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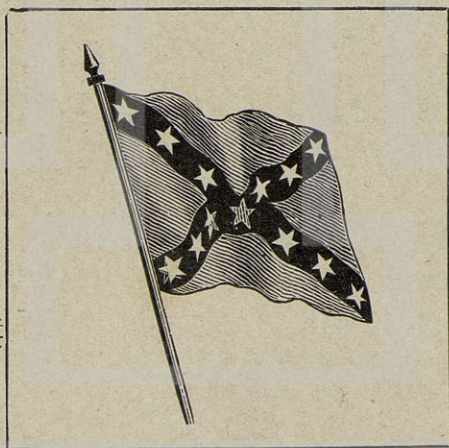
THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL EDITION

OF THE

# CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

IN THE

CIVIL

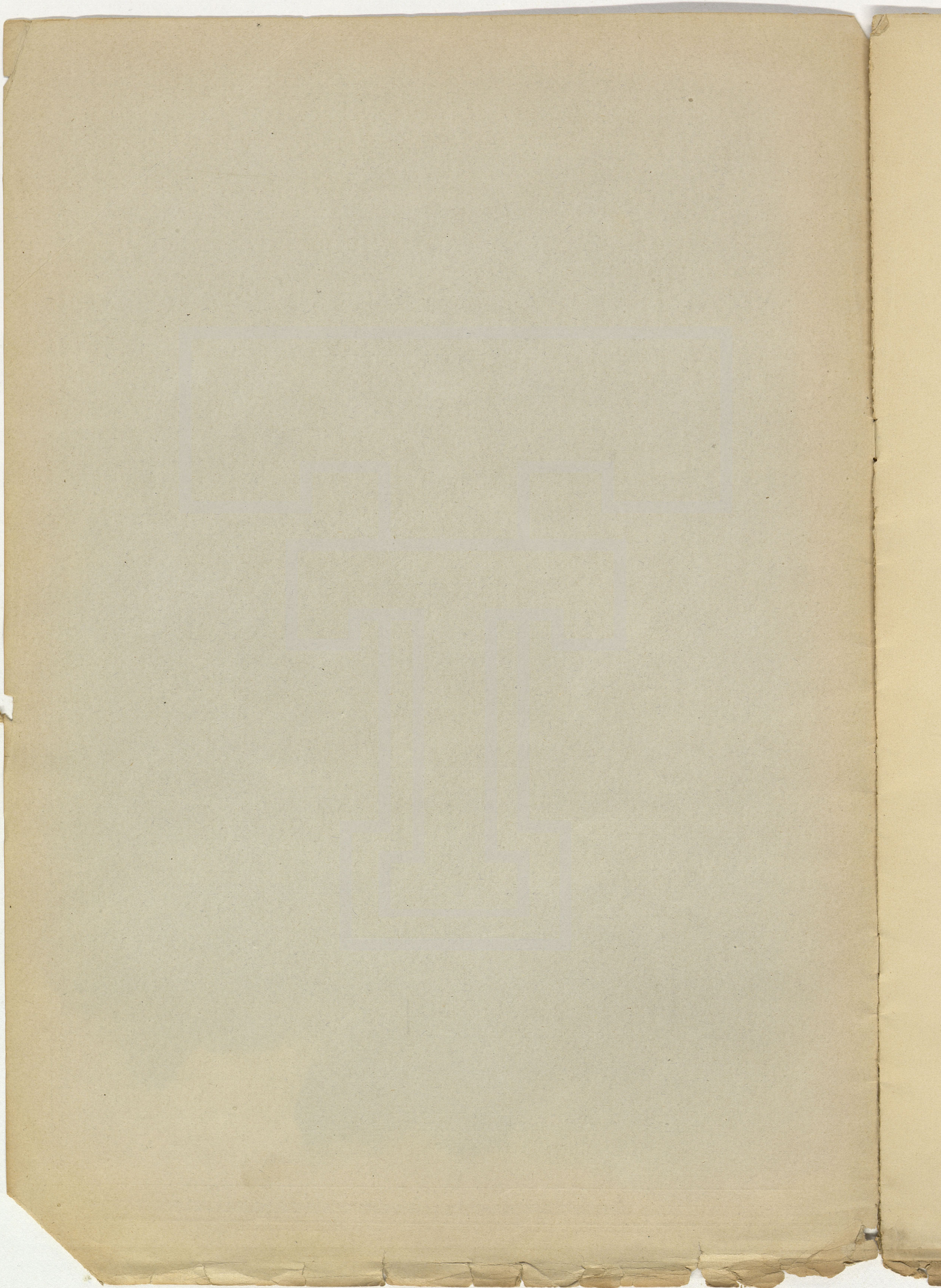


WAR

1861-1865.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY:  
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING COMPANY,  
1897.







# ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY OF VICKSBURG,

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON,  
Commanding,

JULY 4, 1863.\*  
(The Date of Surrender.)

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.  
Major-General C. L. Stevenson.

FIRST BRIGADE.  
Brigadier-General S. M. Barton.  
Fortieth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Young.  
Forty-first Georgia—Colonel Wm. E. Curtiss.  
Forty-second Georgia—Colonel R. J. Henderson.  
Forty-third Georgia—Captain M. M. Grantham.  
Fifty-second Georgia—Major John Jay Moore.  
Henderson's (Miss.) battery—Lieutenant Milton H. Trantham.  
Pointe Coupee (La.) Artillery, Company A (section)—Lieutenant John Yoist.  
Pointe Coupee (La.) Artillery, Company C—Captain Alexander Chust.

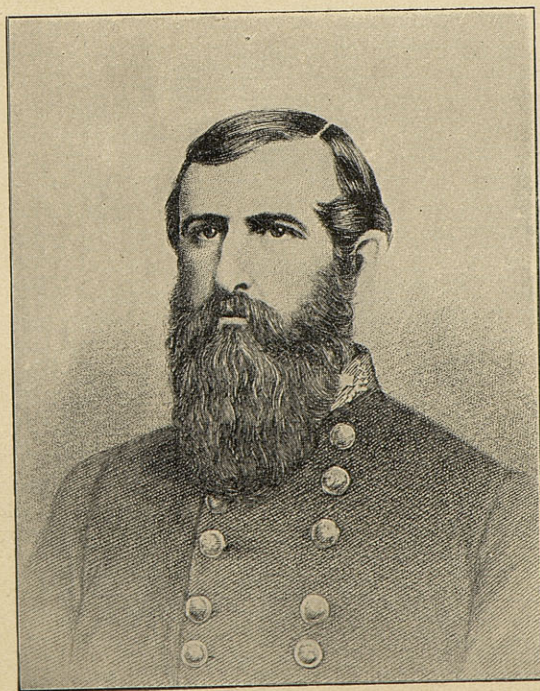
SECOND BRIGADE.  
Brigadier-General Alfred Cumming.  
Thirty-fourth Georgia—Colonel James A. Johnson.  
Thirty-sixth Georgia—Major Charles E. Broyles.  
Thirty-ninth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. B. Jackson.  
Fifty-sixth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Slaughter.  
Fifty-seventh Georgia—Colonel William M. Barkuloo.  
Cherokee (Ga.) Artillery—Captain M. Van Den Corput.

THIRD BRIGADE.  
Brigadier-General S. D. Lee.  
Twentieth Alabama—Colonel Edmund W. Pettus.  
Twenty-third Alabama—Colonel F. K. Beck.  
Thirtieth Alabama—Captain John C. Francis.  
Thirty-first Alabama—Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Arrington.  
Forty-sixth Alabama—Captain George E. Brewer.  
Alabama Battery—Captain J. F. Waddell.

FOURTH BRIGADE.  
Colonel A. W. Reynolds.  
Third Tennessee (Provisional Army)—Colonel N. J. Lillard.  
Thirty-ninth Tennessee†—Colonel Wm. M. Bradford.  
Forty-third Tennessee—Colonel James W. Gillespie.  
Fifty-ninth Tennessee—Colonel William L. Eakin.  
Third Maryland Battery—Captain John B. Rowan.

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION.  
Colonel T. N. Waul.  
First Battalion (infantry)—Major Eugene S. Bolling.  
Second Battalion (infantry)—Lieutenant-Colonel James Wrigley.  
Cavalry battalion—Lieutenant Thomas J. Cleveland.  
Artillery company—Captain J. Q. Wall.

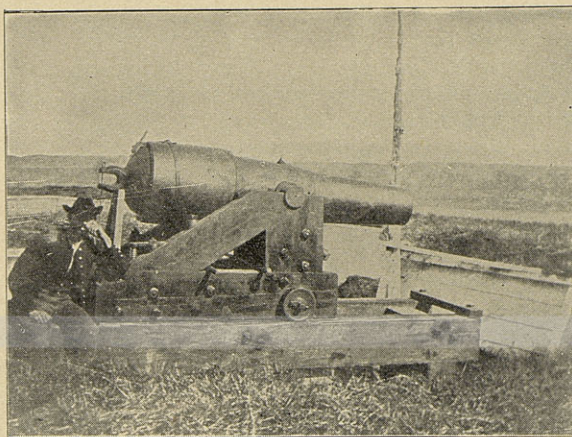
\* The commanders are given as indicated by the paroles.  
† Paroled as the Thirty-first Regiment, and so known prior to June, 1863.



LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON, OF VIRGINIA.

## ATTACHED.

First Tennessee Cavalry (Carter's regiment), Company C—Captain R. S. Vandyke.  
Botetourt (Va.) Artillery\*—Lieutenant James P. Wright.  
Signal Corps—Lieutenant C. H. Barrot.



"WHISTLING DICK," THE FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GUN ON THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

FORNEY'S DIVISION.  
Major-General John H. Forney.

HEBERT'S BRIGADE.  
Brigadier-General Louis Hebert.  
Third Louisiana—Major David Pierson.  
Twenty-first Louisiana—Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Plattsmier.  
Thirty-sixth Mississippi—Colonel W. W. Witherspoon.  
Thirty-seventh Mississippi—Colonel O. S. Holland.  
Thirty-eighth Mississippi—Captain D. B. Seal.  
Forty-third Mississippi—Colonel Richard Harrison.  
Seventh Alabama (battalion)—Captain A. M. Dozier.  
Second Alabama (artillery battalion), Company C—Lieutenant John R. Slater.  
Appeal (Ark.) battery—Lieutenant R. N. Cotter.

MOORE'S BRIGADE.  
Brigadier-General John C. Moore.  
Thirty-seventh Alabama—Colonel J. T. Dowdell.  
Fortieth Alabama—Colonel John H. Higley.  
Forty-second Alabama—Colonel John W. Portis.  
First Mississippi Light Artillery†—Colonel William T. Withers.  
Thirty-fifth Mississippi—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Jordan.  
Fortieth Mississippi—Colonel W. B. Colbert.  
Second Texas—Colonel Ashbel Smith.  
Alabama Battery—Captain H. H. Sengstak.  
Pointe Coupee (La.) Artillery, Company B—Captain William A. Davidson.

SMITH'S DIVISION.  
Major-General M. L. Smith.  
BALDWIN'S BRIGADE.  
Seventeenth Louisiana—Colonel Robert Richardson.  
Thirty-first Louisiana—Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Draughon.  
Fourth Mississippi—Captain Thomas P. Nelson.  
Forty-sixth Mississippi—Colonel C. W. Sears.  
Tennessee Battery—Captain Thomas F. Tobin.

VAUGHN'S BRIGADE.  
Brigadier-General J. C. Vaughn.  
Sixtieth Tennessee—Captain J. W. Bachman.  
Sixty-first Tennessee—Lieutenant-Colonel James G. Rose.  
Sixty-second Tennessee—Colonel John A. Rowan.

SHOUP'S BRIGADE.  
Brigadier-General Francis A. Shoup.  
Twenty-sixth Louisiana—Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Crow.  
Twenty-seventh Louisiana—Captain Joseph T. Hatch.  
Twenty-eighth (Twenty-ninth) Louisiana—Colonel Allen Thomas.  
McNally's (Ark.) battery—Captain Joseph T. Hatch.

MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOPS.‡  
Brigadier-General John V. Harris.  
Fifth Regiment—Colonel H. C. Robinson.  
Third Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. Burgin.

ATTACHED.  
Fourteenth Mississippi Light Artillery Batteries—Major M. S. Ward.  
Mississippi Partisan Rangers—Captain J. S. Smyth.  
Signal Corps—Captain Max T. Davidson.

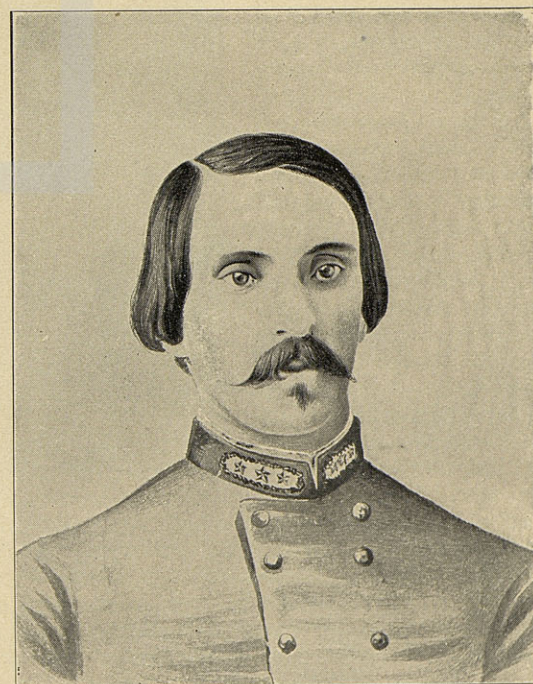
\* Assignment uncertain.  
† Batteries A, C, D, E, G and I. Battery L (Vaiden artillery) reported in Higgins' command, and batteries B, F and K at Port Hudson, La.  
‡ Under Vaughn's command.

BOWEN'S DIVISION.  
Major-General John S. Bowen.

FIRST (MISSOURI) BRIGADE.  
Colonel Francis M. Cockrell.  
First Missouri—Colonel A. C. Riley.  
Second Missouri—Major Thomas M. Carter.  
Third Missouri—Major J. K. McDowell.  
Fifth Missouri—Colonel James McCown.  
Sixth Missouri—Major S. Cooper.  
Ginter's (Mo.) battery—Lieutenant Cornelius Hefferman.  
Landis' (Mo.) battery—Lieutenant John M. Langan.  
Wade's (Mo.) battery—Lieutenant R. C. Walsh.

SECOND BRIGADE.  
Colonel T. P. Dockery.  
Fifteenth Arkansas—Captain Caleb Davis.  
Nineteenth Arkansas—Captain James K. Norwood.  
Twentieth Arkansas—Colonel D. W. Jones.  
Twenty-first Arkansas—Captain A. Tyler.  
First Arkansas Cavalry Battalion—Captain John J. Clark.  
Twelfth Arkansas Battalion (sharpshooters)—Lieutenant John S. Bell.  
First Missouri Cavalry—Major William C. Parker.  
Third Missouri Cavalry—Captain Felix Lotspeich.  
Third Missouri Battery—Captain William E. Dawson.  
Lowe's (Mo.) battery—Lieutenant Thomas B. Catron.

RIVER BATTERIES.\*  
Colonel Ed. Higgins.  
First Louisiana Artillery†—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Beltzhoover.  
Eighth Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion‡—Major T. N. Ogden.  
Twenty-second Louisiana§—Captain Samuel Jones.  
First Tennessee Heavy Artillery—Colonel A. Jackson, Jr.  
Tennessee battery—Captain J. B. Caruthers.  
Tennessee battery—Captain T. N. Johnston.  
Tennessee battery—Captain J. P. Lynch.  
Vaiden (Miss.) battery—Captain S. C. Bains.



BRIG.-GEN. ALFRED CUMMING, OF GEORGIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Fifty-fourth Alabama (detachment)—Lieutenant Joel P. Abney.  
City Guards—Captain E. B. Martin.  
Signal Corps—Captain C. A. King.

\* The troops in this command paroled as of Moore's brigade.  
† Bond's, Bruce's, Butler's, Capers', Grayson's, Haynes', Lamon's and Robertson's companies.  
‡ Borrow's, Grandpre's and McCrory's companies.  
§ P. A. Gomez, Mark's.

MOTHER, IS THE BATTLE OVER?  
Mother, is the battle over? Thousands have been killed, they say—  
Is my father coming?—tell me, have the Southerners gained the day?  
Is he well? or is he wounded? Mother, do you think he's slain?  
If you know, I pray you, tell me—will my father come again?  
Mother, dear, you're always sighing since you last the paper read—  
Tell me why you are crying—why that cap is on your head?  
Ah! I see you can not tell me—father's one among the slain!  
Altho' he lov'd us very dearly, he will never come again.



## THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

## A DEFENSE OF GENERAL PEMBERTON.

BY

MAJOR R. W. MEMMINGER,

A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

September —, 1863.

IN passing judgment upon Lieutenant-General Pemberton the people seem to have considered, not what he has done, but what he has *not* done. They say, "Why did he not provision Vicksburg," and not "Did he do everything that could be done toward that object?" The army of Lieutenant-General Pemberton numbering some forty thousand effectives, had to contend against the armies of Grant and Banks, the smaller of which nearly equaled his entire force; the other was vastly superior—and these armies operating three hundred miles apart. In the campaign in North Mississippi Grant was completely out maneuvered, and forced to retire to Memphis, from whence he had set out; the advance of the enemy on Vicksburg via Chickasaw Bayou met with disastrous defeat, and the combined naval and land attack on Fort Pemberton, Tallahatchie River, was signally repulsed—all these successes are overlooked.

In October, 1862, Lieutenant-General Pemberton was assigned to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and, upon assuming command, he at once perceived the magnitude of the undertaking. The army of North Mississippi, but lately defeated at Corinth, and considerably demoralized required a thorough reorganization. Confusion reigned equally in the quartermaster, commissary, engineer and ordnance departments. No system of any kind prevailed, and the whole department was one chaos.

From this disorganization, order began gradually to arise; chiefs of the various departments were appointed, and, through their untiring exertion, aided and directed by the lieutenant-general commanding, the department was reorganized, remodeled and supplied. Any officer or soldier who served in the army of Mississippi and East Louisiana can vouch for the truth of this speedy revolution. The duties of the department were arduous and extended, and were met with vigor and energy. Holly Springs, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, points separated by hundreds of miles, were continually visited and the works at the latter two places were pushed forward to speedy completion. At the same time the administration of the department was by no means neglected; and frequently the nights, which might have been given to rest, were devoted to the labors of the office.

When the winter season had closed in, and the enemy had begun to threaten Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the army which had hitherto served in North Mississippi was withdrawn to these points. The cavalry—five thousand strong—which had belonged to that army, was separated and sent to General Bragg. To the withdrawal of this, almost the entire cavalry force of the department, much of the subsequent disaster is to be attributed. This proceeding was contrary to the wishes and judgment of the lieutenant-general commanding, and against his protest. General Pemberton is known to have professed himself totally unable to keep his railroad communications open, and to protect the country from inroads without the aid of a strong force of cavalry.

Grierson's raid, which occurred in April, and closely preceded Grant's advance upon Vicksburg, was evidently concerted for the purpose of cutting all railroad communications and so embarrassing the transportation of supplies. It succeeded in this object, which success is wholly attributable to the absence of a sufficient force of cavalry. To supply this deficiency, under the exigency, General Pemberton was compelled to resort to the impressment of private horses, and to mount infantry, which could ill be spared.

On the night of the 16th of April the enemy's fleet attempted to pass the batteries at Vicksburg. Some six

or seven gunboats and transports succeeded; one boat was burned, another sunk and the remainder were forced to put back. With the number of guns and weight of metal, it was impossible to effect more damage. Vicksburg, the grand key to the Mississippi, had only twenty-eight guns, of which two were smooth-bore 32-pounders, two 24-pounders, one 30-pound Parrott, one Whitworth, and one 10-inch mortar. Compare this with the armament of Charleston Harbor; Fort Pemberton alone, on Stono River, can compete with the entire batteries of Vicksburg. Every possible exertion was made to procure more ordnance, and even guns intended for the navy were diverted for army use. But, probably, owing to a scarcity of guns and the time required to transport them, no further supply could be procured, and Vicksburg repelled every assault of the vaunted ironclads, and stood a siege of forty-eight days, with an armament of *twenty-eight guns*.

After the passage of the boats alluded to, the character of the defense of Vicksburg, as expressed by General Pemberton, was changed. The enemy could operate from below. He now made a demonstration on our left flank, landing a force at Chickasaw Bayou; also a naval attack on Haines' Bluff, Yazoo River, and at the same time threw a heavy column across the Mississippi River, on the right flank at Brunisburg, below Port Gibson. To meet this column, Brigadier-General Bowen was ordered to move out from Grand Gulf, which he did, holding the enemy for some time in check near Bayou Pierre. Re-enforcements

circumstances, and with our known inferiority of numbers, our policy would have been to have avoided an engagement. Pursuant to instructions, however, General Pemberton moved out of Vicksburg with seventeen thousand five hundred men, and met and engaged the enemy at Baker's Creek, near Raymond. The enemy was at first repulsed; but continuing to receive heavy re-enforcements, General Pemberton was overwhelmed by numbers and forced to fall back to the intrenchments on the Big Black. The enemy pushed on rapidly and again encountered our forces behind these intrenchments, which, however, we failed to defend, and retired in rather a disorderly manner to the inner line of works around Vicksburg. The abandonment of the intrenchments on Big Black necessitated the evacuation of Haines' Bluff, the left flank of that line, thus opening the Yazoo River to the enemy's fleet and rendering his transportation easy.

Although considerably demoralized by the defeats at Baker's Creek and Big Black, the army was now posted within the trenches around Vicksburg. At this juncture instructions were received by General Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg and bring out his army. A council of war of the general officers was immediately called, in which the opinion was unanimously expressed that it was impossible to withdraw the army from its position with such *morale* and *materiel* as to be of further service to the Confederacy. While the council of war was assembled, the guns of the enemy opened on our works and Vicksburg was besieged.

General Pemberton determined to hold the place, hoping that he would receive assistance in maintaining this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi River.

At the time of the investment, the garrison of Vicksburg was eighteen thousand strong—scarcely sufficient to man the trenches, and affording no force for reserve. The amount of provisions on hand was estimated at forty days' rations, the full ration, however, being considerably reduced. General Pemberton has been censured for not provisioning Vicksburg for a *protracted* siege; and to this cause is attributed, as we think erroneously, the *fall* of that city.

Vicksburg *did* stand a protracted siege of forty-eight days. It was not provisioned for an *indefinite* siege nor could be. It has been stated that General Pemberton assumed command of this department in October, 1862; it has further been shown against what difficulties he had to contend in the organization of his department. Some time must necessarily elapse between such organization and the time when its effects could be felt, before contracts could be made and supplies begin to come in.

The sources from which Vicksburg could be supplied were from the country west of the Mississippi via Red River and Big Black; from Yazoo River via Haines' Bluff (the supplies in this case consisting almost exclusively of corn and being drawn from the section of country on Sunflower and Tallahatchie Rivers, Deer Creek, etc.), and lastly, from the interior of the State of Mississippi—in which case they must be transported over long lines of railroad. Port Hudson could be supplied only from the Mississippi River, being distant sixty miles from the nearest depot on the New Orleans & Jackson railroad.

Large standing garrisons were to be supplied at each of these points, at the one varying from ten to twenty thousand and at the other from eight to fifteen thousand. To accumulate at these points was evidently a difficult undertaking, considering the daily consumption to be met and the small number of boats at government disposal. As soon as the wet season set in and navigation became practicable, supplies of beef cattle, bacon, corn and salt were forwarded by government agents purchasing in the Trans-Mississippi Department. But in the midst of this occupation, early in February, the enemy's gunboats, Queen of the West and Indianola, succeeded in passing the Vicksburg batteries, and thus prevented the safe navigation of the Mississippi. The route was reopened by the capture of the Indianola and Queen of the West, but almost immediately reclosed by a movement of the enemy's fleet. Commodore Farragut attacked our batteries at Port Hudson; two of his vessels, the Hartford and Monongahela, succeeded in passing; the frigate Mississippi was



CONFEDERATE SCOUTS PASSING THROUGH FEDERAL PICKET LINES WITH SUPPLIES OF PERCUSSION CAPS.

were at the same time hurried forward, Major-General Loring in command. General Bowen, however, being pressed by vastly superior numbers, was forced to fall back, crossing the Big Black River, after having destroyed the works at Grand Gulf.

It was now General Pemberton's intention to concentrate his troops behind the Big Black, the question of subsistence, proximity to base, and necessity of supporting Vicksburg, being the determining causes. At the same time the arrival of re-enforcements was anxiously awaited.

In the meantime the enemy was heavily re-enforcing and apparently moving on Jackson.

On the 14th of May General Pemberton received instructions to move and attack the enemy toward Clinton, Miss. A council of war was called of the general officers and the matter laid before them for their deliberation and opinions. The majority of those present expressed themselves in favor of the movement. The minority (among whom was General Pemberton) expressed themselves averse, regarding it as too hazardous, preferring a movement by which it might be endeavored to cut off the enemy's supplies from the Mississippi, and not to move the army from its base—Vicksburg. Subsequent developments show that this policy would probably have defeated the objects of Grant's campaign. His army was furnished with only five days' rations, and, as expressed by their own officers, was in almost a starving condition; and the transportation from the Mississippi, a distance of forty miles, open to constant interruption from our forces, was precarious and almost impracticable. It was therefore essential that he should obtain a new base, which could be established only by the opening of the Yazoo River; and his policy was to bring about a battle as the means of obtaining this end. Certainly, under these cir-



burned; the Richmond disabled and forced to put back. Farragut immediately proceeded to blockade the mouth of Red River, as also that of Big Black. Thus ended all hopes of drawing supplies from the Trans-Mississippi Department. Some few boats subsequently succeeded in running the blockade, but such mode of supply was precarious in the extreme, and was finally destroyed by the passage of the enemy's fleet by Vicksburg.

As a source of supply, the country on Sunflower River, Deer Creek, etc., was not neglected. These streams were not navigable until later in the winter season, and operations could not be commenced so soon. Light draft boats from those above the raft at Haines' Bluff were fitted up and sent after corn; but the great difficulty was to obtain the corn on the banks of the river. The planters generally expressed their inability to haul to such points, being without any means of transportation. Hence very little of the grain in those fertile sections was available to the army. Any one acquainted with the Mississippi bottom lands can vouch for the difficulty—almost impracticability—of transportation during the winter season. But even these operations were frustrated by the passage of the enemy through Yazoo Pass, their descent upon Fort Pemberton, Tallahatchie River, and their naval raids through the numerous bayous which ramify this portion of Mississippi. Previous to this interruption, the grain intended for Vicksburg was unloaded at Haines' Bluff, eleven miles distant, this being rendered necessary by the raft at that point, which was intended to obstruct the passage of the enemy's fleet by our batteries. Furthermore, the mouth of the Yazoo River was closely blockaded by the enemy's fleet, and here again the difficulty of transportation over impracticable roads presented itself. The transportation of a single eight or ten inch Columbiad from Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff—eleven miles—was a matter of two weeks. Nevertheless corn, and a considerable supply, was hauled over this road.

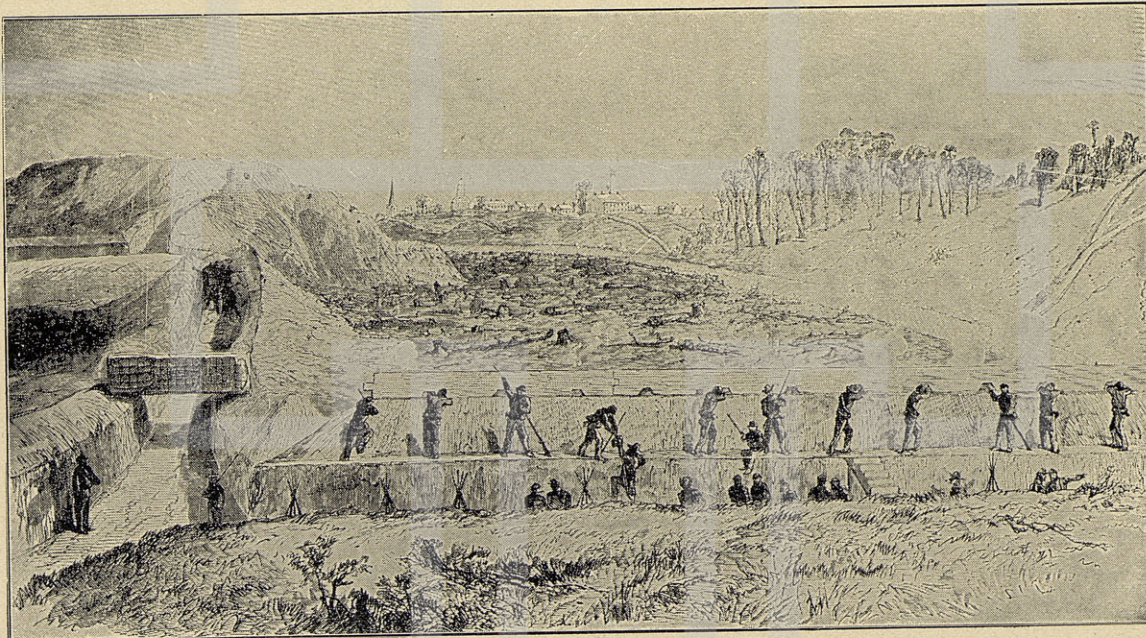
Lastly, as to drawing supplies from the interior of the State, every means was taken to accomplish this object. All exportation of supplies from the department was prohibited. Depots were established and agents dispatched in all directions. Supplies were forwarded to Vicksburg, and even Port Hudson, as rapidly as they could be accumulated. The necessity for constantly moving troops to various parts of the department, as they might be threatened, was a serious inconvenience and impeded the transportation of supplies. That portion of the Southern Railroad between Jackson and Vicksburg was in a miserable and even dangerous condition. Accidents occurred almost daily, engines being broken up, and there being a lamentable scarcity of any species of cars. This, the great thoroughfare to Vicksburg, was entirely out of repair and almost impassable. The obstruction offered to transportation by such a thoroughfare can easily be imagined. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, Vicksburg was sufficiently provisioned to hold out for forty days, and Port Hudson sustained a siege of seven weeks.

As above stated, the effective garrison of Vicksburg numbered eighteen thousand. This small force, directed by the untiring vigilance of the lieutenant-general commanding, and defended by his engineering skill, were enabled to repel the repeated assaults of an enemy flushed with success and numbering, at the lowest estimate, some sixty thousand men. All confess that the defense of Vicksburg was resolute and gallant. Soon after the investment Grant attempted to carry the place by two general assaults, apparently bringing his whole army to the attack. His columns, hurled upon the resolute garrison, were as often hurled back with heavy loss, and leaving five stands of colors in our hands and the field for miles strewn with his dead, he was compelled to fall back and sit down to a formal investment of the place.

During the siege the engineering skill of the commander and his fertility and expedients were conspicuously displayed. Works, which under the unceasing and concentrated fire of hundreds of guns were demolished, reappeared in improved forms which could be suggested only by consummate ingenuity. Works built to withstand guns used in ordinary warfare were found wholly inadequate to resist the heavy metal of the enemy, and subjected to incessant and galling fire of musketry, the artillery could with difficulty be worked. Here it was particularly that the ingenuity of the commanding general was exhibited. The position of the pieces was constantly changing; embankments dis-

appeared under the fire of the enemy's guns, but the artillery would still be found in position, and stronger than before. No difficulty could occur for which an expedient was not at hand.

But energy and ingenuity, although tending to postpone, could not prevent the fall of Vicksburg. At the beginning of the siege, it was understood and confidently expected that a force from without would relieve the garrison; and this hope sustained the soldiery and the commanding general during the protracted struggle. But this hope, continually deferred and finally abandoned, resolved the matter into a question of time and honor. Honor was considered to have been sufficiently vindicated. The time it was considered had come. The soldiers who, for forty-eight days and nights, vigilant and undaunted, had watched and fought in the trenches, were worn out. A general assault of the besieging army was confidently anticipated on the 4th of July, and it was improbable that the garrison, exhausted by fatigues and diminished to fifteen thousand, would be able to withstand this overwhelming assault. The lines of the enemy at some points were within a few yards of our own; their mines sapped our works at numerous points, and were supposed to be only awaiting springing. Attempts to countermine were made, but of course not always successfully, and in one of these endeavors the enemy sprung a mine loaded with a ton of powder, blowing up eighty of our men, some of whom were then engaged in the work. Believing themselves to be undermined, the men were becoming restive in the trenches. Provisions also were at a low ebb; it would have been impossible under any circumstances to hold out much longer; and should the place be carried by



SHARPSHOOTERS PROTECTING FEDERAL TROOPS WHILE ENGAGED IN DIGGING AN ENTRANCE INTO THE FORT.

assault, no terms could be expected and all the horrors of a sacked city were to be anticipated. The only alternative was to cut through the enemy's lines or to capitulate. There being no hope of relief, a council of war of the general officers was called, and this alternative presented. It was the opinion of the majority that it was physically impossible for the men to cut through the enemy's lines and carry the works obstructing their exit—works known to be as formidable as our own. The minority (among whom was the lieutenant-general commanding) were of a contrary opinion, and advocated an attempt to cut their way out. The opinion of the majority prevailed, the commanding general yielding to their discretion, and preparations for the negotiation of terms were entered upon—with what success is before the public.

After the surrender the lieutenant-general commanding remained with his army attending to their wants, and shared with them the hardships of the march to Enterprise, where the army of Vicksburg was dissolved on parole.

Such, in the humble opinion of the undersigned, is a brief synopsis of the events preceding and attending the fall of Vicksburg.

\* \* \* \* \*

R. W. MEMMINGER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WHY THE PICKETS CEASED FIRING AT EACH OTHER.—The pickets on the left at Sharpsburg, in front of Jackson's corps, were in the habit of shooting at each other until a rebel shouted to a Federal and asked him to agree not to shoot, to which the Yankee assented; but in a short time Johnny cried out: "Say, Yank, tell the man on your left not to shoot; would just as lief be shot by you as by him." So the word passed from man to man till not a gun was fired on the picket line.

## FORREST'S EXPEDITION INTO WEST TENNESSEE,

DECEMBER 11, 1862, TO JANUARY 3, 1863.

BY  
BRIG.-GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST, C. S. A.,  
Commanding Expedition.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,  
NEAR UNION CITY, TENN., December 24, 1862.

IN accordance with your order I moved with my command from Columbia on the 11th instant; reached the river at Clifton on Sunday, the 13th, and after much difficulty, working night and day, finished crossing on the 15th, encamping that night eight miles west of the river.

On the 16th [18th] we met the pickets of the enemy near Lexington and attacked their forces at Lexington, consisting of one section of artillery and eight hundred cavalry. We routed them completely, capturing the two guns and one hundred and forty-eight prisoners, including Colonel [R. G.] Ingersoll and Major [L. H.] Kerr, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. We also captured about seventy horses, which were badly needed and immediately put in service in our batteries. The balance of the Federal cavalry fled in the direction of Trenton and Jackson. We pushed on rapidly to Jackson and, on the evening of the 18th, drove in their pickets on all the roads leading out of Jackson. On the same night I sent Colonel [G. G.]

Dibrell on the right of Jackson to tear up the railroad track and destroy the telegraph wires. He captured at Webb's Station one hundred and one Federals, destroying their stockade, and tore up the road, switch, etc., at the turn out. At the same time that Dibrell was sent on the right Colonel [A. A.] Russell [Fourth Alabama Cavalry] and Major [N. N.] Cox [Second Battalion Tennessee Cavalry], with their commands, were sent out on the left to destroy bridges and culverts on the railroads from Jackson to Corinth and Bolivar.

The next morning [December 19th] I advanced on Jackson with Colonel [T. G.] Woodward's two companies and Colonel [J. B.] Biddle's battalion of about four hundred men, with two pieces of

artillery from Freeman's battery. About four miles from Jackson skirmishing began with the skirmishers, and the enemy was reported advancing with two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry. We opened on them with the guns, and after a running fight of about an hour, drove them into their fortifications. The enemy had heavily re-enforced at Jackson from Corinth, Bolivar and La Grange, and numbered, from the best information I could obtain, about nine thousand men. I withdrew my forces that evening and moved rapidly on Trenton and Humboldt. Colonel Dibrell's command was sent to destroy the bridge over the Forked Deer River between Humboldt and Jackson. Colonel [J. W.] Starnes was sent to attack Humboldt, Colonel Biddle was sent so as to get in the rear of Trenton, while with Major Cox's command and my body-guard, commanded by Captain [M.] Little and [S. L.] Freeman's [Tennessee] battery, I dashed into the town [Trenton], attacking the enemy. They were fortified at the depot, but were without artillery. After a short engagement between their sharpshooters and our cavalry our battery opened on them, and on the third fire from the battery they surrendered.

We lost two men killed and seven wounded; the enemy two killed and over seven hundred prisoners, with a large quantity of stores, arms, ammunition and provisions, which, for want of transportation, we were compelled to destroy. We captured several hundred horses, but few of them were of any value; those that were of service we took, and the balance I handed over to the citizens, from whom many of them had been pressed or stolen. Colonel Russell, who was protecting our rear at Spring Creek, found the enemy advancing and following us with three thousand infantry, two batteries and several hundred cavalry. He skirmished with them during the evening, and the next morning before daylight dismounted half of his command and succeeded in getting within sixty yards of their encampment. They discovered him, and formed in line of battle. He delivered a volley as soon as their line



was formed, and the balance of the regiment charged on horseback. The enemy became panic-stricken and retreated hastily across Spring Creek, burning the bridge after them. We have heard nothing from them since in that direction.

Colonel [James W.] Starnes took Humboldt, capturing over one hundred prisoners. He destroyed the stockade, railroad depot, and burned up a trestle bridge near that point.

Colonel Dibrell's command failed to destroy the bridge over the Forked Deer River, as the enemy were strongly fortified and protected by two creeks on one side of the railroad, and a wide, swampy bottom on the other, which rendered the approach of cavalry impossible. He dismounted his men, and while approaching their fort a train arrived from Jackson with a regiment of infantry. Lieutenant [John W., Jr.] Morton with two guns opened on the train, when it retired, the troops on it gaining the stockade. Owing to the situation of the stockade, and the density of the timber and the wet, miry condition of the bottom, the guns could not be brought to bear on it. Night coming on Colonel Dibrell withdrew and rejoined my command.

We remained in Trenton during the night of the 20th, paroling all the prisoners, and selecting from the stores at the depot such as were needed by the command.

On the morning of the 21st I fired the depot, burning up the remaining supplies, with about six hundred bales of cotton, two hundred barrels of pork, and a large lot of tobacco in hogsheads, used by the enemy for breastworks. After seeing everything destroyed I moved on in the direction of Union City, capturing at Rutherford Station two companies of Federals, and destroying the railroad from Trenton to Kenton Station, at which place we captured Colonel [Thomas J.] Kinney of the One Hundred and Twenty-second [One Hundred and Nineteenth] Illinois Regiment, and twenty-two men left sick in the hospital. I took a portion of the command and pushed ahead to Union City, capturing one hundred and six Federals without firing a gun. I destroyed the railroad bridge over the bayou near Moscow, and am completing the destruction of the bridges over the North and South fork of Obion River, with nearly four miles of trestling in the bottom between them. We have made a clean sweep of the Federals and roads north of Jackson, and know of no Federals except at Fort Heiman, Paducah and Columbus, north of Jackson and west of the Tennessee River. Reports that are reliable show that the Federals are rapidly sending up troops from Memphis. One hundred and twenty-five transports passed down a few days ago within ten hours, and daily they are passing up loaded with troops. General Grant must either be in very critical condition, or else affairs in Kentucky require the movement.

Our loss so far is eight killed, twelve wounded and two missing. The enemy's killed and wounded, over one hundred men; prisoners, over twelve hundred, including four colonels, four majors, ten captains and twenty-three lieutenants.

I left Middleburg on the 25th, proceeding via the Northwestern Railroad to McKenzie's Station, destroying all the bridges and trestles on that road from Union City to McKenzie's Station. From McKenzie's Station we were compelled to move southward in the direction of Lexington, as the enemy in force occupied Trenton, Humboldt, Huntingdon and Lexington. After my command left

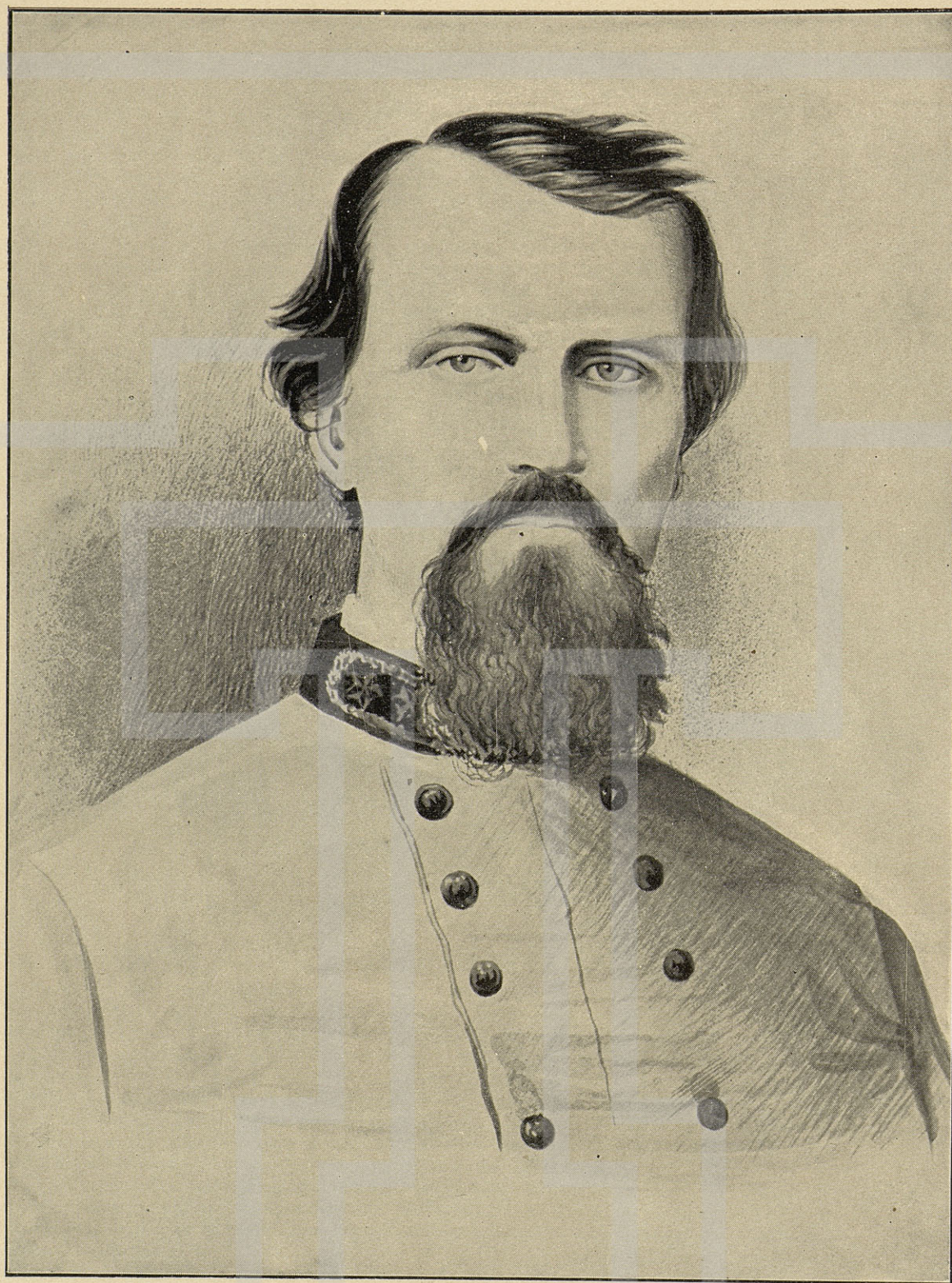
Trenton they commenced re-enforcing and moving to the points named, with a view of cutting off my command and prevent us recrossing the Tennessee. Understanding a force was moving on me from Trenton in the direction of Dresden, I sent Colonel [J. B.] Biffle [Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry] in that direction to protect our movements toward Lexington, intending if possible to avoid the enemy and go on and attack the enemy at Bethel Station, on the Mobile & Ohio Road, south of Jackson. We left McKenzie's Station on the morning of December 28th, but in crossing the bottom had great difficulty in crossing our artillery and wagons; the bridges proved to be much decayed, and gave way, forcing us to drag our artillery and wagons through the bottom and the creeks. It was with great difficulty we got through by working the entire

drove them through the woods with great slaughter, and several white flags were raised in various portions of the woods, and the killed and wounded were strewn over the ground. Thirty minutes more would have given us the day, when to my surprise and astonishment a fire was opened on us in our rear, and the enemy in heavy force under General [J. C.] Sullivan advanced on us. Knowing that I had four companies at Clarksburg, seven miles from us on the Huntingdon road, I could not believe that they were Federals until I rode up myself into their lines. The heavy fire of their infantry, unexpected and unlooked for by all, caused a stampede of horses belonging to my dismounted men, who were following up and driving the enemy before them. They also killed and crippled many of the horses attached to our caissons and reserved guns.

I had sent back two miles for more ammunition. My men had been fighting for five hours, and both artillery and small-arm ammunition were well nigh exhausted. We occupied the battlefield, were in possession of the enemy's dead and wounded and their three pieces of artillery, and had demanded a surrender of the brigade, which would doubtless have been forced or accepted in half an hour, the colonel commanding proposing to leave the field entirely and withdraw his force, provided we would allow him to bury his dead; but, believing I could force—and that in a short time—the demand, the fighting continued, the Federals scattering in every direction. The stampede of horses and horse-holders announced that help was at hand; and, finding my command now exposed to fire from both front and rear, I was compelled to withdraw, which I did in good order, leaving behind our dead and wounded. We were able to bring off six pieces of artillery and two caissons; the balance, with the three guns we captured, we were compelled to leave, as most of the horses were killed or crippled and the drivers in the same condition, which rendered it impossible to get them out under the heavy fire of the enemy from both front and rear. Our loss in artillery is three guns and eight caissons and one piece which burst during the action.

The enemy's loss was very heavy in killed and wounded, and, as we had the field and saw them piled up and around the fences, had a good opportunity of judging their loss. We gave them grape and canister from our guns at three hundred yards, and as they fell back through the timber

their loss was terrible. The prisoners say that at least one-third of the command was killed or wounded. From all I could see and learn from my aids and officers, they must have lost in killed and wounded from eight hundred to one thousand men. The fire of our artillery, for accuracy and rapidity, was scarcely, if ever, excelled, and their position in the fence-corners proved to the enemy, instead of a protection, a source of great loss, as our shot and shell scattered them to the winds, and many were killed by rails that were untouched by balls. Captain Freeman and Lieutenant [J. W.] Morton, of our batteries, with all of their men, deserve special mention, keeping up, as they did, a constant fire from their pieces, notwithstanding the enemy made every effort at silencing them by shooting down the artillerists at the guns. The whole command fought well. We had about eighteen hundred men in the engagement, and fought six regiments of infantry, with three pieces of artillery, which we charged and took, but were compelled to leave them, as the horses were all killed or crippled. We brought off eighty-three



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST, OF TENNESSEE.

night; and our men and horses were so much fatigued, that I was compelled to encamp at Flake's Store about sixteen miles north of Lexington, when, under ordinary circumstances and good roads, we ought to have reached Lexington that night, which place had been evacuated by the enemy, believing that I would either cross the Tennessee at Huntingdon or else that I would move northward.

On the morning of the 31st we moved off in the direction of Lexington, but had not gone more than four miles before we met the skirmishers of the enemy. We engaged and fought six regiments for five hours, driving them back until 3 o'clock in the evening, [when] they took shelter in a grove of timber of about sixty acres, inclosed by a fence and surrounded by open fields. I had sent four companies to Clarksburg to protect and advise me of any advance from Huntingdon, and finding that we were able to whip the enemy, dismounted a portion of my cavalry to support my artillery and attack in front, while I could flank them on each side and get Colonel [A. A.] Russell's regiment [Fourth Alabama Cavalry] in their rear. We



prisoners, and they report their respective regiments as badly cut off. They lost three colonels and many company officers.

We have, on our side, to deplore the death of Colonel [T.] Alonzo Napier [Tenth Tennessee Cavalry], who was killed while leading his men in a charge on foot. He was a gallant officer, and after he fell his command continued to drive the enemy from their position on the right bank, strewing their path with dead and wounded Federals.

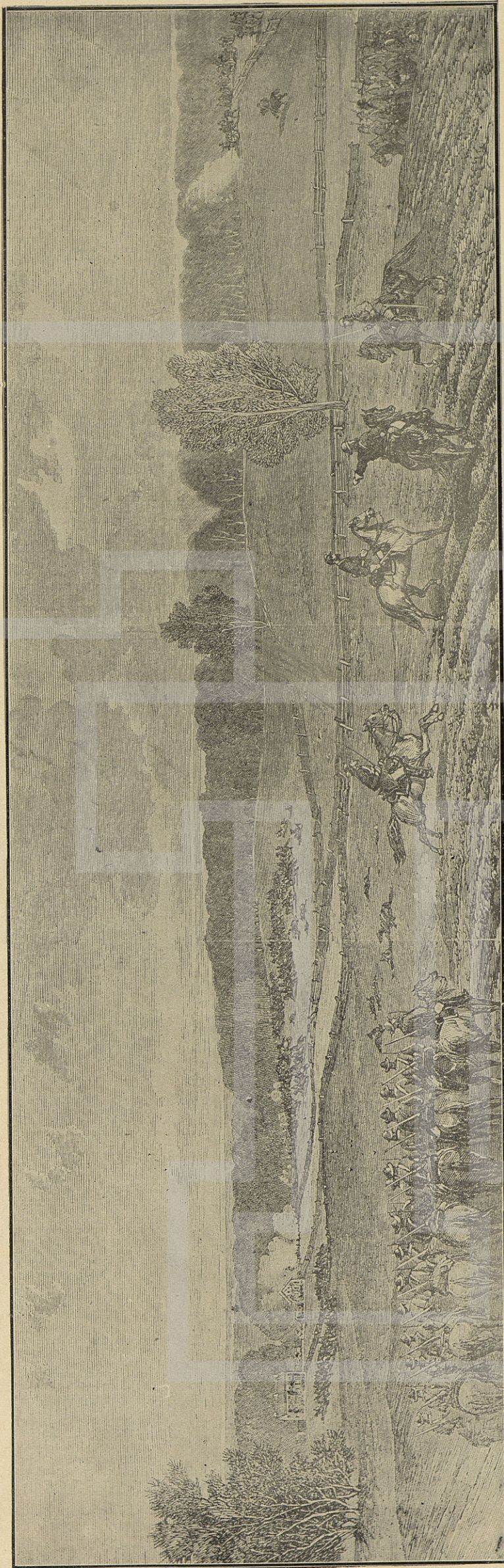
I can not speak in too high terms of all my commanding officers; and the men, considering they were mostly raw recruits, fought well. I have not been able, as yet, to ascertain our exact loss, but am of the opinion that sixty killed and wounded and one hundred captured or missing will cover it. I saved all my wagons except my ammunition wagons, which, by a mistake of orders, were driven right into the enemy's line. This is seriously to be regretted, as we had captured six wagon loads of it; and when I ordered up one wagon of ammunition and two ambulances, the wagon-master and ordnance officer, not knowing exactly what kind was wanted, or misunderstanding the order, brought off all the ammunition; and by the time he reached the point with them where the battle began, that portion of the ground was in possession of the enemy, and the guards, etc., were forced to abandon them.

We have always been short of shot-gun caps, and, as we captured nothing but musket caps, all the men using shot-guns were out, or nearly so, of caps after the action was over. Considering our want of ammunition for small arms and artillery and the worn-down condition of our men and horses, I determined at once to recross the Tennessee River and fit up for a return. Had we been entirely successful in the battle of the 31st I should have attacked Bethel Station on the 2d instant; had already sent a company to cut wires and bridges, and had forage prepared twelve miles south of Lexington for my entire command; but after the fight, and knowing we were followed by Federals in heavy force from Trenton and Huntingdon, and that a force would also move on us from Jackson as soon as they learned I had pushed south of Lexington, I deemed it advisable to cross the Tennessee, which I accomplished yesterday and last night in safety.

Colonel Biddle, who I before mentioned as having been sent to Trenton, or in that direction, returned in time to take part in the battle at Parker's Crossroads. He captured and paroled one hundred and fifty Federals within six miles of Trenton.

The captains of the four companies sent to Clarksburg have not yet reached here with their commands. Had they done their duty by advising me of the approach of the enemy I could have terminated the fight by making it short and decisive, when without such advice I was whipping them badly with my artillery, and unless absolutely necessary was not pressing them with my cavalry. I had them entirely surrounded and was driving them before me, and was taking it leisurely and trying as much as possible to save my men. The four companies, on the approach of the enemy, left for Tennessee River and have not yet reported here.

I do not design this, general, as a regular report, but will make one as soon as I can do so. We crossed the river at three points and the brigade is not yet together, or



GENERAL FORREST DRIVING THE FEDERALS OUT OF TRENTON, TENN. GENERAL FORREST IN THE FOREGROUND GIVING ORDERS.

reports from the different commands have not come in. We have worked, rode and fought hard, and I hope accomplished, to a considerable extent, if not entirely, the object of our campaign, as we drew from Corinth, Grand Junction and La Grange about twenty thousand Federals.

N. B. FORREST,  
Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade.

## THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN,

APRIL 27 TO MAY 6, 1863.

BY  
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,  
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN  
VIRGINIA,

September 21, 1863.

**A**FTER the battle of Fredericksburg the army remained encamped on the south side of the Rappahannock until the latter part of April. The Federal army occupied the north side of the river opposite Fredericksburg, extending to the Potomac. Two brigades of [R. H.] Anderson's division—those of Generals [William] Mahone and [Carnot] Posey—were stationed near the United States Mine (or Bark mill) Ford, and a third, under General [C. M.] Wilcox, guarded Banks Ford. The cavalry was distributed on both flanks, Fitzhugh Lee's brigade picketing the Rappahannock above the mouth of the Rapidan and W. H. F. Lee's near Port Royal. Hampton's brigade had been sent into the interior to recruit. General [James] Longstreet, with two divisions of his corps, was detached for service south of James River in February, and did not rejoin the army until after the battle of Chancellorsville.

With the exception of the engagement between Fitzhugh Lee's brigade and the enemy's cavalry near Kellys Ford on March 17th, nothing of interest transpired during this period of inactivity.

On April 14th intelligence was received that the enemy's cavalry was concentrating on the Upper Rappahannock. Their efforts to establish themselves on the south side of the river were successfully resisted by Fitzhugh Lee's brigade and two regiments of W. H. F. Lee's, the whole under the immediate command of General Stuart.

About the 21st small bodies of infantry appeared at Kellys Ford and the Rappahannock Bridge, and almost at the same time a demonstration was made opposite Port Royal, where a party of infantry crossed the river about the 23d. These movements were evidently intended to conceal the designs of the enemy, but, taken in connection with the reports of scouts, indicated that the Federal army, now commanded by Major-General Hooker, was about to resume active operations.

At 5:30 A. M. on April 28th the enemy crossed the Rappahannock in boats near Fredericksburg, and, driving off the pickets on the river, proceeded to lay down a pontoon bridge a short distance below the mouth of Deep Run. Later in the forenoon another bridge was constructed about a mile below the first. A considerable force crossed on these bridges during the day and was massed out of view under the high banks of the river. The bridges, as well as the troops, were effectually protected from our artillery by the depth of the river-bed and the narrowness of the stream, while the batteries on the opposite heights completely commanded the wide plain between our lines and the river. As in the first battle of Fredericksburg, it was thought best to select positions with a view to resist the advance of the enemy rather than incur the heavy loss that would attend any attempt to prevent his crossing. Our dispositions were accordingly made as on the former occasion.

No demonstration was made opposite any other part of our lines at Fredericksburg, and the strength of the force that had crossed and its apparent indisposition to attack indicated that the principal effort of the enemy would be made in some other quarter. This impression was confirmed by intelligence received from General Stuart that a large body of infantry and artillery was passing up the river. During the forenoon of the 29th, that officer reported that the enemy had crossed in force near Kellys Ford on the preceding evening. Later in the day he announced that a heavy column was moving from Kellys toward Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, and another toward Elys Ford, on that river. The routes they were pursuing after crossing the Rapidan converge near Chancellorsville, whence several roads lead to the rear of our position at Fredericksburg.

On the night of the 29th, General Anderson was directed to proceed toward Chancellorsville and dispose Wright's brigade and the troops from the Bark Mill Ford to cover these roads. Arriving at Chancellorsville about midnight, he found the commands of Generals Mahone and Posey already there, having been withdrawn from the Bark Mill Ford, with the exception of a small guard.

Learning that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan and were approaching in strong force, General Anderson retired early on the morning of the 30th to the intersection of the Mine and Plank roads, near Tabernacle Church, and began to intrench himself. The enemy's cavalry skirmished with his rear guard as he left Chancellorsville, but being vigorously repulsed by Mahone's brigade, offered no



further opposition to his march. Mahone was placed on the old turnpike, Wright and Posey on the Plank Road.

In the meantime General Stuart had been directed to endeavor to impede the progress of the column marching by way of Germanna Ford. Detaching W. H. F. Lee with his two regiments (the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia) to oppose the main body of the enemy's cavalry, General Stuart crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade on the night of the 29th. Halting to give his men a few hours' repose, he ordered Colonel [Thomas H.] Owen, with the Third Virginia Cavalry, to throw himself in front of the enemy, while the rest of the brigade attached his right flank at the Wilderness Tavern, between Germanna Ford and Chancellorsville. By this means the march of this column was delayed until 12 M., when, learning that the one from Elys Ford had already reached Chancellorsville, General Stuart marched by Todd's Tavern toward Spottsylvania Courthouse, to put himself in communication with the main body of the army, and Colonel Owen fell back upon General Anderson.

The enemy in our front near Fredericksburg continued inactive, and it was now apparent that the main attack would be made upon our flank and rear. It was therefore determined to leave sufficient troops to hold our lines, and with the main body of the army, to give battle to the approaching column. Early's division, of Jackson's corps, and Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws' division, with part of the reserve artillery, under General [W. N.] Pendleton, were intrusted with the defense of our position at Fredericksburg, and, at midnight on the 30th, General McLaws marched with the rest of his command toward Chancellorsville. General Jackson followed at dawn next morning with the remaining divisions of his corps. He reached the position occupied by General Anderson at 8 A. M., and immediately began preparations to advance. At 11 A. M. the troops moved forward upon the Plank and old Turnpike roads, Anderson, with the brigades of Wright and Posey, leading on the former; McLaws, with his three brigades, preceded by Mahone's, on the latter. Generals Wilcox and Perry, of Anderson's division, co-operated with McLaws. Jackson's troops followed Anderson on the Plank Road. Colonel Alexander's battalion of artillery accompanied the advance. The enemy was soon encountered on both roads, and heavy skirmishing with infantry and artillery ensued, our troops pressing steadily forward. A strong attack upon General McLaws was repulsed with spirit by Semmes' brigade; and General Wright, by direction of General Anderson, diverging to the left of the Plank Road, marched by way of the unfinished railroad from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, and turned the enemy's right. His whole line thereupon retreated rapidly, vigorously pursued by our troops until they arrived within about one mile of Chancellorsville. Here the enemy had assumed a position of great natural strength, surrounded on all sides by a dense forest filled with a tangled undergrowth, in the midst of which breastworks of logs had been constructed, with trees felled in front, so as to form an almost impenetrable abatis. His artillery swept the few narrow roads by which his position could be approached from the front, and commanded the adjacent woods. The left of his line extended from Chancellorsville toward the Rappahannock, covering the Bark Mill Ford, where he communicated with the north bank of the river by a pontoon bridge. His right stretched westward along the Germanna Ford Road more than two miles. Darkness was approaching before the strength and extent of his line could be ascertained, and as the nature of the country rendered it hazardous to attack by night, our troops were halted and formed in line of battle in front of Chancellorsville, at right angles to the Plank Road, extending on the right to the Mine Road and to the left in the direction of the Catharine Furnace. Colonel [William C.] Wickham, with the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and Colonel Owen's regiment, was stationed between the Mine Road and the Rappahannock. The rest of the cavalry was upon our left flank.

It was evident that a direct attack upon the enemy would be attended with great difficulty and loss, in view of the strength of his position and his superiority of numbers. It was, therefore, resolved to endeavor to turn his right flank and gain his rear, leaving a force in front to hold him in check and conceal the movement. The execution of this plan was intrusted to Lieutenant-General Jackson, with his three divisions. The commands of Generals McLaws and Anderson, with the exception of

Wilcox's brigade, which, during the night, had been ordered back to Banks Ford, remained in front of the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 2d, General Jackson marched by the Furnace and Buck roads, his movement being effectually covered by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, under General Stuart in person. As the rear of the train was passing the furnace a large force of the enemy advanced from Chancellorsville and attempted its capture. General Jackson had left the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment, under Colonel [E. F.] Best, at this point to guard his flank, and upon the approach of the enemy Lieutenant-Colonel [J. T.] Brown, whose artillery was passing at the time, placed a battery in position to aid in checking his advance. A small number of men who were marching to join their commands, including Captain [W. S.] Moore, with two companies of the Fourteenth Tennessee, regiments of Archer's brigade, reported to Colonel Brown and supported his guns. The enemy was kept back by this small force until the train had passed, but his superior numbers enabled him subsequently to surround and capture the greater part of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment. General Anderson was directed to send a brigade to resist the further progress of this column, and detached General Posey for that purpose. General Posey became warmly engaged with a superior force, but being re-enforced by General [A. R.] Wright, the enemy's advance was arrested. After a long and fatiguing march, General Jackson's leading division, under General Rodes, reached the old turnpike, about three miles in rear of Chancellorsville, at 4 P. M. As the different divisions arrived they

cis] Mallory, who was killed while bravely leading his men. General Hill was soon afterward disabled, and Major-General Stuart, who had been directed by General Jackson to seize the road to Elys Ford, in rear of the enemy, was sent for to take command. At this time the right of Hill's division was attacked by the column of the enemy already mentioned as having penetrated to the furnace, which had been recalled to Chancellorsville to avoid being cut off by the advance of Jackson. This attack was gallantly met and repulsed by the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth and a portion of the Thirty-third North Carolina regiments, Lane's brigade.

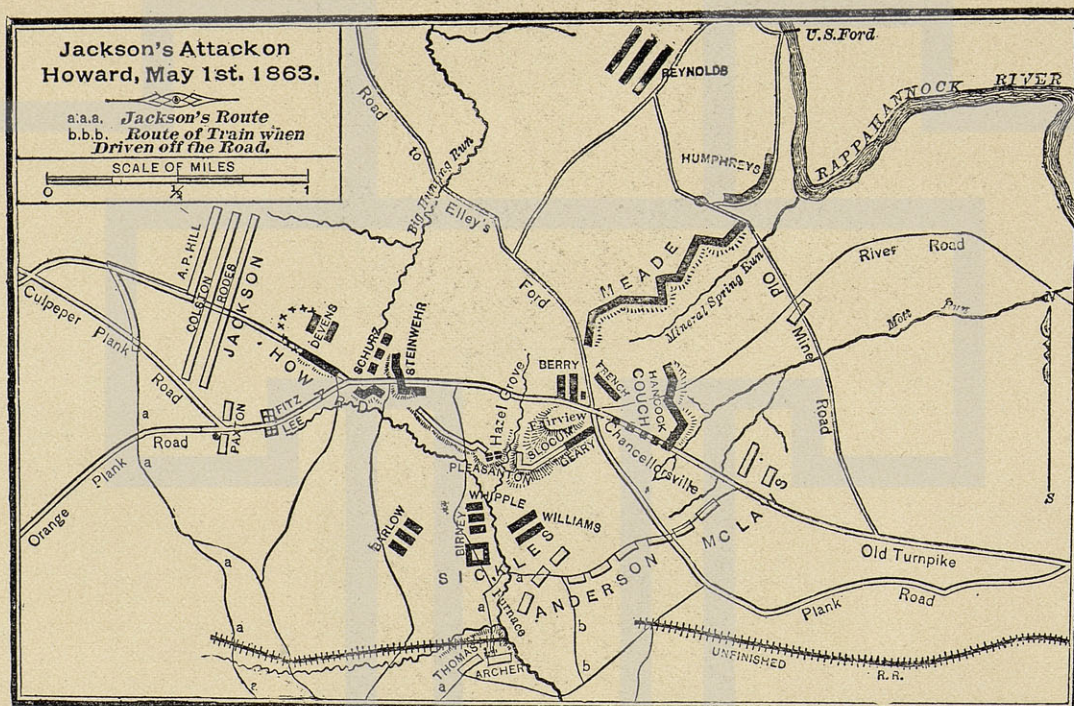
Upon General Stuart's arrival, soon afterward, the command was turned over to him by General Hill. He immediately proceeded to reconnoiter the ground and make himself acquainted with the disposition of the troops. The darkness of the night and the difficulty of moving through the woods and undergrowth rendered it advisable to defer further operations until morning, and the troops rested on their arms in line of battle. Colonel [P.] Crutchfield, chief of artillery of the corps, was severely wounded, and Colonel [E. P.] Alexander, senior artillery officer present, was engaged during the entire night in selecting positions for our batteries.

As soon as the sound of cannon gave notice of Jackson's attack on the enemy's right, our troops in front of Chancellorsville were ordered to press him strongly on the left, to prevent re-enforcements being sent to the point assailed. They were directed not to attack in force unless a favorable opportunity should present itself, and, while continuing to cover the roads leading from their respective positions toward Chancellorsville, to incline to the left so as to connect with Jackson's right as he closed in upon the center. These orders were well executed by our troops advancing up to the enemy's intrenchments, while several batteries played with good effect upon his lines until prevented by the increasing darkness.

Early on the morning of the 3d, General Stuart renewed the attack upon the enemy, who had strengthened his right during the night with additional breastworks, while a large number of guns, protected by intrenchments, were posted so as to sweep the woods through which our troops had to advance. Hill's division was in front, with Colston in the second line and Rodes in the third. The second and third lines soon advanced to the support of the first, and the whole became hotly engaged. The breastworks at which the attack was suspended the preceding evening were carried by

assault under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery. In rear of these breastworks was a barricade, from which the enemy was quickly driven. The troops on the left of the Plank Road, pressing through the woods, attacked and broke the next line, while those on the right bravely assailed the extensive earthworks, behind which the enemy's artillery was posted. Three times were these works carried, and as often were the brave assailants compelled to abandon them—twice by the retirement of the troops on their left, who fell back after a gallant struggle with superior numbers, and once by a movement of the enemy on their right, caused by the advance of General Anderson. The left being re-enforced finally succeeded in driving back the enemy, and the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonels [T. H.] Carter and [H. P.] Jones being thrown forward to occupy favorable positions secured by the advance of the infantry, began to play with great precision and effect. Anderson, in the meantime, pressed gallantly forward directly upon Chancellorsville, his right resting upon the Plank Road and his left extending around toward the furnace, while McLaws made a strong demonstration to the right of the road. As the troops advancing upon the enemy's front and right converged upon his central position, Anderson effected a junction with Jackson's corps, and the whole line pressed irresistibly on. The enemy was driven from all his fortified positions, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and retreated toward the Rappahannock. By 10 A. M. we were in full possession of the field.

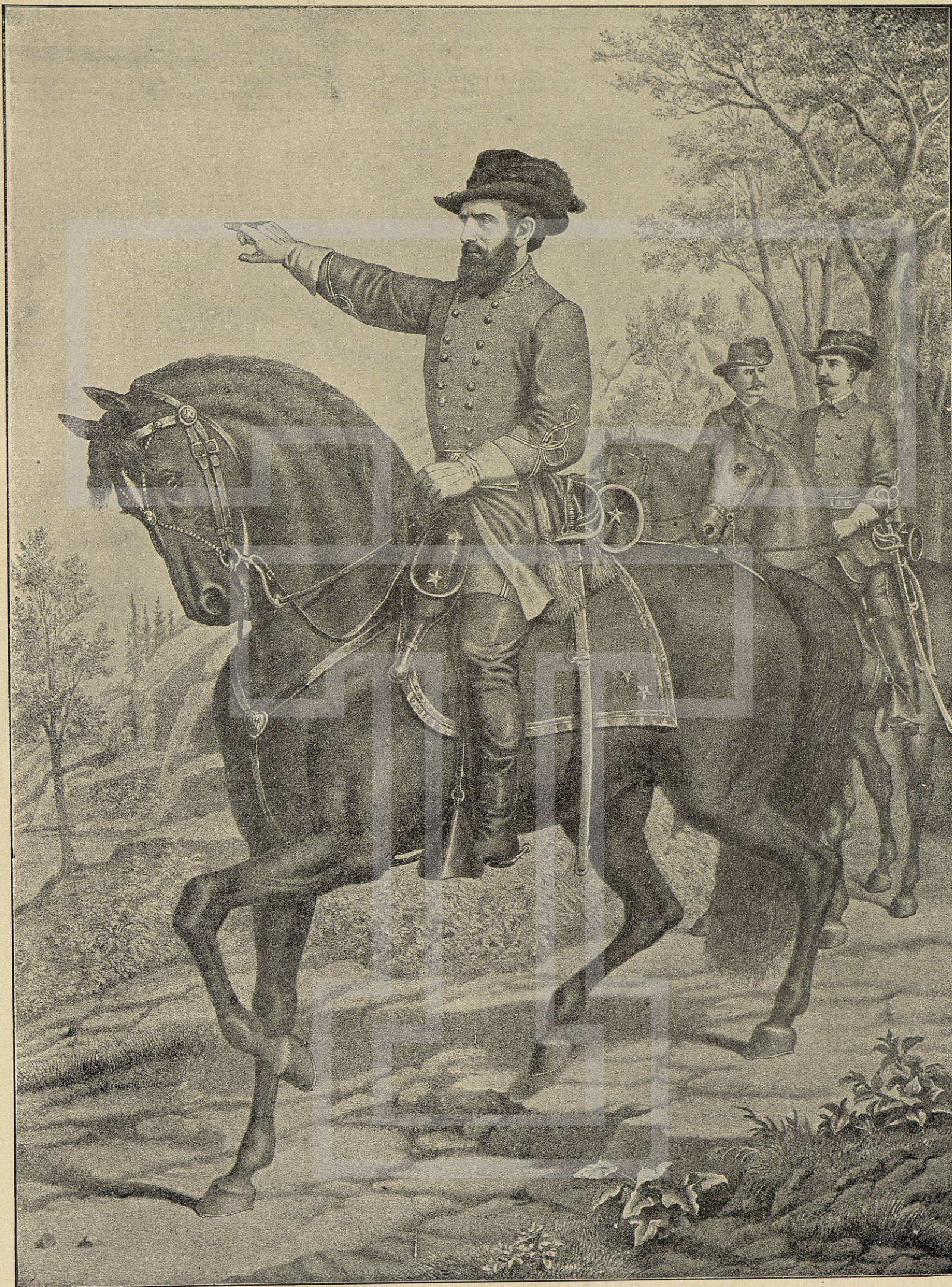
The troops having become somewhat scattered by the difficulties of the ground and the ardor of the contest were immediately reformed preparatory to renewing the attack. The enemy had withdrawn to a strong position nearer to the Rappahannock, which he had previously fortified. His superiority of numbers, the unfavorable nature of the ground, which was densely wooded, and the condition of our troops after the arduous and sanguinary conflict in which they had been engaged, rendered great caution



were formed at right angles to the road—Rodes' in front, Trimble's division, under Brigadier-General [R. E.] Colston, in the second, and A. P. Hill's in the third line.

At 6 P. M. the advance was ordered. The enemy were taken by surprise and fled after a brief resistance. General Rodes' men pushed forward with great vigor and enthusiasm, followed closely by the second and third lines. Position after position was carried, the guns captured, and every effort of the enemy to rally defeated by the impetuous rush of our troops. In the ardor of pursuit through the thick and tangled woods the first and second lines at last became mingled and moved on together as one. The enemy made a stand at a line of breastworks across the road, at the house of Melzie Chancellor, but the troops of Rodes and Colston dashed over the intrenchments together, and the flight and pursuit were resumed and continued until our advance was arrested by the abatis in front of the line of works near the central position at Chancellorsville. It was now dark, and General Jackson ordered the third line, under General [A. P.] Hill, to advance to the front and relieve the troops of Rodes and Colston, who were completely blinded and in such disorder from their rapid advance through intricate woods and over broken ground that it was necessary to reform them. As Hill's men moved forward General Jackson, with his staff and escort, returning from the extreme front, met his skirmishers advancing, and in the obscurity of the night were mistaken for the enemy and fired upon. Captain [J. K.] Boswell, chief engineer of the corps, and several others were killed and a number wounded. General Jackson himself received a severe injury and was borne from the field. The command devolved upon Major-General Hill, whose division, under General Heth, was advanced to the line of intrenchments which had been reached by Rodes and Colston. A furious fire of artillery was opened upon them by the enemy, under cover of which his infantry advanced to the attack. They were handsomely repulsed by the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, under Colonel [Fran-





From an original crayon lithograph, published by Kurz & Allison, Chicago, Ill.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS J. JACKSON.

BORN AT CLARKSBURG, VA. (NOW W. VA.), JANUARY 21, 1824.

DIED AT GUINEYS STATION, VA., MAY 10, 1863, FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED  
AT THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.



necessary. Our preparations were just completed when further operations were arrested by intelligence received from Fredericksburg.

General Early had been instructed, in the event of the enemy withdrawing from his front and moving up the river, to join the main body of the army with so much of his command as could be spared from the defense of his lines. This order was repeated on the 2d, but by a misapprehension on the part of the officer conveying it, General Early was directed to move unconditionally. Leaving Hays' brigade and one regiment of Barksdale's at Fredericksburg, and directing a part of General Pendleton's artillery to be sent to the rear, in compliance with the order delivered to him, General Early moved with the rest of his command toward Chancellorsville. As soon as his withdrawal was perceived the enemy began to give evidence of an intention to advance, but the mistake in the transmission of the order being corrected, General Early returned to his original position. The line to be defended

by Barksdale's brigade extended from the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg to the rear of Howison's house. Seven companies of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment were posted by General Barksdale between the Marye house and the Plank Road, the Eighteenth and the three other companies of the Twenty-first occupied the Telegraph Road at the foot of Marye's Hill, the two remaining regiments of the brigade being further to the right on the hills near Howison's house. The enemy made a demonstration against the extreme right, which was easily repulsed by General Early. Soon afterward a column moved from Fredericksburg along the river bank as if to gain the heights on the extreme left, which commanded those immediately in rear of the town. This attempt was foiled by General Hays and the arrival of General Wilcox from Banks Ford, who deployed a few skirmishers on the hill near Taylor's house, and opened on the enemy with a section of artillery. Very soon the enemy advanced in large force against Marye's and the hills to the right and left of it. Two assaults were gallantly repulsed by Barksdale's men and the artillery. After the second, a flag of truce was sent from the town to obtain permission to provide for the wounded.

Then heavy lines advanced immediately upon the return of the flag and renewed the attack. They were bravely repulsed on the right and left, but the small force at the foot of Marye's Hill, overpowered by more than ten times their numbers, was captured after a heroic resistance, and the hill carried. Eight pieces of artillery were taken on Marye's and the adjacent heights. The remainder of Barksdale's brigade, together with that of General Hays and the artillery on the right, retired down the Telegraph Road. The success of the enemy enabled him to threaten our communications by moving down the Telegraph Road, or to come upon our rear at Chancellorsville by the Plank Road. He at first advanced on the former, but was checked by General Early, who had halted the commands of Barksdale and Hays, with the artillery, about two miles from Marye's Hill, and re-enforced them with three regiments of Gordon's Brigade. The enemy then began to advance up the Plank Road, his progress being gallantly disputed by the brigade of General Wilcox, who had moved from Banks Ford as rapidly as possible to the assistance of General Barksdale, but arrived too late to take part in the action. General Wilcox fell back slowly until he reached Salem Church, on the Plank Road, about five miles from Fredericksburg.

Information of the state of affairs in our rear having reached Chancellorsville, as already stated, General McLaws, with his three brigades and one of General Anderson's, was ordered to re-enforce General Wilcox. He arrived at Salem Church early in the afternoon, where he found General Wilcox in line of battle, with a large force of the enemy—consisting, as was reported, of one army corps and part of another, under Major-General Sedgwick—in his front. The brigades of Kershaw and Wofford were placed on the right of Wilcox, those of Semmes and Mahone on his left. The enemy's artillery played vigorously upon our position for some time, when his infantry advanced in three strong lines, the attack being directed mainly against

General Wilcox, but partially involving the brigades on his left. The assault was met with the utmost firmness, and after a fierce struggle the first line was repulsed with great slaughter. The second then came forward, but immediately broke under the close and deadly fire which it encountered, and the whole mass fled in confusion to the rear. They were pursued by the brigades of Wilcox and Semmes, which advanced nearly a mile, when they were halted to reform in the presence of the enemy's reserve, which now appeared in large force. It being quite dark, General Wilcox deemed it imprudent to push the attack with his small numbers, and retired to his original position, the enemy making no attempt to follow.

The next morning General Early advanced along the Telegraph Road and recaptured Marye's and the adjacent hills without difficulty, thus gaining the rear of the enemy's left. He then proposed to General McLaws that a simultaneous attack should be made by their respective commands, but the latter officer not deeming his force

laid one of his pontoon bridges. His right brigades, under Kershaw and Wofford, advanced through the woods in the direction of the firing, but the retreat was so rapid that they could only join in the pursuit. A dense fog settled over the field, increasing the obscurity and rendering great caution necessary to avoid collision between our own troops. Their movements were consequently slow. General Wilcox, with Kershaw's brigade and two regiments of his own, accompanied by a battery, proceeded nearly to the river, capturing a number of prisoners and inflicting great damage upon the enemy. General McLaws also directed Colonel [E. P.] Alexander's artillery to fire upon the locality of the enemy's bridge, which was done with good effect.

The next morning it was found that General Sedgwick had made good his escape and removed his bridges. Fredericksburg was also evacuated and our rear no longer threatened; but as General Sedgwick had it in his power to recross, it was deemed best to leave General Early,

with his division and Barksdale's brigade, to hold our lines as before, McLaws and Anderson being directed to return to Chancellorsville. They reached their destination during the afternoon in the midst of a violent storm which continued throughout the night and most of the following day.

Preparations were made to assail the enemy's works at daylight on the 6th, but, on advancing our skirmishers, it was found that, under cover of the storm and darkness of the night, he had retreated over the river.

A detachment was left to guard the battlefield while the wounded were being removed and the captured property collected. The rest of the army returned to its former position.

The conduct of the troops can not be too highly praised. Attacking largely superior numbers in strongly entrenched positions, their heroic courage overcame every obstacle of nature and art, and achieved a triumph most honorable to our arms.

I commend the brave officers and men for extraordinary daring and merit, whose names I am unable to enumerate here. Among them will be found some who have passed, by a glorious death, beyond the reach of praise, but the memory of whose virtues and devoted patriotism will ever be cherished by their grateful countrymen. Many valuable officers and men were killed or wounded in the faithful discharge of duty. Among the former, Brigadier-General Paxton fell while leading his brigade with conspicuous courage in the assault on the enemy's works at Chancellorsville.

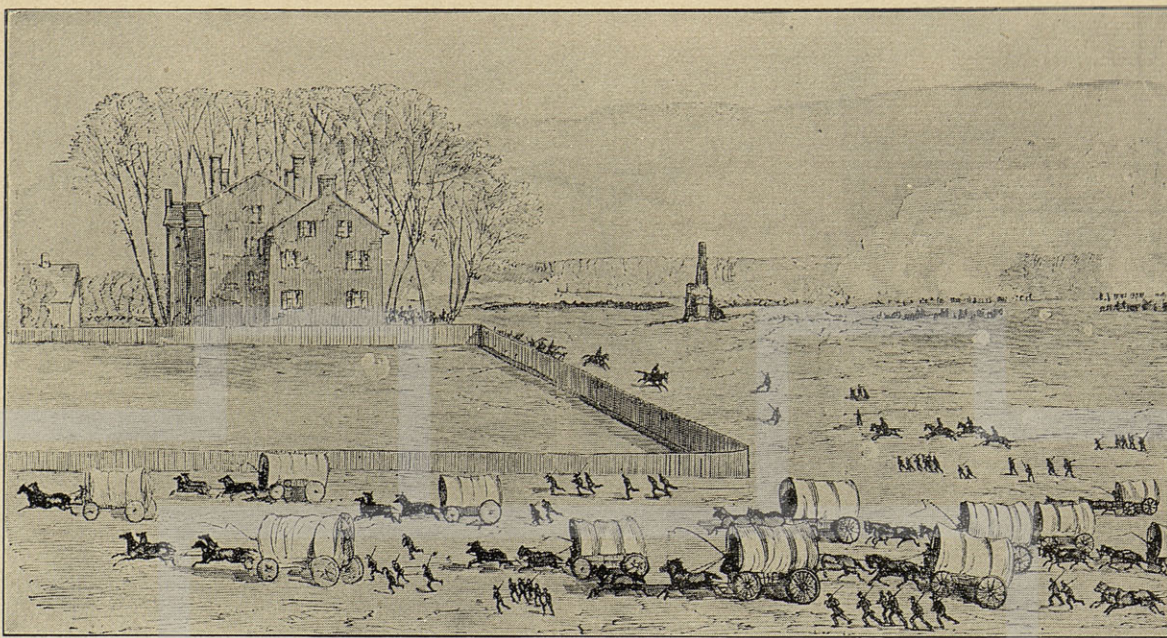
The gallant Brigadier-General Nicholls lost a leg.

Brigadier-General McGowan was severely, and Brigadier-Generals Heth and Pender were slightly, wounded in the same engagement. The latter officer led his brigade to the attack under a destructive fire, bearing the colors of a regiment in his own hands up to and over the intrenchments with the most distinguished gallantry.

General Hoke received a painful wound in the action near Fredericksburg.

The movement by which the enemy's position was turned and the fortune of the day decided was conducted by the lamented Lieutenant-General Jackson, who, as has already been stated, was severely wounded near the close of the engagement on Saturday evening. I do not propose here to speak of the character of this illustrious man, since removed from the scene of his eminent usefulness by the hand of an inscrutable but all-wise Providence. I, nevertheless, desire to pay the tribute of my admiration to the matchless energy and skill that marked this last act of his life, forming, as it did, a worthy conclusion of that long series of splendid achievements which won for him the lasting love and gratitude of his country.

Major-General A. P. Hill was disabled soon after assuming command, but did not leave the field until the arrival of Major-General Stuart. The latter officer ably discharged the difficult and responsible duties which he was thus unexpectedly called to perform. Assuming the command late in the night, at the close of a fierce engagement and in the immediate presence of the enemy, necessarily ignorant, in a great measure, of the disposition of the troops and of the plans of those who had preceded him, General Stuart exhibited great energy, promptness and intelligence. During the continuance of the engage-

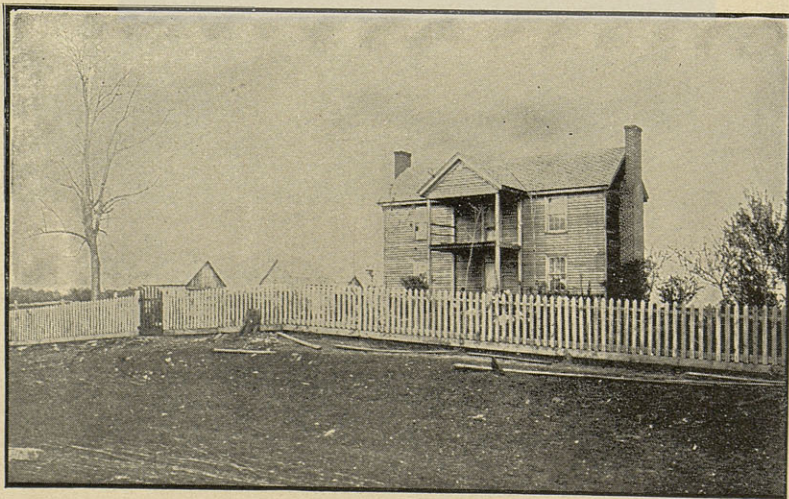


BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE. FLIGHT OF THE FEDERAL BAGGAGE TRAIN.

adequate to assail the enemy in front, the proposition was not carried into effect.

In the meantime the enemy had so strengthened his position near Chancellorsville that it was deemed inexpedient to assail it with less than our whole force, which could not be concentrated until we were relieved from the danger that menaced our rear. It was accordingly resolved still further to re-enforce the troops in front of General Sedgwick, in order, if possible, to drive him across the Rappahannock.

Accordingly, on the 4th, General Anderson was directed to proceed with his remaining three brigades to join General McLaws, the three divisions of Jackson's corps holding our position at Chancellorsville. Anderson reached Salem Church about noon and was directed to gain the left flank of the enemy and effect a junction with Early. McLaws' troops were disposed as on the previous day, with orders to hold the enemy in front and to push forward his right brigades as soon as the advance of Anderson and Early should be perceived, so as to connect with them and complete the continuity of our line. Some delay occurred in getting the troops into position, owing to the broken and irregular nature of the ground and the difficulty of ascertaining the disposition of the enemy's forces. The attack did not begin until 6 P. M., when Anderson and Early moved forward and drove General Sedgwick's troops rapidly before them across the Plank Road in the direction of the Rappahannock. The speedy approach of darkness prevented General McLaws from perceiving the success of the attack until the enemy began to recross the river a short distance below Banks Ford, where he had



DOWDALL'S TAVERN (MELZIE CHANCELLOR'S HOUSE), CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.



ment the next day, he conducted the operations on the left with distinguished capacity and vigor, stimulating and cheering the troops by the example of his own coolness and daring.

While it is impossible to mention all who were conspicuous in the several engagements, it will not be considered an invidious distinction to say that General Jackson, after he was wounded, in expressing the satisfaction he derived from the conduct of his whole command, commended to my particular attention the services of Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Rodes and his gallant division. Major-General Early performed the important and responsible duty intrusted to him in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and his command. Major-General R. H. Anderson was also distinguished for the promptness, courage and skill with which he and his division executed every order, and Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Wilcox is entitled to especial praise for the judgment and bravery displayed in impeding the advance of General Sedgwick toward Chancellorsville, and for the gallant and successful stand at Salem Church.

To the skillful and efficient management of the artillery the successful issue of the contest is in great measure due. The ground was not favorable for its employment, but every suitable position was taken with alacrity, and the operations of the infantry supported and assisted with a spirit and courage not second to their own. It bore a prominent part in the final assault which ended in driving the enemy from the field at Chancellorsville, silencing his batteries, and by a destructive enfilade fire upon his works opened the way for the advance of our troops.

Colonels Crutchfield, Alexander and [R. L.] Walker, and Lieutenant-Colonels [J. T.] Brown, [T. H.] Carter and [R. S.] Andrews, with the officers and men of their commands, are mentioned as deserving especial commendation. The batteries under General Pendleton also acted with great gallantry.

The cavalry of the army at the time of these operations was much reduced. To its vigilance and energy we were indebted for timely information of the enemy's movements before the battle, and for impeding his march to Chancellorsville. It guarded both flanks of the army during the battle at that place, and a portion of it, as has been already stated, rendered valuable service in covering the march of Jackson to the enemy's rear.

The horse artillery accompanied the infantry and participated with credit to itself in the engagement. The nature of the country rendered it impossible for the cavalry to do more.

When the enemy's infantry passed the Rappahannock at Kellys Ford, his cavalry, under General Stoneman, also crossed in large force, and proceeded through Culpeper County toward Gordonsville, for the purpose of cutting the railroads to Richmond. General Stuart had nothing to oppose this movement but two regiments of Brigadier-General W. H. F. Lee's brigade (the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry). General Lee fell back before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and, after holding the railroad bridge over the Rapidan during May 1st, burned the bridge, and retired to Gordonsville at night. The enemy avoided Gordonsville and reached Louisa Courthouse, on the Central Railroad, which he proceeded to break up. Dividing his force, a part of it also cut the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, and a part proceeded to Columbia, on the James River and Kanawha Canal, with a design of destroying the aqueduct at that place. The small command of General Lee exerted itself vigorously to defeat this purpose. The damage done to the railroad was small and soon repaired, and the canal was saved from injury.

The loss of the enemy in the battle of Chancellorsville and the other engagements was severe. His dead, and a large number of wounded, were left on the field. About five thousand prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, were taken, and thirteen pieces of artillery, nineteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, seventeen colors and a large quantity of ammunition fell into our hands.

To the members of my staff I am greatly indebted for assistance in observing the movements of the enemy, posting troops and conveying orders. On so extended and varied a field all were called into requisition, and all evinced the greatest energy and zeal.

The medical director of the army, Surgeon [L.] Guild, and the

officers of his department, were untiring in their attention to the wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel [J. L.] Corley, chief quartermaster, took charge of the disposition and safety of the trains of the army.

Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert G.] Cole, chief commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant-Colonel [Briscoe G.] Baldwin, chief of ordnance, were everywhere on the field attending to the wants of their departments.

General Chilton, chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel [E.] Murray, Major [Henry E.] Peyton, and Captain [H. E.] Young, of the adjutant and inspector-general's department, were active in seeing to the execution of orders; Lieutenant-Colonel [William P.] Smith and Captain [Samuel R.] Johnston, of the engineers, in reconnoitering the enemy and constructing batteries; Colonel [Armistead L.] Long in posting troops and artillery.

Majors [Walter H.] Taylor, [T. M. R.] Talcott,



SALEM CHURCH, NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.

[Charles] Marshall and [Charles S.] Venable were engaged, night and day, in watching the operations, carrying orders, etc.

R. E. LEE, General.

## THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN,

APRIL 27 TO MAY 6, 1863.

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL LAFAYETTE MCLAWS,  
Commanding Division First Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, May 10, 1863.

ON May 1st, instant, at 12:30 o'clock at night, the brigades of Generals Kershaw, Semmes and Wofford were put in march up the Plank Road by orders from your headquarters, the brigade of General Barksdale remaining in Fredericksburg and vicinity, and by 6 o'clock in the morning were in position behind the rifle-pits about Smith's Hill and extending to the right and left, joining General Anderson's command on the left, to defend the approaches from the United States Ford and from the direction of Chancellorsville.

About 11 A. M., General Jackson, who had arrived with his forces and assumed command, directed me to advance along the Turnpike Road, having Mahone's brigade, of Anderson's division, in advance. I collected my own division as rapidly as possible from the rifle-pits, each brigade as it was relieved falling in rear of the others

as they advanced in the march. After proceeding but a short distance the skirmishers became engaged. The main column, advancing slowly until the enemy appeared in force, was deployed, and the line of battle formed across the Turnpike Road, Semmes' brigade on the left and those of Mahone, Wofford and Perry, of Anderson's division, in the order here named, to the right, extending so as to cover the Mine Road, [Tyler C.] Jordan's battery on the main turnpike. Our skirmishers were driven in. Fire was opened on our lines from a battery four or five hundred yards in front, and, after skirmishing to the right and left, the main assault was made on the left (Semmes) by Sykes' Regulars, but they were repulsed at every attempt. Before the first assault I sent word to General Jackson by my aid-de-camp that the enemy were in force in my immediate front and were advancing, and that a large force could be seen along the heights about one mile or more to the rear, and that the country was favorable

for a flank attack from his side. After the first assault I received answer from General Jackson to hold my position and that he would advance, or was advancing, his artillery, and if that did not answer he would endeavor to gain the rear of the enemy. General Kershaw coming up, his brigade was placed in support of General Semmes, extending beyond his left.

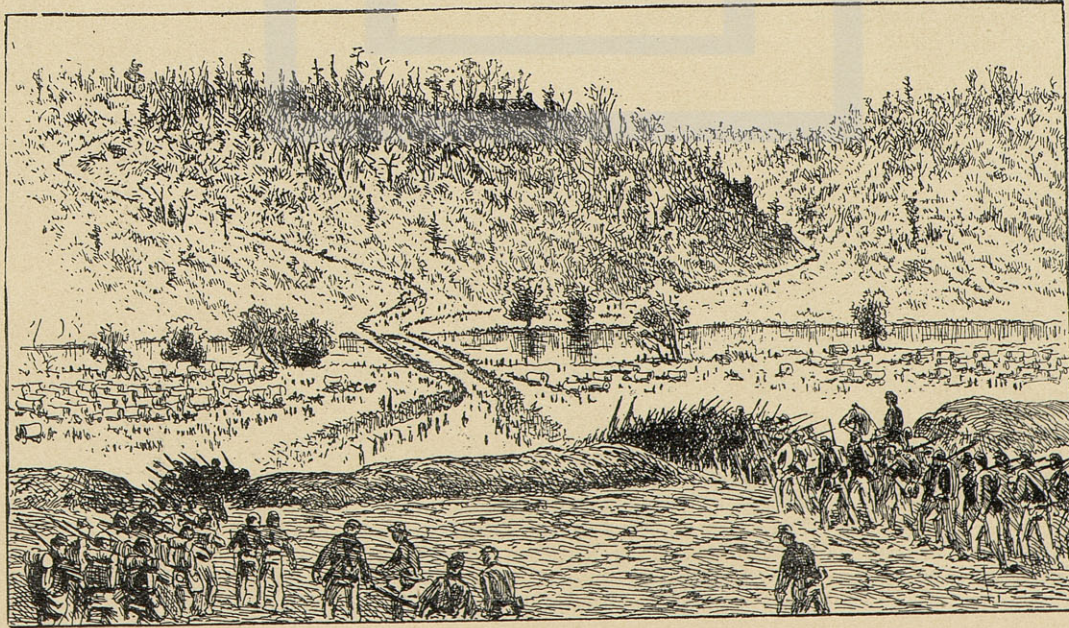
The cavalry reporting that the enemy were advancing along the Mine Road, General Wilcox's brigade was ordered and took position (guided by Captain [S. R.] Johnston, of General Lee's staff) to protect my right, taking artillery with him. General Jackson's artillery and his advance, in conjunction with the failure of the attack on my front, forced the enemy to retire, when, by General Jackson's order, my whole line advanced in the same order as they had been displayed as above stated. The order to advance was received at 4 P. M. My line halted at dark, and bivouacked along the heights just beyond the point where the Mine Run crosses the turnpike.

The next morning (the 2d) my line of battle was reformed along the heights in the same order as before, excepting that General Wilcox had been ordered, during the night previous, to return to Banks Ford and hold that position, it having been reported that the enemy were moving down the River Road, and, besides, were making demonstrations to cross the river at that ford. Two batteries were placed on the heights between Generals Semmes and Wofford. A strong line of skirmishers was advanced, and was constantly engaged with those of the enemy, General Kershaw's brigade held in reserve. I received orders from General Lee to hold my position, as General Jackson would operate to the left and rear. Not long after I was directed to replace General Posey's brigade, on my left, by one from my command, and General Kershaw's moved to that position on the left of General Semmes. Following this order I was directed to send the brigades of Generals Mahone and Perry to the left, and close in my command so as to connect with General Anderson's right, holding my right at the turnpike, but constantly pressing to the left, so as to be in communication with General Anderson; to do which, as the country was broken and densely wooded, and the direction constantly changing, I ordered the two brigades on the left (Kershaw's and Semmes') to advance by battalion from the left, so as to form a broken line, but still covering the front and forming the connection.

The batteries opened whenever the masses of the enemy on the hills in my front offered an opportunity, and with marked results.

My orders were to hold my position; not to engage seriously, but to press strongly so soon as it was discovered that General Jackson had attacked. It was not until late in the evening that it was known General Jackson had commenced his assault, when I ordered an advance along the whole line to engage with the skirmishers, which were largely re-enforced, and to threaten, but not to attack seriously; in doing which General Wofford became so seriously engaged that I directed him to withdraw, which was done in good order, his men in good spirits, after driving the enemy to their intrenchments.

As General Jackson advanced the enemy massed in front of the batteries on my line, which opened on them in excellent effect. This continued until darkness prevented any further efforts in my front. Generals Kershaw and Semmes had been pressing to the left and



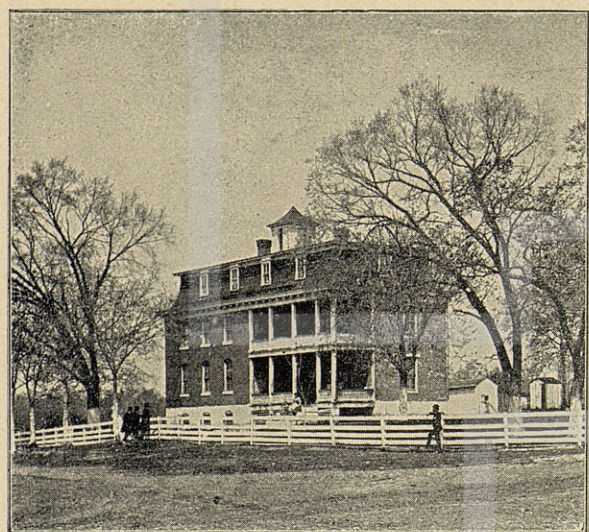
FEDERAL ARMY RE-CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK AFTER THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.



front and engaging the enemy with their skirmishers, which had left an open space, so far as the main body was concerned, between my right and center of considerable distance, but the skirmishers of General Semmes, composed of the entire Tenth Georgia Regiment, were perfectly reliable and kept the enemy to their intrenchments, so there was nothing to be apprehended from an advance in this direction.

May 3d. Nothing occurred during the night save the magnificent display caused by the night attack of General Jackson. My skirmishers, well to the front and strong in numbers, engaged the enemy as day advanced. The batteries were run forward and played upon the masses of the enemy, in good range, producing much confusion. Finally, the repeated attacks of the forces on my left forced the enemy to give way from Chancellorsville, and our troops could be seen advancing across the plains.

General Wofford threw a portion of his command across the valley between him and the Chancellorsville Heights, and thus prevented the escape of a considerable body of the enemy which had been opposed to his brigade and to his left and front during the morning. I directed a flag of



THE FEDERAL HEADQUARTERS AT CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.

truce to be sent them, and they surrendered. I think that General Wofford is entitled to the most credit for their capture, although the Tenth Georgia, General Semmes, and General Wright, of Anderson's division, claimed their share equally.

Kershaw and Semmes, bearing to the left to co-operate with General Anderson to unite with the two wings of the army, had now swept around to the plains of Chancellorsville, and I directed them to march down the Plank Road and unite with General Wofford's left. As this was in the act of accomplishment information was received that the enemy had carried the heights about Fredericksburg and were advancing up the Plank Road. General Lee here rode up and ordered that the brigades of Generals Mahone and Kershaw should march at once toward Fredericksburg with [B. C.] Manly's battery to meet the enemy, and after their brigades were in march and had advanced some distance he directed me to proceed in the same direction with the remainder of my division, which was done so soon as the brigades could be formed.

On reaching the rifle-pits just beyond the junction of the Turnpike and Mine roads I formed General Mahone's brigade along the rifle-pits; General Kershaw's halted along the road; General Wilcox's brigade was marching to the front. I ordered them all forward, but as I was here informed that the enemy in considerable force were going down the Telegraph Road, and as I thought that it was perhaps their intention to march forward by the Plank and Mine roads, which came together just beyond the junction of the Plank and Turnpike roads, now in my rear, I halted General Wofford, with directions to watch the Mine Road on his right. I then rode on and found General Wilcox with his brigade in line across the Plank Road at Salem Church, General Kershaw forming on his right and General Mahone on the left. I directed General Mahone still more to his left, as he was acquainted with the country, and placed General Semmes to the immediate left of General Wilcox. General Wofford was ordered forward and placed on the right of General Kershaw.

The batteries which I had brought with me had been engaged all the morning, and had but little ammunition left. They had been ordered back in such haste that there was no time for them to replenish their chests, but they engaged the enemy until their supplies were nearly exhausted, and then withdrew, and were posted in the rear to command the ground on the flanks and front. The batteries of the enemy were admirably served and played over the whole ground.

Before my command was well in position, the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers, and, coming forward with loud shouts, endeavored to force the center (Wilcox) and left center (General Semmes), extending the attack

somewhat to Mahone's brigade. One of Wilcox's regiments gave way, and with the skirmishers running back, created a little confusion. But General Wilcox himself soon corrected this, and reforming his men, charged the enemy in conjunction with two regiments of Semmes' brigade, led by General Semmes, and drove them back for a considerable distance. I now strengthened the left of Mahone's, which was strongly threatened, with two regiments from Wofford's brigade, on the right, and closed General Kershaw to the left, strengthening the center, supposing that the attack would be renewed; but no other assault was attempted, and as night drew on, the firing ceased on both sides, and my command bivouacked in line of battle.

In this engagement three or four hundred prisoners were taken, and about the same number of the enemy were killed and wounded.

Just previous to the assault I sent my inspecting officer, Major [E. L.] Costin, to try and communicate with General Early, and to bring back information as to his position and designs and the whereabouts of the enemy in that direction. A courier, late in the night, brought me a note from General Early, informing me that he would concentrate his forces in the morning and drive the enemy from the heights, Marye's Hill included. I sent his note to General Lee, who approving it, I forwarded to General Early, who, on the next morning, carried the heights with but little opposition. After this General Early sent me word by his staff officer that if I would attack in front he would advance two brigades and strike at the flank and rear of the enemy. I agreed to advance provided he would first attack, and did advance my right (Kershaw and Wofford) to co-operate with him; but finding my force was insufficient for a front attack, I withdrew to my line of the evening previous, General Early not attacking, as I could hear. In the meanwhile I had informed General Lee of the plan proposed, and asking for an additional force I was informed, in reply, that the remainder of General Anderson's division had been ordered forward. I then directed that no attack should be made until General Anderson arrived. General Lee came in person to superintend the movement, arriving about the same time with General Anderson's head of column. General Anderson was ordered to the right with his three brigades. My understanding was that the troops of my own division and the brigades of Wilcox and Mahone were to continue in line facing the enemy, and those of General Early and three brigades of General Anderson were to attack their right and rear. Orders were given that my troops on the right, Kershaw and Wofford, should advance after it was known that the attack on the right had commenced, which would be indicated by the firing in that direction. I was on the right of my line, straightening it and extending to the right, when notice was given that the attack would shortly be made by Generals Early and Anderson, and that Colonel [E. P.] Alexander, who had established a strong battery on a prominent hill, which commanded one of nearly equal force on the other side, which would take my line in reserve and in a measure enfilade it, should open fire. The orders were given at once. Alexander opened his batteries and Generals Kershaw and Wofford advanced to the front through a dense woods. Distant firing in the direction of Fredericksburg was heard, indicating that the attack had commenced on the extreme right. Night now came rapidly on and nothing could be observed of our operations.

It being reported to me from Mahone's position that the noise of crossing on the pontoon bridge at Banks Ford could be heard, I sent to Colonel Alexander, requesting him to throw shells so as to drop them as near as possible about the crossing, which was promptly done.

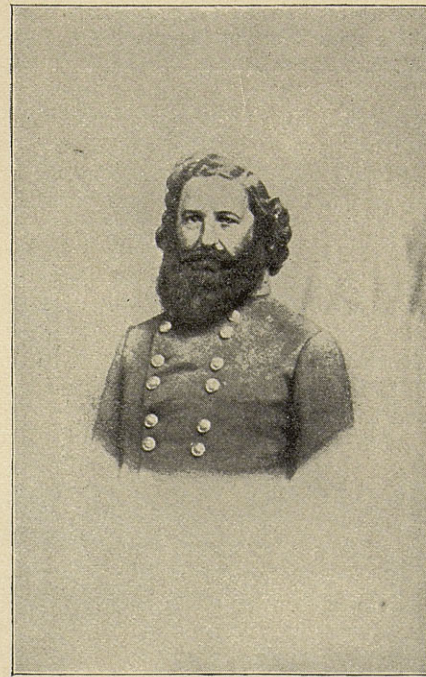
Shortly afterward General Kershaw's arrival on the Plank Road was reported to me, and I requested General Wilcox to assume the direction of it, and, with such portion of his own brigade as he thought necessary, proceed down the Banks Ford Road, taking a battery with him, to press the enemy, seize the redoubts suitable for shelling the crossing, and open fire with the battery; all of which was done in the most prompt manner, General Wilcox being acquainted with the localities of which I knew nothing except by report. I was as yet ignorant whether or not the attack upon the right had been a success, but the noise of their passage over the pontoon bridges convincing me that the enemy were in full retreat, I thought it best to press on in pursuit.

After these orders had been given and were in execution, I received a communication from General Lee, dated 10 P. M., from Downman's house, informing me of the success of the attack on the right, and his desire that the enemy should be pushed over the river that night. Wofford's brigade advanced as far as the River Road, engaging the enemy as he went, and driving them before him. He halted for the night beyond the River Road, extending his pickets. Wilcox and Kershaw pushed on, driving the enemy before them, and occupied the redoubts commanding the ford and its approaches, and opened fire with artillery in that direction. As my troops advanced I sent to

Alexander, requesting him to fire on the approaches from the other side only, as I did not wish to risk his shells dropping among our troops. He did as requested, and the fire from all the batteries is reported by citizens about the ford as producing great confusion and as being very destructive. The enemy, throwing away their arms and breaking ranks, fled across the river in the greatest disorder. The darkness of the night, ignorance of the country and of the events transpiring on the other end of the line, prevented that co-operation which would have led to a more complete success; but I believe that all was gained that could have been expected under the circumstances. The enemy had several batteries (sixteen guns) in front of the left of my line, sweeping every approach from my left. I am not informed when they were withdrawn, but I suppose they were immediately after dark.

By the next morning the enemy had retired from this side of the river, and my command was employed in burying the dead, attending to the wounded and collecting arms and accouterments. I received orders during the morning to assemble my division, send General Anderson's brigade to rejoin him, and to send an intelligent officer to the position of General Heth, at or near the junction of the River and Mine roads, to inform himself of the points to be occupied, and, if General Heth had left, to replace him by the brigade of General Mahone and another of my own; but afterward, in conversation with General Lee, he directed me to move one of my brigades (General Kershaw's) to relieve General Heth. The brigade was already in motion, and I joined with it and went to General Heth's position. The march was not delayed for a moment, as the brigade did not halt even once, and it arrived at its destination before the storm. General Heth's main command was posted in rear of the rifle-pits, which had been constructed two or three hundred yards on the Plank Road side of the junction of the River and Mine roads, with smaller bodies more to the front. His men and officers had their shelter and other tents pitched, and there were no indications of his moving on my arrival. I think he received orders after my arrival to move when I arrived. General Kershaw had relieved him, and was in position before the storm commenced. General Heth informed me that the strength of the three brigades under his command was about nineteen hundred aggregate, which was not so numerous as the single brigade of General Kershaw. Colonel [Williams C.] Wickham offered his services to point out the different crossings on the river, and I rode down the River Road with him. A terrible storm of wind and rain delayed my return to my headquarters until between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, when I learned that General Semmes had been ordered to join General Kershaw.

The next morning early I rode to the position of Generals Kershaw and Semmes, and, advancing the skirmishers and scouts, discovered that the enemy had gone over the river. Shortly after I received orders to retire to my



MAJ.-GEN. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS, OF GEORGIA.

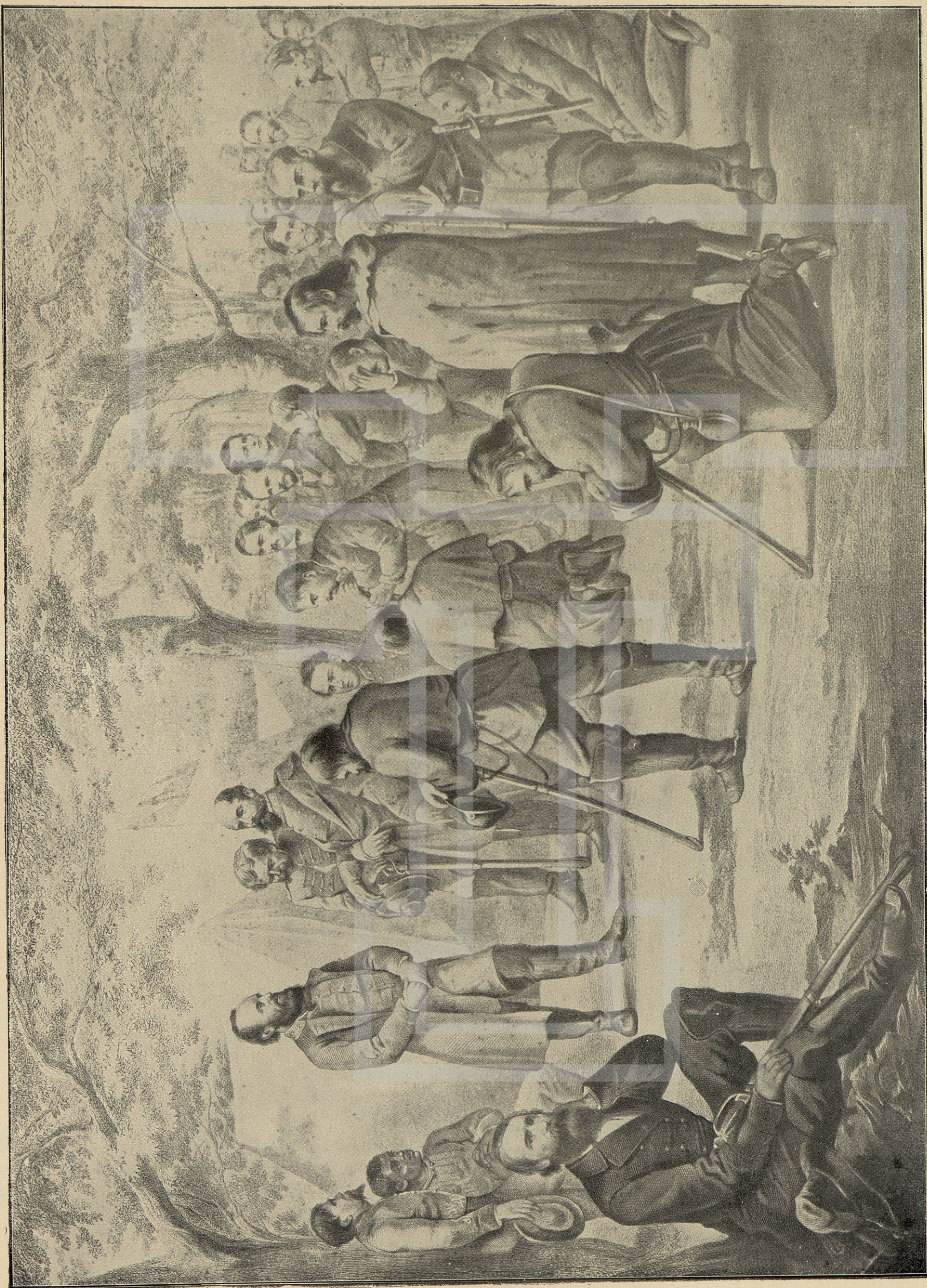
former position in front of Fredericksburg, leaving a brigade (Wofford's) at Banks Ford.

The number of killed, wounded and missing in my division [is as follows]: Kershaw's brigade, 104, of which 2 are missing; Barksdale's brigade, 592, of which 341 are missing, besides 14 officers; Semmes' brigade, 603, of which 26 are missing; Wofford's brigade, 562, of which 9 are missing; artillery, 28, of which 2 are missing. Total, 1,889.

My inspector-general reports over 1,200 prisoners taken.

L. MCLAWS,  
Major-General,





Orderly. Servant. A. P. Hill.

Lieut.-Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

Lieut.-Gen. R. S. Ewell.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Pendleton.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, Med. Div.  
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Allen, Capt. of Ordnance.

Capt. J. Smith, Aid.

Wm. J. Hawks, Major.

PRAYER IN "STONEWALL" JACKSON'S CAMP.



## BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,

CAMPAIGN APRIL 27 TO MAY 6, 1863.

## LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

COMMAND.	Killed	Wounded	Total
<b>FIRST CORPS.</b>			
<b>McLAWS' DIVISION.</b>			
<b>WOFFORD'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Eighteenth Georgia	14	72	86
Twenty-fourth Georgia	14	73	87
Sixteenth Georgia	18	115	133
Cobb's Legion	22	135	157
Phillips' Legion	3	19	22
Field and staff	1	1	2
<b>KERSHAW'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Fifteenth South Carolina	9	45	54
Seventh South Carolina	14	14	28
Second South Carolina	1	8	9
James' [Third South Carolina] Battalion	1	11	12
<b>BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Thirteenth Mississippi	7	43	50
Seventeenth Mississippi	10	70	80
Eighteenth Mississippi	25	43	68
Twenty-first Mississippi	3	25	28
<b>SEMMES' BRIGADE.</b>			
Fifty-first Georgia	30	119	149
Tenth Georgia	23	105	128
Fifty-third Georgia	15	105	120
Fiftieth Georgia	17	153	170
<b>ANDERSON'S DIVISION.</b>			
<b>MAHONE'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Twelfth Virginia	5	27	32
Sixteenth Virginia	1	17	18
Forty-first Virginia	5	23	28
Sixty-first Virginia	4	28	32
Sixth Virginia	5	34	39
Grandy's Battery	1	3	4
<b>PERRY'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Eighth Florida	11	36	47
Second Florida	3	29	32
Fifth Florida	6	22	28
<b>WILCOX'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Eighth Alabama	5	45	50
Ninth Alabama	21	90	111
Tenth Alabama	12	61	73
Eleventh Alabama	10	72	82
Fourteenth Alabama	7	116	123
Lewis' Battery	5	5	10
<b>POSEY'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Sixteenth Mississippi	17	59	76
Twelfth Mississippi	3	33	36
Nineteenth Mississippi	6	40	46
Forty-eighth Mississippi	10	44	54
<b>WRIGHT'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Second Georgia Battalion	2	26	28
Twenty-second Georgia	5	70	75
Third Georgia	11	111	122
Forty-eighth Georgia	7	41	48
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>			
Cabell's Artillery	4	12	16
Washington Artillery	4	8	12
Alexander's Artillery	5	35	40
<b>CAVALRY.</b>			
Lee's cavalry brigade, Stuart's division	4	7	11
<b>SECOND CORPS.</b>			
Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Jackson	1	1	2
Captain J. K. Boswell, Engineer Department	1	1	2
Signal Corps	1	1	2
General's Escort	1	1	2
<b>A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.</b>			
Major-General A. P. Hill	1	1	2
Captain [James F.] Forbes	1	1	2
General's Escort	1	1	2
<b>HETH'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Brigadier-General H. Heth	1	1	2
Forty-seventh Virginia	4	48	52
Fifty-fifth Virginia	20	90	110
Twenty-second Virginia Battalion	6	23	29
Fortieth Virginia	14	73	87
<b>M'GOWAN'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Brigadier-General McGowan	1	1	2
Captain [A. C.] Haskell, Assistant Adjutant-General	1	1	2
First South Carolina (Provisional Army)	12	80	92
Orr's Rifles	19	92	111
Twelfth South Carolina	2	2	4
Thirteenth South Carolina	6	60	66
Fourteenth South Carolina	9	87	96
<b>THOMAS' BRIGADE.</b>			
Fourteenth Georgia	8	67	75
Thirty-fifth Georgia	6	27	33
Forty-fifth Georgia	4	29	33
Forty-ninth Georgia	3	33	36
<b>LANE'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Seventh North Carolina	37	127	164
Eighteenth North Carolina	30	96	126
Twenty-eighth North Carolina	12	77	89
Thirty-third North Carolina	28	105	133
Thirty-seventh North Carolina	34	193	227
<b>ARCHER'S BRIGADE.</b>			
First Tennessee Provisional Army	8	50	58
Seventh Tennessee	11	45	56
Fourteenth Tennessee	7	28	35
Fifth Alabama Battalion	3	30	33
Thirteenth Alabama	13	127	140
<b>PENDER'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Thirteenth North Carolina	31	178	209
Sixteenth North Carolina	17	73	90
Twenty-second North Carolina	30	139	169
Thirty-fourth North Carolina	18	110	128
Thirty-eighth North Carolina	20	77	97
<b>D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.</b>			
<b>RODES' BRIGADE.</b>			
Twelfth Alabama	14	77	91
Twenty-sixth Alabama	13	85	98
Fifth Alabama	24	130	154
Sixth Alabama	24	125	149
Third Alabama	17	121	138

## BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.—Continued.

COMMAND.	Killed	Wounded	Total
<b>DOLE'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Fourth Georgia	29	121	150
Twelfth Georgia	11	46	57
Twenty-first Georgia	13	72	85
Forty-fourth Georgia	11	100	111
<b>COLQUITT'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Sixth Georgia	2	39	41
Twenty-third Georgia	2	4	6
Twenty-seventh Georgia	2	39	41
Twenty-eighth Georgia	2	31	33
Nineteenth Georgia	2	35	37
<b>IVERSON'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Fifth North Carolina	4	37	41
Twelfth North Carolina	12	95	107
Twentieth North Carolina	13	64	77
Twenty-third North Carolina	32	113	145
<b>RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Thirtieth North Carolina	25	98	123
Fourth North Carolina	45	110	155
Fourteenth North Carolina	15	116	131
Second North Carolina	47	167	214
<b>EARLY'S DIVISION.</b>			
<b>GORDON'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Captain J. H. Mitchell, Assistant Adjutant-General	1	1	2
Thirteenth Georgia	3	27	30
Twenty-sixth Georgia	3	21	24
Thirty-first Georgia	3	20	23
Thirty-eighth Georgia	2	18	20
Sixtieth Georgia	5	30	35
Sixty-first Georgia	2	28	30
<b>SMITH'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Thirteenth Virginia	5	31	36
Forty-ninth Virginia	1	10	11
Fifty-second Virginia	4	8	12
Fifty-eighth Virginia	2	26	28
<b>Hoke's BRIGADE.</b>			
Brigadier-General R. F. Hoke	1	1	2
Sixth North Carolina	8	21	29
Twenty-first North Carolina	15	63	78
Fifty-fourth North Carolina	3	38	41
Thirty-seventh North Carolina	9	61	70
First North Carolina Battalion	11	11	22
<b>HAYS' BRIGADE.</b>			
Fifth Louisiana	9	44	53
Sixth Louisiana	16	65	81
Seventh Louisiana	5	75	80
Eighth Louisiana	12	71	83
Ninth Louisiana	21	51	72
<b>TRIMBLE'S BRIGADE.</b>			
General Trimble's Staff	1	2	3
Pioneer Corps	1	3	4
<b>PAXTON'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Brigadier-General E. F. Paxton	1	1	2
Second Virginia	8	58	66
Fourth Virginia	14	149	163
Fifth Virginia	7	113	120
Twenty-seventh Virginia	9	62	71
Thirty-third Virginia	10	56	66
<b>[J. R.] JONES' BRIGADE.</b>			
General Jones' Staff	1	1	2
Twenty-first Virginia	4	40	44
Forty-second Virginia	15	120	135
Forty-fourth Virginia	13	58	71
Forty-eighth Virginia	12	91	103
Fiftieth Virginia	8	110	118
<b>COLSTON'S BRIGADE.</b>			
Tenth Virginia	23	101	124
Twenty-third Virginia	9	53	62
Thirty-seventh Virginia	19	89	108
First North Carolina	34	83	117
Third North Carolina	38	141	179
<b>NICHOLLS' BRIGADE.</b>			
Brigadier-General Nicholls	1	1	2
First Louisiana	8	27	35
Second Louisiana	15	90	105
Tenth Louisiana	15	51	66
Fourteenth Louisiana	4	60	64
Fifteenth Louisiana	5	37	42
Artillery Corps, Second Army Corps	26	124	150
Grand Total	1,583	8,700	10,283

# ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, IN THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN,

APRIL 27 TO MAY 6, 1863.\*

## FIRST CORPS.†

## McLAWS' DIVISION.

Major-General Lafayette McLaws.

## WOFFORD'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General W. T. Wofford.

Sixteenth Georgia; Eighteenth Georgia; Twenty-fourth Georgia; Cobb's Georgia Legion; Phillips' Georgia Legion.

## SEMMES' BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Paul J. Semmes.

Tenth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Holt.  
Fiftieth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Kearsce.  
Fifty-first Georgia—Colonel W. M. Slaughter; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Ball.  
Fifty-third Georgia—Colonel James P. Simms.\* Actual commanders indicated as far as possible.  
† Lieutenant-General Longstreet, with Hood's and Pickett's divisions and Dearing's and Henry's artillery battalions, in Southeastern Virginia.

## KERSHAW'S BRIGADE.

Second South Carolina—Colonel John D. Kennedy.  
Third South Carolina—Major R. C. Maffett.  
Seventh South Carolina—Colonel Elbert Bland.  
Eighth South Carolina—Colonel John W. Henagan.  
Fifteenth South Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph F. Gist.

Third South Carolina Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Rice.

## BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General William Barksdale.

Thirteenth Mississippi—Colonel J. W. Carter.  
Seventeenth Mississippi—Colonel W. D. Holder.  
Eighteenth Mississippi—Colonel Thomas M. Griffin.  
Twenty-first Mississippi—Colonel B. G. Humphreys.

## ARTILLERY.

Colonel H. C. Cabell.

Carlton's (Ga.) battery (Troup Artillery); Fraser's (Ga.) battery; McCarthy's (Va.) battery (First Howitzers); Manly's (N. C.) battery.

## ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Major-General Richard H. Anderson.

## WILCOX'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C. M. Wilcox.

Eighth Alabama—Colonel Y. L. Royston; Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Herbert.

Ninth Alabama—Major J. H. J. Williams.

Tenth Alabama—Colonel William H. Forney.

Eleventh Alabama—Colonel J. C. C. Sanders.

Fourteenth Alabama—Colonel L. Pinckard.

## WRIGHT'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General A. R. Wright.

Third Georgia—Major J. F. Jones; Captain C. H. Andrews.

Twenty-second Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wasden.

Forty-eighth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Carswell.

Second Georgia Battalion—Major George W. Ross.

## MAHONE'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General William Mahone.

Sixth Virginia—Colonel George T. Rogers.

Twelfth Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Feild.

Sixteenth Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Whitehead.

Forty-first Virginia—Colonel Wm. Allen Parham.

Sixty-first Virginia—Colonel V. D. Groner.

## POSEY'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Carnot Posey.

Twelfth Mississippi—Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Harris; Major S. B. Thomas.

Sixteenth Mississippi—Colonel Samuel E. Baker.

Nineteenth Mississippi—Colonel N. H. Harris.

Forty-eighth Mississippi—Colonel Joseph M. Jayne.

## PERRY'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General E. A. Perry.

Second Florida; Fifth Florida; Eighth Florida.

## ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Garnett.

Grandy's (Va.) battery; Lewis' (Va.) battery; Maurin's (La.) battery; Moore's [formerly Huger's] (Va.) battery.

## ARTILLERY RESERVE.

## ALEXANDER'S BATTALION.

Colonel E. P. Alexander.

Eubank's (Va.) battery; Jordan's (Va.) battery; Moody's (La.) battery; Parker's (Va.) battery; Rhett's (S. C.) battery; Woolfolk's (Va.) battery.

## WASHINGTON (LA.) ARTILLERY.

Colonel J. B. Walton.

Eshleman's Fourth Company; Miller's Third Company; Richardson's Second Company; Squires' First Company.

## SECOND CORPS.

- (1) Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Jackson.
- (2) Major-General Ambrose P. Hill.
- (3) Brigadier-General R. E. Rodes.
- (4) Major-General J. E. B. Stuart.

## HILL'S DIVISION.

- (1) Major-General A. P. Hill.
- (2) Brigadier-General Henry Heth.
- (3) Brigadier-General W. D. Pender.
- (4) Brigadier-General J. J. Archer.

## HETH'S BRIGADE.

- (1) Brigadier-General Henry Heth.
  - (2) Colonel J. M. Brockenbrough.
- Fortieth Virginia—Colonel J. M. Brockenbrough; Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Cox; Captain T. E. Betts.  
Forty-seventh Virginia—Colonel Robert M. Mayo.



## HETH'S BRIGADE—Continued.

Fifty-fifth Virginia—Colonel Francis Mallory; Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Christian; Major A. D. Saunders; Adjutant R. L. Williams; Major Evan Rice.

Twenty-second Virginia Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Taylor.

## THOMAS' BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General E. L. Thomas.

Fourteenth Georgia—Colonel R. W. Folsom.

Thirty-fifth Georgia—Captain John Duke.

Forty-fifth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Grice.

Forty-ninth Georgia—Major S. T. Player.



BRIG.-GEN. E. A. PERRY, OF FLORIDA.

## LANE'S (FOURTH) BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General J. H. Lane.

Seventh North Carolina—Colonel E. G. Haywood; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Hill; Major William L. Davidson; Captain N. A. Pool.

Eighteenth North Carolina—Colonel Thomas J. Purdie; Lieutenant-Colonel F. George; Major John D. Barry. Twenty-eighth North Carolina—Colonel S. D. Lowe; Captain Edward F. Lovill.

Thirty-third North Carolina—Colonel Clark M. Avery; Captain Joseph H. Saunders.

Thirty-seventh North Carolina—Colonel W. M. Barbour.

## M'GOWAN'S BRIGADE.

(1) Brigadier-General S. McGowan.

(2) Colonel O. E. Edwards.

(3) Colonel A. Perrin.

(4) Colonel D. H. Hamilton.

First South Carolina (Provisional Army)—Colonel D. H. Hamilton; Captain W. P. Shooter.

First South Carolina Rifles—Colonel James M. Perrin;

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Harrison.

Twelfth South Carolina.

Thirteenth South Carolina—Colonel O. E. Edwards;

Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Brockman.

Fourteenth South Carolina—Colonel A. Perrin.

## ARCHER'S (FIFTH) BRIGADE.

(1) Brigadier-General J. J. Archer.

(2) Colonel B. D. Fry.

Thirteenth Alabama—Colonel B. D. Fry.

Fifth Alabama Battalion—Captain S. D. Stewart; Captain A. N. Porter.

First Tennessee (Provisional Army)—Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. George.

Seventh Tennessee—Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Fite.

Fourteenth Tennessee—Captain William McComb;

Captain R. C. Wilson.

## PENDER'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General W. D. Pender.

Thirteenth North Carolina—Colonel A. M. Scales; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Hyman.

Sixteenth North Carolina—Colonel John S. McElroy;

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Stowe.

Twenty-second North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel

Chris. C. Cole.

Thirty-fourth North Carolina.

Thirty-eighth North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel John Ashford.

## ARTILLERY.

Colonel R. L. Walker.

Brunson's (S. C.) battery; Crenshaw's (Va.) battery; Davidson's (Va.) battery (Letcher's Artillery); McGraw's (Va.) battery; Marye's (Va.) battery.

## D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-General R. E. Rhodes.

(2) Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur.

## RODES' BRIGADE.

(1) Brigadier-General R. E. Rhodes.

(2) Colonel E. A. O'Neal.

(3) Colonel J. M. Hall.

Third Alabama—Captain M. F. Bonham.

Fifth Alabama—Colonel J. M. Hall; Lieutenant-Colonel

E. L. Hobson; Captain W. T. Renfro; Captain T. M. Riley.

Sixth Alabama—Colonel James N. Lightfoot.

Twelfth Alabama—Colonel Samuel B. Pickens.

Twenty-sixth Alabama—Colonel E. A. O'Neal; Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Garvin; Lieutenant M. J. Taylor.

## COLQUITT'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General A. H. Colquitt.

Sixth Georgia—Colonel John T. Lofton.

Nineteenth Georgia—Colonel A. J. Hutchins.

Twenty-third Georgia—Colonel Emory F. Best.

Twenty-seventh Georgia—Colonel C. T. Zachry.

Twenty-eighth Georgia—Colonel Tully Graybill.

## RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE.

(1) Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur.

(2) Colonel F. M. Parker.

Second North Carolina—Colonel W. R. Cox.

Fourth North Carolina—Colonel Bryan Grimes.

Fourteenth North Carolina—Colonel R. T. Bennett.

Thirtieth North Carolina—Colonel F. M. Parker.

## ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Carter.

Reese's, formerly Bondurant's (Ala.), battery (Jeff Davis Artillery); Carter's (Va.) battery (King William Artillery); Fry's (Va.) battery (Orange Artillery); Page's (Va.) battery (Morris' Artillery).

## EARLY'S DIVISION.

Major-General Jubal A. Early.

## GORDON'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General John B. Gordon.

Thirteenth Georgia; Twenty-sixth Georgia; Thirty-first Georgia; Thirty-eighth Georgia; Sixtieth Georgia; Sixty-first Georgia.

## HOKE'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Robert F. Hoke.

Sixth North Carolina; Twenty-first North Carolina; Fifty-fourth North Carolina; Fifty-seventh North Carolina; First North Carolina Battalion.

## SMITH'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Wm. Smith.

Thirteenth Virginia; Forty-ninth Virginia; Fifty-second Virginia; Fifty-eighth Virginia; Colonel F. H. Board.

## HAYS' BRIGADE.

Fifth Louisiana; Sixth Louisiana; Seventh Louisiana; Eighth Louisiana; Ninth Louisiana.

## ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Andrews.

Brown's (Md.) battery (Chesapeake Artillery); Carpenter's (Va.) battery; Dement's (Md.) battery; Raine's (Va.) battery (Lee Artillery).

## TRIMBLE'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General R. E. Colston.

## PAXTON'S (FIRST) BRIGADE.

(1) Brigadier-General E. F. Paxton.

(2) Colonel J. H. S. Funk.

Second Virginia—J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.

Fourth Virginia—Major William Terry.

Fifth Virginia—Colonel J. H. S. Funk; Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Williams.

Twenty-seventh Virginia—Colonel J. K. Edmonson;

Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Shriver.

Thirty-third Virginia—Colonel A. Spengler.

## JONES' (SECOND) BRIGADE.

(1) Brigadier-General J. R. Jones.

(2) Colonel T. S. Garnett.

(3) Colonel A. S. Vandeventer.

Twenty-first Virginia—Captain John B. Moseley.

Forty-second Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W.

Withers.

Forty-fourth Virginia—Major N. Cobb; Captain Thos.

R. Buckner.

Forty-eighth Virginia—Colonel T. S. Garnett; Major

Oscar White.

Fiftieth Virginia—Colonel A. S. Vandeventer; Major

J. L. Perkins; Captain Frank W. Kelly.

## COLSTON'S (THIRD) BRIGADE.

(1) Colonel E. T. H. Warren.

(2) Colonel T. V. Williams.

(3) Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Walker.

(4) Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Thruston.

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brown.

First North Carolina—Colonel J. A. McDowell.

Third North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Thruston.

Tenth Virginia—Colonel E. T. H. Warren; Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Walker; Major Joshua Stover; Captain A. H. Smals.

Twenty-third Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon T. Walton.

Thirty-seventh Virginia—Colonel T. V. Williams.

## NICHOLLS' (FOURTH) BRIGADE.

(1) Brigadier-General F. T. Nicholls.

(2) Colonel J. M. Williams.

First Louisiana—Captain E. D. Willett.

Second Louisiana—Colonel J. M. Williams; Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Burke.

Tenth Louisiana—Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Legett.

Fourteenth Louisiana—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Zable.

Fifteenth Louisiana—Captain William C. Michie.

## ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Jones.

Carrington's (Va.) battery (Charlottesville Artillery); Garber's (Va.) battery (Staunton Artillery); Latimer's (Va.) battery (Courtney Artillery); Thompson's battery (Louisiana Guard Artillery).

## ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Colonel S. Crutchfield.

## BROWN'S BATTALION.

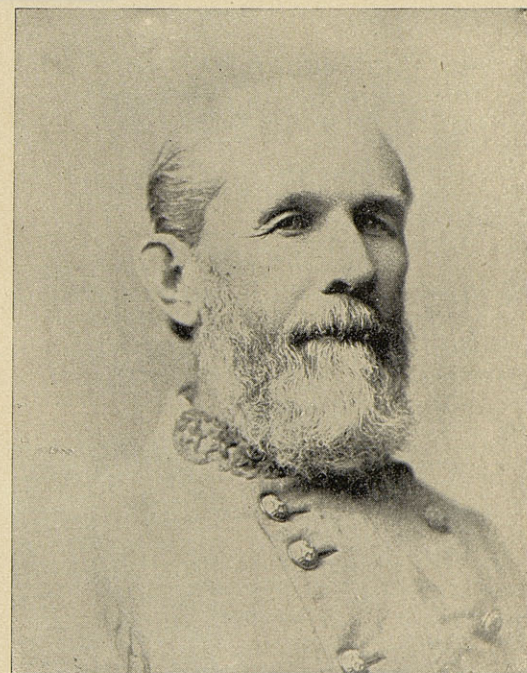
Colonel J. Thompson Brown.

Brook's (Va.) battery (Burke Artillery); Dance's (Va.) battery (Powhatan Artillery); Graham's (Va.) battery (Rockbridge Artillery); Hupp's (Va.) battery (Salem Artillery); Smith's battery (Third Richmond Howitzers); Watson's battery (Second Richmond Howitzers).

## MCINTOSH'S BATTALION.

Major D. G. McIntosh.

Hunt's (Ala.) battery; Johnson's (Va.) battery; Lusk's (Va.) battery; Wooding's (Va.) battery (Danville Artillery).



BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM T. WOFFORD, OF GEORGIA.

## RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Brigadier-General William N. Pendleton.

## SUMTER (GEORGIA) BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Cutts.

Patterson's battery (B); Ross' battery (A); Wingfield's battery (C).

## NELSON'S BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Nelson.

Kirkpatrick's (Va.) battery (Amherst Artillery); Masie's (Va.) battery (Fluvanna Artillery); Milledge's (Ga.) battery.

## CAVALRY.

Major-General James E. B. Stuart.

## FIRST BRIGADE.\*

Brigadier-General Wade Hampton.

First North Carolina; First South Carolina; Second South Carolina; Cobb's Georgia Legion; Phillip's Georgia Legion.

\* "South of James River, recruiting." See Stuart's report.



## SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee.

First Virginia.

Second Virginia.

Third Virginia—Colonel Thomas H. Owens.

Fourth Virginia—Colonel Williams C. Wickham.

## THIRD BRIGADE.\*

Brigadier-General W. H. F. Lee.

Second North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Payne.

Fifth Virginia—Colonel T. L. Rosser.

Ninth Virginia—Colonel R. L. T. Beale.

Tenth Virginia.

Thirteenth Virginia—Colonel John R. Chambliss, Jr.

Fifteenth Virginia.



BRIG.-GEN. E. F. PAXTON, OF VIRGINIA.  
Killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

## FOURTH BRIGADE.†

Brigadier-General William E. Jones.

First Maryland Battalion—Major Ridgely Brown.

Sixth Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel John Shac. Green.

Seventh Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marshall.

Eleventh Virginia—Colonel L. L. Lomax.

Twelfth Virginia—Colonel A. W. Harman.

Thirty-fourth Virginia Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel V. A. Witcher.

Thirty-fifth Virginia Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Elijah V. White.

## HORSE ARTILLERY.

Major R. F. Beckham.

Lynchburg Beauregards—Captain M. N. Maraman.

Stuart Horse Artillery—Captain James Breathed.

Virginia Battery—Captain William M. McGregor.

Washington (S. C.) Artillery—Captain James F. Hart.

\* Engaged in resisting "the Stoneman raid." See W. H. F. Lee's report.

† On detached service. See Jones' raid on the Northwestern (Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad.

## DO THEY MISS ME IN THE TRENCHES?

A VICKSBURG SONG.

Air—"Do They Miss Me at Home?"

Do they miss me in the trenches, do they miss me,  
When the shells fly so thickly around?  
Do they know that I've run down the hillside  
To hunt for my hole in the ground?  
The shell exploded so near me,  
It seemed best for me to run;  
And although some laughed as I crawled, shivering,  
I could not discover the fun.

I often get up in the trenches,  
When some Yank is near out of sight,  
And fire a round or two at him,  
To make the boys think I will fight;  
But when the feds commence shelling  
I run to my hole down the hill—  
I'll swear my legs never would stay there,  
Although all may stay there at will.

I'll save myself through the dread struggle,  
And when the great battle is o'er  
I'll claim my full rations of laurels,  
As always I've done heretofore.  
I'll swear that I've fought them as bravely  
As the best of my comrades who fell,  
And swear to all others around me  
That I never had fears of a shell.

## DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

BY

DOCTOR HUNTER MCGUIRE,  
Medical Director of Jackson's Corps.

SUPPORTED upon either side by his aids—Captain James P. Smith and Joseph Morrison—the general moved slowly and painfully toward the rear. Occasionally resting for a moment to shake off the exhaustion which pain and the loss of blood produced, he at last reached the line of battle, where most of the men were lying down to escape the shell and canister with which the Federals raked the road. General Pender rode up here to the little party and asked who was wounded, and Captain Smith, who had been instructed by General Jackson to tell no one of his injury, simply answered, "A Confederate officer;" but Pender recognized the general, and, springing from his horse, hurriedly expressed his regret, and added that his lines were so much broken he feared it would be necessary to fall back. At this moment the scene was a fearful one. The air seemed to be alive with the shrieks of shells and the whistling of bullets; horses, riderless and mad with fright, dashed in every direction; hundreds left the ranks and fled to the rear, and the groans of the wounded and dying mingled with the wild shouts of others to be led again to the assault. Almost fainting as he was, from loss of blood, fearfully wounded, and as he thought dying, Jackson was undismayed by this terrible scene. The words of Pender seemed to rouse him to life. Pushing aside the men who supported him, he stretched himself to his full height and answered feebly, but distinctly enough to be heard above the din of the battle: "General Pender, you must hold on to the field; you must hold out to the last."

It was Jackson's last order upon the field of battle. Still more exhausted by this effort, he asked to be permitted to lie down for a few moments, but the danger from the fire and capture by the Federal advance was too imminent, and his aids hurried him on. A litter having been obtained, he was placed upon it, and the bearers passed on as rapidly as the thick woods and rough ground permitted. Unfortunately, another one of the bearers was struck down, and the litter, having been supported at each of the four corners by a man, fell and threw the general to the ground. The fall was a serious one, and as he touched the earth he gave, for the first time, expression to his suffering, and groaned piteously.

Captain Smith sprang to his side, and as he raised his head a bright beam of moonlight made its way through the thick foliage and rested upon the pale face of the sufferer. The captain was startled by its great pallor and stillness, and cried out: "Oh! general, are you seriously hurt?" "No," he answered, "don't trouble yourself, my friend, about me;" and presently added something about



LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS J. ("STONEWALL") JACKSON, OF VIRGINIA.  
Mortally Wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.

winning the battle first and attending to the wounded afterward. He was placed upon the litter again, and carried a few hundred yards, when I met him with an ambulance. I knelt down by him and said, "I hope you are not badly hurt, general." He replied, very calmly but feebly, "I am badly injured, doctor; I fear I am dying." After a pause he continued, "I am glad you have come. I think the wound in my shoulder is still bleeding." His clothes were saturated with blood, and hemorrhage was still going on

from the wound. Compression of the artery with the finger arrested it until, lights being procured from the ambulance, the handkerchief, which had slipped a little, was readjusted.

His calmness amid the dangers which surrounded him, and at the supposed presence of death, and his uniform politeness, which did not forsake him, even under these, the most trying circumstances, were remarkable. His complete control, too, over his mind, enfeebled as it was by loss of blood, pain, etc., was wonderful. His suffering at this time was intense; his hands were cold, his skin clammy, his face pale, and his lips compressed and bloodless; not a groan escaped him—not a sign of suffering except the slight corrugation of his brow, the fixed, rigid face, and the thin lips so tightly compressed that the impression of the teeth could be seen through them. Except these, he controlled by his iron will all evidence of emotion, and,



HOUSE IN WHICH "STONEWALL" JACKSON WAS BORN, CLARKSBURG, VA. (NOW W. VA.), JANUARY 21, 1824.

more difficult than this even, he controlled that disposition to restlessness, which many of us have observed upon the field of battle, attending great loss of blood. Some whisky and morphia were procured from Dr. Straith and administered to him, and placing him in the ambulance it was started for the corps field infirmary at the Wilderness tavern. Colonel Crutchfield, his chief of artillery, was also in the ambulance wagon. He had been wounded very seriously in the leg, and was suffering intensely.

The general expressed, very feelingly, his sympathy for Crutchfield, and once, when the latter groaned aloud, he directed the ambulance to stop, and requested me to see if something could not be done for his relief. Torches had been provided, and every means taken to carry them to the hospital as safely and easily as possible. I sat in the front part of the ambulance, with my finger resting upon the artery above the wound, to arrest bleeding if it should occur. When I was recognized by acquaintances and asked who was wounded, the general would tell me to say, "A Confederate officer." At one time he put his right hand upon my head, and pulling me down to him, asked if Crutchfield was dangerously injured. When answered "No, only painfully hurt," he replied, "I am glad it is no worse." In a few moments after Crutchfield did the same thing, and when he was told that the general was seriously wounded, he groaned and cried out, "Oh, my God!" It was for this that the general directed the ambulance to be halted, and requested that something should be done for Crutchfield's relief.

After reaching the hospital he was placed in bed, covered with blankets, and another drink of whisky and water given him. Two hours and a half elapsed before sufficient reaction took place to warrant an examination. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning, Surgeons Black, Walls and Coleman being present, I informed him that chloroform would be given him and his wounds examined. I told him that amputation would probably be required, and asked, if it was found necessary, whether it should be done at once. He replied promptly: "Yes, certainly. Dr. McGuire, do for me whatever you think best." Chloroform was then administered, and as he began to feel its effects and its relief to the pain he was suffering, he exclaimed: "What an infinite blessing," and continued to repeat the word "blessing" until he became insensible. The round ball (such as is used for the smooth-bore Springfield musket), which had lodged under the skin upon the back of his right hand, was extracted first. It had entered the palm about the middle of the hand, and had fractured two of the bones. The left arm was then amputated about two inches below the shoulder, very rapidly and with slight loss of blood, the ordinary circular operation having been made. There were two wounds in his arm. The first and most serious was about three inches below the shoulder-joint, the ball dividing the main artery and fracturing the bone. The second was several inches in length; a ball having entered the outside of the forearm, an inch below the elbow, came out upon the opposite side just above the wrist. Throughout the whole of the operation, and until



all the dressings were applied, he continued insensible. Two or three slight wounds of the skin of his face, received from the branches of trees when his horse dashed through the woods, were dressed simply with isinglass plaster.

About half-past 3 o'clock, Colonel (then Major) Pendleton, the assistant adjutant-general, arrived at the hospital and asked to see the general. He stated that General Hill had been wounded, and that the troops were in great disorder. General Stuart was in command, and had sent him to see the general. At first I declined to permit an interview, but the colonel urged that the safety of the army and success of the cause depended upon his seeing him. When he entered the tent the general said: "Well, major, I am glad to see you. I thought you were killed." Pendleton briefly explained the condition of affairs, gave Stuart's message, and asked what should be done. General Jackson was at once interested, and asked, in his quick, rapid way several questions. When they were answered, he remained silent for a moment, evidently trying to think; he contracted his brow, set his mouth, and for some moments was obviously endeavoring to concentrate his thoughts. For a moment it was believed he had succeeded, for his nostril dilated and his eye flashed its old fire, but it was only for a moment; his face relaxed again, and presently he answered, very feebly and sadly, "I don't know; I can't tell; say to General Stuart he must do what he thinks best." Soon after this he slept for several hours, and seemed to be doing well. The next morning he was free from pain, and expressed himself sanguine of recovery. He sent his aide-camp, Morrison, to inform his wife of his injuries, and to bring her at once to see him. The following note from General Lee was read to him that morning by Captain Smith: "I have just received your note, informing me that you were wounded. I can not express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen, for the good of the country, to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy." He replied: "General Lee should give the praise to God."

About 10 o'clock his right side began to pain him so much that he asked me to examine it. He said he had injured it in falling from the litter the night before, and believed that he had struck it against a stone or the stump of a sapling. No evidence of injury could be discovered by examination. The skin was not broken or bruised, and the lung performed, as far as I could tell, its proper functions. Some simple application was recommended, in the belief that the pain would soon disappear.

At this time the battle was raging fearfully, and the sound of the cannon and musketry could be distinctly heard at the hospital. The general's attention was attracted to it from the first, and when the noise was at its height, and indicated how fiercely the conflict was being carried on, he directed all of his attendants, except Captain Smith, to return to the battlefield and attend to their different duties. By 8 o'clock Sunday night the pain in his side had disappeared, and in all respects he seemed to be doing well. He inquired minutely about the battle and the different troops engaged, and his face would light up with enthusiasm and interest when told how this brigade acted, or that officer displayed conspicuous courage, and his head gave the peculiar shake from side to side, and he uttered his usual "Good, good," with unwonted energy when the gallant behavior of the "Stonewall brigade" was alluded to. He said: "The men of that brigade will be some day proud to say to their children, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade.'" He disclaimed any right of his own to the name Stonewall. "It belongs to the brigade, and not to me." This night he slept well, and was free from pain.

A message was received from General Lee the next morning directing me to remove the general to Guineys Station as soon as his condition would justify it, as there was some danger of capture by the Federals, who were threatening to cross at Elys Ford. In the meantime, to protect the hospital, some troops were sent to this point. The general objected to being moved, if, in my opinion, it

would do him any injury. He said he had no objection to staying in a tent, and would prefer it if his wife, when she came, could find lodging in a neighboring house; "and if the enemy does come," he added, "I am not afraid of them; I have always been kind to their wounded, and I am sure they will be kind to me." General Lee sent word again late that evening that he must be moved if possible, and preparations were made to leave the next morning. I was directed to accompany and remain with him, and my duties with the corps as medical director were turned over to the surgeon next in rank. General Jackson had previously declined to permit me to go with him to Guineys, because complaints had been so frequently made of general officers, when wounded, carrying off with them the surgeons belonging to their commands. When informed of this order of the commanding general he said, "General Lee has always been very kind to me, and I thank him."



PLACE WHERE GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON FELL AT THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.

Very early Tuesday morning he was placed in an ambulance and started for Guineys Station, and about 8 o'clock that evening he arrived at the Chandler house, where he remained until he died. Captain Hotchkiss, with a party of engineers, was sent in front to clear the road of wood, stone, etc., and to order the wagons out of the track to let the ambulance pass.

The rough teamsters sometimes refused to move their loaded wagons out of the way for an ambulance until told that it contained Jackson, and then, with all possible speed, they gave the way and stood with hats off and weeping as he went by. At Spottsylvania Courthouse and along the whole route men and women rushed to the ambulance, bringing all the poor delicacies they had, and with tearful eyes they blessed him and prayed for his recovery. He bore the journey well, and was cheerful throughout the day. He talked freely about the late battle, and among other things said that he had intended to endeavor to cut the Federals off from United States Ford, and take a position between them and the river, obliging them to attack him; and he added, with a smile: "My men sometimes fail to drive the enemy from a position, but they always fail to drive us away." He spoke of Rodes, and alluded in high terms to his magnificent behavior on the field Saturday evening. He hoped he

would be promoted. He thought promotion for gallantry should be made at once, upon the field, and not delayed. Made very early, or upon the field, they would be the greatest incentives to gallantry in others. He spoke of Colonel Willis (subsequently killed in battle), who commanded the skirmishers of Rodes' division, and praised him very highly, and referred to the deaths of Paxton and Boswell very feelingly. He alluded to them as officers of great merit and promise. The day was quite warm, and at one time he suffered from slight nausea. At his suggestion, I placed over his stomach a wet towel, and he expressed great relief from it. After he arrived at Chandler's house he ate some bread and tea with evident relish, and slept well throughout the entire night. Wednesday he was thought to be doing remarkably well. He ate heartily for one in his condition, and was uniformly cheerful.

I found his wounds to be very well to-day. Union by the first intention had taken place to some extent in the stump, and the rest of the surface of the wound exposed was covered with healthy granulations. The wound in his hand gave him little pain, and the discharge was healthy. Simple lint and water dressings were used, both for the stump and hand, and upon the palm of the latter a light, short splint was applied to assist in keeping at rest the fragments of the second and third metacarpal bones. He expressed great satisfaction when told that his wounds were healing, and asked if I could tell from their appearance how long he would probably be kept from the field. Conversing with Captain Smith a few moments afterward, he alluded to his injuries, and said, "Many would regard them as a great misfortune; I regard them as one of the blessings of my life."

Captain Smith replied: "All things work together for good to those that love God."

"Yes," he answered, "that's it, that's it."

At my request Dr. Morrison came to-day and remained with him.

About 1 o'clock Thursday morning, while I was asleep upon a lounge in his room, he directed his servant (Jim) to apply a wet towel to his stomach to relieve an attack of nausea, with which he was again troubled. The servant asked permission to first consult me, but the general, knowing that I had slept none for nearly three nights, refused to allow the servant to disturb me, and demanded the towel. About daylight I was aroused, and found him suffering great pain. An examination disclosed pleuropneumonia of the right side. I believed, and the consulting physicians concurred in the opinion, that it was attributable to the fall from the litter the night he was wounded. The general himself referred it to this accident. I think the disease came on too soon after the application of the wet cloths to admit of the supposition, once believed, that it was induced by them. The nausea, for which the cloths were applied that night, may have been the result of inflammation already begun. Contusion of the lung, with extravasation of blood in his chest, was probably produced by the fall referred to, and shock and loss of blood prevented any ill effects until reaction had been well established, and then inflammation ensued. Cups were applied, and mercury, with antimony and opium, administered.

Toward the evening he became better, and hopes were again entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Jackson arrived to-day and nursed him faithfully to the end. She was a devoted wife and earnest Christian, and endeared us all to her by her great kindness and gentleness. The general's joy at the presence of his wife and child was very great, and for him unusually demonstrative. Noticing the sadness of his wife, he said to her tenderly: "I know you would gladly give your life for me, but I am perfectly resigned. Do not be sad. I hope I may yet recover. Pray for me, but always remember in your prayers to use the petition, 'Thy will be done.'"

Friday his wounds were again dressed, and although the quantity of the discharge from them had diminished, the process of healing was still going on. The pain in his side had disappeared, but he breathed with difficulty and complained of a feeling of great exhaustion. When



CHANDLER HOUSE, GUINEYS STATION, VA., IN WHICH "STONEWALL" JACKSON DIED.



Dr. Breckinridge (who, with Dr. Smith, had been sent for in consultation) said he hoped that a blister which had been applied would afford him great relief, he expressed his own confidence in it, and in his final recovery.

Dr. Tucker, from Richmond, arrived on Saturday, and all that human skill could devise was done to stay the hand of death. He suffered no pain to-day, and his breathing was less difficult, but he was evidently hourly growing weaker.

When his child was brought to him to-day he played with it for some time, frequently caressing it and calling it his "little comforter." At one time he raised his wounded hand above his head and, closing his eyes, was for some moments silently engaged in prayer. He said to me: "I see from the number of physicians that you think my condition dangerous, but I thank God, if it His will, that I am ready to go."

About daylight on Sunday morning Mrs. Jackson informed him that his recovery was very doubtful, and that it was better that he should be prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said: "It will be infinite gain to be translated to Heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return to her father's house, and added: "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father." He still expressed a hope of his recovery, but requested her, if he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. His exhaustion increased so rapidly that at 11 o'clock Mrs. Jackson knelt by his bed and told him that before the sun went down he would be with his Saviour. He replied, "Oh, no; you are frightened, my child; death is not so near; I may yet get well." She fell over upon the bed, weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope. After a



THE ROOM IN WHICH "STONEWALL" JACKSON DIED.  
[From a photo taken in 1880.]

moment's pause he asked her to call me. "Doctor, Anna informs me that you have told her that I am to die to-day; is it so?" When he was answered, he turned his eyes toward the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two as if in intense thought, then replied, "Very good, very good, it is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost heart-broken wife, and told her that he had a great deal to say to her, but he was too weak.

Colonel Pendleton came into the room about 1 o'clock, and he asked him, "Who was preaching at headquarters to-day?" When told that the whole army was praying for him, he replied: "Thank God, they are very kind." He said: "It is the Lord's Day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

His mind now began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked as if in command upon the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted, and he was at the mess-table, in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them I offered him some brandy and water, but he declined it, saying, "It will only delay my departure, and do no good; I want to preserve my mind, if possible, to the last." About half-past 1 he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again, feebly, but firmly, "Very good, it is all right."

A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Tell Major Hawks" — then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he cried quietly and with an expression as if of relief, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees;" and then, without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it.

## BATTLE OF CHAMPIONS HILL, OR BAKERS CREEK, MISS.,

MAY 16, 1863.

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. LORING.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP FORREST, MISS.,  
August 28, 1863.

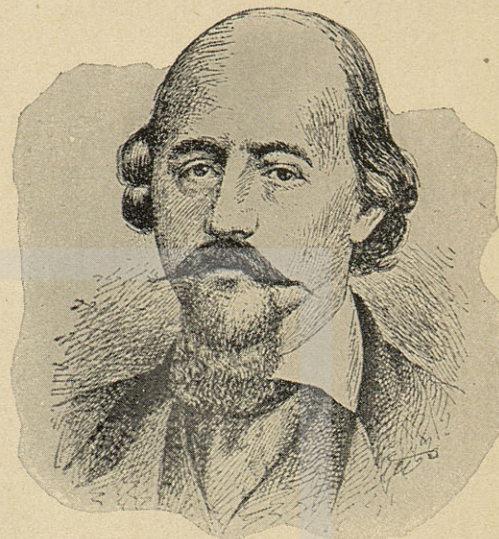
ON May 13th Major-General Bowen, in command of his division, having reported the enemy advancing, I was ordered to re-enforce him with my division. General Stevenson soon after coming up with his division, a very strong position was selected about one mile south of Edwards Depot, our left resting on the railroad and the right not far from Bakers Creek.

On the morning of the 14th, General Pemberton ordered a council of war, in which he read a dispatch from General [Joseph E.] Johnston, which stated in substance that the enemy (two or three divisions) was at Clinton, nine miles from Jackson, and (if General Pemberton thought it practicable) advised a movement in connection with him, saying that time was all-important. In the council of war there was great diversity of opinion; two generals were for moving at once upon the road to Clinton; two or three were for remaining or moving back; three were for striking at the communications of the enemy, keeping our own open with the bridge over Big Black River and fighting or not in a position of our own choosing as would seem best. I understood the opinion of the general commanding to be that he did not approve the move proposed by General Johnston, but coincided with those who were for moving to the enemy's rear.

It was determined by the general to move at 8 o'clock in the morning (15th instant), the army intending to cross Bakers Creek at a ford, which was prevented by its swollen condition. It was, however, put in motion about 3 or 4 P. M., crossing the creek upon a bridge a short distance above the ford. A map was furnished marking the road upon which the army was to march, my division being in the advance. After moving four or five miles we were joined by Major [Samuel H.] Lockett, chief engineer, who directed the column to take a cross-road leading to Mrs. Ellison's house, on the middle Raymond Road. At this place the army was to have encamped, it having been discovered that the road which it was intended the entire force should follow was wrongly laid down upon the map furnished.

About dark my division reached Mrs. Ellison's and found a great scarcity of water. This information was at once communicated to General Pemberton, so that he might make some other disposition of the forces which were following. After dark it fortunately happened that the other divisions were still upon the road leading from the bridge and encamped along it in their line of march. It was still more fortunate that my command was upon the middle Raymond Road, which led immediately to the ford at which the army was to have crossed in the morning. Upon this road the enemy was in large force within a few miles of my camp. Being satisfied of this, from prisoners taken and from observations of several of my staff sent in advance, very large picket forces were placed in my front, rear and right flank. Completing my dispositions I soon after met General Pemberton, to whom information of the near proximity of the enemy in large force was given. Additional information was subsequently given him establishing the fact that he was in our immediate front. This was the condition of things until 7 or 8 o'clock next morning (16th), when the general informed us that he had a note from General Johnston advising a junction with him in the direction of Brownsville, his force having fallen back from Jackson. This necessitated a movement toward Edwards Depot. The general then gave an order for the train, which had not come up, to retrace its steps. Pending this it is said the enemy was in line of battle preparing to attack us. Moving rapidly upon my pickets he opened a brisk cannonade. I suggested to General Pemberton that the sooner he formed a line of battle the better, as the enemy would very soon be upon us. He at first directed me to form Tilghman's brigade in a line of battle upon the ground it then occupied, but soon thought it untenable, and ordered it, with Featherston's and Buford's brigades (my whole division), into a line of battle on a ridge about three-quarters of a mile

in the rear and across a small creek. This line was almost immediately changed for a ridge still further back, where my artillery was advantageously posted on both sides of the road, the field to the front being entirely open as far as Mrs. Ellison's house. He also directed the division to occupy the road and the country to the right of it, and in orders conveyed to me at different times during the day he instructed me to hold my position, not attacking the enemy unless he attempted to outflank us. Bowen's com-

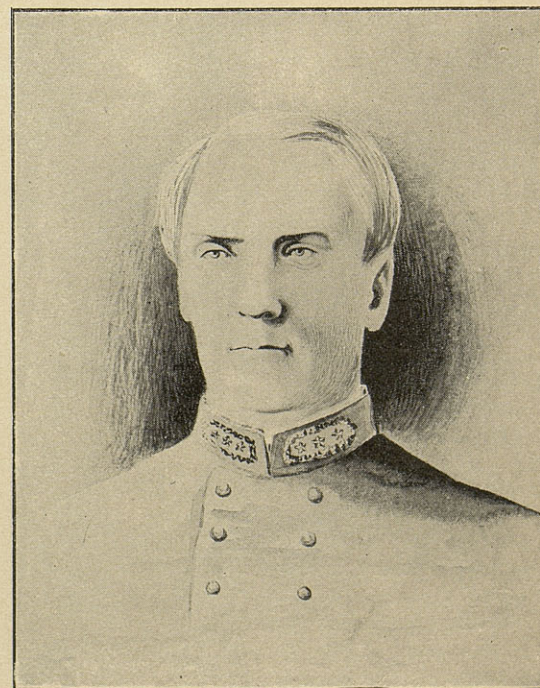


MAJ.-GEN. W. W. LORING, OF FLORIDA.

mand was extended so as to join mine on the road. Soon a series of orders came, specifically and with great particularity, for two of my brigades to move to the left, closing the line as often as Bowen moved, and we in this manner followed him.

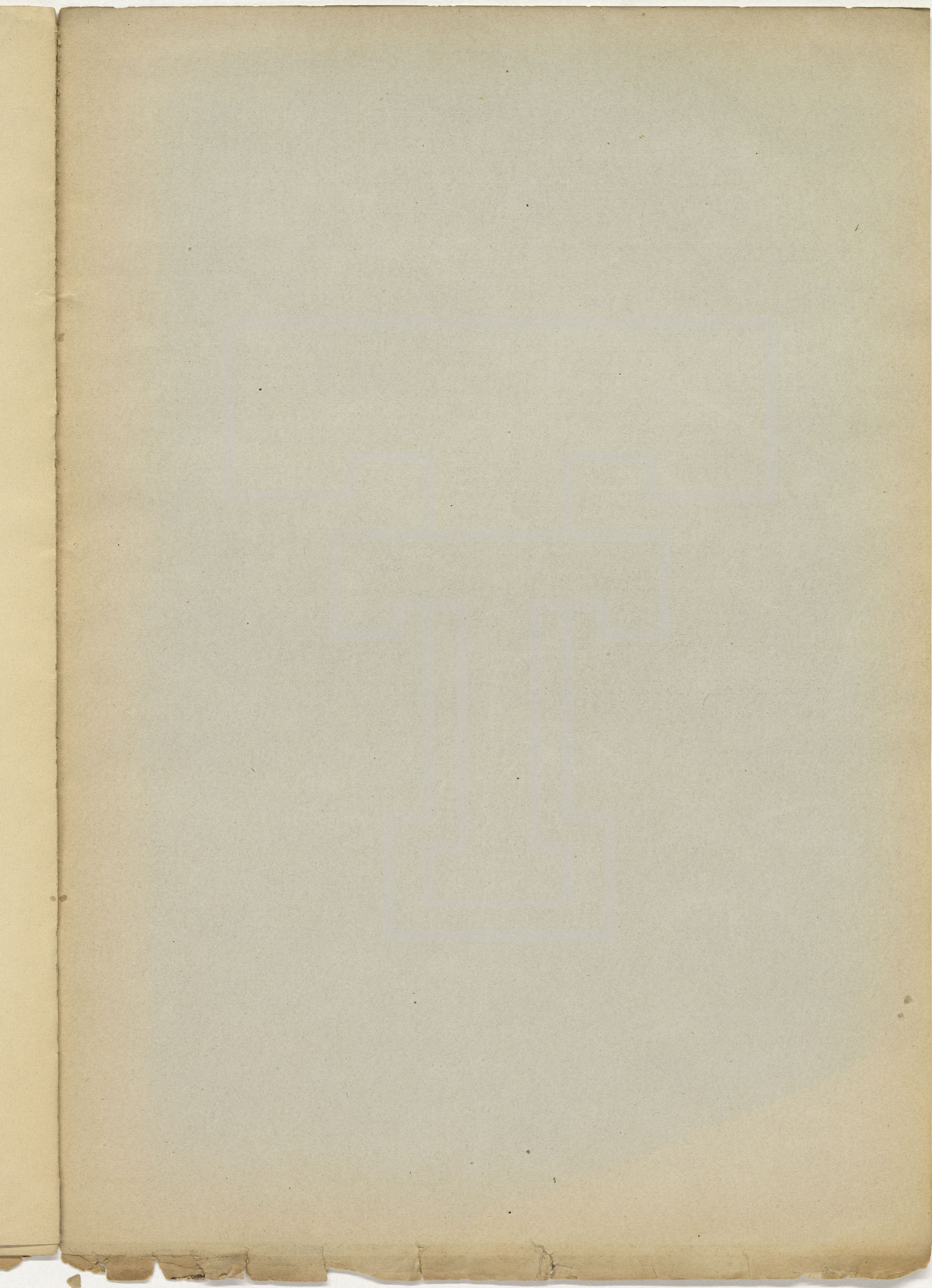
During this time I received an order to retire, also one to advance, both of which were countermanded. My whole division, including reserves, was strung out in line of battle, mostly in thick timber. The enemy during these movements remained steadily in front in heavy force, being, apparently, a full corps, occupying a series of ridges, wooded and commanding each other, forming naturally a very strong if not impregnable position, throwing forward a heavy line of skirmishers and showing every indication of an attack in force upon my position, both in front and upon the right flank. General Bowen also informed me that he thought the enemy was moving to the right. While these movements were going on (all of which were brought to the general's attention) desultory firing was heard on the extreme left, and General Bowen was summarily ordered in that direction, without warning either to myself or to General Buford, commanding a brigade of my division next to him. Not long after I was ordered to send a brigade to the left, and General Buford went at double-quick. While passing Bowen two regiments were detached and went into the fight with that command, Buford continuing on to the left. In a half to three-quarters of an hour one brigade was ordered to be left on the road, and the other to be taken by myself to the left. This was most earnestly requested to be done by Colonel [W. T.] Withers, in command of the artillery, who feared the capture of the guns. He tells me that he was gratified in being able to state that my force arrived sooner than he expected, and in time to save his artillery. But for our prompt arrival every piece would have been lost, as the whole sustaining force had, except a few bold skirmishers, been driven back.

Upon the approach of [W. S.] Featherston's brigade,



BRIG.-GEN. W. S. FEATHERSTON, OF MISSISSIPPI.







## PROSPECTUS.

# The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War.

The publication of "The Soldier in Our Civil War," "Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War," and the "Pictorial Battles of the War," the three greatest and most stupendous "Pictorial Histories" ever published in this or any other country, renders necessary a companion volume giving the Confederate side of the late Civil War.

To fully appreciate the magnitude of the war and to completely understand the triumph won by the army and navy of the United States, it is necessary to read the history of both sides in the conflict. The story of the Confederate States upon the land and water possesses the same thrilling interest, offers as many acts of heroism and equally illustrates American manhood, valor and endurance.

### THE ENGRAVINGS

That will illustrate the "Confederate Soldier in the Civil War" will number over ONE THOUSAND, and will cover a space considerably over 30,000 square inches, costing over \$25,000. Are from sketches made by a corps of artists who followed the fortunes of the armies, and who justly rank among the heroes of the war, braving every hardship and peril of the war, often under fire, and in the most dangerous positions during the battles in the business of their vocation. They will represent portraits of the President and Vice-President of the Confederacy, members of the Cabinet and department officers, signers of the Constitution of the Confederacy, governors of the seceding States, officers of the army and navy, faithful and authentic sketches of places of note, battles, sieges, charges, camp life, bombardments, naval engagements, conflicts, gunboats, cruisers, rams, blockade runners, etc.

To the veteran these engravings will recall memories of familiar faces, of his life on the tented field or quarter-deck, of many a hard fought battle, of marches, bivouacs, camp fire, and the numerous scenes and incidents peculiar to the daily life of a soldier or sailor, while to his children and the present generation they will convey the reality of war with a vividness that nothing else can convey.

For fifteen years the editors have been collecting material and data for this work, the search has accumulated for them manuscript, archives, photographs, etc., inaccessible to any other persons. They bring to the execution of the work much experience, and a reputation for accuracy and sincerity, without prejudice or passion, so closely and earnestly have they studied their subject, and arranged their matter, that they are more masters of their subject than any men living.

It would be impossible to indicate the full contents of the book in the limited space on this circular; we, however, give below

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9. The CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY, from the laying of the first keel to the sinking of its last vessel. Naval Engagements, Bombardments, Blockade Running, Operations of Cruisers and Privateers by Admirals Franklin Buchanan, Raphael Semmes, Captains Waddell, Mitchell, Bullock and others.
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14. FEDERAL VESSELS destroyed by the Confederate Cruisers Alabama, Nashville, Olustee, Florida, Tallahassee, Shenandoah, Sumter, etc., etc.
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17. THE CONFEDERATE NAVY, giving names of vessels and their commanders; also names of the officers of the navy, Statistics of the Cost, Losses, Captures, and the Services of the Confederate Navy during the Civil War.
18. UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, Virginia Veterans, Tennessee Bivouacs and other organizations.
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