brigades (6,100 men) on a raid into southwestern Virginia encountered a patchwork Confederate force under Brig. Gen. Albert Jenkins at Cloyd’s Mountain. Fighting was furious and hand-to-hand. Casualties were heavy for the size of the forces engaged: Union 10%, Confederate 23%. Jenkins was mortally wounded. Crook afterwards joined forces with Averell, who had burned the New River Bridge, and the united column withdrew to Meadow Bluff after destroying several important railroad bridges.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA049
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Chester Station
Other Names: None
Location: Chesterfield County
Campaign: Bermuda Hundred Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 10, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 569 total
Description: On May 10, elements of Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom’s division conducted a reconnaissance-in-force against a portion of Butler’s army that was destroying the railroad at Chester Station. The Confederates attacked near the Winfree House, and the Federals retired to their Bermuda Hundred lines.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA051
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)

Cockpit Point
Other Names: Batteries at Evansport, Freestone Point, Shipping Point
Location: Prince William County
Campaign: Blockade of the Potomac River (1861-62)
Date(s): January 3, 1862
Forces Engaged: Two gunboats [US]; battery garrison [CS]
Estimated Casualties: None
Description: After victory at First Manassas, the Confederate army established a defensive line from Centreville along the Occoquan River to the Potomac River. In October, the Confederates constructed batteries at Evansport, Freestone Point, Shipping Point, and Cockpit Point to close the Potomac River to shipping and isolate Washington. By mid-December, the Confederates had 37 heavy guns in position along the river. On January 3, Cockpit Point was shelled by Anacostia and Yankee with neither side gaining an advantage. Union ships approached the point again on March 9 but discovered that the Confederates had abandoned their works and retired closer to Richmond, after effectively sealing off the Potomac River for nearly five months.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA100
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

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Cold Harbor

Other Names: Second Cold Harbor

Location: Hanover County

Campaign: Grant’s Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)

Date(s): May 31-June 12, 1864


Forces Engaged: 170,000 total (US 108,000; CS 62,000)

Estimated Casualties: 15,500 total (US 13,000; CS 2,500)

Description: On May 31, Sheridan’s cavalry seized the vital crossroads of Old Cold Harbor. Early on June 1, relying heavily on their new repeating carbines and shallow entrenchments, Sheridan’s troopers threw back an attack by Confederate infantry. Confederate reinforcements arrived from Richmond and from the Totopotomoy Creek lines. Late on June 1, the Union VI and XVIII Corps reached Cold Harbor and assaulted the Confederate works with some success. By June 2, both armies were on the field, forming on a seven-mile front that extended from Bethesda Church to the Chickahominy River. At dawn on June 3, the II and XVIII Corps, followed later by the IX Corps, assaulted along the Bethesda Church-Cold Harbor line and were slaughtered at all points. Grant commented in his memoirs that this was the only attack he wished he had never ordered. The armies confronted each other on these lines until the night of June 12, when Grant again advanced by his left flank, marching to James River. On June 14, the II Corps was ferried across the river at Wilcox’s Landing by transports. On June 15, the rest of the army began crossing on a 2,200-foot long pontoon bridge at Weyanoke. Abandoning the well-defended approaches to Richmond, Grant sought to shift his army quickly south of the river to threaten Petersburg.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA062

Preservation Priority: I.1 (Class A)
Cool Spring

**Other Names:** Island Ford, Parkers Ford, Snickers Ferry, Castleman's Ferry

**Location:** Clarke County

**Campaign:** Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)

**Date(s):** July 17-18, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** 13,000 total (US 5,000; CS 8,000)

**Estimated Casualties:** 819 total (US 422; CS 397)

**Description:** A Union column, consisting of the VI Corps and elements of the XIX Corps under Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright, pursued Early's army as it withdrew from the environs of Washington, D.C. Wright's force was joined by elements of Crook's command, which had accompanied Hunter during his retreat through West Virginia. On July 17, the Union cavalry passed through Snickers Gap and attempted to force passage of the Shenandoah River at Snickers Ford (Castleman's Ferry). On the morning of July 18, the Union infantry moved through Snickers Gap and attempted to force passage of the Shenandoah River at Snickers Ford (Castleman's Ferry). On the morning of July 18, the vanguard of the Union infantry moved through Snickers Gap. Col. Joseph Thoburn (of Crook's command) led his division downstream to cross the river at Judge Richard Parker's Ford. Early's three nearby infantry divisions moved to defend the fords. In the afternoon, Rodes's division attacked and shattered Thoburn's right flank on the Cool Spring plantation. Thoburn made a stand behind a stone wall at the river's edge and beat off three attacks until darkness enabled him to withdraw. Union pursuit of Early was delayed several days.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA114

Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

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Cove Mountain

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Wythe County

**Campaign:** Crook-Averell Raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad (May 1864)

**Date(s):** May 10, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** Brigades

**Estimated Casualties:** 300 total

**Description:** On May 10, Brig. Gen. W.W. Averell's raiders encountered a brigade under William "Grumble" Jones near Cove Mountain. After delaying the Union advance, the Confederates withdrew. The next day, Averell reached the New River Bridge on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, which he burned.

**Result(s):** Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: VA109

Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

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Crater

**Other Names:** The Mine

**Location:** Petersburg

**Campaign:** Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

**Date(s):** July 30, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** IX Corps [US]; elements of the Army of Northern Virginia [CS]

**Estimated Casualties:** 5,300 total

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

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA070

Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)
Cross Keys

Other Names: None

Location: Rockingham County

Campaign: Jackson’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)

Date(s): June 8, 1862


Forces Engaged: 17,300 total (US 11,500; CS 5,800)

Estimated Casualties: 951 total (US 664; CS 287)

Description: Moving up the Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of Jackson’s army, Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont’s army encountered Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell’s division at Cross Keys on June 8. Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel’s brigade, attacking on the Union left, was stunned by a surprise volley from Trimble’s command and driven back in confusion. After feeling out other parts of the Confederate line, Frémont withdrew to the Keezletown Road under protection of his batteries. The next day, Trimble’s and Patton’s brigades held Frémont at bay, while the rest of Ewell’s force crossed the river to assist in the defeat of Brig. Gen. E. Tyler’s command at Port Republic.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA105

Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Cumberland Church

Other Names: Farmville

Location: Cumberland County

Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)

Date(s): April 7, 1865


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 910 total (US 655; CS 255)

Description: Near 2 pm on April 7, the advance of the Union II Corps encountered Confederate forces entrenched on high ground near Cumberland Church. The Union forces attacked twice but were repulsed, and darkness halted the conflict. Union general Smythe was mortally wounded nearby, and J.I. Gregg was captured north of Farmville.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA094

Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Darbytown & New Market Roads

Other Names: Johnson's Farm, Fourmile Creek

Location: Henrico County

Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

Date(s): October 7, 1864


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 1,750 total

Description: Responding to the loss of Fort Harrison and the increasing Federal threat against Richmond, Gen. Robert E. Lee directed an offensive against the Union far right flank on October 7. After routing the Federal cavalry from their position covering Darbytown Road, Field's and Hoke's divisions assaulted the main Union defensive line along New Market Road and were repulsed. Confederate Gen. John Gregg of the Texas brigade was killed. The Federals were not dislodged, and Lee withdrew into the Richmond defenses.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA077
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)

Volunteer cavalryman, October 1862. (Mathew Brady; Library of Congress)
Deep Bottom I

Other Names: Darbytown, Strawberry Plains, New Market Road, Gravel Hill

Location: Henrico County

Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

Date(s): July 27-29, 1864


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 1,000 total

Description: During the night of July 26-27, the Union II Corps and two divisions of Sheridan’s cavalry under command of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock crossed to the north side of James River to threaten Richmond. This demonstration diverted Confederate forces from the impending attack at Petersburg on July 30. Union efforts to turn the Confederate position at New Market Heights and Fussell’s Mill were abandoned when the Confederates strongly reinforced their lines and counterattacked. During the night of July 29, the Federals recrossed the river leaving a garrison as heretofore to hold the bridgehead at Deep Bottom.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA069
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Deep Bottom II

Other Names: New Market Road, Fussell’s Mill, Bailey’s Creek, Charles City Road, and White’s Tavern

Location: Henrico County

Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

Date(s): August 13-20, 1864


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 4,600 total

Description: During the night of August 13-14, the Union II Corps, X Corps, and Gregg’s cavalry division, all under command of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, crossed James River at Deep Bottom to threaten Richmond, coordinating with a movement against the Weldon Railroad at Petersburg. On August 14, the X Corps closed on New Market Heights while the II Corps extended the Federal line to the right along Bailey’s Creek. During the night, the X Corps was moved to the far right flank of the Union line near Fussell’s Mill. On August 16, Union assaults near Fussell’s Mill were initially successful, but Confederate counterattacks drove the Federals out of a line of captured works. Heavy fighting continued throughout the remainder of the day. Confederate general John Chambliss was killed during cavalry fighting on Charles City Road. After continual skirmishing, the Federals returned to the southside of the James on the 20th, maintaining their bridgehead at Deep Bottom.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA071
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

The Crater, Petersburg. (National Park Service)
Dinwiddie Court House

Other Names: None
Location: Dinwiddie County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): March 31, 1865
Forces Engaged: 65,277 total (US 45,247; CS 20,030)
Estimated Casualties: 1,110 total (US 350; CS 760)
Description: On March 29, with the Cavalry Corps and the II and V Corps, Sheridan undertook a flank march to turn Gen. Robert E. Lee's Petersburg defenses. A steady downpour turned the roads to mud, slowing the advance. On March 31, Maj. Gen W. H. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry and Pickett's infantry division met the Union vanguard north and northwest of Dinwiddie Courthouse and drove it back, temporarily stalling Sheridan's movement. With Union infantry approaching from the east, Pickett withdrew before daybreak to entrench at the vital road junction at Five Forks. Lee ordered Pickett to hold this intersection at all hazard.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA086
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Dranesville

Other Names: None
Location: Fairfax County
Campaign: McClellan's Operations in Northern Virginia (October-December 1861)
Date(s): December 20, 1861
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 301 total (US 71; CS 230)
Description: Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart led a brigade-sized mixed force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery to protect a foraging expedition in the vicinity of Dranesville. Union Brig. Gen. E.O.C. Ord, advancing on the Georgetown Pike, encountered Stuart's cavalry. Both sides deployed as more units arrived on the field, and a sharp firefight developed. Stuart withdrew in the mid-afternoon after ensuring that his wagons were safely in the rear.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA007
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class C)

Drewry's Bluff

Other Names: Fort Darling, Fort Drewry
Location: Chesterfield County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): May 15, 1862
Forces Engaged: 5 gunboats [US]; battery garrison [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 41 total
Description: With the fall of Yorktown, the Confederate ironclad Virginia at Norfolk was scuttled to prevent her capture. This opened the James River to Federal gunboats. On May 15, five gunboats, including the ironclads Monitor and Galena, steamed up the James to test the Richmond defenses. They encountered submerged obstacles and deadly accurate fire from the batteries at Drewry's Bluff, which inflicted severe damage on the Galena. The Federal Navy was turned back.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA012
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)

Eltham's Landing

Other Names: Barhamsville, West Point
Location: New Kent County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): May 7, 1862
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 242 total (US 194; CS 48)
Description: Franklin's Union division landed at Eltham's Landing and was attacked by two brigades of Smith's command, reacting to the threat to the Confederate army's trains on the Barhamsville Road. Franklin's movement occurred while the Confederate army was withdrawing from the Williamsburg line.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA011
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road

Other Names: Second Fair Oaks
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
Date(s): October 27-28, 1864
Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler [US];
Lt. Gen. James Longstreet [CS]
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 1,750 total

Description: In combination with movements against the Boydton Plank Road at Petersburg, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler attacked the Richmond defenses along Darbytown Road with the X Corps. The XVIII Corps marched north to Fair Oaks where it was soundly repulsed by Field's Confederate division. Confederate forces counterattacked, taking some 600 prisoners. The Richmond defenses remained intact. Of Grant's offensives north of the James River, this was repulsed most easily.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA080
Preservation Priority: N/D (Class C)
Fisher's Hill

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Shenandoah County

**Campaign:** Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)

**Date(s):** September 21-22, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** 38,944 total (US 29,444; CS 9,500)

**Estimated Casualties:** 1,763 total (US 528; CS 1,235)

**Description:** Early's army, bloodied by its defeat at Opequon (Third Winchester) on September 19, took up a strong defensive position at Fisher's Hill, south of Strasburg. On September 21, the Union army advanced, driving back the skirmishers and capturing important high ground. On the 22nd, Crook's Corps moved along North Mountain to outflank Early and attacked about 4 pm. The Confederate cavalry offered little resistance, and the startled infantry were unable to face the attacking force. The Confederate defense collapsed from west to east as Sheridan's other corps join in the assault. Early retreated to Rockfish Gap near Waynesboro, opening the Valley to a Union "scorched earth" invasion. Mills and barns from Staunton to Strasburg were burned in what became known as the "Burning" or "Red October."

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: VA120
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)*

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Five Forks

**Other Names:** None

**Location:** Dinwiddie County

**Campaign:** Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)

**Date(s):** April 1, 1865


**Forces Engaged:** Corps

**Estimated Casualties:** 6,030 total

**Description:** Gen. Robert E. Lee ordered Maj. Gen. George Pickett with his infantry division and Munford's, W.H.F. Lee's, and Rosser's cavalry divisions to hold the vital crossroads of Five Forks at all hazard. On April 1, while Sheridan's cavalry pinned the Confederate force in position, the V Corps under G.K. Warren attacked and overwhelmed the Confederate left flank, taking many prisoners. Sheridan personally directed the attack, which extended Lee's Petersburg lines to the breaking point. Loss of Five Forks threatened Lee's last supply line, the Southside Railroad. The next morning, Lee informed Jefferson Davis that Petersburg and Richmond must be evacuated. Union general Winthrop was killed; "Willie" Pegram, beloved Confederate artillery officer, was mortally wounded. Dissatisfied with his performance at Five Forks, Sheridan relieved Warren of command of the V Corps.

**Result(s):** Union victory

*CWSAC Reference #: VA088
Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)*

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Fisher's Hill Battlefield, now a privately managed park. (Association for the Preservation Civil War Sites)
Fort Stedman
Other Names: None
Location: Petersburg
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
Date(s): March 25, 1865
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 3,850 total (US 950; CS 2,900)
Description: In a last-gasp offensive, Gen. Robert E. Lee amassed nearly half of his army in an attempt to break through Grant’s Petersburg defenses and threaten his supply depot at City Point. Directed by Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, the pre-dawn assault on March 25 overpowered the garrisons of Fort Stedman and Batteries X, XI, and XII. The Confederates were brought under a killing crossfire, and counterattacks led by Maj. Gens. Parke and Hartranft contained the breakthrough, cut off, and captured more than 1,900 of the attackers. During the day, elements of the II and VI Corps assaulted and captured the entrenched picket lines in their respective fronts, which had been weakened for the assault on Fort Stedman. This was a devastating blow for Lee’s army, setting up the Confederate defeat at Five Forks on April 1 and the fall of Petersburg on April 2-3.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA084
Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)

Fredericksburg I
Other Names: Marye’s Heights
Location: Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg
Campaign: Fredericksburg Campaign (November-December 1862)
Date(s): December 11-15, 1862
Forces Engaged: 172,504 total (US 100,007; CS 72,497)
Estimated Casualties: 17,929 total (US 13,353; CS 4,576)
Description: On November 14, Burnside, now in command of the Army of the Potomac, sent a corps to occupy the vicinity of Falmouth near Fredericksburg. The rest of the army soon followed. Lee reacted by entrenching his army on the heights behind the town. On December 11, Union engineers laid five pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock under fire. On the 12th, the Federal army crossed over, and on December 13, Burnside mounted a series of futile frontal assaults on Prospect Hill and Marye’s Heights that resulted in staggering casualties. Meade’s division, on the Union left flank, briefly penetrated Jackson’s line but was driven back by a counterattack. Union generals C. Feger Jackson and George Bayard, and Confederate generals Thomas R.R. Cobb and Maxey Gregg were killed. On December 15, Burnside called off the offensive and recrossed the river, ending the campaign.
Burnside initiated a new offensive in January 1863, which quickly bogged down in the winter mud. The abortive “Mud March” and other failures led to Burnside’s replacement by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker in January 1863.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA028
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class A)
Fredericksburg II
Other Names: Marye's Heights
Location: Fredericksburg
Campaign: Chancellorsville Campaign (April-May 1863)
Date(s): May 3, 1863
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 2,000 total
Description: On May 1, Gen. Robert E. Lee left Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early’s division to hold Fredericksburg, while marching with the rest of the army to meet Hooker’s main offensive thrust at Chancellorsville. On May 3, the Union VI Corps under Sedgwick, reinforced by John Gibbon’s II Corps division, having crossed the Rappahannock River, assaulted and carried the Confederate entrenchments on Marye’s Heights. The outnumbered Confederates withdrew and regrouped west and southeast of town.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA034
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Front Royal
Other Names: Guard Hill, Cedarville
Location: Warren County
Campaign: Jackson’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862)
Date(s): May 23, 1862
Forces Engaged: 4,063 total (US 1,063; CS 3,000)
Estimated Casualties: 960 total (US 904; CS 56)
Description: On May 23, Confederate forces, spearheaded by the Louisiana “Tigers” and the 1st Maryland, surprised and overran the pickets of a 1,000-man Union garrison under Col. Kenly at Front Royal. Driven through the town, the Federals made a stand on Camp Hill and again at Guard Hill after attempting to fire the river bridges. Outnumbered and outflanked, Kenly continued the retreat to Cedarville, where two cavalry charges led by Maj. Flournoy broke the roadblock and routed the Union force. Nearly 900 Federals surrendered. Jackson’s victory at Front Royal forced the Union army under Banks at Strasburg into a rapid retreat towards Winchester.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA103
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

Gaines’ Mill
Other Names: First Cold Harbor
Location: Hanover County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): June 27, 1862
Forces Engaged: 91,232 total (US 34,214; CS 57,018)
Estimated Casualties: 15,500 total (US 6,800; CS 8,700)
Description: This was the third of the Seven Days’ Battles. On June 27, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee renewed his attacks against Porter’s V Corps, which had established a strong defensive line behind Boatswain’s Swamp north of the Chickahominy River. Porter’s reinforced V Corps held fast for the afternoon against disjointed Confederate attacks, inflicting heavy casualties. At dusk, the Confederates finally mounted a coordinated assault that broke Porter’s line and drove his soldiers back toward the river. The Federals retreated across the river during the night. Defeat at Gaines’ Mill convinced McClellan to abandon his advance on Richmond and begin the retreat to James River. Gaines’ Mill saved Richmond for the Confederacy in 1862.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA017
Preservation Priority: II.1 (Class A)

Garnett’s & Golding’s Farms
Other Names: None
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): June 27-28, 1862
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 830 total
Description: While battle raged north of the Chickahominy River at Gaines’ Mill on June 27, Magruder demonstrated against the Union line south of the river at Garnett’s Farm. To escape an artillery crossfire, the Federal defenders from Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman’s III Corps refused their line along the river. The Confederates attacked again near Golding’s Farm on the morning of June 28 but were easily repulsed. These “fixing” actions heightened the fear in the Union high command that an all out attack would be launched against them south of the river.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA018
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Glendale

**Other Names:** Nelson's Farm, Frayser's Farm, Charles City Crossroads, White Oak Swamp, New Market Road, Riddell's Shop

**Location:** Henrico County

**Campaign:** Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)

**Date(s):** June 30, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Armies

**Estimated Casualties:** 6,500 total

**Description:** This is the fifth of the Seven Days' Battles. On June 30, Huger's, Longstreet's, and A.P. Hill's divisions converged on the retreating Union army in the vicinity of Glendale or Frayser's Farm. Longstreet's and Hill's attacks penetrated the Union defense near Willis Church, routing McCall's division. McCall was captured. Union counterattacks by Hooker's and Kearny's divisions sealed the break and saved their line of retreat along the Willis Church Road. Huger's advance was stopped on the Charles City Road. "Stonewall" Jackson's divisions were delayed by Franklin at White Oak Swamp. Confederate Maj. Gen. T.H. Holmes made a feeble attempt to turn the Union left flank at Turkey Bridge but was driven back by Federal gunboats in James River. Union generals Meade and Sumner and Confederate generals Anderson, Pender, and Featherston were wounded. This was Lee's best chance to cut off the Union army from the James River. That night, McClellan established a strong position on Malvern Hill.

**Result(s):** Inconclusive (Union withdrawal continued.)

CWSAC Reference #: VA020b
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

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Globe Tavern

**Other Names:** Second Battle of Weldon Railroad, Yellow Tavern, Yellow House, Blick's Station

**Location:** Dinwiddie County

**Campaign:** Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

**Date(s):** August 18-21, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** Corps (34,300 total)

**Estimated Casualties:** 5,879 total (US 4,279; CS 1,600)

**Description:** While Hancock's command demonstrated north of the James River at Deep Bottom, the Union V Corps and elements of the IX and II Corps under command of Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren were withdrawn from the Petersburg entrenchments to operate against the Weldon Railroad. At dawn August 18, Warren advanced, driving back Confederate pickets until reaching the railroad at Globe Tavern. In the afternoon, Maj. Gen. Henry Heth's division attacked driving Ayres's division back toward the tavern. Both sides entrenched during the night. On August 19, Maj. Gen. William Mahone, whose division had been hastily returned from north of James River, attacked with five infantry brigades, rolling up the right flank of Crawford's division. Heavily reinforced, Warren counterattacked and by nightfall had retaken most of the ground lost during the afternoon's fighting. On the 20th, the Federals laid out and entrenched a strong defensive line covering the Blick House and Globe Tavern and extending east to connect with the main Federal lines at Jerusalem Plank Road. On August 21, Hill probed the new Federal line for weaknesses but could not penetrate the Union defenses. With the fighting at Globe Tavern, Grant succeeded in extending his siege lines to the west and cutting Petersburg's primary rail connection with Wilmington, North Carolina. The Confederates were now forced to off-load rail cars at Stony Creek Station for a 30-mile wagon haul up Boydton Plank Road to reach Petersburg. Confederate general John C.C. Sanders was killed on August 21.

**Result(s):** Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA072
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)
Guard Hill

Other Names: Front Royal, Cedarville
Location: Warren County
Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)
Date(s): August 16, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 550 total
Description: Kershaw's infantry division and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, under overall command of Lt. Gen. Richard Anderson (Army of Northern Virginia, I Corps) were sent from Petersburg to reinforce Early's army in the Valley. At Front Royal on the August 16, Union cavalry of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt's division surprised the Confederate columns in mid-stream of the Shenandoah River, capturing about 300. The Confederates rallied and advanced, gradually driving the two Union brigades back to Cedarville. After dark, Merritt withdrew to Ninevah.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA117
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)

Southern black refugees—or “contrabands”—fording the Rappahannock River. (Library of Congress)

Hampton Roads

Other Names: Monitor vs. Virginia (Merrimack), Battle of the Ironclads
Location: Hampton Roads
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): March 8-9, 1862
Principal Commanders: Lt. John Worden [US]; Capt. Franklin Buchanan and Lt. Catesby R. Jones [CS]
Forces Engaged: 4 warships [US]; 1 warship [CS]
Estimated Casualties: 433 total (US 409; CS 24)
Description: On March 8, 1862, from her berth at Norfolk, the Confederate ironclad Virginia steamed into Hampton Roads where she sank Cumberland and ran Congress aground. On March 9, the Union ironclad Monitor having fortuitously arrived to do battle, initiated the first engagement of ironclads in history. The two ships fought each other to a standstill, but Virginia retired.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA008
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
Hanover Court House

Other Names: Slash Church
Location: Hanover County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): May 27, 1862
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 1,327 total (US 397; CS 930)
Description: On May 27, 1862, elements of Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter's V Corps extended north to protect the right flank of McClellan's Union army that now straddled the Chickahominy River. Porter’s objective was to cut the railroad and to open the Telegraph Road for Union reinforcements under Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell that were marching south from Fredericksburg. Confederate forces, attempting to prevent this maneuver, were defeated just south of Hanover Courthouse after a stiff fight. The Union victory was moot, however, for McDowell’s reinforcements were recalled to Fredericksburg upon word of Banks’s rout at First Winchester.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA013
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Hatcher’s Run

Other Names: Dabney’s Mill, Rowanty Creek, Armstrong’s Mill, Vaughan Road
Location: Dinwiddie County
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
Date(s): February 5-7, 1865
Forces Engaged: 48,352 total (US 34,517; CS 13,835)
Estimated Casualties: 2,700 total
Description: On February 5, Bvt. Brig. Gen. David Gregg’s cavalry division rode out to the Boydton Plank Road via Ream’s Station and Dinwiddie Court House in an attempt to intercept Confederate supply trains. Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren with the V Corps crossed Hatcher’s Run and took up a blocking position on the Vaughan Road to prevent interference with Gregg’s operations. Two divisions of the II Corps under Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys shifted west to near Armstrong’s Mill to cover Warren’s right flank. Late in the day, Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon attempted to turn Humphreys right flank near the mill but was repulsed. During the night, the Federals were reinforced by two divisions. On February 6, Gregg returned to Gravelly Run on the Vaughan Road from his unsuccessful raid and was attacked by elements of Brig. Gen John Pegram’s Confederate division. Warren pushed forward a recon­naissance in the vicinity of Dabney’s Mill and was attacked by Pegram’s and Maj. Gen. William Mahone’s divisions. Pegram was killed in the action. Although the Union advance was stopped, the Federals extended their siegeworks to the Vaughan Road crossing of Hatcher’s Run.
Result(s): Union gained ground
CWSAC Reference #: VA083
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
Haw's Shop

Other Names: Enon Church
Location: Hanover County
Campaign: Grant's Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 28, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 744 total (US 344; CS 400)
Description: Gregg's cavalry division, supported by Torbert's division, advanced to cover the Army of the Potomac's crossing of the Pamunkey River and movement toward Totopotomoy Creek. Fitzhugh Lee's and Hampton's cavalry divisions, later reinforced by Butler's South Carolina brigade, met the Federals at Enon Church. After seven hours of mostly dismounted cavalry fighting, the Federal advance was stopped. Both Confederate and Union infantry began arriving in the vicinity as the cavalry fighting raged.

Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA058
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

High Bridge

Other Names: None
Location: Prince Edward County and Cumberland County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): April 6-7, 1865
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 1,200 total (US 800 captured)
Description: On April 6, the Confederate cavalry fought stubbornly to secure the Appomattox River bridges. Confederate general Dearing was mortally wounded. On April 7, elements of the II Corps came up against Longstreet's rear guard attempting to fire the High Bridge and wagon bridge. Union forces were able to save the wagon bridge over which the II Corps crossed in pursuit of Lee's army. Failure to destroy this bridge enabled Union forces to catch up with the Confederates at Farmville.

Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA095
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Kelly's Ford

Other Names: Kellysville
Location: Culpeper County
Campaign: Cavalry Operations along the Rappahannock (March 1863)
Date(s): March 17, 1863
Forces Engaged: Divisions (3,000 total)
Estimated Casualties: 200 total
Description: Kelly's Ford was one of the early larger scale cavalry fights in Virginia that set the stage for Brandy Station and cavalry actions of the Gettysburg campaign. Twenty-one hundred troopers of Averell's cavalry division crossed the Rappahannock River to attack the Confederates. Fitzhugh Lee counterattacked, forcing the II Corps away from the railroad to positions on the Jerusalem Plank Road. Although the Federals were driven from their advanced positions, they were able to extend their siege lines farther to the west.

Result(s): Union gained ground
CWSAC Reference #: VA029
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Jerusalem Plank Road

Other Names: First Battle of Weldon Railroad
Location: Dinwiddie County and Petersburg
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
Date(s): June 21-24, 1864
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 4,000 total
Description: On June 21, the Union II Corps, supported by the VI Corps, attempted to cut the Weldon Railroad, one of the major supply lines into Petersburg. The movement was preceded by Wilson's cavalry division which began destroying tracks. On June 22, troops from Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill's corps led by Brig. Gen. William Mahone counterattacked, forcing the II Corps away from the railroad to positions on the Jerusalem Plank Road. Although the Federals were driven from their advanced positions, they were able to extend their siege lines farther to the west.

Result(s): Union gained ground
CWSAC Reference #: VA065
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)
Kernstown, First
Other Names: None
Location: Frederick County and Winchester
Campaign: Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862)
Date(s): March 23, 1862
Forces Engaged: 12,300 total (US 8,500; CS 3,800)
Estimated Casualties: 1,308 total (US 590; CS 718)
Description: Relying on faulty intelligence that reported the Union garrison at Winchester numbered only about 3,000, "Stonewall" Jackson marched aggressively north with his 3,400-man division. The 8,500 Federals, commanded by Col. Nathan Kimball, stopped Jackson at Kernstown and then counterattacked turning Jackson's left flank and forcing him to retreat. Despite this Union victory, President Lincoln was disturbed by Jackson's retreat to Washington and redirected substantial reinforcements to the Valley, depriving McClellan's army of these troops. McClellan claimed that the additional troops would have enabled him to take Richmond during his Peninsula campaign.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA101
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

Kernstown, Second
Other Names: None
Location: Frederick County and Winchester
Campaign: Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)
Date(s): July 24, 1864
Forces Engaged: 23,000 total (US 10,000; CS 13,000)
Estimated Casualties: 1,800 total (US 1,200; CS 600)
Description: Believing that Early's army was no longer a threat in the Valley, Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright abandoned his pursuit and ordered the VI and XIX Corps to return to Washington, where they were to be sent to Grant's "army group" before Petersburg. Wright left Brig. Gen. George Crook with three divisions and some cavalry to hold Winchester. Under orders to prevent reinforcements from being sent to Grant, Early marched north on July 24 against Crook. After an hour of stubborn resistance at Pritchard's Hill, the Federal line collapsed and Crook's divisions streamed back in disarray through the streets of Winchester. Col. James Mulligan commanding Crook's 3rd Division was mortally wounded. Rutherford B. Hayes commanded a brigade against John C. Breckinridge's wing. Crook retreated to the Potomac River and crossed near Williamsport on July 26. As a result of this defeat and the burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on July 30, Grant returned the VI and XIX Corps and appointed Sheridan as commander of Union forces in the Valley.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA116
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Lewis’s Farm
Other Names: Quaker Road, Military Road, Gravelly Run
Location: Dinwiddie County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): March 29, 1865
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 850 total (US 380; CS 370)
Description: On March 29, in the opening moves of Grant's spring offensive, Sheridan marched with the army's cavalry followed by the V Corps toward Dinwiddie Court House to turn the right flank of Lee's Petersburg defenses. The Union V Corps under Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren crossed Rowanty Creek, moved up the Quaker Road toward the Boydton Plank Road intersection, and encountered Johnson's Confederate brigades. A sharp firefight forced the Confederates back to their entrenchments on the White Oak Road.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA085
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Lynchburg
Other Names: None
Location: City of Lynchburg
Campaign: Lynchburg Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): June 17-18, 1864
Forces Engaged: Corps (44,000 total)
Estimated Casualties: 900 total
Description: From Lexington, Maj. Gen. David Hunter advanced against the Confederate rail and canal depots and the hospital complex at Lynchburg. Reaching the outskirts of town on June 17, his first tentative attacks were thwarted by the timely arrival by rail of Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early's II Corps vanguard from Charlottesville. Hunter withdrew the next day after sporadic fighting because of a critical shortage of supplies. His line of retreat through West Virginia took his army out of the war for nearly a month and opened the Shenandoah Valley for a Confederate advance into Maryland.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA064
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)
Malvern Hill

Other Names: Poindexter's Farm
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): July 1, 1862
Forces Engaged: Armies
Estimated Casualties: 8,500 total
Description: This was the sixth and last of the Seven Days' Battles. On July 1, 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee launched a series of disjointed assaults on the nearly impregnable Union position on Malvern Hill. The Confederates suffered more than 5,300 casualties without gaining an inch of ground. Despite his victory, McClellan withdrew to entrench at Harrison’s Landing on James River, where his army was protected by gunboats. This ended the Peninsula Campaign.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA021
Preservation Priority: I.1 (Class A)

Manassas, First

Other Names: First Bull Run
Location: Fairfax County and Prince William County
Campaign: Manassas Campaign (July 1861)
Date(s): July 21, 1861
Forces Engaged: 60,680 total (US 28,450; CS 32,230)
Estimated Casualties: 4,700 total (US 2,950; CS 1,750)
Description: This was the first major land battle of the armies in Virginia. On July 16, 1862, the untried Union army under Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell marched from Washington against the Confederate army, which was drawn up behind Bull Run beyond Centreville. On the 21st, McDowell crossed at Sudley Ford and attacked the Confederate left flank on Matthews Hill. Fighting raged throughout the day as Confederate forces were driven back to Henry Hill. Late in the afternoon, Confederate reinforcements (one brigade arriving by rail from the Shenandoah Valley) extended and broke the Union right flank. The Federal retreat rapidly deteriorated into a rout. Although victorious, Confederate forces were too disorganized to pursue. Confederate Gen. Bee and Col. Bartow were killed. Thomas J. Jackson earned the nom de guerre “Stonewall.” By July 22, the shattered Union army reached the safety of Washington. This battle convinced the Lincoln administration that the war would be a long and costly affair. McDowell was relieved of command of the Union army and replaced by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, who set about reorganizing and training the troops.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA005
Preservation Priority: III.1 (Class A)
Manassas, Second

Other Names: Manassas, Second Bull Run, Manassas Plains, Groveton, Gainesville, Brawner's Farm

Location: Prince William County

Campaign: Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September 1862)

Date(s): August 28-30, 1862


Forces Engaged: Armies

Estimated Casualties: 22,180 total (US 13,830; CS 8,350)

Description: In order to draw Pope's army into battle, Jackson ordered an attack on a Federal column that was passing across his front on the Warrenton Turnpike on August 28. The fighting at Brawner Farm lasted several hours and resulted in a stalemate. Pope became convinced that he had trapped Jackson and concentrated the bulk of his army against him. On August 29, Pope launched a series of assaults against Jackson's position along an unfinished railroad grade. The attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties on both sides. At noon, Longstreet arrived on the field from Thoroughfare Gap and took position on Jackson's right flank. On August 30, Pope renewed his attacks, seemingly unaware that Longstreet was on the field. When massed Confederate artillery devastated a Union assault by Fitz John Porter's command, Longstreet's wing of 28,000 men counterattacked in the largest, simultaneous mass assault of the war. The Union left flank was crushed and the army driven back to Bull Run. Only an effective Union rearguard action prevented a replay of the First Manassas disaster. Pope's retreat to Centreville was precipitous, nonetheless. The next day, Lee ordered his army in pursuit. This was the decisive battle of the Northern Virginia Campaign.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA026

Preservation Priority: I.2 (Class A)
Manassas Gap

Other Names: Wapping Heights
Location: Warren County
Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Date(s): July 23, 1863
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 440 total

Description: After recrossing the Potomac River at Williamsport, Lee's army withdrew up the Shenandoah Valley. Meade crossed the Potomac River east of the Blue Ridge and followed Lee into Virginia. On July 23, Meade ordered the III Corps, under Maj. Gen. William H. French to cut off the retreating Confederate columns at Front Royal by forcing passage through Manassas Gap. At first light, French began slowly pushing Walker's Confederate brigade (Anderson's division) back into the gap. About 4:30 pm, a strong Union attack drove Walker's men until they were reinforced by Rodes's division and artillery. By dusk, the poorly coordinated Union attacks were abandoned. During the night, Confederate forces withdrew into the Luray Valley. On July 24, the Union army occupied Front Royal, but Lee's army was safely beyond pursuit.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: VA108
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Manassas Station Operations

Other Names: Bristoe Station, Kettle Run, Bull Run Bridge, Union Mills
Location: Prince William County
Campaign: Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September 1862)
Date(s): August 25-27, 1862
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 1,100 total

Description: On the evening of August 26, after passing around Pope's right flank via Thoroughfare Gap, Jackson's wing of the army struck the Orange & Alexandria Railroad at Bristoe Station and before daybreak August 27 marched to capture and destroy the massive Union supply depot at Manassas Junction. This surprise movement forced Pope into an abrupt retreat from his defensive line along the Rappahannock River. On August 27, Jackson routed a Union brigade near Union Mills (Bull Run Bridge), inflicting several hundred casualties and mortally wounding Union Brig. Gen. G.W. Taylor. Ewell's Division fought a brisk rearguard action against Hooker's division at Kettle Run, resulting in about 600 casualties. Ewell held back Union forces until dark. During the night of August 27-28, Jackson marched his divisions north to the First Manassas battlefield, where he took position behind an unfinished railroad grade.

Results: Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA024
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Marion

Other Names: None
Location: Smyth County
Campaign: Stoneman's Raid into Southwest Virginia (December 1864)
Date(s): December 17-18, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 274 total

Description: Riding through the Cumberland Gap, Stoneman's expedition advanced on the important lead mines and salt ponds around Marion and Saltville. On December 17, Stoneman defeated a makeshift force of Confederate defenders. On the 18th, the Federals destroyed the leadworks and mines. On the 20th, they captured and destroyed the salt works at Saltville.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA081
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)
McDowell

Other Names: Sitlington’s Hill

Location: Highland County

Campaign: Jackson’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862)

Date(s): May 8, 1862


Forces Engaged: 12,500 total (US 6,500; CS 6,000)

Estimated Casualties: 720 (surgeon’s list reports 556)

Description: From Staunton, Maj. Gen. T.J. Jackson marched his army west along the Parkersburg Road to confront two brigades of Fremont’s force (Milroy and Schenck), advancing toward the Shenandoah Valley from western Virginia. At McDowell on May 8, Milroy seized the initiative and assaulted the Confederate position on Sitlington’s Hill. The Federals were repulsed after severe fighting, lasting four hours. Afterwards, Milroy and Schenck withdrew into western Virginia, freeing up Jackson’s army to march against the other Union columns threatening the Valley.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA102

Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Middleburg

Other Names: None

Location: Loudoun County

Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)

Date(s): June 17-19, 1863


Forces Engaged: Divisions

Estimated Casualties: 390 total

Description: Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, screening Lee’s invasion route, sparred with Pleasonton’s cavalry. On the June 17, Col. Alfred Duffie’s isolated 1st Rhode Island Cavalry Regiment was attacked by the brigades of Munford and Robertson. The 1st Rhode Island Cavalry was routed, taking about 250 casualties. On June 19, J. Irvin Gregg’s brigade advanced, driving Stuart’s cavalry one mile beyond the town. Both sides were reinforced and mounted and dismounted skirmishing continued. Stuart was gradually levered out of his position but fell back to a second ridge, still covering the approaches to the Blue Ridge gap.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: VA037

Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Mine Run
Other Names: Payne's Farm, New Hope Church
Location: Orange County
Campaign: Mine Run Campaign (November-December 1863)
Date(s): November 27-December 2, 1863
Forces Engaged: Armies: 114,069 total (US 69,643; CS 44,426)
Estimated Casualties: 1,952 total (US 1,272; CS 680)
Description: Payne's Farm and New Hope Church were the first and heaviest clashes of the Mine Run Campaign. In late November 1863, Meade attempted to steal a march through the Wilderness and strike the right flank of the Confederate army south of the Rapidan River. Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early in command of Ewell's Corps marched east on the Orange Turnpike to meet the advance of William French's III Corps near Payne's Farm. Carr's division (US) attacked twice. Johnson's division (CS) counterattacked but was scattered by heavy fire and broken terrain. After dark, Lee withdrew to prepared field fortifications along Mine Run. The next day the Union army closed on the Confederate position. Skirmishing was heavy, but a major attack did not materialize. Meade concluded that the Confederate line was too strong to attack and retired during the night of December 1-2, ending the winter campaign.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA044
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Morton's Ford
Other Names: Rapidan River
Location: Orange County and Culpeper County
Campaign: Demonstration on the Rapidan River (February 1864)
Date(s): February 6-7, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 723 total
Description: To distract attention from a planned cavalry-infantry raid up the Peninsula on Richmond, the Federal army forced several crossings of the Rapidan River on February 6. A II Corps division crossed at Morton's Ford, the I Corps at Raccoon Ford. Union cavalry crossed at Robertson's Ford. Ewell's Corps resisted the crossings. Fighting was sporadic but most severe at Morton's Ford. By February 7, the attacks had stalled, and the Federals withdrew during the night.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA045
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

New Market
Other Names: None
Location: Shenandoah County
Campaign: Lynchburg Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 15, 1864
Forces Engaged: 10,365 total (US 6,275; CS 4,090)
Estimated Casualties: 1,380 total (US 840; CS 540)
Description: In conjunction with his Spring offensive, Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant ordered Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel to move up the Shenandoah Valley along the Valley Pike with 10,000 men to destroy the railroad and canal complex at Lynchburg. At New Market on the 15th, Sigel was attacked by a makeshift Confederate army of about 4,100 men commanded by Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge. At a crucial point, a key Union battery was withdrawn from the line to replenish its ammunition, leaving a weakness that Breckinridge was quick to exploit. He ordered his entire force forward, and Sigel's stubborn defense collapsed. Threatened by the Confederate cavalry on his left flank and rear, Sigel ordered a general withdrawal burning the North Fork bridge behind him. Sigel retreated down the Valley to Strasburg and was soon replaced by Maj. Gen. David Hunter.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA110
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)
North Anna

Other Names: Telegraph Road Bridge, Jericho Mill (May 23); Ox Ford, Quarles Mill, Hanover Junction (May 24)

Location: Caroline County and Hanover County

Campaign: Grant’s Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)

Date(s): May 23-26, 1864


Forces Engaged: Armies

Estimated Casualties: 4,000 total

Description: After the fighting at Spotsylvania Court House, Grant continued his Overland Offensive against Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. He was brought up short on the North Anna River by Lee’s widely studied “hog snout line,” which forced Grant to divide his army into three parts in order to attack. On May 23, 1864, one of A.P. Hill’s divisions assaulted the V Corps which had crossed the river at Jericho Mill, resulting in bloody see-saw fighting. On the 24th, Union infantry was repulsed at Ox Ford (the snout) but advanced to near the Doswell House on the Confederate right. Lee hoped to strike an offensive blow, but he was ill, and the opportunity for defeating an isolated part of the Federal army passed. Once the threat of Lee’s position was revealed, Grant withdrew both wings of the army back across the North Anna River. Grant outflanked the position by moving downstream and continued his advance on Richmond.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: VA055
Preservation Priority: 1.3 (Class B)

Oak Grove

Other Names: French’s Field, King’s School House

Location: Henrico County

Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)

Date(s): June 25, 1862


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 1,057 total (US 516; CS 541)

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

Result(s): Inconclusive (Union forces withdrew to their lines.)

CWSAC Reference #: VA015
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Old Church

Other Names: Matadequin Creek
Location: Hanover County
Campaign: Grant's Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 30, 1864
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 900 total
Description: With the armies stalemated along the Totopotomoy Creek line, the Federal cavalry began probing east and south. On May 30, Torbert's Division attacked and defeated Butler's Brigade near Old Church. Butler's troopers were driven steadily back on the road to Old Cold Harbor, opening the door for Sheridan's capture of the important crossroads the next day.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA059
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Opequon

Other Names: Third Winchester
Location: Frederick County
Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)
Date(s): September 19, 1864
Forces Engaged: 54,440 total (US 39,240; CS 15,200)
Estimated Casualties: 8,630 total (US 5,020; CS 3,610)
Description: After Kershaw's division left Winchester to rejoin Lee's army at Petersburg, Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early renewed his raids on the B&O Railroad at Martinsburg, badly dispersing his four remaining infantry divisions. On September 19, Sheridan advanced toward Winchester along the Berryville Pike with the VI and XIX Corps, crossing Opequon Creek. The Union advance was delayed long enough for Early to concentrate his forces to meet the main assault, which continued for several hours. Casualties were very heavy. The Confederate line was gradually driven back toward the town. Mid-afternoon, Crook's (VIII) Corps and the cavalry turned the Confederate left flank. Early ordered a general retreat. Confederate generals Rodes and Goodwin were killed, Fitzhugh Lee, Terry, Johnson, and Wharton wounded. Union general Russell was killed, McIntosh, Upton, and Chapman wounded. Because of its size, intensity, and result, many historians consider this the most important conflict of the Shenandoah Valley.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA119
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class A)
**Peebles’ Farm**

**Other Names:** Poplar Springs Church, Wyatt’s Farm, Chappell’s House, Pegram’s Farm, Vaughan Road

**Location:** Dinwiddie County

**Campaign:** Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

**Date(s):** September 30-October 2, 1864


**Forces Engaged:** Corps

**Estimated Casualties:** 3,800 total

**Description:** In combination with Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler’s offensive north of the James River, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant extended his left flank to cut Confederate lines of communication southwest of Petersburg. Two divisions of the IX corps under Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, two divisions of the V Corps under Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, and Brig. Gen. David M. Gregg’s cavalry division were assigned to the operation. On September 30, the Federals marched via Poplar Spring Church to reach Squirrel Level and Vaughan Roads. The initial Federal attack overran Fort Archer, flanking the Confederates out of their Squirrel Level Road line. Late afternoon, Confederate reinforcements arrived, slowing the Federal advance. On October 1, the Federals repulsed a Confederate counterattack directed by Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill. Reinforced by Mott’s II Corps division, the Federals resumed their advance on the 2nd, captured Fort McRae which was lightly defended, and extended their left flank to the vicinity of Peebles’ and Pegram’s Farms. With these limited successes, Meade suspended the offensive. A new line was entrenched from the Federal works on Weldon Railroad to Pegram’s Farm.

**Result(s):** Union victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** VA074

**Preservation Priority:** II.2 (Class B)

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**Petersburg**

**Other Names:** Old Men and Young Boys

**Location:** City of Petersburg

**Campaign:** Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

**Date(s):** June 9, 1864

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Gen. Quincy Gillmore [US]; Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard

**Forces Engaged:** 7,000 (US 4,500; CS 2,500)

**Estimated Casualties:** 120 total

**Description:** On June 9, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler dispatched about 4,500 cavalry and infantry against the 2,500 Confederate defenders of Petersburg. While Butler’s infantry demonstrated against the outer line of entrenchments east of Petersburg, Kautz’s cavalry division attempted to enter the city from the south via the Jerusalem Plank Road but was repulsed by Home Guards. Afterwards, Butler withdrew. This was called the “battle of old men and young boys” by local residents. On June 14-17, the Army of the Potomac crossed the James River and began moving towards Petersburg to support and renew Butler’s assaults.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**CWSAC Reference #:** VA098

**Preservation Priority:** IV.2 (Class D)
Petersburg

Other Names: The Breakthrough
Location: City of Petersburg
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): April 2, 1865
Principal Commanders: Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (US); Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Forces Engaged: Armies
Estimated Casualties: 7,750 total (US 3,500; CS 4,250)
Description: With Confederate defeat at Five Forks on April 1, Grant and Meade ordered a general assault against the Petersburg lines by II, IX, VI and XXIV Corps on April 2. A heroic defense of Fort Gregg by a handful of Confederates prevented the Federals from entering the city that night. Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill was killed trying to reach his troops in the confusion. After dark, Lee ordered the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. Grant had achieved one of the major military objectives of the war: the capture of Petersburg, which led to the fall of Richmond, the Capitol of the Confederacy.
Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA089
Preservation Priority: I.1 (Class A)

Piedmont

Other Names: None
Location: Augusta County
Campaign: Lynchburg Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): June 5-6, 1864
Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. David Hunter (US); Brig. Gen. William E. Jones (CS)
Forces Engaged: 14,000 total (US 8,500; CS 5,500)
Estimated Casualties: 2,375 total (US 875; CS 1,500)
Description: After replacing Sigel in command of Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley, Maj. Gen. David "Black Dave" Hunter renewed the Union offensive. On June 5, Hunter engaged the Confederate army under "Grumble" Jones north of Piedmont. After severe fighting, a flanking movement made by Thoburn's brigade turned Jones's right flank. While trying to stem the retreat of his soldiers, Jones was killed. The retreat became a rout. More than 1,000 Confederates, including 60 officers, were captured. Jones lost three guns. Hunter occupied Stauntonon June 6 and, after a pause to await the arrival of Brig. Gen. George Crook's column, began to advance on Lynchburg, destroying military stores and public property in his wake.
Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA111
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Port Walthall Junction

Other Names: None
Location: Chesterfield County
Campaign: Bermuda Hundred Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 6-7, 1864
Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US); Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood (CS)
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 590 total
Description: In conjunction with the opening of Grant's Overland Campaign, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler's Army of the James, 33,000 strong, disembarked from transports at Bermuda Hundred on May 5, threatening the Richmond-Petersburg Railroad. On May 6, Hagood's brigade stopped initial Federal probes at Port Walthall Junction. On May 7, a Union division drove Hagood's and Johnson's brigades from the depot and cut the railroad at Port Walthall Junction. Confederate defenders retired behind Swift Run Creek and awaited reinforcements.
Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA047
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Port Republic

Other Names: None
Location: Rockingham County
Campaign: Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862)
Date(s): June 9, 1862
Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Erastus Tyler (US); Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Forces Engaged: Divisions; 9,500 total (US 3,500; CS 6,000)
Estimated Casualties: 1,818 total (US 1,002; CS 816)
Description: Maj. Gen. T.J. Jackson concentrated his forces east of the South Fork of the Shenandoah against the isolated brigades of Tyler and Carroll of Shields's division, Brig. Gen. Erastus Tyler commanding. Confederate assaults across the bottomland were repulsed with heavy casualties, but a flanking column turned the Union left flank at the Coaling. Union counterattacks failed to reestablish the line, and Tyler was forced to retreat. Confederate forces at Cross Keys marched to join Jackson at Port Republic; burning the North River Bridge behind them, Fremont's army arrived too late to assist Tyler and Carroll and watched helplessly from across the swollen river. After these dual defeats at Cross Keys and Port Republic, the Union armies retreated, leaving Jackson in control of the upper and middle Shenandoah Valley and freeing his army to reinforce Lee before Richmond.
Result(s): Confederate victory.

CWSAC Reference #: VA106
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
Proctor’s Creek

**Other Names:** Drewry’s Bluff, Fort Darling

**Location:** Chesterfield County

**Campaign:** Bermuda Hundred Campaign (May–June 1864)

**Date(s):** May 12-16, 1864

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler [US]; Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 48,000 total (US 30,000; CS 18,000)

**Estimated Casualties:** 6,660 total

**Description:** After his repulse at Swift Creek and Fort Clifton on May 9, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler withdrew into his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred. A Confederate army of 18,000 was patched together under command of Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard to confront Butler’s 30,000. On May 12, Butler moved north against the Confederate line at Drewry’s Bluff but again adopted a defensive posture when his attack was not supported by gunboats. On the 13th a Union column struck the right flank of the Confederate line at the Wooldridge House, carrying a line of works. Butler remained cautious, however, giving Beauregard time to concentrate his forces. On May 16 at dawn, Ransom’s Confederate division opened an attack on Butler’s right flank, routing many units. Subsequent attacks lost direction in the fog, but the Federals were disorganized and demoralized. After severe fighting, Butler extricated himself from battle, withdrawing again to his Bermuda Hundred Line. This battle stopped Butler’s offensive against Richmond.

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**CWSAC Reference #: VA053
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)**

Rappahannock Station

**Other Names:** Waterloo Bridge, White Sulphur Springs, Lee Springs, Freeman’s Ford

**Location:** Culpeper County and Fauquier County

**Campaign:** Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September 1862)

**Date(s):** August 22-25, 1862


**Forces Engaged:** Brigades

**Estimated Casualties:** 225 total

**Description:** Early August, Lee determined that McClellan’s army was being withdrawn from the Peninsula to reinforce John Pope. He sent Longstreet from Richmond to join Jackson’s wing of the army near Gordonsville and arrived to take command himself on August 15. August 20-21, Pope withdrew to the line of the Rappahannock River. On August 23, Stuart’s cavalry made a daring raid on Pope’s headquarters at Catlett Station, showing that the Union right flank was vulnerable to a turning movement. Over the next several days, August 22-25, the two armies fought a series of minor actions along the Rappahannock River, including Waterloo Bridge, Lee Springs, Freeman’s Ford, and Sulphur Springs, resulting in a few hundred casualties. Together, these skirmishes primed Pope’s army along the river, while Jackson’s wing marched via Thoroughfare Gap to capture Bristoe Station and destroy Federal supplies at Manassas Junction, far in the rear of Pope’s army.

**Result(s):** Inconclusive

**CWSAC Reference #: VA023
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)**

Rappahannock Station

Other Names: None

Location: Fauquier County and Culpeper County

Campaign: Bristoe Campaign (October-November 1863)

Date(s): November 7, 1863


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 2,537 total (1,600 Confederate prisoners)

Description: On November 7, the Union army forced passage of the Rappahannock River at two places. A dusk attack overran the Confederate bridgehead at Rappahannock Station, capturing more than 1,600 men of Jubal Early's Division. Fighting at Kelly's Ford was less severe with about 430 casualties, but the Confederates retreated allowing the Federals across in force. On the verge of going into winter quarters around Culpeper, Lee's army retired instead into Orange County south of Rapidan River. The Army of the Potomac occupied the vicinity of Brandy Station and Culpeper County.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA043
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Ream's Station

Other Names: Reams' Station

Location: Dinwiddie County

Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)

Date(s): June 29, 1864


Forces Engaged: Divisions

Estimated Casualties: 600 total (1,817 for entire raid)

Description: Early morning June 29, Brig. Gen. August Kautz's division reached Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad, which was thought to be held by Union infantry. Instead, Kautz found the road barred by Mahone's Confederate infantry division. Wilson's division, fighting against elements of William H.F. "Rooney" Lee's cavalry, joined Kautz's near Ream's Station, where they were virtually surrounded. About noon, Mahone's infantry assaulted their front while Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry division threatened the Union left flank. The raiders burned their wagons and abandoned their artillery. Separated by the Confederate attacks, Wilson and his men cut their way through and fled south on the Stage Road to cross Nottoway River, while Kautz went cross-country, reaching Federal lines at Petersburg about dark. Wilson continued east to the Blackwater River before turning north, eventually reaching Union lines at Light House Point on July 2. The Wilson-Kautz raid tore up more than 60 miles of track, temporarily disrupting rail traffic into Petersburg, but at a great cost in men and mounts.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA068
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Ream’s Station

Other Names: Reams’ Station
Location: Dinwiddie County
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
Date(s): August 25, 1864
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 3,492 total
Description: On August 24, Union II Corps moved south along the Weldon Railroad, tearing up track, preceded by Gregg’s cavalry division. On August 25, Maj. Gen. Henry Heth attacked and overran the faulty Union position at Ream’s Station, capturing 9 guns, 12 colors, and taking many prisoners. The old II Corps was shattered. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock withdrew to the main Union line near the Jerusalem Plank Road, bemoaning the declining combat effectiveness of his troops.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA073
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Rice’s Station

Other Names: Rice’s Depot
Location: Prince Edward County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): April 6, 1865
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: Few
Description: On April 6, Longstreet’s command reached Rice’s Station, its farthest point south, where it was blocked by Union XXIV Corps. After some skirmishing, Longstreet withdrew over the High Bridge during the night toward Farmville.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA092
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Rutherford’s Farm

Other Names: None
Location: Frederick County and Winchester
Campaign: Early’s Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)
Date(s): July 20, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions (5,850 total)
Estimated Casualties: 1,100 total
Description: On July 20, Brig. Gen. W.W. Averell’s Union division attacked Maj. Gen. S.D. Ramseur’s Confederate division at Rutherford’s and Carter’s farms. This sudden assault came in on the flank of Hoke’s brigade as it was deploying, throwing it into a panic. Ramseur retreated toward Winchester in confusion. Averell captured four pieces of artillery and nearly 300 men. With this defeat, Early withdrew his army south to a defensive position at Fisher’s Hill.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA115
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Saint Mary’s Church

Other Names: Nance’s Shop
Location: Charles City
Campaign: Grant’s Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): June 24, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 630 total
Description: On June 24, Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton’s cavalry attempted to cut off Sheridan’s cavalry returning from their raid to Trevilian Station. Sheridan fought a delaying action to protect a long supply train under his protection, then rejoined the Union army at Bermuda Hundred.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA066
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Salem Church

Other Names: Banks' Ford

Location: Spotsylvania County

Campaign: Chancellorsville Campaign (April-May 1863)

Date(s): May 3-4, 1863


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 5,000 total

Description: After occupying Marye’s Heights on May 3, Sedgwick’s VI Corps marched out on the Plank Road with the objective of reaching Hooker’s force at Chancellorsville. He was delayed by Wilcox’s brigade of Early’s force at Salem Church. During the afternoon and night, Lee detached two of his divisions from the Chancellorsville lines and marched them to Salem Church. Several Union assaults were repulsed the next morning with heavy casualties, and the Confederates counterattacked, gaining some ground. After dark, Sedgwick withdrew across two pontoon bridges at Scott’s Dam under a harassing artillery fire. Hearing that Sedgwick had been repulsed, Hooker abandoned the campaign, recrossing on the night of May 5-6 to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA033
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Saltville

Other Names: None

Location: Smyth County

Campaign: Stoneman’s Raid into Southwest Virginia (December 1864)

Date(s): December 20-21, 1864


Forces Engaged: Divisions

Estimated Casualties: Unknown

Description: After defeating a Confederate force at Marion on the December 17-18, Stoneman’s expedition advanced to Saltville. After determined skirmishing on the part of the outnumbered Confederate defenders, the Federals captured and destroyed the saltworks, accomplishing the objective of their raid.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA082
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Saltville

Other Names: None

Location: Smyth County

Campaign: Burbridge’s Raid into Southwest Virginia (September-October 1864)

Date(s): October 2, 1864


Forces Engaged: Divisions (11,000 total)

Estimated Casualties: 458 total

Description: Union cavalry and infantry raiders led by Brig. Gen. Stephen Burbridge attempted to destroy the saltworks near Saltville. He was delayed at Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gap by a makeshift Confederate force, enabling Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Jackson to concentrate troops near Saltville to meet him. On the morning of October 1, the Federals attacked but made little headway. Confederate reinforcements continued to arrive during the day. After day-long fighting, Burbridge retired without accomplishing his objective. Afterwards, Confederate soldiers were said to have murdered, captured, and wounded black soldiers.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA076
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Sappony Church
Other Names: Stony Creek Depot
Location: Sussex County
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864–March 1865)
Date(s): June 28, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 1,871 for entire raid
Description: Maj. Gen. William H. F. “Rooney” Lee's cavalry division pursued Wilson's and Kautz's raiders who failed to destroy the Staunton River Bridge on June 29. Wilson and Kautz headed east and, on June 28, crossed the Nottoway River at the Double Bridges and headed north to Stony Creek Depot on the Weldon Railroad. Here, they were attacked by Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton's cavalry division. Later in the day, William H. F. Lee's Division arrived to join forces with Hampton, and the Federals were heavily pressured. During the night, Wilson and Kautz disengaged and pressed north on the Halifax Road for the supposed security of Reams Station, abandoning many fleeing slaves who had sought security with the Federal raiders.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA067
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Savage's Station
Other Names: None
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March–September 1862)
Date(s): June 29, 1862
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 4,700 total (US 2,900 wounded were captured)
Description: Fourth of the Seven Days' Battles. On June 29, the main body of the Union army began a general withdrawal toward the James River. Magruder pursued along the railroad and the Williamsburg Road and struck Sumner's Corps (the Union rear-guard) with three brigades near Savage's Station. Confederate Brig. Gen. Richard Griffith was mortally wounded during the fight. Jackson's divisions were stalled north of the Chickahominy. The Confederate assault against the Federals who had brought up more reinforcements but made little headway. Both sides claimed victory.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA003
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Sailor's Creek
Other Names: Hillburn Farm, Lockert Farm
Location: Amelia County, Prince Edward County, and Nottoway County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March–April 1865)
Date(s): April 6, 1865
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 9,980 total
Description: On April 6 at Sailor's Creek, nearly one fourth of the remaining Confederate army was cut off by Sheridan's Cavalry and elements of the II and VI Corps. Most surrendered, including Confederate generals Richard S. Ewell, Barton, Simms, Kershaw, Custis Lee, Doahoe, Hattton, and Corse. This action was considered the death knell of the Confederate army. Upon seeing the Union position was finally stabilized. Gen. Johnston was seriously wounded during the action, and command of the Confederate army devolved temporarily to Maj. Gen. W. W. Smith. On June 1, the Confederates renewed their assaults against the Federals who had brought up more reinforcements but made little headway. Both sides claimed victory.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA093
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)

Seven Pines
Other Names: Fair Oaks, Fair Oaks Station
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March–September 1862)
Date(s): May 31–June 1, 1862
Forces Engaged: Armies (84,000 total)
Estimated Casualties: 13,236 total (US 5,739; CS 7,997)
Description: On May 31, Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston attempted to overwhelm two Federal corps that appeared isolated south of the Chickahominy River. The Confederate assaults, though not well coordinated, succeeded in driving back the IV Corps and inflicting heavy casualties. Reinforcements arrived, and both sides fed more and more troops into the action. Supported by the III Corps and Sedgwick's division of Sumner's III Corps (that crossed the rainy, swollen river on Grapevine Bridge), the Federal position was finally stabilized. Gen. Johnston was seriously wounded during the action, and command of the Confederate army devolved temporarily to Maj. Gen. W. W. Smith. On June 1, the Confederates renewed their assaults against the Federals who had brought up more reinforcements but made little headway. Both sides claimed victory.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA034
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class B)

Sewell's Point
Other Names: None
Location: Norfolk City
Campaign: Blockade of the Chesapeake Bay (May–June 1861)
Date(s): May 18–19, 1861
Forces Engaged: Two gurbonets (US); battery garrison (CS)
Estimated Casualties: 10 total
Description: Two Union gurbonets, including USS Monticello, duelled with Confederate batteries on Sewell's Point in an attempt to enforce the blockade of Hampton Roads. The two sides did nothing, each other little harm.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA001
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)

Spotsylvania Court House
Other Names: Combat at Laurel Hill and Corbin's Bridge (May 8); Ni River (May 9); Laurel Hill, Po River, and Bloody Angle (May 10); Salutet or Bloody Angle (May 12–13); Piney Branch Church (May 13); Harrison House (May 18); Harris Farm (May 19)
Location: Spotsylvania County
Campaign: Grant's Overland Campaign (May–June 1864)
Date(s): May 8–21, 1864
Forces Engaged: 152,000 total (US 100,000; CS 52,000)
Estimated Casualties: 30,000 total (US 18,000; CS 12,000)
Description: After the Wilderness, Grant's and Meade's advance on Richmond by the left flank was stalled at Spotsylvania Court House on May 8. This two-week battle was a series of combats along the Spotsylvania front. The Union attack against the Bloody Angle at dawn, May 12–13, captured nearly a division of Lee's army and came near to cutting the Confederate army in half. Confederate counterattacks plugged the gap, and fighting continued unabated for nearly 20 hours in what may well have been the most ferociously sustained combat of the Civil War. On May 19, a Confederate attempt to turn the Union right flank at Harris Farm was beaten back with severe casualties. Union generals Sedgwick (VI Corps commander) and Rice were killed. Confederate generals Johnson and Steuart were captured. Daniel and Perrin mortally wounded. On May 21, Grant disregarded and continued his advance on Richmond.
Result(s): Inconclusive (Grant continued his offensive.)
CWSAC Reference #: VA048
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class A)
Staunton River Bridge

Other Names: Blacks and Whites, Old Men and Young Boys
Location: Halifax County and Charlotte
Campaign: Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
Date(s): June 25, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions (4,000 total)
Estimated Casualties: 150 total
Description: On June 22, the cavalry divisions of Brig. Gen. James Wilson and Brig. Gen. August Kautz were dispatched from the Petersburg lines to disrupt Confederate rail communications. Riding via Dinwiddie Court House, the raiders cut the South Side Railroad near Ford’s Station that evening, destroying tracks, railroad buildings, and two supply trains. On June 23, Wilson proceeded to the junction of the Richmond & Danville Railroad at Burke Station, where he encountered elements of William H.F. Lee’s cavalry between Nottoway Court House and Blacks and Whites (modern-day Blackstone). Wilson followed Kautz along the South Side Railroad, destroying about thirty miles of track as he advanced. On June 24, while Kautz remained skirmishing around Burkeville, Wilson crossed over to Meherrin Station on the Richmond & Danville and began destroying track. On June 25, Wilson and Kautz continued tearing up track south to the Staunton River Bridge, where they were delayed by Home Guards, who prevented destruction of the bridge. Lee’s cavalry division closed on the Federals from the northeast, forcing them to abandon their attempts to capture and destroy the bridge. By this time, the raiders were nearly 100 miles from Union lines.

Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA113
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Suffolk

Other Names: Fort Huger, Hill’s Point
Location: Suffolk
Campaign: Longstreet’s Tidewater Operations (February-May 1863)
Date(s): April 11-May 4, 1863
Forces Engaged: Divisions (45,000 total)
Estimated Casualties: 152 total
Description: On April 19, a Union infantry force landed on Hill’s Point at the confluence of the forks of the Nansemond River. This amphibious force assaulted Fort Huger from the rear, quickly capturing its garrison, thus reopening the river to Union shipping. On April 24, Brig. Gen. Michael Corcoran’s Union division mounted a reconnaissance-in-force from Fort Dix against Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett’s extreme right flank. The Federals approached cautiously and were easily repulsed. On April 29, Gen. Robert E. Lee directed Longstreet to disengage from Suffolk and rejoin the Army of Northern Virginia at Fredericksburg. By May 4, the last of Longstreet’s command had crossed the Blackwater River en route to Richmond.

Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA031
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Sutherland’s Station

Other Names: None
Location: Dinwiddie
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): April 2, 1865
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 970 total (US 370; CS 600)
Description: Union columns converged on Petersburg on April 2. Part of Miles’s force struck north from White Oak Road meeting elements of four Confederate brigades (Cooke, Scales, MacRae, McGowan) attempting to defend the South Side Railroad. The Confederates placed their left flank on the Ocean Methodist Church, where it was overrun by three Union brigades commanded by Miles. The Confederate defenders were scattered and driven northwestward. With this victory, the Federals possessed the South Side Railroad, Gen. Robert E. Lee’s last supply line into Petersburg.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA090
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Swift Creek

Other Names: Arrowfield Church
Location: Chesterfield County
Campaign: Bermuda Hundred Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 9, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 990 total
Description: On May 9, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler made a thrust toward Petersburg and was met by Bushrod Johnson’s Division at Swift Creek. A premature Confederate attack at Arrowfield Church was driven back with heavy losses, but Union forces did not follow up. After skirmishing, Butler seemed content to tear up the railroad tracks and did not press the defenders. In conjunction with the advance to Swift Creek, five Federal gunboats steamed up the Appomattox River to bombard Fort Clifton, while Hincks’s U.S. Colored Troops infantry division struggled through marshy ground from the land side. The gunboats were quickly driven off, and the infantry attack was abandoned.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA050
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Thoroughfare Gap

Other Names: Chapman’s Mill
Location: Fauquier County and Prince William County
Campaign: Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September 1862)
Date(s): August 28, 1862
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 100 total
Description: After skirmishing near Chapman’s Mill in Thoroughfare Gap, Brig. Gen. James Ricketts’s Union division was flanked by a Confederate column passing through Hopewell Gap several miles to the north and by troops securing the high ground at Thoroughfare Gap. Ricketts retired, and Longstreet’s wing of the army marched through the gap to join Jackson. This seemingly inconsequential action virtually ensured Pope’s defeat during the battles of Aug. 29-30 because it allowed the two wings of Lee’s army to unite on the Manassas battlefield. Ricketts withdrew via Gainesville to Manassas Junction.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA025
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Tom’s Brook

Other Names: Woodstock Races
Location: Shenandoah County
Campaign: Sheridan’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)
Date(s): October 9, 1864
Numbers Engaged: 9,800 total (US 6,300; CS 3,500)
Estimated Casualties: 407 total (US 57; CS 350)
Description: After his victory at Fisher’s Hill, Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan pursued Early’s army up the Shenandoah Valley to near Staunton. On October 6, Sheridan began withdrawing, as his cavalry burned everything that could be deemed of military significance, including barns and mills. Reinforced by Kershaw’s division, Early followed. Maj. Gen. Thomas Rosser arrived from Petersburg to take command of Fitz Lee’s cavalry division and harassed the retreating Federals. On October 9, Torbert’s troopers turned on their pursuers, routing the divisions of Rosser and Lomax at Tom’s Brook. With this victory, the Union cavalry attained overwhelming superiority in the Valley.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA121
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Totopotomoy Creek

Other Names: Bethesda Church, Crumps Creek, Matadequin Creek, Shady Grove Road, Hanover Court House

Location: Hanover County

Campaign: Grant’s Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)

Date(s): May 28-30, 1864


Forces Engaged: Corps

Estimated Casualties: 2,200 total (US 1,100; CS 1,100)

Description: Operations along Totopotomoy Creek opened with cavalry combats at the Pamunkey River crossing at Dabney’s Ferry (Hanover Court House) and at Crump’s Creek on May 27. During the cavalry fight at Haw’s Shop on May 28, Union and Confederate infantry arrived in the vicinity. The Confederates entrenched behind Totopotomoy Creek. On the 29th, the Union II, IX, and V Corps probed Lee’s position along the creek, while the VI Corps felt its way toward Hanover Court House. Early on the 30th, the VI Corps turned south to come in on the far right flank of the Union line (II Corps) but bogged down in swampy Crump’s Creek without getting into position. The II Corps forced a crossing of Totopotomoy Creek in two places, capturing the first line of Confederate trenches, but the advance was stopped at the main line. The IX Corps maneuvered into position on the left of the II Corps, driving back Confederate pickets on the Shady Grove Road. In the meantime, the V Corps, moving near Bethesda Church on the far left flank of the Union army, was attacked by Early’s corps. The Federals were driven back to Shady Grove Road after heavy fighting. Confederate Brig. Gen. George Doles was killed by a sharpshooter near Bethesda Church on June 2.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: VA057
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Trevilian Station

Other Names: Trevilians

Location: Louisa County

Campaign: Grant’s Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)

Date(s): June 11-12, 1864


Forces Engaged: Divisions

Estimated Casualties: 1,600 total

Description: To draw off the Confederate cavalry and open the door for a general movement to the James River, Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan mounted a large-scale cavalry raid into Louisa County, threatening to cut the Virginia Central Railroad. On June 11, Sheridan with the Gregg’s and Torbert’s divisions attacked Hampton’s and Fitzhugh Lee’s cavalry divisions at Trevilian Station. Sheridan drove a wedge between the Confederate divisions, throwing them into confusion. On the 12th, fortunes were reversed. Hampton and Lee dismounted their troopers and drew a defensive line across the railroad and the road to Gordonsville. From this advantageous position, they beat back several determined dismounted assaults. Sheridan withdrew after destroying about six miles of the Virginia Central Railroad. Confederate victory at Trevilian prevented Sheridan from reaching Charlottesville and cooperating with Hunter’s army in the Valley. This was one of the bloodiest cavalry battles of the war.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA099
Preservation Priority: II.2 (Class B)
Upperville

Other Names: None
Location: Loudoun County
Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Date(s): June 21, 1863
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 400 total
Description: On June 21, Union cavalry made a determined effort to pierce Stuart's cavalry screen. Hampton's and Robertson's brigades made a stand at Goose Creek, west of Middleburg, and beat back Gregg's division. Buford's column detoured to attack the Confederate left flank near Upperville but encountered William E. "Grumble" Jones's and John R. Chambliss's brigades while J.I. Gregg's and Kilpatrick's brigades advanced on the Upperville from the east along the Little River Turnpike. After furious mounted fighting, Stuart withdrew to take a strong defensive position in Ashby Gap, even as Confederate infantry crossed the Potomac into Maryland. As cavalry skirmishing diminished, Stuart made the fateful decision to strike east and make a circuit of the Union army as it marched toward Gettysburg.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA038
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Walkerton

Other Names: Mantapike Hill
Location: King and Queen County
Campaign: Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Raid (February-March 1864)
Date(s): March 2, 1864
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: Unknown
Description: On February 28, Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick left his encampment at Stevensburg with 4,000 picked men to raid Richmond. Col. Ulric Dahlgren, son of Rear Adm. John Dahlgren, commanded an advance force of 500 men. While the main body under Kilpatrick rode along the Virginia Central Railroad tearing up track, Dahlgren rode south to the James River, hoping to cross over, penetrate Richmond's defenses from the rear, and release Union prisoners at Belle Isle. Kilpatrick reached the outskirts of Richmond on March 1 and skirmished before the city's defenses, waiting for Dahlgren to rejoin the main column. Dahlgren, however, was delayed, and Kilpatrick was forced to withdraw with Confederate cavalry in pursuit. Hampton attacked Kilpatrick near Old Church on the 2nd, but the Federals found refuge with elements of Butler's command at New Kent Court House. In the meantime, Dahlgren's men, unable to penetrate Richmond's defenses, tried to escape pursuit by riding north of the city. Dahlgren's command became separated, and on March 2 his detachment of about 100 men was ambushed by a detachment of the 9th Virginia Cavalry and Home Guards in King and Queen County near Walkerton. Dahlgren was killed and most of his men captured. Papers found on Dahlgren's body that ordered him to bum Richmond and assassinate President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet caused a political furor. Southerners accused the North of initiating "a war of extermination." Meade, Kilpatrick, and Lincoln all disavowed any knowledge of the Dahlgren Papers.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA123
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Ware Bottom Church

Other Names: None
Location: Chesterfield County
Campaign: Bermuda Hundred Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 20, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions (10,000 total)
Estimated Casualties: 1,500 total
Description: On May 20, Confederate forces under Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard attacked Butler's Bermuda Hundred line near Ware Bottom Church. About 10,000 troops were involved in this action. After driving back Butler's advanced pickets, the Confederates constructed the Howlett Line, effectively bottling up the Federals at Bermuda Hundred. Confederate victories at Proctor's Creek and Ware Bottom Church enabled Beauregard to detach strong reinforcements for Lee's army in time for the fighting at Cold Harbor.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA054
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)

Waynesboro

Other Names: None
Location: Augusta County
Campaign: Sheridan's Expedition to Petersburg (February-March 1865)
Date(s): March 2, 1865
Forces Engaged: 4,100 total (US 2,500; CS 1,600)
Estimated Casualties: 1,800 total
Description: On February 27, Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan with two cavalry divisions rode from Winchester up the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton. Turning east, the Federals encountered the last remnant of Lt. Gen. Jubal Early's Valley army at Waynesboro on March 2. After a brief stand-off, a Federal attack rolled up Early's right flank and scattered his small force. More than 1,500 Confederates surrendered. Early and a few of his staff evaded capture. Sheridan crossed the Blue Ridge to Charlottesville and then raided south, destroying the James River Canal locks near Goochland Court House. He joined forces with the Army of the Potomac near Petersburg on March 26 for the opening of the Appomattox Campaign.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA087
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

White Oak Road

Other Names: Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, Boydton Plank Road, White Oak Ridge
Location: Dinwiddie County
Campaign: Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
Date(s): March 31, 1865
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 2,670 total (US 1,870; CS 800)
Description: On March 30, Lee shifted reinforcements to meet the Federal movement to turn his right flank, placing Maj. Gen. W. H. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry divisions at Five Forks and transferring Pickett's division from the Bermuda Hundred front to the extreme right. Warren pushed the V Corps forward and entrenched a line to cover the Boydton Plank Road from its intersection with Dabney Mill Road south to Gravelly Run. Ayres's division advanced north-west toward White Oak Road. On March 31, in combination with Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan's thrust via Dinwiddie Court House, Warren directed his corps against the Confederate entrenchments along White Oak Road, hoping to cut Lee's communications with Pickett at Five Forks. The Union advance was stalled by a crushing counterattack directed by Maj. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, but Warren's position stabilized and his soldiers closed on the road by day's end. This fighting set up the Confederate defeat at Five Forks on April 1.
Result(s): Union gained ground
CWSAC Reference #: VA087
Preservation Priority: I.3 (Class B)

White Oak Swamp

Other Names: None
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): June 30, 1862
Forces Engaged: Armies
Estimated Casualties: 500 total
Description: The Union rearguard under Maj. Gen. William Franklin stopped Jackson's divisions at the White Oak Bridge crossing, resulting in an artillery duel, while the main battle raged two miles farther south at Glendale or Frayser's Farm. White Oak Swamp can be considered part of the Glendale engagement.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: VA020a
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class C)
Wilderness

Other Names: Combats at Parker’s Store, Craig’s Meeting House, Todd’s Tavern, Brock Road, the Furnaces
Location: Spotsylvania County
Campaign: Grant’s Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 5-7, 1864
Forces Engaged: 162,920 total (US 101,895; CS 61,025)
Estimated Casualties: 29,800 total (US 18,400; CS 11,400)
Description: The opening battle of Grant’s sustained offensive against the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, known as the Overland Campaign, was fought at the Wilderness, May 5-7. On the morning of May 5, 1864, the Union V Corps attacked Ewell’s Corps on the Orange Turnpike, while A.P. Hill’s corps during the afternoon encountered Getty’s Division (VI Corps) and Hancock’s II Corps on the Plank Road. Fighting was fierce but inconclusive as both sides attempted to maneuver in the dense woods. Darkness halted the fighting, and both sides rushed forward reinforcements. At dawn on May 6, Hancock attacked along the Plank Road, driving Hill’s Corps back in confusion. Longstreet’s Corps arrived in time to prevent the collapse of the Confederate right flank. At noon, a devastating Confederate flank attack in Hamilton’s Thicket sputtered out when Lt. Gen. James Longstreet was wounded by his own men. The IX Corps (Burnside) moved against the Confederate center, but was repulsed. Union generals James S. Wadsworth and Alexander Hays were killed. Confederate generals John M. Jones, Micah Jenkins, and Leroy A. Stafford were killed. The battle was a tactical draw. Grant, however, did not retreat as had the other Union generals before him. On May 7, the Federals advanced by the left flank toward the crossroads of Spotsylvania Courthouse.

Result(s): Inconclusive (Grant continued his offensive.)

CWSAC Reference #: VA046
Preservation Priority: L2 (Class A)

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Williamsburg

Other Names: Fort Magruder
Location: York County and Williamsburg
Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
Date(s): May 5, 1862
Forces Engaged: 72,591 total (US 40,768; CS 31,823)
Estimated Casualties: 3,843 total (US 2,283; CS 1,560)
Description: In the first pitched battle of the Peninsula Campaign, nearly 41,000 Federals and 32,000 Confederates were engaged. Following up the Confederate retreat from Yorktown, Hooker’s division encountered the Confederate rearguard near Williamsburg. Hooker assaulted Fort Magruder, an earthen fortification alongside the Williamsburg Road, but was repulsed. Confederate counterattacks, directed by Maj. Gen. James Longstreet, threatened to overwhelm the Union left flank, until Kearny’s division arrived to stabilize the Federal position. Hancock’s brigade then moved to threaten the Confederate left flank, occupying two abandoned redoubts. The Confederates counterattacked unsuccessfully. Hancock’s localized success was not exploited. The Confederate army continued its withdrawal during the night.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: VA010
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)

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Wilson’s Wharf

Other Names: Fort Pocahontas
Location: Charles City
Campaign: Grant’s Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 24, 1864
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 165 total
Description: On May 24, Fitzhugh Lee’s cavalry division (about 3,000 men) attacked the Union supply depot at Wilson’s Wharf and was repulsed by two black regiments under Brig. Gen. Edward Wild (about 1,800 men).

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: VA056
Preservation Priority: II.3 (Class D)
Winchester, First

Other Names: Bowers Hill
Location: Frederick County and Winchester
Campaign: Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862)
Date(s): May 25, 1862
Forces Engaged: 22,500 total (US 6,500; CS 16,000)
Estimated Casualties: 2,419 total (US 2,019; CS 400)
Description: After skirmishing with Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's retreating army at Middletown and Newtown on May 24, Maj. Gen. T.J. Jackson's division continued north on the Valley Pike toward Winchester. There, Banks was attempting to reorganize his army to defend the town. Ewell's division converged on Winchester from the southeast using the Front Royal Pike. On May 25, Ewell attacked Camp Hill, while the Louisiana Brigade of Jackson's division outflanked and overran the Union position on Bowers Hill. Panic spread through the Federal ranks, and many fled through Winchester. Banks's army was soundly defeated and withdrew north across the Potomac River. This was a decisive battle in Jackson's Valley Campaign.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA104
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class A)

Winchester, Second

Other Names: None
Location: Frederick County and Winchester
Campaign: Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
Date(s): June 13-15, 1863
Forces Engaged: 19,500 total (US 7,000; CS 12,500)
Estimated Casualties: 4,709 total (US 4,443; CS 266)
Description: After the Battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, Lee ordered the II Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, under Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, to clear the lower Shenandoah Valley of Union opposition. Ewell's columns converged on Winchester's garrison commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert Milroy. After fighting on the afternoon of June 13 and the capture of West Fort by the Louisiana Brigade on June 14, Milroy abandoned his entrenchments after dark in an attempt to reach Charles Town. "Allegheny" Johnson's division conducted a night flanking march and before daylight of the 15th cut off Milroy's retreat just north of Winchester at Stephenson's Depot. More than 2,400 Federals surrendered. This Confederate victory cleared the Valley of Union troops and opened the door for Lee's second invasion of the North.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA107
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class B)

Yellow Tavern

Other Names: None
Location: Henrico County
Campaign: Grant's Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)
Date(s): May 11, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 800 total
Description: As the battle between Grant and Lee raged at Spotsylvania Court House, the Union cavalry corps under Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan embarked on a cavalry raid against Richmond. After disrupting Lee's road and rail communications, Sheridan's cavalry expedition culminated with the battle of Yellow Tavern on May 11. The outnumbered Confederate cavalry was defeated, and Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart was mortally wounded. Sheridan continued south to threaten the Richmond defenses before joining Butler's command at Bermuda Hundred. After refitting, Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac on May 25 for the march to the southeast and the crossing of the Pamunkey.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: VA052
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class C)
Yorktown

Other Names: None

Location: York County and Newport News

Campaign: Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)

Date(s): April 5-May 4, 1862


Forces Engaged: Armies

Estimated Casualties: 320 total

Description: Marching from Fort Monroe, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's army encountered Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder's small Confederate army at Yorktown behind the Warwick River. Magruder's theatrics convinced the Federals that his works were strongly held. McClellan suspended the march up the Peninsula toward Richmond, ordered the construction of siege fortifications, and brought his heavy siege guns to the front. In the meantime, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston brought reinforcements for Magruder. On 16 April, Union forces probed a weakness in the Confederate line at Lee's Mill or Dam No. 1, resulting in about 309 casualties. Failure to exploit the initial success of this attack, however, held up McClellan for two additional weeks, while he tried to convince his navy to maneuver the Confederates' big guns at Yorktown and Gloucester Point and ascend the York River to West Point thus outflanking the Warwick Line. McClellan planned for a massive bombardment to begin at dawn on May 4, but the Confederate army slipped away in the night toward Williamsburg.

Result(s): Inconclusive

CWSAC Reference #: VA009

Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)
Ruins of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia, December 1864. (James Gardner; National Archives)
WEST VIRGINIA

Camp Allegheny
Other Names: Allegheny Mountain
Location: Nicholas County
Campaign: Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)
Date(s): December 13, 1861
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 285 total (US 137; CS 148)
Description: In December, Confederate forces under Col. Edward Johnson occupied the summit of Allegheny Mountain to defend West Virginia was at Lewisburg with two regiments. Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)
Result(s): Inconclusive

Carnifex Ferry
Other Names: None
Location: Nicholas County
Campaign: Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)
Date(s): September 10, 1861
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 290 total
Description: Learning of Col. Erastus Tyler's rout at Kessler's Cross Lanes, Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans moved three brigades south from Clarksburg to support him. On the afternoon of September 10, he advanced against Brig. Gen. John Floyd's camps at Carnifex Ferry. Darkness halted several hours' fighting. The strength of the Union artillery convinced Floyd to retreat during the night. Floyd blamed his defeat on his co-commander Brig. Gen. Henry Wise, contributing to further dissension in the Confederate ranks. Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV006
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)

Cheat Mountain
Other Names: Cheat Mountain Summit
Location: Pocahontas County
Campaign: Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)
Date(s): September 12-15 1861
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 170 total (US 80; CS 90)
Description: Gen. Robert E. Lee directed his first offensive of the war against Brig. Gen. Joseph Reynolds's entrenchments on the summit of Cheat Mountain and in the Tygart Valley. The Confederate attacks were uncoordinated, however, and the Federal defense was so stubborn that Col. Albert Rust (leading the attacks) was convinced that he confronted an overwhelming force. He actually faced only about 300 determined Federals. Lee called off the attack and, after maneuvering in the vicinity, withdrew to Valley Head on September 17. In October, Lee renewed operations against Laurel Mountain with the troops of Floyd and Loring, but the operation was called off because of poor communication and lack of supplies. Lee was recalled to Richmond on October 30 after achieving little in western Virginia. Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV003
Preservation Priority: III.2 (Class B)

At right: Camp Allegheny, with modern remains of Civil War soldiers' cabins. (Monongahela National Forest)

Droop Mountain
Other Names: None
Location: Pocahontas County
Campaign: Averell's Raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad (November 1863)
Date(s): November 6, 1863
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 526 total
Description: In early November, Brig. Gens. W.W. Averell and Alfred Napolson Alexander Duffle embarked on a raid into southwestern Virginia to disrupt the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. While Duffle's column destroyed military property en route, Averell encountered and defeated a Confederate brigade under Brig. Gen. John Echols at Droop Mountain. The Union columns reunited at Lewisburg the next day but were in no condition to continue their raid. After this battle, Confederate resistance in West Virginia collapsed. Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV012
Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

Greenbrier River
Other Names: Camp Bartow
Location: Pocahontas County
Campaign: Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)
Date(s): October 3, 1861
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 80 total (US 40; CS 40)
Description: During the night of October 2-3, Brig. Gen. Joseph Reynolds with two brigades advanced from Cheat Mountain to reconnoiter the Confederate position at Camp Bartow on the Greenbrier River. Reynolds drove in the Confederate pickets and opened fire with his artillery. After sporadic fighting and an abortive attempt to turn his enemy's right flank, Reynolds withdrew to Cheat Mountain. Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: WV007
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)
Harpers Ferry

Other Names: None
Location: Jefferson County
Campaign: Maryland Campaign (September 1862)
Date(s): September 12-15, 1862
Forces Engaged: Corps
Estimated Casualties: 12,922 total (US 44k/173w/12,419 captured; CS 39k/247w)
Description: Learning that the garrison at Harpers Ferry had not retreated after his incursion into Maryland, Lee decided to surround the force and capture it. He divided his army into four columns, three of which converged upon and invested Harpers Ferry. On September 15, after Confederate artillery was placed on the heights overlooking the town, Union commander Col. Miles surrendered the garrison of more than 12,000. Miles was mortally wounded by a last salvo fired from a battery on Loudoun Heights. Jackson took possession of Harpers Ferry, then led most of his soldiers to join with Lee at Sharpsburg. After paroling the prisoners at Harpers Ferry, A.P. Hill's division arrived in time to save Lee's army from near-defeat at Sharpsburg.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV010
Preservation Priority: 1.3 (Class B)

Hoke's Run

Other Names: Falling Waters, Hainesville
Location: Berkeley County
Campaign: Manassas Campaign (July 1861)
Date(s): July 2, 1861
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 114 total (US 23; CS 91)
Description: On July 2, Maj. Gen. Robert Patterson's division crossed the Potomac River near Williamsport and marched on the main road to Martinsburg. Near Hoke's Run, Abercrombie's and Thomas's brigades encountered regiments of T.J. Jackson's brigade, driving them back slowly. Jackson's orders were to delay the Federal advance only, which he did, withdrawing before Patterson's larger force. On July 3, Patterson occupied Martinsburg but made no further aggressive moves until July 15, when he marched to Bunker Hill. Instead of moving on Winchester, however, Patterson turned east to Charles Town and then withdrew to Harpers Ferry. This retrograde movement took pressure off Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley and allowed Johnston's army to march to support Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard at Manassas. Patterson's inactivity contributed to the Union defeat at First Manassas.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV002
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)
Kessler’s Cross Lanes

Other Names: Cross Lanes
Location: Nicholas County
Campaign: Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)
Date(s): August 26, 1861
Principal Commanders: Col. Erastus Tyler [US];
Brig. Gen. John Floyd [CS]
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 285 total (US 245; CS 40)
Description: On August 26, Brig. Gen. John Floyd, commanding Confederate forces in the Kanawha Valley, crossed the Gauley River to attack Col. Erastus Tyler’s 7th Ohio Regiment encamped at Kessler’s Cross Lanes. The Union forces were surprised and routed. Floyd then withdrew to the river and took up a defensive position at Carnifex Ferry. During the month, Gen. Robert E. Lee arrived in western Virginia and attempted to coordinate the forces of Brig. Gens. Floyd, Henry Wise, and William W. Loring.
Result(s): Confederate victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV004
Preservation Priority: III.4 (Class D)

Moorefield

Other Names: Oldfields
Location: Hardy County
Campaign: Early’s Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)
Date(s): August 7, 1864
Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. William W. Averell [US];
Brig. Gen. John McCausland [CS]
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 531 total
Description: While returning to the Shenandoah Valley after burning Chambersburg, McCausland’s and Johnson’s cavalry were surprised at Moorefield on August 7 and routed by pursuing Union cavalry. This defeat impeded the morale and effectiveness of the Confederate cavalry for the remainder of the 1864 Valley Campaign.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV013
Preservation Priority: IV.1 (Class D)

Philippi

Other Names: Philippi Races
Location: Barbour County
Campaign: Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)
Date(s): June 3, 1861
Principal Commanders: Col. Thomas A. Morris [US];
Col. George A. Porterfield [CS]
Forces Engaged: Brigades
Estimated Casualties: 30 total (US 4; CS 26)
Description: Col. Thomas A. Morris, temporarily in command of Union forces in western Virginia, mounted a two-prong advance under E. Dumont and B.F. Kelley against a small Confederate occupation force at Philippi under Porterfield. Kelley marched on back roads from near Grafton on June 2 to reach the rear of the town, while Dumont moved south from Webster. Both columns arrived at Philippi before dawn on the 3rd. The resulting surprise attack routed the Confederate troops, forcing them to retreat to Huttonsville. Although a small affair, this was considered the first major land action in the Eastern Theater.
Result(s): Union victory
CWSAC Reference #: WV001
Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class D)
Princeton Courthouse

Other Names: Actions at Wolf Creek

Location: Mercer County

Campaign: Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (1862)

Date(s): May 15-17, 1862

Principal Commanders: Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox [US];

Forces Engaged: District of the Kanawha [US]; Army of East
Kentucky and Col. Gabriel C. Wharton's Brigade, Department of
Southwest Virginia [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 129 total (US 23k/69w/21m; CS incomplete,
Marshall 4k/12w, Wharton no report)

Description: By early May 1862 Union forces in today's West
Virginia were positioned to breach the Alleghenies and debouch
into Virginia's Great Valley at two points more than 100 miles
apart. Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy's column, its axis of march the
Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, advanced from Cheat Mountain
and occupied in succession Camp Allegheny, Monteray, McDowell,
and Shenandoah Mountain. Retreating before the oncoming
Federals, Confederate Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson pulled back to
Westview, six miles west of Staunton. Union soldiers of Brig. Gen.
Jacob D. Cox's District of Kanawha threatened the East Tennessee
& Virginia Railroad. The Federals by mid-May, although ousted
from Pearisburg, held Mercer County and braced for a lunge at the
Abingdon, Virginia, with the Army of East Kentucky. Boldly seizing
the initiative, Marshall bested Cox's two brigades during three days
of fighting, May 15-17, in Mercer County centering on Princeton
Courthouse. Breaking contact with the Confederates on the night
of the 17-18, Cox withdrew 20 miles to Camp Flat Top. Col.
George Crook, commanding Cox's 3rd brigade, marched via the
James and Kanawha Turnpike and occupied Lewisburg, where on
May 23 he defeated Brig. Gen. Henry Heth's brigade. Upon learning
that Maj. Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson's army had rout-
ed Maj. Gen. N.P. Banks' division at Winchester (March 25) and
driven it across the Potomac, Crook evacuated Lewisburg and
pulled back to Meadow Bluff.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: WV009

Preservation Priority: IV.2 (Class C)
Rich Mountain

Other Names: None

Location: Randolph County

Campaign: Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)

Date(s): July 11, 1861


Forces Engaged: Brigades

Estimated Casualties: 346 total (US 46; CS 300)

Description: Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan assumed command of Union forces in western Virginia in June 1861. On June 27, he moved his divisions from Clarksburg south against Lt. Col. John Pegram’s Confederates, reaching the vicinity of Rich Mountain on July 9. Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. T.A. Morris’s Union brigade marched from Philippi to confront Brig. Gen. R.S. Garnett’s command at Laurel Hill. On July 11, Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans led a reinforced brigade by a mountain path to seize the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike in Pegram’s rear. A sharp two-hour fight ensued in which the Confederates were split in two. Half escaped to Beverly, but Pegram and the others surrendered on July 13. Hearing of Pegram’s defeat, Garnett abandoned Laurel Hill. The Federals pursued, and, during fighting at Corrick’s Ford on July 13, Garnett was killed. On July 22, McClellan was ordered to Washington, and Rosecrans assumed command of Union forces in western Virginia. Union victory at Rich Mountain was instrumental in propelling McClellan to command of the Army of the Potomac.

Result(s): Union victory

CWSAC Reference #: WV003

Preservation Priority: 1.3 (Class B)

Shepherdstown

Other Names: Boteler’s Ford

Location: Jefferson County

Campaign: Maryland Campaign (September 1862)

Date(s): September 19-20, 1862


Forces Engaged: Brigades

Estimated Casualties: 625 total

Description: On September 19, a detachment of Porter’s V Corps pushed across the river at Boteler’s Ford, attacked the Confederate rearguard commanded by Brig. Gen. William Pendleton, and captured four guns. Early on the 20th, Porter pushed elements of two divisions across the Potomac to establish a bridgehead. Hill’s division counterattacked while many of the Federals were crossing and nearly annihilated the 118th Pennsylvania (the “Corn Exchange” Regiment), inflicting 269 casualties. This rearguard action discouraged Federal pursuit. On November 7, President Lincoln relieved McClellan of command because of his failure to follow up Lee’s retreating army. Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside rose to command the Union army.

Result(s): Confederate victory

CWSAC Reference #: WV016

Preservation Priority: III.3 (Class C)

"Clay Jackson shot and killed here in 1861," period engraving on a boulder at Rich Mountain. (National Park Service)
Smithfield Crossing

Other Names: None
Location: Jefferson County and Berkeley County
Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)
Date(s): August 25-29, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 300 total
Description: On August 29, two Confederate infantry divisions crossed Opequon Creek at Smithfield and forced back Merritt's Union cavalry division back along the road to Charles Town. Ricketts's infantry division was brought up to stop the Confederate advance.
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: WV015
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)

Summit Point

Other Names: Flowing Springs, Cameron's Depot
Location: Jefferson County
Campaign: Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)
Date(s): August 21, 1864
Forces Engaged: Divisions
Estimated Casualties: 1,000 total
Result(s): Inconclusive
CWSAC Reference #: WV014
Preservation Priority: II.4 (Class D)
Confederate Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, North Carolina. (NPS photo.)
Alexander's Bridge, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. (NPS photo.)
CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS LISTED BY THEATER AND CAMPAIGN

I. Main Eastern Theater
(May 1861-April 1865)

1861

Blockade of the Chesapeake Bay (May-June 1861)
   Sewell’s Point (VA001)
   Aquia Creek (VA002)
   Big Bethel (VA003)

Operations in Western Virginia (June-December 1861)
   Philippi (WV001)
   Rich Mountain (WV003)
   Kessler’s Cross Lanes (WV004)
   Carnifex Ferry (WV006)
   Cheat Mountain (WV005)
   Greenbrier River (WV007)
   Camp Allegheny (WV008)

Manassas Campaign (July 1861)
   Hoke’s Run (WV002)
   Blackburn’s Ford (VA004)
   Manassas, First (VA005)

Blockade of the Carolina Coast (August-December 1861)
   Hatteras Inlet Batteries (NC001)

McClellan’s Operations in Northern Virginia
(October-December 1861)
   Ball’s Bluff (VA006)
   Dranesville (VA007)

Blockade of the Potomac River (October 1861-January 1862)
   Cockpit Point (VA100)

1862

Jackson’s Operations against the B&O Railroad (January 1862)
   Hancock (MD001)

Burnside’s North Carolina Expedition (January-July 1862)
   Roanoke Island (NC002)
   New Bern (NC003)
   Fort Macon (NC004)
   South Mills (NC005)
   Tranter’s Creek (NC006)

Jackson’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign (March-June 1862)
   Kernstown, First (VA101)
   McDowell (VA102)
   Princeton Court House (WV009)
   Front Royal (VA103)
   Winchester, First (VA104)
   Cross Keys (VA105)
   Port Republic (VA106)

Peninsula Campaign (March-September 1862)
   Hampton Roads (VA008)
   Yorktown (VA009)
   Williamsburg (VA010)
   Eltham’s Landing (VA011)
   Drewry’s Bluff (VA012)
   Hanover Court House (VA013)
   Seven Pines (VA014)
   Oak Grove (VA015)
   Beaver Dam Creek (VA016)
   Gaines’ Mill (VA017)
   Garnett’s &olding’s Farms (VA018)
   Savage’s Station (VA019)
   White Oak Swamp (VA020a)
   Glendale (VA020b)
   Malvern Hill (VA021)

Northern Virginia Campaign (June-September1862)
   Cedar Mountain (VA022)
   Rappahannock Station (VA023)
   Manassas Station Operations (VA024)
   Thoroughfare Gap (VA025)
   Manassas, Second (VA026)
   Chantilly (VA027)

Maryland Campaign (September 1862)
   Harpers Ferry (WV010)
   South Mountain (MD002)
   Antietam (MD003)
   Shepherdstown (WV016)

Fredericksburg Campaign (November-December 1862)
   Fredericksburg I (VA028)

Goldsborough Expedition (December 1862)
   Kinston (NC007)
   White Hall (NC008)
   Goldsborough Bridge (NC009)

1 Campaigns are listed chronologically by theater of war. Battlefields are listed chronologically by campaign and include the CWSAC inventory number with the two-letter postal code for the state. For a description of the data, see “Definitions” at the end of the list. This campaign list is an abbreviated version of Appendix L in Technical Volume I: Appendixes, which includes additional information for each battlefield such as condition of the site, ownership, and interpretive potential.
Main Eastern Theater

1863

Longstreet's Tidewater Operations (February-May 1863)
   Fort Anderson (NC010)
   Washington (NC011)
   Suffolk (Norfleet House) (VA030)
   Suffolk (Hill's Point) (VA031)

Cavalry Operations along the Rappahannock (March 1863)
   Kelly's Ford (VA029)

Chancellorsville Campaign (April-May 1863)
   Chancellorsville (VA032)
   Fredericksburg II (VA034)
   Salem Church (VA033)

Gettysburg Campaign (June-August 1863)
   Brandy Station (VA035)
   Winchester, Second (VA107)
   Aldie (VA036)
   Middleburg (VA037)
   Upperville (VA038)
   Hanover (PA001)
   Gettysburg (PA002)
   Williamsport (MD004)
   Boonsboro (MD006)
   Manassas Gap (VA018)

Bristoe Campaign (October-November 1863)
   Auburn (VA039)
   Auburn (VA041)
   Bristoe Station (VA040)
   Buckland Mills (VA042)
   Rappahannock Station (VA043)

Averell's Raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad
   (November 1863)
      Droop Mountain (WV012)

Mine Run Campaign (November-December 1863)
   Mine Run (VA044)

1864

Demonstration on the Rapidan River (February 1864)
   Morton's Ford (VA045)

Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Raid (February-March 1864)
   Walkerton (VA125)

Operations against Plymouth (April-May 1864)
   Plymouth (NC012)
   Albemarle Sound (NC013)

Crook-Averell Raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad
   (May 1864)
      Cloyd's Mountain (VA049)
      Cove Mountain (VA109)

Bermuda Hundred Campaign (May-June 1864)
   Port Walthall Junction (VA047)
   Swift Creek (VA050)
   Chester Station (VA051)
   Proctor's Creek (VA053)
   Ware Bottom Church (VA054)

Grant's Overland Campaign (May-June 1864)
   Wilderness (VA046)
   Spotsylvania Court House (VA048)
   Yellow Tavern (VA052)
   Wilson's Wharf (VA056)
   Haw's Shop (VA058)
   North Anna (VA059)
   Totopotomoy Creek (VA057)
   Old Church (VA059)
   Cold Harbor (VA062)
   Trevilian Station (VA099)
   Saint Mary's Church (VA066)

Lynchburg Campaign (May-June 1864)
   New Market (VA110)
   Piedmont (VA111)
   Lynchburg (VA064)

Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)
   Monocacy (MD007)
   Fort Stevens (DC001)
   Cool Spring (VA114)
   Rutherford's Farm (VA115)
   Kernstown, Second (VA116)
   Folck's Mill (MD008)
   Moorefield (WV013)

Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-March 1865)
   Petersburg (VA098)
   Petersburg (VA063)
   Jerusalem Plank Road (VA065)
   Staunton River Bridge (VA113)
   Sappony Church (VA067)
   Ream's Station (VA068)
   Deep Bottom I (VA069)
   Crater (VA070)
   Deep Bottom II (VA071)
   Globe Tavern (VA072)
   Ream's Station (VA073)
   Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights (VA075)
   Peebles' Farm (VA074)
   Darbytown & New Market Roads (VA077)
   Darbytown Road (VA078)
   Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road (VA080)
   Boydton Plank Road (VA079)
Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August-December 1864)
- Guard Hill (VA117)
- Summit Point (WV014)
- Smithfield Crossing (WV015)
- Berryville (VA118)
- Opequon (VA119)
- Fisher's Hill (VA120)
- Tom's Brook (VA121)
- Cedar Creek (VA122)

Expedition against Fort Fisher (December 1864)
- Fort Fisher (NC014)

1865

Operations against Fort Fisher and Wilmington (January-February 1865)
- Fort Fisher (NC015)
- Wilmington (NC016)

Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (January-March 1865)
- Hatcher's Run (VA083)
- Fort Stedman (VA084)

Sheridan's Expedition to Petersburg (February-March 1865)
- Waynesboro (VA123)

Appomattox Campaign (March-April 1865)
- Lewis's Farm (VA085)
- White Oak Road (VA087)
- Dinwiddie Court House (VA086)
- Five Forks (VA088)
- Petersburg (VA089)
- Sutherland's Station (VA090)
- Namozine Church (VA124)
- Amelia Springs (VA091)
- Sailor's Creek (VA093)
- Rice's Station (VA092)
- Cumberland Church (VA094)
- High Bridge (VA095)
- Appomattox Station (VA096)
- Appomattox Court House (VA097)

II. Lower Seaboard Theater and Gulf Approach (1861-63)

1861

Operations in Charleston Harbor (April 1861)
- Fort Sumter (SC001)

Operations of Gulf Blockading Squadron (October 1861)
- Santa Rosa Island (FL001)

1862

Operations against Fort Pulaski (April 1862)
- Fort Pulaski (GA001)

Expedition to and Capture of New Orleans (April-May 1862)
- Fort Jackson & St. Phillip (LA001)
- New Orleans (LA002)

Operations against Charleston (June 1862)
- Secessionville (SC002)
- Simmon's Bluff (SC003)

Operations against Tampa (June-July 1862)
- Tampa (FL002)

Operations against Baton Rouge (July-August 1862)
- Baton Rouge (LA003)
- Donaldsonville (LA004)

Expedition to St. Johns Bluff (September-October 1862)
- St. Johns Bluff (FL003)

Operations in LaFourche District (October 1862)
- Georgia Landing (LA005)

1863

Naval Attacks on Fort McAllister (January-March 1863)
- Fort McAllister I (GA002)

Operations in West Louisiana (April 1863)
- Fort Bisland (LA006)
- Irish Bend (LA007)
- Vermillion Bayou (LA008)

Operations against Defenses of Charleston (April-December 1863)
- Charleston Harbor (SC004)
- Fort Wagner (SC005)
- Grinball's Landing (SC006)
- Fort Wagner/Morris Island (SC007)
- Fort Sumter (SC008)
- Charleston Harbor (SC009)

Siege of Port Hudson (May-July 1863)
- Plains Store (LA009)
- Port Hudson (LA010)

Taylor's Operations in West Louisiana (June-September 1863)
- LaFourche Crossing (LA012)
- Donaldsonville (LA013)
- Kock's Plantation (LA015)
- Stirling's Plantation (LA016)

Expedition to Hillsborough River (October 1863)
- Fort Brooke (FL004)

1864

Florida Expedition (February 1864)
- Olustee (FL005)
Main Western Theater Minus Gulf Approach

1865

Operations near St. Marks, Florida (March 1865)
   Natural Bridge (FL006)

III. Main Western Theater Minus Gulf Approach

1861

Kentucky Confederate Offensive (September-December 1861)
   Barbourville (KY001)
   Camp Wildcat (KY002)
   Ivy Mountain (KY003)
   Rowlett’s Station (KY004)

Operations at the Ohio and Mississippi River Confluence
   (November 1861)
   Belmont (MO009)

1862

Offensive in Eastern Kentucky (January 1862)
   Middle Creek (KY005)
   Mill Springs (KY006)

Federal Penetration up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers
   (February-June 1862)
   Fort Henry (TN001)
   Fort Donelson (TN002)
   Shiloh (TN003)
   Corinth (MS016)

Joint Operations on the Middle Mississippi River
   (February-June 1862)
   New Madrid/Island 10 (MO012)
   Memphis (TN004)

Confederate Heartland Offensive (June-October 1862)
   Chattanooga (TN005)
   Murfreesboro (TN006)
   Richmond (KY007)
   Munfordville (KY008)
   Perryville (KY009)

Iuka and Corinth Operations (September-October 1862)
   Iuka (MS001)
   Corinth (MS002)
   Hatchie’s Bridge (TN007)

Stones River Campaign (December 1862-January 1863)
   Hartsville (TN008)
   Stones River (TN010)

Forrest’s Expedition into West Tennessee (December 1862-January 1863)
   Jackson (TN009)
   Parker’s Cross Roads (TN011)

Operations against Vicksburg (December 1862-January 1863)
   Chickasaw Bayou (MS003)
   Arkansas Post (AR006)

1863

Grant’s Operations against Vicksburg (March-July 1863)
   Grand Gulf (MS004)
   Snyder’s Bluff (MS005)
   Jackson (MS008)
   Port Gibson (MS006)
   Raymond (MS007)
   Champion Hill (MS009)
   Big Black River Bridge (MS010)
   Vicksburg (MS011)
   Milliken’s Bend (LA011)
   Goodrich’s Landing (LA014)
   Helena (AR008)

Middle Tennessee Operations (February-April 1863)
   Dover (TN012)
   Thompson’s Station (TN013)
   Vaught’s Hill (TN014)
   Brentwood (TN015)
   Franklin (TN016)

Streight’s Raid in Alabama and Georgia (April 1863)
   Day’s Gap (AL001)

Tullahoma (or Middle Tennessee) Campaign (June 1863)
   Hoover’s Gap (TN017)

Morgan’s Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio (July 1863)
   Corydon (IN001)
   Buffington Island (OH001)
   Salineville (OH002)

Chickamauga Campaign (August-September 1863)
   Chattanooga (TN018)
   Davis’ Cross Roads (GA003)
   Chickamauga (GA004)

East Tennessee Campaign (September-October 1863)
   Blountsville (TN019)
   Blue Springs (TN020)

Reopening of the Tennessee River (October 1863)
   Wauhatchie (TN021)

Operations on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad
   (November 1863)
   Collierville (TN022)

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign (November 1863)
   Chattanooga (TN024)
   Ringgold Gap (GA005)
Trans-Mississippi Theater

1864

Operations about Dandridge, Tennessee (December 1863-January 1864)
- Mossy Creek (TN027)
- Dandridge (TN028)
- Fair Garden (TN029)

Operations in North Alabama (January 1864)
- Athens (AL002)

Meridian and Yazoo River Expeditions (February 1864)
- Meridian (MS012)
- Okolona (MS013)

Demonstration on Dalton (February 1864)
- Dalton I (GA006)

Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky (March-April 1864)
- Paducah (KY010)
- Fort Pillow (TN030)

Atlanta Campaign (May-September 1864)
- Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)
- Resaca (GA008)
- Adairsville (GA009)
- New Hope Church (GA010)
- Dallas (GA011)
- Pickett's Mills (GA012)
- Marietta (GA013a)
- Kolb's Farm (GA014)
- Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)
- Peachtree Creek (GA016)
- Atlanta (GA017)
- Ezra Church (GA018)
- Utoy Creek (GA019)
- Dalton II (GA020)
- Lovejoy's Station (GA021)
- Jonesborough (GA022)

Morgan's Raid into Kentucky (June 1864)
- Cynthiana (KY011)

Forrest's Defense of Mississippi (June-August 1864)
- Tupelo (MS015)
- Bricers Cross Roads (MS014)
- Memphis (TN031)

Operations in Mobile Bay (August 1864)
- Mobile Bay (AL003)

Franklin-Nashville Campaign (September-December 1864)
- Allatoona (GA023)
- Decatur (AL004)

Operations about Dandridge, Tennessee (December 1863-January 1864)
- Mossy Creek (TN027)
- Dandridge (TN028)
- Fair Garden (TN029)

Operations in North Alabama (January 1864)
- Athens (AL002)

Meridian and Yazoo River Expeditions (February 1864)
- Meridian (MS012)
- Okolona (MS013)

Demonstration on Dalton (February 1864)
- Dalton I (GA006)

Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky (March-April 1864)
- Paducah (KY010)
- Fort Pillow (TN030)

Atlanta Campaign (May-September 1864)
- Rocky Face Ridge (GA007)
- Resaca (GA008)
- Adairsville (GA009)
- New Hope Church (GA010)
- Dallas (GA011)
- Pickett's Mills (GA012)
- Marietta (GA013a)
- Kolb's Farm (GA014)
- Kennesaw Mountain (GA015)
- Peachtree Creek (GA016)
- Atlanta (GA017)
- Ezra Church (GA018)
- Utoy Creek (GA019)
- Dalton II (GA020)
- Lovejoy's Station (GA021)
- Jonesborough (GA022)

Morgan's Raid into Kentucky (June 1864)
- Cynthiana (KY011)

Forrest's Defense of Mississippi (June-August 1864)
- Tupelo (MS015)
- Bricers Cross Roads (MS014)
- Memphis (TN031)

Operations in Mobile Bay (August 1864)
- Mobile Bay (AL003)

Franklin-Nashville Campaign (September-December 1864)
- Allatoona (GA023)
- Decatur (AL004)

IV. Trans-Mississippi Theater

1865

Campaign of the Carolinas (February-April 1865)
- Rivers' Bridge (SC011)
- Wyse Fork (NC017)
- Monroe's Cross Roads (NC018)
- Averasborough (NC019)
- Bentonville (NC020)

Mobile Campaign (March-April 1865)
- Spanish Fort (AL005)
- Fort Blakely (AL006)

Wilson's Raid in Alabama and Georgia (April 1865)
- Selma (AL007)

1866

Operations to Control Missouri (June-October 1866)
- Boonville (MO001)
- Carthage (MO002)
- Wilson's Creek (MO004)
- Dry Wood Creek (MO005)
- Lexington (MO006)
- Liberty (MO003)
- Fredericktown (MO007)
- Springfield (MO008)

Operations in the Indian Territory (November-December 1866)
- Round Mountain (OK001)
- Chusto-Talasah (OK002)
- Chustenahlah (OK003)
Trans-Mississippi Theater

Operations in Northeast Missouri (December 1861-January 1862)
  Mount Zion Church (MO010)
  Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)

1862

Sibley's New Mexico Campaign (February-March 1862)
  Valverde (NM001)
  Glorieta Pass (NM002)

Pea Ridge Campaign (March 1862)
  Pea Ridge (AR001)

Operations on White River (June 1862)
  Saint Charles (AR002)

Operations near Cache River, Arkansas (July 1862)
  Hill's Plantation (AR003)

Operations North of Boston Mountains (August-November 1862)
  Clark's Mill (MO017)
  Kirkville (MO013)
  Independence (MO014)
  Lone Jack (MO015)
  Newtonia (MO016)
  Old Fort Wayne (OK004)

Operations to Suppress the Sioux Uprising
  (August-September 1862)
  Fort Ridgely (MN001)
  Wood Lake (MN002)

Operations to Blockade the Texas Coast
  (September 1862-January 1863)
  Sabine Pass (TX001)
  Galveston (TX002)

Prairie Grove Campaign (November-December 1862)
  Cane Hill (AR004)
  Prairie Grove (AR005)

1863

Operations against Galveston (December 1862-January 1863)
  Galveston (TX003)

Marmaduke's First Expedition into Missouri (December 1862-January 1863)
  Springfield (MO018)
  Hartville (MO019)

Marmaduke's Second Expedition into Missouri (April-May 1863)
  Cape Girardeau (MO020)
  Chalk Bluff (AR007)

Operations to Control Indian Territory (June-September 1863)
  Cabin Creek (OK006)
  Honey Springs (OK007)
  Devil's Backbone (AR009)

1864

Operations in the Indian Territory (February 1864)
  Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)

Red River Campaign (March-May 1864)
  Fort DeRussy (LA017)
  Mansfield (LA018)
  Pleasant Hill (LA019)
  Blair's Landing (LA020)
  Monett's Ferry (LA021)
  Mansura (LA022)
  Yellow Bayou (LA023)

Camden Expedition (April 1864)
  Elkin's Ferry (AR012)
  Prairie D'ane (AR013)
  Poison Spring (AR014)
  Marks' Mills (AR015)
  Jenkins' Ferry (AR016)

Expedition to Lake Village (June 1864)
  Old River Lake (AR017)

Sully's Expedition against the Sioux in Dakota Territory (July 1864)
  Killdeer Mountain (ND005)

Price's Missouri Expedition (September-October 1864)
  Fort Davidson (MO021)
  Glasgow (MO022)
  Lexington (MO023)
  Little Blue River (MO024)
  Independence (MO025)
  Byram's Ford (MO026)
  Westport (MO027)
  Marais des Cygnes (KS004)
  Marmiton River (MO028)
  Mine Creek (KS003)
  Newtonia (MO029)

Sand Creek Campaign (November 1864)
  Sand Creek (CO001)

Operations against the Sioux in North Dakota (July-September 1863)
  Big Mound (ND001)
  Dead Buffalo Lake (ND002)
  Stony Lake (ND003)
  Whitestone Hill (ND004)

Quantrill's Raid into Kansas (August 1863)
  Lawrence (KS001)

Operations to Blockade the Texas Coast (September 1863)
  Sabine Pass II (TX006)

Advance on Little Rock (September-October 1863)
  Bayou Fourche (AR010a)
  Pine Bluff (AR011)

Occupation of Indian Territory North of the Arkansas River
  (October 1863)
  Baxter Springs (KS002)
1865

Expedition from Brazos Santiago (May 1865)
   Palmetto Ranch (TX005)

V. PACIFIC COAST THEATER

Expedition from Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to Cache Valley,
Idaho Territory (January 1863)
   Bear River (ID001)

DEFINITIONS

Theater:

Campaign:
Campaigns are subsets of theaters. The campaigns in the Commission study are as they appear in the *Official Records* and *Guide-Index*, with a few exceptions. Some campaigns that Irvine had placed in the Lower Seaboard and Gulf Approach were transferred to the Western Theater. In these campaigns, the troops involved were wholly or mostly from Main Western Theater commands and were operating basically out of that theater. In addition, the *Official Records* and *Guide-Index* did not specifically include all of the battles identified in the Commission study in a campaign, listing these battles instead as singular events. In order to provide a framework in which to evaluate these battles, the Commission added some campaigns, using analysis from secondary sources.

Campaigns that span two years, such as the Petersburg Campaign, are listed under both years and the corresponding battles listed under the appropriate year.

Name of the Battlefield:
This includes the Commission inventory number for each battlefield, for example Gettysburg (PA002). It is a unique number which includes the two-letter postal code for the state and a randomly assigned number (roughly in order of the completion of survey information for the site).
Visitors walk the Sunken Road, Antietam National Battlefield. (NPS photo.)