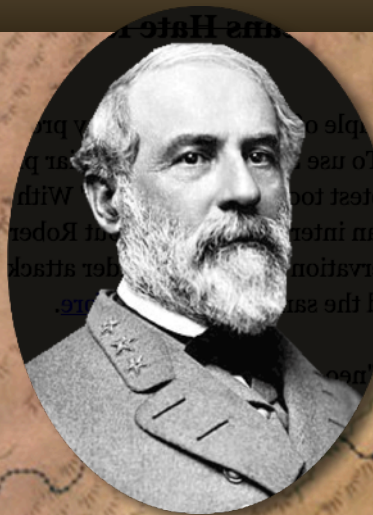


The Peninsula Campaign

March - June 1862



Joseph E. Johnston

Robert E. Lee

George B. McClellan



Background

After the Battle of First Manassas in July 1861, the Union Army was beaten. In August, Maj. General George B. McClellan formed the Army of the Potomac spending the next eight months organizing and training a 121,000-man army. He created defenses for Washington that were impregnable with 48 forts and 480 canon manned by 7,200 artillerists.



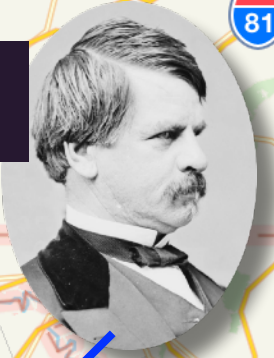
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery at Fort Richardson during the winter of 1861-1862

After Manassas Troop Locations

Fremont
8,000



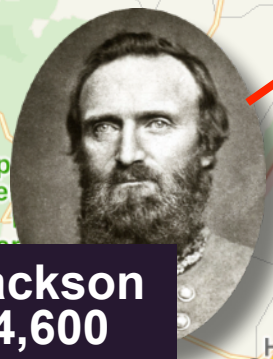
Banks
25,000



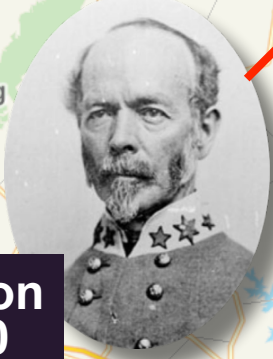
McDowell
40,000



Jackson
4,600



Johnston
42,000



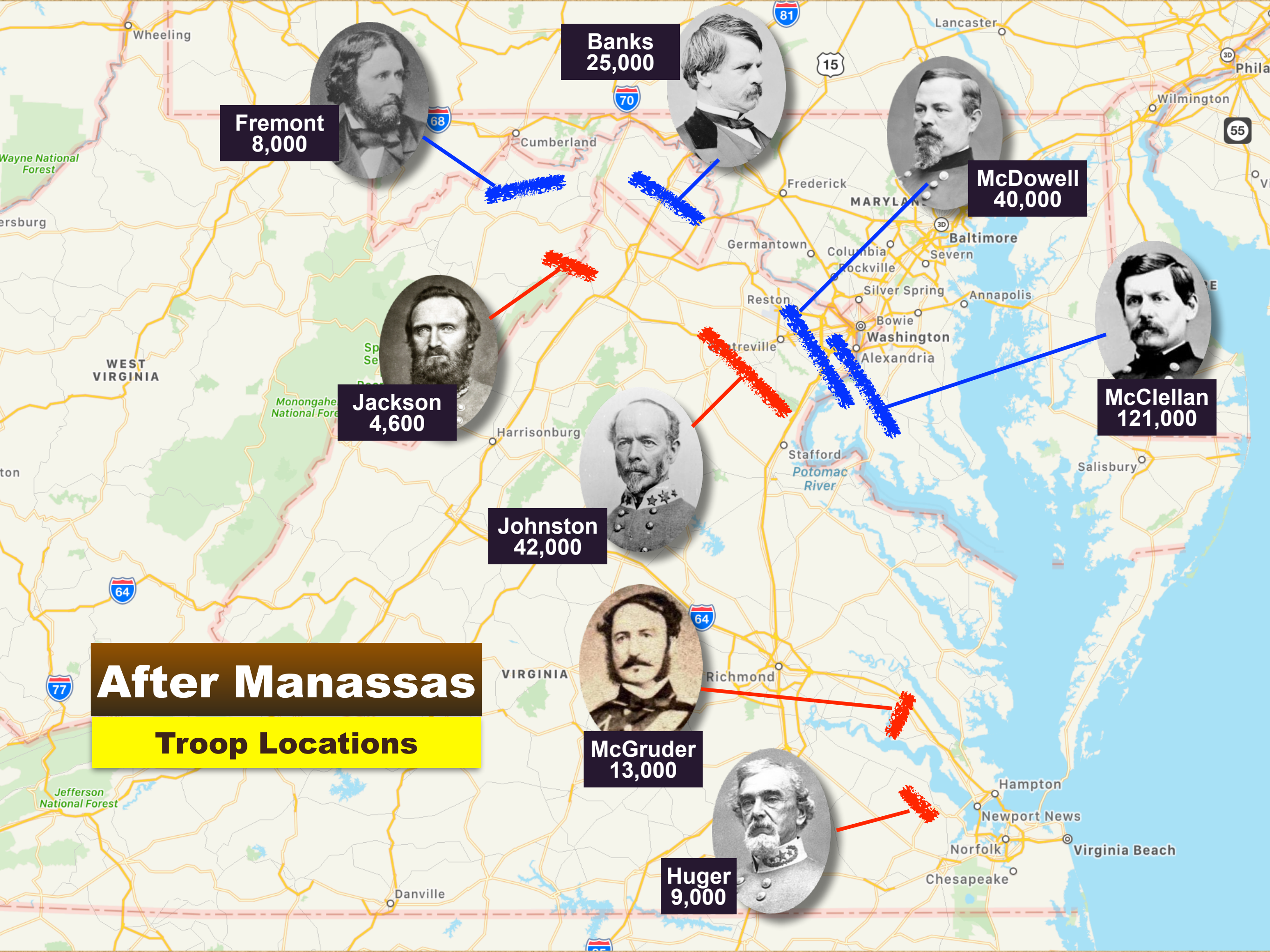
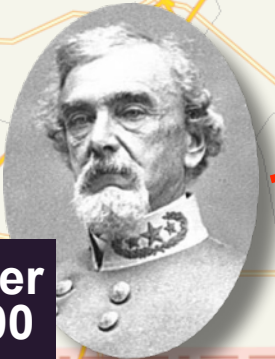
McClellan
121,000



McGruder
13,000



Huger
9,000



Confederates at Manassas fooled the Federals for months with “Quaker Guns.” McClellan came under extreme criticism from the press and the Congress when it was found that Johnston's forces had slipped away unnoticed.



Personalities

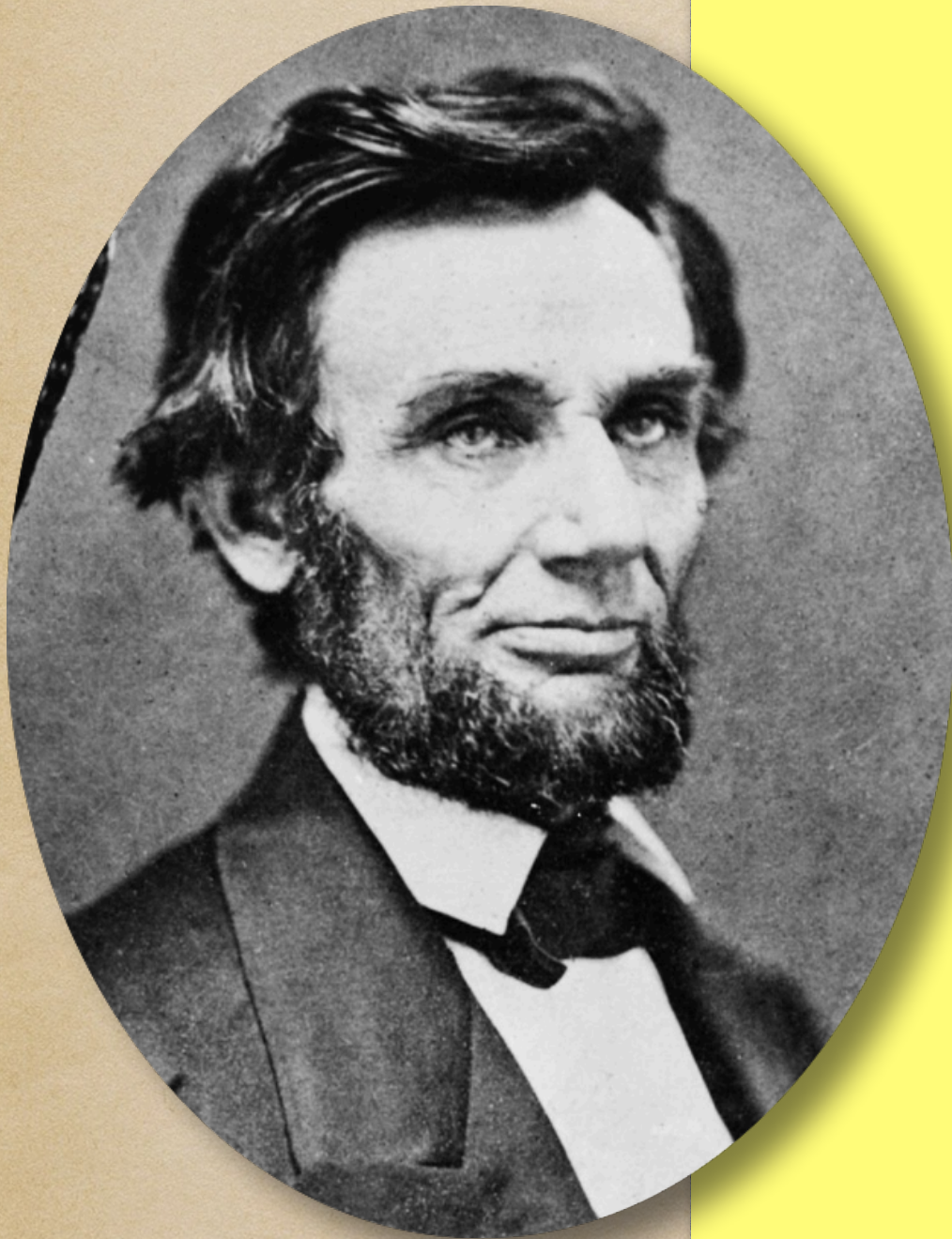


Major General George B McClellan

After meeting with President Lincoln and military leaders in Washington in late July and August 1861, the 34-year-old McClellan himself was impressed with his new importance, writing his wife:

“I find myself in a new & strange position here – Presdt, Cabinet, Genl Winfield Scott & all deferring to me – by some strange operation of magic I seem to have become the power of the land. I almost think that were I to win some small success now I could become Dictator or anything else that might please me – but nothing of that kind would please me – I won’t be Dictator. Admirable self denial!”

Personalities



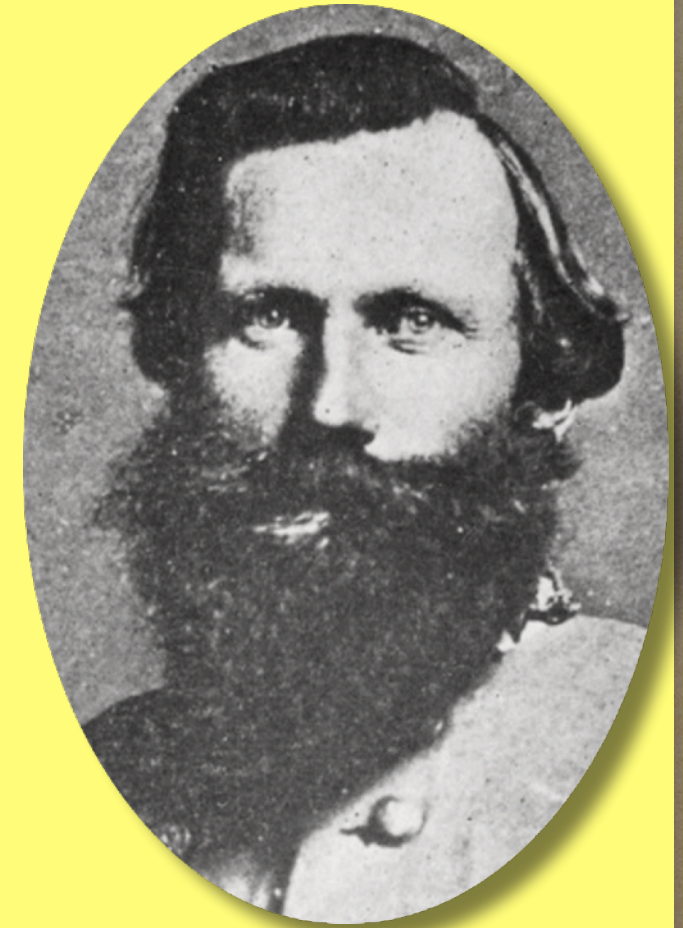
President Abraham Lincoln

“If General McClellan isn’t going to use the army, I’d like to borrow it for a time.”

“I wish McClellan would go at the enemy with something – I don’t care what. General McClellan is a pleasant and scholarly gentleman. He is an admirable engineer, but he seems to have a special talent for a stationary engine.”

Pre-Invasion

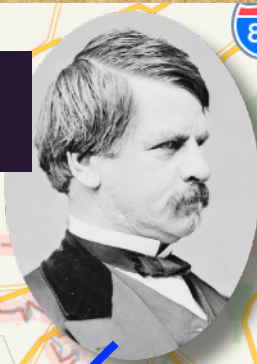
- **January 12, 1861** - McClellan reveals his Urbanna Plan (flank Johnston's right and proceed overland 50 miles to capture Richmond)
- **January 27, 1862** - President Lincoln unaware of McClellan's Plan orders all troops to advance on February 22.
- **March 8, 1862** - Lincoln calls for a Council of War where the generals voted 8 to 4 in favor of the Urbanna Plan.
- **March 9, 1862** - After JEB Stuart reports a Federal buildup at Centerville, Johnston withdraws to Richmond nullifying the Urbanna Plan. McClellan retools his plan to use Fort Monroe as the launching position.



J.E.B. Stuart



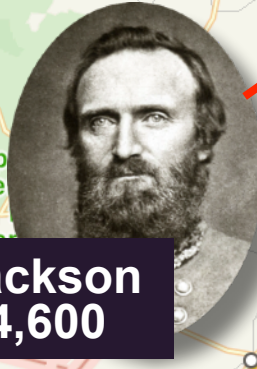
**Fremont
8,000**



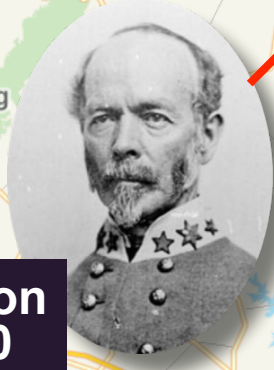
**Banks
25,000**



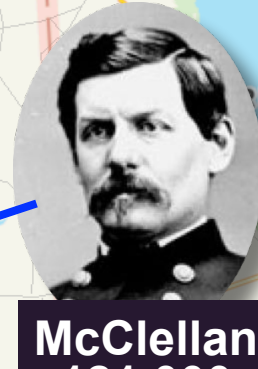
**McDowell
40,000**



**Jackson
4,600**



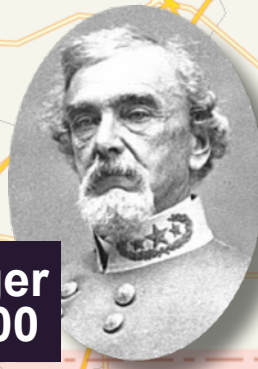
**Johnston
42,000**



**McClellan
121,000**

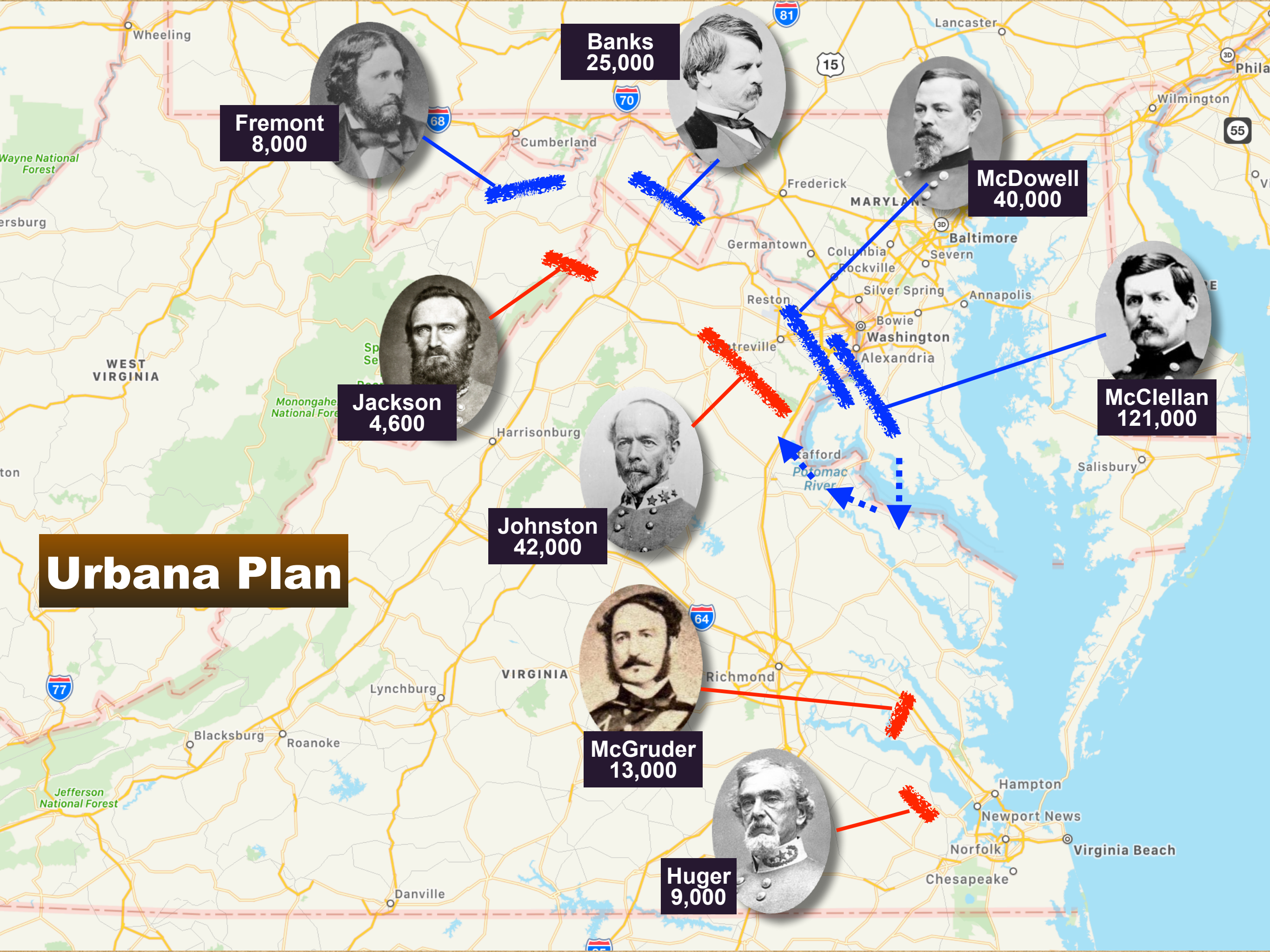


**McGruder
13,000**



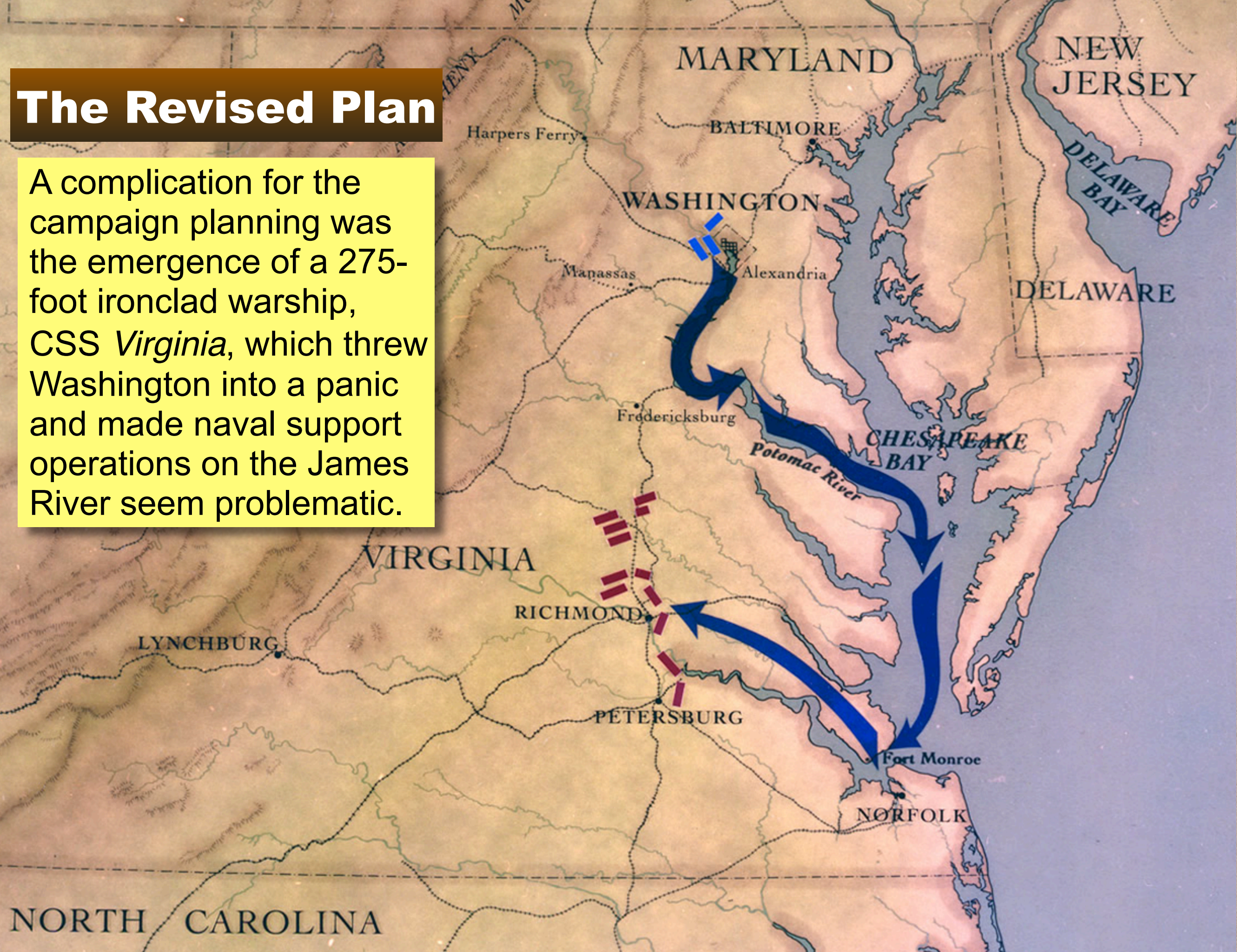
**Huger
9,000**

Urbana Plan



The Revised Plan

A complication for the campaign planning was the emergence of a 275-foot ironclad warship, *CSS Virginia*, which threw Washington into a panic and made naval support operations on the James River seem problematic.



Battle of Hampton Roads

**“Battle of the Ironclads”
March 8-9, 1862**



CSS Virginia

USS Monitor

Prelude



**Confederate Secretary of the Navy
Stephen R. Mallory**

Although much of the Confederate coastline was effectively blockaded by the U. S. Navy, Norfolk and the Gosport Navy Yard in Portsmouth was still controlled by the Confederates and thus they controlled the southern side of Hampton Roads. But the Union controlled Fort Monroe and the northern side and placed their most powerful ships in the harbor.

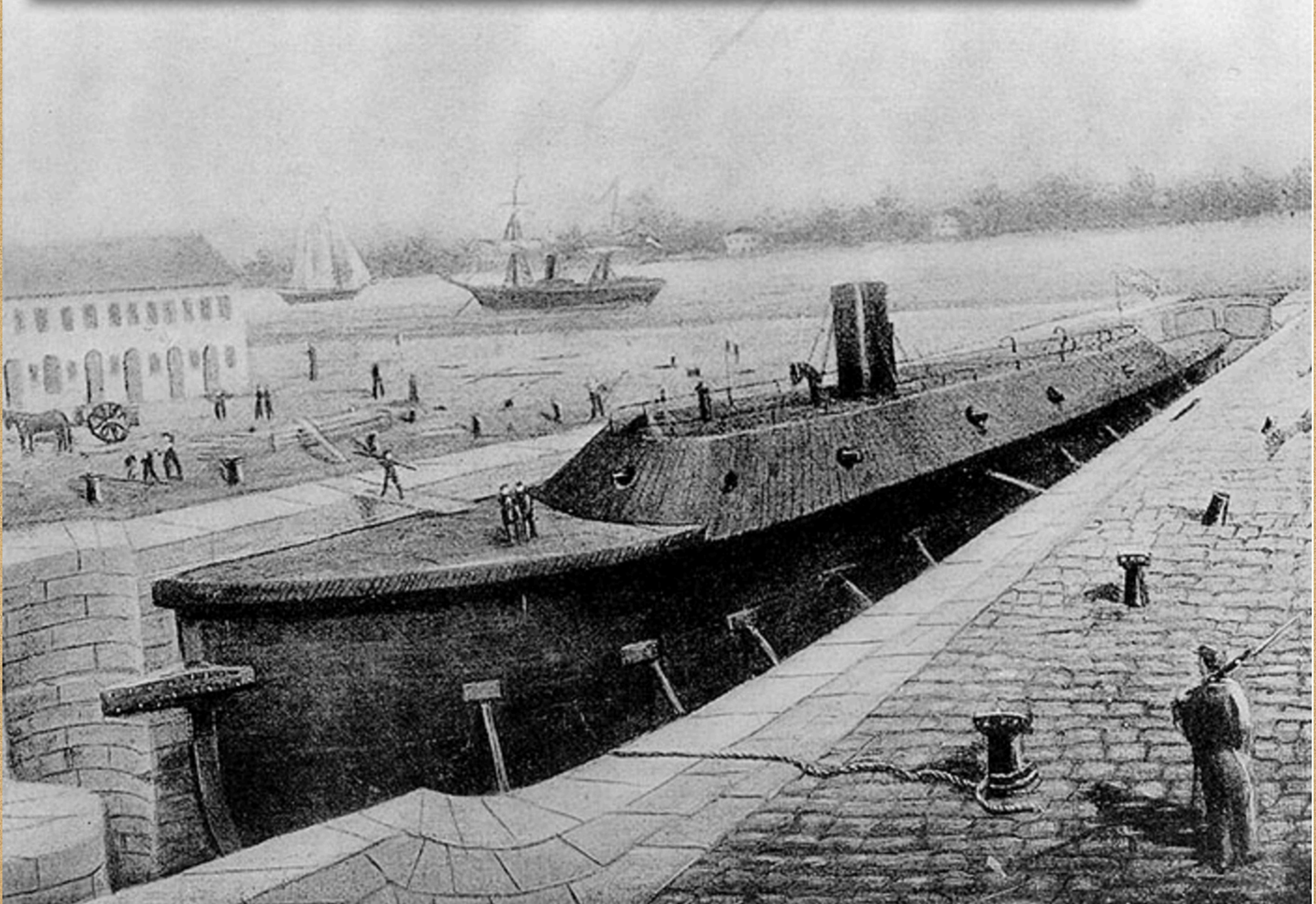
Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory knew the Confederacy could not match the North's numbers so would attempt to outclass their ships with armor plating.

CSS Virginia


- **April 20, 1861** - Before evacuating the Gosport Navy Yard in Portsmouth, Virginia, Federals burned the screw frigate *USS Merrimack* to the waterline and sank her to preclude capture.
- **May 18-30, 1861** - The *Merrimack* is raised and the useable parts salvaged.
- **July 11, 1861** - Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory approves the design of an armored battering vessel.
- **March 17, 1862** - Using the steam engines and hull of the *Merrimack*, the *CSS Virginia* was completed.

NOTE: The *CSS Virginia* had a turning radius of about 1 mile and required 45 minutes to complete a full circle, which would later prove to be a major handicap in battle with the far more nimble *Monitor*.

The CSS *Merrimack* in dry dock being converted to an ironclad.





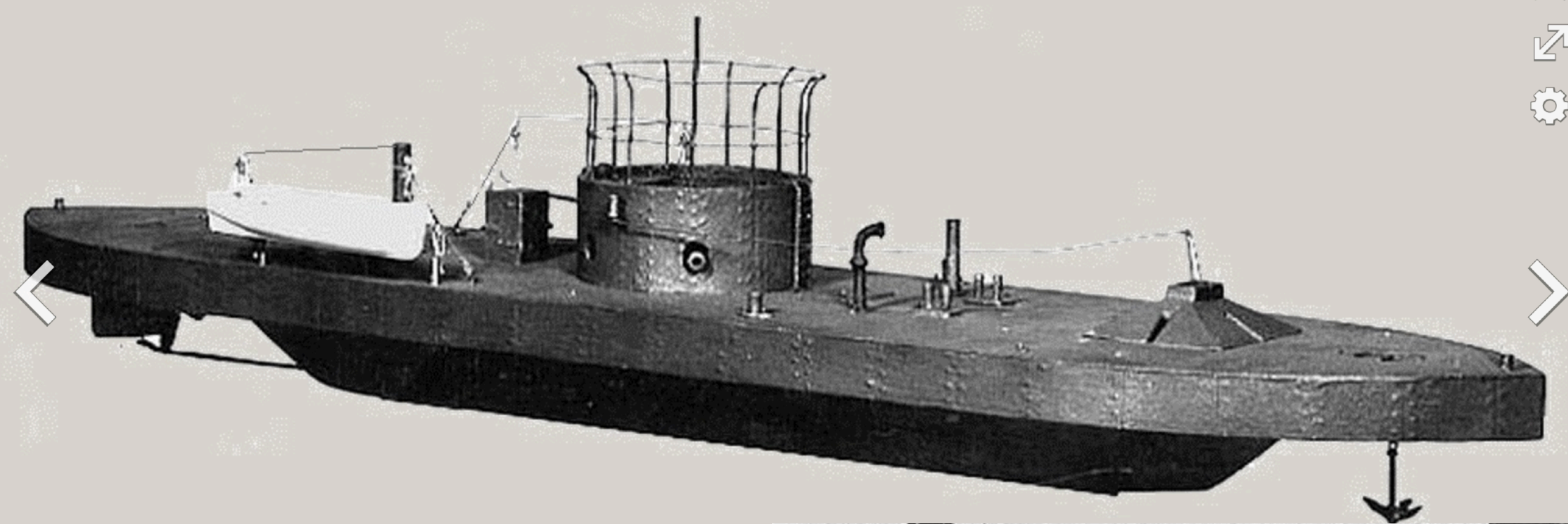


**Shell of the *Merrimack* -
Double plates, each 2 in
thick, backed by 24 in of
iron and pine**

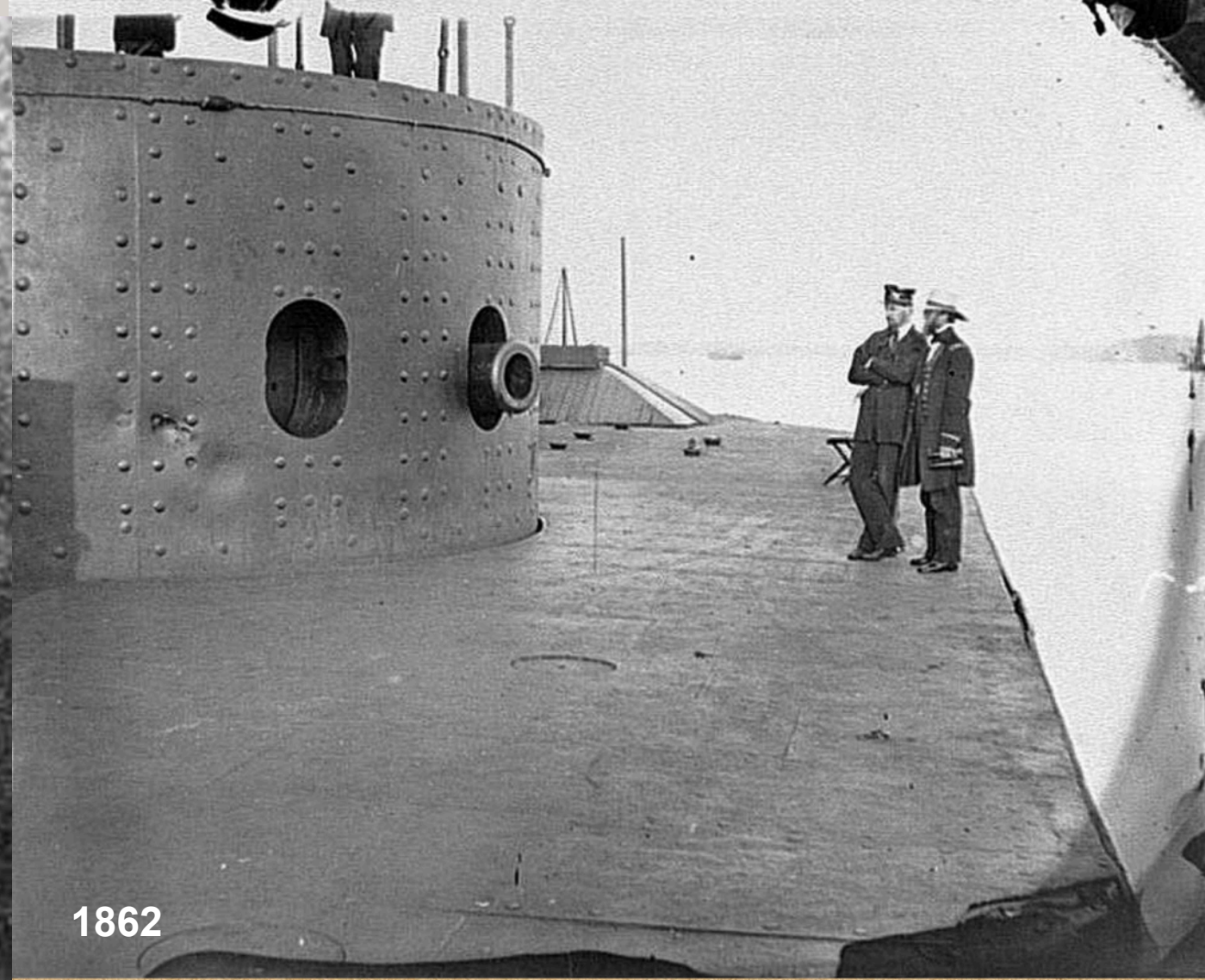
USS Monitor

- **1842-1854** - The U. S. underwent experimental development of an ironclad warship, *Stevens Battery*, but stopped the work when the designer, Robert Stevens, died in 1856.
- **August 1861** - Learning of the *Merrimack*, the U. S. Congress appropriates \$1.5 million for the design and construction of one or more ironclad warships. Designed by John Ericsson, the *Monitor* was hurriedly built in Brooklyn in only 101 days.
- **January 30, 1862** - The USS Monitor is launched.

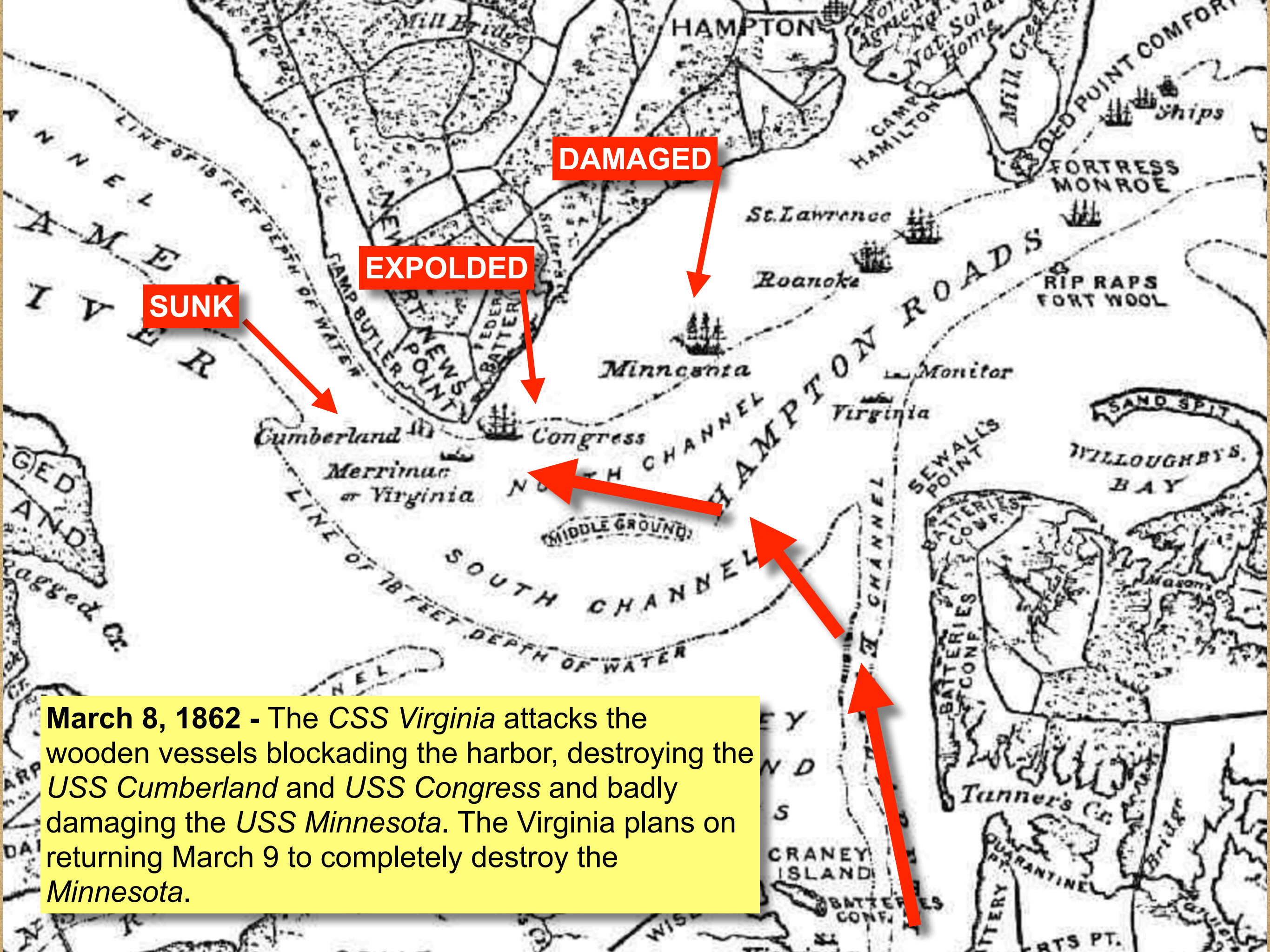
NOTE: One of Ericsson's prime goals in designing the ship was to present the smallest possible target to enemy gunfire. The ship was 179 feet long overall, had a beam of 41 feet 6 inches and had a maximum draft of 10 feet 6 inches.



1974



1862

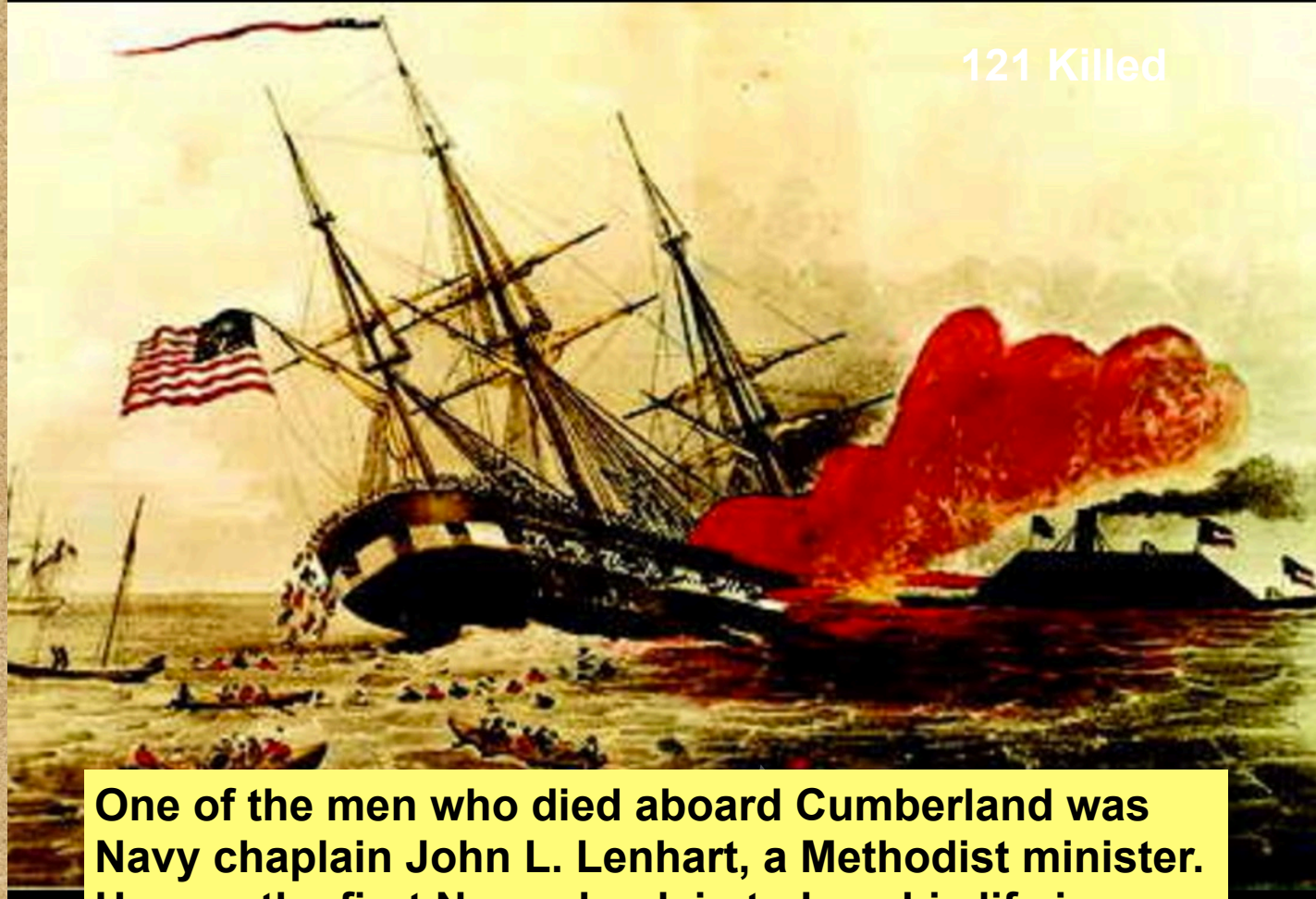


SUNK

EXPLODED

DAMAGED

March 8, 1862 - The *CSS Virginia* attacks the wooden vessels blockading the harbor, destroying the *USS Cumberland* and *USS Congress* and badly damaging the *USS Minnesota*. The *Virginia* plans on returning March 9 to completely destroy the *Minnesota*.



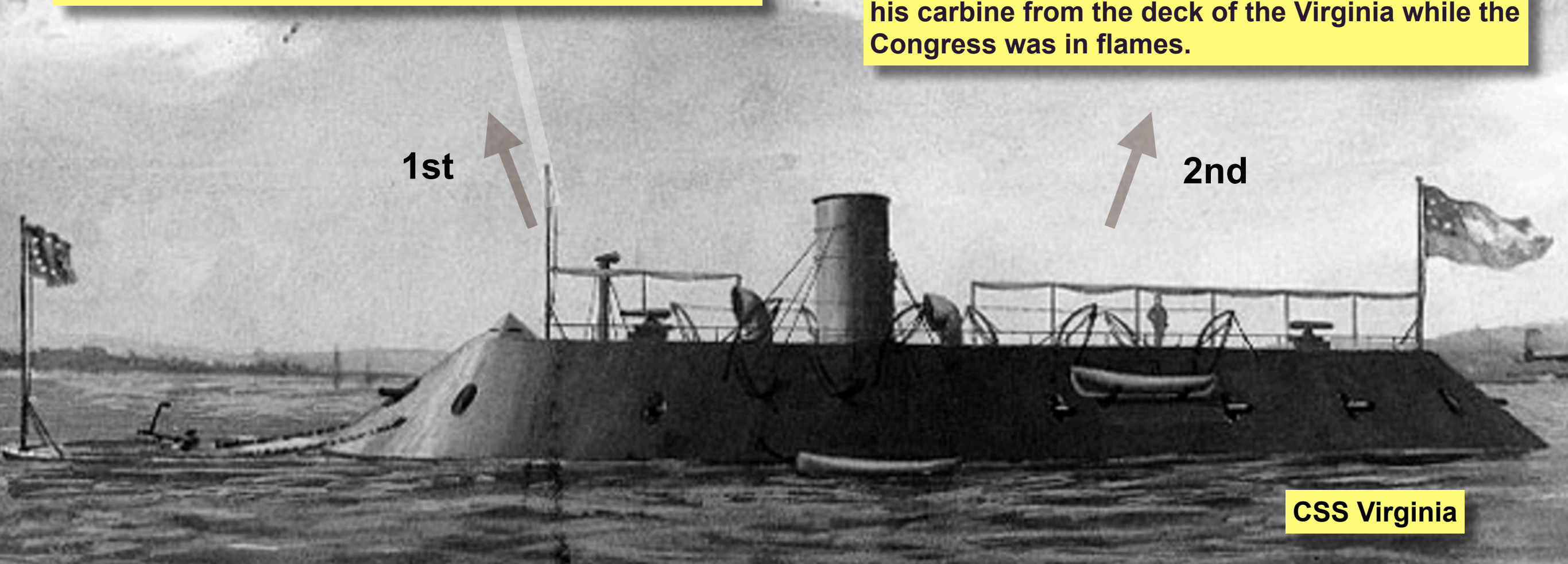
121 Killed

One of the men who died aboard Cumberland was Navy chaplain John L. Lenhart, a Methodist minister. He was the first Navy chaplain to lose his life in battle.



110 Killed

Serving aboard Congress at the time was McKean Buchanan, brother of the commanding officer of the Virginia, Franklin Buchanan. Franklin was wounded in the thigh while firing his carbine from the deck of the Virginia while the Congress was in flames.

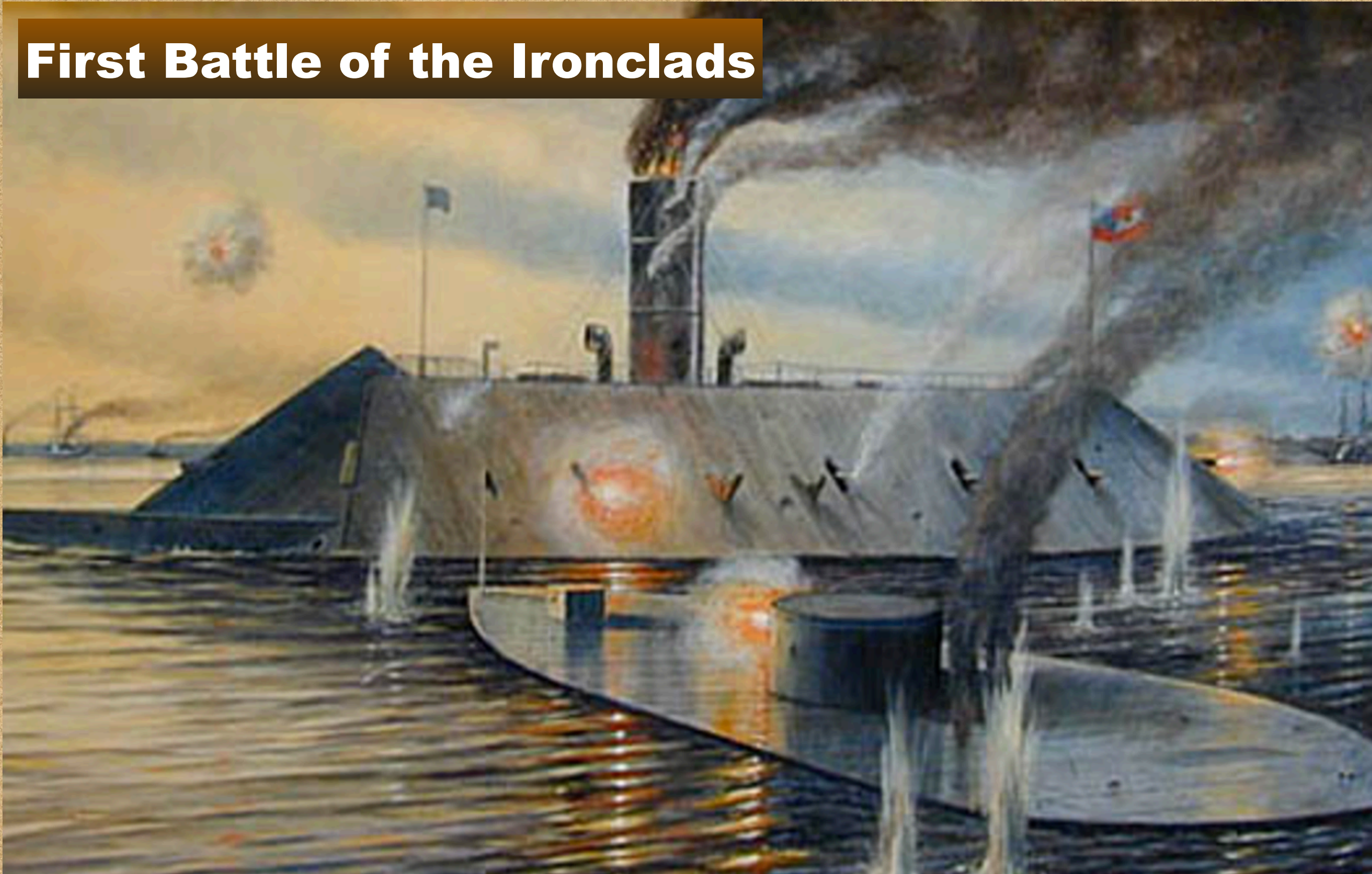


1st

2nd

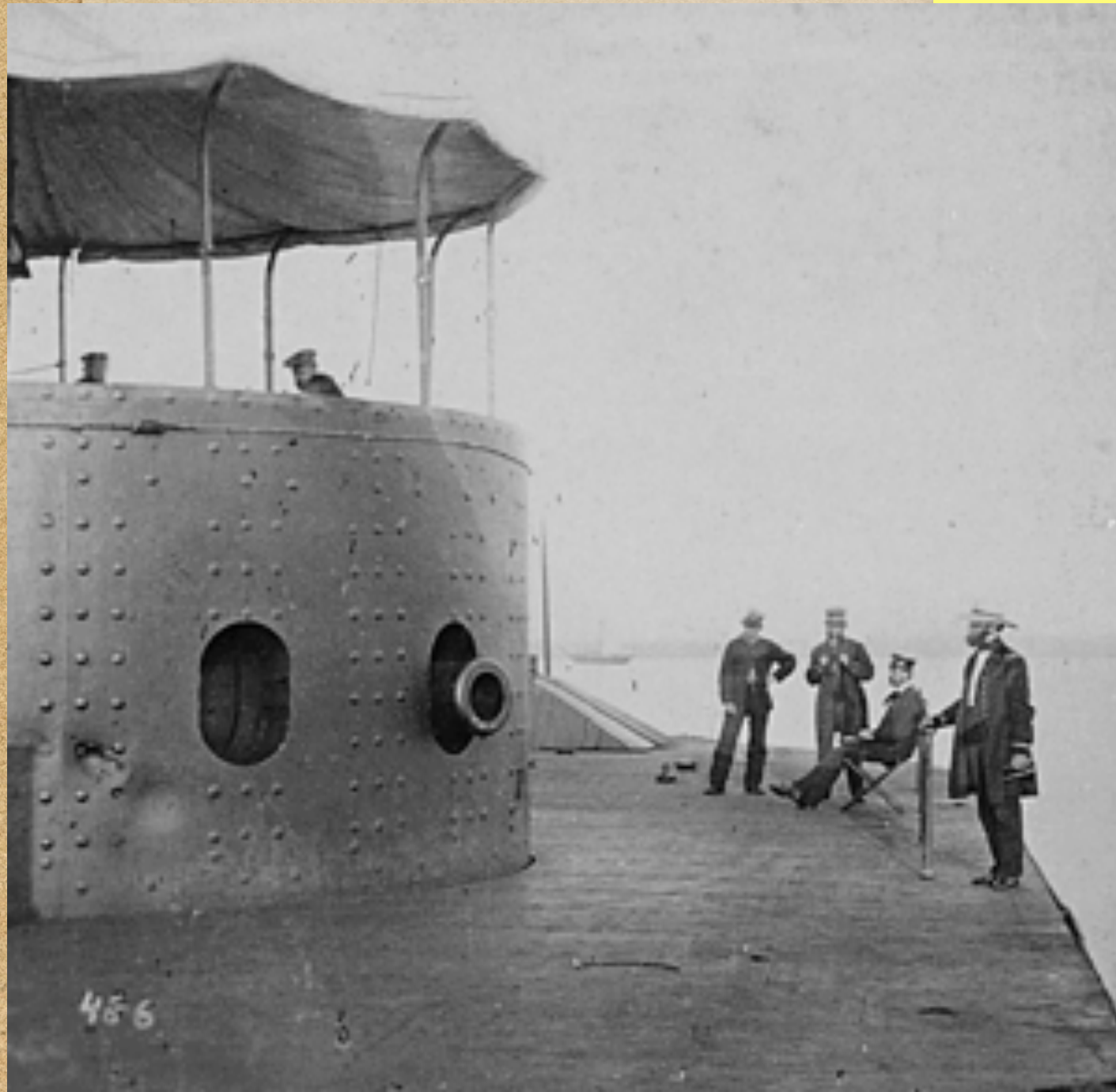
CSS Virginia

First Battle of the Ironclads



At dawn the next day, The *Monitor*, commanded by Lieutenant John L. Worden, arrived to protect the *Minnesota*. When the *Virginia*, returned to finish off the *Minnesota*, the first-ever battle of iron warships commenced. The ironclads fought at close range of a few yards to more than 100 yards for about four hours, ending at 12:25 PM. Both ships were in constant motion maintaining a circular pattern. During the battle, the *Monitor's* turret began to malfunction, making it extremely difficult to turn and stop at a given position, so the crew let the turret continuously turn and fired the guns "on the fly."

THE MONITOR AND VIRGINIA: FINAL DAYS

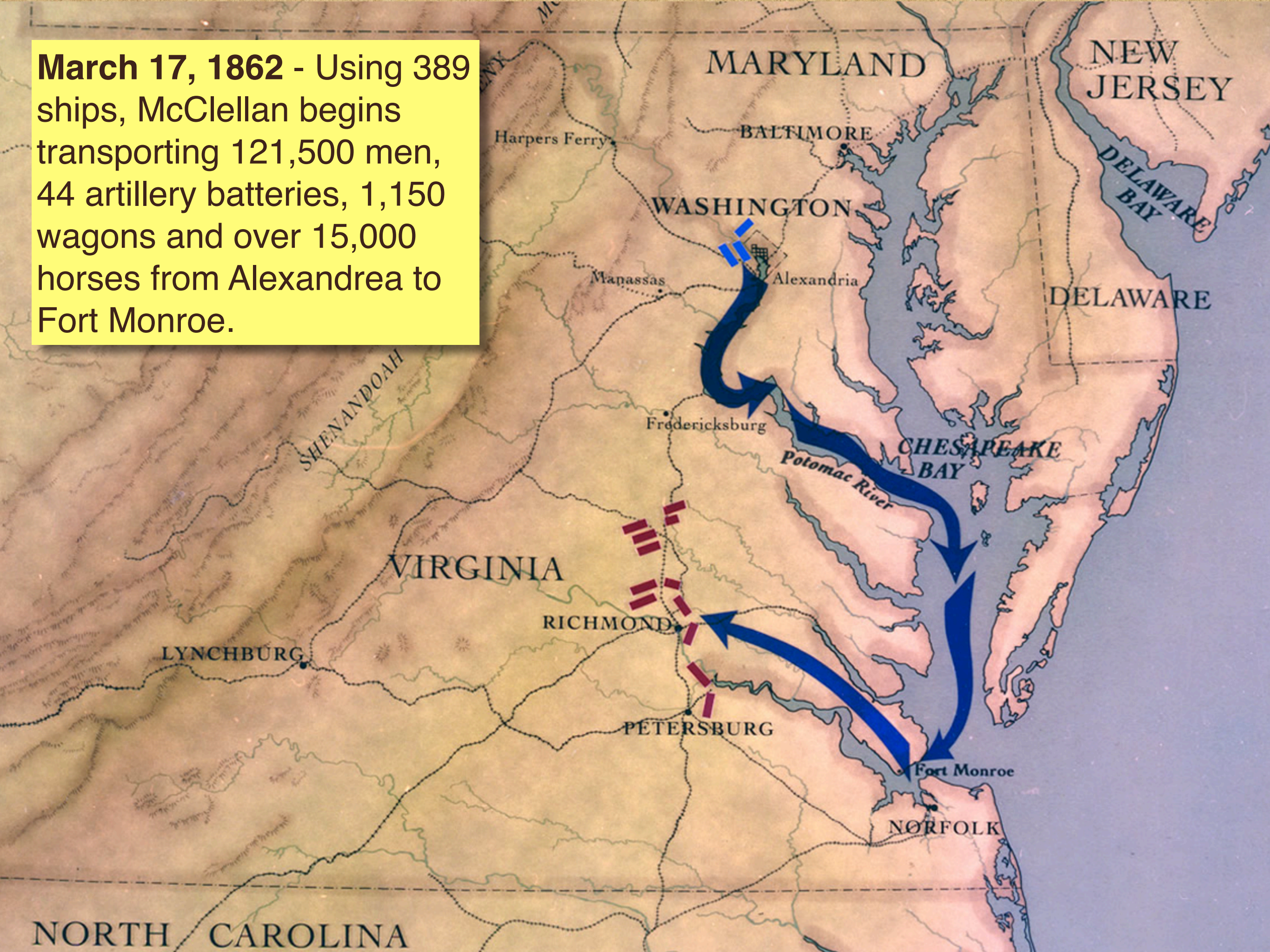


The Monitor, July 1862

After the Battle of Hampton Roads, neither ship played much of a subsequent part in the war, and neither survived 1862. When the Federals invaded the James Peninsula two months after the battle, the retreating Confederates scuttled the Virginia. The Monitor went down in bad weather off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, at the end of the year. In 1973, the wreck of the Monitor was discovered at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Many artifacts from the vessel have since been recovered and are on display at the Mariners' Museum in Newport News, Virginia.

Though they had short lives, the two ironclads ushered in a new era in naval warfare.

March 17, 1862 - Using 389 ships, McClellan begins transporting 121,500 men, 44 artillery batteries, 1,150 wagons and over 15,000 horses from Alexandria to Fort Monroe.



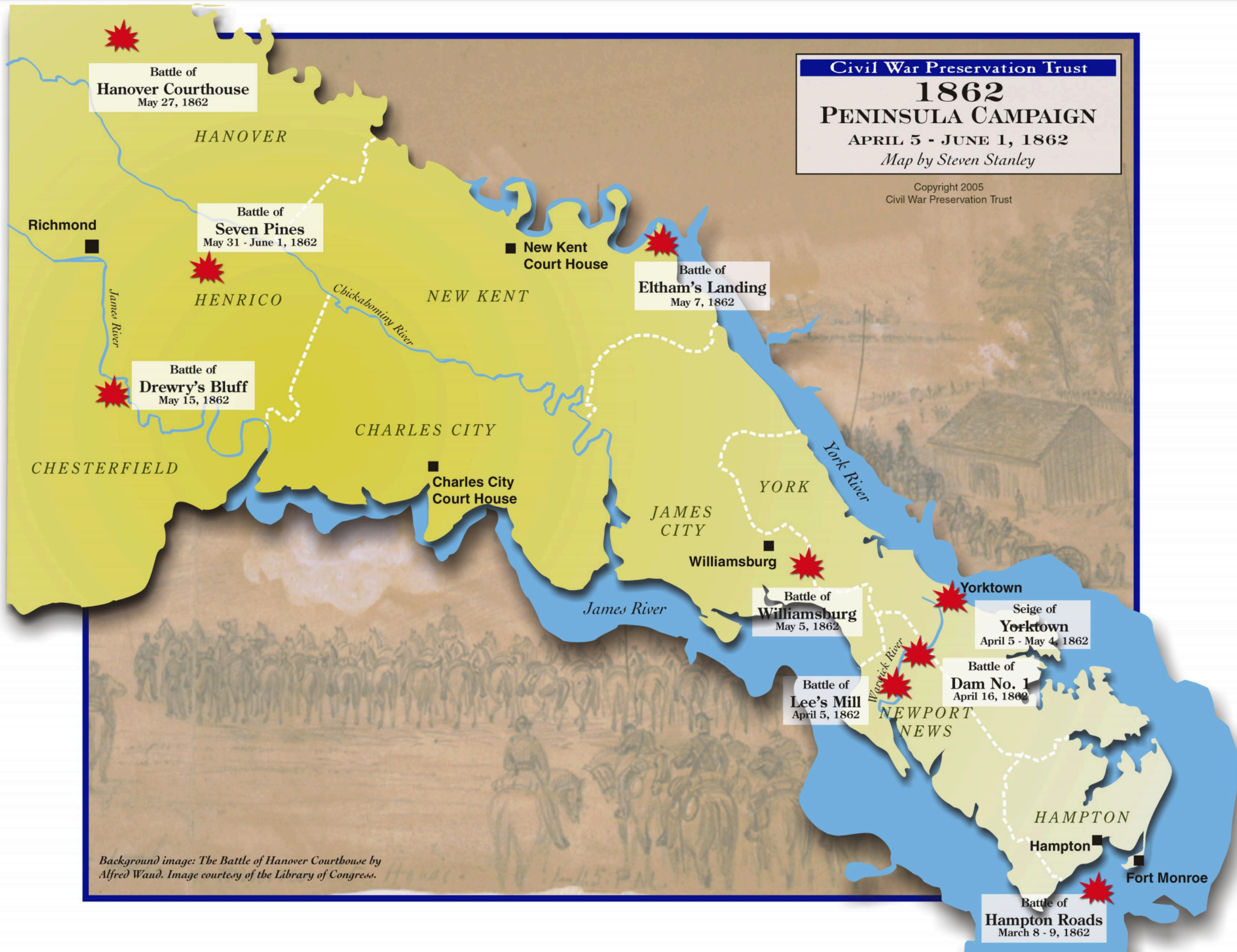
Civil War Preservation Trust

1862 PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

APRIL 5 - JUNE 1, 1862

Map by Steven Stanley

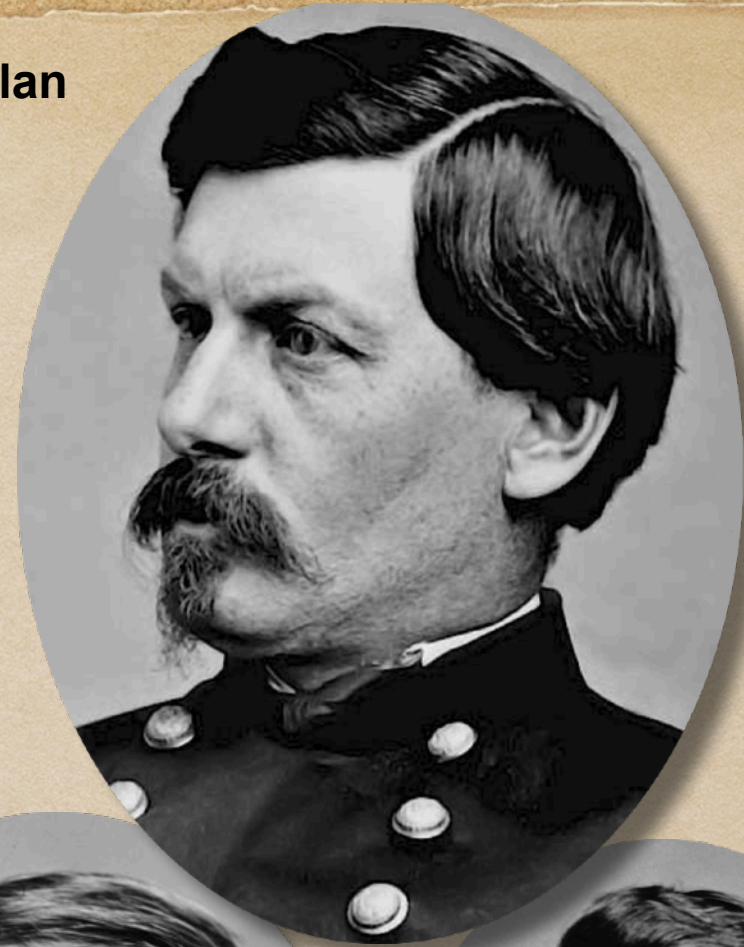
Copyright 2005
Civil War Preservation Trust



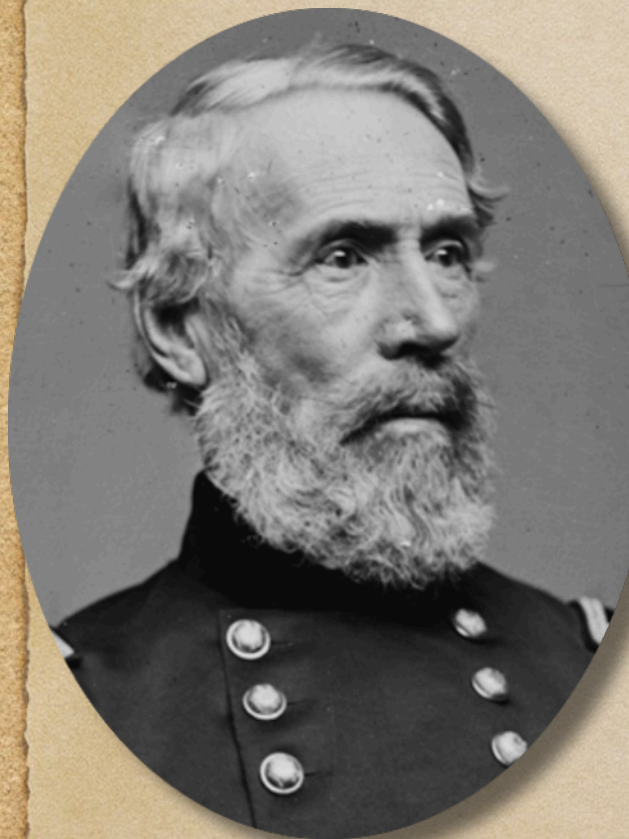
Background image: *The Battle of Hanover Courthouse* by Alfred Waud. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Federal Army

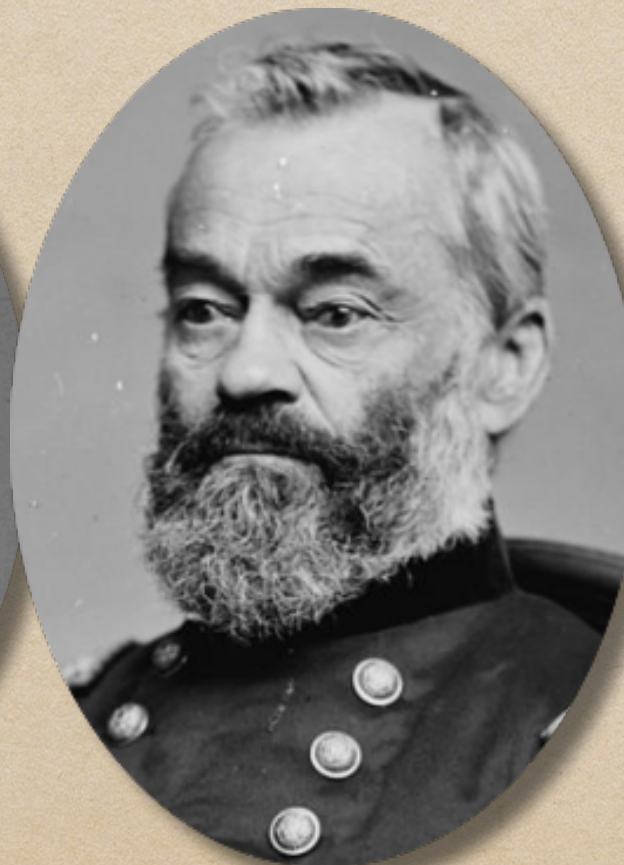
George B. McClellan
Commander



The Army of the Potomac had approximately 50,000 men at Fort Monroe when McClellan arrived, but this number grew to 121,500 before hostilities began.



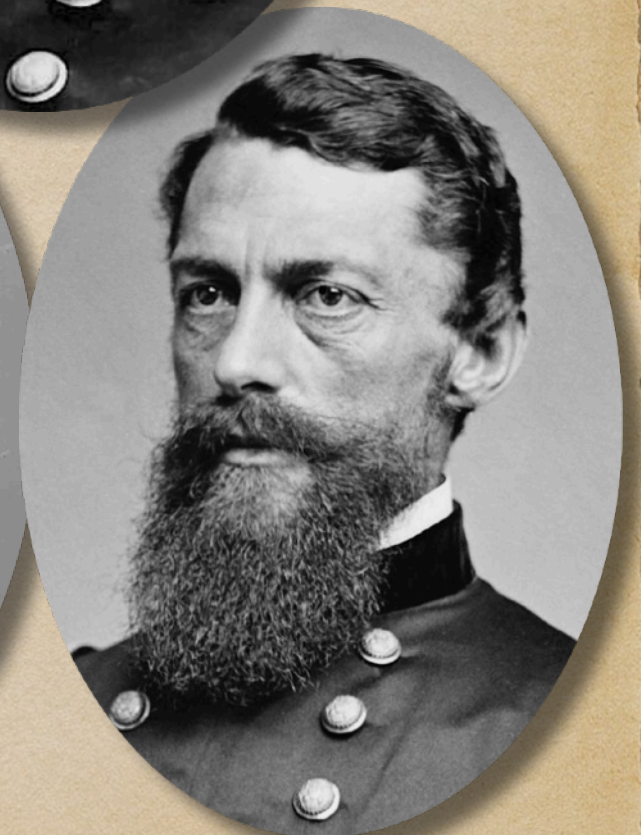
Edwin Vose Sumner
II Corp



Samuel P. Heintzelman
III Corp



Erasmus D. Keyes
IV Corp

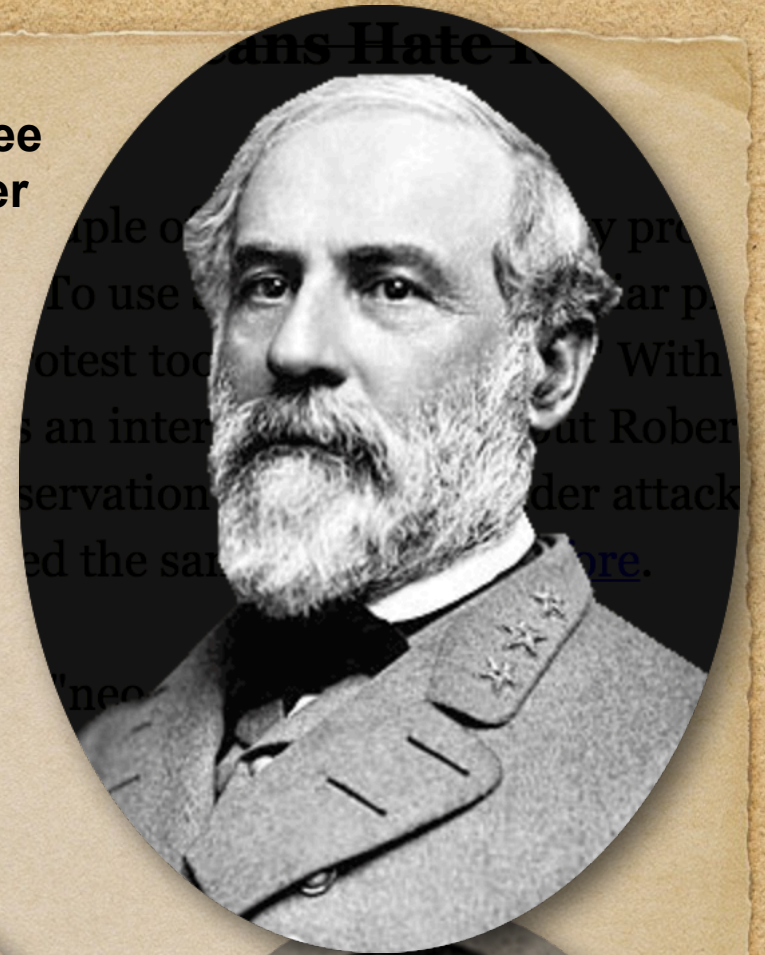


George Stoneman
Cavalry Commander

Confederate Army

At the time the Army of the Potomac arrived, only Magruder's 11,000 men faced them on the Peninsula. The bulk of Johnston's force (43,000 men) were at Culpeper, 6,000 under Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes at Fredericksburg, and 9,000 under Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger at Norfolk. In Richmond, General Robert E. Lee had returned from work on coastal fortifications in the Carolinas and on March 13 became the chief military adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Robert E. Lee
Commander



DH Hill
Left Wing



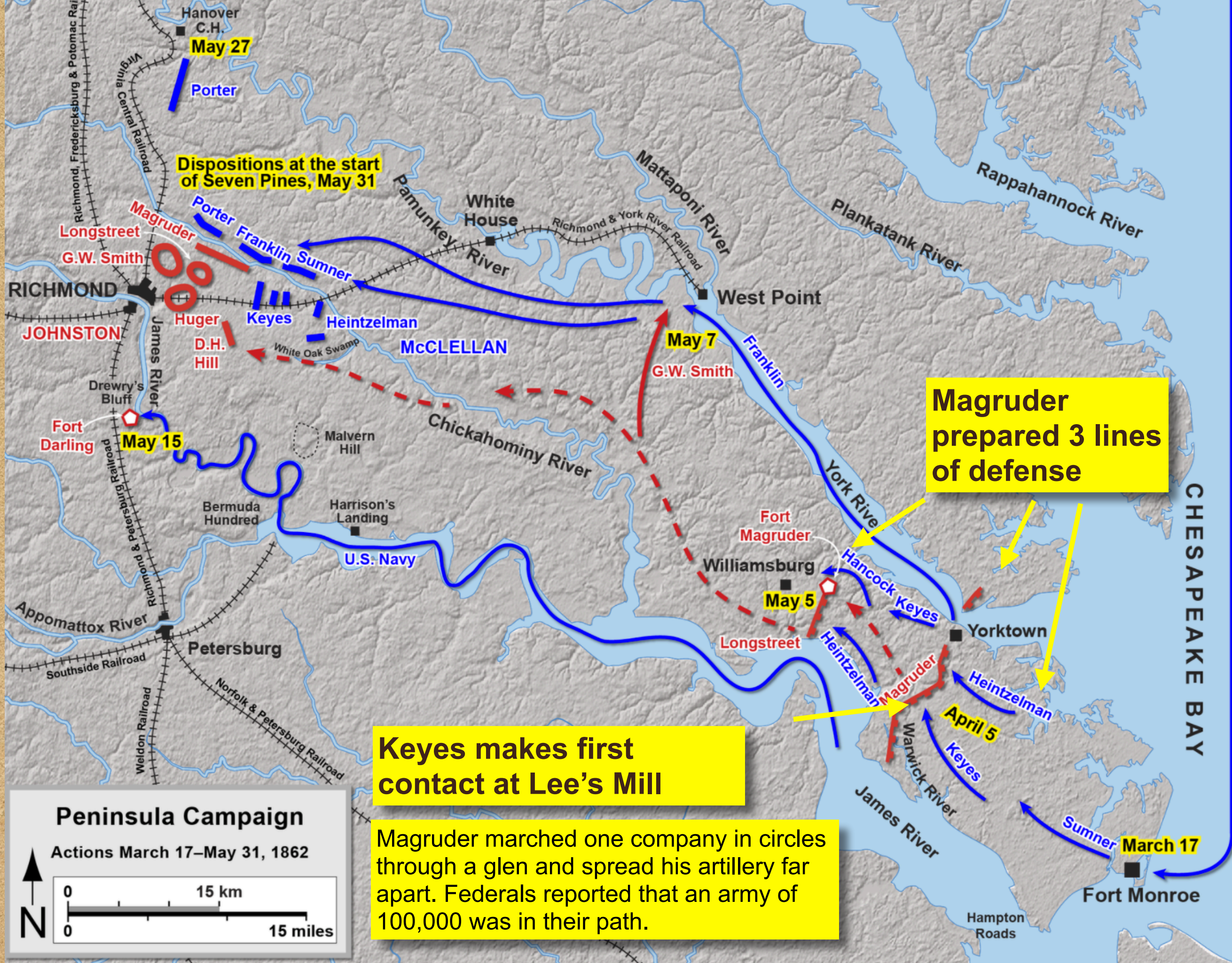
James Longstreet
Center Wing



John B. Magruder
Right Wing



JEB Stuart
Cavalry Commander



Dispositions at the start of Seven Pines, May 31

Magruder prepared 3 lines of defense

Keyes makes first contact at Lee's Mill

Magruder marched one company in circles through a glen and spread his artillery far apart. Federals reported that an army of 100,000 was in their path.

Peninsula Campaign
 Actions March 17–May 31, 1862

0 15 km
 0 15 miles

March 17

April 5

May 5

May 7

May 15

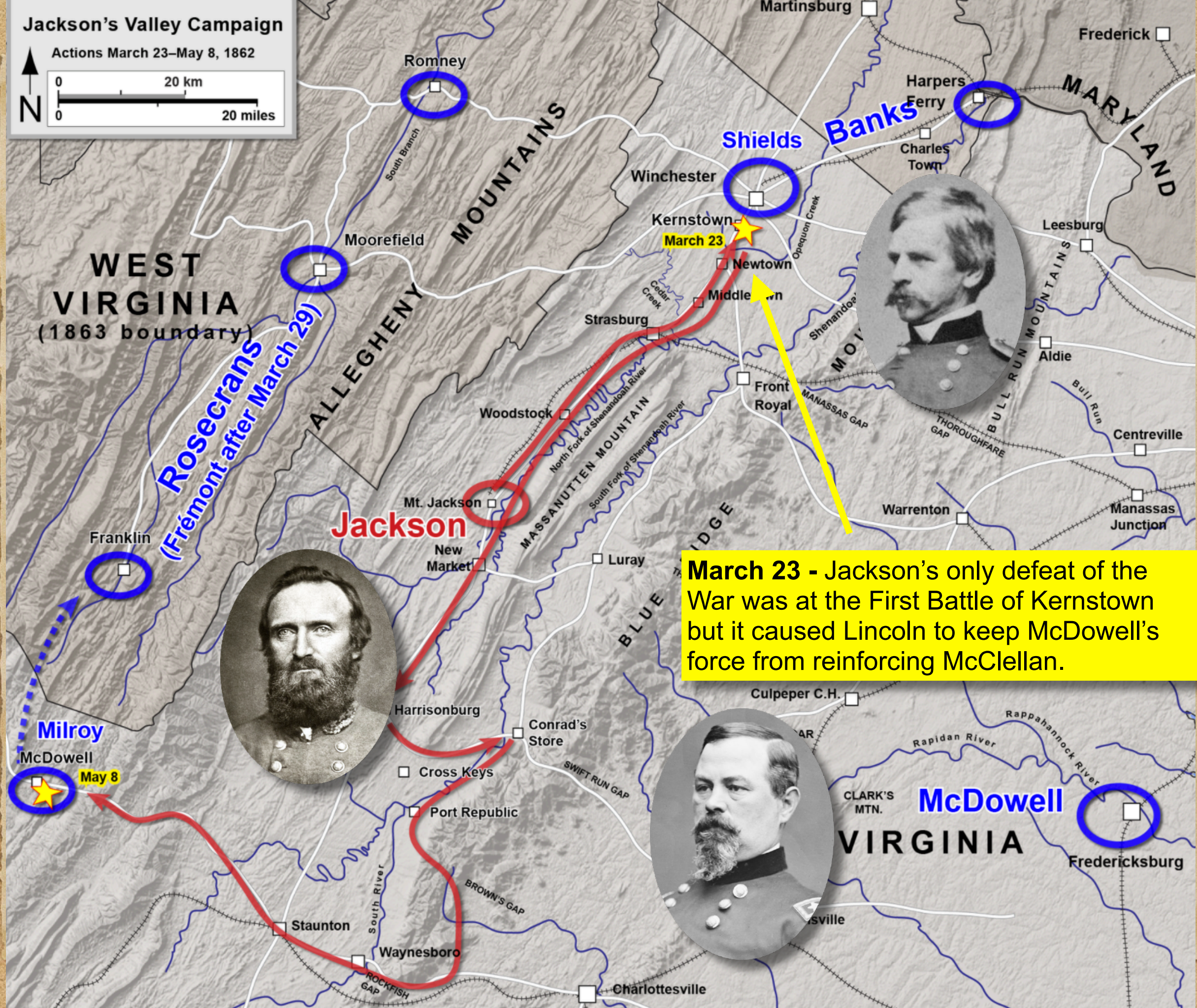
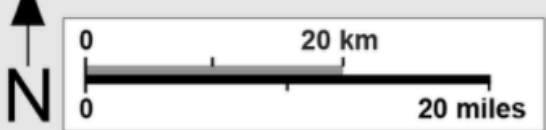
May 27



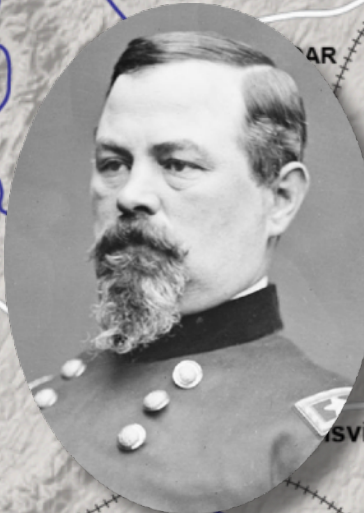
McClellan ordered the construction of siege fortifications and brought his heavy siege guns to the front. In the meantime, Gen. Johnston brought reinforcements for Magruder. Within 10 days, Magruder had 35,000 men.

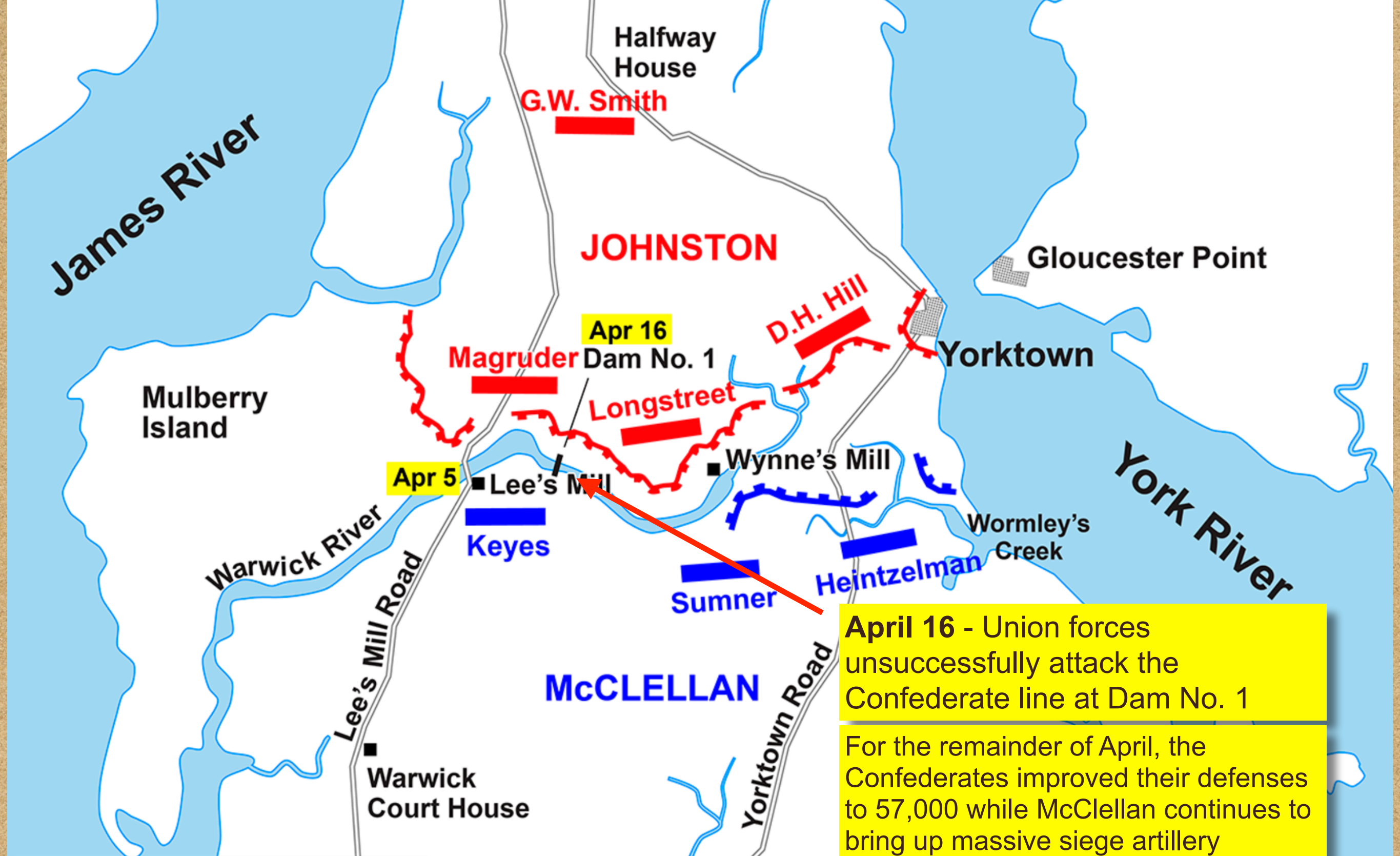
Jackson's Valley Campaign

Actions March 23–May 8, 1862



March 23 - Jackson's only defeat of the War was at the First Battle of Kernstown but it caused Lincoln to keep McDowell's force from reinforcing McClellan.





April 16 - Union forces unsuccessfully attack the Confederate line at Dam No. 1

For the remainder of April, the Confederates improved their defenses to 57,000 while McClellan continues to bring up massive siege artillery batteries which he planned to deploy on May 5.

Battle of Yorktown
 April 5–16, 1862

N

STRENGTH & CASUALTIES
 US 121,500 - 189
 CSA 35,000 - 300

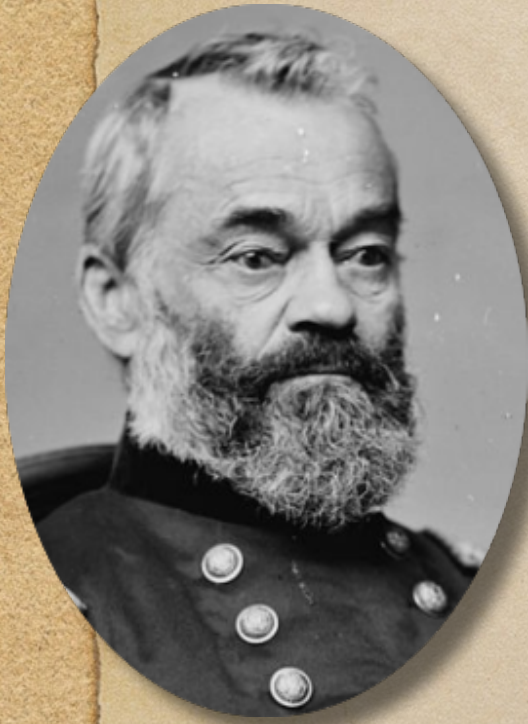
2nd Florida Casualties:
 Killed - 0, Wounded - 4
 Missing - 0

McClellan's Tent at Yorktown 1862

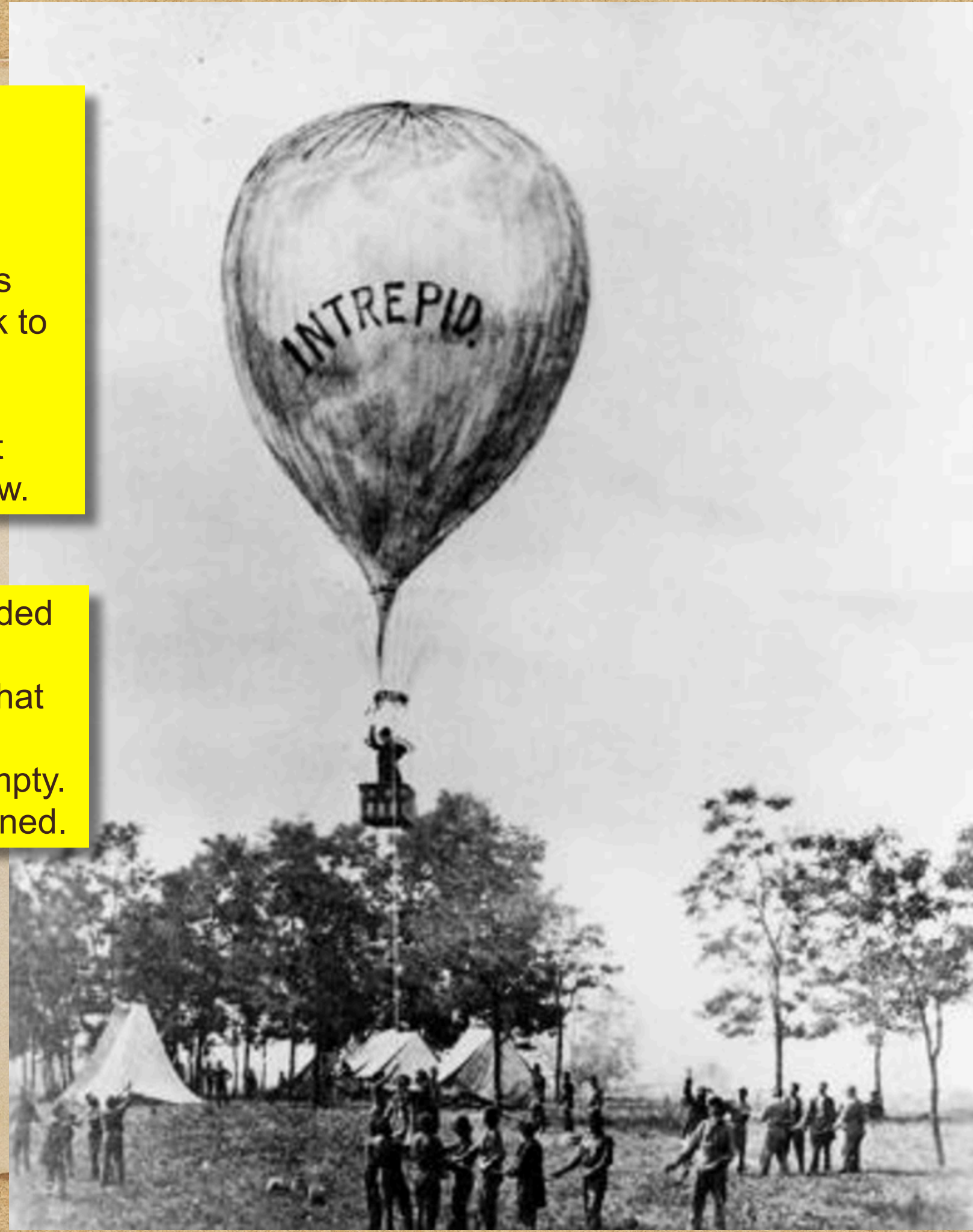




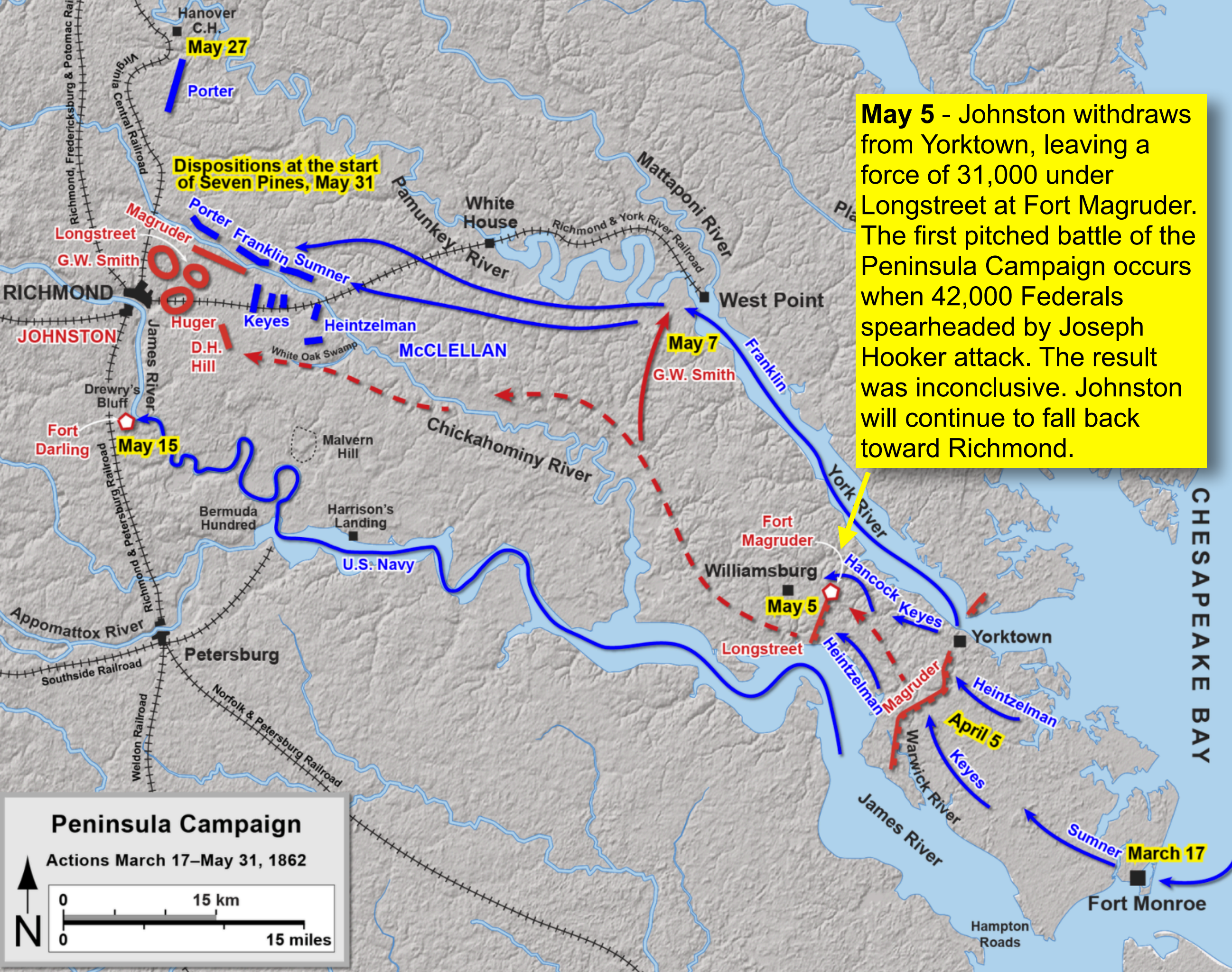
May 3 - General Johnston knew an unsustainable bombardment was imminent so sent his supply wagons back to Richmond while ordering an artillery demonstration. That evening, he withdrew.



Heintzelman ascended in an observation balloon and found that the Confederate earthworks were empty. McClellan was stunned.



May 5 - Johnston withdraws from Yorktown, leaving a force of 31,000 under Longstreet at Fort Magruder. The first pitched battle of the Peninsula Campaign occurs when 42,000 Federals spearheaded by Joseph Hooker attack. The result was inconclusive. Johnston will continue to fall back toward Richmond.



Peninsula Campaign
 Actions March 17–May 31, 1862

0 15 km
 0 15 miles

CHESAPEAKE BAY

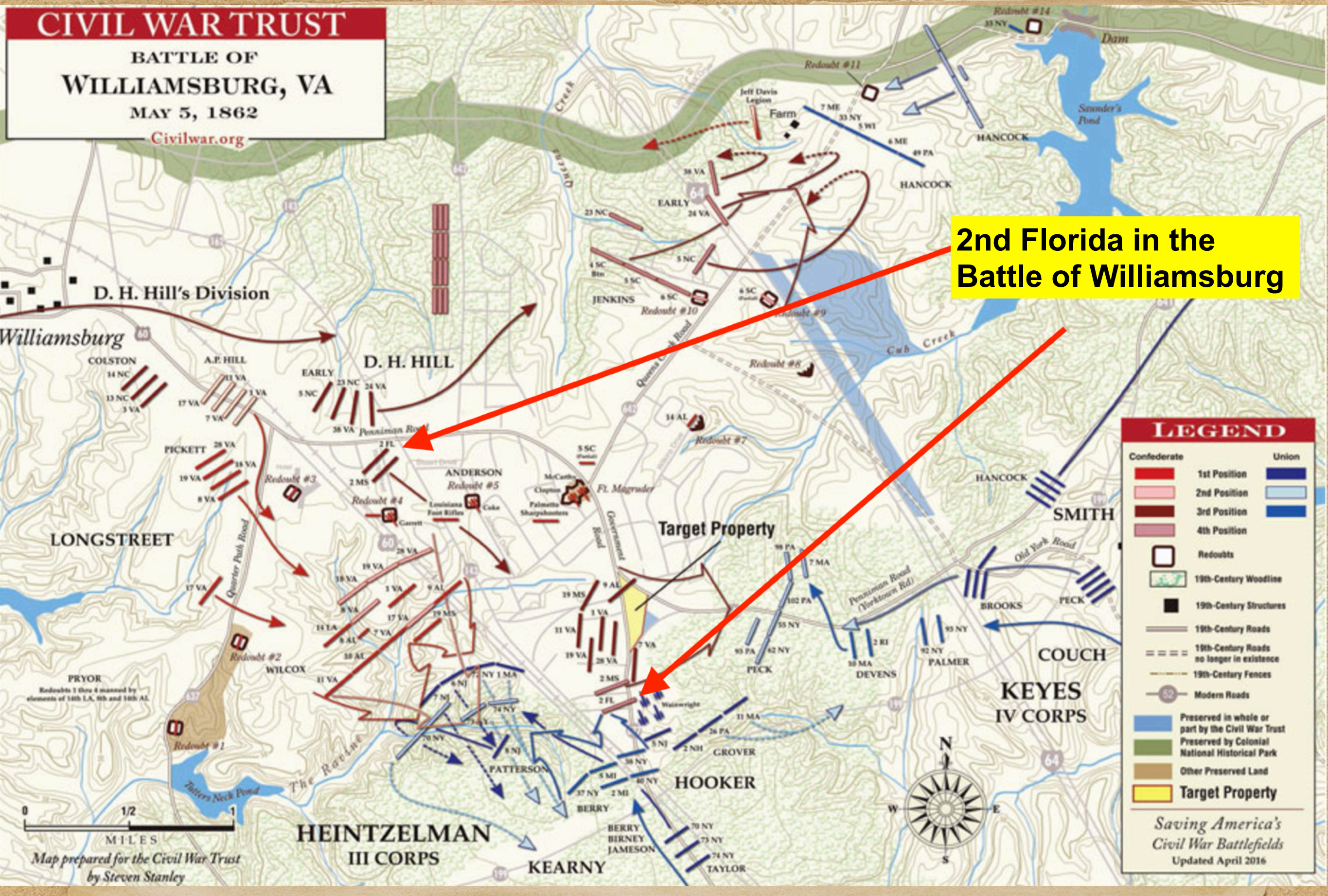
CIVIL WAR TRUST

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA

MAY 5, 1862

Civilwar.org

2nd Florida in the Battle of Williamsburg



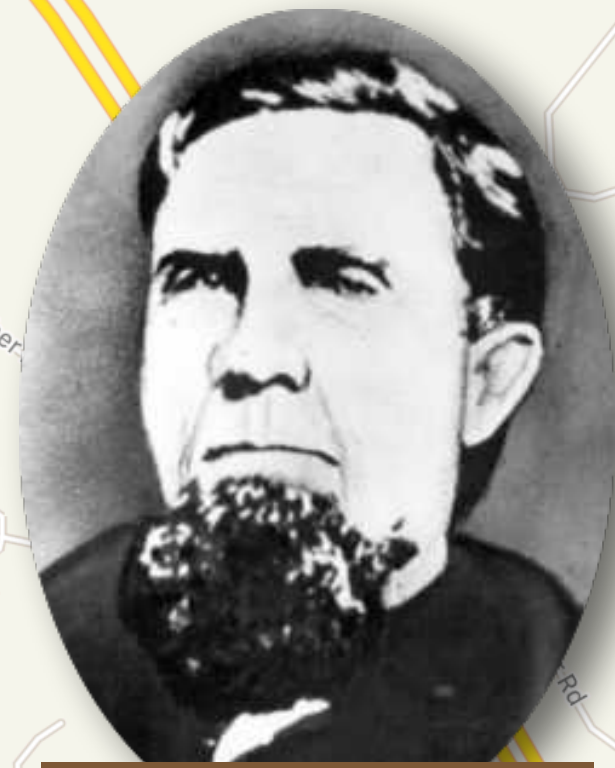
LEGEND

Confederate		Union	
[Red Line]	1st Position	[Dark Blue Line]	1st Position
[Light Red Line]	2nd Position	[Light Blue Line]	2nd Position
[Dark Red Line]	3rd Position	[Dark Blue Line]	3rd Position
[Pink Line]	4th Position	[Blue Line]	4th Position
[Red Square]	Redoubts		
[Green Area]	19th-Century Woodline		
[Black Square]	19th-Century Structures		
[Brown Line]	19th-Century Roads		
[Dashed Brown Line]	19th-Century Roads no longer in existence		
[Dotted Brown Line]	19th-Century Fences		
[Grey Line]	Modern Roads		
[Blue Area]	Preserved in whole or part by the Civil War Trust		
[Green Area]	Preserved by Colonial National Historical Park		
[Brown Area]	Other Preserved Land		
[Yellow Area]	Target Property		

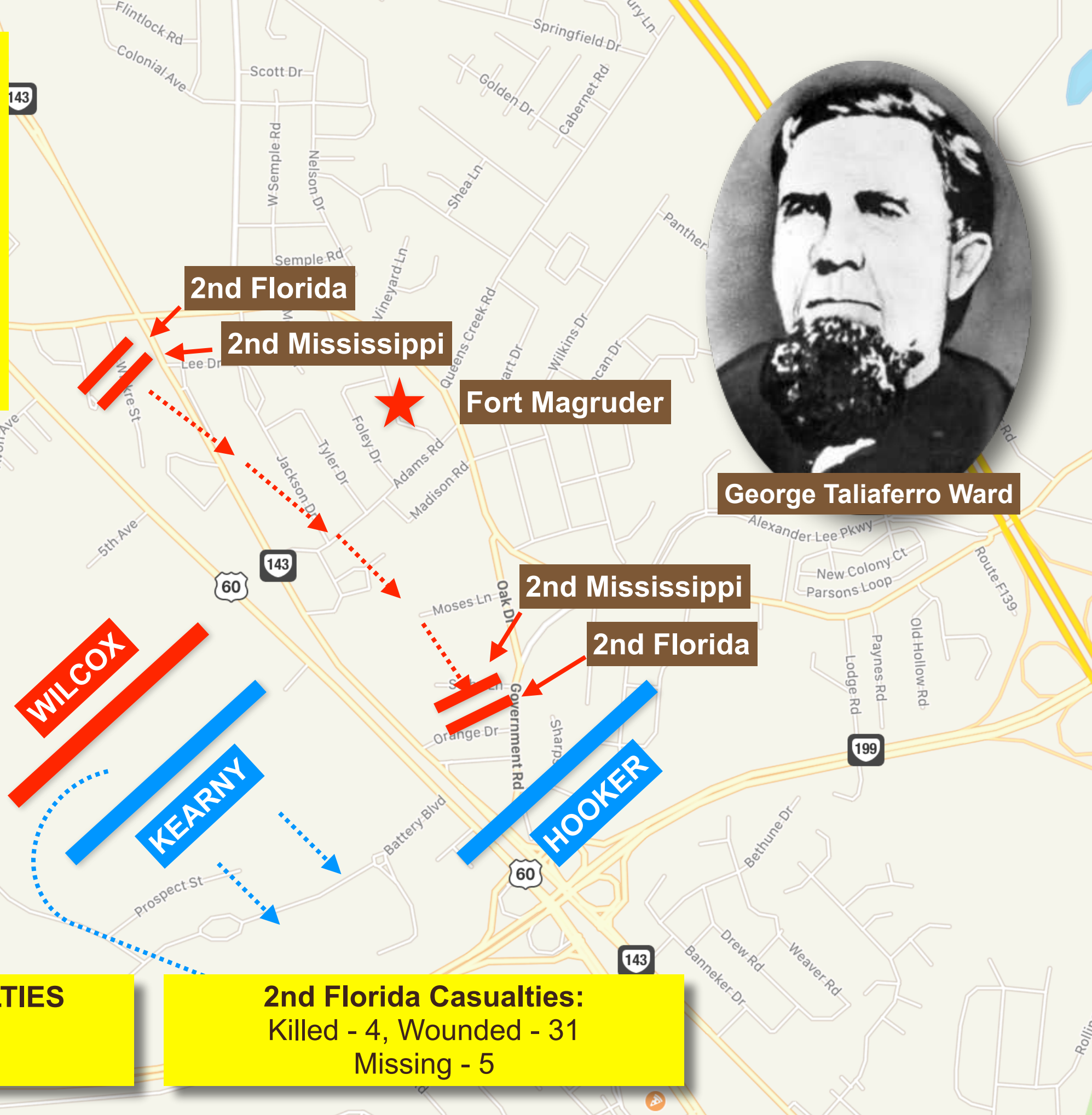
Saving America's Civil War Battlefields
Updated April 2016

0 1/2 1
MILES
Map prepared for the Civil War Trust
by Steven Stanley

The 2nd Florida made the furthest penetration of all Confederate troops. Upon reaching this position, their Colonel, George T. Ward, was quickly shot through the heart and died instantly.



George Taliaferro Ward



STRENGTH & CASUALTIES

US 40,768 - 2,283
CSA 31,823 - 1,682

2nd Florida Casualties:

Killed - 4, Wounded - 31
Missing - 5



2nd Florida Location

BATTLE of WILLIAMSBURG

MAY 4 & 5, 1862

CONFEDERATE
 UNION

14 EARTHWORK "REDOUBTS" FLANKING "FORT MAGRUDER"

MAY 4
 A. Wickham's 4th Va Cavalry, screening Confederate withdrawal, clashes with Union advance troops, Stoneman's Brigade, from Yorktown, noon.
 B. Gen Emory's Federal troops cut off "JEB" Stuart's Cavalry from Wimsburg. Unable to fight through, Stuart escapes to James River, thence over to Quarterpath Road and into town.
 C. Johnston sends Semmes & McLaws of J.B. Magruder's command to man the defensive works. With heavy artillery & infantry they stave off Cooke's Union cavalry & horse artillery attempt to seize the works.
 D. "Baldy" Smith's heavier force relieves Cooke, late in the day, and presses the fight next morning. Johnston sends in Longstreet's forces.
 E. Hooker, who this day earns the sobriquet "Fighting Joe" attempts to exploit the Confederate right. A seesaw battle, over fallen timber obstructions before the forts, rages most of day.

MAY 5
 F. Fresh Southern replacements having worn down Hooker's men, Kearney's troops shore up the sagging lines in late afternoon.
 G. During the day Smith sends Hancock with artillery to man unoccupied Redoubts #11 & #14. As they crossfire into Southern emplacements, Jubal Early is sent to dislodge them. In brutal fighting with heavy casualties Va & N.C. troops are held off by Maine & Wisconsin men. Early, being wounded, Hill retires his men.
 H. In a flank attempt that could have been a decisive blow against Longstreet, Emory holds up short of the objective for lack of reinforcements.

During the night Johnston evacuates the positions and resumes his march to Richmond. McClellan's forces move into the undefended works that night and next morning. They occupy Williamsburg unopposed, that, May 6th day.

MAY 4 & 5, 1862



CONFEDERATE



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MAY 5

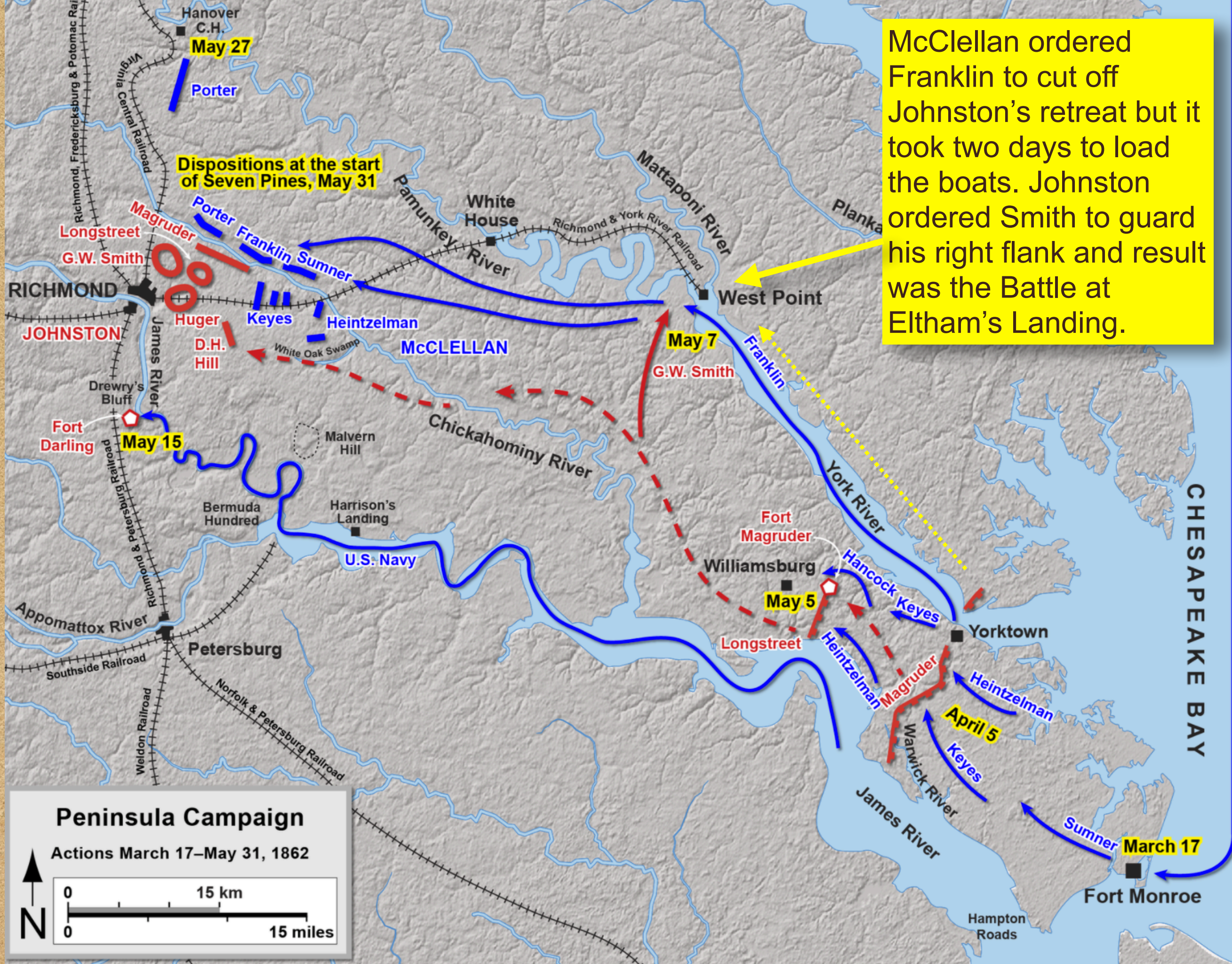
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McClellan ordered Franklin to cut off Johnston's retreat but it took two days to load the boats. Johnston ordered Smith to guard his right flank and result was the Battle at Eltham's Landing.



Peninsula Campaign
Actions March 17–May 31, 1862

0 15 km
0 15 miles



May 7, 1862 - The Battle at Eltham's Landing was little more than a heavy skirmish. Franklin told McClellan, "I congratulate myself that we have maintained our position." Although the action was tactically inconclusive, Franklin missed an opportunity to intercept the Confederate retreat from Williamsburg, allowing it to pass unmolested.

STRENGTH & CASUALTIES

US 11,300 - 194

CSA 11,000 - 48

May 6-10, 1862 - Lincoln arrives at Fort Monroe on May 6 and orders the bombardment of Confederate batteries on May 8. On May 10, the Confederates evacuate Norfolk.

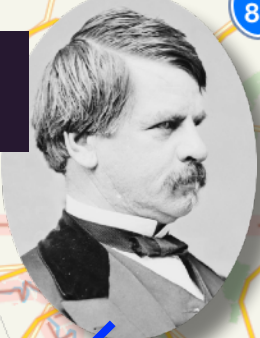


Troop Positions in May 1862

Fremont
8,000



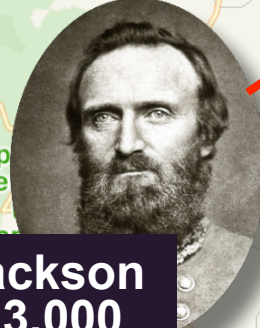
Banks
25,000



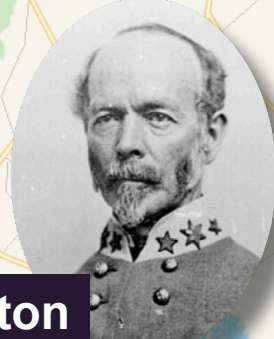
McDowell
40,000



Jackson
13,000



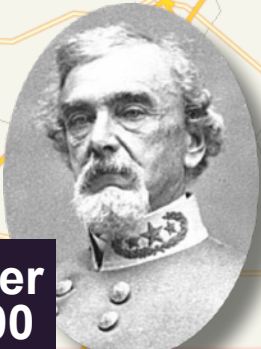
Johnston
48,000



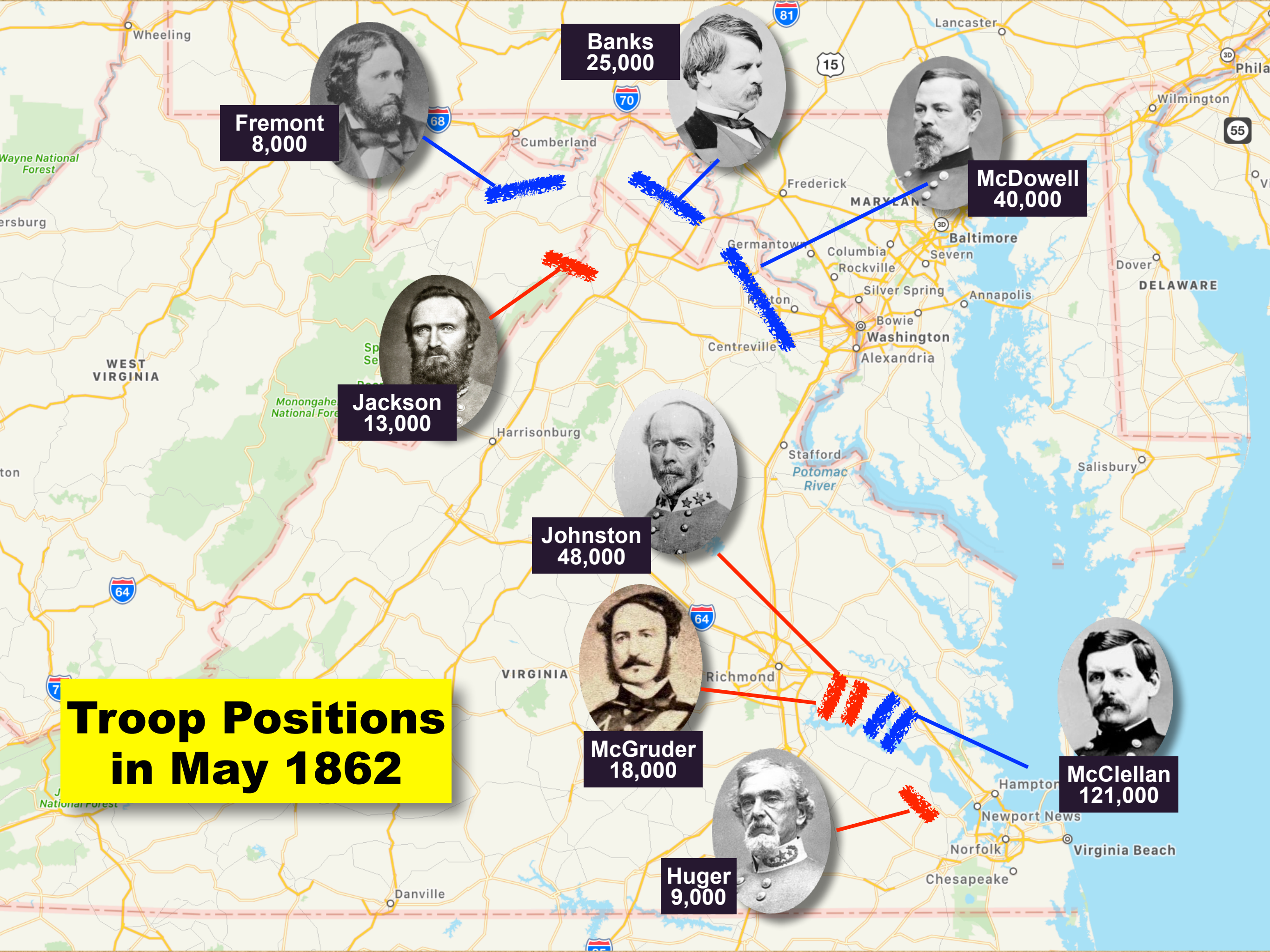
McGruder
18,000



Huger
9,000



McClellan
121,000





President Lincoln stayed in Quarters No. 1 during his visit to Fort Monroe.





**FORT MONROE
QUARTERS NO. 1**

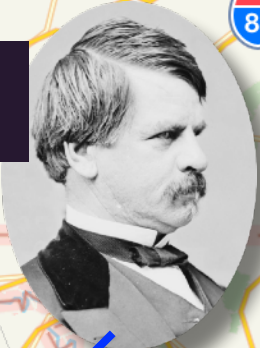
**IN THIS HOUSE PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN STAYED DURING
HIS VISIT OF MAY 6-11, 1862.
IT WAS HERE THAT PRESIDENT
LINCOLN, GENERAL WOOL AND
COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH
PLANNED THE ATTACK ON NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA.**

Troop Positions in May 1862

Fremont
8,000



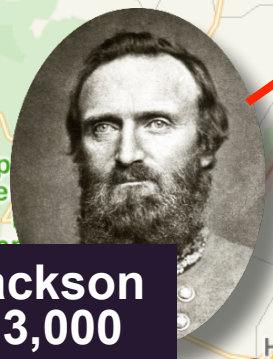
Banks
25,000



McDowell
40,000



Jackson
13,000



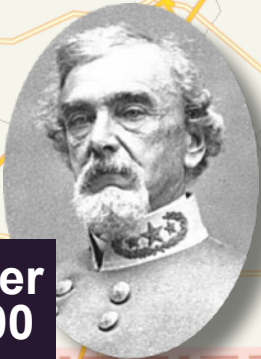
Johnston
48,000



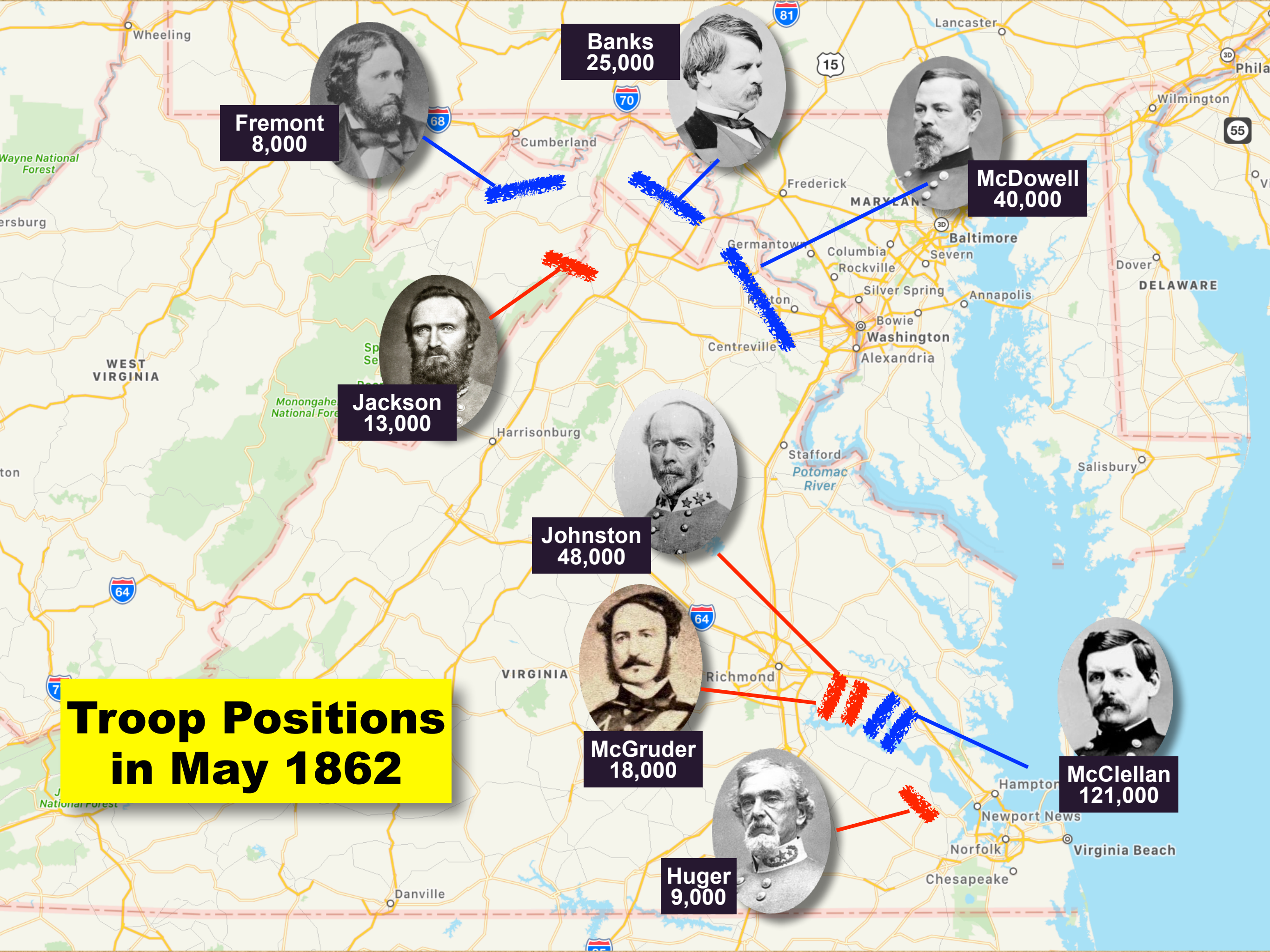
McGruder
18,000



Huger
9,000



McClellan
121,000

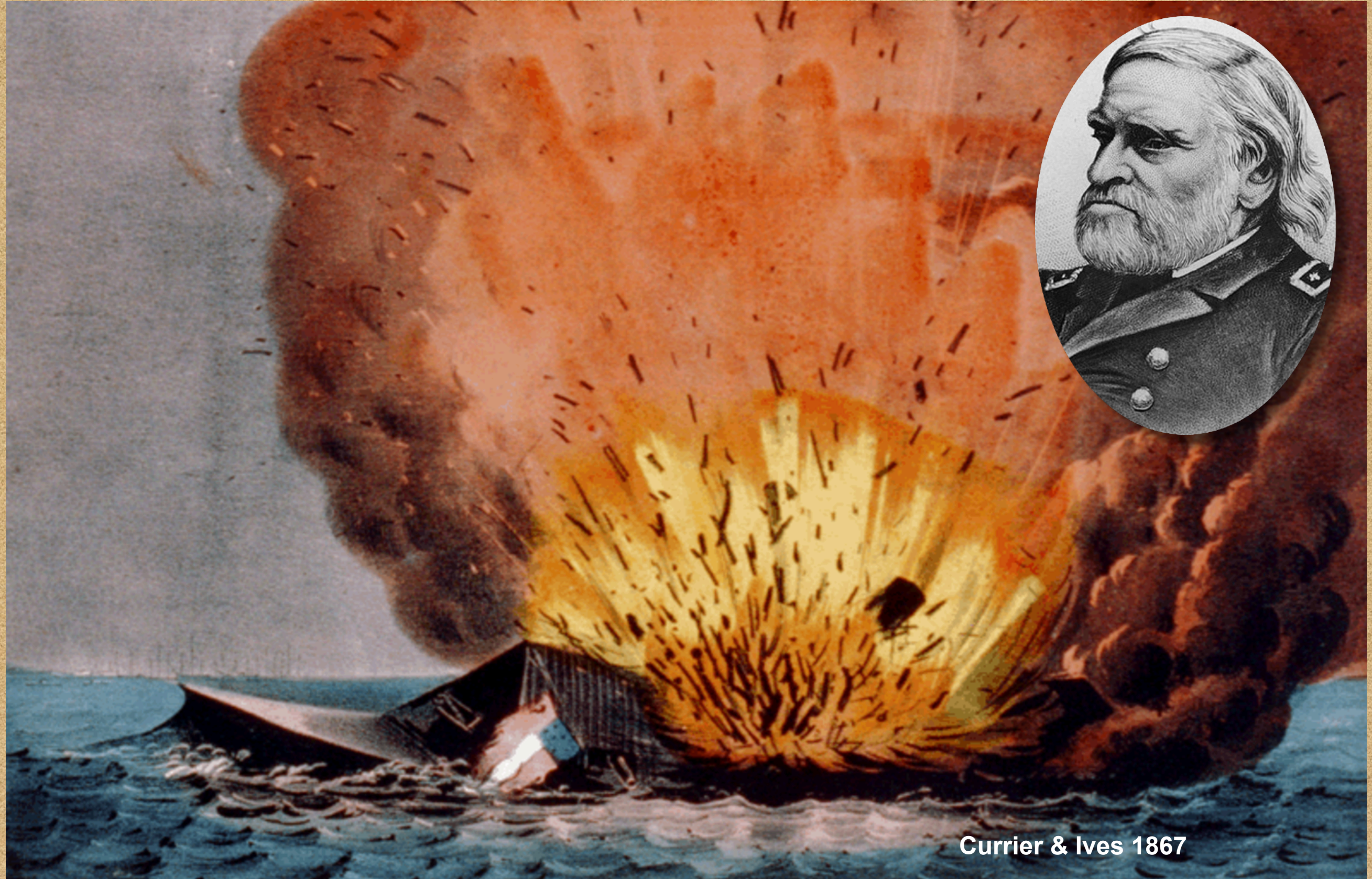


Modern Gosport Navy Yard in Norfolk.



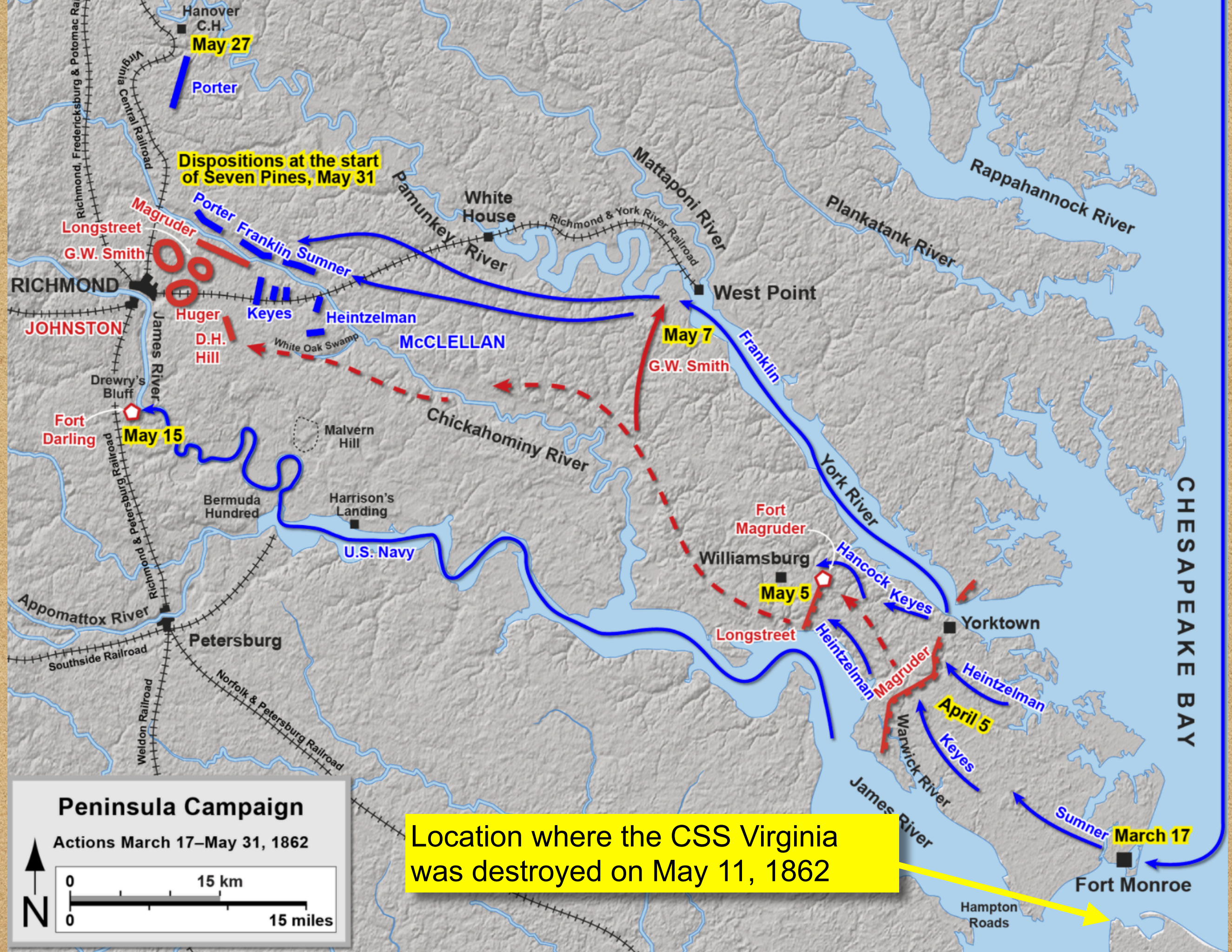
Benjamin Huger

- **April 27** - Huger was ordered by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to abandon the area
- **May 1** - Began the evacuation and destroying usable property
- **May 11** - Destroyed the CSS *Virginia*



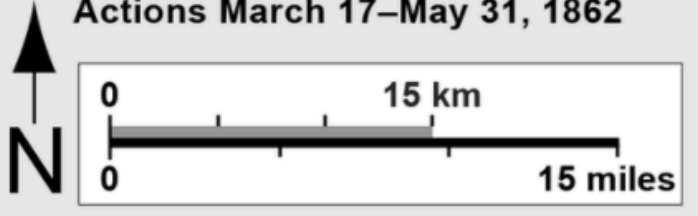
Currier & Ives 1867

May 11, 1862 - Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall knew that CSS *Virginia* had no home port and he could not navigate her deep draft through the shallow stretches of the James River toward Richmond, so she was scuttled off Craney Island to prevent her capture. This opened the James River at Hampton Roads to Federal gunboats.



Peninsula Campaign

Actions March 17–May 31, 1862



Location where the CSS Virginia was destroyed on May 11, 1862

Dispositions at the start of Seven Pines, May 31

May 27

May 7

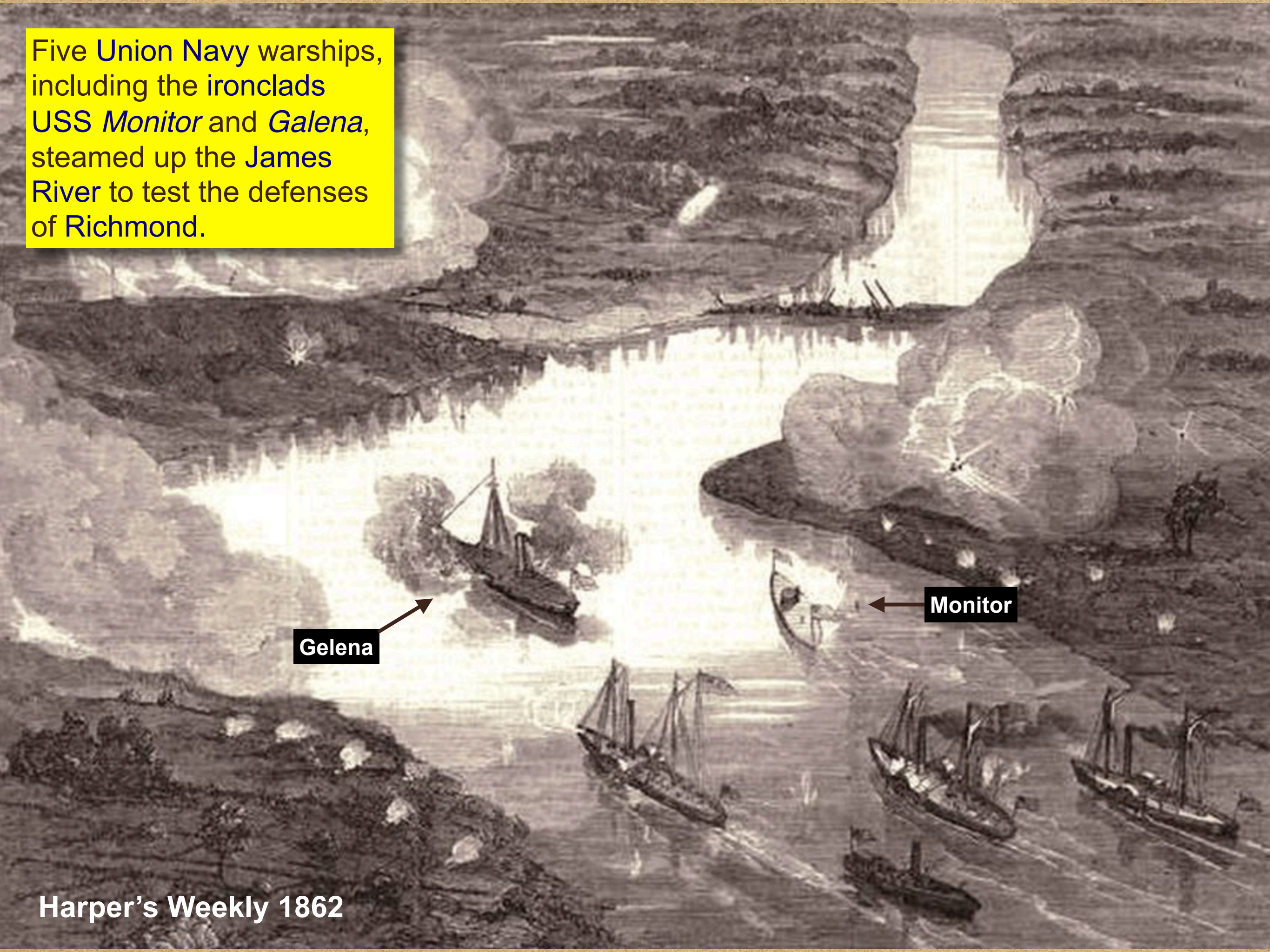
May 15

May 5

April 5

March 17

Five Union Navy warships, including the ironclads *USS Monitor* and *Galena*, steamed up the James River to test the defenses of Richmond.



Galena

Monitor





2009



Battle of Drewry's Bluff

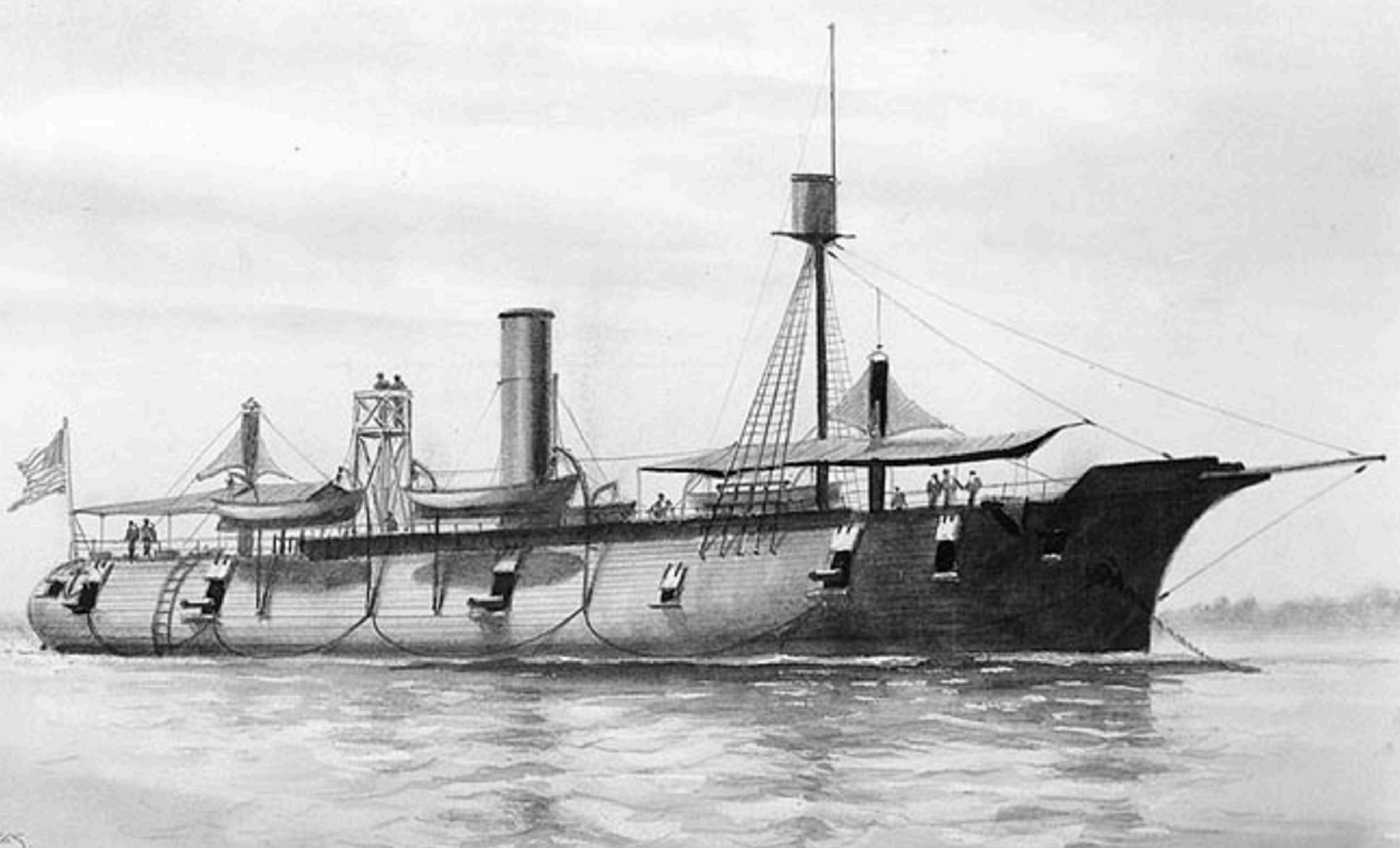


[Faded text describing the battle]



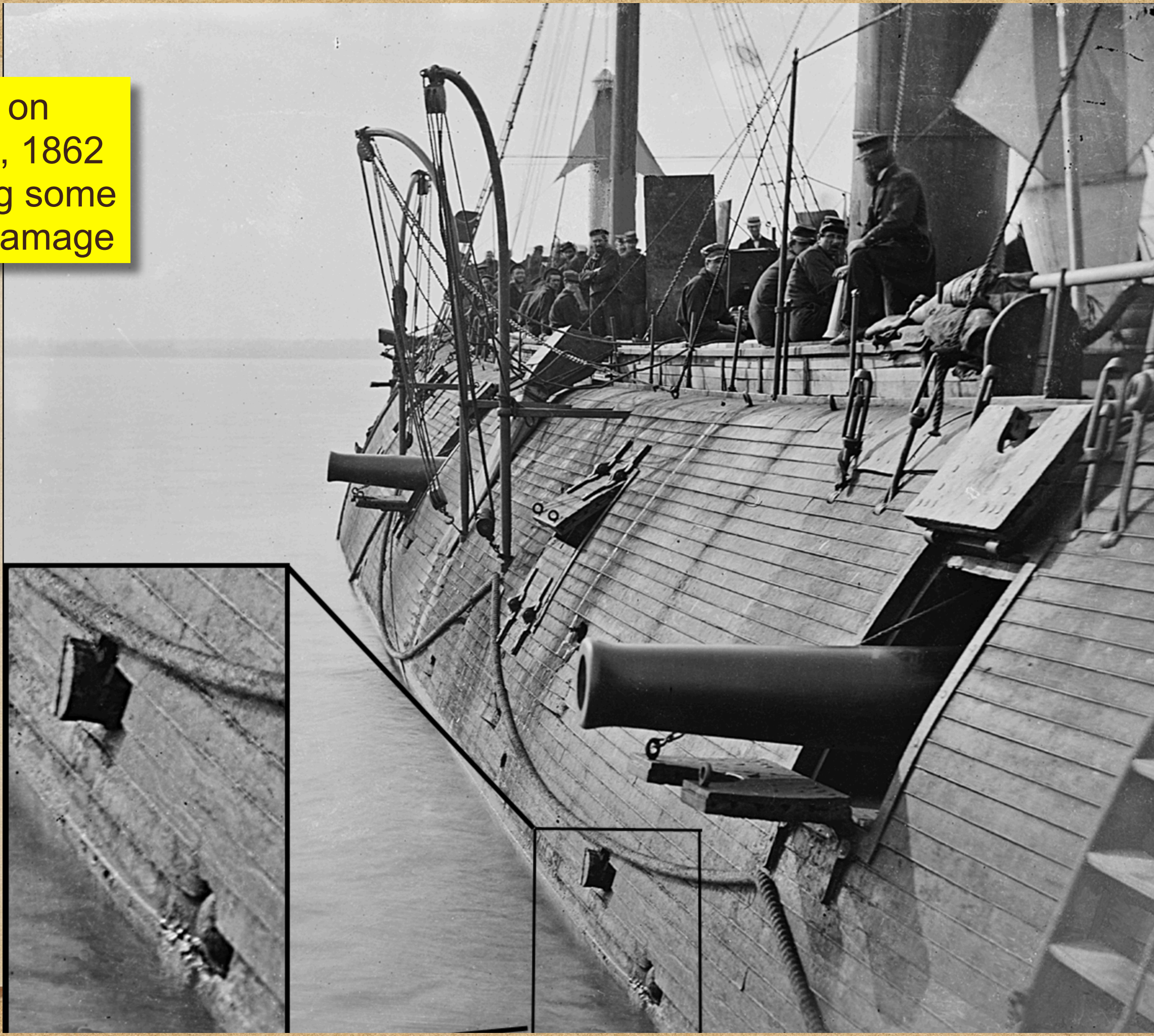
**DREWRY'S
BLUFF**

1862



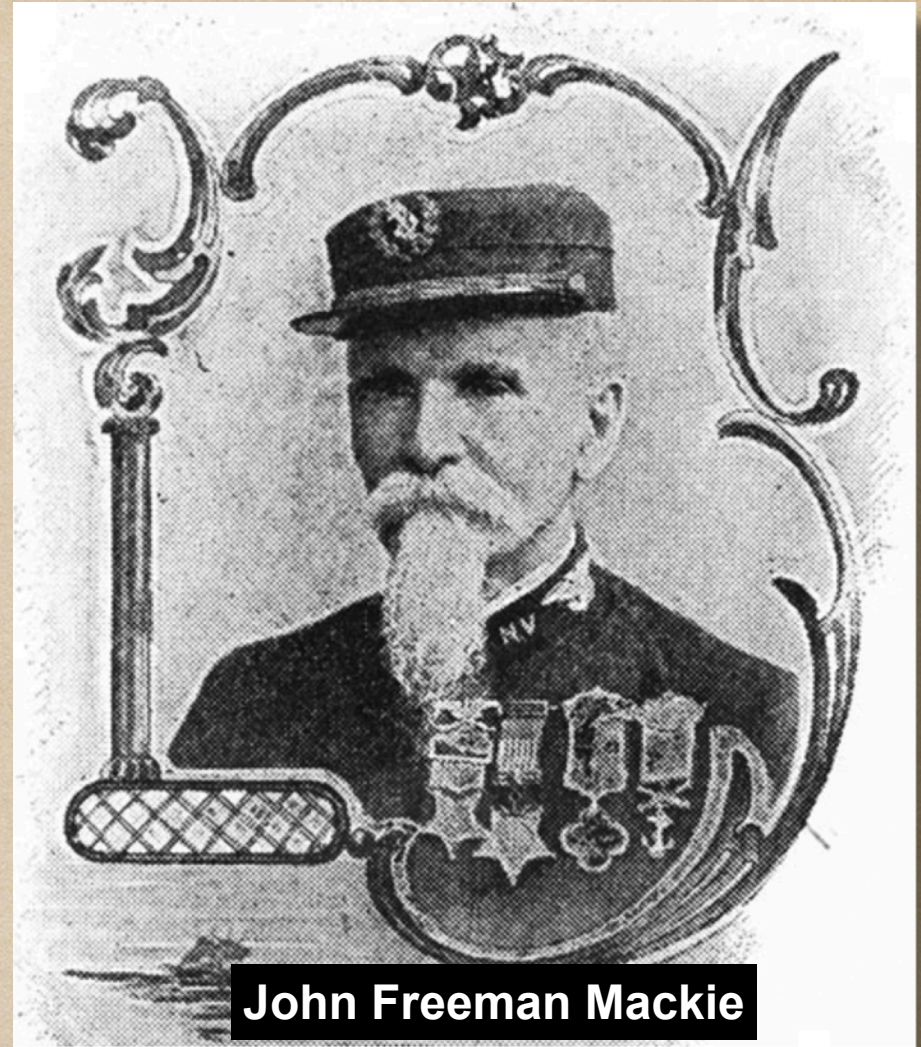
May 15 - At 07:45, *Galena* closed to within 600 yd (550 m) of the fort and anchored, but before they could open fire, two Confederate rounds pierced the lightly armored vessel. The battle lasted over three hours and during that time, *Galena* remained almost stationary and took 45 hits. Her crew reported casualties of 14 dead or mortally wounded and 10 injured. Confederates had 7 killed and 8 wounded.

Galena on
May 15, 1862
showing some
battle damage





First Marine to Earn Medal of Honor

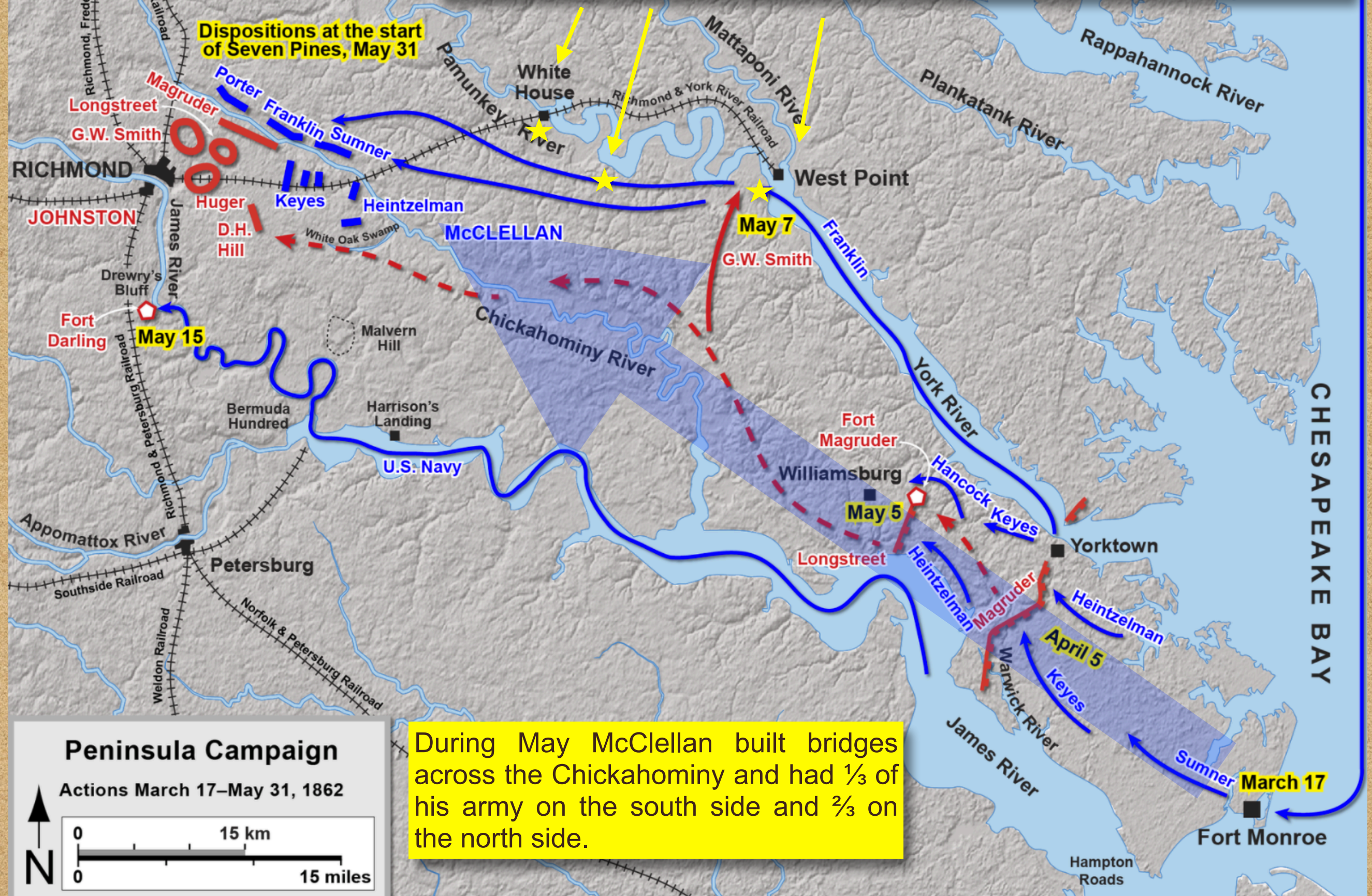


John Freeman Mackie

Citation...

On board the U.S.S. *Galena* in the attack on Fort Darling at Drewry's Bluff, James River, on May 15, 1862. As enemy shellfire raked the deck of his ship, Corporal Mackie fearlessly maintained his musket fire against the rifle pits along the shore and, when ordered to fill vacancies at guns caused by men wounded and killed in action, manned the weapon with skill and courage.

The Army of the Potomac pushed slowly up the Pamunkey, establishing supply bases at Eltham's Landing, Cumberland Landing, and White House Landing. White House, the plantation of W.H.F. "Rooney" Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee, became McClellan's base of operations.

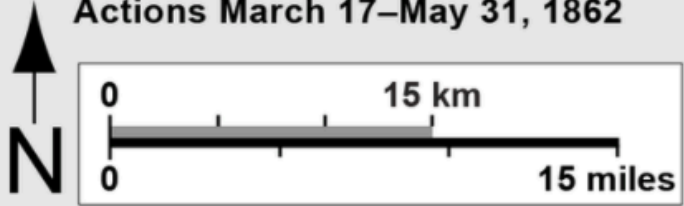


Dispositions at the start of Seven Pines, May 31

During May McClellan built bridges across the Chickahominy and had $\frac{1}{3}$ of his army on the south side and $\frac{2}{3}$ on the north side.

Peninsula Campaign

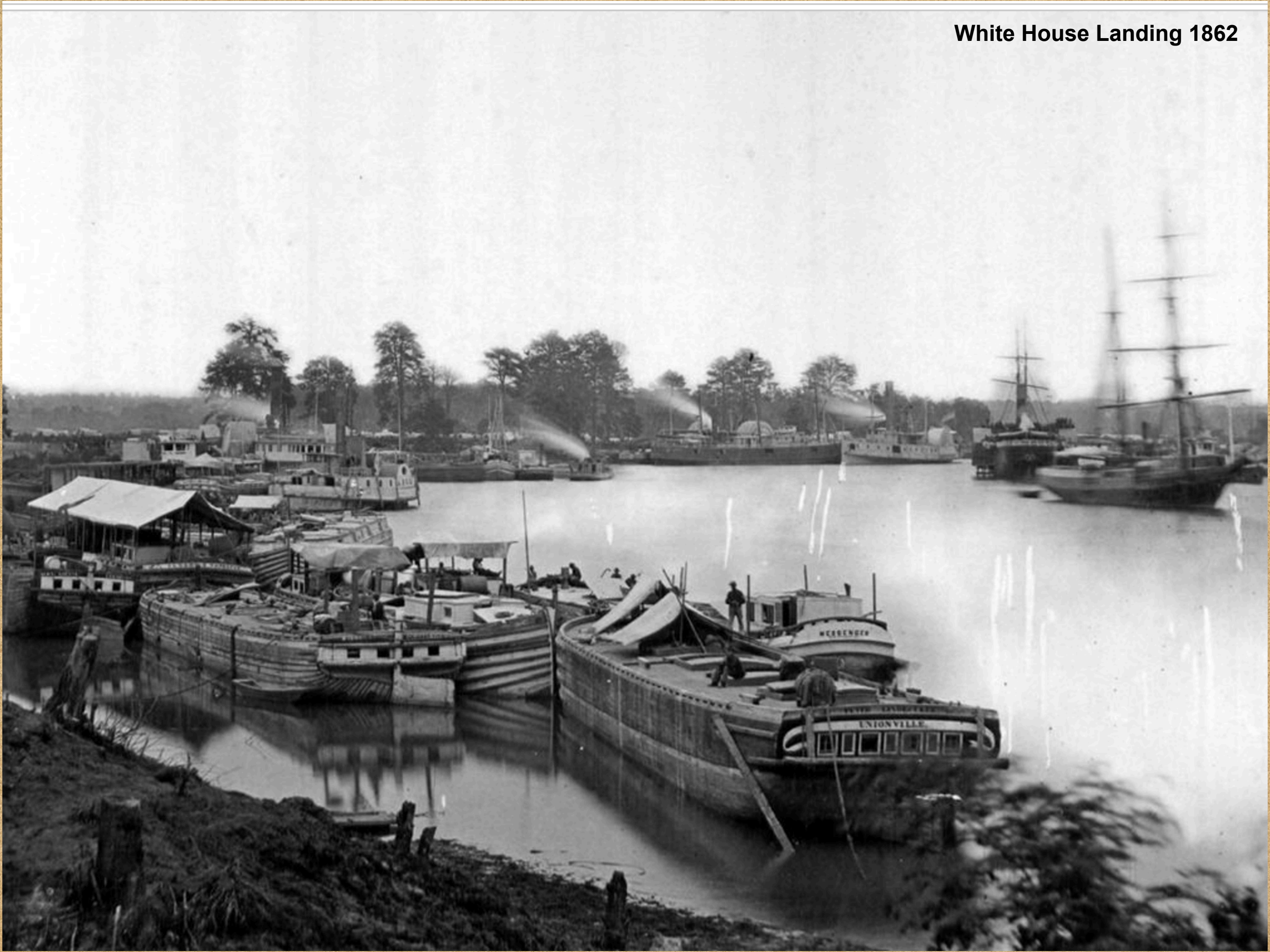
Actions March 17–May 31, 1862





**“White House on the Pamunkey,”
residence of Gen. W.H.F. Lee, and
headquarters of Gen. George B. McClellan**

White House Landing 1862



Cumberland Landing 1862

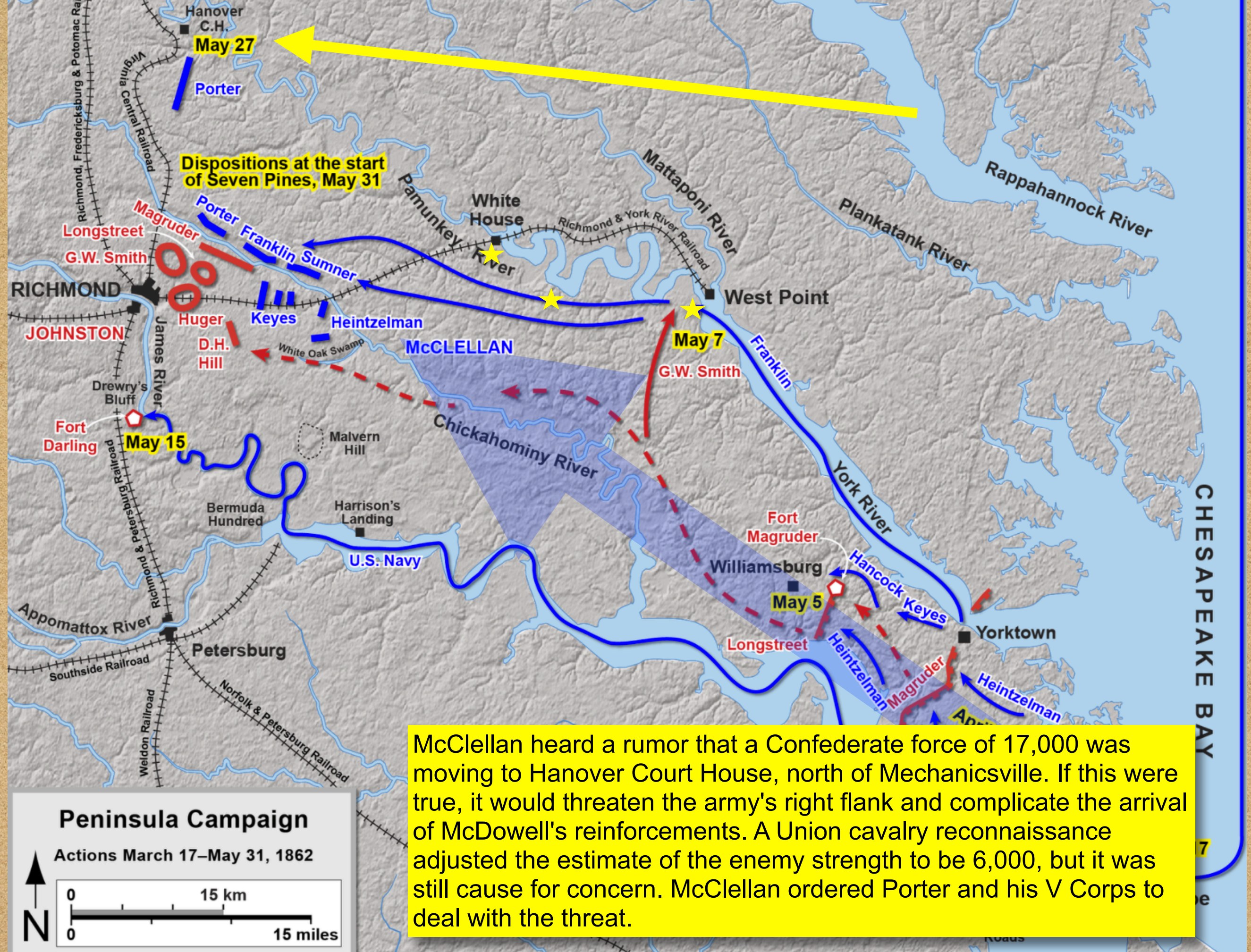


Cumberland Landing 1862







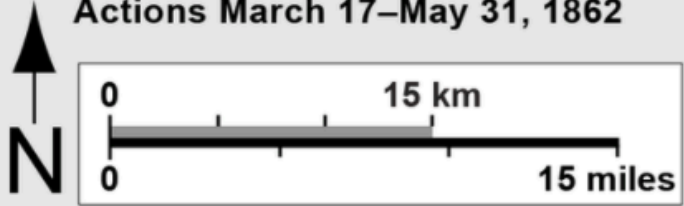


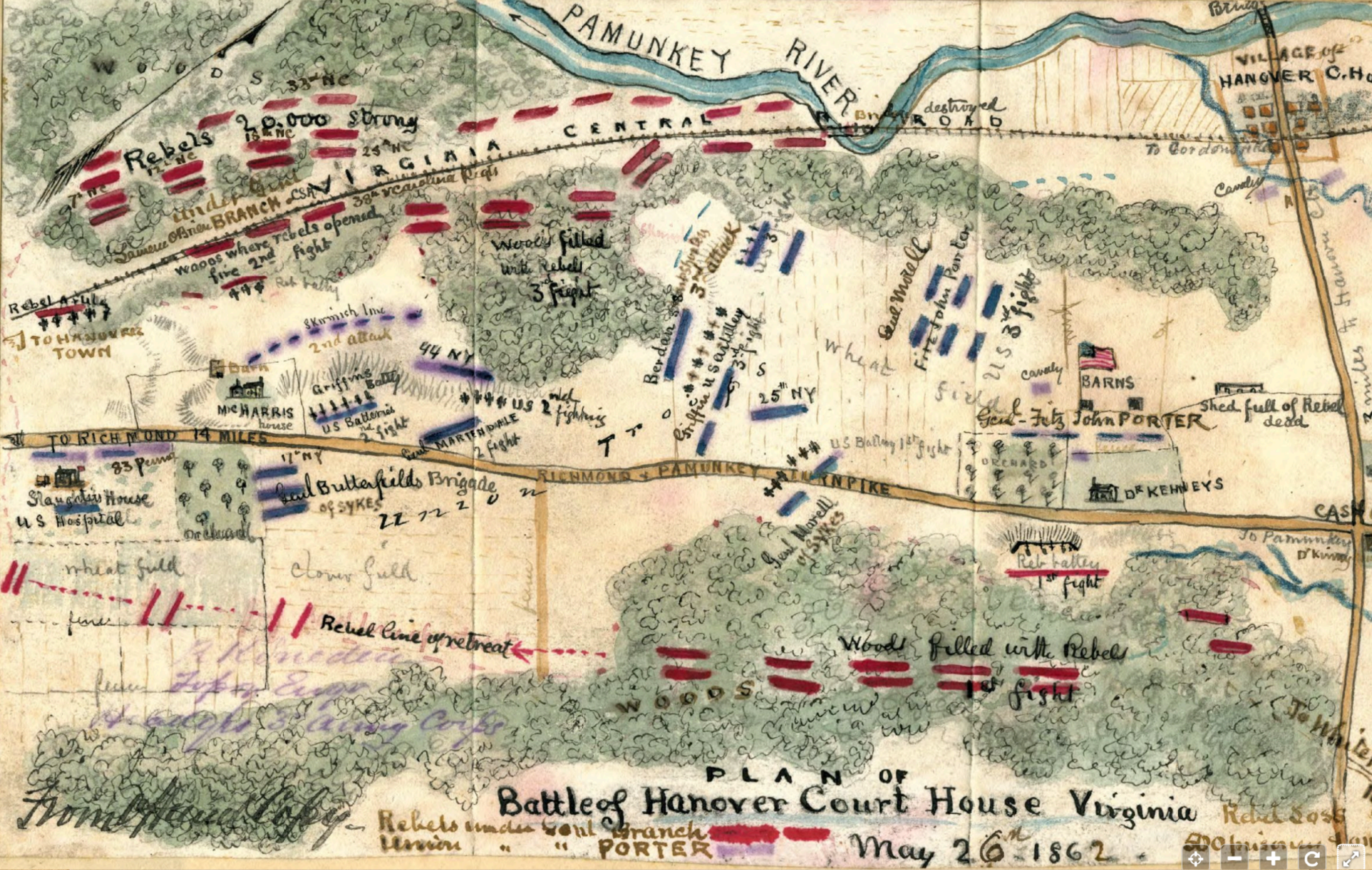
Dispositions at the start of Seven Pines, May 31

McClellan heard a rumor that a Confederate force of 17,000 was moving to Hanover Court House, north of Mechanicsville. If this were true, it would threaten the army's right flank and complicate the arrival of McDowell's reinforcements. A Union cavalry reconnaissance adjusted the estimate of the enemy strength to be 6,000, but it was still cause for concern. McClellan ordered Porter and his V Corps to deal with the threat.

Peninsula Campaign

Actions March 17–May 31, 1862





General McClellan claimed that Hanover Court House was yet another "glorious victory over superior numbers" and judged that it was "one of the handsomest things of the war."

Federal Force - 12,000 / Casualties - 375 Confederates - 4,000 / Casualties - 930

THE BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

The Battle Field of Tuesday, May 27, 1862.



THE AFFAIR AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.
 Three Fights in the Day, and a
 Victory Quite Sure.

The Union Army, under the
 command of Gen. Burnside,
 defeated the Confederate Army,
 under the command of Gen. Lee,
 in a brilliant battle fought on
 Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The battle was fought in three
 distinct phases.

PHASE I: THE BATTLE OF THE HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

The battle began at 10 o'clock
 in the morning. The Union
 Army, numbering about 12,000
 men, advanced upon the
 Confederate position at the
 Hanover Court House. The
 Confederates, numbering about
 8,000 men, were well
 entrenched in the buildings
 and surrounding woods.

The Union Army made a
 gallant attack, but was
 repulsed. The Confederates
 then advanced and defeated
 the Union Army in a
 brilliant battle.

The result of the battle was
 a decisive victory for the
 Confederates. The Union
 Army was driven back to
 the Hanover River, and
 the Confederates occupied
 the Hanover Court House.

The battle was a
 brilliant example of
 the tactics of the
 Confederates. They
 used the buildings and
 woods to their
 advantage, and their
 attack was
 perfectly timed.

The Union Army
 was defeated because
 it was not
 properly prepared
 for the battle. The
 Confederates, on the
 other hand, were
 well prepared and
 fought with
 great courage and
 skill.

The battle was a
 great disappointment
 to the Union
 Army, but it was
 a great victory for
 the Confederates.

The battle was
 fought in a
 very interesting
 and dramatic
 manner. The
 Union Army
 made a
 gallant attack,
 but was
 repulsed. The
 Confederates
 then advanced
 and defeated
 the Union Army
 in a brilliant
 battle.

The result of
 the battle was
 a decisive
 victory for the
 Confederates.

The battle was
 a brilliant
 example of the
 tactics of the
 Confederates.

[Faded text in the left margin, likely containing news articles or advertisements.]

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

Gen. Lee's Army

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The Confederates
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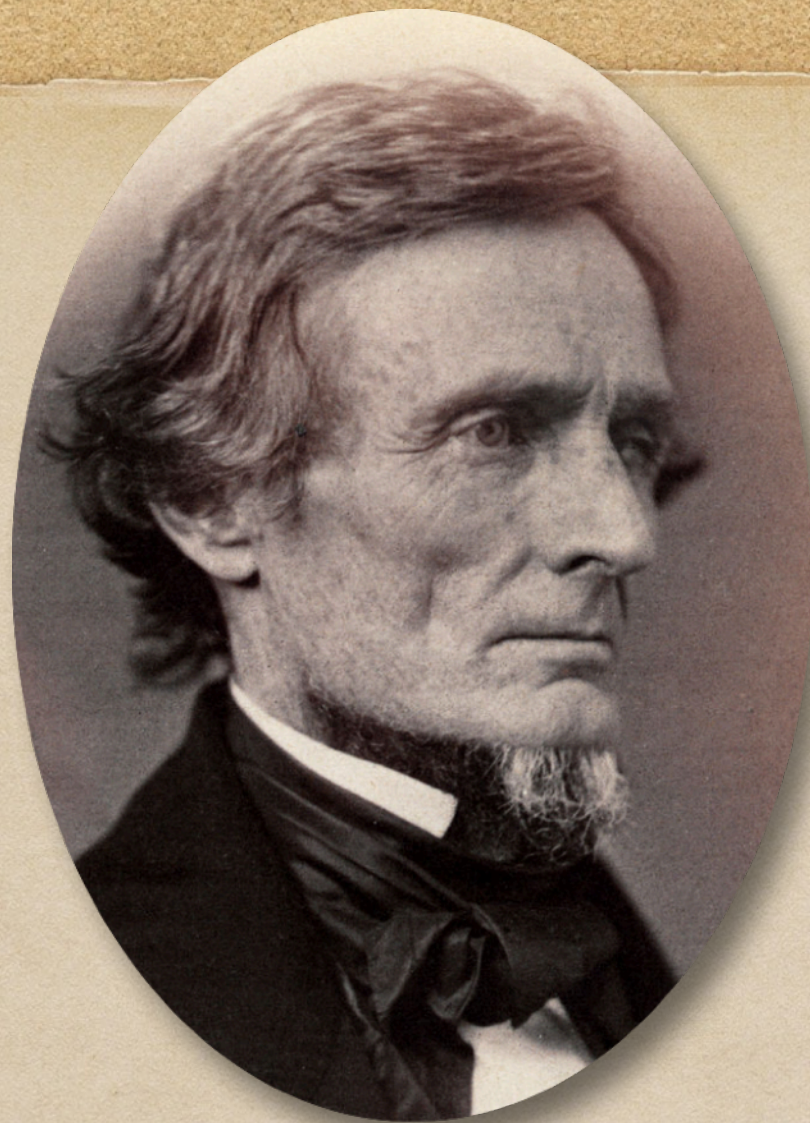
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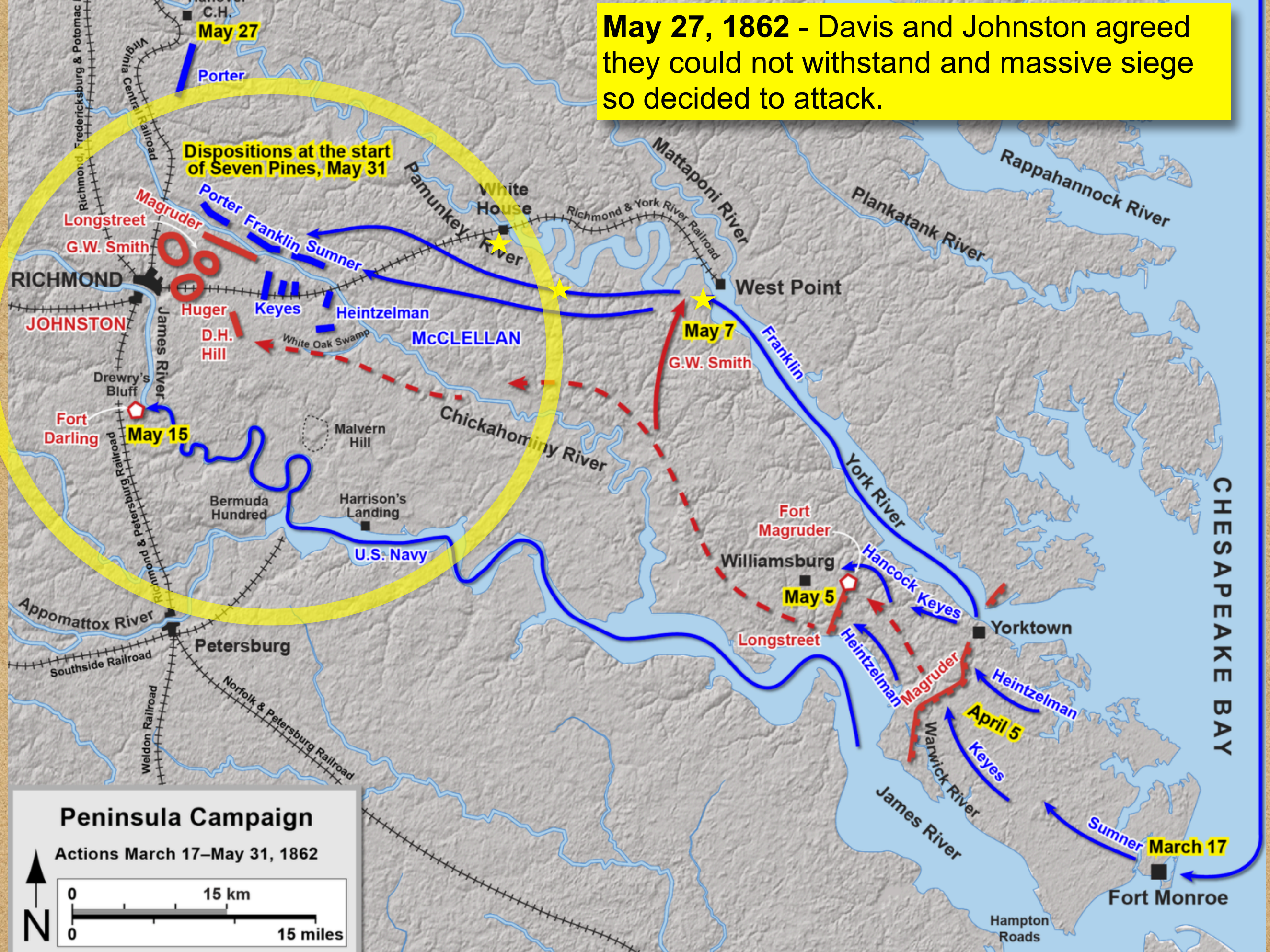
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The battle was
 a great
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 the Confederates.



At this point in the campaign, Confederate commander General Joseph E. Johnston and President Jefferson Davis had been feuding about how the campaign should be conducted. Johnston had resented Davis' insistence that he hold and fight at Yorktown and Williamsburg. Davis resented the fact that Johnston had allowed the invading Federal army to get to within seven miles of the Southern capital. But when the 23rd North Carolina's probes revealed the presence of the IV Corps near Seven Pines, Davis and Johnston finally came to terms. Casey's exposed men would reap the full fury of the Confederates' first offensive of the Peninsula campaign.

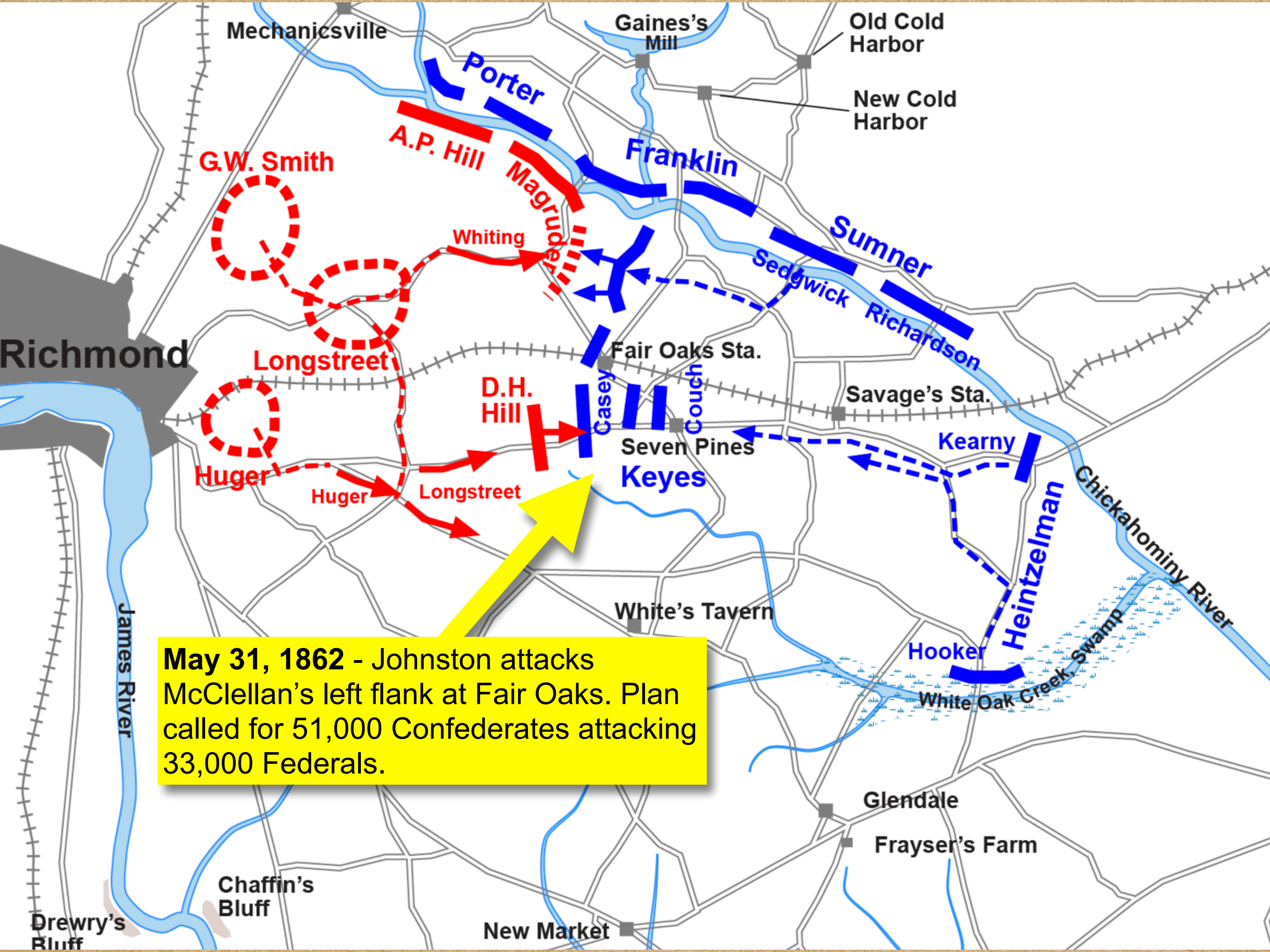
May 27, 1862 - Davis and Johnston agreed they could not withstand and massive siege so decided to attack.



Peninsula Campaign
Actions March 17–May 31, 1862

0 15 km
0 15 miles

N



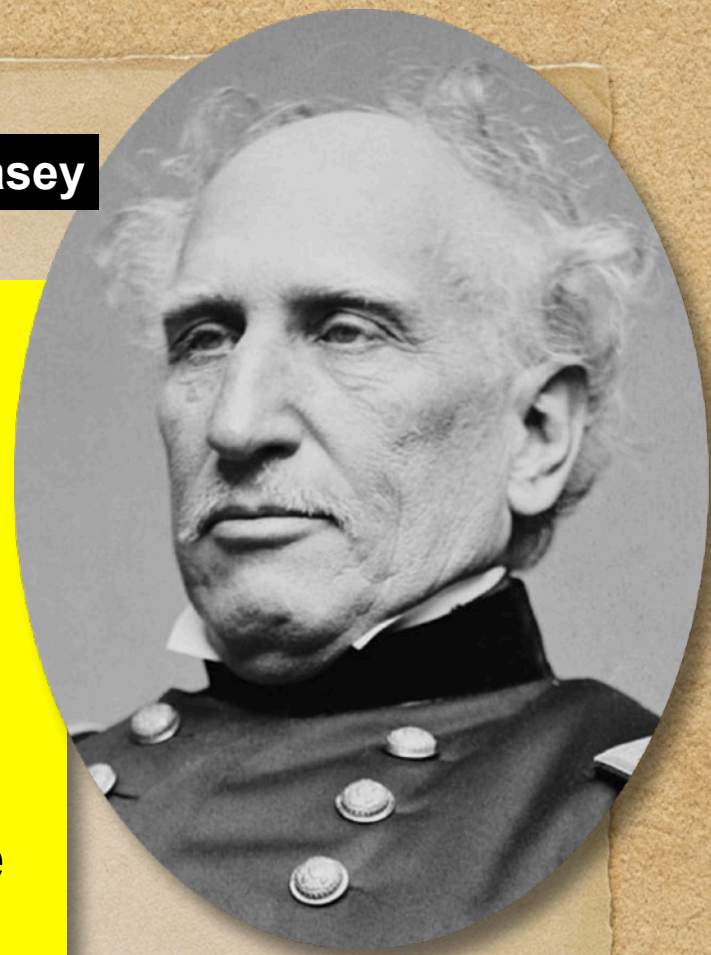
May 31, 1862 - Johnston attacks McClellan's left flank at Fair Oaks. Plan called for 51,000 Confederates attacking 33,000 Federals.

Battle of Seven Pines

Major General Silas Casey

May 31 - June 1, 1862

- Johnston's orders were vague and contradictory.
- Longstreet misunderstood and took the wrong route, causing delays.
- D.H. Lee grew impatient and attacked Casey without full support but was still able to push the Federals back. The Confederates used only 4 of the 13 brigades assigned. Silas Casey withdrew to Seven Pines.
- At dusk, Johnston was struck in the right shoulder by a bullet, immediately followed by a shell fragment hitting him in the chest. He fell unconscious from his horse with a broken right shoulder blade and two broken ribs and was evacuated to Richmond.
- On June 1, the Confederates renewed the attack but Federal reinforcements caused them to fallback by 11 AM.
- McClellan did not pursue.



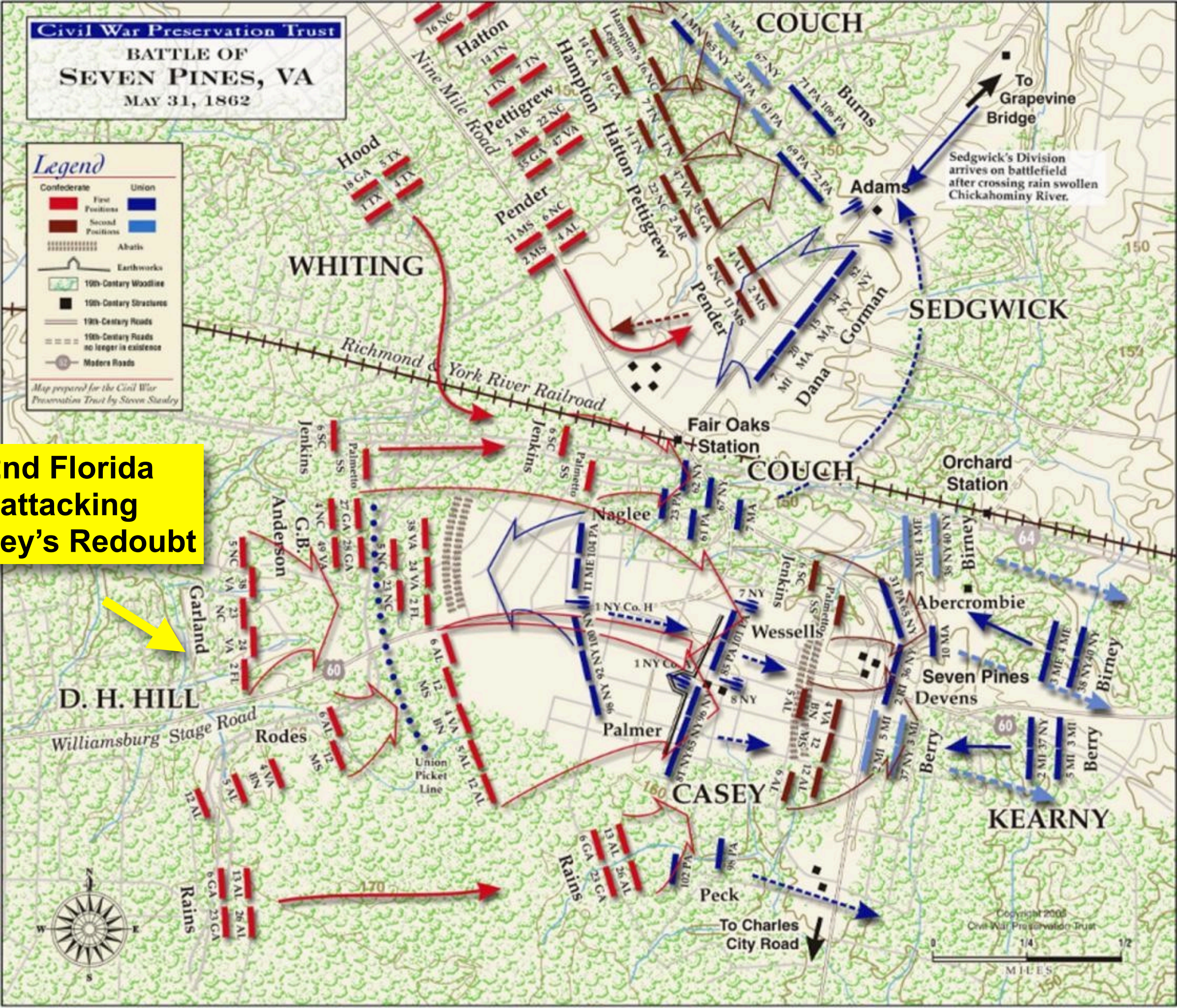
Civil War Preservation Trust
BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES, VA
 MAY 31, 1862

Legend

Confederate		Union	
	First Positions		First Positions
	Second Positions		Second Positions
	Abatis		
	Earthworks		
	19th-Century Woodline		
	19th-Century Structures		
	19th-Century Roads		
	19th-Century Roads no longer in existence		
	Modern Roads		

Map prepared for the Civil War Preservation Trust by Steven Staudley

2nd Florida attacking Casey's Redoubt

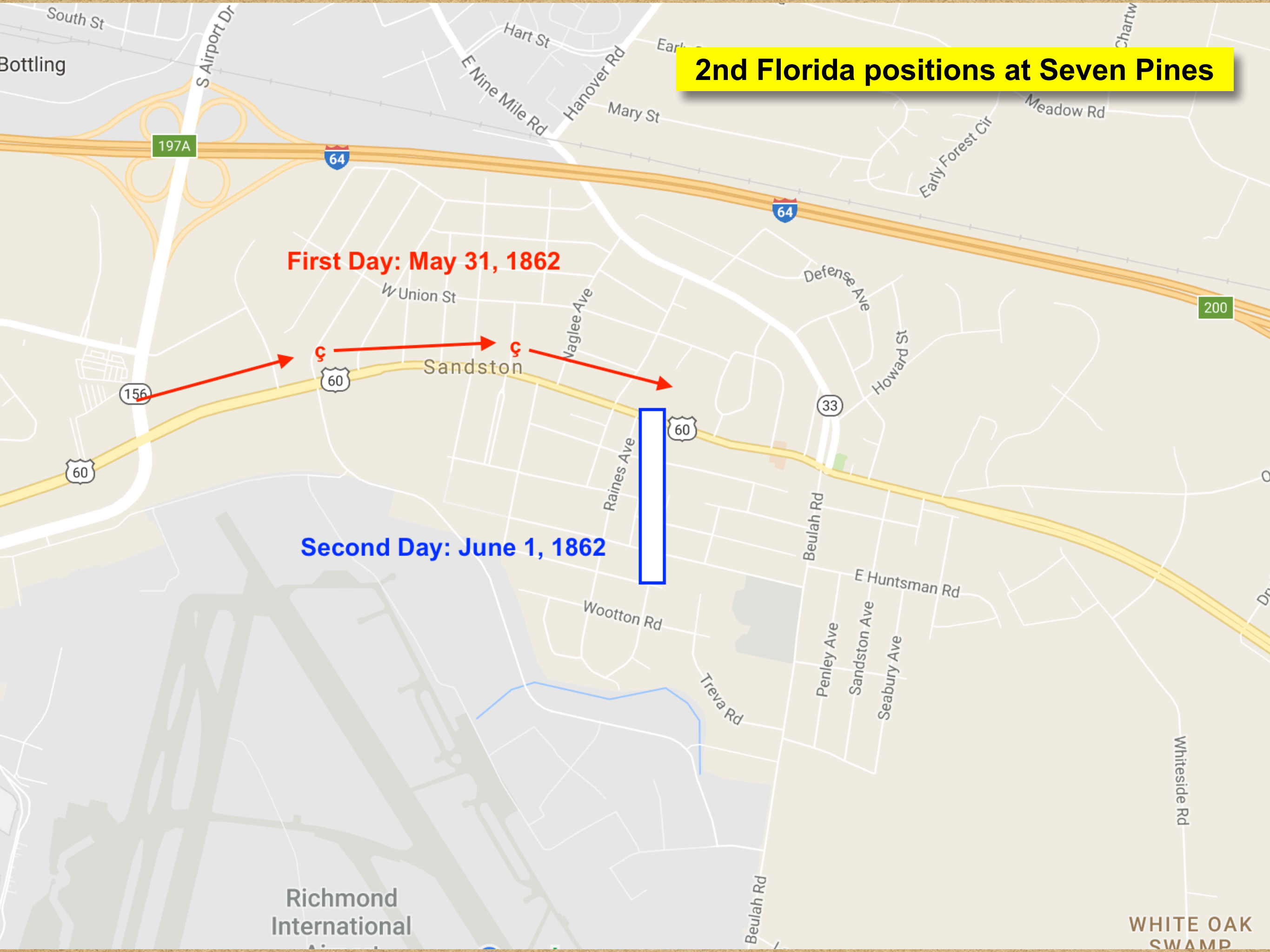


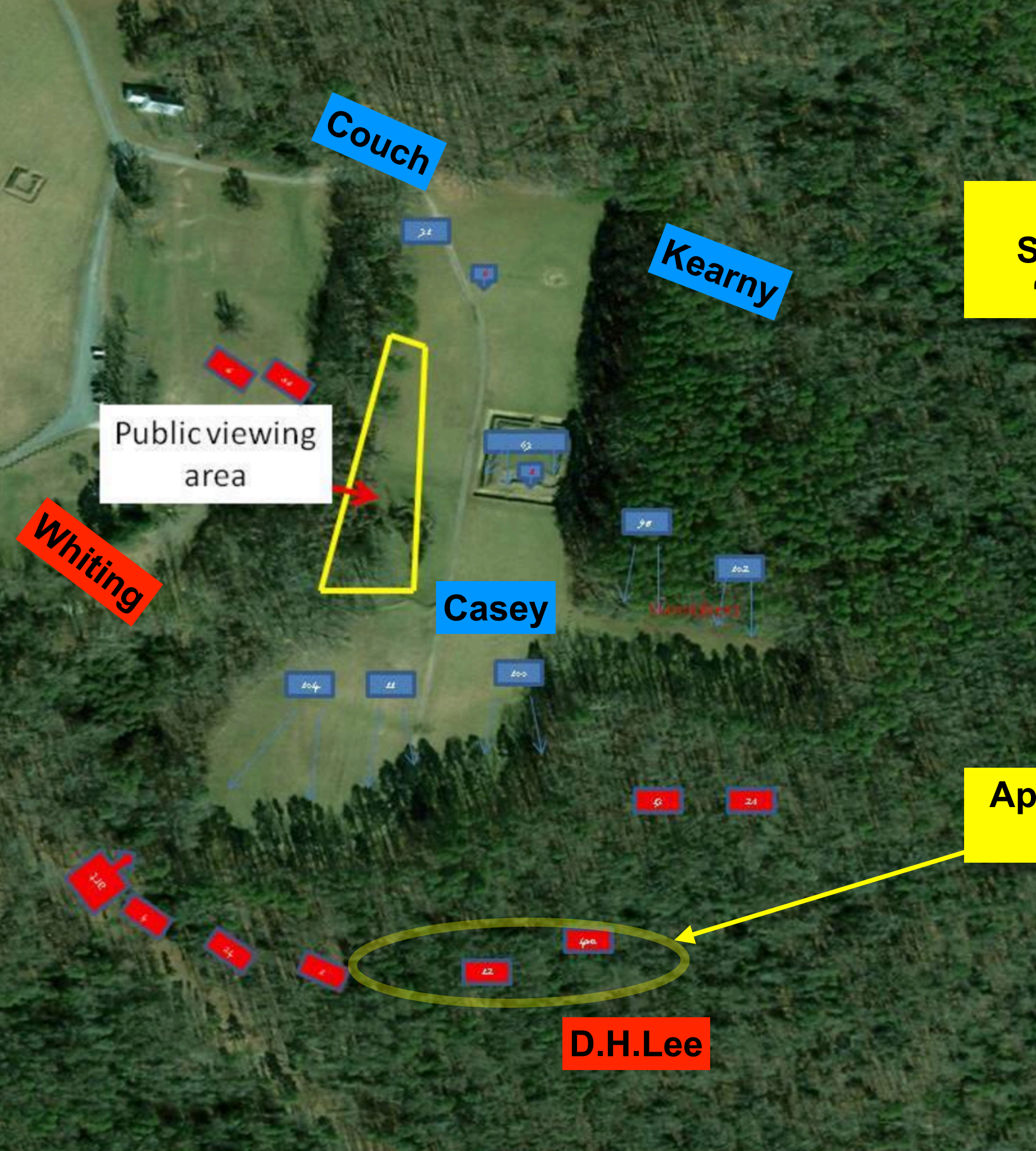
2nd Florida positions at Seven Pines

First Day: May 31, 1862



Second Day: June 1, 1862





On To Richmond
Saturday 2 PM Battle
"Casey's Redoubt"

Approximate area of the
and 2nd Florida

Public viewing
area

Whiting

Couch

Kearny

Casey

D.H.Lee

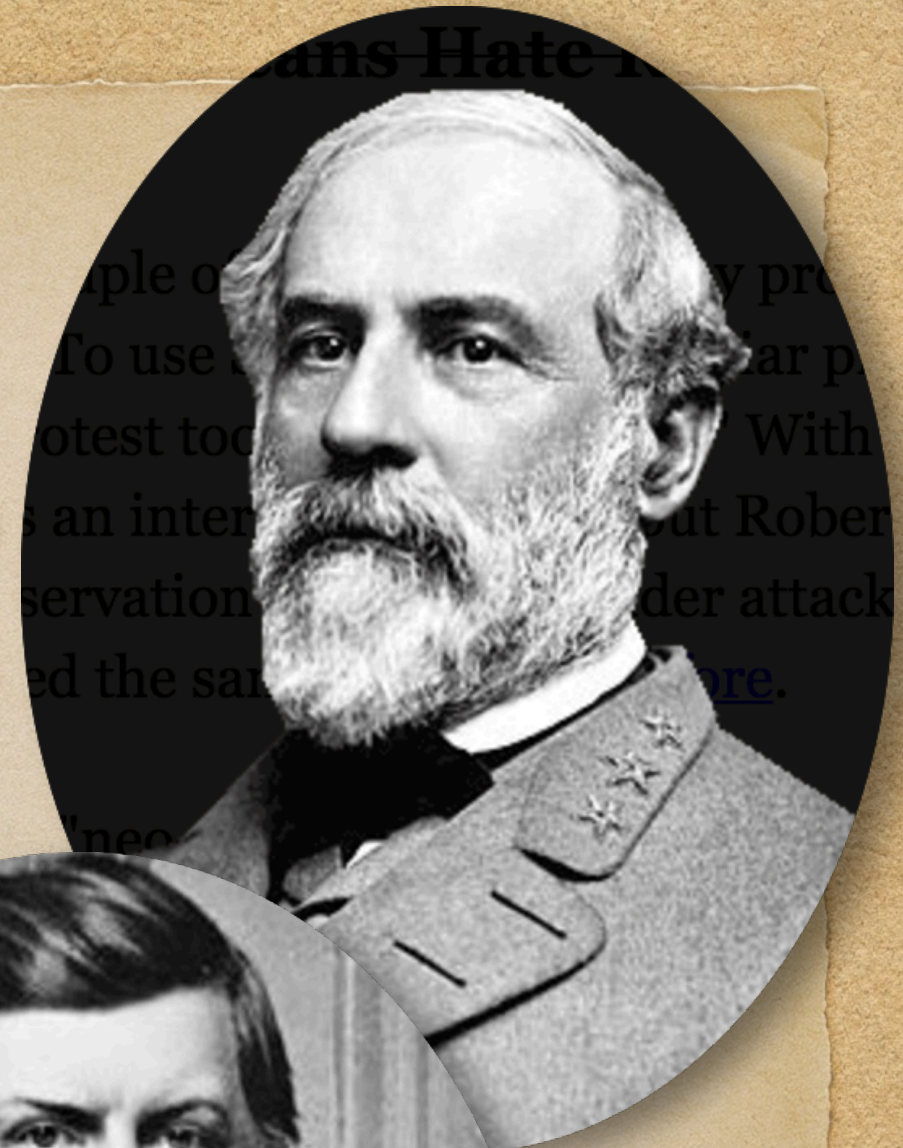
Aftermath of Seven Pines



- **Federal** - 5,031 (790 killed, 3,594 wounded, 647 captured or missing)
- **Confederate** - 6,134 (980 killed, 4,749 wounded, 405 captured or missing)
- McClellan was shaken by the experience. He wrote to his wife, *"I am tired of the sickening sight of the battlefield, with its mangled corpses & poor suffering wounded! Victory has no charms for me when purchased at such cost."*
- He redeployed all of his army except for the V Corps south of the river, and although he continued to plan for a siege and the capture of Richmond, he lost the strategic initiative.

On June 1, Robert E. Lee took over command of the Army of Northern Virginia. He spent almost a month extending his defensive lines and reorganizing the army.

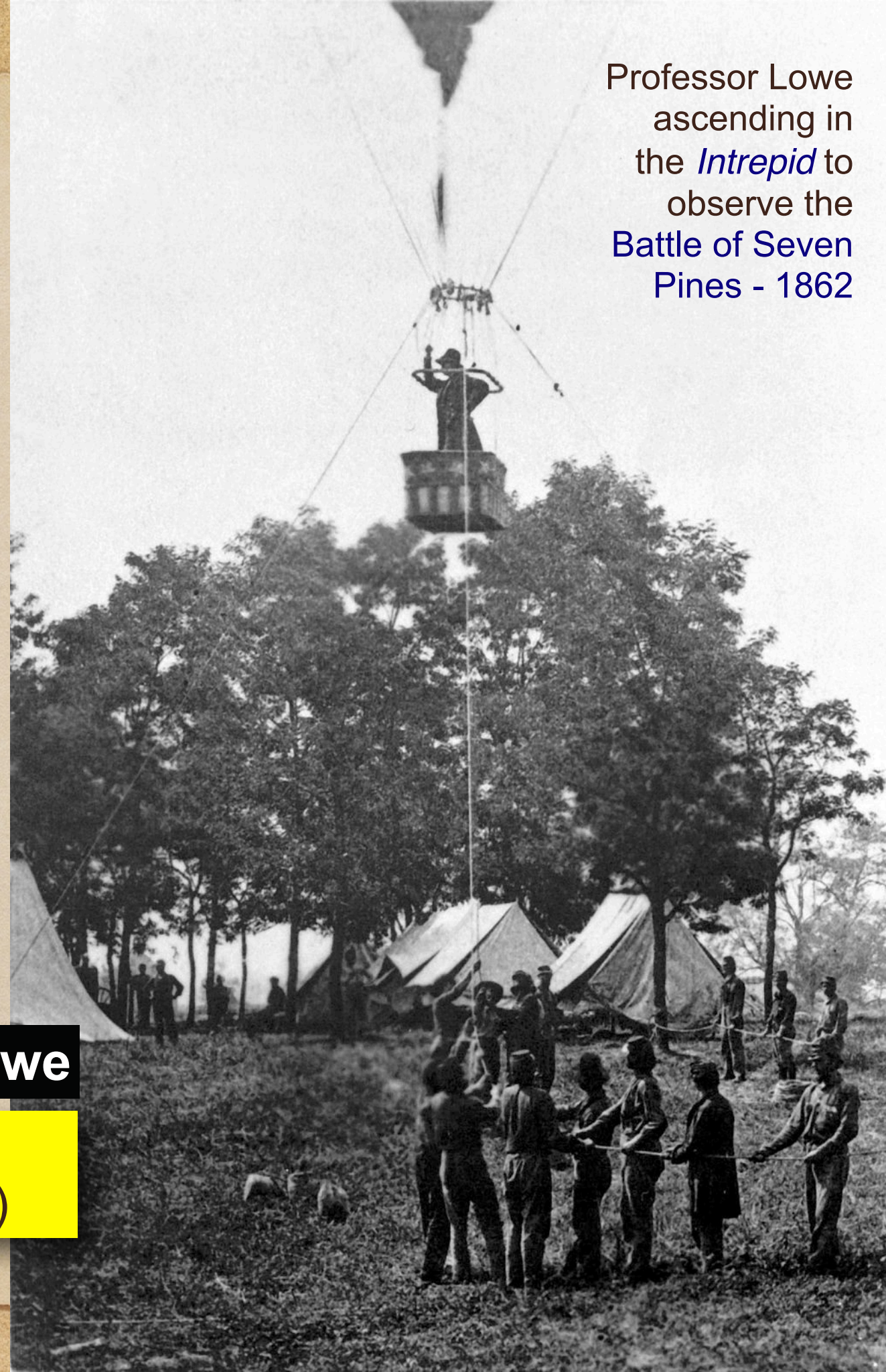
George McClellan accommodated this by sitting passively to his front, waiting for dry weather and roads.





Thaddeus Sobieski Constantine Lowe

A.K.A. Professor T. S. C. Lowe
(August 20, 1832 – January 16, 1913)



Professor Lowe
ascending in
the *Intrepid* to
observe the
Battle of Seven
Pines - 1862

- Professor Lowe was self-taught in chemistry, meteorology, and aeronautics and credited with being the father of military aerial reconnaissance in the United States.

- In the 1850s, he was also known for his balloon building and had aspirations for a transatlantic flight.

- On April 19, 1861, two days after Virginia seceded, a test flight was blown off course.

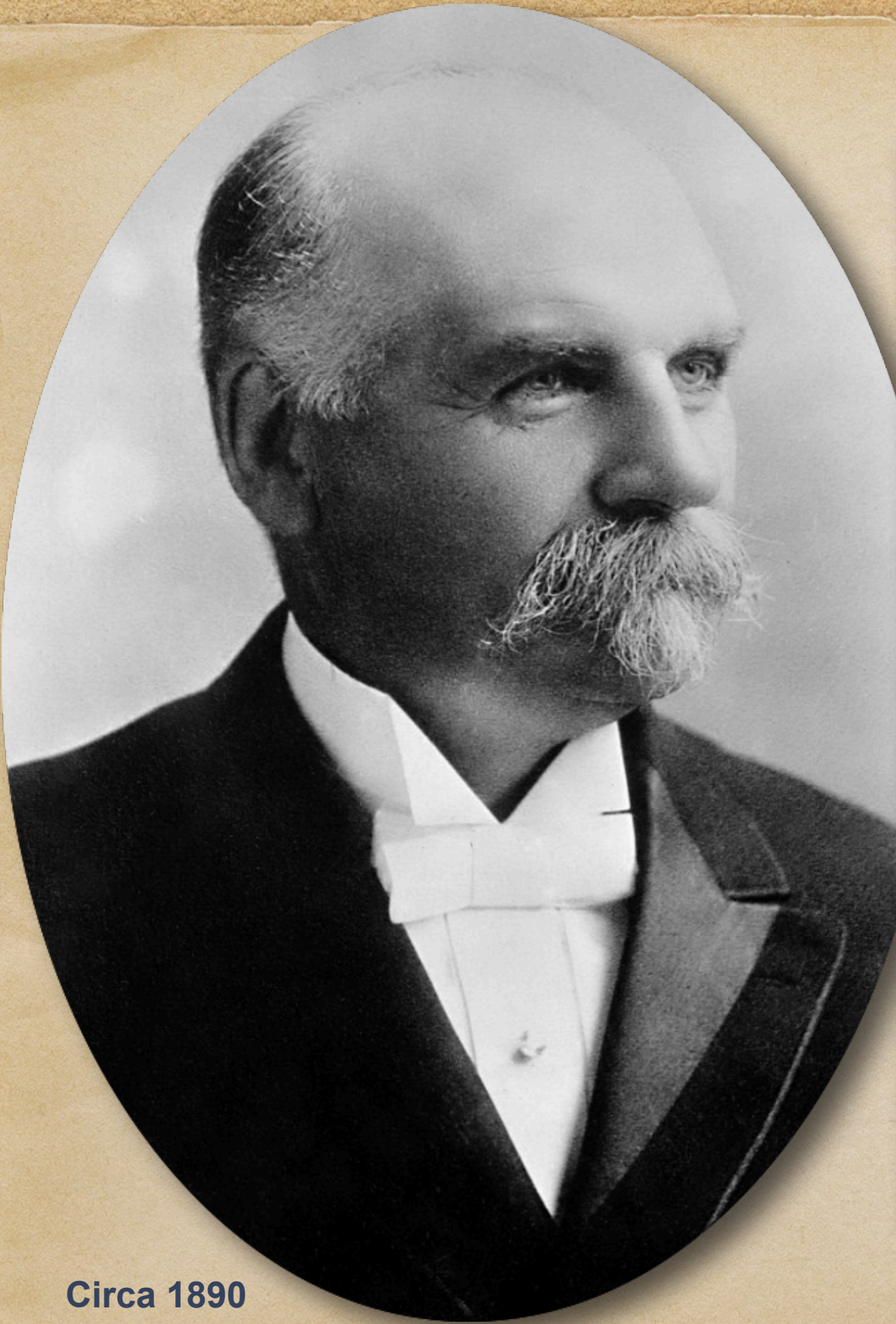
- He was arrested as a Yankee spy but released when able to prove he was a scientist.





- In July 1861, Lincoln appointed Lowe Chief Aeronaut of the Union Army Balloon Corps. Seven balloons were eventually added to the Corp.
- Lowe provided reconnaissance at First Manassas, Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Seven Pines, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg.

And now the rest of the story ...



Circa 1890

- Disputes over his pay forced him to resign in 1863. He returned to the private sector where he invented an ice machine and became a millionaire.
- In 1887 he moved to Los Angeles and built a 24,000 sq. ft. home in Pasadena.
- He started a water-gas company, founded the Citizens Bank of Los Angeles, established several ice plants, and bought a Pasadena opera house.



995 S. Orange Grove Avenue Estate Home





- Lowe met David J. Macpherson who had drawn up plans for a scenic mountain railroad.
- In 1891 they incorporated the Pasadena & Mount Wilson Railroad Co. and began the construction of what would become the Mount Lowe Railway.
- Opening Day was July 4, 1893.
- At the top there was a 40-room chalet, an 80-room hotel and an observatory.
- By 1896 altogether there were some seven miles of track.

Great Incline of the Mount Lowe Railway on opening day, July 4, 1893. The band went up first playing "Nearer My God to Thee"



MLV

ELEVATION = 3,500

THE CHALET

TURNOUT

ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE

MacPHERSON TRESTLE

GRANITE GORGE

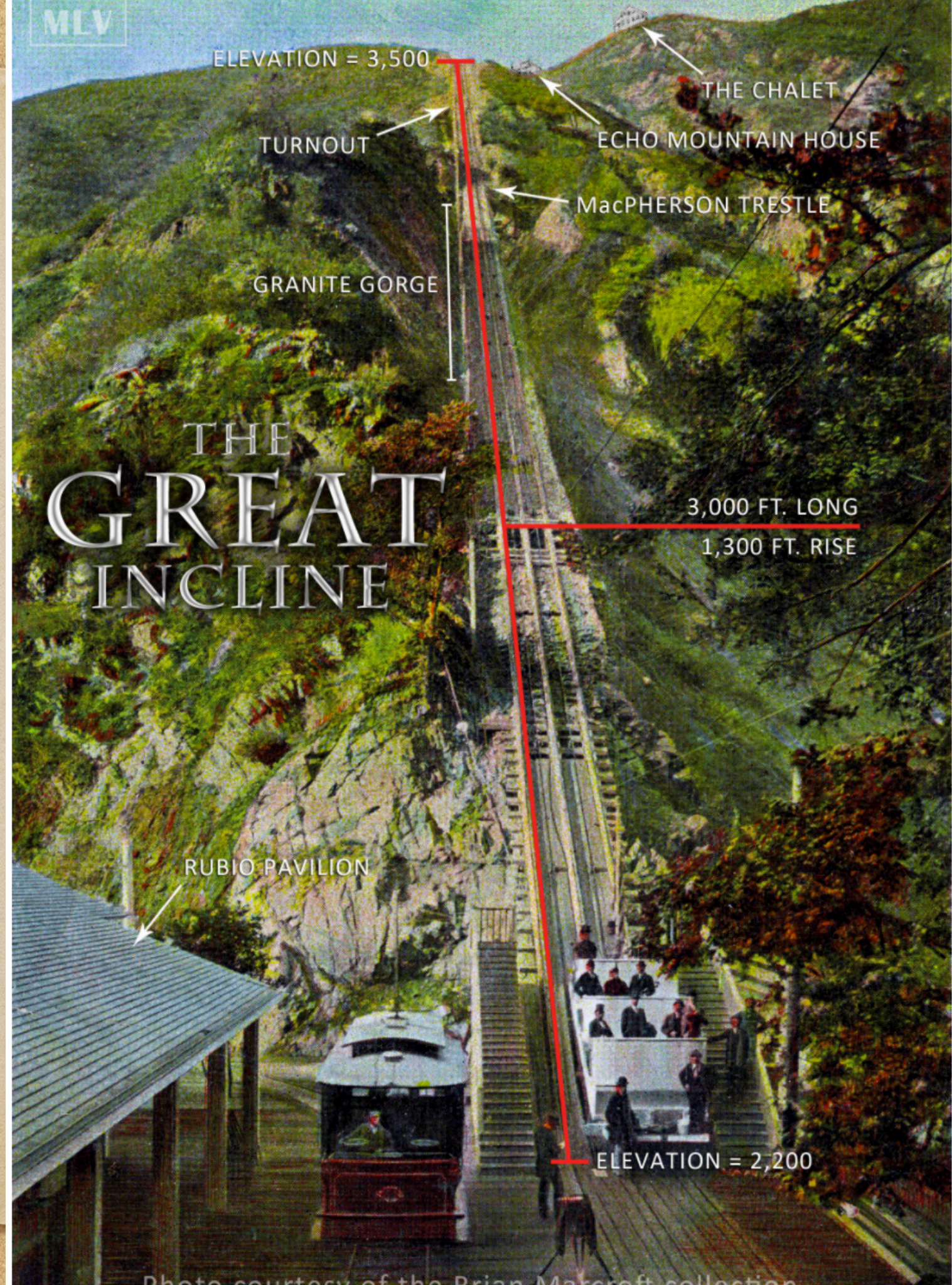
THE GREAT INCLINE

3,000 FT. LONG

1,300 FT. RISE

RUBIO PAVILION

ELEVATION = 2,200





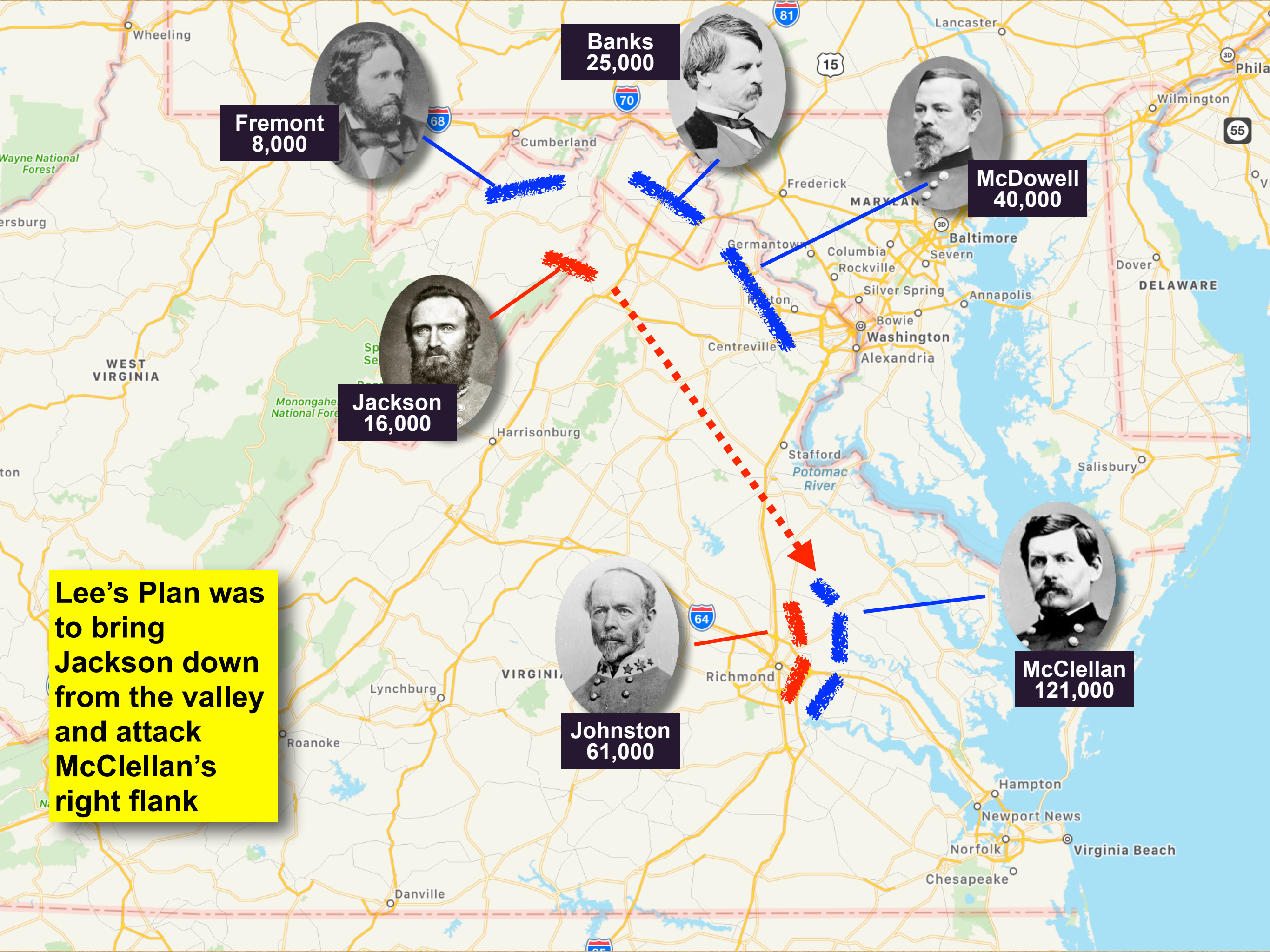
Lowe at his estate in the 1890s.

- By 1899, Lowe was broke and lost his fortune. He died in 1913 living at his daughter's home.

What happened to the Mount Lowe Railway

Thaddeus Lowe in popular culture:

- Lowe was portrayed by Stuart Whitman in the movie *High Flying Spy* in 1972, produced by Walt Disney Productions.
- The story of Lowe's Balloon Corps was the subject of an episode of *Drunk History*, with Greg Kinnear playing Lowe and Stephen Merchant playing President Lincoln.



**Fremont
8,000**

**Banks
25,000**

**McDowell
40,000**

**Jackson
16,000**

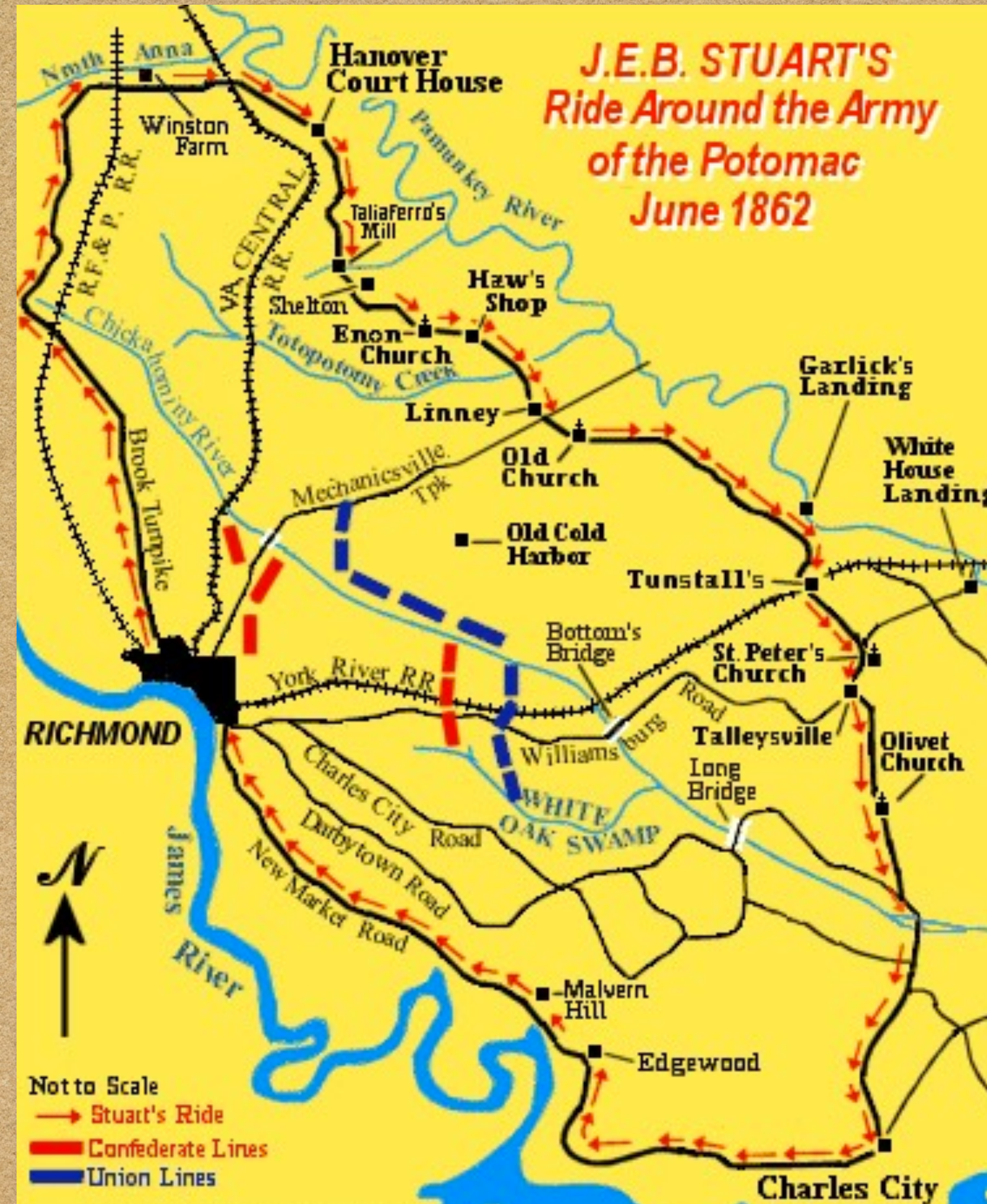
**Johnston
61,000**

**McClellan
121,000**

Lee's Plan was to bring Jackson down from the valley and attack McClellan's right flank

J.E.B. STUART'S Ride Around the Army of the Potomac June 1862

June 12, 1862 - Gen. Robert E. Lee, ordered Stuart's cavalry to probe the Federal army for weaknesses and to locate the positions of the Union flanks. At 5 A.M., Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and 1,200 cavalymen left their camps just outside Richmond and headed north.

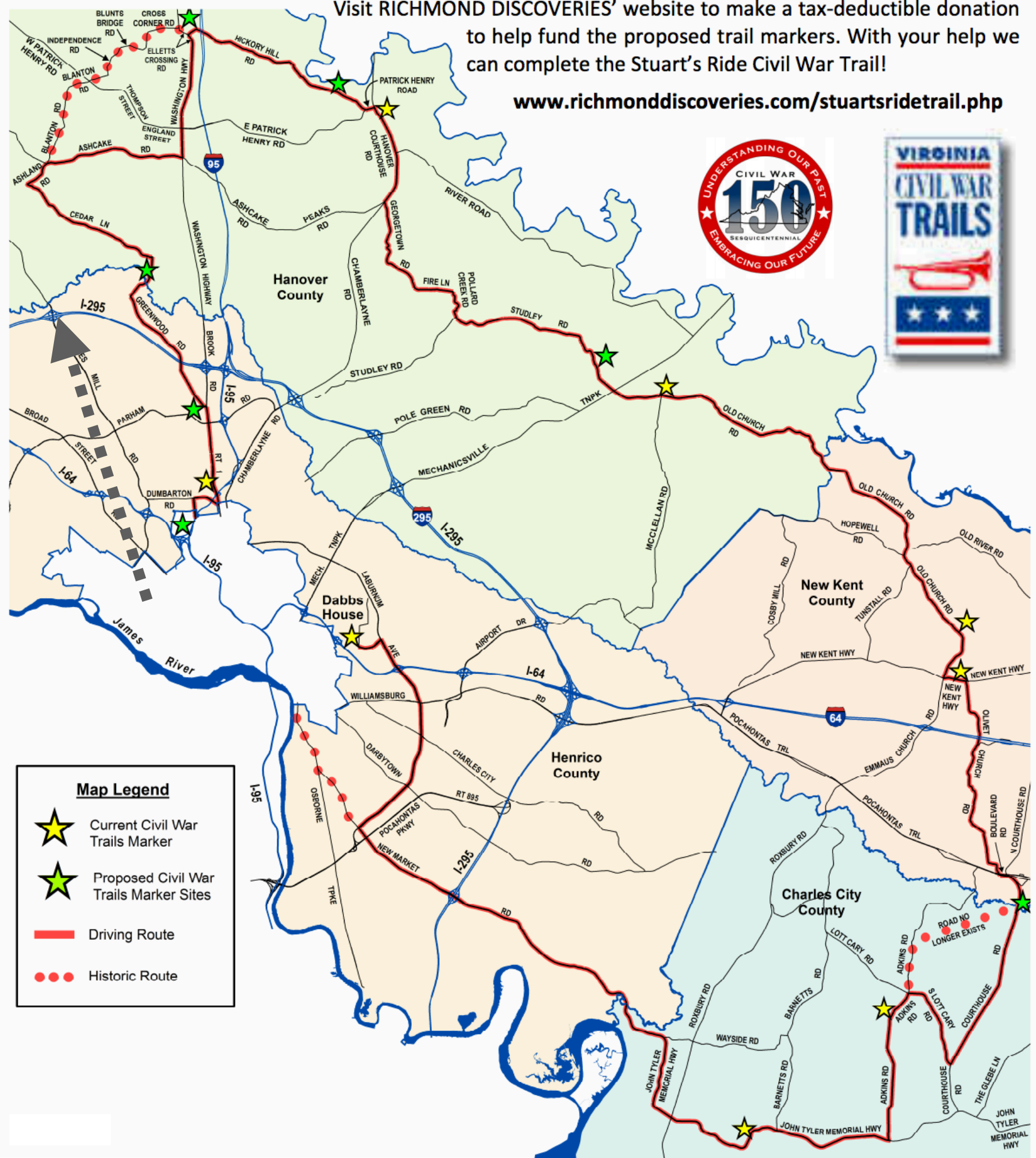




Mort Kunstler

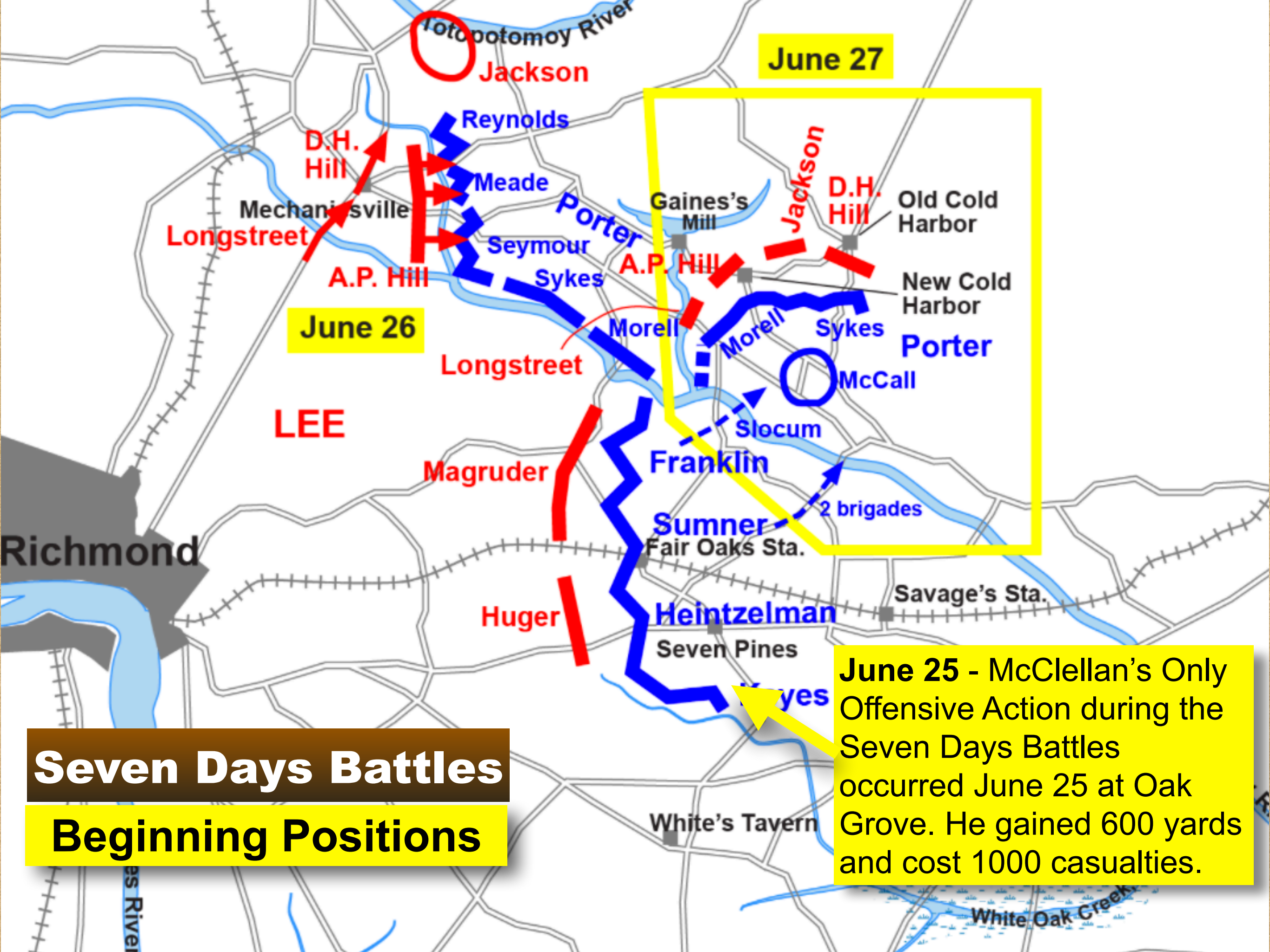
Visit RICHMOND DISCOVERIES' website to make a tax-deductible donation to help fund the proposed trail markers. With your help we can complete the Stuart's Ride Civil War Trail!

www.richmonddiscoveries.com/stuartsridetrail.php



Map Legend

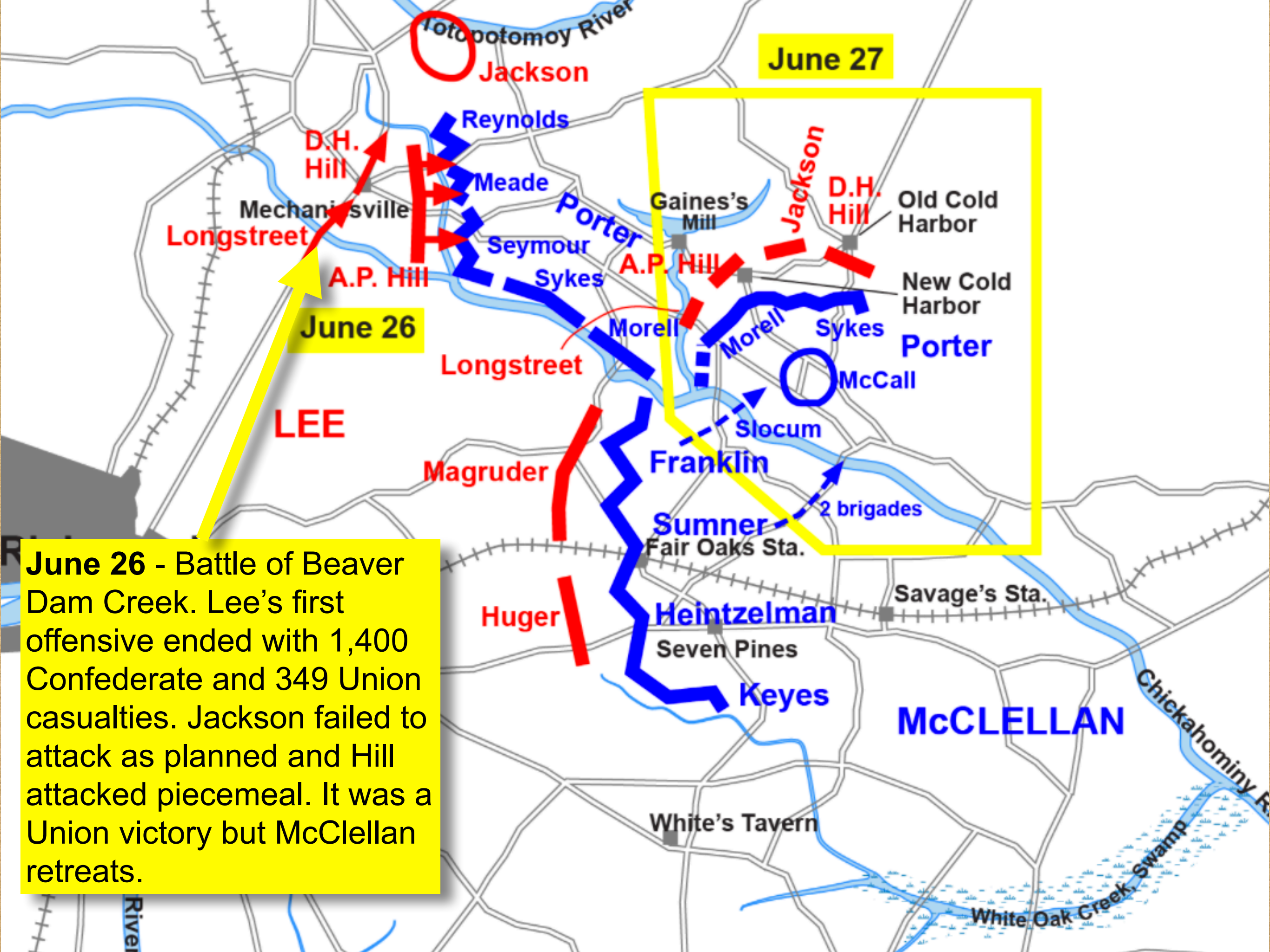
-  Current Civil War Trails Marker
-  Proposed Civil War Trails Marker Sites
-  Driving Route
-  Historic Route



Seven Days Battles
Beginning Positions

June 25 - McClellan's Only Offensive Action during the Seven Days Battles occurred June 25 at Oak Grove. He gained 600 yards and cost 1000 casualties.

June 26 - Battle of Beaver Dam Creek. Lee's first offensive ended with 1,400 Confederate and 349 Union casualties. Jackson failed to attack as planned and Hill attacked piecemeal. It was a Union victory but McClellan retreats.



Proposed
2nd Florida March

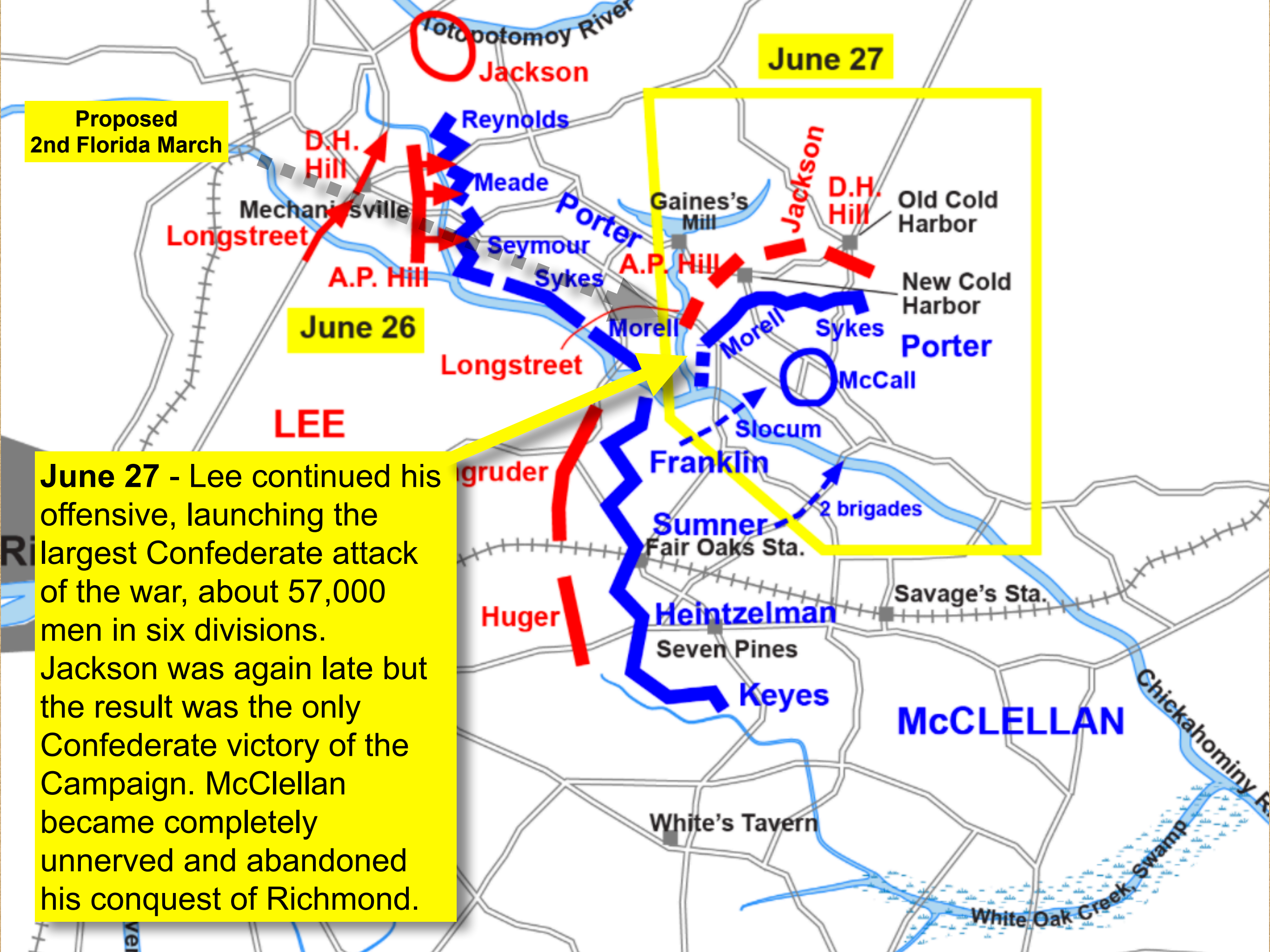
June 27

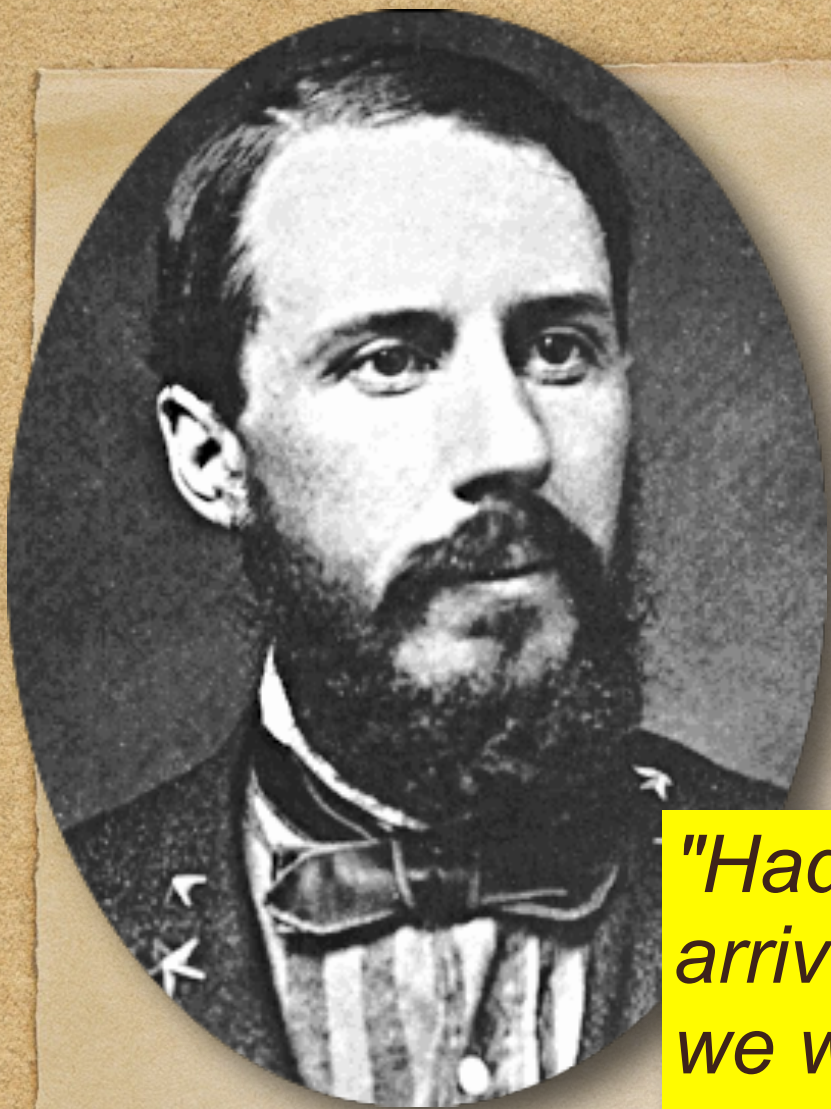
June 26

LEE

McCLELLAN

June 27 - Lee continued his offensive, launching the largest Confederate attack of the war, about 57,000 men in six divisions. Jackson was again late but the result was the only Confederate victory of the Campaign. McClellan became completely unnerved and abandoned his conquest of Richmond.



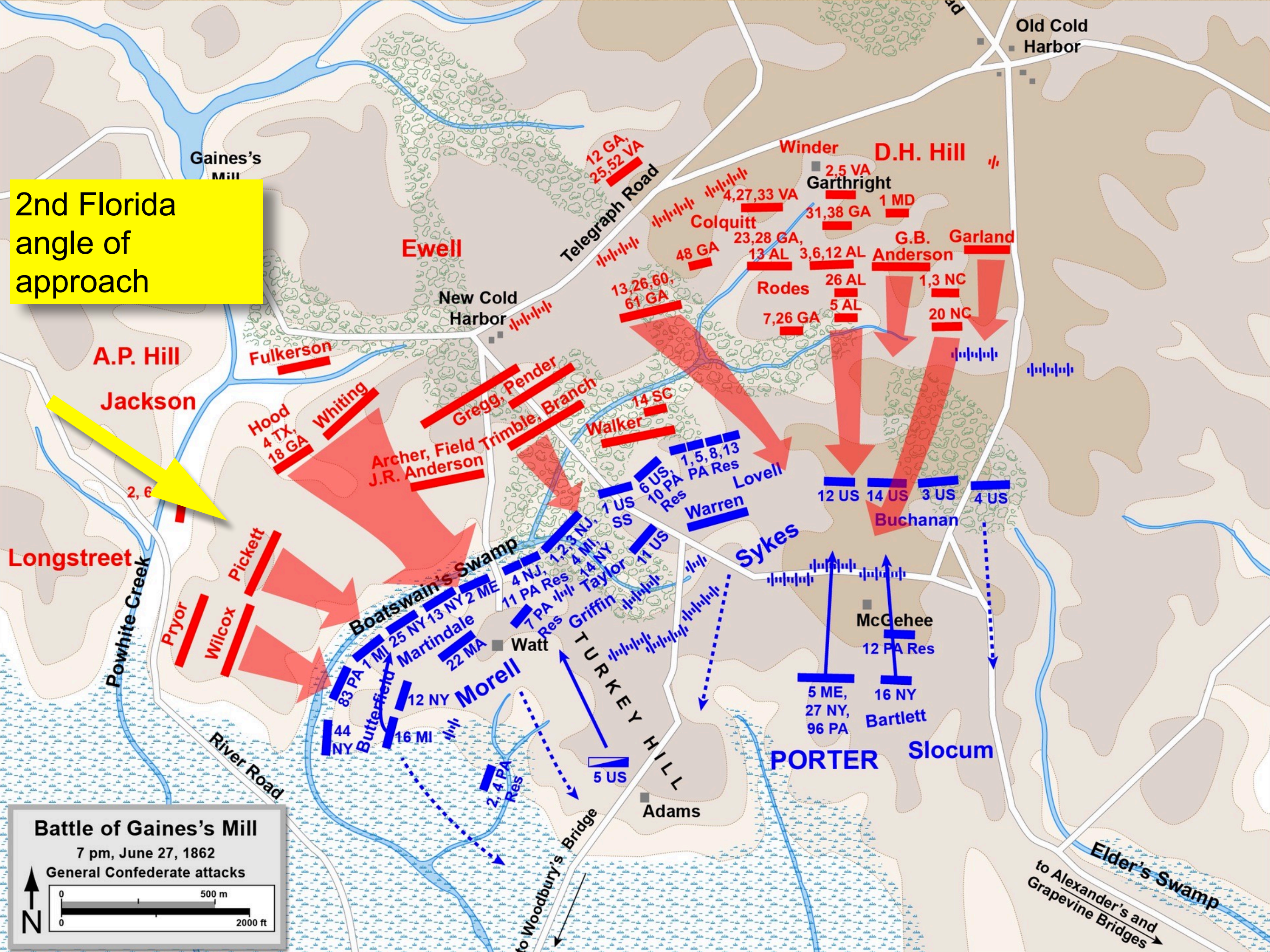


"Had Jackson attacked when he first arrived, or during A.P. Hill's attack, we would have had an easy victory—comparatively, & would have captured most of Porter's command."

Edward Porter Alexander

Battle Description by Bobby Krick

2nd Florida
angle of
approach



Battle of Gaines's Mill
7 pm, June 27, 1862
General Confederate attacks

Modern map used to determine angle of attack of the 2nd Florida.



→ START AT THE MISSISSIPPI MONUMENT ON WATT HOUSE ROAD | GAINES MILL UNIT

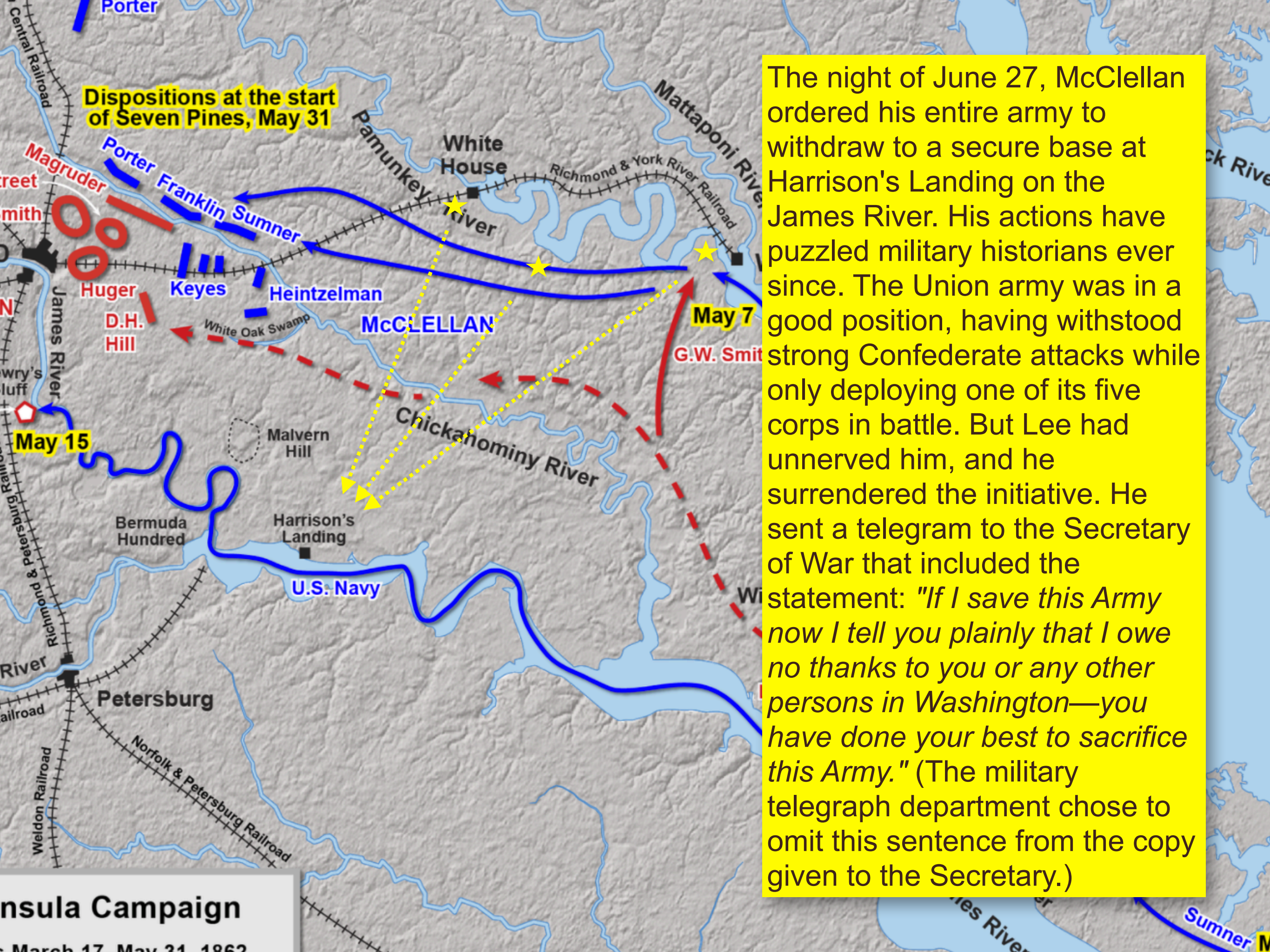
Longstreets
Angle of
Attack?

Watt House Rd

WATT
HOUSE

June 2, 2017 - 2nd Florida Volunteers will march in the footsteps of those who went before.

2ND FLORIDA Co. E FRIDAY JUNE 2, 2017



The night of June 27, McClellan ordered his entire army to withdraw to a secure base at Harrison's Landing on the James River. His actions have puzzled military historians ever since. The Union army was in a good position, having withstood strong Confederate attacks while only deploying one of its five corps in battle. But Lee had unnerved him, and he surrendered the initiative. He sent a telegram to the Secretary of War that included the statement: *"If I save this Army now I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or any other persons in Washington—you have done your best to sacrifice this Army."* (The military telegraph department chose to omit this sentence from the copy given to the Secretary.)

Dispositions at the start of Seven Pines, May 31

May 7

May 15

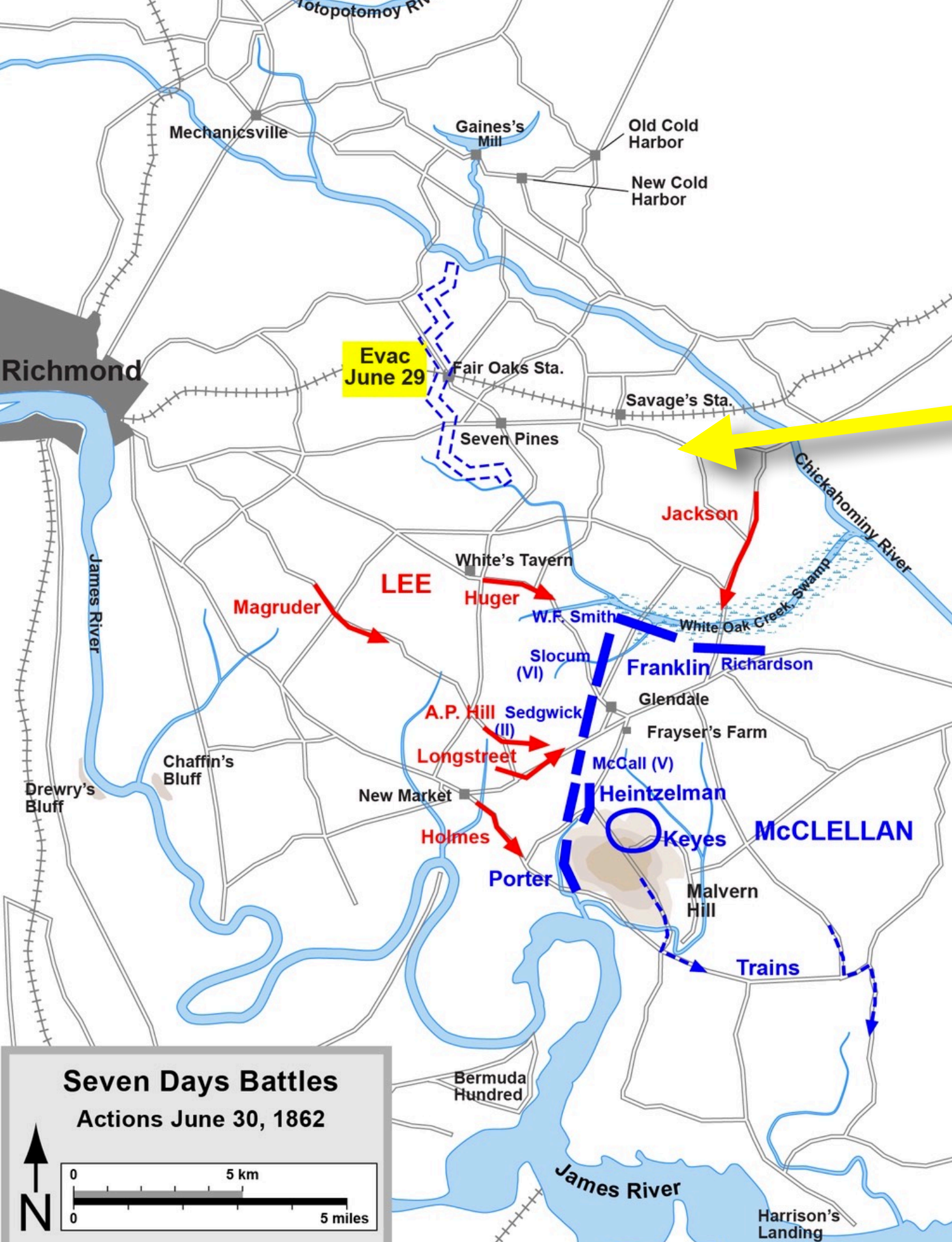
Peninsula Campaign

March 17, May 31, 1862



"If I save this Army now I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or any other persons in Washington—you have done your best to sacrifice this Army."

George McClellan to Secretary of War

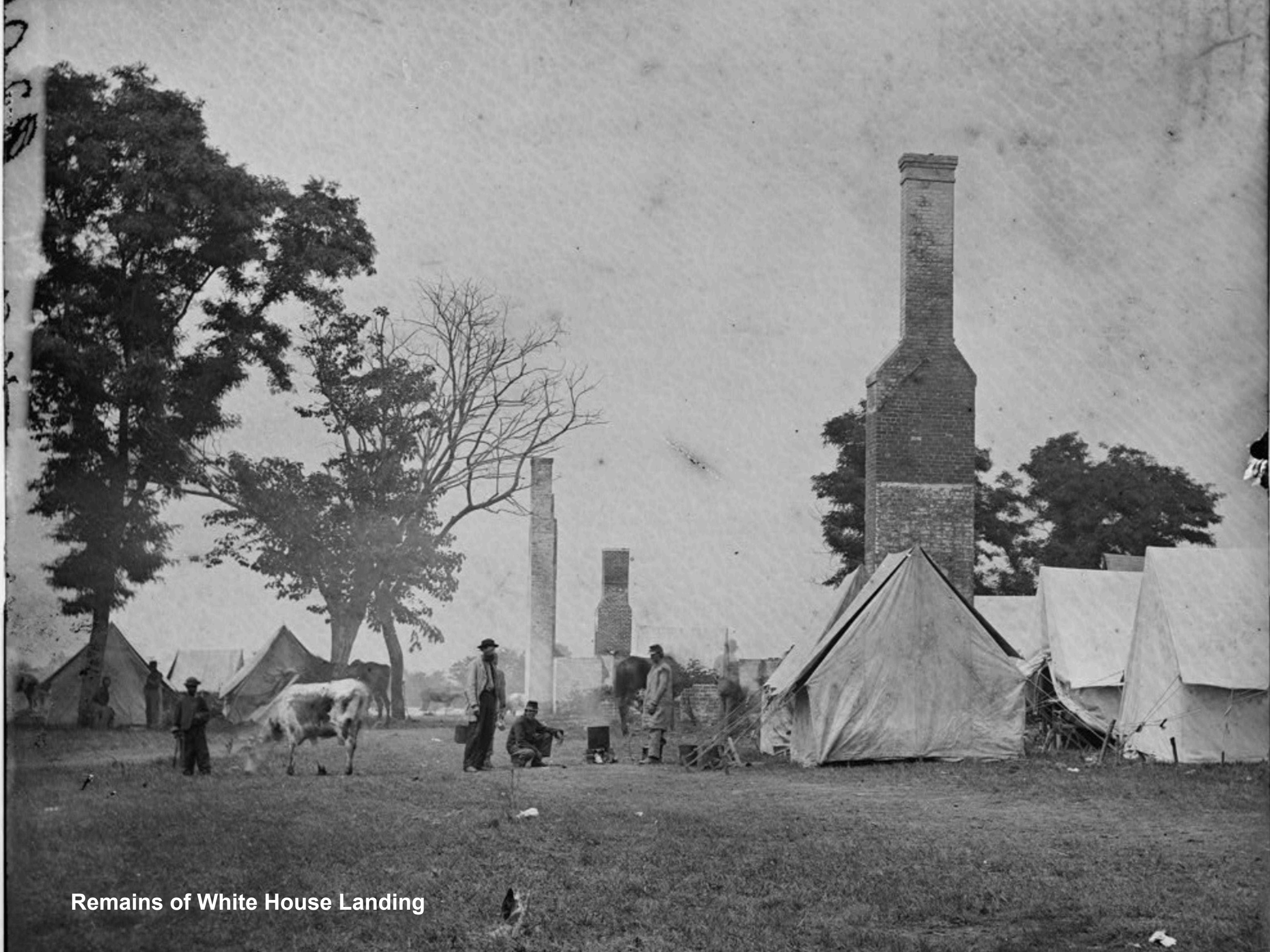


June 29 - The bulk of the Union army concentrated at Savage Station preparing to cross White Oak Swamp on their way to Harrison's Landing. Clouds of black smoke filled the air as the Union troops were ordered to burn anything they could not carry. Union morale plummeted, particularly so for those wounded, who realized that they were not being evacuated from Savage's Station with the rest of the Army.

The Battle of Savage Station will cost another 2,500 casualties.



**“White House on the Pamunkey,”
residence of Gen. W.H.F. Lee, and
headquarters of Gen. George B. McClellan**

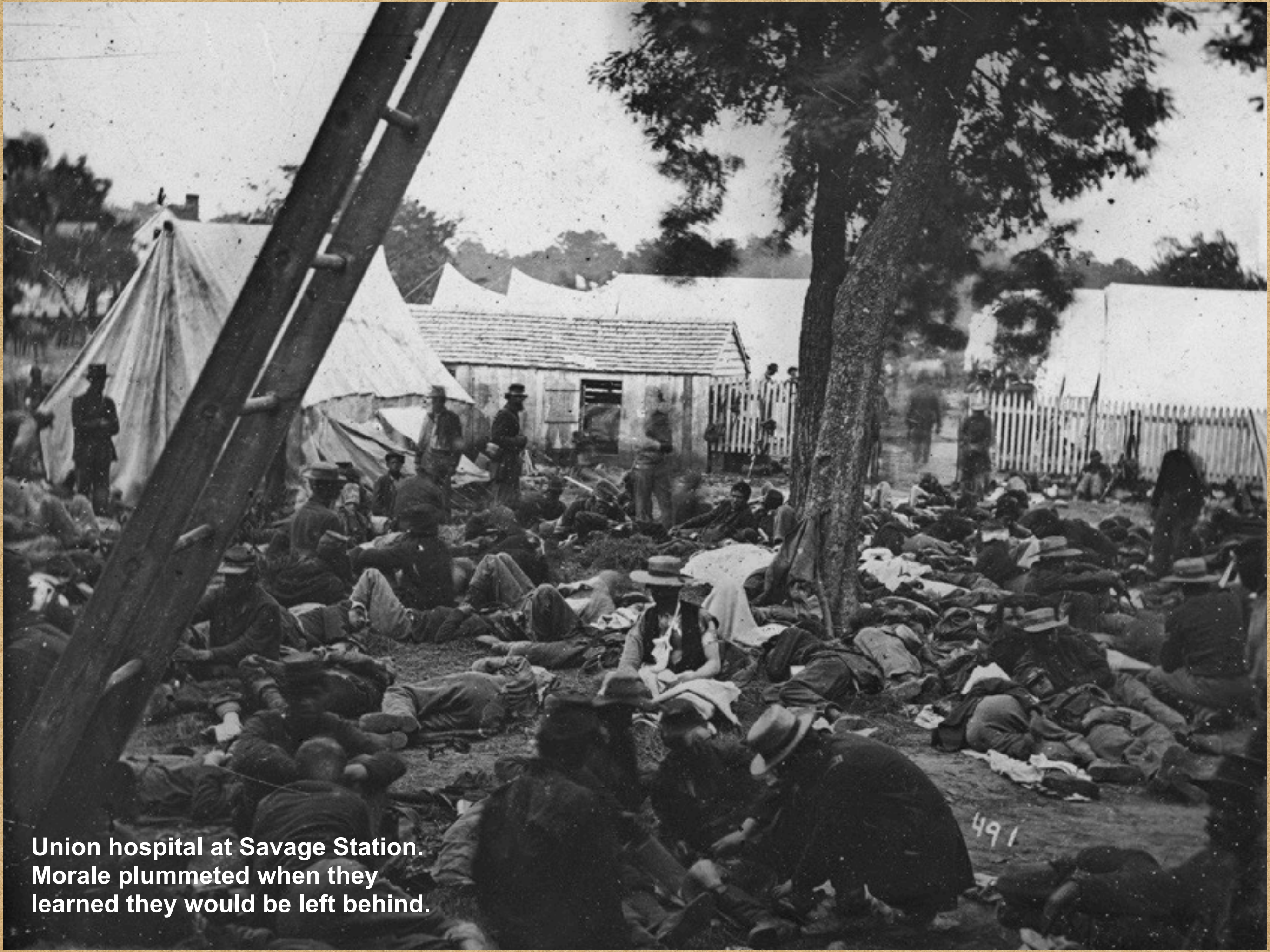


Remains of White House Landing

Remains of the house & pier
Burned when the German evacuated the place

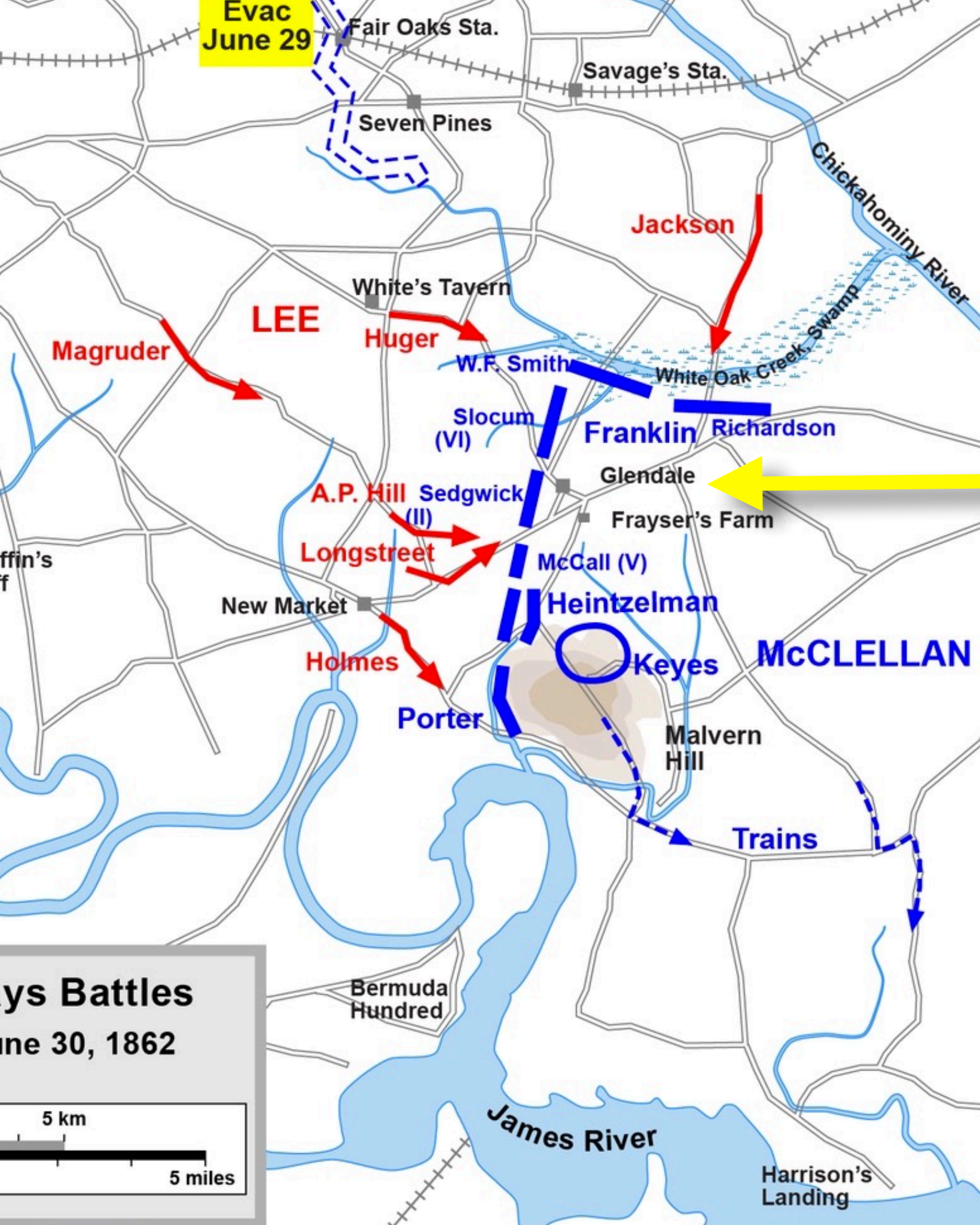


Remains of White House Landing



**Union hospital at Savage Station.
Morale plummeted when they
learned they would be left behind.**

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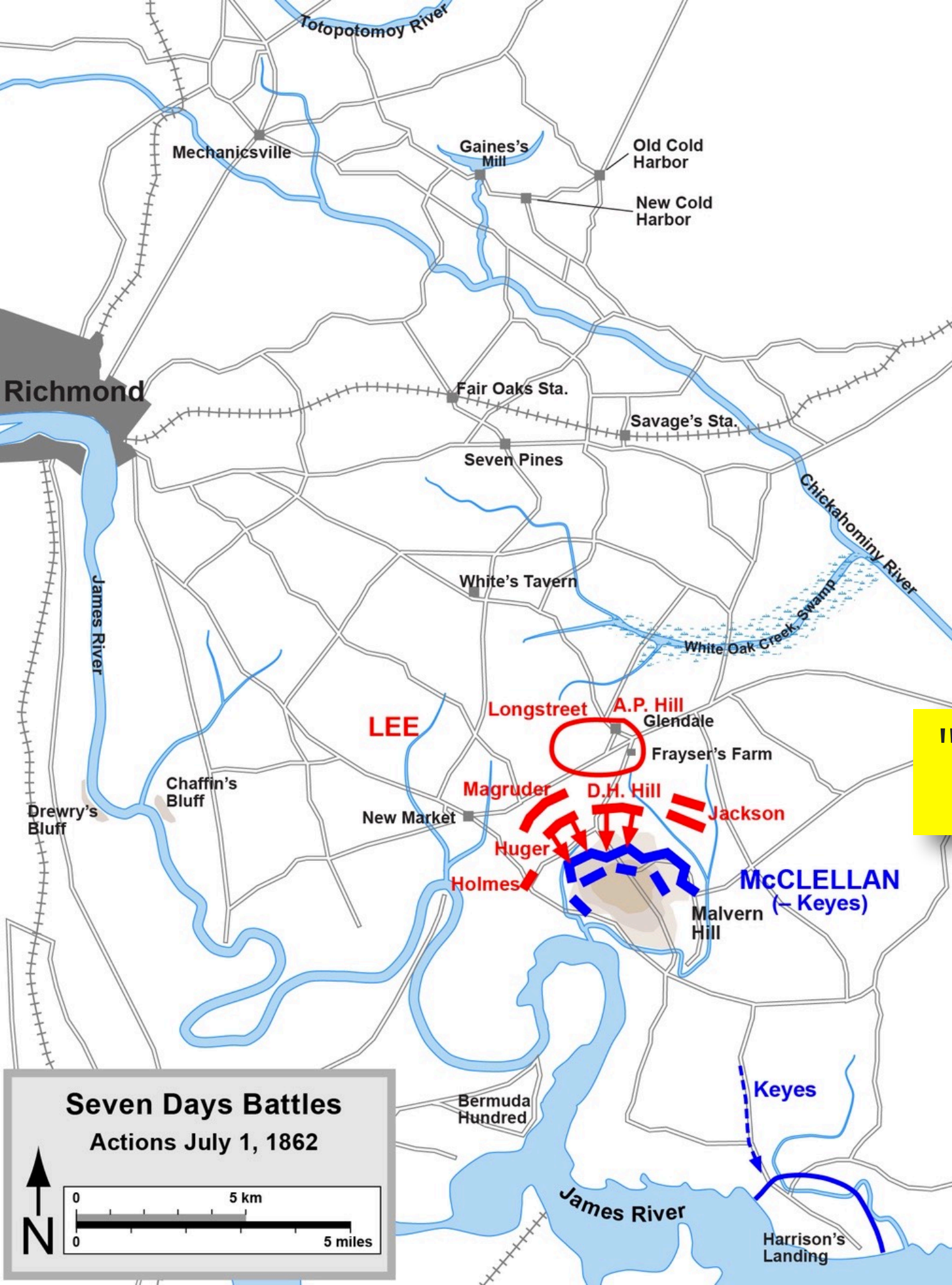


June 30 - Most elements of the Union Army had been able to cross White Oak Swamp Creek by noon on June 30. About one third of the army had reached the James River, but the remainder was still marching between White Oak Swamp and Glendale. After inspecting the line of march that morning, McClellan rode south and boarded the ironclad *USS Galena* on the James.

Lee ordered his army to converge on the retreating Union forces, bottlenecked on the inadequate road network. The resulting Battles of White Oak Swamp and Glendale cost another 7,000 casualties

ys Battles
ne 30, 1862

5 km
 5 miles



July 1 - The final battle of the Seven Days was the first in which the Union Army occupied favorable ground. Lee attacked in head-on. Confederate troops reached only within 200 yards of the Union Center and were repulsed by nightfall with heavy losses. Confederate casualties were 5,300 and Union casualties were 3,200.

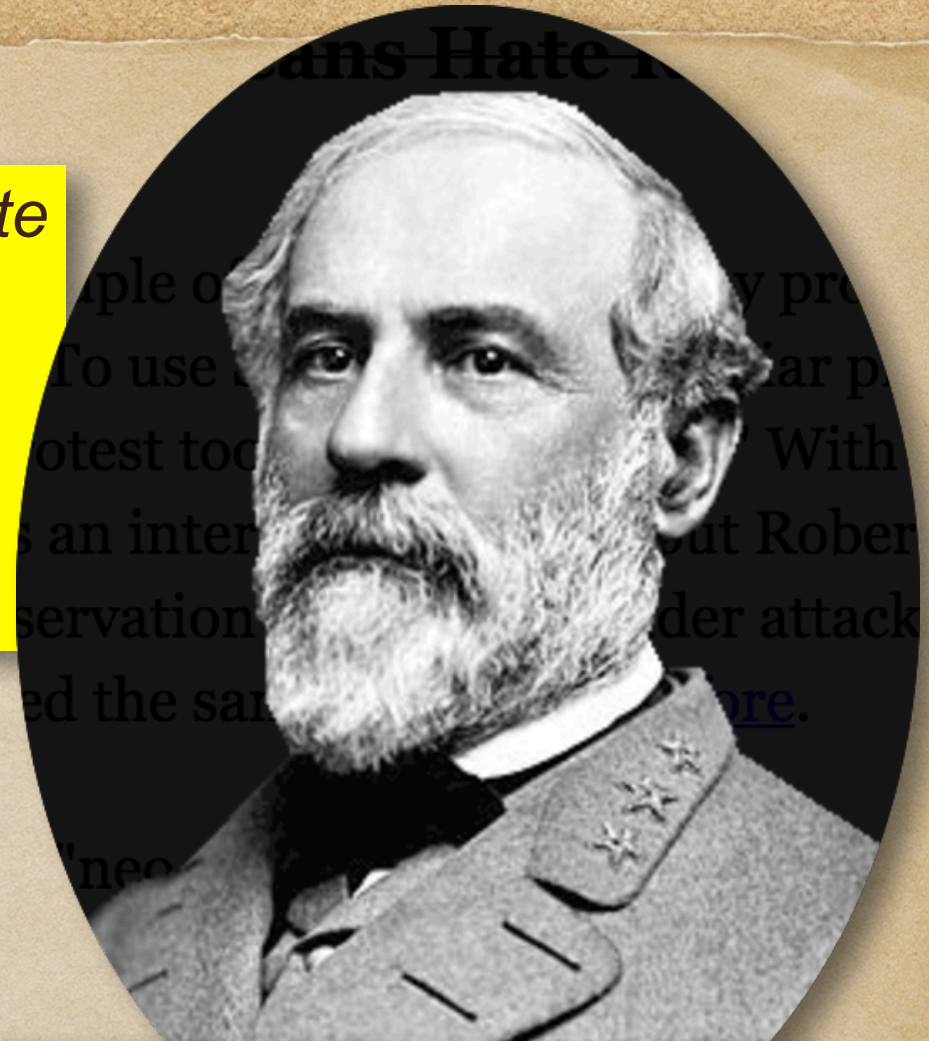
"It wasn't war, it was murder."
Major General D.H. Hill

Battle Description from Robert Krick

- The Seven Days Battles ended the Peninsula Campaign. The Army of the Potomac encamped around Berkeley Plantation, birthplace of William Henry Harrison. They will retreat to Washington in August.
- Lee will determine the Union army is well protected by gunboats and withdraws to the defenses of Richmond. Lee will continue his offensive and attack Pope at Manassas in less than two months.
- Lee's Army of Northern Virginia suffered about 20,000 casualties (3,494 killed, 15,758 wounded, and 952 captured or missing) out of a total of over 90,000.
- McClellan reported casualties of about 16,000 (1,734 killed, 8,062 wounded, and 6,053 captured or missing) out of a total of 105,445.
- Northern morale was crushed by McClellan's retreat.
- Confederate morale skyrocketed.

“Our success has not been as great or complete as we should have desired. ... Under ordinary circumstances the Federal Army should have been destroyed.”

General Robert E. Lee



“My conscience is clear at least to this extent - that I have honestly done the best I could; I shall leave it to others to decide whether that was the best that could have been done—& if they find any who can do better am perfectly willing to step aside & give way.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, letter to his wife

To be continued ...