

“CHARLIE FOXTROT” FOR THE SOUTH



IN SUMMER OF '63





“CLOUDS OF WAR
COVER THE COUNTRY”





APR 19, 1861 ANACONDA PLAN



Gen. Winfield Scott, Dinwiddie Union # 23, Dinwiddie,



GEN WINFIELD SCOTT

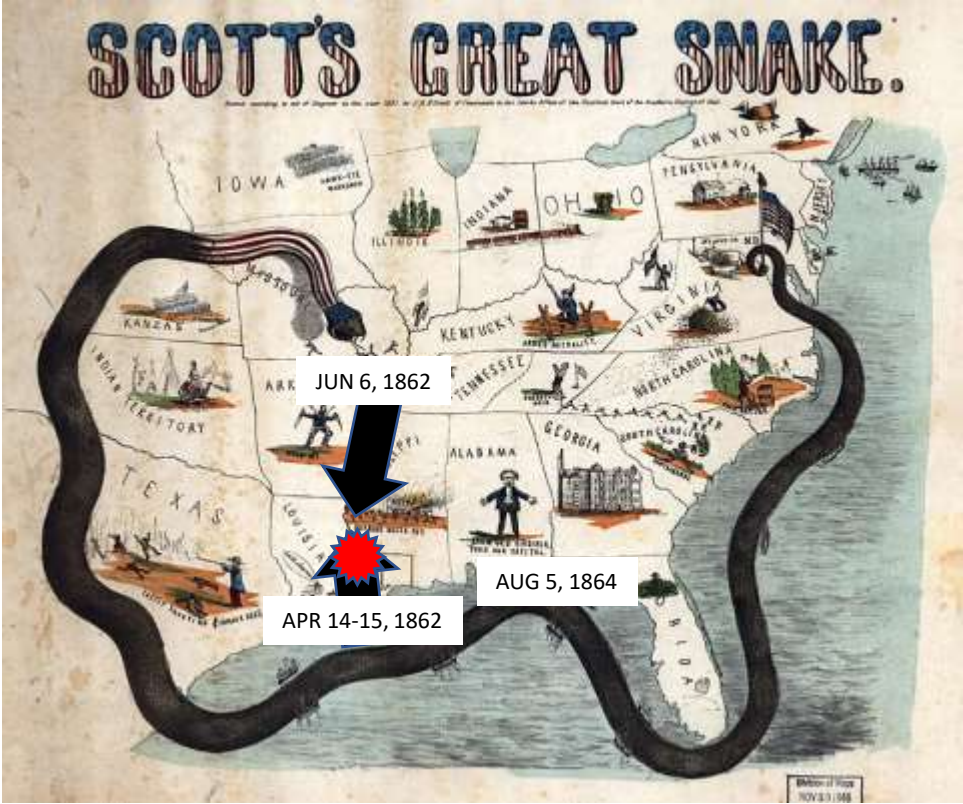


- Third Commanding General of the Army
- Served under nine Presidents
- War of 1812, Blackhawk War, Seminole War, Creek War, Cherokees, Mexican War
- Runs for President 4 times – nominated once
- Oct 29 – Oct 31 – Dec 12 – Dec 28, 1860 – Mar 3, 1861
Warnings of Succession and to Improve Forts in South
- ~Apr 18, 1861 – Offered Command of Army of Northern Virginia
- Nov 1, 1861 – Retires do to health (To NY and WP)
- Dec 1865 – “From the Oldest to the Greatest General”

Dinwiddie Union # 23, Dinwiddie, VA



ANACONDA PLAN MAR 14 – JUL 9 1863





STRATEGIC SITUATION SUMMER 1863



- **Decision to Support ????**
 - 1) **Vicksburg** – Gen Pemberton
 - 2) **Tennessee** – Gen Bragg (Beauregard – Longstreet)
 - 3) **NC / Virginia** – Gen Longstreet +
 - 4) **Stay in No Va** – Gen Lee
 - 5) **Pennsylvania** – Gen Lee
- **Other Nations – England – France – Peace**



LEE - STRATEGY & TACTICS TO ATTACK NORTH



1863

- **Jan – Feb** Lee, Jackson, Stuart **Begin Plans** (Apr 1) Bring Hooker to battle in PA (Chambersburg, York, Gettysburg)
- **Jan - Feb 23** - Lee/Jackson orders Hotchkiss to **Begin Maps**
- **Mar (early)** Bad Weather
- **Mar – Apr** Lee not well – Delay move to May 1
- **Apr** - Hooker twice plans to attack, spoils Lee's Plan
- **May 2/10** – **Stonewall Jackson Mortally Wounded**
- **May 3** - Fredericksburg–Chancellorsville–Salem Church
- **May 4/6** – Union Withdrawal – Hooker



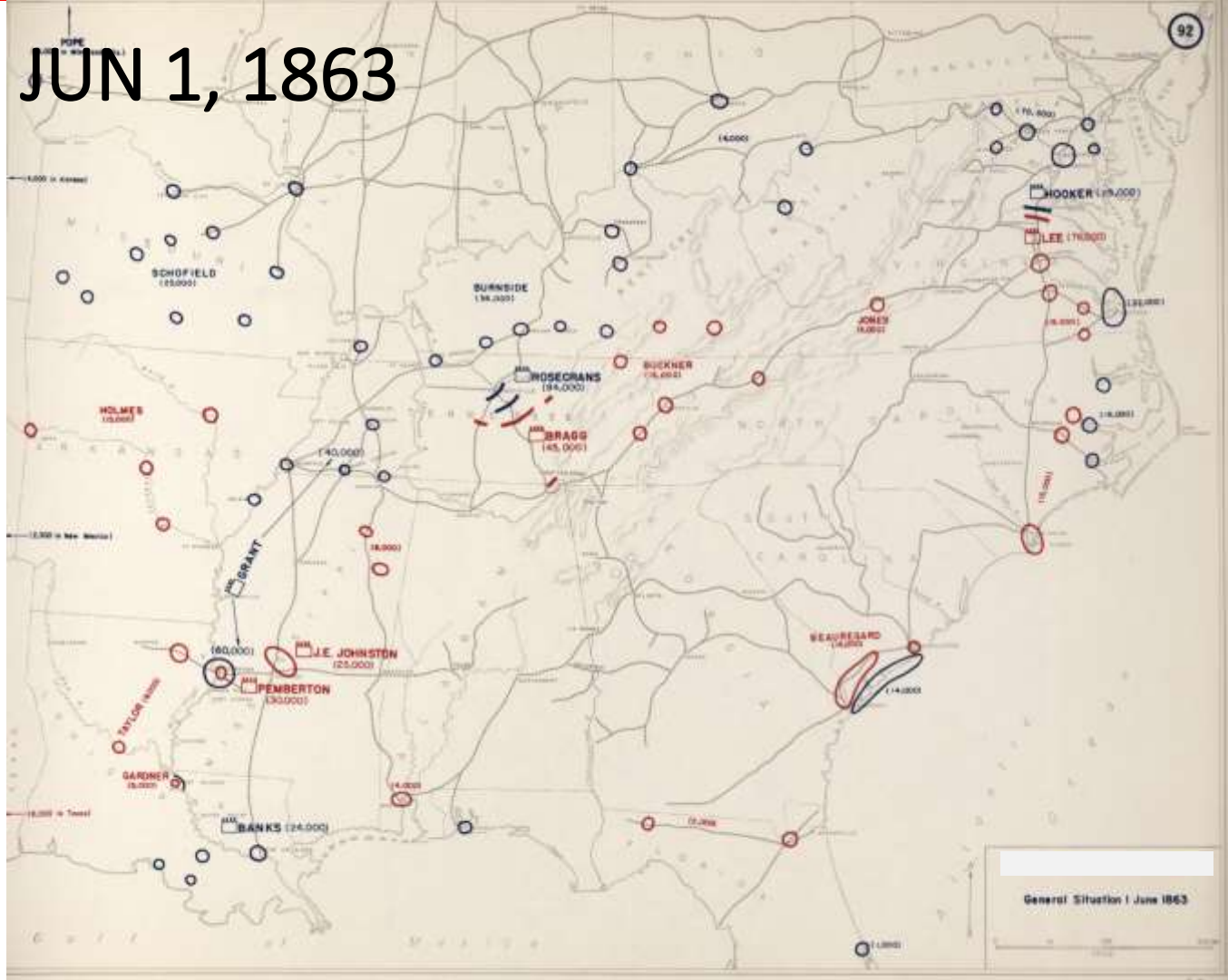
LEE - STRATEGY & TACTICS



- **May 14/17 – Lee to Richmond – Confer with Davis**
- **May 15 - Beauregard / Longstreet plan to Davis**
- **May 18 – Gen Lee reworks plan to Attack North**
- **May 20 – Gen Lee Reorganization SO 146 – 3 Corps in Fredericksburg (Effective May 30)**
- **Jun 1 – Announces Plan – Conference next day**

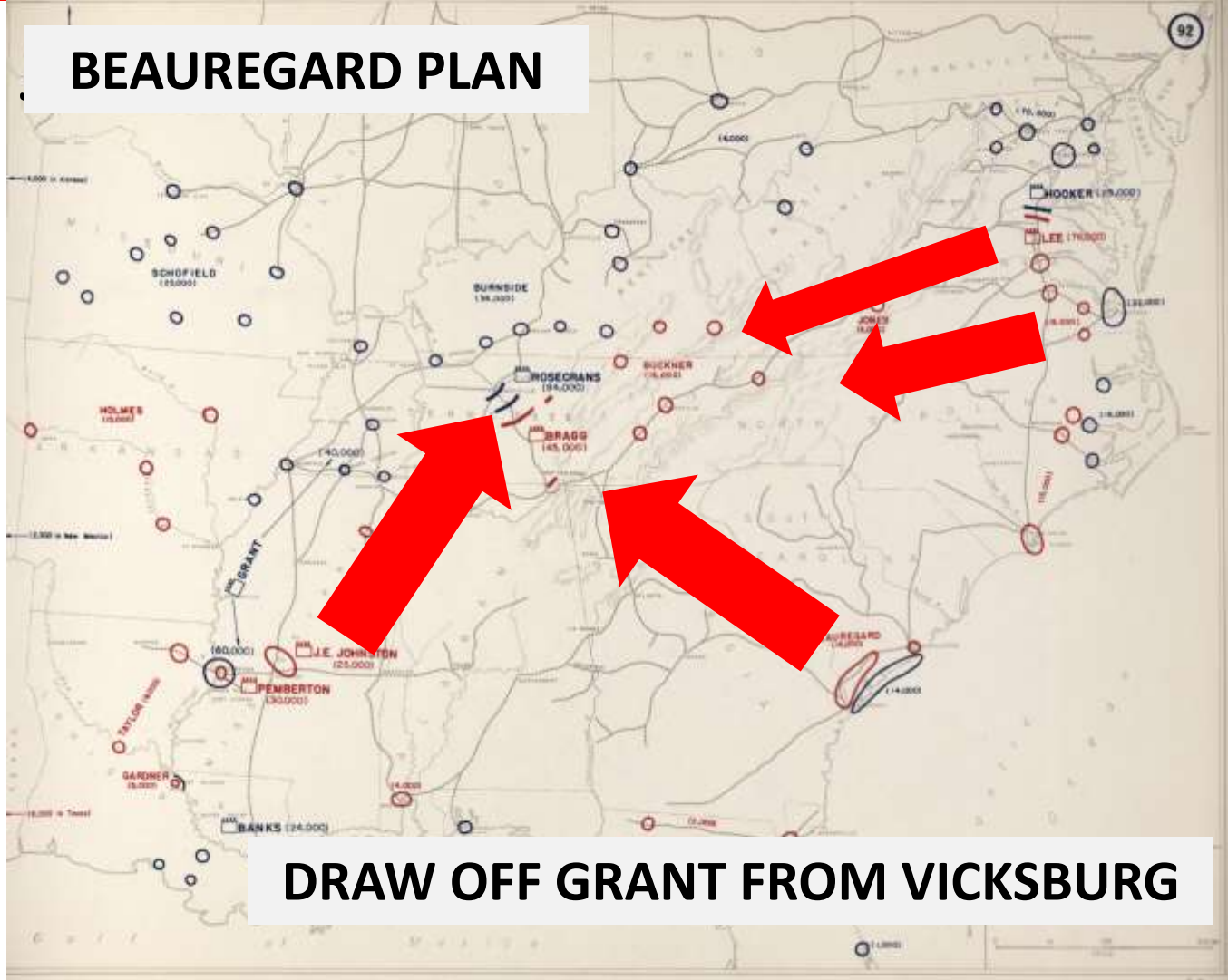


JUN 1, 1863

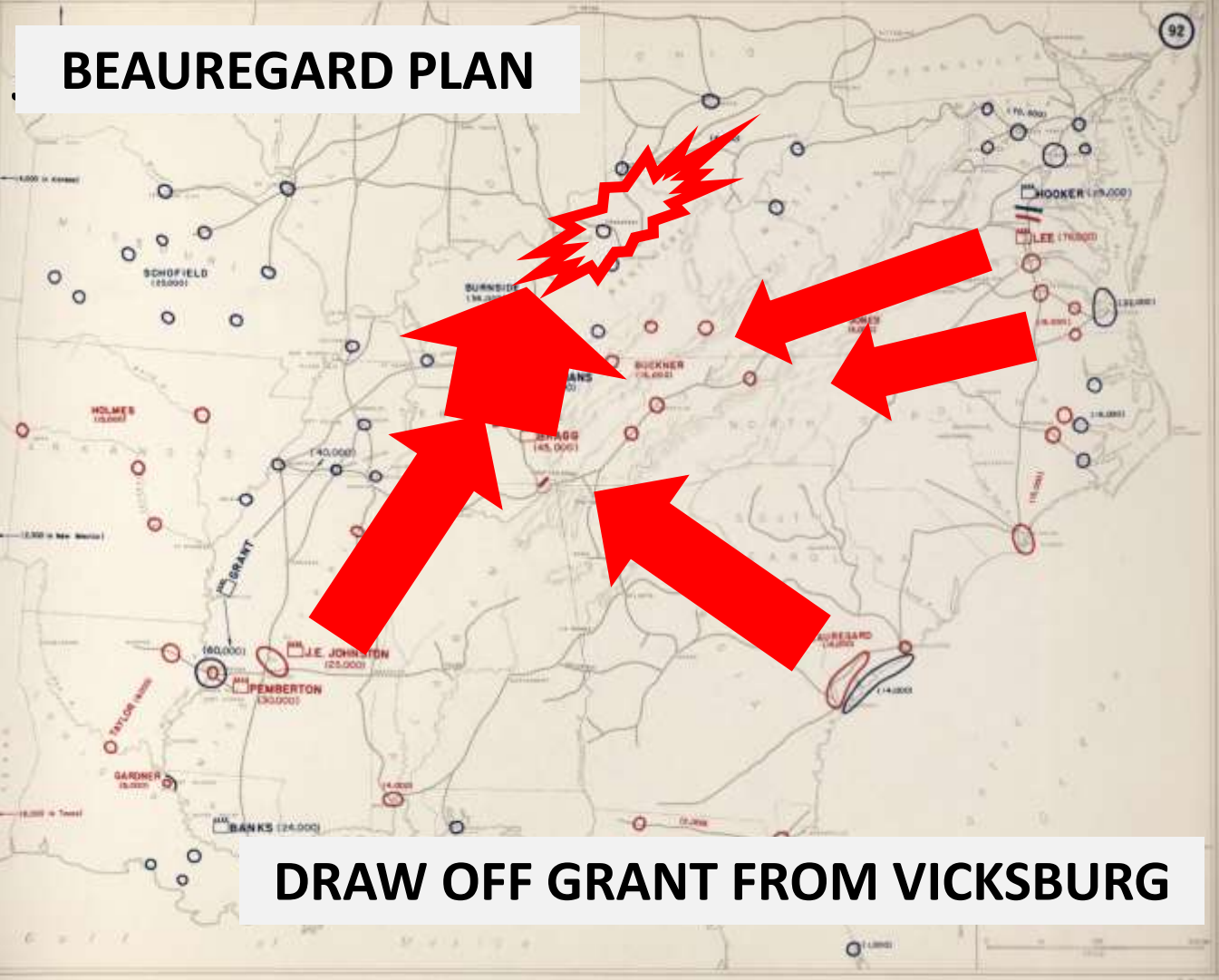




BEAUREGARD PLAN



DRAW OFF GRANT FROM VICKSBURG

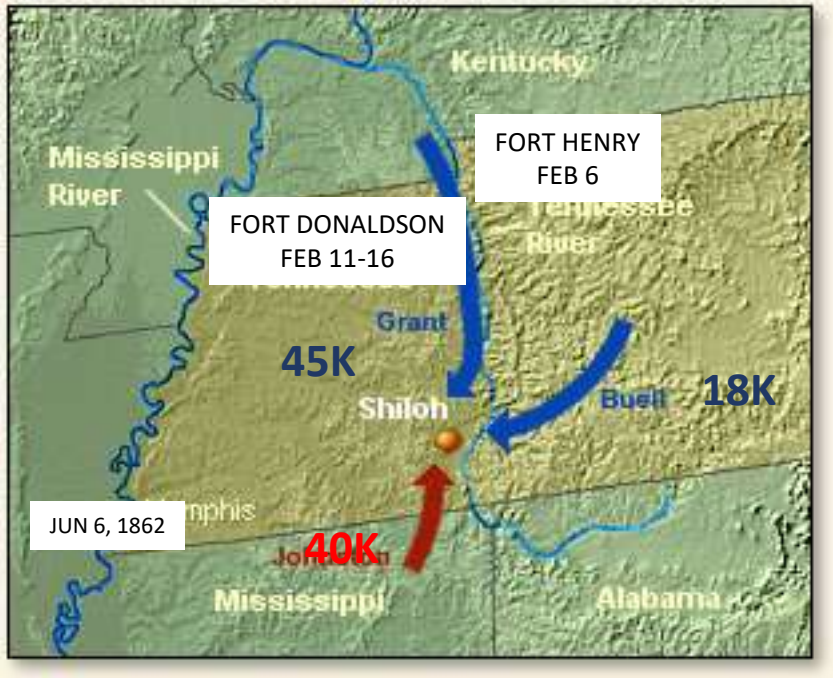


BEAUREGARD PLAN

DRAW OFF GRANT FROM VICKSBURG



BATTLE OF SHILOH APR 6-7, 1862



CSS ARKANSAS RUNS RIVER MEMPHIS TO VICKSBURG

15 JULY 1862





BATTLE OF SHILOH

APR 6-7, 1862

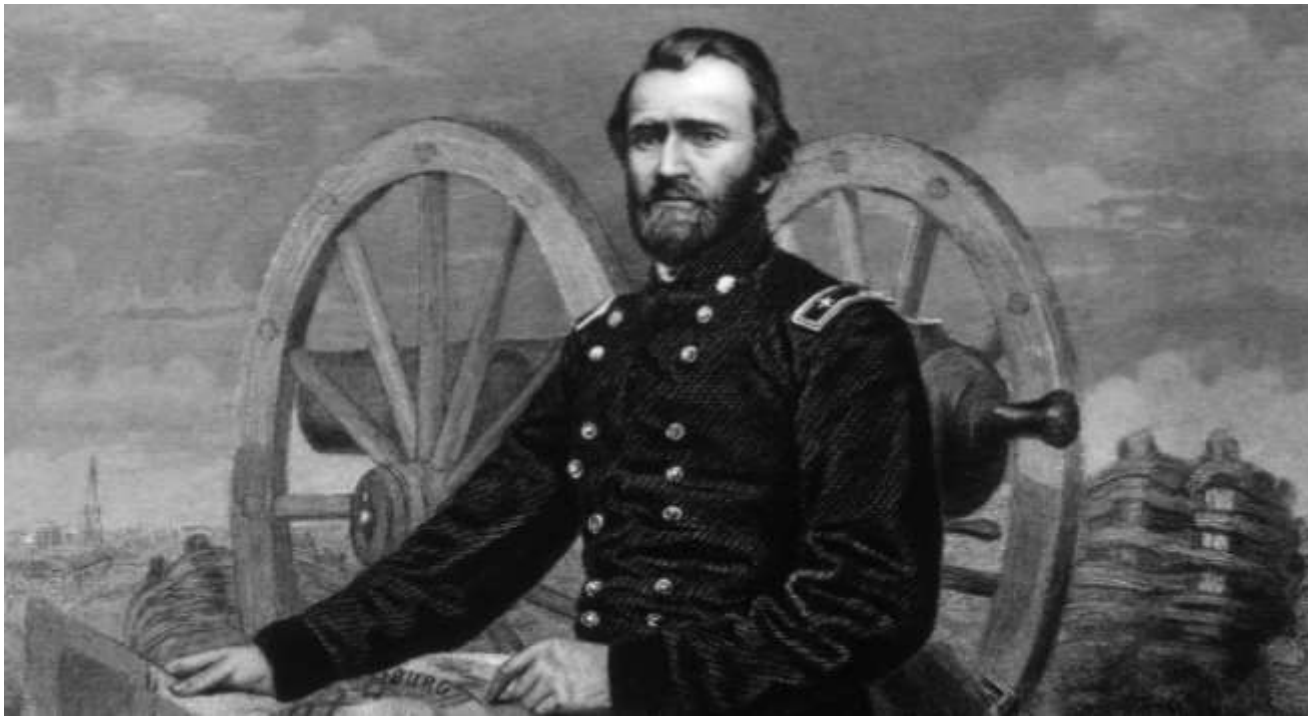


- Union casualties were **13,047** (1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, and 2,885 missing)
- Confederate casualties were **10,699** (1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing or captured).
- I saw an open field, in our possession on the second day, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing, in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground.
- — *Ulysses S. Grant*

LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. DIXON, LT 21ST ALABAMA (200/650 Casualties)



GRANT AT VICKSBURG





GRANT ALMOST A MASON



Halleck Military Lodge reported 145 initiated; 187 passed; 128 raised; nine rejected. In 1864 the lodge paid \$68 in dues and asked to have the dispensation continued, which was granted.

Brother William Vaughn is responsible for a statement that his father told him that General U. S. Grant had been elected to receive the degrees and arrangements had been made to confer all three the same night but shortly before the date set he received an order to go south to Vicksburg and never came back so the degrees were not conferred.



GRANT AT VICKSBURG



- The campaign consisted of many important naval operations, troop maneuvers, failed initiatives, and eleven distinct battles from December 26, 1862, to July 4, 1863. Military historians divide the campaign into two formal phases: **operations against Vicksburg** (December 1862 – January 1863) and **Grant's operations against Vicksburg** (March–July 1863).
- When two major assaults against the Confederate fortifications, on May 19 and 22, were repulsed with heavy casualties, Grant decided to besiege the city beginning on May 25. After holding out for more than forty days, with their supplies nearly gone, the garrison surrendered on July 4.



GRANT AT VICKSBURG



- Major General Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Tennessee was organized into four infantry corps.
- Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut's XVI Corps, however, remained headquartered in Memphis performing rear-area missions throughout the campaign, although nearly two divisions did join Grant during the siege. The remaining three corps, containing ten divisions with over 44,000 effectives, composed Grant's maneuver force during the campaign. Although some recently recruited "green" regiments participated, the bulk of Grant's army consisted of veteran units, many of which had fought with distinction at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and Chickasaw Bayou.
- Of Grant's senior subordinates, the XV Corps commander, Major General William T. Sherman, was his most trusted. Ultimately to prove an exceptional operational commander, Sherman was an adequate tactician with considerable wartime command experience. He and Major General James B. McPherson, commander of XVII Corps, were West Pointers. McPherson was young and inexperienced, but both Grant and Sherman felt he held great promise. Grant's other corps commander, Major General John A. McClernand, was a prewar Democratic congressman who had raised much of his XIII Corps specifically so that he could command an independent Vicksburg expedition. A self-serving and politically ambitious man who neither enjoyed nor courted Grant's favor, he nonetheless was an able organizer and tactical commander who had served bravely at Shiloh.



ILLINOIS MASONS



In 1864 the Grand Secretary published a list of Illinois army Officers and men who were Masons. It included:

Five Major Generals, eight Brigadier Generals; one Inspector General of the Army of the Cumberland;

Forty-one Colonels; forty-two Lieutenant Colonels;

Thirty-five Majors; three Paymasters; ten Chaplains; twenty-seven Quartermasters;

278 Captains; six Assistant Surgeons; six Adjutants; five Assistant Paymasters;

264 Lieutenants; nine Hospital Stewards;

One Sergeant Major; 185 Sergeants; two Color Bearers;

One Second Eng. of gun boat; one Pilot; one Lieutenant Commander;

One Farrier; four Teamsters; one Forage Master; one Saddler; four Clerks; twenty-three whose positions were not given.



Pres Abraham Lincoln



Gen Ulysses S. Grant



Gov Richard Yates



Sen Lyman Trumbull



Sen Orville H. Browning



Rep Elihu B. Washburne



MG John Buford



MG John Pope



MG John Schofield



MG John A. Logan



MG John A. McClernand



MG Benjamin Grierson



MG Stephen A. Hurlbut



MG Benjamin Prentiss



MG Richard J. Oglesby



MG Ellias S. Dennis



MG John A. Rawlins



BG WHL Wallace



BG Elon J. Farnsworth



BG Ely S. Parker



BG John Corson Smith



BG Smith D. Atkins



ILLINOIS MEMORIAL



**During the American Civil War,
36,325 Illinoisans
served in the Union Army under
General Ulysses S. Grant
in the Vicksburg campaign.**

**This large number of troops
represented approximately
20% of the Union Army's forces during
the campaign.**

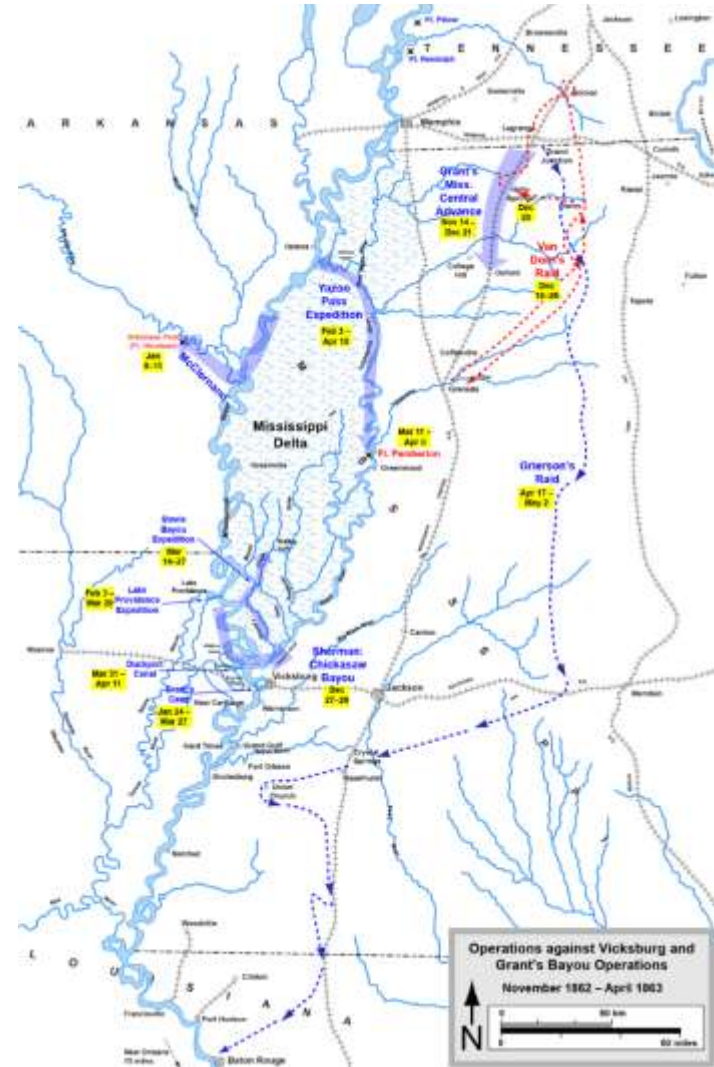




VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN I



- **Chickasaw Bayou (December 26–29, 1862)**
- **Arkansas Post (January 9–11, 1863)**
- **Grant's bayou operations (January–March 1863)**
 - Grant's Canal
 - Lake Providence expedition
 - Yazoo Pass expedition
 - Steele's Bayou expedition
 - Duckport Canal

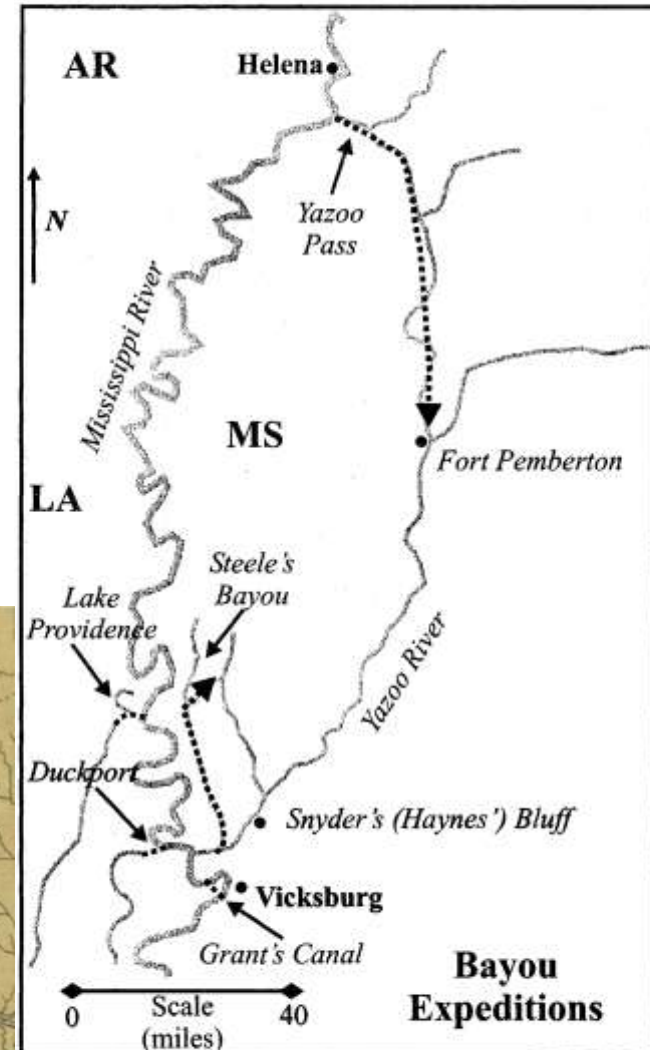
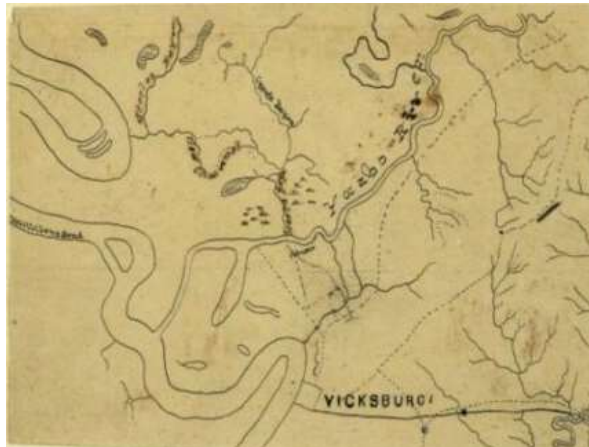




VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN I

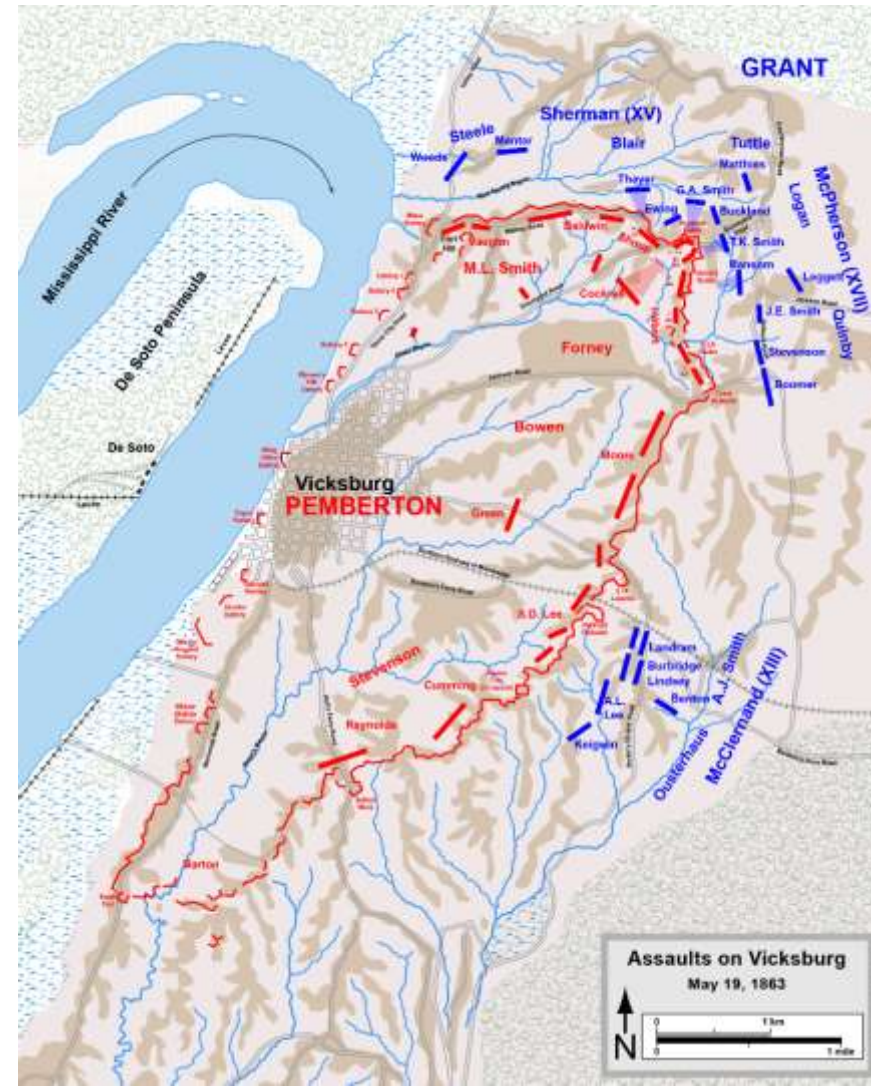


- Chickasaw Bayou (December 26–29, 1862)
- Arkansas Post (January 9–11, 1863)
- Grant's bayou operations (January–March 1863)
 - Grant's Canal
 - Lake Providence expedition
 - Yazoo Pass expedition
 - Steele's Bayou expedition
 - Duckport Canal





GRANT'S ATTACK MAY 19, 1863



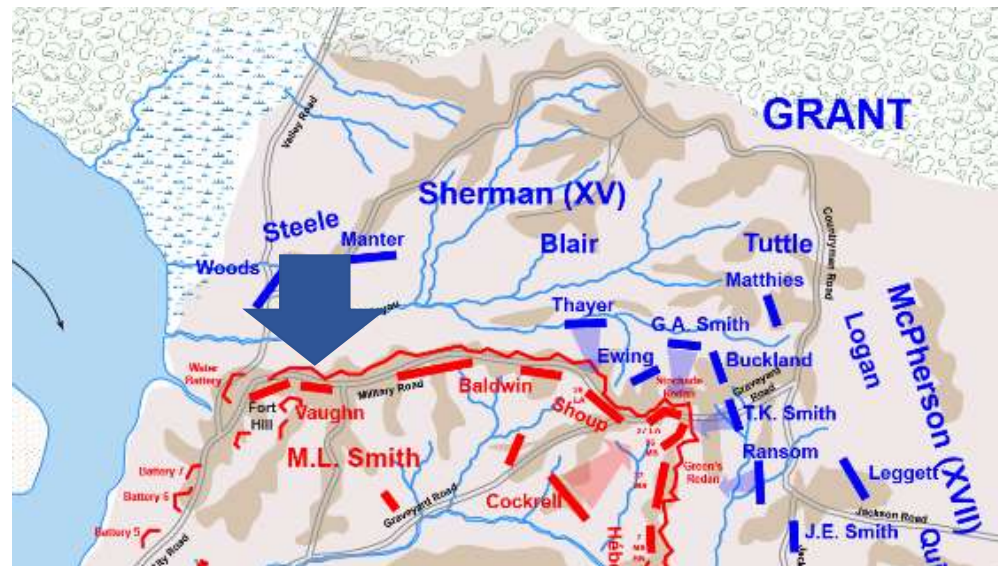


FIRST AT VICKSBURG

1ST BN / 13TH INF



- 13th United States, 1st Battalion:
Cpt Edward C. Washington,
Cpt Charles Ewing,
Cpt Charles C. Smith
- 1st Brigade, Col Giles A. Smith
- First Division, MG Frederick Steele





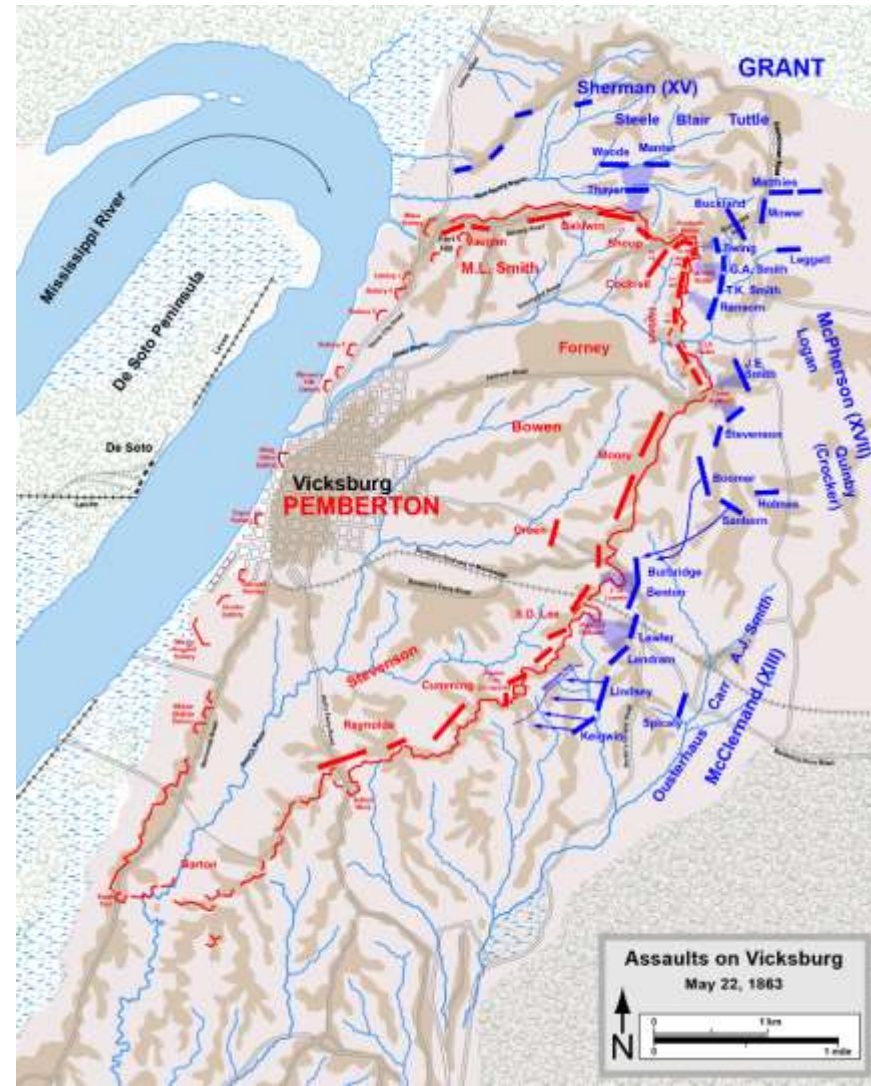
FIRST AT VICKSBURG 1ST BN / 13TH INF



General W.T. Sherman called the performance "unequaled in the Army"

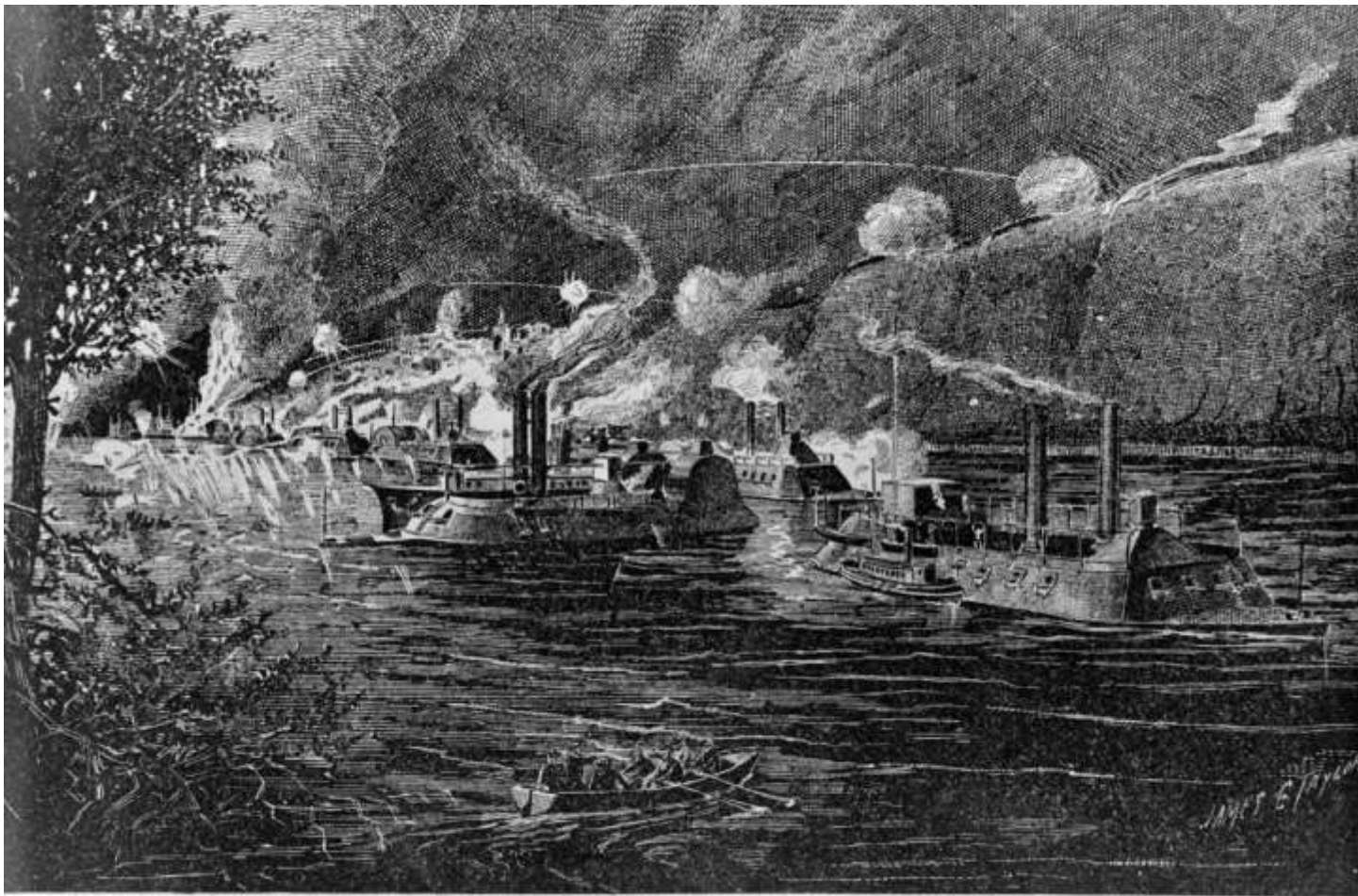


GRANT'S ATTACK MAY 22, 1863





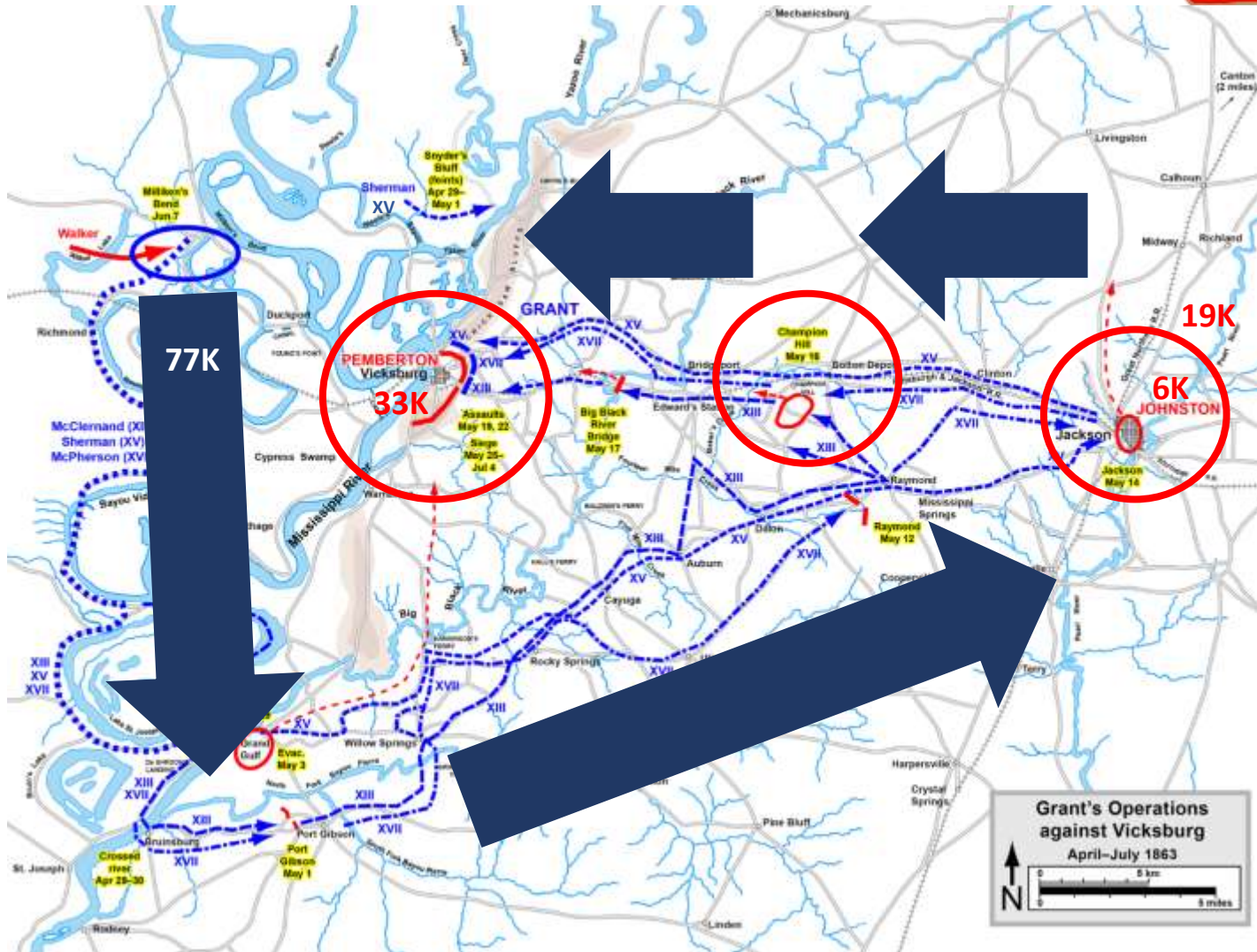
ADM PORTER RUNS VICKSBURG BATTERIES



THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, UNDER ADMIRAL PORTER, PASSING THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURG
ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 15, 1863.



VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN II



CROSS RIVER
APRIL 29-30
PORT GIBSON
MAY 1
RAYMOND
MAY 12
JACKSON
MAY 14
CHAMPION HILL
MAY 1

77K

33K

19K

6K



VICKSBURG, JULY 2ND, 1863



GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN

3rd DIVISION



- BATTLE OF RAYMOND
- BATTLE OF JACKSON
- BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILL



Sherman with Howard, Logan, Hazen, Davis, Slocum and Mower, May 1865



DECLARATION DAY MEMORIAL DAY



- SOUTHERN LADIES COLUMBUS, GA
- 1868 GAR GEN JOHN A. LOGAN
- 1971 OFFICIAL HOLIDAY
- 3:00 PM



Benton No 64, Benton, Illinois
Scottish Rite Mason



GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE



General Sherman at war's end with
Generals Howard, Logan, Hazen, Davis, Slocum,
and Mower; Howard and Logan
were the last two commanders of
the Army of the Tennessee





GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN



XVII Corps Gen James B. McPherson

Division	Brigade	Regiments and Others
Third Division MG John A. Logan Escort • 2nd Illinois Cavalry , Company A: Lt William B. Cummins	1st Brigade BG John E. Smith ^[19] BG Mortimer D. Leggett	• 20th Illinois : Maj Daniel Bradley • 31st Illinois : Ltc John D. Rees, Maj Robert N. Pearson • 45th Illinois : Col Jasper A. Maltby • 124th Illinois : Col Thomas J. Sloan • 23rd Indiana : Ltc William L. Sanderson
	2nd Brigade BG Mortimer D. Leggett Col Manning F. Force ^[20]	• 30th Illinois : Ltc Warren Shedd • 20th Ohio : Col Manning F. Force , Cpt Francis M. Shaklee • 68th Ohio : Col Robert K. Scott • 78th Ohio : Ltc Greenberry F. Wiles
	3rd Brigade BG John Dunlap Stevenson	• 8th Illinois : Ltc Robert H. Sturgess • 17th Illinois : Ltc Francis M. Smith • 81st Illinois : Col James J. Dollins, Col Franklin Campbell • 7th Missouri : Cpt Robert Buchanan, Cpt William B. Collins • 32nd Ohio : Col Benjamin F. Potts
	Artillery Maj Charles J. Stolbrand	• Battery D, 1st Illinois Light : Cpt Henry A. Rogers, Lt George J. Wood, Cpt Frederick Sparrestrom • Battery G, 2nd Illinois Light : ^[21] Cpt Frederick Sparrestrom, Lt John W. Lowell • Battery L, 2nd Illinois Light : Cpt William H. Bolton • Battery H, 1st Michigan Light Artillery : Cpt Samuel De Golyer, Lt Theodore W. Lockwood • 3rd Battery, Ohio Light : Cpt William S. Williams



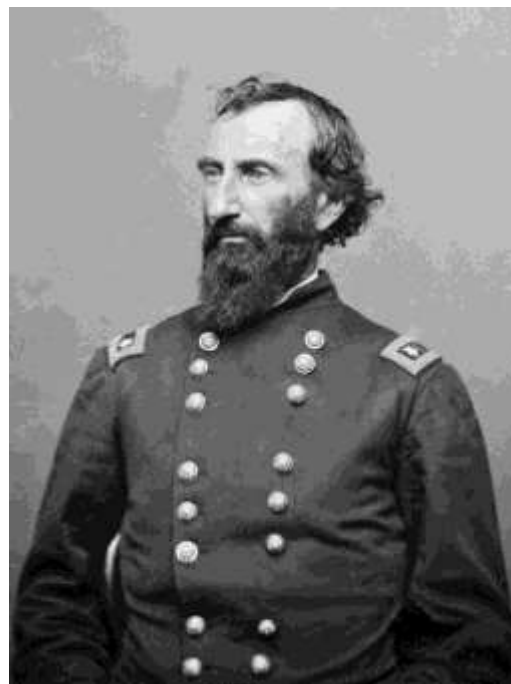
GENERAL JOHN A. MCLERNAND



Second in command under Ulysses S. Grant at the Battle of Belmont in Missouri on November 7, 1861,

Commanded the 1st Division, Army of Tennessee, of Grant's army at Fort Donelson; his division, whose flank was not properly anchored on an obstacle, was struck by a surprise attack on February 15, 1862, and driven back almost two miles before he was able to get reinforcements. On March 21, he was promoted to major general of volunteers for his service at Fort Donelson.

During the Siege of Vicksburg, Grant relieved McClernand of his command by citing his intemperate and unauthorized communication with the press, finally putting an end to a rivalry that had caused Grant discomfort since the beginning of the war. McClernand left the Army in 1864 and served as a judge and a politician in the postbellum era.



Central Lodge No. 71, ILL



GENERAL STEPHEN A. HURLBUT



4th Div, Army of the Tenn - Shiloh

Grand Orator GL of Illinois 1860

Political General



Belvidere No 81, ILL



ELY S. PARKER COLONEL / GENERAL



General Ulysses S. Grant
and Staff: Ely Samuel
Parker (left sitting), Adam
Badeau, General Grant
(at table), Orville Elias
Babcock, Horace Porter



Ely S. Parker
Hasanoand
Min@rs No 273, ILL
PM Valley No 109 NY

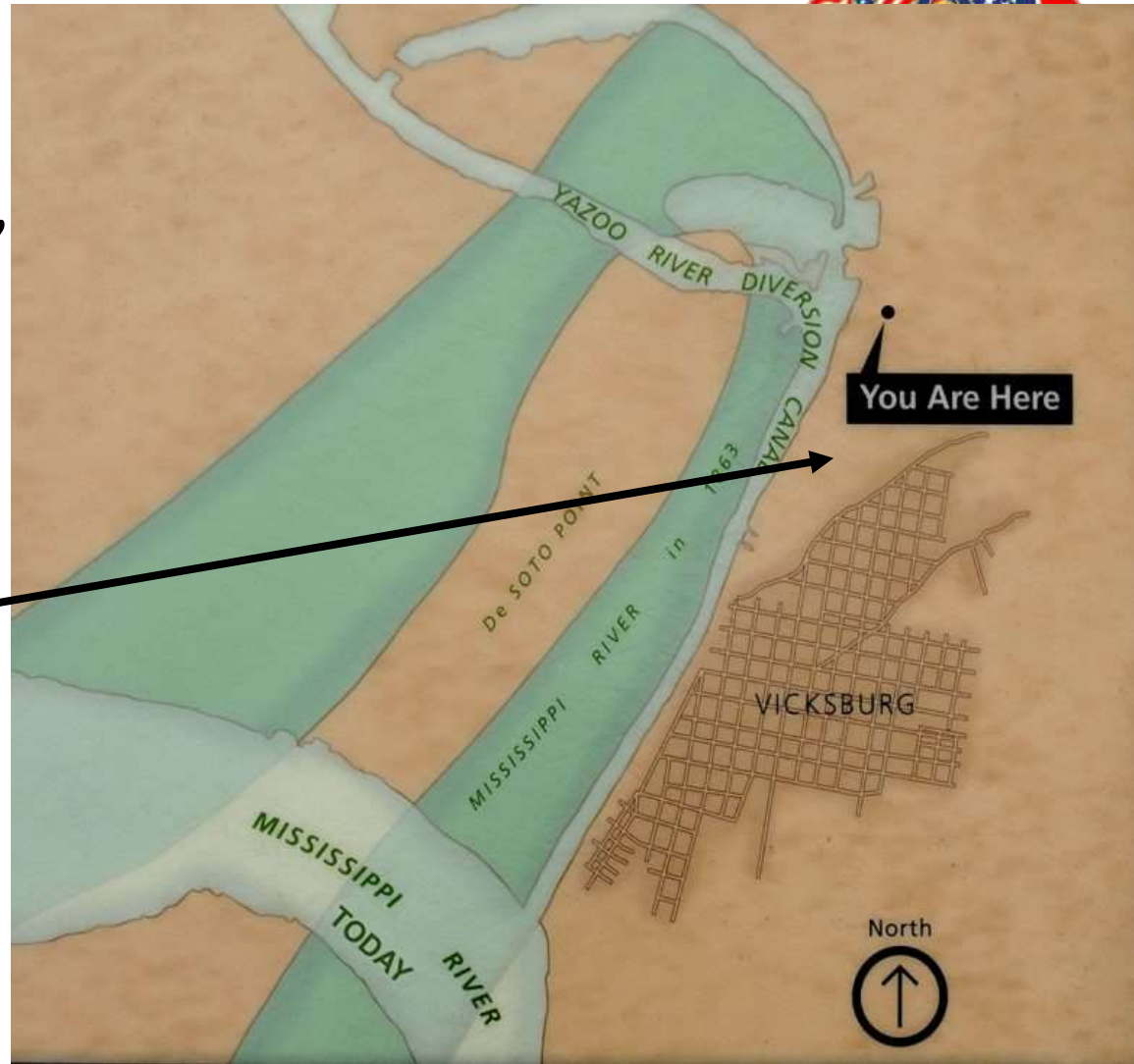
COMMISSIONER OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS



FT HILL VICKSBURG, JULY 2ND, 1863



Devil's Backbone



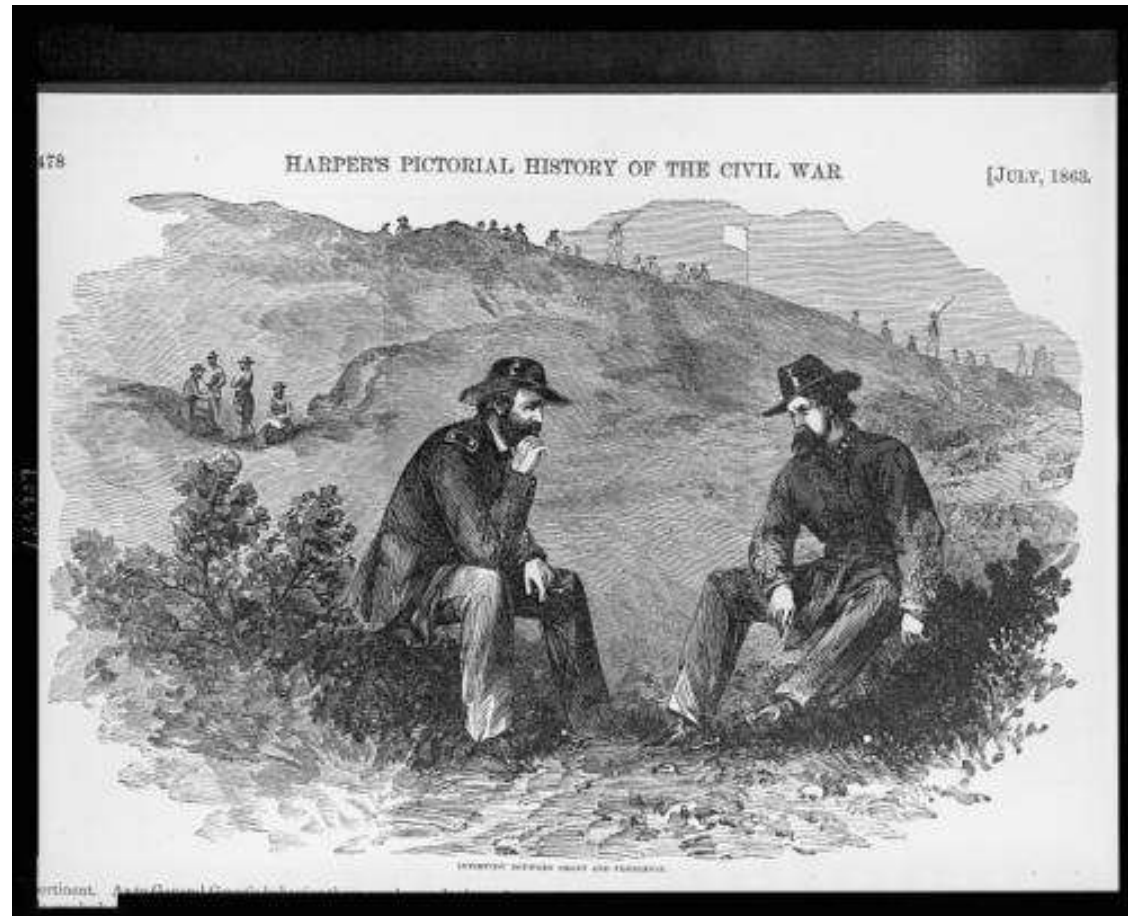


GRANT AND PEMBERTON VICKSBURG, JULY 3RD, 1863



Ely S. Parker Miners No 273, ILL and PM Valley No 109 NY
John A. Rawlins, Miners No 273, ILL
John A. McClermand, Central No. 71, Illinois
William P. Benton, Webb No 24, Indiana
John A. Logan, Benton No 64, Benton, ILL

Carter L. Stevenson, Rocky Mt 205, Utah
Seth Barton, Fredericksburg No 4





GRANT AND PEMBERTON

VICKSBURG,
10:00 AM
JULY 4TH, 1863

30,000
TROOPS





JUL 1, 1863

GETTYSBURG OPENING ROUND



Richard Gatling Center Lodge # 23, Indiana
Samuel Colt Benjamin Tyler Henry

Lt Marcellus Jones, 8th Ill Cav
Christian Sharps, Meridian Sun #158. Pa





GETTYSBURG JUL 1-3, 1863 CASUALTIES

23,045

23,225 – 28,000

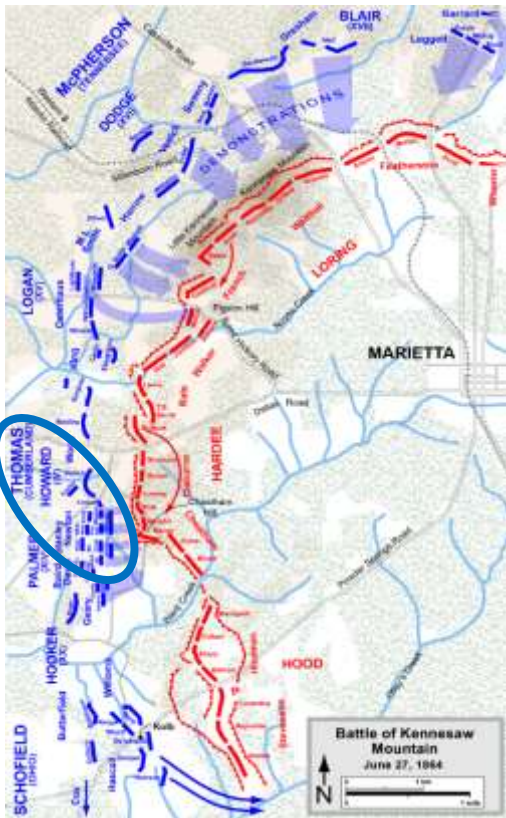


Union Corps	Casualties (k/w/m)
I Corps	6059 (666/3231/2162)
II Corps	4369 (797/3194/378)
III Corps	4211 (593/3029/589)
V Corps	2187 (365/1611/211)
VI Corps	242 (27/185/30)
XI Corps	3801 (369/1922/1510)
XII Corps	1082 (204/812/66)
Cavalry Corps	852 (91/354/407)
Artillery Reserve	242 (43/187/12)

Confederate Corps	Casualties (k/w/m)
First Corps	7665 (1617/4205/1843)
Second Corps	6686 (1301/3629/1756)
Third Corps	8495 (1724/4683/2088)
Cavalry Corps	380 (66/174/140)



JOHN CORSON SMITH COLONEL / GENERAL



96nd ILL Inf Regt
 2nd Bde - Whitacker
 1st Div – Stanley
 IV Corps – Howard
 Army of Cumberland -
 Thomas

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN JUNE 27, 1864

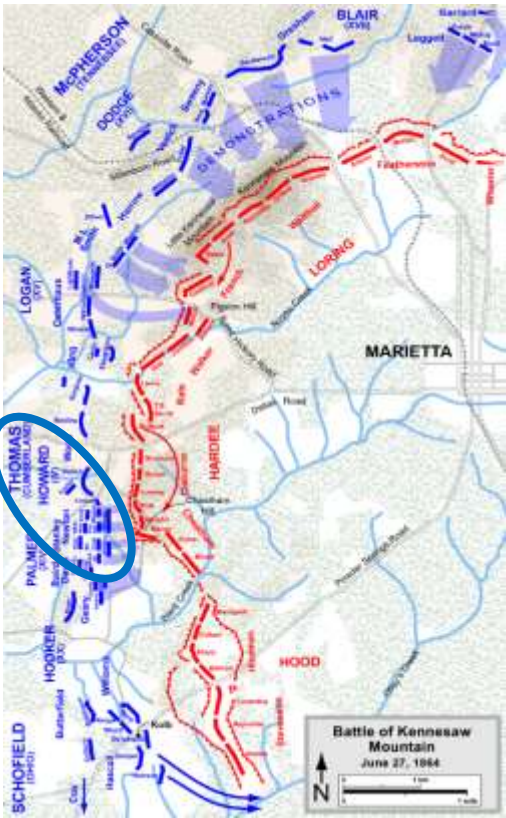
UNION	CONFEDERATE
16,225	17,733
Casualties and losses	
3,000	1,000



Miners No 273, ILL



JOHN CORSON SMITH COLONEL / GENERAL



GM of Masons in Illinois 1887-8

LT Gov of Illinois 1885-9

Author
"History of Freemasonry in Illinois", 1903.
"The History of Freemasonry in Galena, IL", 1874

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN JUNE 27, 1864

UNION	CONFEDERATE
16,225	17,733
Casualties and losses	
3,000	1,000



Miners No 273, ILL



SMITH D. ATKINS COLONEL / GENERAL



General Smith D. Atkins, of Illinois, relates that during the Atlanta campaign, when pressing the enemy, he saw a little white apron nailed to a cabin door, and riding up to the cabin he asked a woman he found there its significance, and was told that her husband was in Forest's Cavalry, which was then fighting ; that her husband was a Freemason, and on leaving his home had said :

' There are many Freemasons in the Federal army, and if she would nail a white apron upon her door and let the Federals know she was the wife of a Freemason she would be protected.'"

It is unnecessary to say that she was unmolested.



Excelsior No 97, ILL



CIVIL WAR PERSPECTIVE



Casualties of War

The Civil War was big and costly. Nearly as many American lives were lost during the Civil War as in all other wars combined. Of the 4,137,000 under arms in both armies, 622,000 died.

The chart below illustrates the numbers of American soldiers who died in each war.

American deaths:
Civil War - 622,000
All other wars - 638,000

1 = 10,000 deaths





APR 9, 1865 THE MCLEAN HOUSE



Ely S. Parker Miners No 273, Ill and PM Valley No 109 NY
John A. Rawlins, Miners No 273, Ill
Rufus Ingalls, Wilmette No 2, Ore





APR 14, 1865 ABRAHAM LINCOLN



O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult O shores, and ring O bells!
But I with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

Walt Whitman



COST OF CIVIL WAR ALL AMERICANS



Union	Strength	Confederate
2,200,000		750,000–1,000,000
698,000 (peak)		360,000 (peak)
Casualties and losses		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •110,000+ Killed in Action/Died of wounds •230,000+ accident/disease deaths •25,000–30,000 died in Confederate prisons <p>365,000+ total dead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •282,000+ wounded •181,193 captured <p>Total: 828,000+ casualties</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •94,000+ Killed in Action/Died of Wounds •26,000–31,000 died in Union prisons <p>290,000+ total dead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •137,000+ wounded •436,658 captured <p>Total: 864,000+ casualties</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •50,000 free civilians dead •80,000+ slaves dead (disease) <p>•Total: 616,222–1,000,000+ dead</p>		



CIVIL WAR PERSPECTIVE



Casualties of War

The Civil War was big and costly. Nearly as many American lives were lost during the Civil War as in all other wars combined. Of the 4,137,000 under arms in both armies, 622,000 died.

The chart below illustrates the numbers of American soldiers who died in each war.

American deaths:
Civil War - 622,000
All other wars - 638,000

1 = 10,000 deaths





RESULTS

LOSSES

Americans Killed or Wounded

		DAYS	
1 st MANASSAS	3,510	1	
TARAWA	3,178	4	
19,307	3	2 nd MANASSAS
20,328	36	IWO JIMA
51,112	3		Gettysburg
22,000	1		Antietam

47,424 58,220 13 yr Vietnam
 6,106 Iraq 2,316 Afg 13 yr



“LEST WE FORGET”

