



BORDER



BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

President

Don Bates Sr.

First Vice-President

Dennis Garstang

Second Vice-President

Dave Pattison

Treasurer

Paul Gault

Assistant Treasurer

Mary Vorsten

Corresponding Secretary & Recording Secretary

Judy Smith

Preservation Director

Arnold Schofield

Board of Directors

Les Thierolf

Alisha Cole

Dave Schafer

Past Presidents

Lane Smith

Howard Mann

Jack Brooks

Chairman of Board

Monnett Battle of Westport Fund (Ex-Officio)

Daniel L. Smith

Sergeant at Arms

Lane Smith

Chaplain

Rev. David B. Holloway

Historian

Betty Ergovich

Border Bugle Editor

Michael J. Epstein

cwrtkc@att.net

Civil War Round Table of
Kansas City
P.O. Box 6202
Shawnee Mission, KS
66206

An IRC 501(c)(3)
Charitable Organization

Website- <http://cwrtkc.org/>

439th REGULAR MEETING

TUESDAY, May 22, 2012

Homestead Country Club

6510 Mission Road, Prairie Village, Kansas

Social Hour-Cash Bar-6:00p.m.

Dinner-6:30p.m.

MAY SPEAKER MATT SPRUILL "7 DAYS BATTLES"

Matt is a member of the Rocky Mountain CWRT and its former President. He is a graduate of the Citadel with a major in history and an MA degree from UMKC where he met his wife Kathy. Matt is a retired career Army officer and a graduate of the Army Command and General Staff College, the Army War College and has served on the staff of both those colleges. Matt has made a thorough study of the Civil War, has lived near and been a battlefield tour guide at Gettysburg, having authored two books on that battle, "The Artillery at Gettysburg" and "Decisions at Gettysburg". In all, Matt has authored six books on the Civil War including "Echoes of Thunder" a guide to the Seven Days Battles. This will be his subject and power-point presentation for our May 22 meeting as this series of battles occurred in our Sesquicentennial, June, 1862. The Seven Days is the first of the great and bloody conflict that will engulf the Eastern Theatre of the War for the next three years. Join us as we continue to follow the war thru this sesquicentennial period.

For a list of Matt's books, go to "University of Tennessee Press.org", go to authors and a list of Matt's books, including this month's subject, will appear. These books are for sale by order.

Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.

*Please be sure our Treasurer receives all reservations by Friday, May 18,
along with payment of \$25.00 per person. Mail to:*

Paul Gault, 7118 N. Congress Ave., Kansas City, MO 64152

*Homestead's deadline for reservation changes is the following Monday afternoon, so
promptly report any necessary adjustments to Paul at 816-741-2962 or 816-522-8021.*

If unable to reach him, call Assistant Treasurer Mary Vorsten at 816-333-0494.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

May has always been a very special month for the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City for two reasons. First, everyone who can, comes dressed in their Civil War period attire and second of course is our "Silent Book Auction" which happens twice a year. This not only give you the members a chance to give t back to the round table but to give others a chance to read your previously read books and for the Round Table and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund to benefit from the money we take in from the sales of these donated books.

So bring your books in, and please, only books on the Civil War please, and bring your check books and dress up and let's have some fun!

DVB, Sr.

SPEAKERS 2012

Summer Meetings at the Plaza Library, 4801 Main, K.C., Mo. 7:00 p.m. (6:30 – 8:45p.m.)

June 26: Don Bates "(Un)Civil War, Guerilla Massacres in Northeast Missouri 1862,"

July 24: Dan Smith; "*Jackson County in The Civil War, Part 1*"

Aug 28: Dan Smith; "*Jackson County in The Civil War, Part 2*"

Sept 25: Ethan Refuse; "*2nd Bull Run*"

Oct 23: Arnold Schofield; "*Island Mound*"

Nov 27: Dr. William Feis; "*Espionage Covert Action and Military Intelligence*"

Dec 18: Lt. Col. Rick Barbuto: "*The Battle of Stone's River*"

MENU FOR MAY 2012

Tossed House Salad, London Broil, Twice Baked Potato, Summer Vegetables, and Key Lime Pie.

NEW MEMBERS....

Norman Steck, 2800 W 132nd St., Leawood, KS 66209, 469-450-5709, e-mail norm@normsteck.com

Jim Borthwick, 8200 Maple Lane, Prairie Village, KS 66208, e-mail jborthwick@gmail.com

"The Sargeant Major's Roar"

Battlefield Dispatches #314

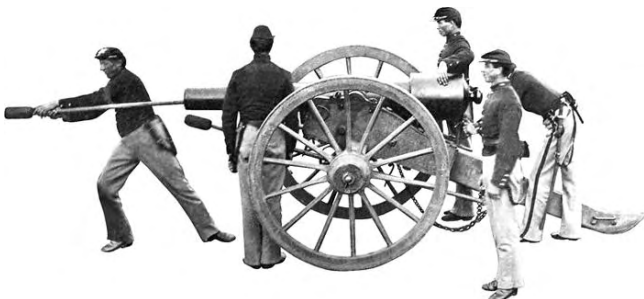
"Rain in Torrents"

During an expedition or "Scout" into Missouri in April of 1862 a Battalion of the 2nd Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was fighting more than just the Confederate guerrillas or "Bushwhackers" (if you are of the northern persuasion.) A second & third enemy facing the "Blue Bellied Billy Yanks" were the torrential spring rains & the mud, mud & more mud they created. Roads became impassible and if there were no bridges or ferries the only way rivers & streams could be crossed was by swimming the horses which was extremely dangerous in a swift current. This expedition stopped in Lamar, Missouri on its' way to Carthage and eventually returned to Fort Scott. The following narrative is a continuation of an article that was published in the Fort Scott Volunteer newspaper on April 26, 1862 that was written by a soldier of the 2nd Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

"After refreshing our horses with plenty of "SECESH" [Confederate] hay and grain some of the boys, thinking that they had worked a little too hard to make a supper of hard bread and beacon, started in pursuit of fresh provisions. Woe then to the unlucky sheep, or yearling found in the woods. The fact of his being there was taken as positive evidence of bush whacking propensities and our boys have only lead & steel for the bushwhackers when the officers are not in sight.

After leaving this camp [near Lamar] nothing of interest occurred and we entered Carthage the next day about 10 o'clock A.M. We encamped on the town and prepared for operations. Next day, Co. C, Lieut. Strong commanding, was sent out for forage. They came back with nine wagons well loaded with corn, oats, hay bacon, etc., besides five prisoners and a number of young mules, colts & cattle. On Wednesday, forty men from Co. I under Lieut. Welch, were sent out with six wagons to try their luck. They were even more successful than Co. C had been. They brought back grain, apples, potatoes and bacon, all that the mules could draw [pull]. They also succeeded in finding a squad of rebels, of whom they captured eight, taking at the same time, nine fine horses, three double barreled shotguns and one revolver. Some of the prisoners were identified as OLD OFFENDERS and it is to be hoped that they may be set at PULLING HEMP [be HANGED], as they deserve.

All hands now began to feel as if, after lying idle for nine months, we were at last to be allowed to work. Certainly this part of the country presents a fine field for operations. But, alas! In came a dispatch ordering us BACK TO FORT SCOTT and we must leave at once.



So next morning we set out for this place, a place we had hoped we had turned our backs upon forever. The very heavens, as if to manifest the displeasure of an Angry God, sent the RAINS IN TORRENTS, FLOODING THE ROADS AND RAISING THE STREAMS so that it was only by SWIMMING OUR HORSES that we reached camp that night. We pushed on next day intending to reach Fort Scott, but by the time we reached the Drywood [Creek], darkness had overtaken us and the stream being swollen, we were obliged to remain on the other side. Our wagons had been left behind at Lamar on account of the [bad] roads and having neither tents nor picket ropes [to tie the horses so they could graze] we fed our horses corn and building a few fires, stood WET & SHIRIVING through the long dark night, many of us holding our horses by the bridle until daylight. That night will be long remembered by the boys of the First Battalion, as will also the encouraging looks and words of Major Minor and Lieutenants Welch & Leslie who were the only officers that endured the night with us.

There is nothing like the presence of officers enduring the hardships with them to inspire confidence and cheer in the minds of the soldiers at a time like that. Next morning we crossed the river and came to Fort Scott where we remain eagerly awaiting the order which shall send us back to Carthage or some other point where there is work to do.

“Vic”

[Soldier’s Pen Name]

The Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment remained in Fort Scott until November of 1862. During that time it participated in additional expeditions into the Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) and Missouri and accrued an excellent combat record. In November it was transferred back to the “Buckeye” state where it was reorganized, furnished with fresh horses, new weapons & uniforms and spent the remainder of the war fighting east of the Mississippi River. Here in the Trans-Mississippi Theatre of Operations the bitter guerrilla war, especially in Missouri, continued with a vengeance and of Course the War Went On!

110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNVEILING OF THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IN KANSAS CITY AT FOREST HILL CEMETERY BY THE U.D.C.

State Memorial Day in Missouri, May 30, 1902, was the most eventful one in the history of the Kansas City Chapter, U.D.C., for it was then that the monument erected, in memory of the brave soldiers who fell in the Battle of Westport, October 23, 1864.

The audience was immense. Judge Turner A. Gill presided over the ceremonies, which begun at two o’clock in the afternoon.

Judge James B. Garrett, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was the orator of the day. His opening words were these: “The name of the organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and a knowledge of its remarkable achievements not only command my admiration, but appeal to the holiest and sweetest memories of my life. We ought not to live in the past, and we cannot live on memories, but there is a right use of the past. There are ways in which it may be made to yield blessing, help, and good in the life of the present. It should ever be to us a seed plot in which grow beautiful things planted in the by-gone days. The deeds we have done are a part of ourselves, and we can never shake them off.....” It was inspiring.

The Mayor of the city, Mr. James A. Reed, Mr. H. Miller, and Mr. D. B. Saunders made addresses.

Just before the unveiling Mr. J. M. Philips bestowed the Cross of Honor on eighteen Veterans, some of whom received it with tears trickling down their furrowed cheeks. They have just heard of the Cross of Honor, and many came to Mrs. Philips, asking for it.

Thirteen little girls, one of them a granddaughter of the valiant Gen. Jo O. Shelby, dressed in Confederate colors, pulled the cord which released the veil from the monument. It was wreathed with smilax and red and white carnations. Two little girls carried Confederate and United States flags.

The monument is the completed work of the Chapter during the three years Mrs. Philips has been President. Most of the money was raised during that time. Mrs. Turner A. Gill raised a large part of this



Confederate Memorial

amount. The monument is made of the finest grey Barre granite, surmounted by a bronze figure seven and a half feet tall, representing a Confederate soldier standing on guard. The whole monument is thirty-six and a half feet high. The shaft is ornamented with black granite cannon balls at the four corners. On the face is the inscription: "In memory of our Confederate dead." The Battle flag is above. On the reverse side is the Chapter motto: "Lord God of hosts, be with us yet; lest we forget, lest we forget." The cost is \$5,000.

Mrs. D. B. Saunders presented as a souvenir a little booklet entitled "The Women of the South." It was written by Mrs. Blake L. Woodson, the Historian of the Chapter. Dr. J O'B. Lowry and Rev. Robert Talbot offered prayer.

Three volleys were fired, taps were sounded, and the ceremonies were over. To those who have given their energies, their time, and their hearts, truest devotion to this memorial May 30 was a blessed day.

COMING EVENTS.....

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI ANTEBELLUM HOMES TOUR

To remember the Civil War in Missouri 150 years ago and to celebrate Historic Preservation Month in Independence, Missouri, the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri is sponsoring an antebellum homes tour on Saturday and Sunday, May 19-20, 2012, from 1-5 pm. All properties will be open both days: Flournoy House, 1034 Lexington Ave. (Restoration Heritage Plaza), Smallwood Noland House, 1024 S. Forest (north of 23rd Street on Forest), Napoleon Bonaparte Stone House, 1114 S. Noland Road (just north of 23rd St.) Lewis Jones House, 104 W. Elizabeth, Flournoy-Wallace House, 825 N. Main.

In addition the First United Methodist Church at 400 W. Maple will be open for refreshments and restroom facilities. Please use front entrance.

Tickets may be bought the days of the tour at the Blue & Grey Book Shoppe, 106 E. Walnut for \$12 each. The properties are not handicapped accessible. The tour will be held rain or shine, and the properties may be toured in any order. All transportation is the responsibility of the guests. Please observe all parking regulations.

Tickets may be purchased in advance for \$10 by sending a check payable to "Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri," P. O. Box 3019, Independence, MO 64055. Tickets will be mailed so please give preferred mailing address.

Proceeds will be used to erect Civil War markers for the Battle of the Little Blue River, October 21, 1864 (first day of the Battle of Westport).

For further information call 816 225-7944.

KANSAS CITY, MO (MAY 8, 2012) – Citizens in Kansas City, Missouri will join thousands of individuals across the country to celebrate National Preservation Month this May. "*Celebrating America's Treasures*" is the theme of the month-long celebration sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Since the National Trust for Historic Preservation created Preservation Week in 1971 to spotlight grassroots preservation efforts in America, it has grown into an annual celebration observed by small towns and big cities with events ranging from architectural and historic tours and award ceremonies, to fundraising events, educational programs and heritage travel opportunities. Due to its overwhelming popularity, in 2005, the National Trust for Historic Preservation extended the celebration to the entire month of May and declared it Preservation Month to provide an even longer opportunity to celebrate the diverse and unique heritage of our country's cities and states and enable more Americans to become involved in the growing preservation movement.

Here in Kansas City Preservation Month 2012 will be observed by the 1855 Harris-Kearney House Museum at 4000 Baltimore hosting a free, open-house for the public on Sunday, May 20, 2012 from 1-4 PM. The open-house will offer opportunities for Kansas Citizens to celebrate the preservation of a local historical treasure that chronicles our local and regional development. The open-house is co-sponsored by the Westport Historical Society and Park University's Program of History.

Learn more about National Preservation Month at www.PreservationNation.org/PreservationMonth.

The **1855 Harris-Kearney House Museum** (www.westporthistorical.org) is a non-profit historic site. The Colonel John Harris family migrated from Kentucky in 1832 and settled in the West Port area. Their first home consisted of a four room log house on a farmstead located on the site of present day 39th Street and Gillham Road. John prospered and became the proprietor of The Harris House Hotel in West Port. In 1855, John and his wife Henrietta built a two-story, all brick, Greek revival house "on a ridge just east of town." The grand home was known as the "Mansion House."

The bricks for the mansion were made on the premises. Originally, Colonel Harris' mansion stood on 5 acres of land at the southwest corner of the intersection of present day Westport Road and Main Street. In 1922, the house was moved in two sections to its current location which was, in earlier years, part of the Gottfried Homung's vineyard. The Westport Historical Society acquired the home in 1976 and restored the original 1855 portion of the house as a house museum. The museum is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and was designated by the National Parks Department as an official site on the Santa Fe Trail.



NEW MINE CREEK ADMINISTRATOR

In November, 2011, a new site administrator was hired to take over at the Mine Creek Visitor Center from the previous Administrator, Arnold Schofield who after too many years to mention, has finally retired from the National Park Service and a well deserved retirement it is. His name is Adrian Zink.

Adrian has a Master's Degree in History from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, a Master's Degree in Library Science from the University of Maryland-College Park and a Bachelor of Arts in History from the University of Kansas.

His work experience includes working in the Archives at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Northwestern Memorial Hospital Library and Archives in Chicago, Marquette University Archives & Special collections in Milwaukee. The National Press Club Library and Archives in Washington, D.C., the National Archives Cataloging Department in College Park, Md., the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., the National Security Archive in Washington, D.C.

LIBRARY PRESENTS CIVIL WAR EXHIBIT

The Kansas city Central Library has a new exhibit, "A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri," which will run through July 1. The exhibit is a smaller, portable version of a major Civil War exhibit that opened last November at the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Kansas city is the first stop for the touring exhibit, which features interactive video screens.

REVIEW | 'WHEN GENERAL GRANT EXPULSED THE JEWS'

A Civil War generals specific mistake

Analysis if an edict against Jews
Includes a president's atonement.

By Glenn C. Altschuler
The San Francisco Chronicle

On Dec. 17, 1862, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant issued General Order No. 11.

Designed to combat a Civil War black market in cotton, which Grant believed was run primarily by

Jewish traders, the order expelled Jews in his military district (areas in Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi). Responding to protests, President Lincoln rescinded the order a few weeks later.

In "When General Grant Expelled the Jews," Jonathan Sarna, a professor of history at Brandeis University, provides a thorough and thoughtful analysis of this incident. Sarna agrees that Grant deserves condemnation for punishing all Jews for the actions of a few.

But, Sarna notes, Grant subsequently apologized, insisting that Order No. 11 "never would have been issued if it had not been telegraphed the moment it was penned, and without reflection." As president of the United States, moreover, Grant appointed more Jews to public office than any of his predecessors, publicly condemned pogroms in Russia and Romania, and attended the dedication of the synagogue Adas Israel in Washington, D.C.

Sarna also examines the profound — and still relevant — questions asked by many Jews during Grant's 1868 presidential campaign. Should one issue, General Order No. 11, dictate their vote? If it did, and Jews voted as a bloc for the Democrats, whose policies they loathed, would they stir up canards about Jews forming a state within a state?

No "final decision ever resolved this debate," Sarna concludes. But Ulysses S. Grant was listening. To atone, perhaps, for what he had done, he advocated a strict separation between church and state, opposing efforts to declare the United States a "Christian nation." Maybe it's time, as Sarna suggests, to revise upward our estimate of the man who is buried in Grant's tomb.

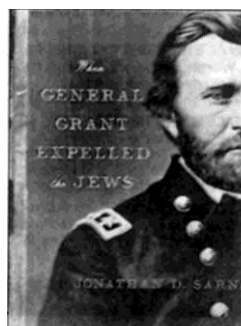
ROBERT E. LEE AND THE SEVEN DAYS

By Bobby Krick
For the Civil War Trust

By June of 1862, following its slow advance up the Peninsula, McClellan's army was so close to Richmond Union soldiers could hear the church bells ring in the city. The end of the war seemed near at hand. But in a bold stroke, Robert E. Lee took the initiative, attacking the Union army in what would be known as the Seven Days' Battles.

During the battle of Glendale, members of Camdus Wilcox's Alabamians took Randol's Federal battery. Don Troiani's painting, Southern Cross, captures the intensity of the fighting that was typical that day.

The wounding of Confederate commander Joseph E. Johnston at Seven Pines signaled the start of a new era in Virginia — the R. E. Lee years. Vigor



When General Grant Expelled the Jews, by Jonathan D. Sarna (201 pages; Schocken; \$24.95)



7 Days, Gaines Mill, Boatswain Creek

replaced turpitude, aggression supplanted terminal caution. Within the first 100 hours of his regime, Lee unveiled his plan to break the Union grip on Richmond. Writing to President Jefferson Davis on June 5, Lee expressed his concerns about a passive defense. Instead, he explained, "I am preparing a line that I can hold with part of our forces in front, while with the rest I will endeavor to make a diversion to bring McClellan out. He sticks under his batteries & is working day & night." For the next three weeks, Lee concentrated his energy on executing that plan.

A mile or two to the east, George B. McClellan wielded the largest army in American history. With nearly 125,000 men, he outnumbered Lee almost two to one. But the Army of the Potomac struggled with an immense supply line stretching from White House Landing on the Pamunkey River to the front lines nearly a dozen miles to the west, and McClellan had so positioned his five corps that the swampy Chickahominy River bisected his front. On the other hand, McClellan had momentum; he and his army had dictated the pace of events in May.

Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson proved to be the key piece in Lee's plan. After mopping up three separate Union armies in the Shenandoah Valley, the singular Stonewall pointed his 20,000-man army toward Richmond. Lee hoped that Jackson's force would be the maneuver element, sweeping in upon the Federal army's exposed upper flank northeast of Richmond. To prepare for that event Lee dispatched his chief of cavalry, Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart, on an expedition around McClellan's right. Departing on June 12 with 1500 horsemen, Stuart rode a complete circle around the Union army, examining the approaches to McClellan's

flank that would be so important when Jackson arrived two weeks later. His raid did much to prop up the morale of the South.

The real fighting began two weeks later. Historians continue to argue about the correct definition of the Seven Days' battles. The traditional interpretation has the week of battles beginning on June 25 and ending on July 1. Popular Confederate historian Clifford Dowdey argued 40 years ago that the campaign as an entity more properly began on June 26 and ended on July 2. Either way, fighting certainly began on June 25. McClellan launched a local attack that day along the Williamsburg Road just east of Richmond, his stated purpose being "to drive in the enemy's pickets from the woods." This exploded into a

larger affair known variously as the Battle of King's School House, Oak Grove, or French's Farm. It ended indecisively.

The next day Lee countered with his elaborate scheme to drive off the Union army. His initial goal was to force McClellan to fight for possession of his supply line, which would entail abandonment of the lines immediately in front of Richmond. Ideally, this would lead to an open field contest away from Richmond — a circumstance infinitely more preferable to Lee than siege warfare. With Stonewall Jackson sweeping in from the northwest, Lee gathered most of his infantry on the south bank of the Chickahominy River. Jackson would clear the north bank of the river, permitting Lee to join him there and assemble a force of 60,000 troops to cut the railroad line. There were two flaws in this plan. Only 25,000 Confederates would remain in the entrenchments before Richmond (facing the bulk of the Army of the Potomac), and the success of the overall plan hinged on too much movement. It was no simple task to bring numerous columns together at a single point across miles of wooded landscape.

Lee learned this the hard way. Despite vigorous marching on the 26th, Jackson progressed slowly. Eventually division commander A. P. Hill, now recognized as one of Lee's more impetuous subordinates, crossed to the north bank of the Chickahominy River without orders, triggering the start of the Confederate plan. The Federal Fifth Corps, ably led by Brigadier General Fitz John Porter, willingly abandoned Mechanicsville in favor of a superb position behind Beaver Dam Creek. Defending two miles of front from behind entrenchments, Porter welcomed Lee's twilight attack on June 26. Although Lee recognized the folly of attempting to storm across the creek, he felt obliged (as

he said after the war) to do something to divert McClellan's attention from the weakness of the stripped-down Confederate defenses, east of Richmond.

He need not have worried about McClellan. That officer determined on the night of June 26, while Porter's Fifth Corps thrashed the Confederates at Beaver Dam Creek, to abandon the supply line at White House Landing in favor of a new base on the James River. Although he inflicted 1500 casualties on the Confederate army that night, in contrast to only 300 for Porter, McClellan correctly reasoned that the arrival of Jackson above Beaver Dam Creek would signal the end of that position. Forced to either concentrate his army for a climactic fight for control of the railroad, or abandon the lines in front of Richmond altogether, McClellan took the conservative route and retreated. From that point onward the campaign consisted of the Federal army trying to save itself and its supply system from an energized Confederate army in close pursuit. June 26 decided the outcome of the campaign; the next six days would determine the extent of the Union defeat.

McClellan left the trusty Fifth Corps behind when he abandoned his railroad. Porter established a powerful position behind Boatswain's Creek, just east of Gaines Mill, on June 27. There he was to hold Lee at arm's length, buying time for the withdrawal to get started south of the Chickahominy. Lee united with Jackson's army and together they assaulted Porter's line on the afternoon of the 27th. The ensuing Battle of Gaines Mill surely was one of the fiercest of the war. Repeated assaults failed to dislodge Porter. Only when Lee combined all his troops in an enormous attack was he able to fracture the Union line just before sunset, too late to achieve a total victory. John Bell Hood and his Texas Brigade won on that field the first of their many accolades. Students of the war who are unalterably critical of frontal assaults would do well to study Gaines Mill. Unable to find a flank to get around, Lee's men instead broke three consecutive Union lines by direct attack. They incurred 9000 casualties in the process (inflicting 6000 on Porter), but they also won the first full-fledged Confederate victory in Virginia since First Manassas. Gaines Mill was Lee's largest single attack of the war, and it was his first victory.

June 28 proved to be a pivotal day. McClellan's retreat gained a head start southward because Lee could not deduce the Union army's exact intentions, and was stalled on the wrong side of the river. Once he learned of McClellan's retreat, Lee launched his pursuit. On June 29 the Federal rearguard under Edwin V "Bull" Sumner successfully repulsed a tepid attack delivered by Confederate General John B. Magruder at the Battle of Savage's Station. While Magruder and Sumner dueled, the head of McClellan's column approached the James River.

Many histories of the Seven Days identify June 30 as one of the great Confederate opportunities of the war. Confederate memoirist E. Porter Alexander wrote in an oft-quoted sentence: "Never, before or after, did the fates put such a prize within our reach." Alexander referred to the bottleneck at the Riddell's Shop intersection, more commonly called Glendale or Frayser's Farm. The better part of seven Federal divisions occupied a semi-circle around the junction of four roads. Four converging Confederate columns approached the intersection that day. Viewed on a map, it seems those Southern infantrymen had a chance to insert themselves between McClellan's army and its secure base on the James River. Three of the four Confederate columns stalled — Stonewall Jackson most unexpectedly — and the resulting battle pitted only the



7 Days, Savage's Station

men of James Longstreet and A. P. Hill against several Federal divisions. In the Long Bridge Road and south of it, men grappled and ducked among long lines of Federal artillery. Waning daylight ended this fight after 7500 men had fallen killed or wounded.

Glendale ensured a successful escape for the Army of the Potomac. McClellan's divisions moved two

miles farther south and established a position atop Malvern Hill, a mini-Gibraltar studded with cannon that dominated open approaches and excellent vistas. Lee saw the power of the position and did not intend to attack directly. He tried to establish an artillery crossfire to suppress the Union cannon. That ended in disaster for the Southern cannoneers, as the superior metal brought to bear by Union gunners soon silenced them. False intelligence and wishful thinking helped lure Lee into an attack anyway. Wave after wave of gray-clad infantry swept up the gentle slope of Malvern Hill to be greeted by tornadic blasts of canister and musketry. No Confederates reached the artillery, and an enormous swath of dead and dying littered the slopes. More than 8000 men fell killed and wounded at Malvern Hill, elevating the cost of the Seven Days battles to approximately 35,000 men.

McClellan reached his new base at Harrison's Landing on the James. Lee called off the pursuit, recognizing his inability to injure the Union army any more. The moral effect spread to the distant corners of both countries. A cheering victory that saved the capital city energized the South and gave it another hero in R. E. Lee. The Union defeat injured McClellan's standing with Lincoln, stalled the first campaign to take Richmond, and ultimately led to the evacuation of the Union army from the Richmond area. No campaign of the war before 1865 had so many consequences of such far-reaching importance.

BOOK FAIR!!!

Civil War Round Table of Kansas City
P.O. Box 6202
Shawnee Mission, KS 66206-0202



Enjoy more photos from the 7 Days Battles
areas around Richmond by Mike Epstein





Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield



Gaines Mill, Watts House

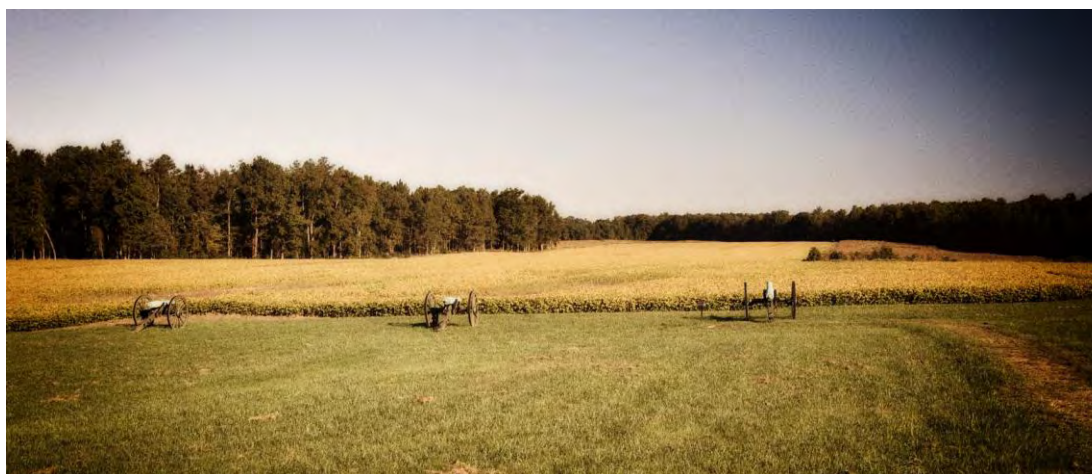


Gaines Mill,
Watts House

Gaines Mill Battlefield



Glendale National Cemetery



Malvern Hill
Battlefield



Malvern Hill Battlefield



Malvern Hill Battlefield