

NO. 19.

THE CENTURY SERIES, VOL. I, NO. 19, JULY 30, 1894  
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ADVANCE TO Ston's army, to break it up, and to get into the in-  
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BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

# THE CENTURY WAR BOOK

PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL EDITION

## PART XIX

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG CONTINUED

THE BATTLE OF THE PETERSBURG CRATER, BY MAJOR WILLIAM H. POWELL, U. S. A.  
(CONTINUED FROM PART XVIII)

THE CHARGE OF THE COLORED DIVISION, BY GENERAL HENRY GODDARD THOMAS, U. S. V.  
(COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE OF COLORED TROOPS AT THE BATTLE OF THE CRATER)

THE DUEL BETWEEN THE "ALABAMA" AND THE "KEARSARGE"

FROM THE DECK OF THE "ALABAMA"  
BY JOHN MCINTOSH KELL, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE "ALABAMA"

FROM THE DECK OF THE "KEARSARGE"  
BY JOHN M. BROWNE, SURGEON OF THE "KEARSARGE"

SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM ATLANTA THROUGH GEORGIA  
AND THE CAROLINAS

FROM ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH, BY GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD, U. S. A.  
(COMMANDING THE RIGHT WING OF SHERMAN'S ARMY)

FROM SAVANNAH TO FAYETTEVILLE, BY GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM, U. S. V.  
(COMMANDING THE LEFT WING OF SHERMAN'S ARMY)

MARCHING WITH SHERMAN THROUGH THE CAROLINAS  
BY DANIEL OAKLEY, CAPTAIN 2D MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS

FIVE FORKS AND THE FALL OF PETERSBURG

BY GENERAL HORACE PORTER, U. S. A., OF GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF  
(CONTINUED IN PART XX)

NEW YORK: THE CENTURY CO.



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.

# THE CENTURY WAR BOOK.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE "PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL EDITION."

## Fort Sumter.

The Union side, by GEN. DOUBLEDAY, Executive Officer of the Fort, and by a sergeant of the garrison; the Confederate side, by GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Beauregard, the Confederate Commander, who besieged Fort Sumter.

## Bull Run.

The Union side, by GEN. FRY of the staff of Gen. McDowell, commanding the Union forces, and by Walt Whitman the poet, who describes the return of the retreating troops to Washington as seen by him while nursing in the hospital; the Confederate side, by GEN. BEAUREGARD, commanding the Confederate Army of the Potomac, and by GEN. IMBODEN, commanding a battery of artillery.

## Fort Donelson.

Graphically described by GEN. LEW WALLACE, author of "Ben Hur," etc., commanding the Third Division of the Union forces.

## Shiloh.

By GEN. GRANT, the Union Commander, supplemented by an article by GEN. BUELL; the Confederate side described by COL. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, son of the Confederate Commander, Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh—the second day's fighting described by GEN. BEAUREGARD, who took command after the death of Gen. Johnston.

## The Fight Between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac."

By a LIEUTENANT ON THE "MERRIMAC" and by THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE "MONITOR." Capt. Ericsson tells how the "Monitor" was invented, and a survivor of the crew describes her loss in a storm off Hatteras.

## The Peninsular Campaign.

By GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, who commanded the Union Army, with a supplementary article by PHILIPPE COMTE DE PARIS, of Gen. McClellan's staff, and articles on the various battles of the campaign—Seven Pines, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, The Seven Days' Fighting, by generals on both sides, including FITZ-JOHN PORTER, LONGSTREET, D. H. HILL, GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

## The Capture of New Orleans.

The Union side, by ADMIRAL PORTER, who commanded the mortar fleet, and by COMMANDER BARTLETT, and CAPTAIN KAUTZ; the Confederate side, by CAPT. BEVERLEY CANNON, and by George W. Cable, the famous novelist, who was a lad in New Orleans at the time of the capture.

## The Second Battle of Bull Run.

By GEN. JOHN POPE, Union Commander; the Confederate side by GEN. LONGSTREET, and GEN. TALIAFERRO.

## Antietam.

The Union side, by GEN. McCLELLAN, with notes by GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER, the story of the battle as seen from the ranks by a private, and an army correspondent's account of it by Charles Carleton Coffin; the Confederate side, by GEN. LONGSTREET, who commanded the right and center, and "A Southern Woman's Recollections of Antietam."

## From Corinth to Murfreesboro'.

Including the Battle of Iuka, by GEN. HAMILTON; the Battle of Corinth, by GEN. ROSECRANS; Murfreesboro', by GEN. CRITTENDEN, commanding the left wing; the Confederate side by COL. URQUHART, of Gen. Bragg's staff.

## Fredericksburg.

The Union side, by GEN. COUCH, commanding the Second Corps, and by GEN. AMES and GEN. REYNOLDS; the Confederate side, by GEN. M'LAWS and other Confederate officers.

## Chancellorsville.

The Union side, by GEN. PLEASANTON, commanding the cavalry, by GEN. HOWARD, commanding the Eleventh Corps, and by LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON, of Gen. Newton's staff; the Confederate side, with special reference to the death of Stonewall Jackson, described by the REV. JAMES POWER SMITH, Stonewall Jackson's aide-de-camp.

## Gettysburg.

A wonderful description of this great battle by leaders on both sides, with connecting notes by GEN. DOUBLEDAY, making the whole story of the battle easily understood. The articles are by GEN. LONGSTREET, commanding the First Corps of Lee's army, GEN. HENRY J. HUNT, chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac (Union); GEN. ALEXANDER, chief of Longstreet's artillery; GEN. KERSHAW, who commanded Kershaw's Confederate brigade; GEN. E. M. LAW, who commanded a Confederate division in the assault on "Round Top"; GEN. IMBODEN, commanding a Confederate cavalry brigade; LIEUT.-COL. RICE, U. S. A., etc., etc.

## Vicksburg.

The Union side, by GEN. GRANT, commander of the besieging armies; the Confederate side, by COL. LOCKETT, chief engineer of the defenses of Vicksburg.

## Chickamauga.

The Confederate side, describing the great attack, by GEN. D. H. HILL, commanding a Confederate corps; the Union side, by GEN. OPDYCKE, who was Colonel of the 125th Ohio in the battle, by GEN. FULLERTON, who was Gen. Granger's chief-of-staff, and by GEN. THURSTON, who was on Gen. McCook's staff.

## Chattanooga.

By GEN. GRANT, commanding the Union Army; the assault on Missionary Ridge described by GEN. FULLERTON, Union, and by GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG, Confederate.

## Operations on the Atlantic Coast.

The Burnside expedition, described by GEN. BURNSIDE; the attack on Charleston, by GEN. QUINCY A. GILLMORE; Fort Fisher, by CAPT. SELFRIDGE, commanding a naval division; the Confederate ram "Albatross," by her builder, Gilbert Elliott, with the thrilling story of the destruction of the "Albatross," by COMMANDER CUSHING, who led the expedition to sink the ram.

## The Wilderness.

The Union side, by GEN. GRANT, GEN. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, GEN. MARTIN McMAHON, GEN. WM. FARRAR SMITH, and others; the Confederate side, by GEN. E. M. LAW, Geo. Cary Eggleston, and others.

## Sherman's March.

Including a great article by GEN. SHERMAN, with articles by GEN. O. O. HOWARD and GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM; the Confederate side, by GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, who opposed Sherman's march to Atlanta, and others.

## Sheridan in the Shenandoah.

The Union side, by GEN. WESLEY MERRITT; the Confederate side, by GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY.

## Petersburg.

By MAJOR POWELL, who describes the Battle of the Crater; GEN. HENRY G. THOMAS, and others.

## The Fight Between the "Alabama" and the "Kearsarge."

A great story of this famous fight, related by THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE "ALABAMA" and by THE SURGEON OF THE "KEARSARGE."

## Five Forks and Appomattox.

By GEN. HORACE PORTER, of Gen. Grant's staff, with articles on the fall of Richmond by a CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN, and the occupation by A MEMBER OF GEN. WEITZEL'S STAFF; with an article on "The Last Days of the Confederacy," by the Confederate GEN. DUKE, and the story of the grand review in Washington, by GEN. SLOCUM.

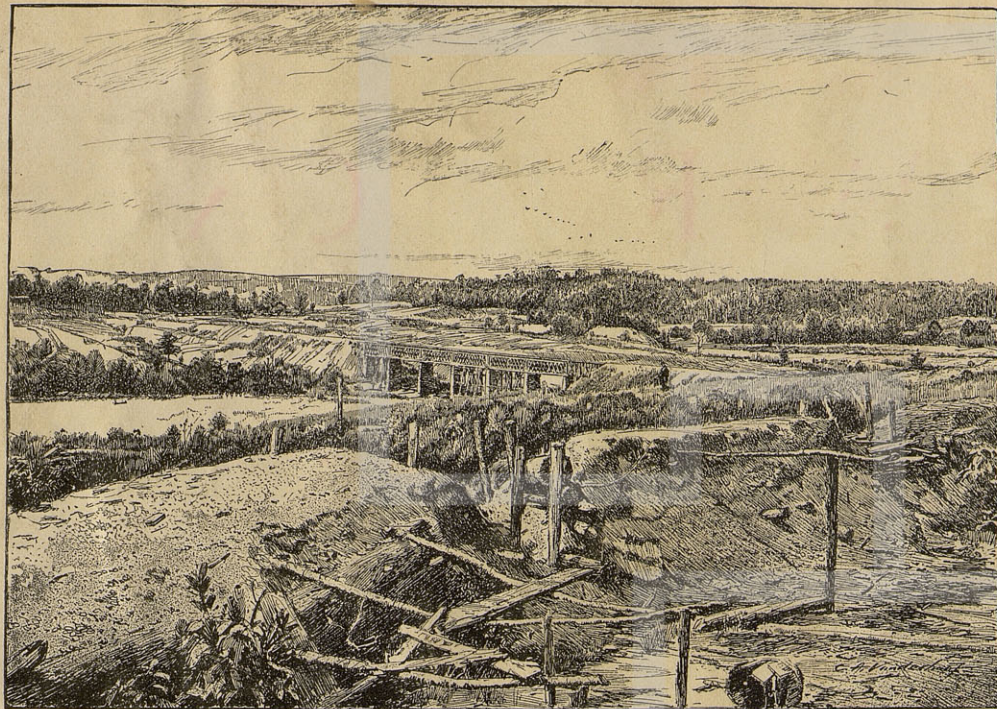
In addition to the battles and campaigns described above, there are papers on many other important engagements, such as the Battle of Mobile Bay, the Pea Ridge Campaign, by Gen. Sigel, famous cavalry raids described by their leaders, Hood's invasion of Tennessee, numerous articles by privates on both sides describing the life in the ranks, etc., etc.

A Superb Popular Edition of the world-famous "Century War Book," including all the most striking features of that great work, with the connecting material condensed for popular reading. Including, also, all the important illustrations.

COMPLETE IN TWENTY PARTS.

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CONFEDERATE WORKS ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

wrote me at Savannah from Washington under date of December 26th, 1864:

"When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic coast I was anxious, if not fearful; but feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering 'nothing risked, nothing gained,' I did not interfere. Now the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours; for I believe none of us went further than to acquiesce; and taking the work of General Thomas into account, as it should be taken, it is indeed a great success. Not only does it afford the obvious and immediate military advantages, but in showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole, Hood's army, it brings those who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what next? I suppose it will be safer if I leave General Grant and yourself to decide."

So highly do I prize this testimonial that I preserve Mr. Lincoln's letter, every word in his own handwriting, unto this day; and if I know myself, I believe on receiving it I experienced more satisfaction in giving to his overburdened and weary soul one gleam of satisfaction and happiness, than of selfish pride in an achievement which has given me among men a larger measure of fame than any single act of my life. There is an old maxim of war that a general should not divide his forces in the presence of an enterprising enemy, and I confess that I felt more anxious for General Thomas's success than my own, because had I left him with an insufficient force it would have been adjudged ungenerous and unmilitary in me; but the result, and Mr. Lincoln's judgment *after* the event, demonstrated that my division of force was liberal, leaving to Thomas "enough to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole, Hood's army," and retaining for myself enough to march to the sea, and thence north to Raleigh, in communication with the old Army of

the Potomac which had so long and heroically fought for Richmond, every officer and soldier of which felt and saw the dawn of peace in the near approach of their comrades of the West, who, having finished their task, had come so far to lend them a helping hand if needed. I honestly believe that the grand march of the Western army from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah to Raleigh, was an important factor in the final result, the overwhelming victory at Appomattox, and the glorious triumph of the Union cause.

Meantime Hood, whom I had left at and near Florence, 317 miles to my rear, having completely reorganized and resupplied his army, advanced against Thomas at Nashville [see p. 277], who had also made every preparation. Hood first encountered Schofield at Franklin, November 30th, 1864, attacked him boldly behind his intrenchments, and sustained a positive check, losing 6252 of his best men, including Generals Cleburne and Adams, who were killed on the very parapets, to Schofield's loss of 2326. Nevertheless he pushed on to Nashville, which he invested. Thomas, one of the grand characters of our civil war, nothing dismayed by danger in front or rear, made all his preparations with cool and calm deliberation; and on the 15th of December sallied from his intrenchments, attacked Hood in his chosen and intrenched position, and on the next day, December 16th, actually annihilated his army, eliminating it thenceforward from the problem of the war. Hood's losses were 15,000 men to Thomas's 3057. Therefore at the end of the year 1864, the conflict at the West was concluded, leaving nothing to be considered in the grand game of war but Lee's army, held by Grant in Richmond, and the Confederate detachments at Mobile and along the sea-board north of Savannah. . . .

## OPPOSING SHERMAN'S ADVANCE TO ATLANTA.

BY JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, GENERAL, C. S. A.  
Commander of Confederate army during the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta.

PRESIDENT DAVIS transferred me from the Department of Mississippi to the command of the Army of Tennessee by a telegram received December 18th, 1863, in the camp of Ross's brigade of cavalry near Bolton. I assumed that command at Dalton on the 27th. . . . In the inspections, which were made as soon as practicable, the appearance of the army was very far from being "matter of much congratulation." Instead of a reserve of muskets there was a deficiency of six thousand and as great a one of blankets, while the number of bare feet was painful to see. The artillery horses were too feeble to draw the guns in fields, or on a march, and the mules were in similar condition. . . . The last return of the army was of December 20th, and exhibited an effective total of less than 36,000, of whom 6000 were without arms and as many without shoes. . . .

The instruction, discipline, and spirit of the army were much improved between the 1st of January and the end of April, and its numbers were increased. The efforts for the latter object brought back to the ranks about five thousand of the men who had left them in the rout of Missionary Ridge. On the morning report of April 30th the totals were: 37,652 infantry, 2812 artillery with 112 guns, and 2392 cavalry. This is the report as corrected by Major Kinloch Falconer, assistant adjutant-general, from official records in his office. Sherman had assembled at that time an army of 98,797 men and 254 guns; but before the armies actually met, three divisions of cavalry under Generals Stoneman, Garrard, and McCook added 10,000 or 12,000 men to the number. The object prescribed to him by General Grant was "to move against John-

ston's army, to break it up, and to get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as he could, inflicting all the damage possible on their war resources."

The occupation of Dalton by General Bragg had been accidental. He had encamped there for a night in his retreat from Missionary Ridge, and had remained because it was ascertained next morning that the pursuit had ceased. Dalton is in a valley so broad as to give ample room for the deployment of the largest American army. Rocky-face, which bounds it on the west, terminates as an obstacle three miles north of the railroad gap, and the distance from Chattanooga to Dalton around the north end exceeds that through the railroad gap less than a mile; and a general with a large army, coming from Chattanooga to attack an inferior one near Dalton, would follow that route and find in the



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.  
From a photograph.





DEFENDING AN EMBRASURE.

## HOOD'S INVASION OF TENNESSEE AND THE BATTLES OF FRANKLIN AND NASHVILLE.

### THE INVASION.\*

BY J. B. HOOD, GENERAL, C. S. A.  
Commanding the invading army.

... I remained two days at Cross Roads in serious thought and perplexity. I could not offer battle while the officers were *unanimous* in their opposition. Neither could I take an intrenched position with likelihood of advantageous results, since Sherman could do the same, repair the railroad, amass a large army, place Thomas in my front in command of the forces he afterward assembled at Nashville, and then, himself, move southward; or, as previously suggested, he could send Thomas into Alabama, whilst he marched through Georgia, and left me to follow in his rear. This last movement upon our part would be construed by the troops into a retreat, and could but result in disaster. In this dilemma I conceived the plan of marching into Tennessee with the hope to establish our line eventually in Kentucky, and determined to make the campaign which followed, unless withheld by General Beauregard or the authorities at Richmond. I decided to make provision for twenty days' supply of rations in the haversacks and wagons; to order a heavy reserve of artillery to accompany the army, in order to overcome any serious opposition by the Federal gun-boats; to cross the Tennessee at or near Gunter'sville, and again destroy Sherman's communications at Stevenson and Bridgeport; to move upon Thomas and Schofield, and to attempt to rout and capture their army before it could reach Nashville. I intended then to march upon that city, where I would supply the army and reinforce it, if possible, by accessions from Tennessee. I was imbued with the belief that I could accomplish this feat,

\* Taken by permission (and condensed) from General Hood's work, "Advance and Retreat," published by General G. T. Beauregard for the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund: New Orleans, 1880.

afterward march northeast, pass the Cumberland River at some crossing where the gun-boats, if too formidable at other points, were unable to interfere, then move into Kentucky, and take position with our left at or near Richmond, and our right extending toward Hazel Green, with Pound and Stony gaps in the Cumberland Mountains at our rear.

In this position I could threaten Cincinnati, and recruit the army from Kentucky and Tennessee; the former State was reported, at this juncture, to be more aroused and embittered against the Federals than at any other period of the war. While Sherman was debating between the alternatives of following our army or marching through Georgia, I hoped, by rapid movements, to achieve these results.

If Sherman should cut loose and move south—as I then believed he would do after I left his front *without previously worsting him in battle*—I would occupy at Richmond, Kentucky, a position of superior advantage, as Sherman, upon his arrival at the sea-coast, would be forced to go on board ship, and, after a long détour by water and land, repair to the defense of Kentucky and Ohio or march direct to the support of Grant. If he should return to confront my forces, or follow me directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky, I hoped then to be in condition to offer battle; and, if blessed with victory, to send reinforcements to General Lee, in Virginia, or to march through the gaps in the Cumberland Mountains and attack Grant in rear. This latter course I would pursue in the event of defeat or of inability to offer battle to Sherman. If, on the other hand, he should march to join Grant, I could pass through the Cumberland gaps to Petersburg, and attack Grant in rear at least two weeks before he, Sherman, could render him assistance.

This move, I believed, would defeat Grant, and allow General Lee, in command of our combined

armies, to march upon Washington or turn upon and annihilate Sherman. Such is the plan which, during the 15th and 16th, as we lay in bivouac near Lafayette, I maturely considered, and determined to carry out.

On the 17th the army resumed its line of march, and that night camped three miles from the forks of the Alpine, Gaylesville, and Summerville roads; thence it proceeded toward Gadsden. I proposed to move directly on to Gunter'sville and to take into Tennessee about one-half of Wheeler's cavalry (leaving the remainder to look after Sherman) and to have a depot of supplies at Tusculumbia in the event that I should meet with defeat in Tennessee.

Shortly after my arrival at Gadsden, General Beauregard reached the same point; I at once unfolded to him my plan, and requested that he confer apart with the corps commanders, Lieutenant-Generals Lee and Stewart and Major-General Cheatham. If after calm deliberation he deemed it expedient we should remain upon the Alabama line and attack Sherman, or take position, intrench, and finally follow on his rear when he should move south, I would of course acquiesce, albeit with reluctance. If, contrariwise, he should agree to my proposed plan to cross into Tennessee, I would move immediately to Gunter'sville, thence to Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Nashville.

This important question at issue was discussed during the greater part of one night, with maps before us. General Beauregard at length took the ground that, if I should engage in the projected campaign, it would be necessary to leave in Georgia all the cavalry at present with the army, in order to watch and harass Sherman in case he should move south, and to instruct Forrest to join me as soon as I should cross the Tennessee River. To this proposition I acceded. After he had held a separate conference with the corps commanders, we again debated several hours over the course of action to be pursued; and, during the interview, I discovered that he had gone to work in earnest to ascertain, in person, the true condition of the army; that he had sought information not only from the corps commanders, but from a number of officers, and had reached the same conclusion I had formed at Lafayette: that we were not competent to offer pitched battle to Sherman, nor could we follow him south without causing our retrograde movement to be construed by the troops into a recurrence of retreat, which would entail desertions and render the army of little or no use in its opposition to the enemy's march through Georgia. After two days' deliberation General Beauregard authorized me, on the evening of the 21st of October, to proceed to the execution of my plan of operations into Tennessee. General Beauregard's approval of a forward movement into Tennessee was soon made known to the army. The prospect of again entering that State created great enthusiasm, and from the different encampments arose at intervals that genuine Confederate shout so familiar to every Southern soldier, and which then betokened an improved state of feeling among the troops.

With twenty days' rations in the haver-

sacks and wagons, we marched, on the 22d of October, upon all the roads leading from Gadsden in the direction of Gunter'sville, on the Tennessee River, and bivouacked that night in the vicinity of Bennettsville. . . .

... The Confederate army rested upon the banks of the Tennessee one month after its departure from Palmetto. It had been almost continuously in motion during the interim; by rapid moves and manœuvres, and with only a small loss, it had drawn Sherman as far north as he stood in the early spring. The killed and wounded at Alatoona had been replaced by absentees who returned to ranks, and, as usual in such operations, the number of desertions became of no consequence.

Notwithstanding my request as early as the 9th of October that the railroad to Decatur be repaired, nothing had been done on the 1st of November toward the accomplishment of this important object. I had expected upon my arrival at Tusculumbia to find additional supplies, and to cross the river at once. Unfortunately, I was constrained to await repairs upon the railroad before a sufficient amount of supplies could be received to sustain the army till it was able to reach middle Tennessee.

General Beauregard remained two weeks at Tusculumbia and in its vicinity, during which interval the inaugurated campaign was discussed anew at great length. General Sherman was still in the neighborhood of Rome, and the question arose as to whether we should take trains and return to Georgia to oppose his movements south, or endeavor to execute the projected operations into Tennessee and Kentucky. I adhered to the conviction I had held at Lafayette and Gadsden, and a second time desired General Beauregard to consult the corps commanders, together with other officers, in regard to the effect a return to Georgia would produce upon the army. I also urged the

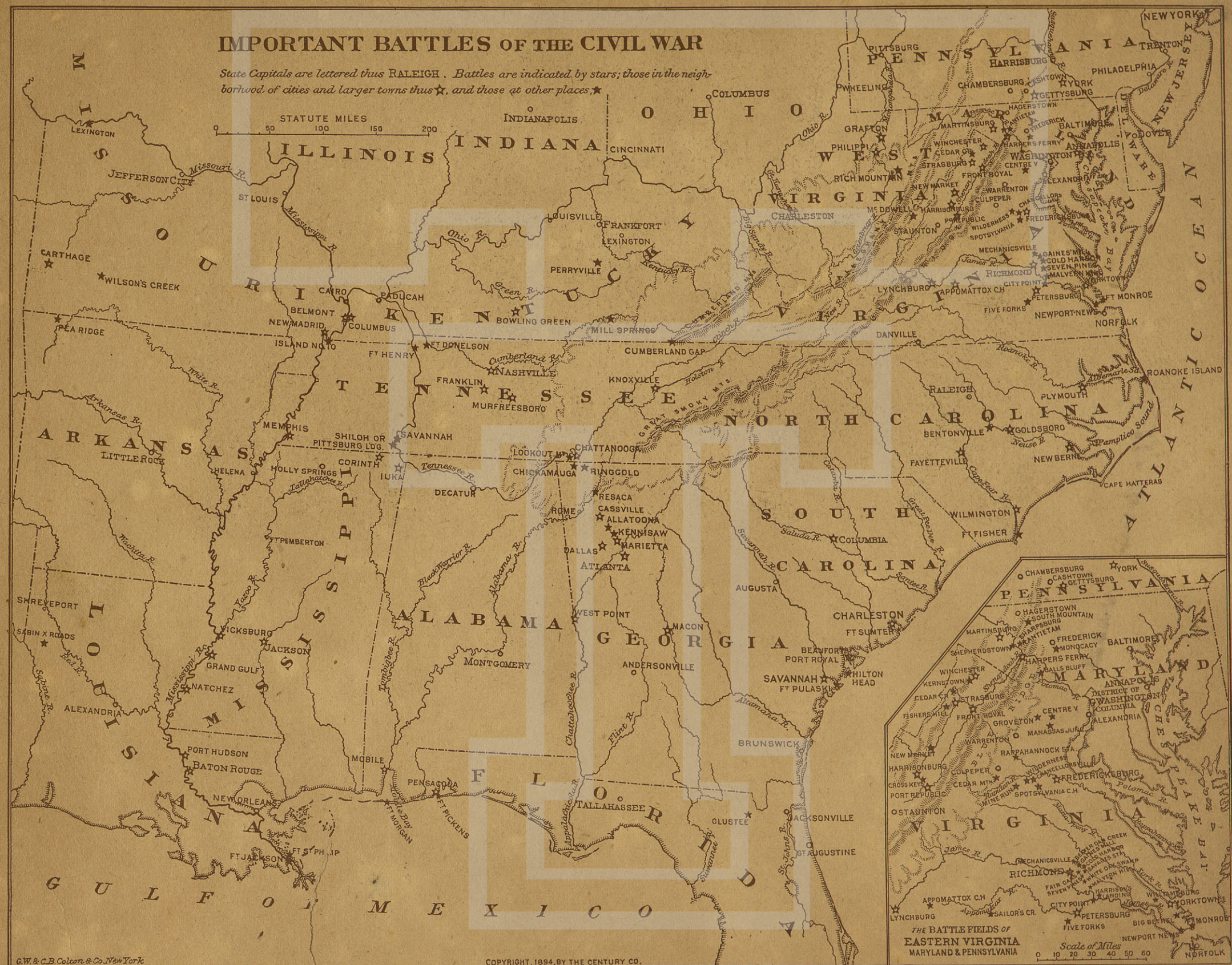


BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL EMERSON OPDYCKE, U. S. V.



# IMPORTANT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

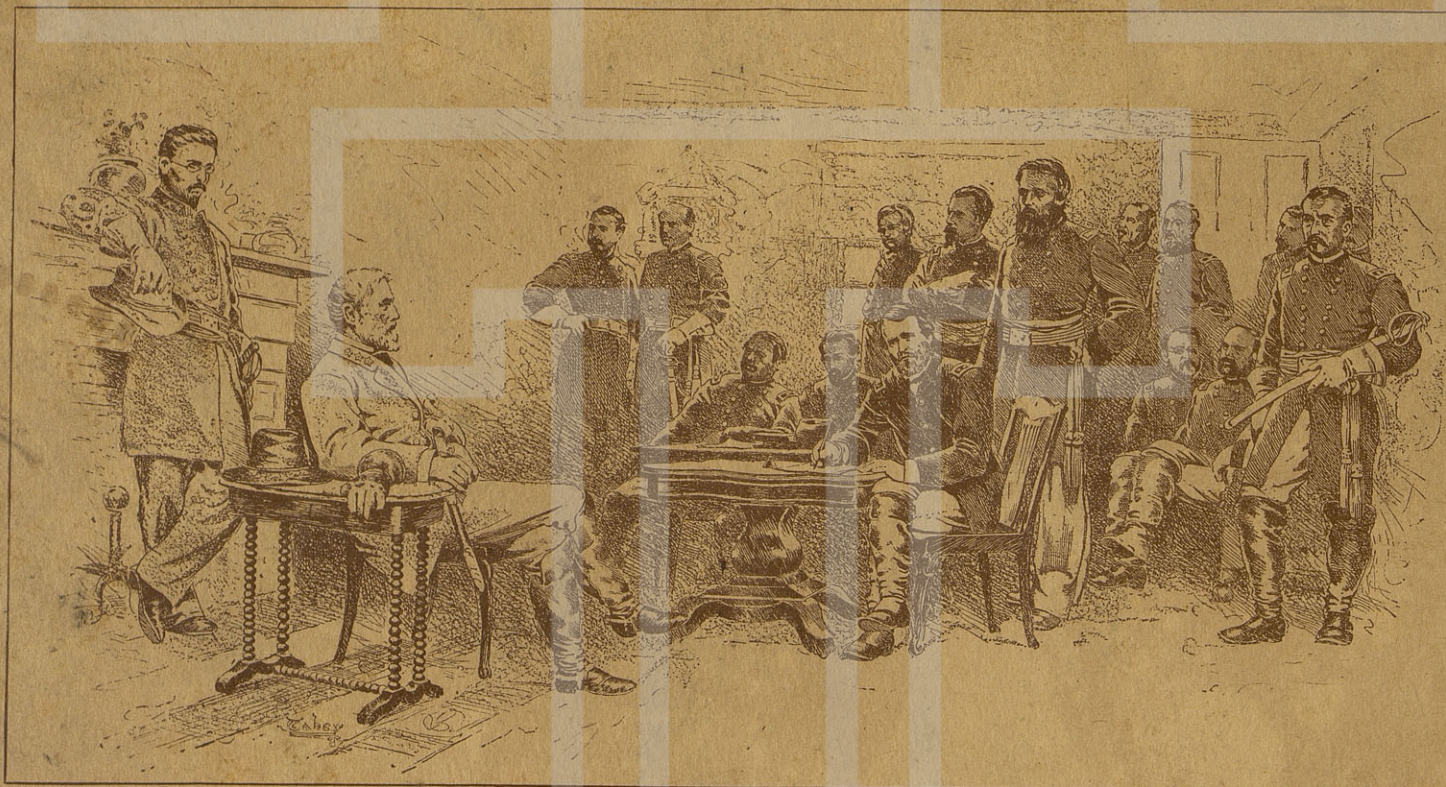
State Capitals are lettered thus RALEIGH. Battles are indicated by stars; those in the neighborhood of cities and larger towns thus ★, and those at other places ★





THE TWENTIETH AND CONCLUDING PART WILL CONTAIN  
A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF  
**The Surrender at Appomattox**  
BY GENERAL HORACE PORTER

Aide to General Grant at the time of the Surrender



THE SURRENDER.

## The Fall of Richmond.

1. The Evacuation, by a Confederate Officer
2. The Occupation, by a Union Officer

GENERAL LEE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY

Last Days of the Confederacy, by General Basil W. Duke, C. S. A.

THE GRAND REVIEW, by General Henry W. Slocum, U. S. V.

Notes on the Union and Confederate Armies, Indexes, etc.

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