



Troubled Times as a World yet again Struggles Against Darkness
The Civil War is now remade, remembered, and Reloaded in CWR redux
....Follow squads of Heroes as they take on the evil powers of darkness.
Battle Rebels in a struggle to bring Light and unity back to the land



-----Read me-----

CIVIL WAR RELOADED Tagset for myth II V1.8 Redux



CIVIL WAR RELOADED TIPS and HINTS

See the in game hints for Read me notes and tips...

CWR-MapPack-C test6

Intro Film



CIVIL WAR RELOADED redux

Files:

CWR-CWR-Tagset-1.8
CWR-FoB-Redux-MAPtest2
ZTAG-PATCHCWRredux

Patch updates available for omnipatch -->

PatchCWRtagset-1.72to1.8
PatchCWRfobmapsAtomapsC
PatchCWRfobmapsBtomapsC
PatchCWRtagset-1.8atoZtag



So you wanna make a CWR Civil war mapZtag here's a patch file to add into your plugs that will make it easier take the file out when going online to play ... just toss it in your plugins folder then open loathing and create your map... (ZTAG-PATCHtagset-CWR1-8)

(To create a Ztag from existing CWR 1-8 Tagset use omnipatch file..(PatchCWRtagset-1-8atoZtag)
(note: use only one Ztag in your plugins folder at a time and remove for online game play)

to test more cwr maps > (<http://hl.ludogs.net/files/Uploads/%20User%20Uploads/Points/betas/>)

may also be compatible with other map packs by PoinT and ARMY.

AoM-CAMPAIGN MAPS-vA
WAVA-CAMPAIGNmaps-vA
CPR-Maps-vA
B32-Maps

<http://tain.totalcodex.net/authors/show/548>

changes... CWR Tagset :Things added, adjusted and fixed....

1.72 to 1.8

Added charge mode to regular soldiers via inventory
Adjusted object strength of stone wall and barricades
Added shell shock to some arty attacks

Adjusted some artillery attack damages
Adjusted unit terrain pass ability for Forest Terrain to reduce model interactions
added hero units and veteran heroes to single player and coop campaigns.

Maps: fix list... 1.8

o-

Tagset: fix list... 1.8

o-

--patches available here to new versions... <http://hl.udogs.net/.../Points/betas/--->

--Forum Discussions <http://tain.totalcodex.net/forum/>

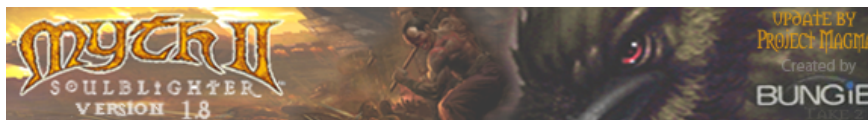
--Get games going... Gate of Storms server or Marisunet server

-- Thanks again to all that contributed 3d models, textures, sounds, images, and time over the years.
A detailed list of contributors can be found in the file maker pro database for CWR--

--made with FEAR, LOATHING, OAK, blood, sweat, and the occasional tear.

--Copyright ... ARMYmunitions Factory 2001-2014, Bungie, Project Magma, Take2 .

this ain't your Papa's Myth.... play the new CWR and live free die well.



Myth II Soulblighter Bungie's Game of the Year
Bungie, Take 2
Project Magma
[Tain.totalcodex.net](http://tain.totalcodex.net)
<http://www.mythdev.com>

-----Read me-----

CIVIL WAR RELOADED Maps for myth II version 1.8



MYTH II Converted CoOP Maps :



This sets up the myth II soulblighter campaign and multi maps for CWR (Civil War Reloaded) and should also work with any B32 (base 32 tagset). AOM, CPR, WAVA

So the story.... The forces of Dark have returned you go out and kick their arse.
 Basically the same as The myth II soulblighter campaign with a few adjustments for civil war...
 Veterans are more prevalent and you will have some both easy and hard fights with CWR active...

this is the 2nd beta version... Enjoy.
 Point

PointsG @ gmail.com

<http://tain.totalcodex.net/authors/show/548>

Thanks to... projectmagma
 Bungie fear and loathing and beta testers....
 Fury, Ditwidget, Yank and the whole army crew..

MythII soulblighter campaign levels Converted

- 01 Dawson's Creek
 - 02 Graveyard
 - 03 Town Gates
 - 04 Outside the Keep
 - 05 Inside the Keep
 - 06 Destroy Bridge
 - 07 World is Knot enough
 - 08 The Great Library
 - 09 Escape From Madigral
 - 10 Landing at White Falls
 - 11 Ambushed night
 - 12 Mountain Pass
 - 13 The Deciever
 - 14 With Friends Like These
 - 15 Desert March
 - 16 Catacombs
 - 17 Defend Muirthemne
 - 18 Tain Shard
 - 19 The Tain
 - 20 Camp
 - 21 Munitions dump
 - 22 Dam it
 - 23 Battle 1
 - 24 Battle 2
 - 25 Soulblighter
- ee a long awaited drinking party

CWR campaign levels

>END GAME SOUND BUGGY? crash

- 00 West Point
- 01 Fort sumter April 12 1861 -enter vetrans -
- 02 Bull Run one July 21 1861
- CRASHED AT END WIN.
- 03 Fort Donelson February 11-16 1862
- 04 Shiloh April 6-7, 1862
- Sunken Road/ shiloh antetum hornets nest
- 05 Honor Taken >> loss doesnt advance to next level
- 06 A better day to fight
- 07 Bull Run Second Manassas August 28-30 1862
- 08 Harpers Ferry September 12-15 1862
- loss doesnt advance to next level

- >>REMOVE CAMERA CONTROLS AT START
- 09 Sharpsburg Antetum September 17 1862
- 10 Entrenched
- 11 Sunken Road/ shiloh antetum
- 12 Fredriksburg 1 December 13, 1862
- flags show wrong team two spots
- 13 Field of Battle
- no flag unit
- Error: Array Full in /Myth/Myth2Code/definitions.c, line #332: there are no more free unit definitions for '<unknown>'.
- 14 Chancelorsville May 1-4, 1863
- ARTY MAN ON MAP
- 15 Fredriksburg 2nd May 3 1863
- 16 Vicksburg May 1863
- >>vicksburg doesnt advance
- 17 Brandy wine station (Deer Creek) June 9th 1863
- 18 Deer Creek Valley defend position (brandy wine) June 1863
- 19 Gettysburg day 1 July 1-3, 1863
- 20 Devils Den (Little Flat top) July 2, 1863
- 21 Gettysburg day 2 July 2, 1863
- 22 Gettysburg day 3 July 3, 1863
- 23 Devils back bone September 1, 1863
- 24 Wilderness (chancelorsville) May 5-6, 1864
- 25 A better Day to die
- 26 Till Death Takes Hold September 19, 1864
- 27 Fort Mazarin November 29, 1864
- 28 Fires of Myth

000 West Point
Veterans and Heroes take sides....



<<-----o----->>
 <<-----CWR- Fort Sumter -CoOp----->>
 <<-----o-----o-----o----->>

War is coming and its time to take up sides...

Several of the states you good gentlemen are from have announced their impending secession from the Union...
I realize some of you are having doubts about where your loyalties rest....

I tell you now this is your last chance to leave with no questions asked or penalties imposed...
This institution is siding with the forces of light and fighting on the side of Union

There is no question war is coming and its time to take up sides...
Make your choices and best of luck!
You all are my comrades and friends,
may West Point be forever proud of your deeds and actions.

-Veteran units enter the game and some go blue and others go grey...

intro level to add veterans to the unit selections for the various maps.

01 Fort Sumter April 12 1861



Defend the fort and retreat to live to fight another day!

<<-----o----->>
 <<-----CWR- Fort Sumter -CoOp----->>
 <<-----o----->>

lb300~: Fort Sumter, April 12 1861

Under cover of darkness the Major had us relocate to Fort Sumter, they say this is the strongest defensible position around though I expect its a death trap. They finally attacked the bombardment lasted what seemed like days there isn't much left of the fort though so far none of us have died. It looks like they are massing for an assault, I'm not sure what the Major will do now though I'd rather die fighting than starving under ground.

<<-----o----->>

301 Level hints:

Eliminating all the enemy troops or just the enemy generals might bring victory... as will simply letting the enemy take all the flag positions,

There is little chance for victory here though there is a chance to live to fight another day.

An escape route has been set up near the road at location E1 on the map retreat to that location.

If you do plan on staying and fighting dig in and be ready to counter artillery barrages.

Your Heroes enter at Fort Sumter, keep them alive and they will continue to join in battles along the campaign.

Saddle up Lock and Load!

<<-----o----->>

301 Credits:

Mesh by Point -
 Script by:Script from Bushido edited by Point, with ozone helping with the flag and lower script, and Fury with some cleaning up of the script.

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<<-----Have Fun and Die Well!!----->>
<<---o-----o-----o----->>

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<<-----o----->>

Notes from history for future map making...

Under the cover of darkness on December 26, 1860, Anderson spiked the cannons at Fort Moultrie and moved his command to Fort Sumter.

"Messenger "You will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused proceed, in such a manner as you may determine, to reduce it."

"Major Anderson" refused, though he reportedly commented, "Men, if you do not batter the fort to pieces about us, we shall be starved out in a few days

"will lose us every friend at the North. You will wantonly strike a hornet's nest. ... Legions now quiet will swarm out and sting us to death. It is unnecessary. It puts us in the wrong. It is fatal."rebel-Robert Toombs on the attack on Fort Sumter

the Confederates informed Anderson that they would open fire in one hour

The bombardment lasted through the night until the next morning, when a shell hit the officers' quarters, starting a serious fire that threatened the main magazine.

The fort's central flagpole also fell. During the period the flag was down, before the garrison could improvise a replacement, several Confederate envoys arrived to inquire whether the flag had been lowered in surrender. Anderson agreed to a truce at 2:00 p.m., April 13, 1861.

Fort Sumter, dominated the entrance to Charleston Harbor and was thought to be one of the strongest fortresses in the world once its construction was completed; in the autumn of 1860 work was nearly done, but the fortress was thus far garrisoned by a single soldier, who functioned as a lighthouse keeper. However, it was considerably stronger than Fort Moultrie, and its location on a sandbar prevented the sort of land assault to which Fort Moultrie was so vulnerable.

Under the cover of darkness on December 26, 1860, Anderson spiked the cannons at Fort Moultrie and moved his command to Fort Sumter. South Carolina authorities considered this a breach of faith and demanded that the fort be evacuated. relief expedition in January 1861, but shore batteries fired on and repulsed the unarmed merchant ship, *Star of the West*. The battery that fired was manned by cadets from [The Citadel](#), who were the only trained artilleryists in the service of South Carolina at the time.

The fort's central flagpole also fell. During the period the flag was down, before the garrison could improvise a replacement, several Confederate envoys arrived to inquire whether the flag had been lowered in surrender. Anderson agreed to a truce at 2:00 p.m., April 13, 1861.

Terms for the garrison's withdrawal were settled by that evening and the Union garrison surrendered the fort to Confederate personnel at 2:30 p.m., April 14. No one from either side was killed during the bombardment, with only five Union and four Confederate soldiers severely injured. During the 100-gun salute to the U.S. flag—Anderson's one condition for withdrawal—a pile of cartridges blew up from a spark, killing one soldier instantly (Private Daniel Hough) and seriously injuring the rest of the gun crew, one mortally (Private Edward Galloway); these were the first fatalities of the war.[\[12\]](#)

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the first military action of the American Civil War. Following the surrender, Northerners rallied behind Lincoln's call for all of the states to send troops to recapture the forts[\[14\]](#) and preserve the Union. With the scale of the rebellion apparently small so far, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers for 90 days.[\[15\]](#) For months before that, several Northern governors had discreetly readied their state militias; they began to move forces the next day.[\[16\]](#) The ensuing war lasted four years.

Charleston Harbor was completely in Confederate hands for the four-year duration of the war, leaving a hole in the Union naval blockade. Union forces retook the fort just days after Lee's surrender and the collapse of the Confederacy. On April 14, 1865, four years to the day after lowering the [Fort Sumter Flag](#) in surrender, Anderson (by then a [major general](#), although ill and in retired status) raised it over the fort again.

02 Bull Run, July 21 1861



<<-----o----->>
 <-----CWR- Bull Run -CoOp----->
 <<-----o----->>

lb302~: Bull Run, July 21 1861

We reached Centerville last night. We know the enemy is across the river, half our force made an attempt to cross early this morning at the stone bridge, they captured some ground and Major Trouble has asked them to hold. We lost a lot of men trying to take matthews hill and the house on henry hill. Scouts have reported the enemy is massing a force to attack at the river ford and possibly retake the stone bridge. We have been given enough ammunition to kill every rebel in the territory I say let em come I'm locked and loaded.

<<-----o----->>

302 Level hints:

Hold the key flag locations

To win Defend and take all the flag positions, other path to victory Eliminating all the enemy troops or the enemy generals.

You must hold and control at least one Flag position at all times.

An escape route has been set up near the road at location E1 on the map retreat to that location.

Your Heroes entered at WestPoint or Fort Sumter, keep them alive and they will continue to join in battles along the campaign.

Saddle up Lock and Load! and die well!!!

<<-----o----->>

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<<-----o----->>

Notes from history for future map making...

The First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) July 21, 1861

McDowell's army reached Centreville, Virginia on July 18. Initial contact with Beauregard's Army came that day along the banks of Bull Run Creek near Blackburn's Ford. A probing Federal column was thrown back with losses & the two armies faced each other across the winding shallow creek. Both McDowell & Beauregard now made plans for an offensive.

McDowell sent out scouts to find a way to outflank the Confederate position. Beauregard telegraphed General Joseph E. Johnston to come with reinforcements.

General Johnston's arrived at Manassas Junction on the 19th. Johnston allowed Beauregard to maintain command of the battlefield since he was already on the scene.

That night McDowell invited his brigade & division commanders to his tent to discuss his plans for the battle. Many of his officers argued that a confrontation should be postponed. The federal officers overestimated the number of Confederate troops. But McDowell was determined to attack. McDowell's plan was as follows.

Three brigades under General Daniel Tyler were to mount an assault at the stone bridge across Bull Run Creek while a brigade under Colonel Richardson made a demonstration south toward the Confederates defending Blackburn Ford. Both of these movements were intended fool the Confederates. To draw their attention away from the main effort, which was a giant flanking movement to the north around Sudley Springs Ford.

The Federal movement began at 2:00 A.M. Tyler's brigade reached the position at the Stone Bridge later that expected. The battle began at 6:30 when Tyler began firing his cannons at the Confederates. Meanwhile Generals Hunter & Heintzelman set off on their long march around the Confederate left flank (6). They immediately ran into problems. The road was blocked with felled trees & the guide for the Federal army missed the short-cut which caused a long delay for the Federal Army.

The Union troops did not reach Sudley Springs until 9:30 A.M. The Union soldiers had been marching for seven hours & they still had more than a mile to go before they reached the enemy flank.

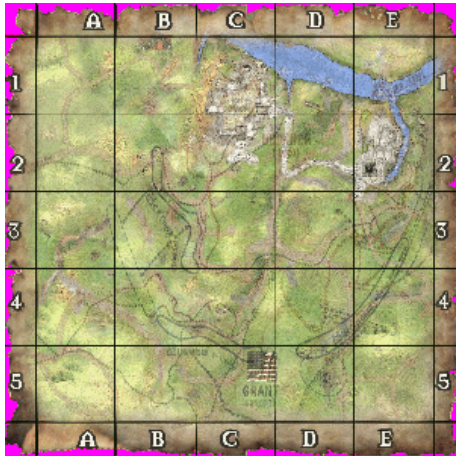
While the Union was moving the Confederate army under Beauregard planned his own offensive: an attack against the Federal left from Blackburn's Ford. This attack was poorly planned & Beauregard had to call it off.

Confederate General Evans was defending the Stone Bridge when he received a signal that another Union force was about to attack his left flank. In a carefully executed maneuver he turned his front to face Hunter's force a little after 1:00 when the Federal army emerged from the woods they were hit by heavy fire from the Confederate army on the high ground of Matthews Hill.

The Brigades of Generals Bee & Bartow came to support Evans and the Union attack was in trouble. The Federal army was saved by Tyler's decision to send two brigades across the creek. The arrival of these two brigades gave the Union attack the number of men it needed to drive the Confederates from Matthews Hill & onto Henry House Hill.

The Confederate situation was bad. If the Confederates were driven from the hill they would have not place left to make another stand. The Federal army had the momentum. The Climax of the Battle would take place on Henry House Hill.

03 Fort Donelson February 11, 1862



Attack the fort and rid the land of the forces of dark!

<<-----0----->>
 <<-----CWR- Fort Donelson -CoOp----->>
 <<-----0----->>

lb302~: Fort Donelson February 11, 1862

We reached Centerville last night. We know the enemy is across the river, half our force made an attempt to cross early this morning at the stone bridge, they captured some ground and Major Trouble has asked them to hold. We lost a lot of men trying to take matthews hill and the house on henry hill. Scouts have reported the enemy is massing a force to attack at the river ford and possibly retake the stone bridge. We have been given enough ammunition to kill every rebel in the territory I say let em come I'm locked and loaded.

<<-----0----->>

303 Level hints:

take the key flag locations

To win take the fort and all the flag positions, other path to victory Eliminating all the enemy troops or the enemy generals.

You must hold and control at least one Flag position at all times.

An escape route has been set up near the road at location E5 on the map retreat to that location.

Your Heroes entered at WestPoint or Fort Sumter, keep them alive and they will continue to join in battles along the campaign.

Saddle up Lock and Load! and die well!!

<<-----0----->>

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<<-----o----->>

04 Shiloh April 6th, 1862



<<-----o----->>
<<-----CWR- Shiloh -CoOp----->>
<<-----o---o---o---o--->>

lb304~: Shiloh April 6th, 1862

The enemy has been retreating since the battle at the fort, The men are in good spirits though I fear we are getting a bit sloppy. I went out for a walk and didn't encounter one sentry I guess everyone's off eating breakfast again. I'd like think we were in safe territory though for some reason I just feel darkness coming.

<<-----o----->>

304 Level hints:

Hold the key flag locations

Hold all the flag positions, other path to victory Eliminating all the enemy troops or the enemy generals.

You must hold and control at least one Flag position at all times.

An escape route has been set up near the road at location E1 on the map retreat to that location.

Your Heroes entered at WestPoint or Fort Sumter, keep them alive and they will continue to join in battles along the campaign.

Saddle up Lock and Load! and die well!!

<<-----o----->>

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<<-----o----->>

lb303b~: Shiloh April 7th, 1862

The Battle of Shiloh April 6-7, 1862

Confederate soldiers under the command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston poured out of the nearby woods and struck a line of Union soldiers occupying ground near Pittsburg Landing

They were arranged in three ranks three miles long, one corps in front of the other. This made the army Confederate army slow & the attack very disorganized. Because of this the Confederates could not take advantage of the Union's confusion as well as they might have.

The overpowering Confederate offensive drove the unprepared Federal forces from their camps and threatened to overwhelm Ulysses S. Grant's entire command. Some Federals made determined stands and by afternoon, they had established a battle line at the sunken road, known as the "Hornet's Nest." Repeated Rebel attacks failed to carry the Hornet's Nest, but massed artillery helped to turn the tide as Confederates surrounded the Union troops and captured, killed, or wounded most

Despite Johnston's mistake the battle looked good for the South. For several hours the Rebels drove the Union back towards the Tennessee River. If the Union army was pushed up against the river they might be completely destroyed.

"The Hornets Nest." There, a single regiment of Union soldiers stood firm for three hours holding the Confederate army back

The soldiers at the Hornet's Nest were all killed but their sacrifice saved the Union army that day. General Johnston was also killed at the hornets nest.

On the main Union defensive line, starting at about 9:00 a.m., men of Prentiss's and W. H. L. Wallace's divisions established and held a position nicknamed the *Hornet's Nest*, in a field along a road now popularly called the "Sunken Road," although there is little physical justification for that name.^[30] The Confederates assaulted the position for several hours rather than simply bypassing it, and they suffered heavy casualties during these assaults—historians' estimates of the number of separate charges range from 8 to 14.^[31] The Union forces to the left and right of the Nest were forced back, and Prentiss's position became a salient in the line. Coordination among units in the Nest was poor, and units withdrew based solely on their individual commanders' decisions. This pressure increased with the mortal wounding of W. H. L. Wallace,^[32] who commanded the largest concentration of troops in the position. Regiments became disorganized and companies disintegrated. However, it was not until the Confederates, led by Brig. Gen. [Daniel Ruggles](#), assembled over 50 cannons into "Ruggles's Battery"^[33] to blast the line at close range that they were able to surround the position, and the Hornet's Nest fell after holding out for seven hours. Surrounded on three sides, General Prentiss surrendered himself and the remains of his division to the Confederates. A large portion of the Union survivors, numbering from 2,200 to 2,400 men, were captured, but their sacrifice bought time for Grant to establish a final defense line near Pittsburg Landing.^[34]

While dealing with the Hornet's Nest, the South suffered a serious setback in the death of their commanding general. Johnston was mortally wounded at about 2:30 p.m.

while leading attacks on the Union left through the widow Bell's cotton field against the Peach Orchard when he was shot in his left leg.

The Yankees were pushed back to the rivers edge but they held firm. At noon Grant arrived at the Battle with reinforcements

he Union troops slowly lost ground and fell back to a position behind Shiloh Church.

The defensive line included a ring of over 50 cannons⁴⁰ and naval guns from the river (the gunboats

Sherman remarked, "Well, Grant, we've had the devil's own day, haven't we?" Grant looked up. "Yes," he replied, followed by a puff. "Yes. Lick 'em tomorrow, though."

day 2 attack

The Union right was temporarily driven back by these assaults at Water Oaks Pond.

Tennessee was important to the South. The Confederate General Albert Johnston tried to hold the state with a defensive barrier called the "Long Kentucky Line." He failed when General Halleck sent General Grant to take two Confederate forts; Fort Henry & Fort Donelson. Grant took the forts & as a result the North controlled most of Tennessee & the Confederate army was forced to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi. But the South was not beaten yet. Gen. Johnston made plans to attack Shiloh.

The Confederate army in Corinth was under the command of Gen. Johnston & his 2nd in command Gen. Beauregard. The army was divided into four divisions under Generals Polk, Bragg, Hardee & Breckinridge. All together the Confederate army had about 40,000 men.

Grant's army in Shiloh was larger. To attack such an army would be dangerous but if the Confederate army did not attack now the Union army would only get larger.

The Rebel army left Corinth on April 3rd. The troops moved slowly towards Shiloh. Beauregard who was scared the army would not make Shiloh in time. The army reached Shiloh on April 5th. Beauregard was worried that Grant had learned of the attack but he was wrong. Grant believed the Confederates were still in Corinth. He was not in the camp but off drinking. It would prove to be a costly mistake. General Johnston set the sneak attack for the next morning, April 6.

General Sherman was the ranking general in the camp. He had done a poor job of protecting his men. He had not posted sentries or built fortifications. The attack came at 6:00 A.M. the Confederate army surged forward into the Union army while the Union soldiers were still eating breakfast.

Johnston made a mistake of his own in the way he arranged his army. They were arranged in three ranks three miles long, one corps in front of the other. This made the army Confederate army slow & the attack very disorganized. Because of this the Confederates could not take advantage of the Union's confusion as well as they might have.

Despite Johnston's mistake the battle looked good for the South. For several hours the Rebels drove the Union back towards the Tennessee River. If the Union army was pushed up against the river they might be completely destroyed.

Before battles begin Generals try to plan & prepare as much as possible, but when the battle begins things don't always work as planned. At 9:30 P.M the rebel advance slowed near a grove of trees called "The Hornets Nest." There, a single regiment of Union soldiers stood firm for three hours holding the Confederate army back while the rest of the Union army gained the time it needed to regroup. The soldiers at the Hornet's Nest were all killed but their sacrifice saved the Union army that day. General Johnston was also killed at the hornets nest.

The Yankees were pushed back to the rivers edge but they held firm. At noon Grant arrived at the Battle with reinforcements. By nightfall Grant was even starting to attack the Confederate army.

Now the Confederate army was outnumbered & disorganized & they had lost the element of surprise & their commanding general. General Beauregard ordered the army to retreat. The opportunity to take back Tennessee & give the Union army a sound defeat was lost.

The Battle resulted in 13,000 Federal casualties & 10,700 for the Confederates. Since the Union army had held on they could claim the victory.

On the morning of April 6, 1862, 40,000 Confederate soldiers under the command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston poured out of the nearby woods and struck a line of Union soldiers occupying ground near Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. The overpowering Confederate offensive drove the unprepared Federal forces from their camps and threatened to overwhelm Ulysses S. Grant's entire command. Some Federals made determined stands and by afternoon, they had established a battle line at the sunken road, known as the "Hornet's Nest." Repeated Rebel attacks failed to carry the Hornet's Nest, but massed artillery helped to turn the tide as Confederates surrounded the Union troops and captured, killed, or wounded most. During the first day's attacks, Gen. Johnston was mortally wounded and was replaced by P.G.T. Beauregard. Fighting continued until after dark, but the Federals held. By the next morning, the reinforced Federal army numbered about 40,000, outnumbering Beauregard's army of less than 30,000. Grant's April 7th counteroffensive overpowered the weakened Confederate forces and Beauregard's army retired from the field. The two day battle at Shiloh produced more than 23,000 casualties and was the bloodiest battle in American history at its time.

Early morning attack

At 6:00 a.m. on Sunday, April 6, Johnston's army was deployed for battle, straddling the Corinth Road. In fact, the army had spent the entire night bivouacking undetected in order of battle just two miles (3 km) away from the Union camps. Their approach and dawn assault achieved almost total strategic and tactical surprise. The Union army had virtually no patrols in place for early warning. Grant telegraphed to Halleck on the night of April 5, "I have scarcely the faintest idea of an attack (general one) being made upon us, but will be prepared should such a thing take place." Grant's preparedness proved to be overstated. Sherman, the informal camp commander at Pittsburg Landing,

did not believe that the Confederates were anywhere nearby; he discounted any possibility of an attack from the south, expecting that Johnston would eventually attack from the direction of [Purdy, Tennessee](#), to the west. When an Ohio colonel warned Sherman that an attack was imminent, the general said, "Take your damned regiment back to Ohio. There is no enemy nearer than Corinth." Early that morning Colonel [Everett Peabody](#), commanding Prentiss's 1st Brigade, had sent forward part of the 25th Missouri Infantry on a reconnaissance, and they engaged Confederate outposts at 5:15 a.m. The spirited fight that ensued did help a little to get Union troops better positioned, but the command of the Union army did not prepare properly.^[18]

The confusing alignment of the Confederate troops helped to reduce the effectiveness of the attack since Johnston and Beauregard had no unified battle plan. Johnston had telegraphed [Confederate President Jefferson Davis](#) that the attack would proceed as: "Polk the left, Bragg the center, Hardee the right, Breckinridge in reserve."^[19] His strategy was to emphasize the attack on his right flank to prevent the Union Army from reaching the Tennessee River, its supply line and avenue of retreat. He instructed Beauregard to stay in the rear and direct men and supplies as needed, while he rode to the front to lead the men on the battle line. This effectively ceded control of the battle to Beauregard, who had a different concept, simply to attack in three waves and push the Union Army straight eastward into the Tennessee River.^[20] The corps of Hardee and Bragg began the assault with their divisions in one line, almost 3 miles (5 km) wide.^[21] As these units advanced, they became intermingled and difficult to control. Corps commanders attacked in line without reserves. Artillery could not be concentrated to effect a breakthrough. At about 7:30 a.m. from his position in the rear, Beauregard ordered the corps of Polk and Breckinridge forward on the left and right of the line, diluting their effectiveness. The attack therefore went forward as a [frontal assault](#) conducted by a single linear formation, which lacked both the depth and weight needed for success. Command and control in the modern sense were lost from the onset of the first assault.^[22]

Grant and Sherman rally

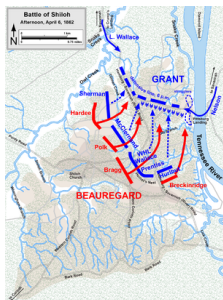
The assault, despite some shortcomings, was ferocious, and some of the numerous inexperienced Union soldiers of Grant's new army fled for safety to the Tennessee River. Others fought well but were forced to withdraw under strong pressure and attempted to form new defensive lines. Many regiments fragmented entirely; the companies and sections that remained on the field attached themselves to other commands. During this period, Sherman, who had been so negligent in preparation for the battle, became one of its most important elements. He appeared everywhere along his lines, inspiring his raw recruits to resist the initial assaults despite staggering losses on both sides. He received two minor wounds and had three horses shot out from under him. Historian [James M. McPherson](#) cites the battle as the turning point of Sherman's life, which helped to make him one of the North's premier generals.^[23] Sherman's division bore the brunt of the initial attack, and despite heavy fire on their position and their right flank crumbling, they fought on stubbornly. The Union troops slowly lost ground and fell back to a position behind Shiloh Church. [McClelland](#)'s division temporarily stabilized the position. Overall, however, Johnston's forces made steady progress until noon, rolling up Union positions one by one.^[24] As the Confederates advanced, many threw away their flintlock muskets and grabbed rifles dropped by the fleeing Union troops.^[25]

General Grant was about ten miles (16 km) down river at [Savannah, Tennessee](#), that morning. On April 4, he had been injured when his horse fell and pinned him underneath. He was convalescing and unable to move without crutches.^[26] He heard the sound of artillery fire and raced to the battlefield by boat, arriving about 8:30 a.m. He worked frantically to bring up reinforcements that seemed near enough to arrive swiftly: Bull Nelson's division from Savannah and Lew Wallace's division from Crump's Landing. However, he would wait almost all day before the first of these reinforcements (from Nelson's division) arrived. Wallace's slow movement to the battlefield became particularly controversial.

Lew Wallace's lost division

Wallace's group had been left as reserves near Crump's Landing at a place called Stoney Lonesome to the rear of the Union line. At the appearance of the Confederates, Grant sent orders for Wallace to move his unit up to support Sherman. Wallace took a route different from the one Grant intended (claiming later that there was ambiguity to Grant's order). Wallace arrived at the end of his march to find that Sherman had been forced back and was no longer where Wallace thought he was. Moreover, the battle line had moved so far that Wallace now found himself in the rear of the advancing Southern troops. A messenger arrived with word that Grant was wondering where Wallace was and why he had not arrived at Pittsburg Landing, where the Union was making its stand. Wallace was confused. He felt sure he could viably launch an attack from where he was and hit the Confederates in the rear; after the war he claimed that his division might have attacked and defeated the Confederates if his advance had not been interrupted.^[28] Nevertheless, he decided to turn his troops around and march back to Stoney Lonesome. Rather than realign his troops so that the rear guard would be in the front, Wallace chose to march the troops in a circle so that the original order was maintained, only facing in the other direction. Wallace marched back to Stoney Lonesome and then to Pittsburg Landing, arriving at Grant's position about 6:30 or 7 p.m., when the fighting was practically over. Grant was not pleased, and his endorsement of Wallace's battle report was negative enough to damage Wallace's military career severely.^[29] Today, Wallace is best remembered not as a soldier, but as the author of [Ben-Hur](#).

Hornet's Nest



Map of the Battle of Shiloh, afternoon of April 6, 1862.

On the main Union defensive line, starting at about 9:00 a.m., men of Prentiss's and W. H. L. Wallace's divisions established and held a position nicknamed the *Hornet's Nest*, in a field along a road now popularly called the "Sunken Road," although there is little physical justification for that name.^[30] The Confederates assaulted the position for several hours rather than simply bypassing it, and they suffered heavy casualties during these assaults—historians' estimates of the number of separate charges range from 8 to 14.^[31] The Union forces to the left and right of the Nest were forced back, and Prentiss's position became a salient in the line. Coordination among units in the Nest was poor, and units withdrew based solely on their individual commanders' decisions. This pressure increased with the mortal wounding of W. H. L. Wallace.^[32] who commanded the largest concentration of troops in the position. Regiments became disorganized and companies disintegrated. However, it was not until the Confederates, led by Brig. Gen. [Daniel Ruggles](#), assembled over 50 cannons into "Ruggles's Battery"^[33] to blast the line at close range that they were able to surround the position, and the Hornet's Nest fell after holding out for seven hours. Surrounded on three sides, General Prentiss surrendered himself and the remains of his division to the Confederates. A large portion of the Union survivors, numbering from 2,200 to 2,400 men, were captured, but their sacrifice bought time for Grant to establish a final defense line near Pittsburg Landing.^[34]

While dealing with the Hornet's Nest, the South suffered a serious setback in the death of their commanding general. Johnston was mortally wounded at about 2:30 p.m. while leading attacks on the Union left through the widow Bell's cotton field against the Peach Orchard when he was shot in his left leg. Deeming the leg wound to be insignificant, he had sent his personal surgeon away to care for some wounded captured Union soldiers, and in the doctor's absence, he bled to death within an hour, his boot

filling with blood from a severed [popliteal artery](#).^[35] This was a significant loss for the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis considered Albert Sidney Johnston to be the most effective general they had (this was two months before [Robert E. Lee](#) emerged as the pre-eminent Confederate general). Johnston was the highest-ranking officer from either side to be killed in combat during the Civil War. Beauregard assumed command, but from his position in the rear he may have had only a vague idea of the disposition of forces at the front.^[36] He ordered Johnston's body shrouded for secrecy to avoid damaging morale in the army and then resumed attacks against the Hornet's Nest. This was likely a tactical error. The Union flanks were slowly pulling back to form a semicircular line around Pittsburg Landing, and if Beauregard had concentrated his forces against the flanks, he might have defeated the Union Army and then reduced the Hornet's Nest salient at his leisure.

Defense at Pittsburg Landing

The Union flanks were being pushed back, but not decisively. Hardee and Polk caused Sherman and McClelland on the Union right to retreat in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, leaving the right flank of the Hornet's Nest exposed. Just after the death of Johnston, Breckinridge, whose corps had been in reserve, attacked on the extreme left of the Union line, driving off the understrength brigade of Colonel [David Stuart](#) and potentially opening a path into the Union rear area and the Tennessee River. However, they paused to regroup and recover from exhaustion and disorganization, and then chose to follow the sound of the guns toward the Hornet's Nest, and an opportunity was lost. After the Hornet's Nest fell, the remnants of the Union line established a solid three-mile (5 km) front around Pittsburg Landing, extending west from the Tennessee and then north up the River Road, keeping the approach open for the expected belated arrival of Lew Wallace's division. Sherman commanded the right of the line, McClelland the center, and on the left, remnants of W. H. L. Wallace's, Hurlbut's, and Stuart's men mixed in with the thousands of stragglers^[38] who were crowding on the bluff over the landing. One brigade of Buell's army, Colonel [Jacob Ammen](#)'s brigade of Bull Nelson's division, arrived in time to be ferried over and join the left end of the line.^[39] The defensive line included a ring of over 50 cannons^[40] and naval guns from the river (the gunboats [USS Lexington](#) and [USS Tyler](#)).^[41] A final Confederate charge of two brigades, led by Brig. Gen. Withers, attempted to break through the line but was repulsed. Beauregard called off a second attempt after 6 p.m., with the sun setting.^[42] The Confederate plan had failed; they had pushed Grant east to a defensible position on the river, not forced him west into the swamps.^[43]

Evening lull

The evening of April 6 was a dispiriting end to the first day of one of the bloodiest battles in American history. The pitiful cries of wounded and dying men on the fields between the armies could be heard in the Union and Confederate camps throughout the night. A thunderstorm passed through the area and rhythmic shelling from the Union gunboats made the night a miserable experience for both sides. A famous anecdote encapsulates Grant's unflinching attitude to temporary setbacks and his tendency for offensive action. As the exhausted Confederate soldiers bedded down in the abandoned Union camps, Sherman encountered Grant under a tree, sheltering himself from the pouring rain. He was smoking one of his cigars while considering his losses and planning for the next day. Sherman remarked, "Well, Grant, we've had the devil's own day, haven't we?" Grant looked up. "Yes," he replied, followed by a puff. "Yes. Lick 'em tomorrow, though."^[44]

If the enemy comes on us in the morning, we'll be whipped like hell.

Nathan Bedford Forrest to [Patrick R. Cleburne](#)^[45]

Beauregard sent a telegram to President Davis announcing "A COMPLETE VICTORY" and later admitted, "I thought I had General Grant just where I wanted him and could finish him up in the morning." Many of his men were jubilant, having overrun the Union camps and taken thousands of prisoners and tons of supplies. But Grant had reason to be optimistic, for Lew Wallace's division and 15,000 men of Don Carlos Buell's army began to arrive that evening, with Buell's men fully on the scene by 4 a.m., in time to turn the tide the next day.^[46] Beauregard caused considerable historical controversy with his decision to halt the assault at dusk. Braxton Bragg and Albert Sidney Johnston's son, Col. William Preston Johnston, were among those who bemoaned the so-called "lost opportunity at Shiloh." Beauregard did not come to the front to inspect the strength of the Union lines but remained at Shiloh Church. He also discounted intelligence reports from Col. [Nathan Bedford Forrest](#) (and bluster from [prisoner of war](#) Gen. Prentiss^[47]) that Buell's men were crossing the river to reinforce Grant. In defense of his decision, his troops were simply exhausted, there was less than an hour of daylight left, and Grant's artillery advantage was formidable. He had also received a dispatch from Brig. Gen. [Benjamin Hardin Helm](#) in northern Alabama, indicating that Buell was marching toward [Decatur](#) and not Pittsburg Landing.^[48]

Battle, April 7



Map of the Battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

On Monday, April 7, the combined Union armies numbered 45,000 men. The Confederates had suffered as many as 8,500 casualties the first day. Because of straggling and desertion, their commanders reported no more than 20,000 effectives (Buell disputed that figure after the war, stating that there were 28,000). The Confederates had withdrawn south into Prentiss's and Sherman's former camps, and Polk's corps retired all the way to the April 5 Confederate bivouac, 4 miles (6.5 km) southwest of Pittsburg Landing. No line of battle was formed, and few if any commands were resupplied with ammunition. The soldiers were consumed by the need to locate food, water, and shelter for a much-needed night's rest.^[49]

Beauregard, unaware that he was now outnumbered, planned to continue the attack and drive Grant into the river. To his surprise, Union forces started moving forward in a massive counterattack at dawn; Grant and Buell launched their attacks separately; coordination occurred only down at the division level. Lew Wallace's division was the first to see action, at the extreme right of the Union line, crossing Tilghman Branch around 7 a.m. and driving back the brigade of Col. Preston Pond. On Wallace's left were the survivors of Sherman's division, then McClelland's, and W. H. L. Wallace's (now under the command of Col. [James M. Tuttle](#)). Buell's divisions continued to the left: Bull Nelson's, Crittenden's, and McCook's. The Confederate defenders were so badly commingled that little unit cohesion existed above the brigade level. It required over two hours to locate Gen. Polk and bring up his division from its bivouac to the southwest. By 10 a.m., Beauregard had stabilized his front with his corps commanders from left to right: Bragg, Polk, Breckinridge, and Hardee.^[50] In a thicket near the Hamburg-Purdy Road, the fighting was so intense that Sherman described in his report of the battle "the severest musketry fire I ever heard."^[51]

On the Union left, Nelson's division led the advance, followed closely by Crittenden's and McCook's, down the Corinth and Hamburg-Savannah Roads. After heavy fighting, Crittenden's division recaptured the Hornet's Nest area by late morning, but Crittenden and Nelson were both repulsed by determined counterattacks launched by Breckinridge. The Union right made steady progress, driving Bragg and Polk to the south. As Crittenden and McCook resumed their attacks, Breckinridge was forced to retire, and by noon Beauregard's line paralleled the Hamburg-Purdy Road.^[52]

In early afternoon, Beauregard launched a series of counterattacks from the Shiloh Church area, aiming to ensure control of the Corinth Road. The Union right was temporarily driven back by these assaults at Water Oaks Pond. Crittenden, reinforced by Tuttle, seized the road junction of the Hamburg-Purdy and East Corinth Roads, driving the Confederates into Prentiss's old camps. Nelson resumed his attack and seized the heights overlooking Locust Grove Branch by late afternoon. Beauregard's final counterattack was [flanked](#) and repulsed when Grant moved Col. [James C. Veatch](#)'s brigade forward.^[53]

Realizing that he had lost the initiative and that he was low on ammunition and food and with over 10,000 of his men killed, wounded, or missing, Beauregard knew he could go no further. He withdrew beyond Shiloh Church, using 5,000 men under Breckinridge as a covering force, massing Confederate batteries at the church and on the ridge south of Shiloh Branch. These forces kept the Union forces in position on the Corinth Road until 5 p.m., when the Confederates began an orderly withdrawal back to Corinth. The exhausted Union soldiers did not pursue much past the original Sherman and Prentiss encampments; Lew Wallace's division advanced beyond Shiloh Branch but, receiving no support from other units, halted at dark and returned to Sherman's camp. The battle was over. For long afterwards, Grant and Buell quarreled over Grant's

decision not to mount an immediate pursuit with another hour of daylight remaining. Grant cited the exhaustion of his troops, although the Confederates were certainly just as exhausted. Part of Grant's reluctance to act could have been the unusual command relationship he had with Buell. Although Grant was the senior officer and technically was in command of both armies, Buell made it quite clear throughout the two days that he was acting independently.^[54]

Fallen Timbers, April 8

On April 8, Grant sent Sherman south along the Corinth Road on a reconnaissance in force to ascertain if the Confederates had retreated, or if they were regrouping to resume their attacks. Grant's army lacked the large organized cavalry units that would have been better suited for reconnaissance and for vigorous pursuit of a retreating enemy. Sherman marched with two infantry brigades from his division, along with two battalions of cavalry, and they met up with Brig. Gen. [Thomas J. Wood](#)'s division of Buell's army. Six miles (10 km) southwest of Pittsburg Landing, Sherman's men came upon a clear field in which an extensive camp was erected, including a Confederate field hospital, protected by 300 troopers of Confederate cavalry, commanded by Col. [Nathan Bedford Forrest](#). The road approaching the field was covered by fallen trees for over 200 yards (180 m).^[55]

As skirmishers from the [77th Ohio Infantry](#) approached, having difficulty clearing the fallen timber, Forrest ordered a charge, producing a wild melee with Confederate troopers firing shotguns and revolvers and brandishing sabers, nearly resulting in the capture of Sherman. As Col. Jesse Hildebrand's brigade began forming in line of battle, the Southern troopers started to retreat at the sight of the strong force, and Forrest, who was well in advance of his men, came within a few yards of the Union soldiers before realizing he was all alone. Sherman's men yelled out, "Kill him! Kill him and his horse!" A Union soldier shoved his musket into Forrest's side and fired, striking him above the hip, penetrating to near the spine. Although he was seriously wounded, Forrest was able to stay on horseback and escape; he survived both the wound and the war. The Union lost about 100 men, mostly captured during Forrest's charge, in an incident that has been remembered with the name "Fallen Timbers". After capturing the Confederate field hospital, Sherman encountered the rear of Breckinridge's covering force and, determining that the enemy was making no signs of renewing its attack, withdrew back to camp.^[56]

Aftermath

In the immediate aftermath of the battle, Northern newspapers vilified Grant for his performance during the battle on April 6. Reporters, many far from the battle, spread the story that Grant had been drunk, falsely alleging that this had resulted in many of his men being [bayoneted](#) in their tents because of a lack of defensive preparedness. Despite the Union victory, Grant's reputation suffered in Northern public opinion. Many credited Buell with taking control of the broken Union forces and leading them to victory on April 7. Calls for Grant's removal overwhelmed the [White House](#). President Lincoln replied with one of his most famous quotations about Grant: "I can't spare this man; he fights." Sherman emerged as an immediate hero, his steadfastness under fire and amid chaos atoning for his previous melancholy and his defensive lapses preceding the battle. Today, however, Grant is recognized positively for the clear judgment he was able to retain under the strenuous circumstances, and his ability to perceive the larger tactical picture that ultimately resulted in victory on the second day.^[57]



Shiloh Church at [Shiloh National Military Park](#), 2006. The original church building did not survive the battle. The present-day structure is a reconstruction erected in 2003 on the historical site by the Tennessee [Sons of Confederate Veterans](#) organization.^[58]

Nevertheless, Grant's career suffered temporarily in the aftermath of Shiloh. Henry W. Halleck combined and reorganized his armies, relegating Grant to the powerless position of second-in-command. In late April and May the Union armies, under Halleck's personal command, advanced slowly toward Corinth and [captured it](#), while an amphibious force on the [Mississippi River](#) destroyed the Confederate River Defense Fleet and captured [Memphis](#). Halleck was promoted to be general in chief of all the Union armies, and with his departure for the East, Grant was restored to command. Grant eventually pushed on down the Mississippi to besiege [Vicksburg](#). After the surrender of Vicksburg and the fall of [Port Hudson](#) in the summer of 1863, the Mississippi River was under Union control and the Confederacy was cut in two. Command of the Army of Mississippi fell to Braxton Bragg, who was promoted to full general on April 6. In the fall of 1862, he led it on an unsuccessful invasion of Kentucky, culminating in his retreat from the [Battle of Perryville](#).^[59]

The two-day battle of Shiloh, the costliest in American history up to that time,^[60] resulted in the defeat of the Confederate army and frustration of Johnston's plans to prevent the joining of the two Union armies in Tennessee. Union casualties were 13,047 (1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, and 2,885 missing); Grant's army bore the brunt of the fighting over the two days, with casualties of 1,513 killed, 6,601 wounded, and 2,830 missing or captured. Confederate casualties were 10,699 (1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing or captured).^[61] The dead included the Confederate army's commander, Albert Sidney Johnston; the highest ranking Union general killed was [W. H. L. Wallace](#). Both sides were shocked at the carnage. None suspected that three more years of such bloodshed remained in the war and that eight larger and bloodier battles were yet to come.^[62] Grant came to realize that his prediction of one great battle bringing the war to a close was probably not destined to happen. The war would continue, at great cost in casualties and resources, until the Confederacy succumbed or the Union was divided. Grant also learned a valuable personal lesson on preparedness that (mostly) served him well for the rest of the war.^[63]

05 Honor Taken





Monday April 1st, near Camp Creek

When I last wrote you we'd been whupped at Missionary Ridge and our spirits were broken. But since then Old Joe took over and has restored our pride and dignity.

No longer are men deserting in their thousands. Now our army stands together facing Sherman's blue coats, ready once more to fight and if need be, die for our home and country.

Such, though, is not my lot. It has been almost four weeks since I have seen battle, though we can still hear the distant echoes of gunfire from Dalton, where Joe Johnston is defying the yankees day after day. General Polk has quartered us at Resacca, ten miles south of Dalton, for the glorious task of guarding our supply lines.

This morning is looking bright for early spring, the sun is high in the sky and there is hardly any cloud in sight. Today we've been sent out on what seems another pointless march, with orders to "advance" on a small town on Camp Creek to the west of Resacca.

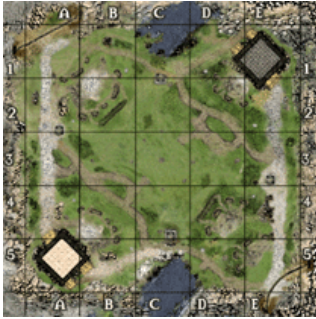
We are here due to rumours that the Union is advancing through nearby Snake Gap to attack Old Joe's army from behind, but none of us believe it.

Certainly Sherman is a coward and prefers endless flanking to honest fighting, but such rumours seem to be born of the frustration than from any real knowledge of the yankee's plans.

It seems rather that we are more likely to die of constant marching and boredom than from the minie ball...

06 A Better Day to Fight





07 Manassas (2nd Bull Run) August 28, 1862

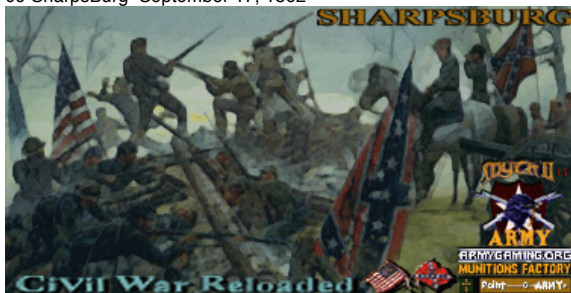


08 Harpers Ferry September 12, 1862





09 Sharpsburg September 17, 1862



The Battle of Antietam (also called Sharpsburg) September 17 1862

General McClellan's plan of attack against Lee's army at Sharpsburg was a model of Napoleonic tactics. McClellan planned to attack the Confederate left flank, and then the right, hoping to force Lee to weaken his center. Then he would send in his reserves to smash through the Confederate center. The weakness of this plan was that McClellan threw away his greatest advantage his numerical superiority. The Union army was twice the size of Lee's and a coordinated assault would have overwhelmed the unentrenched and outnumbered Confederates. Despite his numerical superiority McClellan was unable to destroy the Confederates.

The battle began when McClellan ordered General "Fighting Joe" Hooker to deliver the first attack at dawn. He drove General Jackson's brigades through the West Woods (1). General Hood's counterattack enabled the Confederates to hold the line.

General Mansfield attacked next at about 7:30 A.M. He charged through Miller's Cornfield (2) where heavy fighting occurred. In the battle General Hooker was wounded and Mansfield was killed. Nevertheless the Union troops continued to push the Confederates back. They captured the Dunker Church (3) at 9:00 A.M. The Confederate army was in trouble.

The third Union attack was lead by General Sumner who led part of his corps into the fight against General D. H. Hill's at the famous "Bloody Lane" (4). Union soldiers took heavy losses but drove the Confederates from the lane. Another Union attack at this moment might have won the day for the North, but it never came. McClellan as usual, hesitated to attack. He continued to hold some of his troops in reserve.

At this point the focus of the battle shifted to Antietam Creek which separated the two armies. There were several places where Union troops might have waded across but General Burnside concentrated his attacks on the Stone bridge which came to be called Burnside's Bridge (5).

Confederate General Toombs had positioned his regiment above the bridge on a small cliff. General Burnside foolishly and bravely tried again and again to get across the

bridge but the few hundred troops of General Toombs were able to delay the entire Union corps of 15,000 men for hours.

Finally at 1:00 P.M. Union troops crossed the bridge and took the cliff. But once again General Burnside delayed in sending his men against the Confederate line. He did not begin his attack until 3:00 P.M. Despite the delay General Burnside drove General Longstreet's men to the outskirts of Sharpsburg. It was at this critical moment when General A.P. Hill's division arrived from Harpers Ferry (6). The Confederate counterattack halted the Union advance and ended the battle for the day. It had been the bloodiest single day of the war with both sides losing over 12,000 men.

That night both armies slept lightly. Both side expected the battle to begin again the next day. McClellan had used only about half of his army and still had two corps in reserve. General Lee's army was in a desperate situation. His officers wanted him to retreat across the Potomac that night but Lee choose to hold his ground. The next morning both armies remained in place, each side expecting the other to make a move but neither side willing to begin the battle. The day passed peacefully. That night, his honor satisfied General Lee pulled out and General McClellan let him go.

McClellan believed he had won a great victory. Lincoln took this victory as an opportunity to read the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all the slaves in the South and turned the war once and for all into a battle against slavery. But the truth was that McClellan had failed to destroy Lee's army when he had the opportunity. As a result the war would drag on for another two years.

10-Entrenched



11 Sunken Road /Antetum





Sunken Road S2



12 Fredericksbug CoOp



Fredericksburg December 13, 1862

Gen. Ambrose Burnside had replaced General McClellan as the head of the Union Army. But he would only last for 81 days. Burnside's attack against Fredericksburg was

one of the worst defeats for the Union of the entire war. What Burnside wanted to do was get his 20,000-man army across the Rappahannock river before Lee could get there to stop him. When the Union Army first arrived on the north bank of the river in November there were only 500 Confederate soldiers in the city of Fredericksburg. Gen. Lee was more than a day's march away. All Burnside's men had to do was cross the river and seize the heights beyond.

Of course, the Confederates had destroyed all the bridges but Burnside had already planned for this. He had ordered pontoons bridges to be built at Falmouth (1) by Gen. Halleck. Unfortunately Halleck did not send the bridges to Fredericksburg until November 22nd and by then the heights above Fredericksburg were swarming with Lee's men who were digging in on Marye's Heights (2).

At this point, Burnside should have just called off his attack. But he was stubborn. He was the man who had lost thousands at Antietam when he foolishly battered his way across Burnside's Bridge. Instead of giving up he devised a new plan to launch two simultaneous attacks on the Confederate positions: one against Jackson's corps and one directly across the river and up the slope of Marye's Heights.

He ordered that three pontoon bridges be laid directly across the river to the city, and three more about two miles down stream at Hamilton's Crossing, (3) where Jackson's corps was camped among the tree-covered hills. It took two weeks to complete the six bridges. The work was slowed by Confederate sharpshooters from Mississippi who took every opportunity to fire on the bridge builders from south side of the river.

Finally on December 12th the bridges were finished and the Union Army filed across. Lee was waiting at the top of the hill. But instead of attacking quickly Burnside hesitated. His men spent the day looting the city and drinking as the Confederates watched from the hill.

On the foggy morning of December 13, the large Union Army finally began to move towards Lee's line of 20,000 entrenched troops. The best soldiers in the entire South were hind behind a stone wall at the top of the hill. But before the two armies could meet the Union had to cross a killing field created by Confederate cannon fire.

The attack on Marye's Heights might be called magnificent, but it was not war. The Federal soldiers didn't stand a chance. They advanced up the slope and were slaughtered: first by the Confederate artillery, and then, if they survived long enough, by the six ranks of Confederate infantry hiding behind a stone wall. Throughout the afternoon rank upon rank of blue-coated soldiers advanced up the hill, only to be broken by fire from the top.

Ten thousand men fell in the effort to take the hill and none came within a 100 feet of the stone wall. Watching from the top Lee commented: "It is well that war is so terrible: else we should grow too fond of it."

Three miles to the south, the 50,000-man corps of General Franklin also failed to beat the outnumbered troops of General Jackson's. General Franklin allowed his army to be delayed by harassing fire from Stuart's small cavalry and by two-cannons commanded by Major John Pelham (4).

When he did attack he only sent one division of four thousand me under General Meade across the railroad. Meade got lucky and was able to drive into the Confederate rear, but Meade's force was too small and a Confederate counterattack soon drove the Yankees back.

Meanwhile the suicidal Federal assaults on Marye's Heights continued. Wounded Union soldiers would grab at the pants legs of the next line of Unions soldiers as they began fresh assaults trying to convince them not to attack again. At nightfall did Burnside finally decided to call off the attack Twelve thousand Federals had fallen on the slopes of Marye's Heights. Lee's army suffered only 5,000 casualties.

A Federal newspaper said of the battle: "It can hardly be in human nature for men to show more valor, or generals to show less judgement." The next day a visitor to Burnside's tent found the commanding general pacing back and forth muttering "Those men. Those men!"

Before long Burnside would be replaced by General Hooker. He would take a few months off and then again be put in charge of a smaller force of men. After the war he was elected as both a governor and a senator.

11b Fredericksburg Day 2

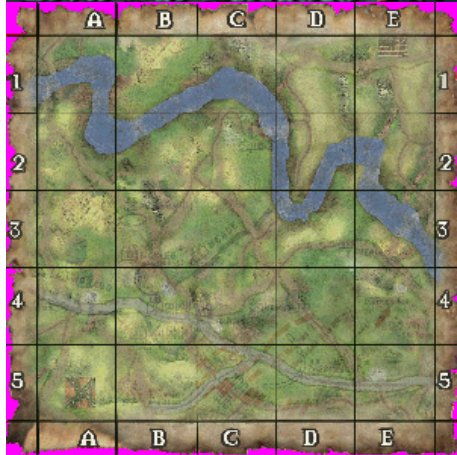


12 Fields of Battle





13 Chancellorsville



Chancellorsville, I and II

Chancellorsville, I 23 April-26-May 1, 1863

After the defeat at Fredericksburg Burnside made one last attempt to beat Lee. He ordered a night march upstream in an effort to get around Lee's flank. It went well enough at the start, but then a heavy winter rain began that turned the dirt roads into quagmires. The cannons sank to their axles and the horses to their necks.

To inspire the men, Burnside authorized the issue of a whiskey ration, which raised spirits but hardly contributed to efficiency. The Confederate pickets were treated to the sight of drunken Union soldiers wallowing in mud and even getting into fistfights with one another.

After a day of battling the mud, Burnside gave up and ordered the army to return to Falmouth. The famous "mud march" was the last straw and on January 25, 1863, Burnside was replaced by General "Fighting Joe" Hooker. For the next few months Hooker concentrated on improving morale.

At the time Lee's army was about 60,000 while Hooker's army was growing to 130,000. Lee, however, believed that his strong defensive position at Fredericksburg compensated for his inferiority in numbers.

But Hooker had no intention of attacking across the river again. He planned a grand flanking movement that he hoped would force Lee to give up his position at Fredericksburg and do battle in the open country southwest of the city.

Hooker began his movement on April 26. He sent five corps of infantry around Lee's army. They crossed the river at Kelly's Ford (1) and U.S. Ford (2). By April 29th 70,000 Union soldiers were camped near the town of Chancellorsville (3).

Hooker hoped that the thick forests of the area known as "The Wilderness" would hid his men from Lee. But Lee knew where Hooker's men were. General Stuart's cavalry

kept him well informed.

Lee realized that he was in trouble. He had four choices.

1. He could retreat, which was what Hooker expected him to do.
2. He could try and cross the river at Fredericksburg and attack the Federal army there.
3. He could divide his army in half and attempt to fight on two fronts.
4. Or he could leave a weak force at Fredericksburg and take the bulk of his army to the west to face Hooker.

The last alternative carried great risk but also the possibility for victory. Lee choose it. He left a single division under General Early at Fredericksburg (4) and took the rest of his army off toward Chancellorsville (5).

On the morning of May 1st, at Chancellorsville, Hooker sent five corps eastward through The Wilderness. Hooker was surprised when his men ran into a small rebel force. At this point Hooker lost his nerve. Instead of pushing forward to gain the open country, he recalled the advance and pulled back to Chancellorsville to await Lee's attack.

14 Fredericksbug Duel 2nd May 3, 1863



15 VicksBurg CoOp May, 1863





Vicksburg, December, 1862 - June, 1863

Though most contemporaries (and most historians) focused their attention on the dramatic clash at Gettysburg, in the West events of at least equal significance were simultaneously moving toward a climax. In Mississippi the Federal team of Grant and Sherman had clamped the key city of Vicksburg under a tight siege and on the very day that Lee began his withdrawal from Seminary Ridge, the remnant of the emaciated Vicksburg garrison marched out of the city and stacked arms in formal surrender. With its surrender, the Confederacy was sundered in two.

The sequence of events that culminated in that surrender began in October 1862 when Grant became commander of the Department of Tennessee. At about the same time Jefferson Davis appointed Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, the only Northern-born Confederate officer to attain three-star rank, as the new commander of the Army of Mississippi. Earl Van Dorn, the former commander, took over Pemberton's cavalry division.

Grant had more than twice as many troops available as Pemberton; when he began to move south in November from his base at Grand Junction (1). He fielded an army of nearly 40,000 as compared to Pemberton's 22,000. On his way south, Grant established a major supply base at Holly Springs (2) and then moved on across the Tallahatchie River. Pemberton fell back to Grenada (3) and called for reinforcements. It was at this point, in late December, that Jefferson Davis visited the Western theater and ordered Bragg to send a 10,000-man division to Pemberton from Murfreesboro. But before these reinforcements arrived, Pemberton's position was dramatically altered by the exploits of the man he had replaced as army commander.

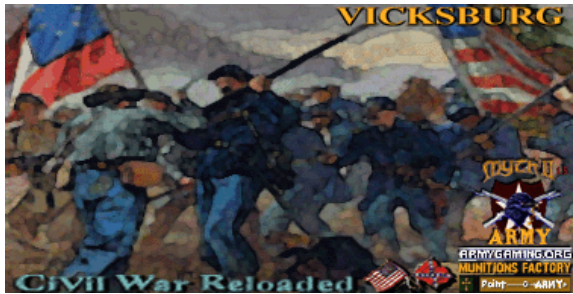
At dawn on December 20 Van Dorn led about 3,500 Confederate troopers into Holly Springs at a gallop. The 1,500 Federal defenders surrendered almost immediately. Van Dorn's troopers helped themselves to what they could carry and set fire to the rest. Over one and a half million dollars worth of supplies food and ammunition was put to the torch. Moreover, about eighty miles to the northeast Nathan Bedford Forrest was duplicating Van Dorn's feat at Jackson, Tennessee (4), on Grant's supply route to Columbus, Kentucky. Forrest not only destroyed the Federal supplies at Jackson, but also ripped up over sixty miles of track and pulled down the telegraph lines as well. Grant reported that these raids "cut me off from supplies, so that further advance by this route is perfectly impracticable." The next day he began to retrace his steps to Grand Junction.

Meanwhile other events, seemingly unconnected with the military campaigns in Mississippi would cause Grant to modify his plan of operations. Unknown to Grant, Illinois Democratic politician John K. McClelland had visited President Lincoln in September and presented him with a plan and a problem. The plan was an offer by McClelland to raise an army--on his own--from the Midwestern states, and to use that army to capture Vicksburg. The problem was that there was no way Lincoln could agree to this proposal without destroying the command system in the West, and there was no way he could reject it without alienating McClelland, who was a powerful political force in that part of the country. Besides, if nothing else, McClelland's scheme might raise some new levies for the army. Lincoln therefore agreed and sent a happy McClelland off to raise an army. Not until December did Grant learn about this curious arrangement and when he did, he queried Lincoln about it. The President reassured Grant that he was the theater commander and could do with troops in his department what he deemed best. What Grant deemed best in December 1862 was that Sherman should add McClelland's recruits to his own command at Memphis and take them downriver for an assault on Vicksburg before McClelland arrived.

Sherman headed south on December 20 (the same day as Van Dorn's raid) and on December 27 he assaulted Chickasaw Bluffs (5) just north of Vicksburg in a fruitless effort that resulted in nearly 1,800 Federal casualties while inflicting only 187. What Sherman did not know when he launched this attack was that Van Dorn's raid had forced Grant to retreat and that Pemberton had quickly shipped his army back to Vicksburg in time to repel the new threat. Sherman was nevertheless ready to try again, but on the last day of the year McClelland arrived (with a new wife in tow) and superseded him in command.

McClelland's first operation was a success. His expedition to Fort Hindman (6) led not only to the fort's surrender, but to the capture of 5,000 Confederates. But both Sherman and Navy Captain David Dixon Porter had become so disgusted with McClelland's overbearing manner and pompous military pronouncements that they begged Grant to come to Vicksburg and take command personally. Grant showed up in late January and assessed the situation himself. What he saw of it, and of McClelland, convinced him that Sherman and Porter were right. Despite McClelland's protest, Grant concentrated his forces on the river for a campaign against the city from the west which he would direct personally.

Vicksburg S2



Vicksburg, II January-July, 1863

Between them, Van Dorn and McClelland had committed Grant to an attack on Vicksburg from the river. Even though he still believed that the best approach was from the east, Grant knew that any retrograde movement now such as a retreat upriver to Memphis would be perceived as an admission of failure and would become grist for the mills of anti-administration newspapers. Grant therefore resigned himself to a campaign against Vicksburg from his base at Milliken's Bend. He organized his 60,000-man army into three corps of about equal size, commanded by McClelland, Sherman and James B. McPherson and set to work to devise a plan of attack.

Grant's principal problems from the outset had to do with the environment: mud, rain, swamp and disease. Living conditions were abominable and the army's morale suffered accordingly. Grant kept his men busy primarily by setting them to work expanding an abandoned canal across the DeSoto peninsula across from Vicksburg (1). This was a project in which Lincoln had a particular interest and Grant was ever-sensitive to the President's interests. In February and March Grant authorized three separate attempts to avoid a direct assault against the heights north of Vicksburg all of which involved finding a water route to Vicksburg's back door and none of which bore fruit. McPherson's corps was charged with investigating the lakes and bayous west of the river (not shown on the map) while other detachments explored the upper reaches of the Yazoo River (2) and Steele's Bayou (3).

Not until April did Grant begin his final and successful campaign. He had believed from the beginning that Vicksburg could be taken only from the east. The problem was how to get there. What he proposed to Porter on April 2 was that the Admiral run his entire fleet past the city while the army sought an overland route around the swamps and bayous to the west. At New Carthage or Hard Times Landing the two forces would rendezvous and Porter would ferry the men across the river. It was simple. But it was also risky, for if their maneuver failed for any reason, there was no going back. Porter might run past the Vicksburg batteries going downstream without sustaining serious damage, but would not be able to return with the same expectations against the 5-knot current.

Choosing a dark night Porter made his move on April 16. Alert sentries on the bluffs fired warning shots and daring volunteers from Vicksburg crossed the river in small boats to light bonfires on the western shore which silhouetted the Union gunboats on the inky river. For over an hour the rebel gunners shelled the passing armada. But except for one transport and a few barges. The vessels got through unscathed.

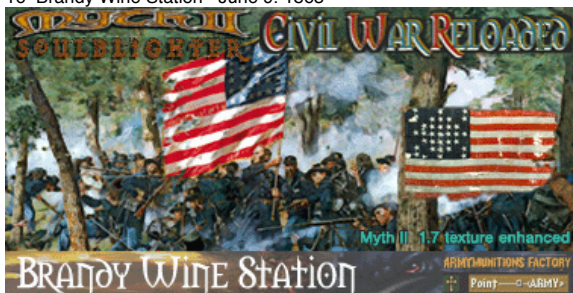
Now it was the army's turn. McClelland's corps took the lead in the march along the old levees bordering Roundabout Bayou. The roads were poor and progress was slow. To draw rebel attention from this maneuver Grant made use of two diversions: one by Sherman against the bluffs north of the city (4), and one by Brigadier General William Grierson who led a cavalry raid the length of the state of Mississippi from Grand Junction to Baton Rouge. While Confederate attention was fixed on these threats to the north and east some 43,000 Federal troops gathered at Hard Times Landing (5) for the jump across the river.

The original plan called for Porter's fleet to reduce the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf where the troops would then land. This proved more difficult than expected, however, for Grand Gulf was nearly as tough a nut to crack as Vicksburg. As a result Grant on April 30 landed his men at Bruinsburg ten miles downriver (6). Advancing inland Union forces easily brushed aside a small detachment of Confederates outside Port Gibson (7) on May 1, thus outflanking Grand Gulf and forcing its evacuation.

For the next two weeks, Grant abandoned his lines of communication and marched his forces east toward the Mississippi state capital of Jackson which he captured on May 14. Then he turned westward advancing on Vicksburg along the route of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. Pemberton tried to stop him at Champion's Hill (off the map to the east) on May 16, and at the crossing of the Big Black River (8) the next day. But Grant had superior numbers and he made no mistakes. Failing to halt Grant's advance Pemberton fell back inside his prepared defenses and, though Grant tried twice to fight his way in (on May 19 and May 22), from that point on the campaign became a siege.

The siege lasted forty-eight days. During each of which the Federals shelled the city and waited for hunger to conquer the enemy. By July the remaining population was in danger of literally starving to death. On July 3 Pemberton asked Grant for terms and the next day, while Lee began his retreat from Gettysburg, Pemberton's men marched out of the city and stacked arms in formal surrender.

16 Brandy Wine Station June 9, 1863





Saturday, October 30

General Grant has decided that the way to win this war quickly is to halt the Rebels' distribution of supplies wherever possible. A small railroad depot near Deercreek Bridge, which had been briefly under Federal control, has been recaptured by Confederate forces. We suspect that the Rebels will be trying to send a train through to resupply their troops in this area. Our plan is to retake the depot and hold it until a company from our Corps of Engineers arrives to destroy the bridge with explosives.

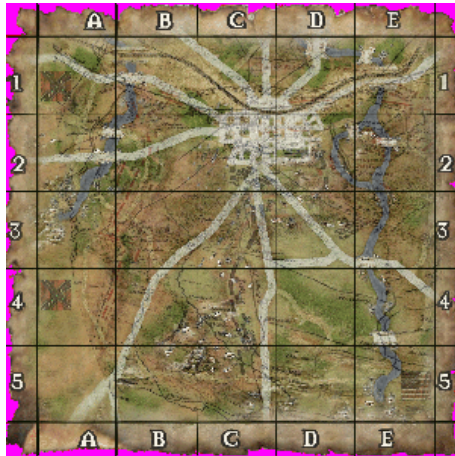
We believe that the Rebels, in an encampment somewhere near the bridge, are holding a small store of ammunition to be distributed to another battered regiment believed to be marching here. Our secondary objective is to locate this camp and capture these supplies. When their larger force does reach this location, they'll find no resupply stocks waiting for them, and Federal forces firmly in control. That is, if this operation goes according to plan.

We've broken camp and marched to a spot just out of sight of the depot, and are preparing our attack. With any luck, our approach has gone unnoticed.

17 Deer Creek Valley (alternate path)



18 GettysBurg Day 1



Gettysburg

Gettysburg: The First Day July 1, 1863

Two Federal cavalry brigades under Gen. Buford entered Gettysburg on June 30, 1863. When Buford examined the ground of the town he decided that Seminary Ridge would be the best place to defend, if he could hold it.

Buford had his men dismount & take up positions just in front of the ridge on McPherson's Ridge (1). He knew that his small cavalry could not stop a large infantry assault, but he hoped to hold on for as long as he could until reinforcements arrived.

The next morning Gen. Heth intended to attack Buford's cavalry. He sent two brigades up the ridge to attack. Buford's troopers fought hard & casualties were heavy on both sides. After two hours of combat, Union Gen. Reynolds's infantry corps arrived on the ridge. Reynolds rode to the front to assess the situation & was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. But the reinforcements forced the Confederates to retreat. After another hour of combat they pulled back leaving the ridge in Federal hands.

Lee arrived on the field at 2:00 P.M. He was disturbed to find Federal infantry at Gettysburg. He was on the verge of calling off the attack when Ewell's Corps struck the Federal right flank in the perfect spot (3). Lee was quick to recognize an opportunity & he issued orders for a full-scale assault.

Federal Gen. Howard's Corps was pushed back and the Union army withdrew onto the slightly higher ground of Cemetery Hill (4).

At this point the Confederate army should have moved off to the East and picked better ground for the next fight but Lee was determined to fight it out right there.

If only Gen. Ewell had pressed his attack against the Federals, he could have easily taken Cemetery Hill. But, Lee had ordered his Generals to wait until Longstreet's corps arrived & Ewell took the order literally.

Ewell's subordinates urged him to attack anyway, saying that Lee did not mean to let such a good opportunity slip away. Gen. Trimble pointed toward Cemetery Hill & cried "Give me a brigade & I will take that hill." If only Ewell had listened.

That night Federal Gen. Hancock made the Federal position secure on Cemetery Ridge impregnable.

That night Lee decided that Ewell should make a diversionary attack against Culp's Hill (5) & if opportunity presented, he should turn it into an attack. The main Confederate effort, however, would be made on the Confederate right by Longstreet.

Gettysburg: The Second Day July 2, 1863

When dawn broke over Gettysburg on July 2, the two armies faced each across an open plain. Longstreet had arrived with two of his divisions which brought Confederate strength up to about 50,000. Pickett's division was still en route, & Stuart's cavalry was missing which left Lee's army blind to the total Union strength.

The Federal army now numbered 60,000. Despite their superior numbers & the possession of the high ground Lee planned to attack anyway.

Lee planned to strike from the south. Seeing no Union troops on the two Round Tops, Lee ordered Longstreet to attack up Emmitsburg Road, hoping to strike the Federals in their left-rear flank.

The attack was delayed by Longstreet who wanted to try & slip past Meade's left & take up positions in his rear thus forcing the Federals to attack him. Lee should have

ordered Longstreet forward or better yet taken command himself but he did neither & Longstreet's delay cost the South dearly.

When Longstreet's men arrived under Generals Hood & McLaws they were dismayed to find a full Federal corps deployed across Seminary Ridge under Gen. Sickles.

Lee's orders called for a bombardment of the Union line & then an attack from right to left. Hood's division went first at 4:00 P.M attacking into the "Devil's Den" (2), a rock-strewn jumble of boulders where the fighting was hand-to-hand.

Other regiments challenged the Federals on Little Round Top (3). Here the 20th Maine regiment withstood three charges by Hood's division & then counterattacked, sweeping the Rebels off the hill. The rebels fell back to the Devil's Den, where they continued to fire back & forth across Plum Run Creek (6)

At this time (5:00 P.M.), Longstreet ordered McLaws's division to attack. It swept over the Federal defenders of the Peach Orchard (4) & pushed on into the adjacent wheatfield (5) where the fighting was again hand-to-hand. McLaws's men had the better of this struggle but the Confederate army was not large enough to take advantage of the small victory.

Now Anderson's division attacked the center. Union Gen. Hancock, had weakened the Federal center by sending reinforcements to Gen. Sickles. Toward that weakened center Anderson's three brigades came at a run. One brigade actually topped the crest of the ridge & for one moment looked down upon the Federals.

Gen. Hancock counterattacked with fresh Union troops. The fighting was brutal but the union line held. The Confederate assault was stopped long enough to allow Hancock to establish a new defensive line (7). Confederate Gen. Anderson had to retreat.

On the other end of the long curving line of battle Gen. Ewell was to begin his attack when he heard the guns of Longstreet. One division assaulted Culp's Hill & another the "saddle" between Culp's Hill & Cemetery Hill (8). Both attacks met with initial success but faced with Federal counterattacks & superior numbers the Confederates again had to withdraw.

July 2nd had been a bloody day--each side losing about 10,000 men. Lee had not broken the Federal line but he had come close three times. Moreover, Meade was aware of how close he had come. That night the Union commander called a staff meeting to discuss a possible retreat. His commanders convinced him to stay.

Gettysburg: The Third Day July 3, 1863

Both sides gained reinforcements on July 4th. On the Union side of the field, Sedgewick's corps brought Federal strength to 72,000. For the Confederates, Gen. Pickett's and Jeb Stuart arrived. Lee was angry with Stuart for leaving his army blind but he soon softened & together they planned how to use the cavalry for the next day.

Lee's plan was to use Pickett's division of Virginians to pierce the Federal center with a charge up Seminary Ridge. Longstreet protested against the idea and tried to dissuade Lee. Pickett on the other had looked forward to the planned attack. All together there would be some 12,500 under Pickett's command. An impressive force but as Longstreet noted, smaller than the force that had struck the Federal line the day before and failed.

Lee believed those attacks had not been well coordinated & this time the men would all go in together, preceded by an artillery barrage from 140 Confederate cannon.

The bombardment began at 1:00 PM. The cannonade sent the Federals along the center of the line scrambling for safety, but also drew counter fire from the Union guns. For an hour the thunder of the exchange filled the air & smoke from the guns filled the valley with a heavy white cloud.

Shortly after 2:00, the Federal cannon slowed their fire in order to fool the Confederates into believing they had been put out of action. The ruse worked, & at 3:00 the Confederate infantry stepped out of the woods atop Seminary Ridge & dressed ranks for the assault.

Before the attack a few officers gave short speeches to their men. Pickett then his men across the mile-wide field toward the "little clump of trees" which was the attack's objective. They marched at a walk-one hundred yards a minute. As they advanced artillery fire from both Cemetery Hill & Little Round Top struck them in the flanks. When they reached the Emmitsburg Road, Federal batteries on Cemetery Ridge opened up with canister blasting huge holes in the lines. It seemed incredible that anything could live on that field, but onward they came.

Finally with a desperate yell the rebels charged. Over the wall came Gen. Lewis Armistead, his hat on his sword point as a guide to the 300 or so men who followed him. Armistead charged the Federal battery and in a rush Armistead reached the guns only to fall mortally wounded.

The attack had failed, indeed it had been shattered. As the remnants came streaming back, Lee went out to meet them & to prepare them for the expected Federal counterattack. Of the 12,500 men who set out across the field, 7,500 failed to return. Though Lee & Longstreet both expected Meade to follow up his victory. The Union commander was content with what had been accomplished. "We have done well enough," he said.

Federal casualties for the three days totaled 23,000 the Confederates 28,000. At about noon on July 4--the 86th anniversary of American Independence--as the two exhausted armies watched each other across the blood-soaked valley, it began to rain. That night, Lee began his retreat to Virginia. It was the worst defeat of the Confederacy of the entire war.

20 Gettysburg Day 2



21 Gettysburg Day 3



19 Devils Den (little flat top) alternate path



	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
	A	B	C

22 Devil's BackBone 9-1-1863



23 Wilderness May 5, 1864 Chancleroesville map



Chancellorsville, II: May 2-4, 1863

Hooker's decision to remain on the defensive within the Wilderness offered Lee a chance to turn possible disaster into opportunity. Though outnumbered two to one, Lee decided to divide his forces and send Jackson with 25,000 men on a march around Hooker's right flank. Of all of Lee's battlefield decisions this was the most audacious.

It set Jackson across the front of a large enemy on narrow forest roads, and left Lee with only 15,000 men to face Hooker's five corps of 70,000.

Jackson left at 10:00 A.M. on May 2nd. The Confederate column had to cross a piece of open ground near Catherine's Furnace (1). Jackson held off a series of small Federal attacks. When Hooker heard about Jackson he thought the entire rebel army was retreating. Hooker should have attacked at this moment but again he hesitated.

By 3:00 P.M. Jackson's men crossed the Orange Plank Road. Jackson was taking a big chance but he believed God was on his side and so he pushed ahead. At 5:00 P.M. Union soldiers under General Howard were sitting around their campfires cooking dinner near the Wilderness Church (2).

Out of the forest came the sound of Confederate bugles. Suddenly scores of deer and rabbits bounded out of the woods, flushed from cover by the advance of Jackson's 25,000 Confederates. The eerie high-pitched sound of the "rebel yell" reached the Federals' ears and they ran for their rifles stacked nearby, but they were too late. Jackson's men were on them before they could form a line of battle.

Their panic was contagious and General Howard's entire corps retreated. Riding among his men. Jackson urged them on, crying, "press them! Press them!" It was not until 8:00 P.M. that the Union army was able to form an orderly line (3).

The sun had been down for more than an hour now. This usually meant the end of the battle but a full moon made night operations possible. Jackson was eager to achieve a decisive victory over the Union army before it recovered.

Jackson rode ahead with his staff to explore(4). As he returned to the Confederate line a rebel soldier shot him. Jackson was hit in the left arm and the right hand. The wounds were painful but did not at first appear to life threatening. Command of the Corps passed to Gen. AP. Hill, and then, when he was wounded to Gen. Jeb Stuart. The idea of a night attack was abandoned and the battle died away.

The next morning Hooker pulled his forces into a defensive arc in front of the Rappahannock (5).

He was about to be reinforced by Gen. Sedgwick who had finally beaten the Confederate division above Fredericksburg.

Lee would not allow this and marched toward Fredericksburg to deal with Sedgwick. This left General Stuart to watch General Hooker.

Lee met Sedgwick on May 4 and forced him to retreat. That same night, Hooker also decided to retreat across the river.

Lee had done the incredible. The large Union army had been badly beaten by an army only half as large. But the Confederate victory was a costly one. Stonewall Jackson would die of his wounds. Lee had lost his "strong right arm."

24 A Better Day to Die



25 Till Death Takes Hold september 1864



26 Fort Mazzarin



27 Fires of Myth



<<-----o----->>
 <<-----CWR- Fires of Myth -CoOp----->>
 <<-----o-----o----->>

lbTroubled Times as a World yet again Struggles Against Darknesslp

!The Civil War is now remade, remembered and Reloaded in CWR...
Follow squads of Heroes as they take on the evil powers of darkness.
Battle Rebels in a struggle to bring Light and unity back to the land. Ip

<<-----o----->>

!bBriefing: Fires of Myth

Based on information from the resistance, several recon platoons have been sent into enemy territory, no one seems to know the nature of the business, though making trouble for the enemy is always a welcome task.

300 Level hints:

Eliminating all the enemy troops or just the enemy generals might bring victory... as will simply letting the enemy take all the flag positions,

There is little chance for victory here though there is a chance to live to fight another day.

An escape route has been set up near the road at location E1 on the map retreat to that location.

If you do plan on staying and fighting dig in and be ready to counter artillery barrages.

Your Heroes enter at Fort Sumter, keep them alive and they will continue to join in battles along the campaign.

Saddle up Lock and Load!

<<-----o----->>

300 Credits:

Mesh by Point -

Script by:Script from Bushido edited by Point, with ozone helping with flag and lower scripting.

Detail textures: Point, Carlinho, JohnGod, Project Magma
Text and graphics by Point and the world wide web.

CWR units by Point. with resources by-->

Blue vs Grey by IronDuke and Project Magma.

Civil War units by Thoran

1861 Civil War by Cydonian

Epic Civil War by Phex

Thanks to testers Fury, Yankee, Ditwidget, BigBrother, Industry and more....
compiled, recompiled and amplified by Point 2011

CWR Field of Battle Maps Require Myth 1.72 or newer, and CWR Tagset version 1.8 to play.

Enjoy the fight, and feel free to improve these levels and maps

...keep up the fun and great work.... Point.

All this is possible thanks first to Bungie, and secondly to Project Magma for all their great updates to the game.

<<-----o----->>

<<-----Have Fun and Die Well!!----->>

<<---o-----o----->>

Multiplayer Maps:

A Better Day to Die -S2

A Better Day to Fight-S2

Assault & Battery-S2

Entrenched-S2

Field of Battle 1536x1536-S2

Field of Battle 1792x1792-S2

Field of Battle 2048x2048-S2

Field of Battle 2560x2560-S2

FoB-The Duel-S2

FoB-Fight-S2

FoB-Skirmish--S2

Little Big Horn-S2

Till Death Takes Hold-S2

BG-Call to Arms-S2

BG-Swamp of Peril-S2

BG-Antetum Town-S2

BG-Antetum--S2

BG-River Town-S2

BG-North vs South--S2
 BG-N&S Antetum-S2
 SB-Killing Grounds
 SB-Proving Grounds
 SB-Sand Between Your Ears
 SB-Snow Creek

CWR-LvD-Bull Run one
 CWR-LvD-Fort Donelson
 CWR-LvD-Shiloh
 CWR-LvD-Honor Taken
 CWR-LvD-A better day to fight
 CWR-LvD-Bull Run Second Manassas
 CWR-LvD-Harpers Ferry
 CWR-LvD-Sharpsburg Antetum
 CWR-LvD-Entrenched
 CWR-LvD-Sunken Road/antetum
 CWR-LvD-Fredriksburg 1
 CWR-LvD-Field of Battle
 CWR-LvD-Chancelorsville
 CWR-LvD-Fredriksburg 2nd
 CWR-LvD-Vicksburg
 CWR-LvD-Brandy wine station
 CWR-LvD-Deer Creek Valley
 CWR-LvD-Gettysburg day 1
 CWR-LvD-Devils Den (Little Flat top)
 CWR-LvD-Gettys burg day 2
 CWR-LvD-Gettysburg day 3
 CWR-LvD-Devils back bone
 CWR-LvD-Wilderness
 CWR-LvD-A better Day to die
 CWR-LvD-Till Death Takes Hold
 CWR-LvD-Fort Mazarin

Multiplayer Maps:



A Better Day to Die -S2





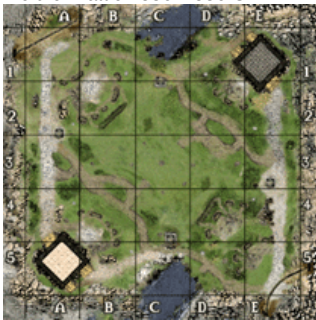
A Better Day to Fight-S2

Assault & Battery-S2

Entrenched-S2



Field of Battle 1536x1536-S2



Field of Battle 1792x1792-S2



Field of Battle 2048x2048-S2



Field of Battle 2304x2304



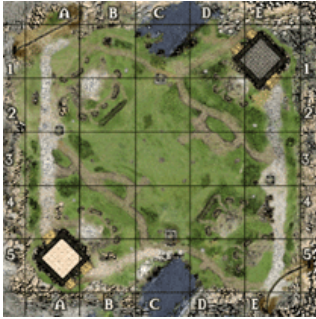
Field of Battle 2560x2560-S2



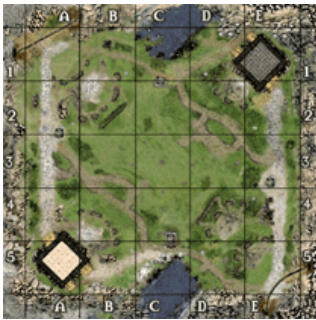
FoB-The Duel-S2



FoB-Fight-S2



FoB-Skirmish--S2



Little Big Horn-S2



Till Death Takes Hold-S2
BG-Call to Arms-S2



BG-Swamp of Peril-S2



BG-Antetum Battleground Town-S2



BG-AntetumDepot--S2

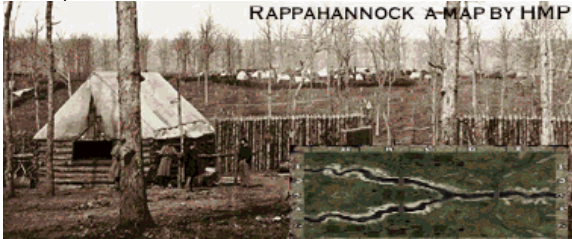


DEPOT A MAP BY HMP



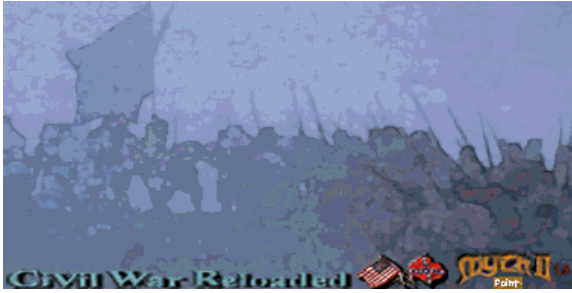
BG-Rapahnock

RAPPAHANNOCK A-MAP BY HMP





BG-North vs South--S2



BG-N&S Antetum-S2





SB-Killing Grounds



SB-Proving Grounds



SB-Sand Between Your Ears



SB-Snow Creek