

CIVIL WAR LODGE OF RESEARCH 1865



SPOTSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA
APRIL 1, 2023





MILITARY LODGES IN THE CIVIL WAR



The House Undivided states that in an effort to meet the social and fraternal needs of the soldiers of the North and South **there were not less than 244/251 "Traveling Military Lodges"** operating during the War Between the States. **Ninety-eight were Union Lodges and 153 were Confederate.** Among the more active Grand Lodges were: **Texas (50/33) , Indiana (37/38), Mississippi /29 and Virginia (28/26).** These states accounted for over half of the military lodges.

Alabama granted dispensations to 19 lodges. P 106

Arkansas granted dispensations to 16 lodges.

New York – 9--National Zouave Lodge, May 1861

Massachusetts – 10 2nd,16th,17th,25th,48th,39th(Putman Army Lodge No 8)

Bay State Army Lodge, 3rd Mass

McClellan Army Lodge No 6, 43rd Mass, Col Charles L. Holbrook ++ 100

Massachusetts PHA-54th Mass

Illinois-39th Illinois Inf, Chicago Area, Petersburg, Appomattox,102nd?

North Carolina 1864

J.E. Avery Military Lodge No 1, 6th NC, Hoke's Brigade

Z.B. Vance Lodge No 2, 40th NC Hvy Arty

Vance Brothers' Lodge No 3, 43rd NC, Daniel's Brigade

... Lodge, 3rd NC Cav No 4 – to ANV

Chicamauga Lodge, 21st NC, No 5

J.C. McDowell Lodge, 1st NC Battalion, No 6

Hughes (Hugh's) Military Masonic Lodge, NH Bladensburg, Md and Camp California, Alexandria, VA

Missouri

Rocky Mountain #205, Camp Floyd, Ut

VIRGINIA MILITARY LODGES



28 th Va Inf	1861	SUCESSION
3 rd Va Inf	1861	PRYOR
4 th Va Arty	1861	HUGER
5 th La Inf	1861	BEAUREGARDE
3 rd Ark Inf	1861	BARTON
8 TH Ala Inf	1861	SOLDIERS NO. 196
5 th Bde (Cooke)	1862	MILITARY
8 th Va Inf		
17 th Va Inf		
18 th Va Inf		
19 th Va Inf		
26 th Va Inf		
Prince George Cav	1862	LOOKKOUT NO. 198
38 TH Va Inf	1862	NURMANTON (NI)
6 th NC Inf /		
3 rd Bde Bee	1862	BEE NO. 200
4 th Al, 2 nd Miss, 11 th Miss		
10 th Va Inf	1862	CAMP MANASSAS
Heth's Bde	1862	WESTERN HOPE NO. 200
11 th Miss Inf	1862	FRANK ROGERS
1 st Bde (Jackson)	1862	STONEWALL NO. 201
2 nd Va Inf		
4 th Va Inf		
5 th Va Inf		
27 th Va Inf		
33 rd Va Inf		
26 th Va Inf	1862	WISE MILITARY NO. 202/203
14 th Va Inf	1862	MILITARY LODGE NO.204

VIRGINIA MILITARY LODGES



Jenkins Cav Bde	1863
3 rd Bde/SW Army	1863
6 th Va Cav	1863
45 th Va Inf	1863
26 th Va Inf	1863
Drewry's Bluff	1863
Wickham's Cav Bde	1863
Hunton's Bde	1863
Pickett's Div	
46 th Va Inf	1863
16 th Va Inf	1863
Steaurt's Bde/	
Pickett's Div	1863
6 th NC Inf/	
Bee NO. 200	1864
7 th NC Inf	1864
Steward's Bde	1864
60 th Va Inf	1864
UNK	1864
1 st Va Inf	1864
1 st Bn Va Arty	1864

FRONTIER ARMY LODGE
WHARTON LODGE NO. 205
ARMY LODGE NO. 206
REVOLUTION LODGE NO. 203
WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO NO. 207
JAMES RIVER LODGE NO. 208
LEE LODGE NO. 209
OLD GUARD LODGE NO. 211
OLD GUARD LODGE NO. 221
DUKE LODGE NO. 212
KADMIEL LODGE NO. 213
MON AMI LODGE (NI)
J.E. AVERY LODGE NO. 214
NC – BEE LODGE NO. 1
THE BRANCH LODGE (TD)
LEE LODGE (TD)
(TD)
(TD)
TERRY BDE (TD)
(TD)





MAR 1864



GRANT TAKES COMMAND

MEADE **RICHMOND**

BUTLER **JAMES RIVER**

SHERMAN **ATLANTA**

SIGEL **UP SHENANDOAH**

BANKS **MOBILE**



Mar 2 selected, LTG, March 9, becomes CG US Army. Arrives in Culpepper on March 26



ROAD TO SPOTSYLVANIA

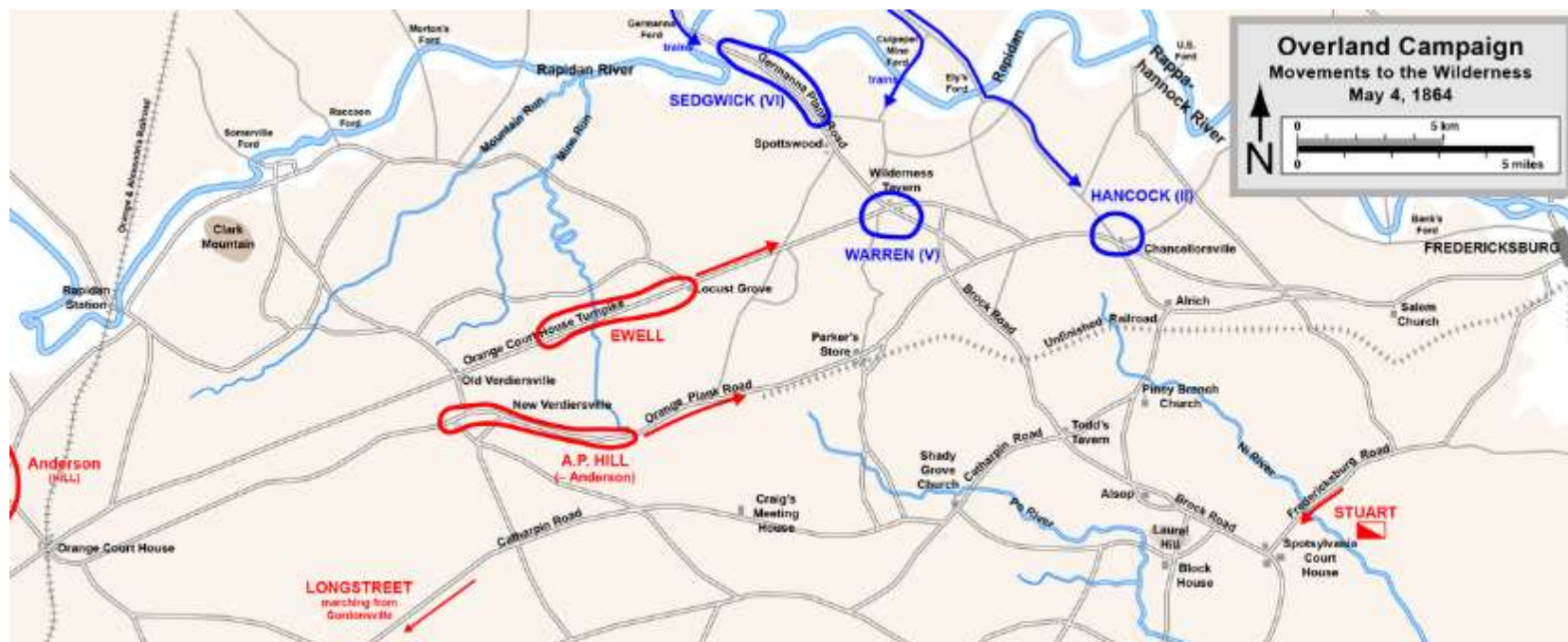


- **May 1 – Hill at Orange, Longstreet at Gordonsville, Ewell at Mortons Ford (65k)**
- **May 2 – Lee meets at Clark Mountain
Must fight in the Wilderness and Win**
- **May 3 – Grant Leaves Culpepper(120k)
Crosses Rapidan at Germania Ford**
- **May 5 – Battle Enjoined**
- **May 6 – Longstreet Wounded (Oct 13)**
- **May 7 – Grant moves to Spotsylvania**
- **May 8 – Lee ahead of him**
- **May 12 – Spotsylvania Cauldron**



MAY 4, 1864

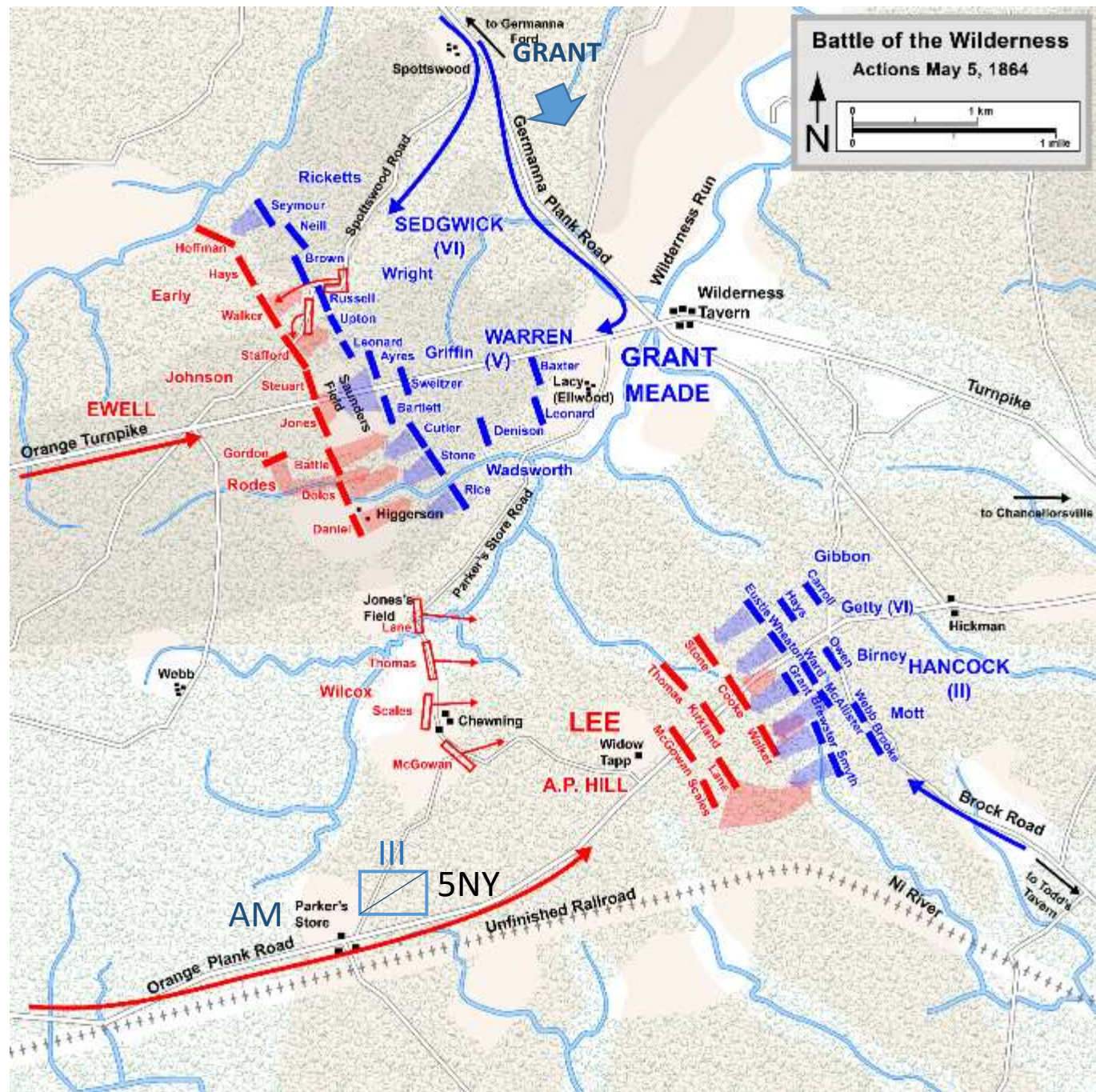
GRANT MOVES SOUTH



GRANT
TROOPS STOP IN WILDERNESS
MISS OPPORTUNITY FOR COMPLETE VICTORY



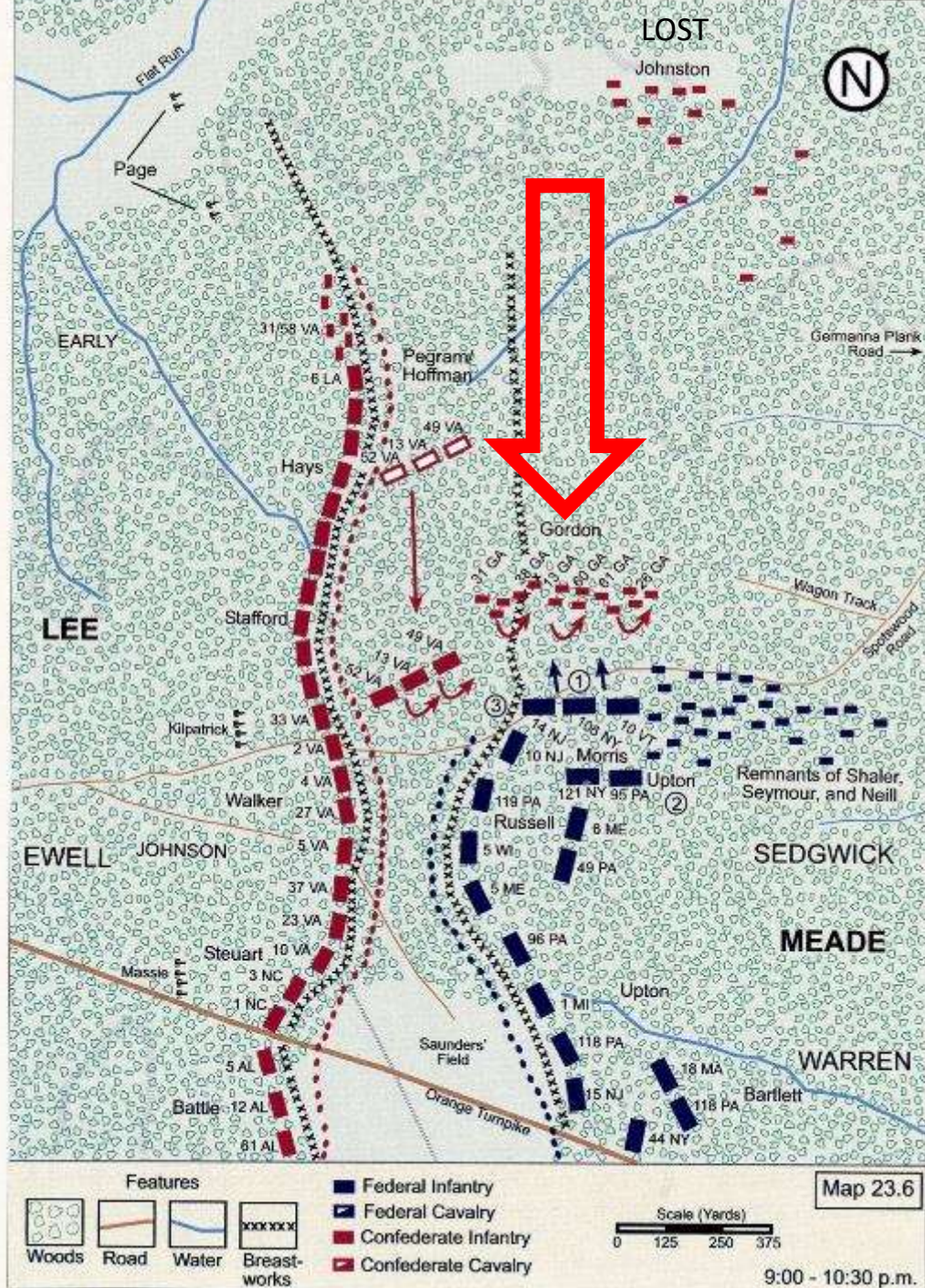
MAY 5, 1864 WILDERNESS





MAY 6, 1864 WILDERNESS

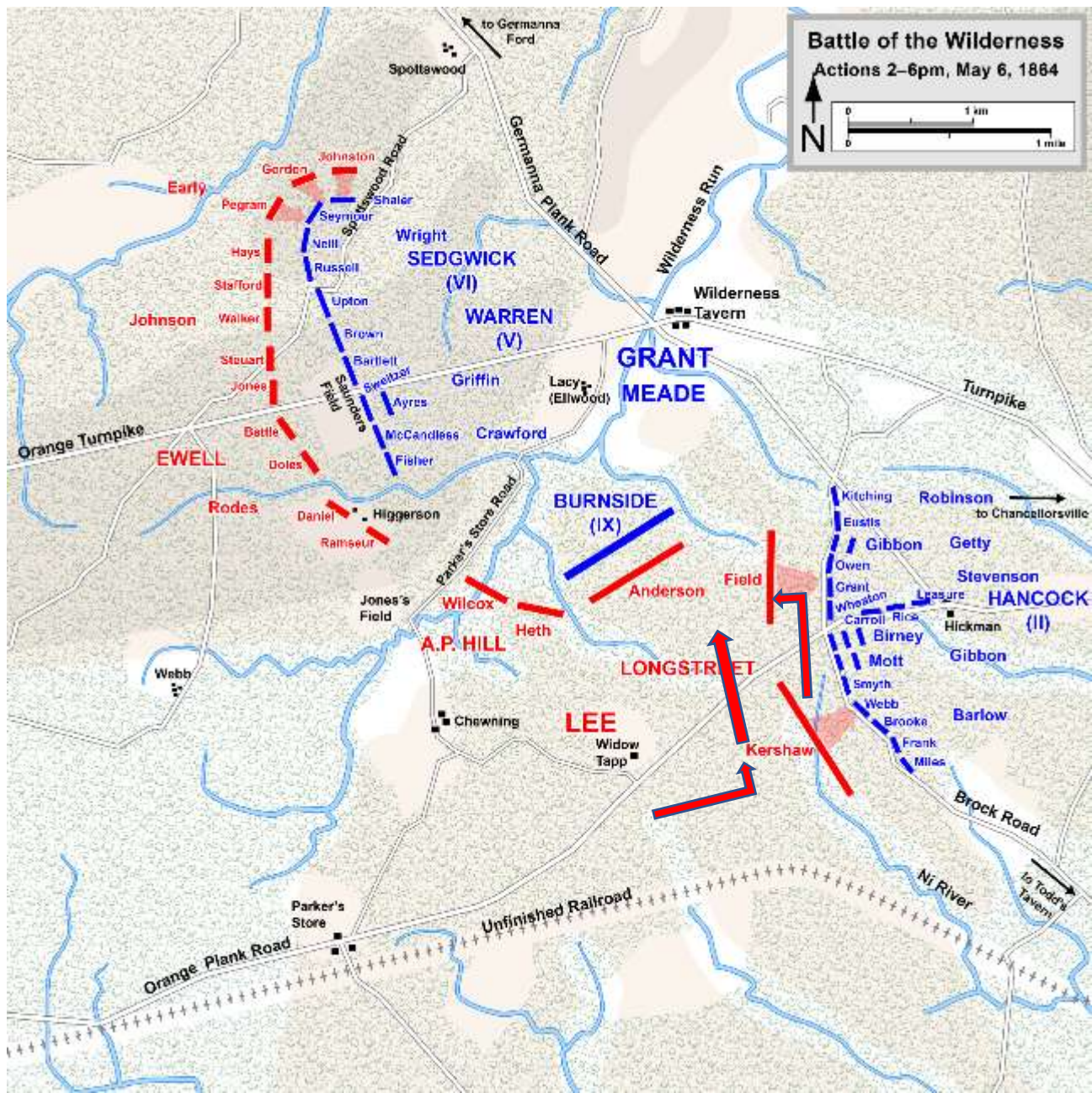
EWELL DELAYED
ATTACK TOO LONG
FOR COMPLETE
VICTORY





MAY 6, 1864 WILDERNESS

LONGSTREET SLOW
ON REACHING
BATTLEFIELD IN AM
WOUNDED IN
NOON ATTACK



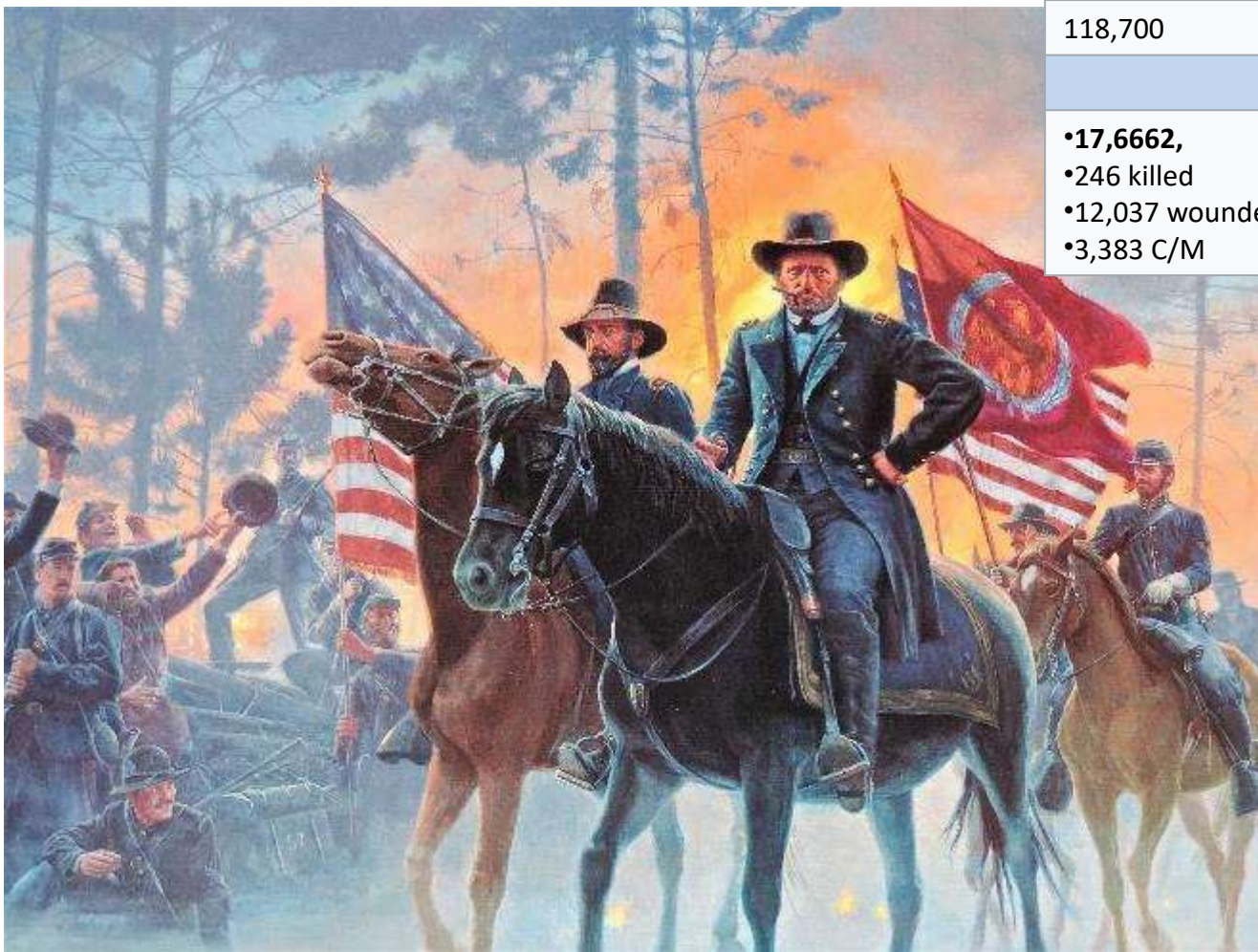


MAY 7, 1864 WILDNERNESS BEGINNING OF THE END



Union	Strength	Confederate
118,700		66,140
Casualties		
•17,6662, •246 killed •12,037 wounded •3,383 C/M		•11,0331 •,477 killed •7,866 wounded •1,690 C/M

GRANT REFUSES TO
RETREAT
PREPARES TO MOVE
TO SPOTVYLVANNIA
CH





SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

MAY 8 – 21, 1864

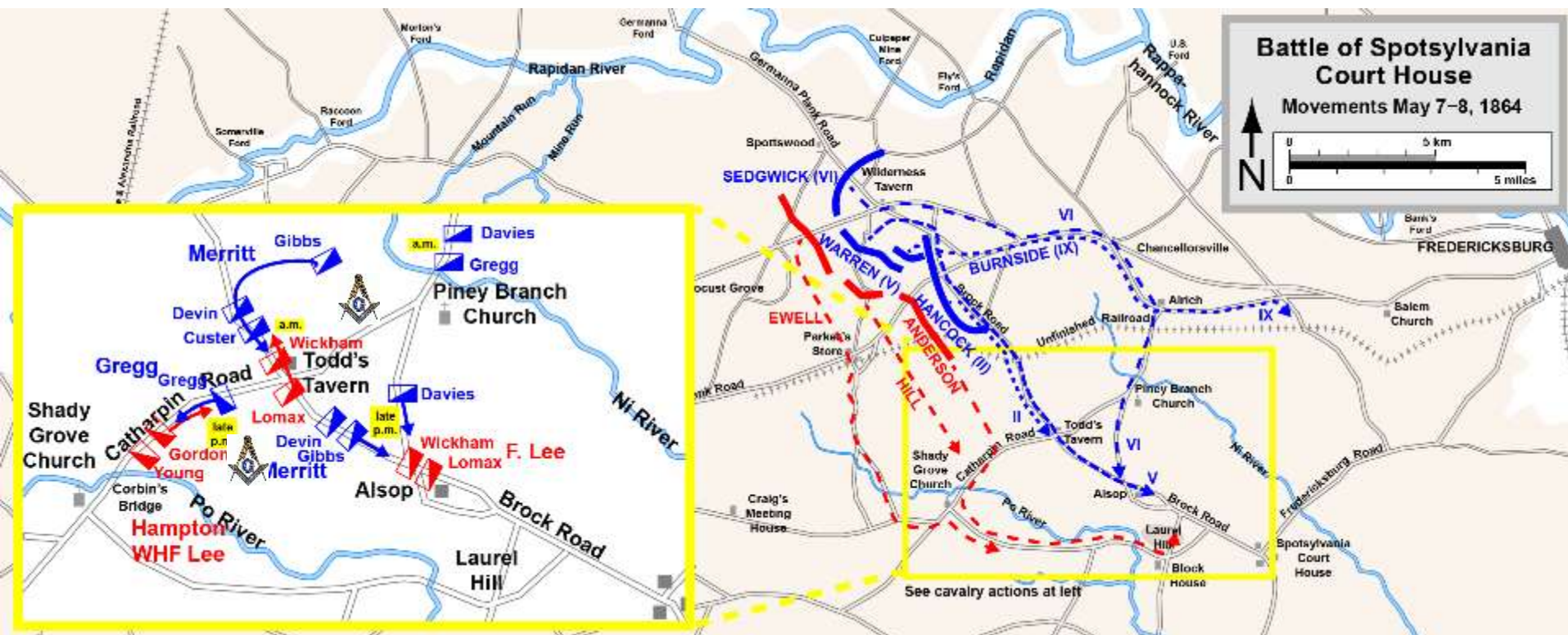






SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

MAY 7 – 8, 1864



**SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY NOT SENT TO TAKE
SPOTSYLVANIA CH**



SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE MAY 7 – 8, 1864



Gen Kershaw

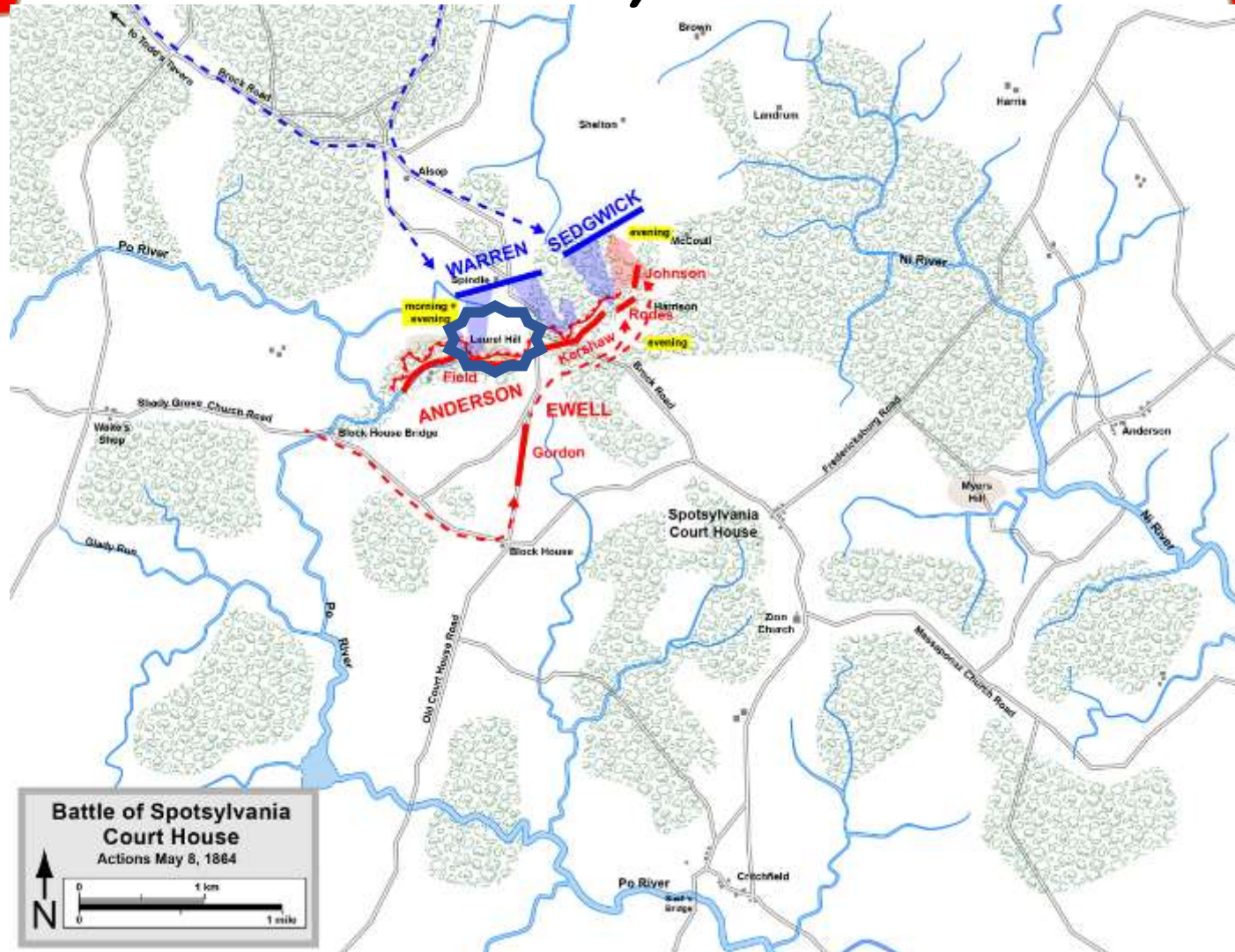
Confederate Gen. Ambrose Burnside's Corps supports the attack May 11, 1864 after an all night march.



Gen Wickham

SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

MAY 8, 1864



SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

MAY 8,10,12, 1864



Laurel Hill

LESS WELL known than the fighting at the Bloody Angle but no less costly, the combat at Laurel Hill produced upwards of 5,000 casualties. On three different days -- May 8, 10, and 12 -- Union troops charged across the fields surrounding Sarah Spindle's farmhouse in an effort to break Lee's entrenched lines. Each time they suffered defeat. "It was charge and fall back 6 to 8 times. We could get our men only so far," complained one Union officer.

"One good rush and their bayonets would have silenced our guns. But they could not face that hail of death any longer."

**Private William M. Dame,
1st Company, Richmond Howitzers**

The problem was terrain. In order to reach the Confederates, Union soldiers had to cross several hundred yards of open ground, all the while exposed to the bursting shells and whizzing bullets of the enemy. "The moment we rose from the ground a perfect hailstorm of ball from three sides were poured into us," wrote one Union soldier, "men fell by the dozens." Unable to crack the Confederate line at Laurel Hill, Grant cast his gaze farther to the left -- to the Muleshoe.

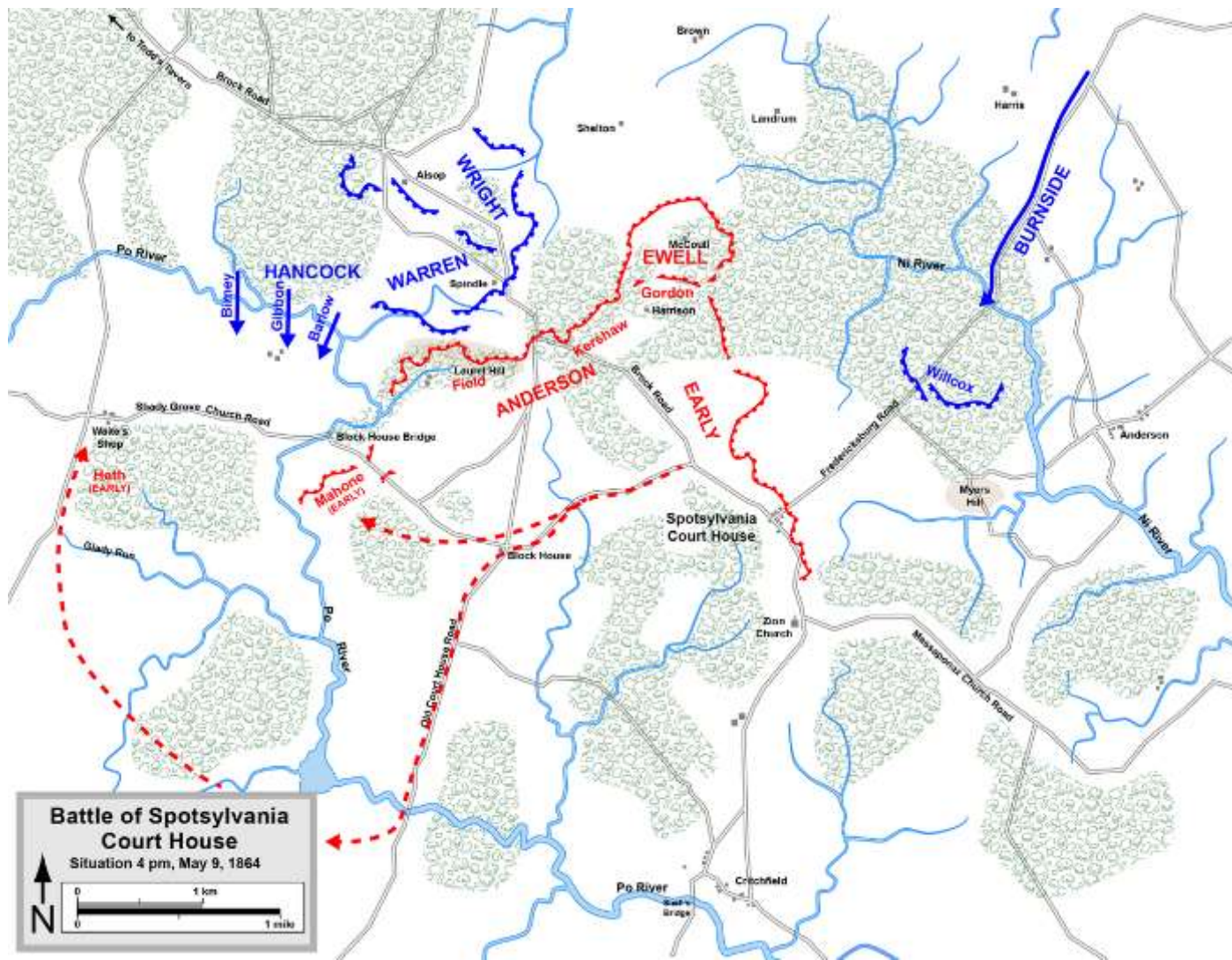
In this sketch of the Laurel Hill fighting, Union troops (center) leave their earthworks and charge across the open field, only to be pinned down by the fire of Confederate soldiers on the distant ridge.



SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE MAY 9, 1864



Ewell talks Lee
into holding on
to salient –
high ground



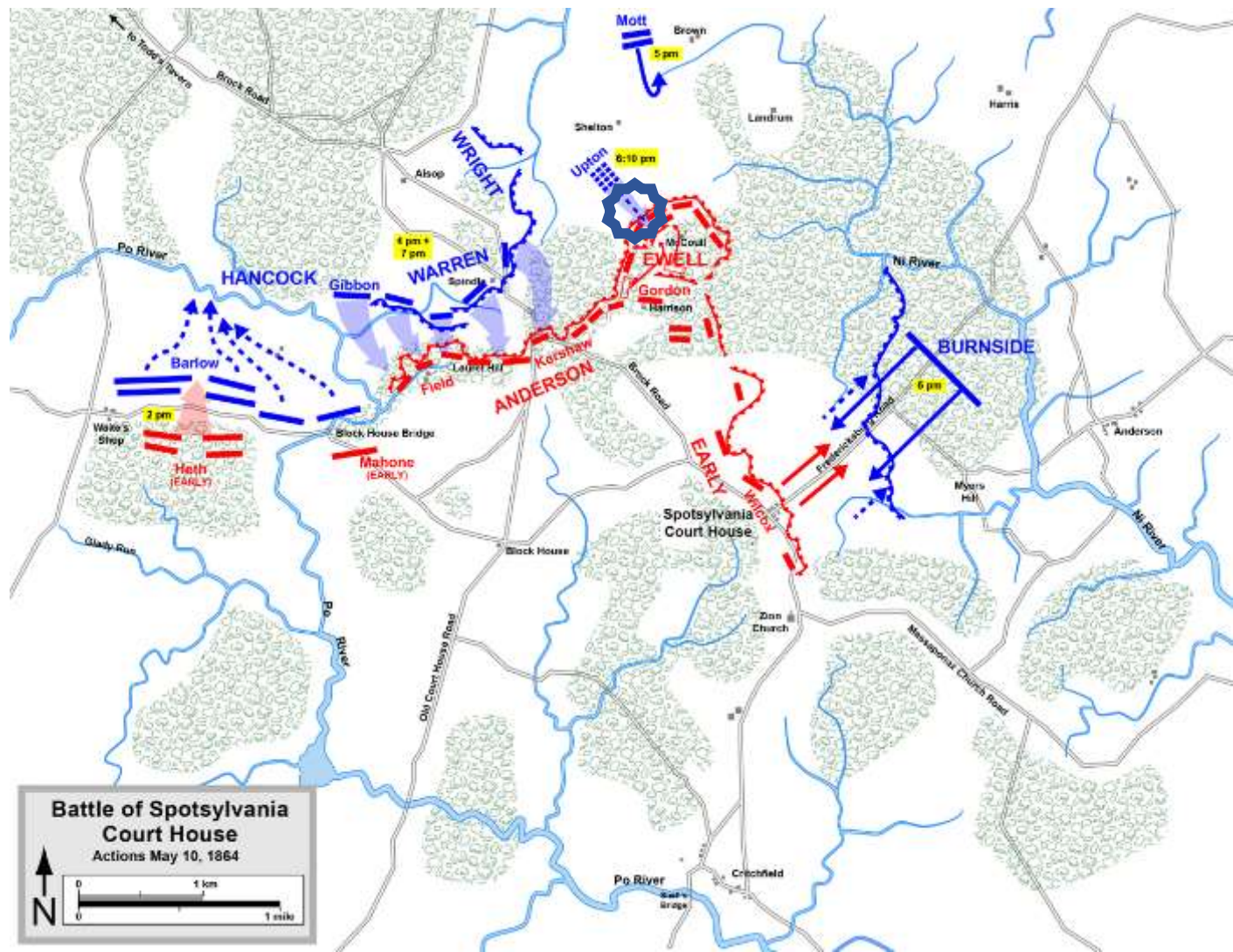


SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

MAY 10, 1864



UPTON ATTACKS
DOLE'S SALIENT







Upton's Attack

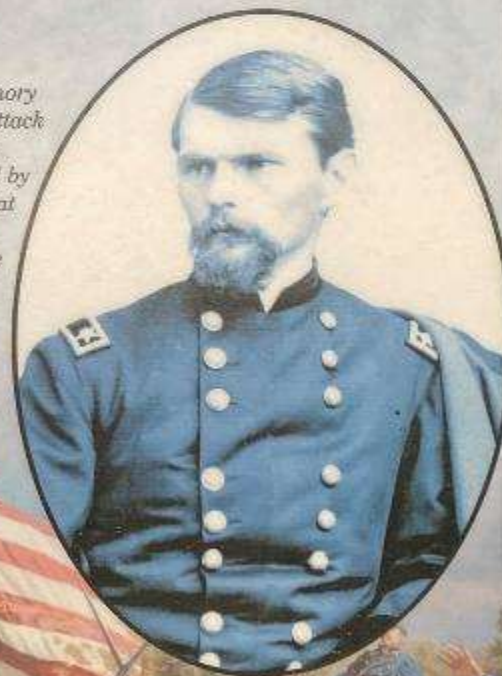
FACED WITH six miles of powerful Confederate earthworks, Grant at first sought to turn Lee's flanks. When, on May 10, those efforts encountered resistance, Grant mistakenly concluded that Lee had weakened the center of his line. That evening, Grant ordered an attack against the Confederate center.

At 6 p.m., 5,000 men commanded by Colonel Emory Upton dashed across 200 yards of open ground and breached the center of Lee's line. Although Southern counterattacks eventually recaptured the works, Upton's success gave Grant an idea. If 5,000 men could break the Confederate line, what might 20,000 men do?

"The struggle lasted only a few seconds. Numbers prevailed, and like a resistless wave, the column poured over the works... The column of assault had accomplished its task."

Colonel Emory Upton, USA

Twenty-five-year-old Emory Upton led the May 10 attack on the Confederate line. Grant was so impressed by Upton's performance that he promoted him to brigadier general on the spot.



"A Brigade Today..." by Rich Reeves, courtesy Collector Historical Prints, Inc.

SPOTSYLVANIA
COURT HOUSE
MAY 10, 1864

*Federal summer camps
were built up at the same
places where had been
Confederate camps in the year
for 20 hours of the bloody fight.*

*46. A large early
morning Federal attack
destroyed an important
segment of Lee's forces.*

*49. Lee's 1st
Division, General Early's 2nd
Division, 11 regiments of
cavalry, and 100
guns.*

*You
are
here*

*Lee personally led
the effort to take
the Federal lines.*

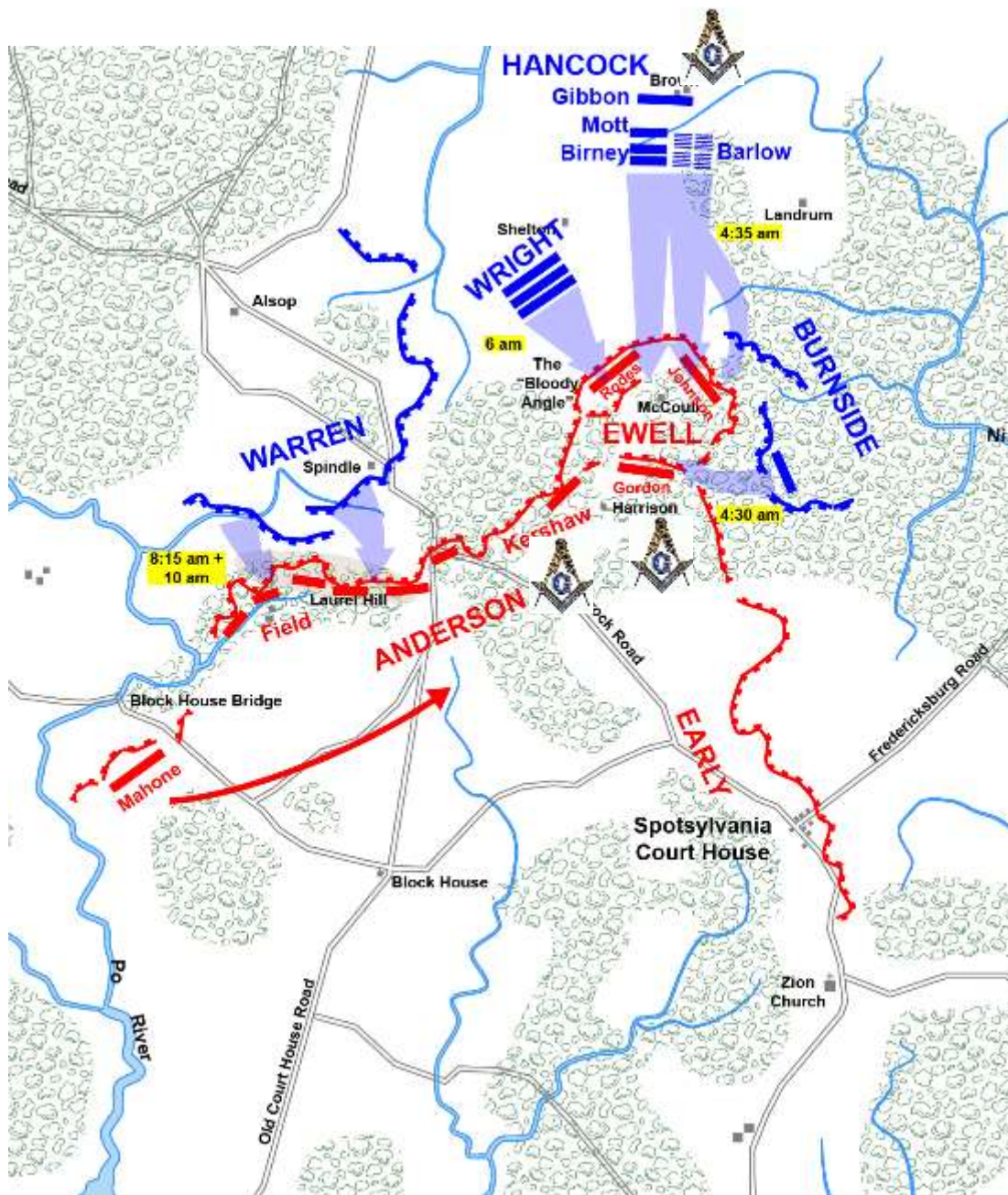
*Turning of May 22.
The barrier line was constructed.
On May 23, Federal cannons along
all of Federal attack.*

*Grant, unable to break Lee's
position, moved on to the
southwest, ending two weeks
of heavy fighting.*

*May 24 and 25.
Pomeroy's 2nd Division
of Cavalry attacked but it
was repulsed.*

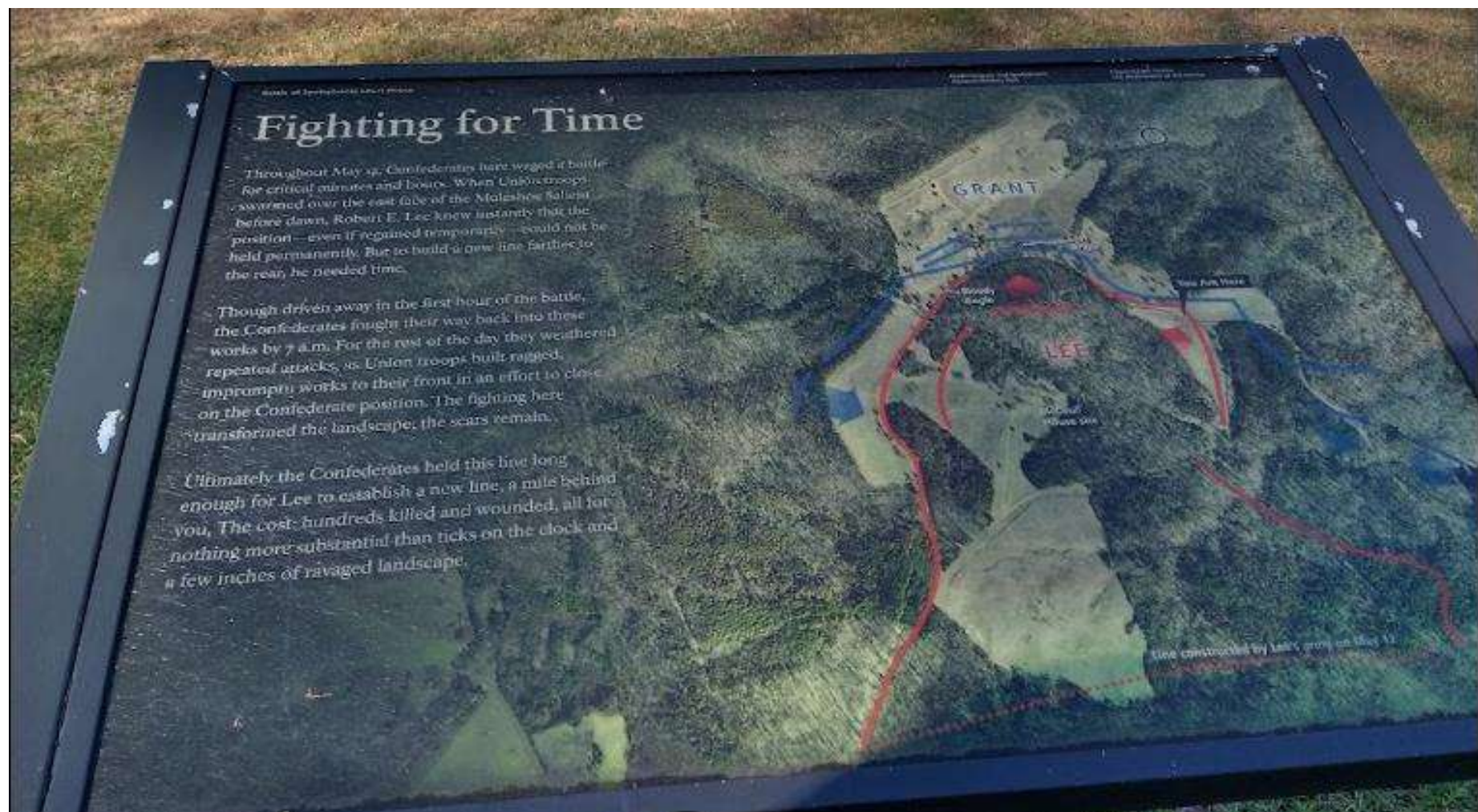


MAY 12, 1864 SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

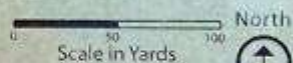




MAY 12, 1864 THE MULE SHOE SPOTSYLVANIA



The Bloody Angle Trail



Yellow = Current walking trail

Red = Old trails/earthworks (do not use)

Shade

Spur Trail to Landram

Landram House Site
(monument only)

Trail
Removed

Shade

126th Ohio
Monument

Start
P

1

2

3

5

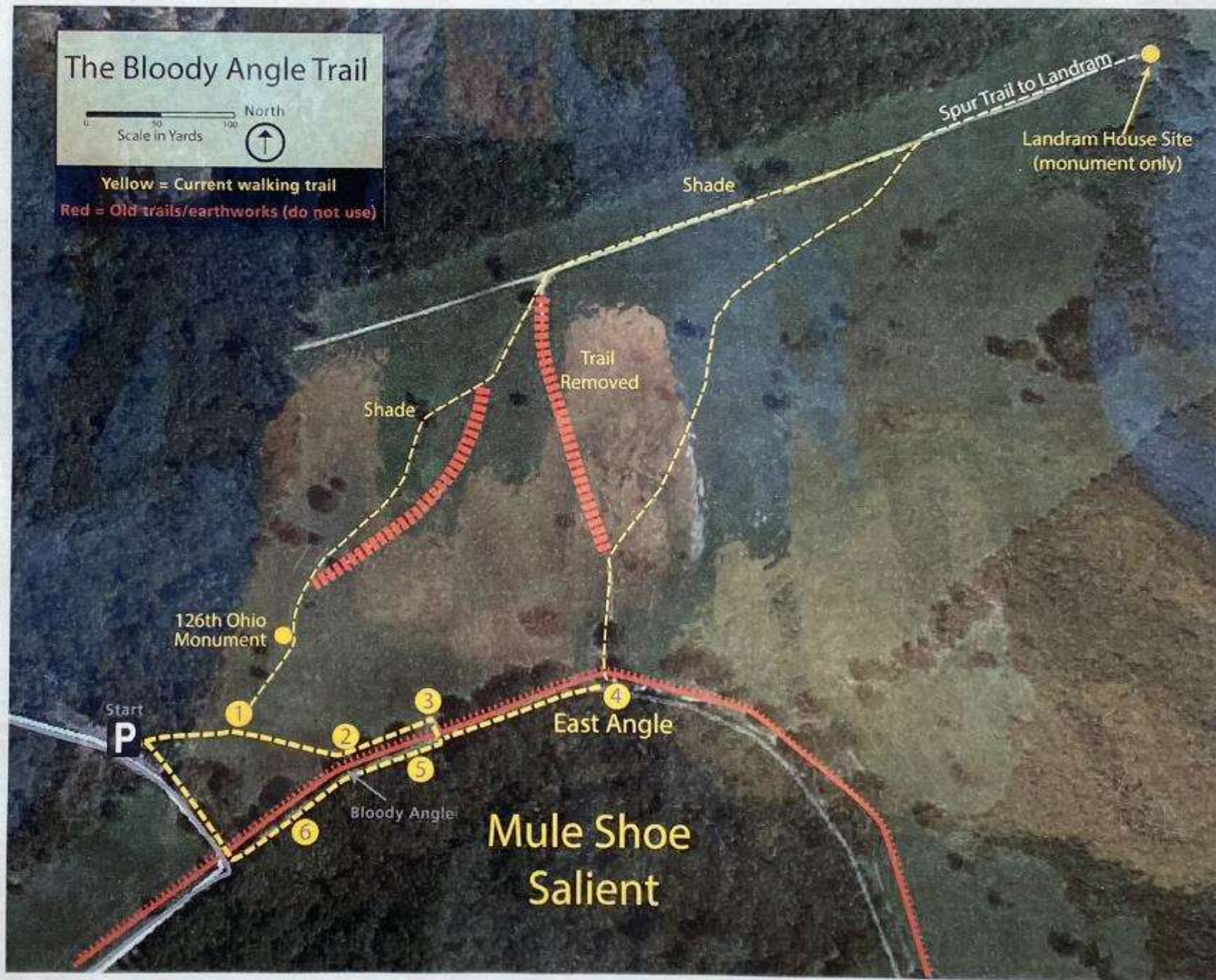
6

4

East Angle

Bloody Angle

Mule Shoe
Salient



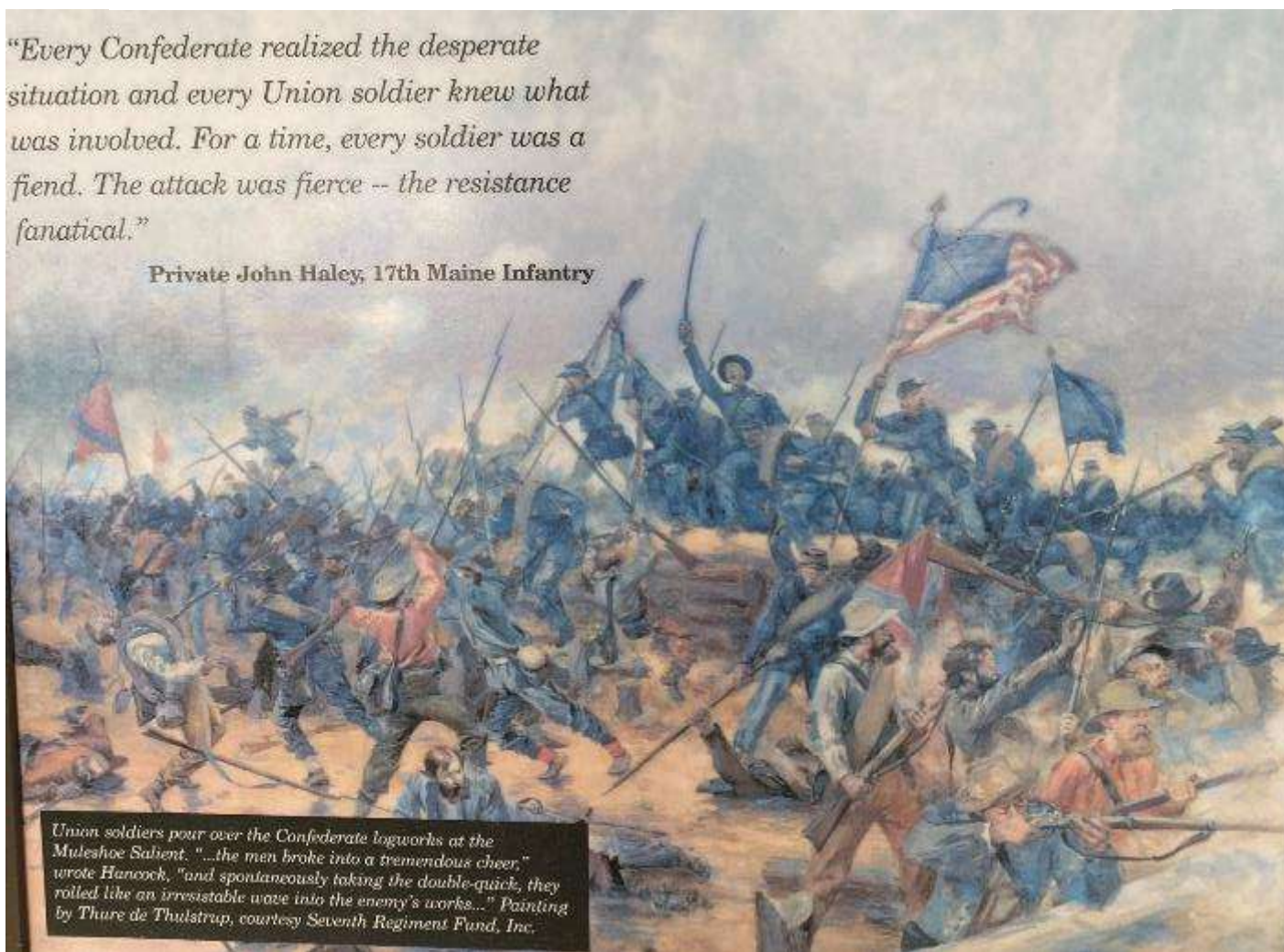


Assault on the Muleshoe



"Every Confederate realized the desperate situation and every Union soldier knew what was involved. For a time, every soldier was a fiend. The attack was fierce -- the resistance fanatical."

Private John Haley, 17th Maine Infantry



Union soldiers pour over the Confederate logworks at the Muleshoe Salient. "...the men broke into a tremendous cheer," wrote Hancock, "and spontaneously taking the double-quick, they rolled like an irresistible wave into the enemy's works..." Painting by Thure de Thulstrup, courtesy Seventh Regiment Fund, Inc.

MAY 12, 1864

THE MULE SHOE

SPOTSYLVANIA



Fatal Mistake at the East Angle

The sharp turn in the Confederate works here is called the "East Angle." It marks the apex of the Muleshoe Salient and was one of the most vulnerable points on Lee's line. Lee fortified the place heavily and placed upwards of 30 cannon in and around the works here. But on the night of May 11, fearing the Union army was about to march south, he pulled those guns out of the line. For Lee, it was a rare and grave misjudgment.

The Federals were not leaving Spotsylvania, but instead were moving into position to attack the Muleshoe. General Edward Johnson ordered the guns back to their places, but they arrived just in time to be captured by swarming Union soldiers. Two Confederate generals (including Johnson), 3,000 men, and 20 cannon fell into Union hands. It was one of the greatest disasters ever to befall Lee's army.



MAY 12, 1864

BLOODY ANGLE

SPOTSYLVANIA



Bloody Angle, Crowded Ravine

Fighting at the Muleshoe Salient focused on a slight turn in the Confederate earthworks, to your right-front, known as the "Bloody Angle." The Angle occupied a small knoll that commanded adjacent parts of the Confederate line. Whoever controlled the knoll controlled the Salient. For 22 hours Union and Confederate soldiers vied for possession of the Angle, firing across the works or engaging one another in grim, hand-to-hand combat.

During the battle Union soldiers took cover in the ravine in front of you. Time and again they rushed forward to attack the Angle, only to be beaten back. With each repulse they left the ground between the ravine and the Angle strewn with hundreds of wounded and dying men. Bodies piled up three, four, even five deep, forming what one man described as "a perfect rampart of [the] dead...." By day's end, up to 17,000 men were killed, wounded, or captured, most within sight of where you are now standing.

The hill dropped abruptly to a branch a short ways in front of the breastworks. The Yanks could come up behind the hill and have a short distance to charge in the open. They massed under the protection of the hill and made a rush at us over their own dead and wounded.

Private David Holt,
16th Mississippi Infantry



Thousands of troops covered the ground in front and behind you. The Union battle lines extended for nearly a half a mile.

MAY 12, 1864 BLOODY ANGLE SPOTSYLVANIA



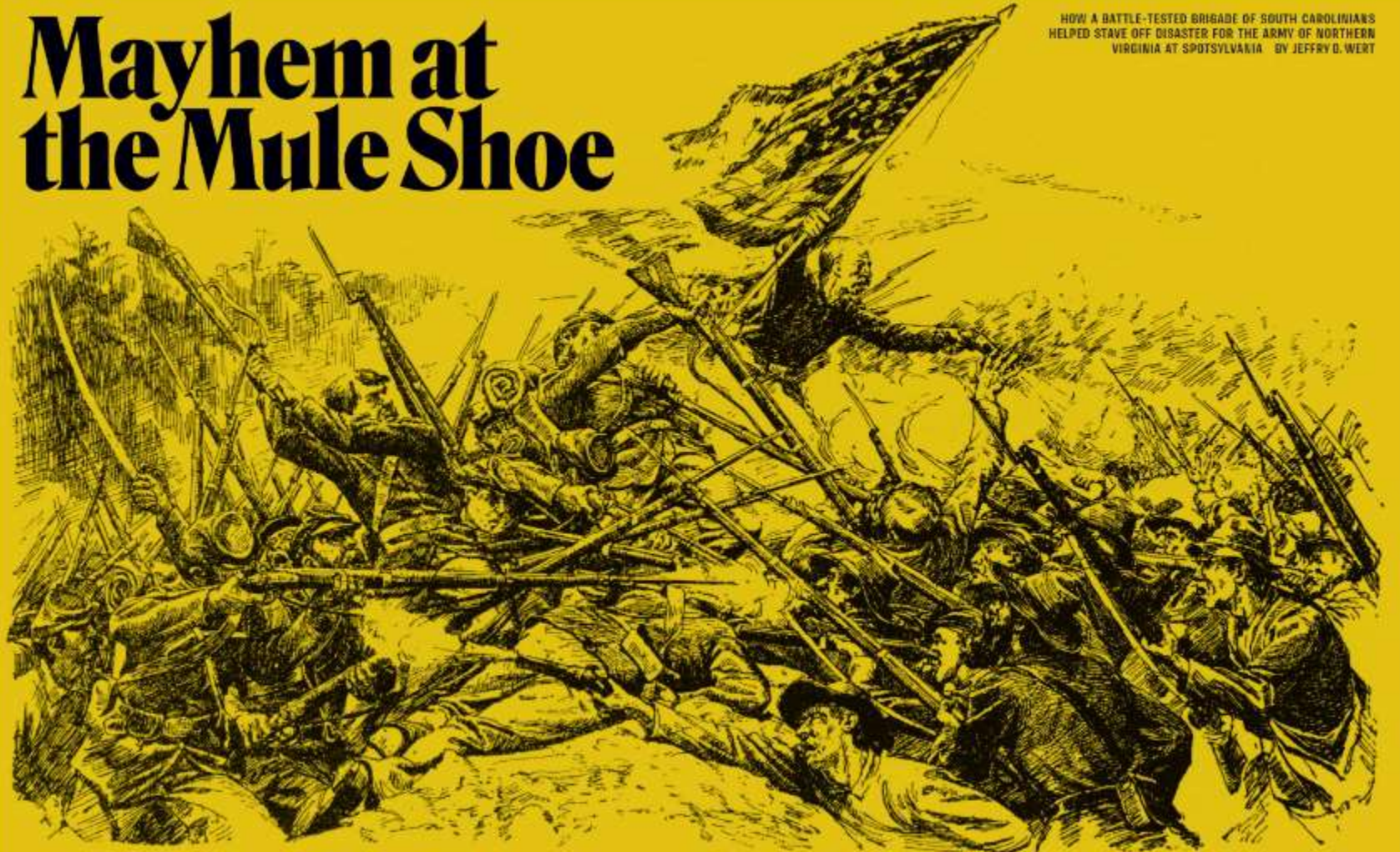
Confederate Casualties 12,687

Union Casualties 18,389

MAY 12, 1864 THE MULE SHOE SPOTSYLVANIA



Mayhem at the Mule Shoe



MAY 12, 1864

THE MULE SHOE

SPOTSYLVANIA



Containing the Enemy, Reclaiming the Works

The trenches in front of you belonged to General James H. Lane's North Carolina brigade. Shortly after dawn, May 12, Union forces captured the East Angle, one-half mile behind you, and bore down on Lane's men in this part of the Muleshoe Salient. Acting quickly, Lane curled back the left end of his line to meet the threat, checking the progress of Union troops moving down the Salient's eastern face.

Meanwhile General John B. Gordon was hastily forming his Confederate division at the Harrison house, just over one-quarter mile to your right. As soon as his troops were in line, Gordon ordered a charge. Sweeping through the woods behind you, his men drove back the disorganized Union attackers and reclaimed the eastern side of the Salient. With this part of the Muleshoe secure, General Robert E. Lee could focus his efforts on retaking the Bloody Angle.



General James Lane



General John Gordon



With the fury of a cyclone, and almost with its resistless power, [my division] rushed upon Hancock's advancing column. With their first onset...his leading lines were shivered and hurled back....Hancock was repulsed and driven out.

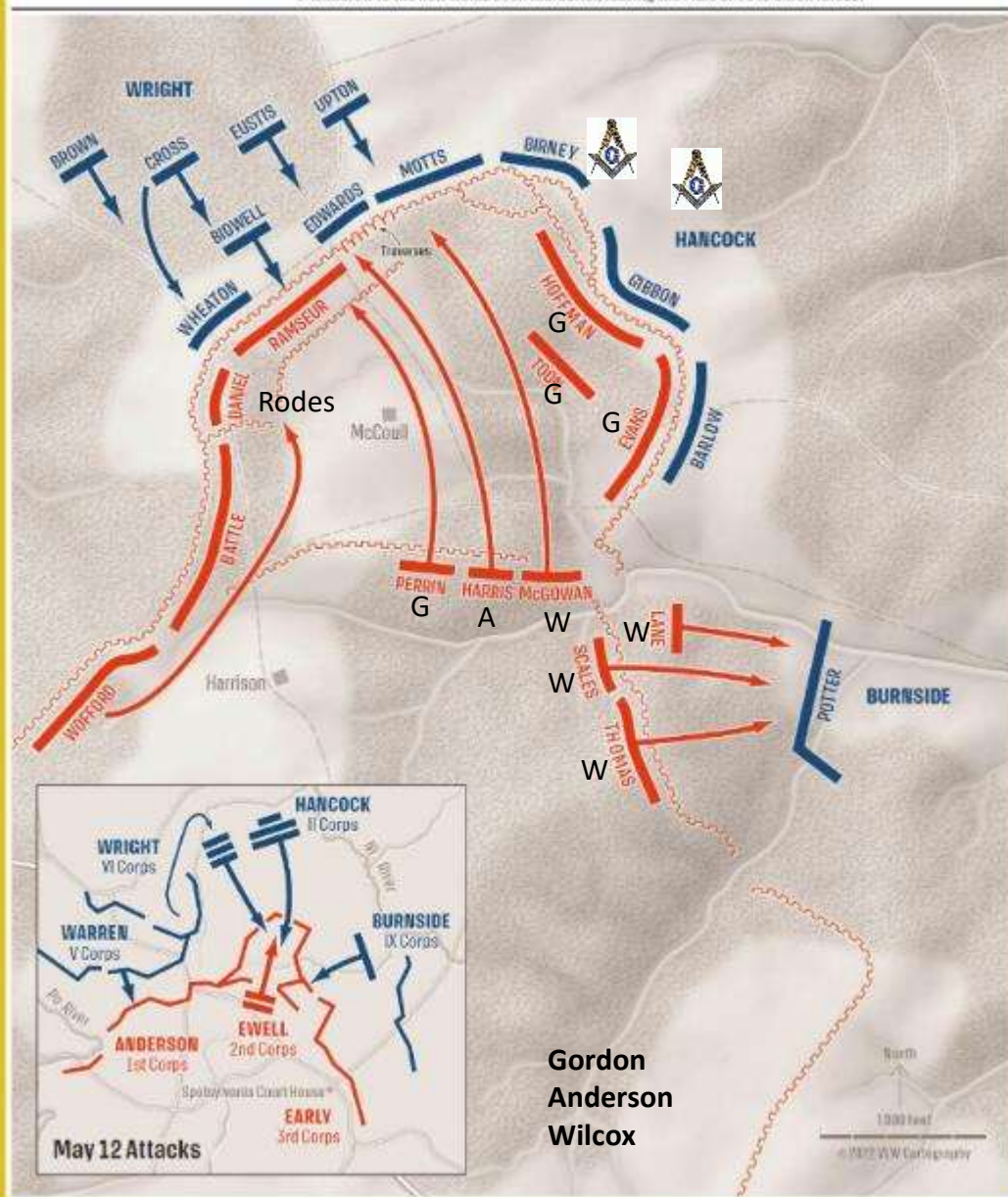


MAY 12, 1864 THE MULE SHOE SPOTSYLVANIA

THE FIGHT FOR THE MULE SHOE SALIENT

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
MAY 12, 1864, 8 A.M. -- NOON

Determined to break Robert E. Lee's defenses at Spotsylvania Court House, Ulysses S. Grant ordered an assault for May 12, 1864, on a salient, or outward bulge, in the Confederate trench line. Rain and fog delayed the attack on that spot, known for its shape as the Mule Shoe, until about 4:30 a.m. The advancing Union forces initially overwhelmed the Confederates, who soon after launched a series of desperate counterattacks, one of them (around 8 a.m.) spearheaded by Samuel McGowan's brigade of 1,750 South Carolinians. The struggle for control of the Mule Shoe became a hand-to-hand fight that lasted for hours. While the fighting ground on, the Confederates worked to construct a new defensive line about a mile to the south of the salient, which they completed around 3 a.m. on May 13. Lee's men withdrew to the new works soon thereafter, leaving the Mule Shoe to Union forces.

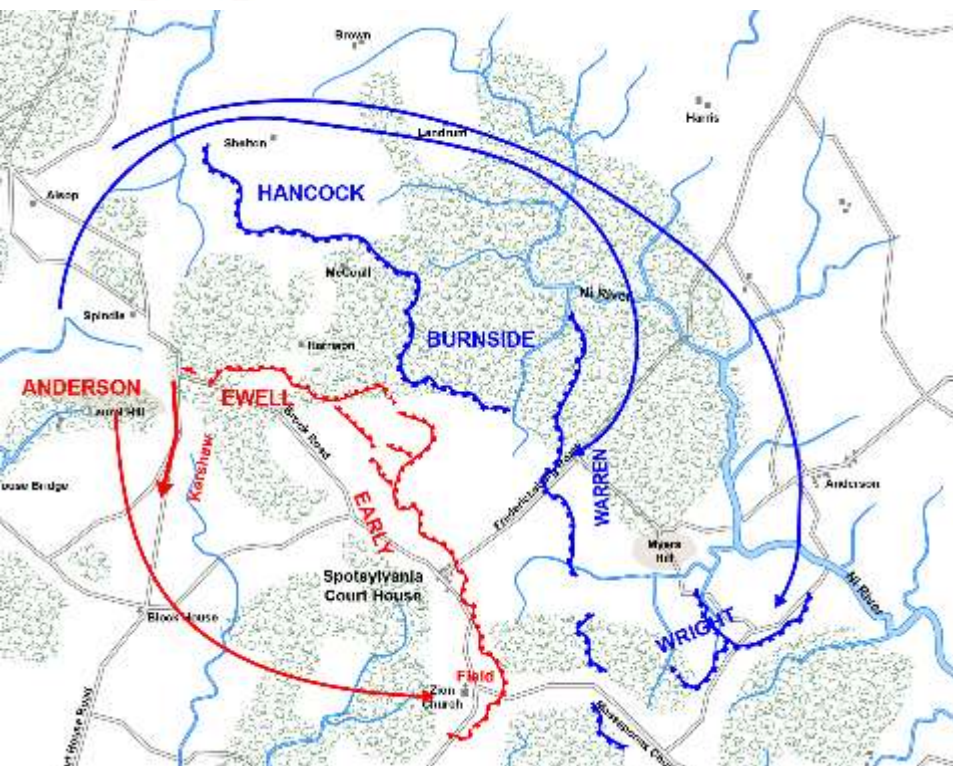
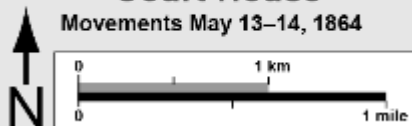


Gordon
Anderson
Wilcox



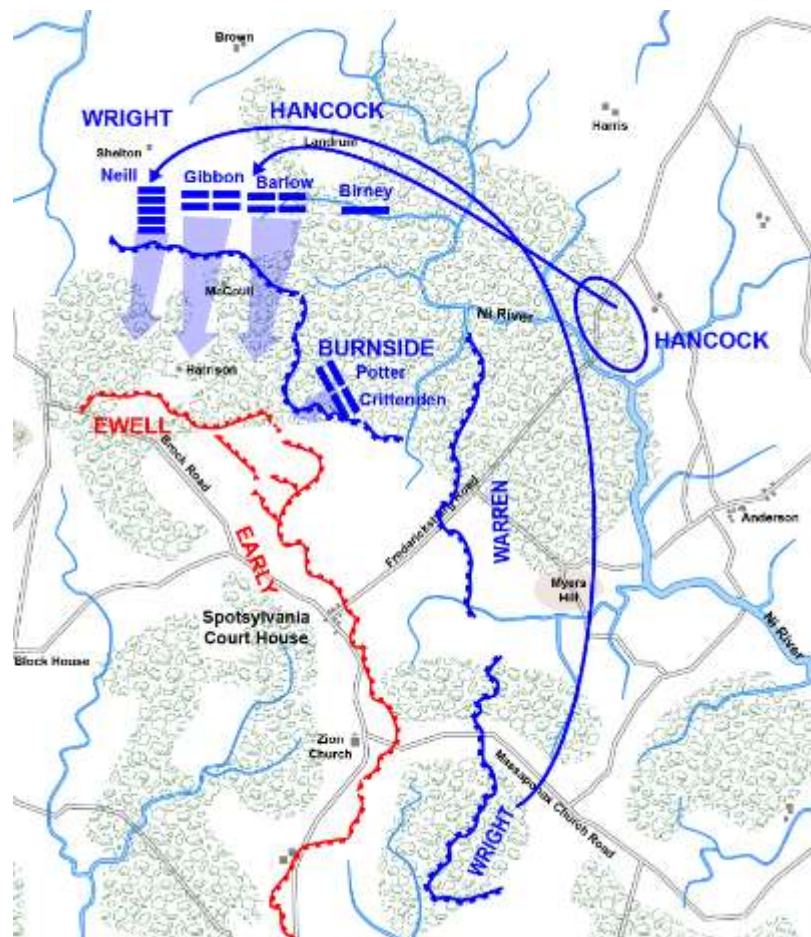
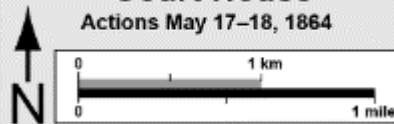
Battle of Spotsylvania Court House

Movements May 13-14, 1864



Battle of Spotsylvania Court House

Actions May 17-18, 1864



RAIN PERSISTS



MAY 14, 1864

SPECIAL ORDER NO 126



- COL WILLIAM TERRY – REORGANIZES JONES (STONEWALL BDE) AND STUERTS BRIGADES
- **2ND, 4TH, 5TH, 10TH**, 21ST, 23RD, 25TH, **27TH, 33RD**, 37TH, 42ND, 48TH and 50TH – ONLY 600 MEN
- TO RICHMOND
- **10TH VA** LOST FLAG RETURNED BY 13TH VA.

In Red indicates Virginia Military Lodges Attached



SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

MAY 8 – 21, 1864





The Awful Arithmetic

IF CONSIDERED as one engagement, the fighting at Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House constitutes the bloodiest single battle in American history. Some 36,000 Union soldiers and 24,000 Confederates were killed, wounded, captured, or missing during the period of May 5 to May 21, 1864 -- a staggering 30 percent of those engaged.

The tremendous loss of life outraged many in the North, some of whom labeled Grant a butcher. But the general understood his arithmetic. He could replace his losses, Lee could not. In time he would grind the Confederate army down to a point where it could no longer resist. Grant had engaged Lee in a war of attrition -- a war the South could not win.

"... In the long run, we ought to succeed, because it is in our power more promptly to fill the gaps in men and material which this constant fighting produces."

General George G. Meade, USA



LEE'S FORCES



SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE

Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia comprised about 52,000 men and was organized into four corps:

- First Corps, under Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, including the divisions of Maj. Gen. Charles W. Field and **Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw**.

- Second Corps, under Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, including the divisions of Maj. Gens. Jubal A. Early, Edward "Allegheny" Johnson, and Robert E. Rodes.

(On May 8, Jubal Early assumed temporary command of the Third Corps; his replacement in command of Early's Division was **Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon**.)

- Third Corps, under Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill, including the divisions of **Maj. Gens. Henry Heth** and Cadmus M. Wilcox and Brig. Gen. William Mahone. (On May 8, Hill became ill and was replaced temporarily in corps command by Jubal Early.)

- Cavalry Corps, under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, including the divisions of Maj. Gens. Wade Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, and W.H.F. "Rooney" Lee.



GRANT'S FORCES SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE



- As of May 7, Grant's Union forces totaled approximately 100,000 men.[4] They consisted of the Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, and the IX Corps (until May 24 formally part of the Army of the Ohio, reporting directly to Grant, not Meade). The five corps were:[11]
- II Corps, **under Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock**, including the divisions **of Maj. Gen. David B. Birney** and Brig. Gens. Francis C. Barlow, John Gibbon, and Gershom Mott. (Mott's 4th Division was discontinued on May 13 and its brigades were distributed to other divisions in the corps. On May 18, a new 4th Division was constituted with reinforcements of heavy artillery regiments from Washington, D.C., under the command of Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler, known informally as Tyler's Division of Heavy Artillery.)
- V Corps, under Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, including the divisions of Brig. Gens. Charles Griffin, John C. Robinson, Samuel W. Crawford, and Lysander Cutler. (Following the wounding of Robinson on May 8, his 2nd Division was temporarily disbanded and the brigades distributed to other divisions in the corps.)
- VI Corps, under Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, including the divisions of Brig. Gens. Horatio G. Wright, Thomas H. Neill, and James B. Ricketts. (Sedgwick was killed on May 9 and replaced by Wright. Wright's 1st Division was then commanded by Brig. Gen. David A. Russell.)
- IX Corps, under Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, including the divisions of Brig. Gens. Thomas G. Stevenson, Robert B. Potter, Orlando B. Willcox, and Edward Ferrero. (Stevenson was killed on May 10 and was replaced in command of the 1st Division by Col. Daniel Leasure then Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden)
- Cavalry Corps, under Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, including the divisions of Brig. Gens. Alfred T.A. Torbert, David McM. Gregg, and James H. Wilson. (During the period of May 9–24, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps was absent on detached duty and took no further part in the operations around Spotsylvania Court House.)



MAY 11 / 12, 1864

YELLOW TAVERN



JEB STUART DIES ON MAY 12TH

GEN J.E.B. STUART'S BATTLE FLAG



This flag made in 1864 by Mary
Catherine Stuart for her husband,
General J.E.B. Stuart was carried
in battle until it was accidentally
burned, and was replaced by another.