

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN OF GEN. T.J. (STONEWALL JACKSON IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY OF VIRGINIA)

Chapter 1 : History of the Campaign of Gen. T. J. Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley | eBay

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Minor skirmishing occurred throughout the day. The Confederates resumed their march on the frosty morning of May 8. Jackson approved the location when he arrived later that morning, and sent his mapmaker, Jedediah Hotchkiss , on a mission to find another path in the hills on which to outflank Milroy. Down in the valley below, Schenck, an Ohio politician, had arrived with Union reinforcements, and he later described the precarious situation: The only easy escape from the position was down the narrow valley and small stream back by the road by which I had arrived. As the Union troops slowly climbed the western slope, they were protected by deep ravines and heavy woods. Johnson, meanwhile, braced for the attack by arranging his men in a U-shape, with his right flank anchored on the turnpike and his left along the edge of a ravine on the south slope. Salmon has pointed out, "they were too inexperienced to realize they were silhouetted against the sky, making them easy targets. They cut through the Georgians and pushed steadily on the right for nearly two hours. The fighting was so close that at one point the Union soldiers recognized General Johnson in the fray. In turn, Johnson shouted, "Yes, damn you! Flank me if you can. As artillery and musket fire flashed off the darkened mountainsides, Milroy recalled his exhausted troops. Jackson personally led the Stonewall Brigade onto the battlefield, but by then the Union forces had gone. They stole west in the middle of the night, leaving the field for Jackson to claim at daybreak. Aftermath Even in attacking uphill, Milroy managed to inflict twice as many casualties as his own troops sustained, earning him praise from his superior, General Schenck. Allegheny Johnson, meanwhile, also earned praise from his superior. In his final report on the battle, Jackson wrote: Time Line May 6, , around 12 p. May 7, - Confederate general Thomas J. Union general Robert H. Milroy deploys his troops and skirmishing occurs throughout the afternoon and into the evening as the Confederates advance into Highland County. May 8, , 4 a. Skirmishing occurs throughout morning. May 8, , 10 a. Milroy against attack by Confederates under Thomas J. May 8, , 3 p. Milroy launches his attack on Confederate forces under Thomas J. Union troops scramble up the hillside and contest the Confederate line for hours. May 8, , 6 p. May 8, , May 9, , 2 a. Milroy, defeated by Confederates under Thomas J. History of the Campaign of Gen. Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia: From November 4, , to June 17, The Man, the Soldier, the Legend.

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Chapter 2 : Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson

*History of the campaign of Gen. T.J. (Stonewall) Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia: From November 4, , to June 17, [William Allan] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Fremont crossing the Shenandoah River at Mt. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of is considered one of the most brilliant in United States, if not world, military history. Vastly outnumbered, and at times, facing three Union armies, Jackson managed in less than three months to march his Army of the Valley hundreds of miles and fight a series of engagements including five pitched battles in a masterpiece of military art that ultimately created a grand diversion which tied up thousands of Union troops threatening Richmond. Principally, its geological formation running northeast to southwest provided an avenue of invasion and counter-invasion for the opposing armies. Additionally, its fertile soil made it one of the most important wheat producing areas of the entire south; literally the "Breadbasket of the Confederacy" whose crops and other produce feed numerous Confederate armies in the field. In the spring of , however, other events occurred throughout the South that thrust the Valley into a more prominent role. Union war efforts that winter and spring had lead to significant gains along the Atlantic seaboard and Mississippi River including the capture of New Orleans. In Virginia, the situation appeared equally grim, as the western part of the state had fallen under Union control. McClellan threatening Richmond from the southeast. This plan also called for Gen. Irvin McDowell, with 30, men near Fredericksburg, to advance on Richmond from the north. Nathaniel Banks marched into Winchester in early March. Concerned about the lack of protection for Washington, D. Lee, military advisor to Confederate president Jefferson Davis, to create a strategic diversion in the Shenandoah Valley, Confederate Gen. Jackson on March 22, Confederate cavalry commanded by Col. Turner Ashby engaged elements of Union Gen. The skirmish on the 22nd, as well as intelligence gathered from civilians prompted Ashby to believe that Union forces were leaving the Valley and that only a token force remained. The 1st Battle of Kernstown occurred on March 23, and resulted in a Union victory. Believing Jackson had a large number of men, Lincoln redirected thousands of Union soldiers back to the Valley. Although this battle was a tactical loss, Jackson achieved his objective by diverting the Federals from Richmond. Fremont moved to threaten the Valley from what is now West Virginia. He then returned his troops to the Valley quickly and secretly by rail to Staunton, in order to launch an unexpected counter offensive against Fremont. As this point in the campaign, Jackson now had 17, men in his ranks. His next movement was directed northward against Banks, whose main force was located at Strasburg. Jackson struck by surprise on May 23rd and quickly overwhelmed the Front Royal garrison. Finding Jackson in his rear, and threatening his line of supply and retreat, Banks had no choice but to order a rapid retreat to Winchester, in hopes of making a stand there. Before Banks could reach Winchester, however, Jackson with a detachment of infantry, cavalry, and artillery cut into the retreating Union column in Middletown on May 24th. The Federals at the head of the line continued north to Winchester, and the column behind fled west out of the Valley. Jackson hoped to follow up his victory and pursue Banks to Winchester, but some of the Confederate troops began to loot the wagons they had captured. This lost momentum allowed the remainder of Banks forces to safely reach Winchester that night. To regain his momentum, Jackson attacked Winchester the following morning on May 25th. Although outnumbered and facing two Union armies, Jackson had cleared the Shenandoah Valley of all Federal troops in just over two weeks. These battles also completed his primary objective of diverting Federal forces away from their main offensive against Richmond. The stunning Confederate victories at Front Royal and Winchester, and others that followed throughout the remainder of the campaign, began to establish the "legend" of the great "Stonewall" Jackson. The president ordered three Union columns to converge on the Valley and trap Jackson. Jackson marched his men hard, hoping to escape the three-pronged Union pincer that was converging on Strasburg, to cut off his retreat. Banks pursued Jackson from the rear while Fremont threatened from the west, and Maj. Following his narrow escape Jackson

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continued his rapid march southward up the Valley. Upon reaching Port Republic, a small hamlet at the southern end of the Massanutten, Jackson decided to stand and fight. By controlling the only bridges that spanned the South Fork here, Jackson prevented the Union columns from uniting, and thus he saw an opportunity to strike at each separately. The Battle of Cross Keys occurred on June 8th. The fighting ended with the darkness which allowed the Confederates to maintain their hold on the field and kept the Union columns from uniting. The logistics of moving most of his men from Cross Keys to, and then beyond, Port Republic, however, proved more difficult than Jackson had anticipated. The day did not go according to plan but Jackson still managed to win his second battle in two days, successfully capping his brilliant spring campaign in the Valley. The retreat of both Fremont and Shields allowed Jackson the freedom to leave the Valley a week later and join Gen. Lee and greatly lifted the morale of the Southern homefront.

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Chapter 3 : Shenandoah Valley Campaigns - HISTORY

- Proof sheet containing the maps made to illustrate William Allan's *History of the Campaign of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia* (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.,). p.

Visit Website Did you know? Jackson lived in the home, which is filled with period furniture and some of his personal possessions, during the decade he taught at the Virginia Military Institute. In , Jackson enrolled at the U. Military Academy at West Point. Older than many of the other students, he initially struggled with the curriculum and endured frequent ridicule for his modest background and relatively poor education. However, Jackson worked hard and eventually met with academic success, graduating in . Jackson continued his military service until he accepted a professorship at the Virginia Military Institute in . He was better at teaching artillery than natural philosophy, and was disliked by some cadets for his brusqueness, lack of sympathy and eccentric behavior. Students mocked him for his hypochondria and his habit of keeping one arm elevated to hide a perceived discrepancy in the length of his limbs. In , Jackson married Elinor Junkin , the daughter of a Presbyterian minister who was the president of Washington College. She died in childbirth 14 months later; in , Jackson married Mary Anna Morrison , the daughter of a former president of Davidson College. The following year, the couple had a daughter; however, the child lived for only a month. He did not drink, gamble or smoke. When Virginia seceded from the Union in , Jackson accepted a commission as a colonel in the Confederate army and went off to war, never to return to Lexington alive. Jackson Earns His Name During the first wave of secession from December through February , during which time seven Southern states declared their independence from the U. However, when Virginia seceded in April , he supported the Confederacy, showing his loyalty to his state over the federal government. Jackson served only briefly as a colonel before receiving a promotion to brigadier general under General Joseph E. Jackson earned his nickname at the First Battle of Bull Run also known as Manassas in July when he rushed his troops forward to close a gap in the line against a determined Union attack. Jackson was commissioned a major general in October . With an army of some 15, to 18, troops, Jackson repeatedly outmaneuvered a superior Union force of more than 60, men. He won several key victories over armies of larger size. Jackson had prevented the Northerners from taking the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, and had done so in the face of unfavorable odds. Chosen for his tactical prowess and bravery, Jackson did not disappoint. His widely publicized exploits had elevated him to legendary status among Southern soldiers and citizens alike. He frequently punished his officers for relatively minor violations of military discipline and rarely discussed his plans with them. Rather, they were expected to obey his orders without question. Facing a numerically superior Union force of , men to 60, of their own, Lee and Jackson devised and executed a plan to rout the army of Union General Joseph Hooker . But the victory was not without cost. A North Carolina regiment mistook them for enemy cavalry and opened fire, severely wounding Jackson. He was taken from the field and General J. Stuart took over his command. He was transferred to a field hospital at a nearby plantation to recover. Southerners mourned the death of their war hero, while Lee faced fighting the war without a highly valued general and comrade. Jackson was buried in Lexington, Virginia.

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Chapter 4 : BIBLIOGRAPHY AND MAP SOURCES

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Actions at the First Battle of Kernstown, 11 a. Jackson turned his men around and, in one of the more grueling forced marches of the war, moved northeast 25 miles on March 22 and another 15 to Kernstown on the morning of March 23. Despite his injury, Shields sent part of his division south of Winchester and one brigade marching to the north, seemingly abandoning the area, but in fact halting nearby to remain in reserve. He then turned over tactical command of his division to Col. Nathan Kimball, although throughout the battle to come, he sent numerous messages and orders to Kimball. Confederate loyalists in Winchester mistakenly informed Turner Ashby that Shields had left only four regiments and a few guns about 3, men and that these remaining troops had orders to march for Harpers Ferry in the morning. Jackson marched aggressively north with his 3,man division, reduced from its peak as stragglers fell out of the column, unaware that he was soon to be attacking almost 9, men. Samuel Fulkerson and Brig. The lead brigade under Fulkerson was repulsed, so Jackson decided to move around the Union right flank, about 2 miles west on Sandy Ridge, which appeared to be unoccupied. Kimball countered the maneuver by moving his brigade under Col. The Confederates were temporarily able to counter this attack with their inferior numbers by firing fierce volleys from behind the stone wall. Jackson, finally realizing the strength of the force opposing him, rushed reinforcements to his left, but by the time they arrived around 6 p. Jackson tried in vain to rally his troops to hold, but the entire Confederate force was forced into a general retreat. Kimball organized no effective pursuit. He also was concerned that Jackson might move into western Virginia against Maj. Lincoln also took this opportunity to re-examine Maj. He eventually ordered that the corps of Maj. Irvin McDowell , which was moving south against Richmond in support of McClellan, remain in the vicinity of the capital. McClellan claimed that the loss of these forces prevented him from taking Richmond during his campaign. Garnett for retreating from the battlefield before permission was received. He was replaced by Brig. However, Banks called off the pursuit while supply problems were addressed. For the next three days the Union forces advanced slowly while Jackson retreated to Mount Jackson. It was there that he directed Capt. Jedediah Hotchkiss , "I want you to make me a map of the Valley, from Harpers Ferry to Lexington , showing all the points of offense and defense. On April 1, Banks lunged forward, advancing to Woodstock along Stony Creek, where he once again was delayed by supply problems. Jackson assumed that Banks had been reinforced, so he abandoned his position and marched quickly up the Valley to Harrisonburg on April 1. Banks now controlled the valley as far south as Harrisonburg. Without clear direction from Washington as to his next objective, Banks proposed his force also be sent east of the Blue Ridge, telling his superiors that "such [an] order would electrify our force. Banks was then instructed to retreat down the valley and assume a defensive position at Strasburg. Johnston sent new orders to Jackson, instructing him to prevent Banks from seizing Staunton and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reinforcing him with the 8,man division under Maj. Ewell , left behind at Brandy Station. More importantly, Jackson received an April 21 letter from Gen. Lee , military adviser to President Jefferson Davis , requesting that he and Ewell attack Banks to reduce the threat against Richmond that was being posed by McDowell at Fredericksburg. Edward "Allegheny" Johnson , who were resisting the advance toward Staunton of Brig. Milroy, the leading element of Maj. Jackson marched south to the town of Port Republic in heavy rains and on May 2, turned his men east in the direction of Charlottesville and began marching over the Blue Ridge. To the surprise of his men and officers, whom Jackson habitually left in the dark as to his intentions, on May 4 they boarded trains that were heading west, not east toward Richmond, as they had anticipated. The movement to the east had been a clever deception. On May 7, Milroy received intelligence that Jackson and Johnson were combining against him and he began to fall back toward the Alleghenies. The Union force of about 6, under Milroy and Schenck was camped in the village to the west side of the

Bullpasture River. Overlooking the scene was a spur of Bullpasture Mountain known as Sitlington Hill, a mile-long plateau that could potentially dominate the Union position. However, there were two disadvantages: They did not realize that Jackson could not bring up his artillery. Therefore, in order to buy time for their troops to withdraw at night, Milroy recommended a preemptive assault on the hill and Schenck, his superior officer, approved. The next attack was at the vulnerable center of the Confederate line, where the 12th Georgia Infantry occupied a salient that was subjected to fire from both sides. The Georgians, the only non-Virginians on the Confederate side, proudly and defiantly refused to withdraw to a more defensible position and took heavy casualties as they stood and fired, silhouetted against the bright sky as easy targets at the crest of the hill. One Georgia private exclaimed, "We did not come all this way to Virginia to run before Yankees. Johnson was wounded and Taliaferro assumed command of the battle while Jackson brought up additional reinforcements. The fighting continued until about 10 p. Jackson attempted to pursue, but by the time his men started the Federals were already 13 miles away. On a high ridge overlooking the road to Franklin, Schenck took up a defensive position and Jackson did not attempt to attack him. Union casualties were 34 killed, wounded, 5 missing, Confederate killed, wounded, 4 missing, one of the rare cases in the Civil War where the attacker lost fewer men than the defender. On May 13 Jackson ordered Ewell to pursue Banks if he withdrew down the Valley from Strasburg, whereas Johnston had ordered Ewell to leave the Valley and return to the army protecting Richmond if Banks moved eastward to join McDowell at Fredericksburg. When subsequent peremptory orders came to Ewell from Johnston to abandon this idea and march to Richmond, Jackson was forced to telegraph for help from Robert E. Lee, who convinced President Davis that a potential victory in the Valley had more immediate importance than countering Shields. Johnston modified his orders to Ewell: Kenly, a turning movement that would make the Strasburg position untenable. Early on May 23, Turner Ashby and a detachment of cavalry forded the South Fork of the Shenandoah River and rode northwest to capture a Union depot and railroad trestle at Buckton Station. Two companies of Union infantry defended the structures briefly, but the Confederates prevailed and burned the building, tore up railroad track, and cut the telegraph wires, isolating Front Royal from Banks at Strasburg. Meanwhile, Jackson led his infantry on a detour over a path named Gooney Manor Road to skirt the reach of Federal guns on his approach to Front Royal. From a ridge south of town, Jackson observed that the Federals were camped near the confluence of the South and North Forks and that they would have to cross two bridges in order to escape from his pending attack. The first shots were fired around 2 p. Kenly and his men made a stand on a hill just north of town and Jackson prepared to charge them with the Marylanders in the center and the Louisianians against their left flank. Before the attack could commence, Kenly saw Confederate cavalry approaching the bridges that he needed for his escape route and he immediately ordered his men to abandon their position. They first crossed the South Fork bridges and then the wooden Pike Bridge over the North Fork, which they set afire behind them. As he saw the Federals escaping, Jackson was frustrated that he had no artillery to fire at them. We have more to fear from the opinions of our friends than the bayonets of our enemies. Banks, speaking to Col. Gordon, May 24, [34] A detachment of Confederate cavalry under Col. Flournoy of the 6th Virginia Cavalry arrived at that moment and Jackson set them off in pursuit of Kenly. The retreating Union troops were forced to halt and make a stand at Cedarville. Although the cavalymen were outnumbered three to one, they charged the Union line, which broke but reformed. A second charge routed the Union detachment. Union casualties were, of which were captured. Confederate losses were 36 killed and wounded. Banks initially resisted the advice of his staff to withdraw, assuming the events at Front Royal were merely a diversion. As he came to realize that his position had been turned, at about 3 a. McClellan on the Peninsula. He could either march straight for Winchester or, if the Confederates abandoned Front Royal and raced to Winchester ahead of him, he could slip behind them and escape to the east over the Blue Ridge. Jackson decided to watch the road from Cedarville to Middletown. If Banks move directly to Winchester, Jackson could hit him in his flank by using that road, but he deemed it unwise to commit his entire force from the Front Royal area until he could rule out the Blue Ridge escape possibility. At the same time, he ordered Ewell to take the bulk of his division on the

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road to Winchester, but not to get too far away in case he had to be recalled. Although they had to contend with Union cavalry five companies of the 1st Maine and two companies of the 1st Vermont and were thus delayed en route, they reached a rise outside of Middletown at about 3 p. The chaos that this produced was exacerbated by a charge by the Louisiana Tigers, who began looting and pillaging in the wagon train. When Union artillery and infantry arrived to challenge Jackson at around 4 p. He sent word to Ewell to move quickly to Winchester and deploy for an attack south of the town. The pursuit continued long after dark and after 1 a. Taylor rode in front of his brigade, drawn sword in hand, occasionally turning his horse, at other times merely turning in his saddle to see that his line was up. They marched up the hill in perfect order, not firing a shot! About half-way to the Yankees in a loud and commanding voice that I am sure the Yankees heard, he gave the order to charge! Jackson was pleased to find during a personal reconnaissance that Banks had not properly secured a key ridge south of the town. The Union lines broke and the soldiers retreated through the streets of town. They did so under unusual pressure, as numerous civilians—primarily women—fired at the men and hurled objects from doorways and windows. Jackson was overcome with enthusiasm and rode cheering after the retreating enemy. When a staff officer protested that he was in an exposed position, Jackson shouted "Go back and tell the whole army to press forward to the Potomac! Jackson lamented, "Never was there such a chance for cavalry. Oh that my cavalry was in place! Union casualties were 2, 62 killed, wounded, and 1, missing or captured , Confederate losses were 68 killed, wounded, and 3 missing.

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Chapter 5 : The Campaigns “ Shenandoah at War

History of the Campaign of Gen T J Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia From November 4, to June 17, by William Allan, with full maps of the region and of the battle-fields by Jed. Hotchkiss.

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Chapter 6 : McDowell, Battle of

Gen. Fremont crossing the Shenandoah River at Mt. Jackson. Library of Congress "Stonewall" Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. The campaign conducted by Maj. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of is considered one of the most brilliant in United States, if not world, military history.

Facebook Twitter The battle of Shenandoah Valley ranks as one of the grandest masterpieces of military history. The Shenandoah Valley situated in Virginia and bounded to the north by Blue Ridge and to the south by the Allegheny Mountains offered strategic shielding and transportation advantages to the Confederate forces, and with its fertile soil and farming communities, provided food for them during the American Civil War which lasted from July to March. Not only is the Shenandoah Valley remembered for hosting dozens of intense, blood-spilling engagements between the hostile Confederate Forces who battled the intimidating Union Forces for control of the region, the campaigns at the Shenandoah Valley alongside the events of First Manassas, or Bull Run remains significant in Gen. During the campaign of Shenandoah Valley, Jackson marched with a troop of 17, men across miles in 48 days, in confrontation with about 40, Union Forces led by General Nathaniel P. Banks and General John C. Red "Confederate, Blue" Union. The troops of General Nathaniel P. This was key as part of the Union troops under Gen. Banks had been dispatched to join Maj. Irvin McDowell at Fredericksburg. The battle of Kernstown produced about casualties for the Union forces and about casualties from the Confederates with most of those wounded or captured. However, he reinforced Jackson with men under the command of Maj. He wanted defend it against attack from Brig. Milroy who was the leading figure in Maj. On May 22, Jackson rejoined Ewell, and then he sent General Ashby north to make Banks believe that there was an attack coming to Strasburg. But his first plan was to defeat the smaller Union detachment at Front Royal. Union forces at Front Royal suffered about casualties of which were captured. The Confederates lost about 36 men in all and captured a huge amount of Federal supplies. Irvin McDowell from their initial move to join George B. McClellan on the Peninsula campaign. Following the news of the loss at Front Royal, Banks ordered for his men to retreat to Winchester. This information got to Jackson who immediately gave the Federals a hot chase. In response, Lincoln ordered that Fremont march from Franklin to Harrisonburg to engage Jackson to help remove the pressure being exerted on Banks from the enemy forces. Historical marker marking the end of Gen. Although the plan seemed sound, it required synchronous operations from the three different Union generals. Moreover, McDowell was not quite enthusiastic about his role, and instead of going as ordered, he sent the division of Brig. Confederate general Thomas J. He knew the small town of Port Republic was crucial and by destroying the bridge at the confluence, he would be able to keep Shield and Fremont apart. He set Ewell on his way to a ridge 7 miles from Cross Keys, to engage Fremont. On June 8th, Fremont marched to meet Ewell with a force of 11, While he engaged the Confederates in heavy bombardments, he ordered 5 regiments under Brig. When Fremont received the news, he ordered his forces to retreat to Keezletown Road. Ewell and his troops pursued and recovered more ground, but they did not aggressively engage the retreating Union units. Meanwhile, Jackson had been thoroughly engaged as Union horsemen surged unexpectedly into Port Republic wherein he made his headquarters. He narrowly escaped being captured while running down across the North River Bridge to join his units on the crest beyond. His men later reentered the city and sent the cavalry units back across the South River. Tyler during the Civil War. Later in the day Brig. Tyler marched two brigades of Union infantry in a sunken lane that stretched across the fields between Lewiston and the South Fork. Here, Tyler mounted six cannons, ready to bring hell to the confederates. Battle of Port Republic. They captured the cannons from the rear, turning them against the Union. He had marched against an enemy far greater in numbers and had consistently outmaneuvered them. Through these fierce battles, he had drawn the Northern troops away from Richmond, saving it from ultimate capture. With only a force of about men, he had proven that sometimes just when numbers seem to be beyond you, your determination to keep fighting is enough to turn the battle in your favor.

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Chapter 7 : Shenandoah Valley Campaign of

During the campaign of Shenandoah Valley, Jackson marched with a troop of 17, men across miles in 48 days, in confrontation with about 40, Union Forces led by General Nathaniel P. Banks and General John C. Fr mont.

The Shenandoah Valley was the strategic left flank of the defenses of Richmond, and a rich source of foodstuffs. The Valley also offered Confederate forces a shielded avenue into the rear of the Union capital at Washington, D. From his headquarters at Winchester in January , Jackson, with 9, men, launched an offensive called the Romney Campaign that cleared of Union troops the region immediately northwest of the Valley, but was otherwise of no importance. Centreville The following month, Confederate fortunes were at their nadir. The Confederacy had lost most of Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee as well as portions of the Eastern seaboard to advancing Union armies. Johnston at Centreville, Virginia. There were no Union troops in the Shenandoah Valley, but Jackson had only 6, troops at Winchester. The Union forces positioned on the far side of the Potomac River outnumbered Jackson five to one. As Confederate president Jefferson Davis said of the dire situation, "The military paradox, that impossibilities must be rendered possible, had never better occasion for its application. Banks to cross the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry. Johnston ordered Jackson to threaten Banks so as to prevent him from reinforcing McClellan, who had received permission from U. Lincoln had conditioned his approval on McClellan leaving enough troops at Manassas Junction to "leave Washington entirely secure. On March 13 he ordered Banks to transfer his headquarters and one of his two divisions to Manassas Junction; three days later he directed him to leave just one brigade in the Valley. Before leaving, Banks directed the commander of his second division, Brigadier General James Shields, to conduct a reconnaissance in force to Strasburg. Finding nothing, Shields withdrew to Winchester on March Confederate chief of cavalry Colonel Turner Ashby followed Shields. Jackson suffered a sharp reverse and fell back in disorder up the Valley or south, in other words. The encounter is best known for Stonewall Brigade commander Richard B. Despite a tactical defeat at Kernstown, Jackson had gained a strategic victory. The battle compelled Banks to return to the Valley. On April 3, after he learned that McClellan had intended for Banks to be the covering force at Manassas Junction, Lincoln countermanded the embarkation of 40, troops under Union general Irvin McDowell for the Peninsula and instead held them near Fredericksburg. McDowell was named commander of the newly created Department of the Rappahannock. Lincoln reduced McClellan from general-in-chief to commander of the Army of the Potomac. He also created the Mountain Department for John C. Unity of command was lost. There were now three independent departments between the Alleghenies and the Peninsula, all of which reported to President Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war. Bad weather in the Valley prevented any movements until April 17, when Banks started south for Harrisonburg. The strategic situation by then had changed. Lee had become military advisor to President Davis. Jackson was willing to concede the Valley as far south as North River to maintain contact with Ewell. When Banks occupied Harrisonburg on April 25, Jackson withdrew to Swift Run Gap, which placed him in position to outflank Banks should he push beyond Harrisonburg or to move his own command east to join Johnston. Huston Milroy Lee and Johnston left Jackson the option of launching a sudden and heavy attack in the Valley. Jackson chose as his objective the Union brigade of Robert H. The battle was a Union tactical victory, as four Union regiments inflicted heavier casualties than they endured in attacking thirteen defending Confederate brigades. Fearing such a move to be in the offing, Banks asked but was refused permission to abandon Strasburg. Contradictory orders from Johnston based on a poor understanding of the situation in the Valley almost derailed plans. But in the end, Johnston, partly on the advice of Lee, permitted Jackson to conduct a rapid attack on Banks. Jackson was to push Banks through Winchester and demonstrate toward the Potomac River in order to draw Shields back to the Valley. On May 23 they captured Front Royal, along with most of the Union defenders. On May 24 Banks retreated to Winchester. He escaped with minimal loss because of poor coordination between Jackson and Ewell; a lackluster performance by Confederate general

George H. On the night of May 24 Banks deployed his 3,man command south of Winchester. Jackson attacked at dawn on May 25, and after two hours of sharp fighting drove Banks from Winchester. Once again Stuart failed to obey orders to strike at Banks. His presence there created no fear for the safety of Washington, D. This occurred just as McDowell was about to move down the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad to attack the Confederate capital from the north while McClellan launched a belated push westward. Lincoln intended to crush Jackson before he was able to withdraw down the Valley Pike from Harpers Ferry. Lincoln hoped to catch Jackson in a vise, but he also considered either column capable of defeating him independently of the other. It was all "a question of legs," Lincoln told McDowell. McDowell failed to move at all, and the Confederates slipped through Strasburg and up the Shenandoah Valley. Turner Ashby The movement failed miserably. A clash outside Harrisonburg on June 6 took the life of Turner Ashby. The battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic were unnecessary, as Lincoln already had ordered an end to the campaign. Four days later, Robert E. After a spring of setbacks, the South was starved for such victories, and Jackson had gained for the Confederacy something more precious than merely a morale boost; he provided time to improve on the defenses of Richmond, and with that came a new lease on life for the Confederacy. Had he allowed McDowell to march south on Richmond, Johnston would have been compelled to strike McClellan before the two Union forces joined up, an action that undoubtedly would have gone against the Confederates. As one Union subordinate observed, "We have too many district commands and too many independent commanders. Uncomfortable with the fame that had been thrust upon him, he told his pastor the night before leaving the Valley for Richmond, "I am afraid that our people are looking to the wrong source for help, and ascribing our success to those to whom they are not due. If we fail to Trust in God and give Him all the glory, our cause is ruined. February 24, - Union forces under General Nathaniel P. Banks occupy Harpers Ferry. February 27, - Union general-in-chief George B. March 3, - Union forces under General Nathaniel P. March 11, - Confederate general Thomas J. March 23, - Confederate general Richard B. Garnett commands the Stonewall Brigade at the Battle of Kernstown. During the battle he orders his men to withdraw without orders from his commander, Thomas J. May 6, , around 12 p. May 7, - Confederate general Thomas J. Union general Robert H. Milroy deploys his troops and skirmishing occurs throughout the afternoon and into the evening as the Confederates advance into Highland County. May 8, - Confederate general Thomas J. Milroy and Robert C. Schenck from McDowell, checking the Union threat to Staunton. May 9, , 2 a. Milroy, defeated by Confederates under Thomas J. May 23, - Confederate general Thomas J. Confederate general Thomas J. May 26â€”June 5, - Confederate troops under Thomas J. Jackson sends Richard S. June 1, , 2 p. June 6, - Confederate forces under Richard S. Ewell move from Harrisonburg south toward Cross Keys. In a skirmish with Union troops under John C. June 8, - Confederate forces under Richard S. Ewell intercept Union troops under John C. June 9, - Confederate general Thomas J. Carroll and Erastus B. University of North Carolina Press, The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of Stonewall in the Valley. Shenandoah Valley Campaign of Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 29 Nov. January 28, Last modified: Give feedback about this entry Name Optional.

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Jackson's Valley Campaign, or the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, was Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's spring campaign through the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia during the American Civil War.

The Mysteries of Chancellorsville: London, Hugh Rees, Ltd. Jackson, "Stonewall" Jackson, Fleming H. Stonewall, Dutton and Company, Inc. History of the Campaign of General T. Records of the Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Jackson, Stonewall Jackson, Blelock and Co. The Life of Stonewall Jackson. B J14ck Crowson, E. Story of Stonewall Jackson, D. Stonewall Jackson; Address of Colonel R. Jackson, June 19, , Lexington, Rockbridge Co. I Rode with Stonewall Jackson Stonewall Jackson, Doubleday, The Life of General Thomas J. Daniel, on Stonewall Jackson, J. New York University Library. Unveiling of the Bust and Tablet for Thomas J. Henderson, George Francis Robert. Life and Letters of General Thomas J. Newbolt, Sir Henry John. Stonewall Jackson From a Naval Standpoint. A Sketch of the Life of Randolph Raifax Shaffer, Anna Jackson Preston. Stonewall Jackson, a Sketch of the Life of Jackson Presented to the Senate on May 10, , by Hon. Unveil Bust of Gen. Albans Advertiser, 5- Marsh, Charleston Gazette, Ceremony for Jackson," Clarksburg Exponent,

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Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign In the spring of , Jackson spearheaded the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, firmly establishing himself as a strong and independent commander.

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message In the spring of , Union Maj. Jackson possessed the attributes to succeed against his poorly coordinated and sometimes timid opponents: Historical marker marking the end of Gen. He was still significantly outnumbered, but attacked portions of his divided enemy individually at McDowell , defeating both Brig. Milroy and Robert C. James Shields at Port Republic on June 8â€™9. Union forces were withdrawn from the Valley. It was a classic military campaign of surprise and maneuver. He became the most celebrated soldier in the Confederacy until he was eventually eclipsed by Lee and lifted the morale of the Southern public. By utilizing a railroad tunnel under the Blue Ridge Mountains and then transporting troops to Hanover County on the Virginia Central Railroad , Jackson and his forces made a surprise appearance in front of McClellan at Mechanicsville. At White Oak Swamp he failed to employ fording places to cross White Oak Swamp Creek, attempting for hours to rebuild a bridge, which limited his involvement to an ineffectual artillery duel and a missed opportunity. Both Jackson and his troops were completely exhausted. An explanation for this and other lapses by Jackson was tersely offered by his colleague and brother-in-law General Daniel Harvey Hill: The Hotchkiss journal shows that Jackson, most likely, originally conceived the movement. In the journal entries for March 4 and 6 , General Stuart tells Hotchkiss that "Jackson was entitled to all the credit" for the movement and that Lee thought the proposed movement "very hazardous" and "reluctantly consented" to the movement. Then he had his troops destroy all of it, for it was the main depot for the Union Army. Jackson then retreated and then took up a defensive position and effectively invited Pope to assault him. On August 28â€™29, the start of the Second Battle of Bull Run Second Manassas , Pope launched repeated assaults against Jackson as Longstreet and the remainder of the army marched north to reach the battlefield. Antietam was primarily a defensive battle against superior odds, although McClellan failed to exploit his advantage. Hill , arrived at the last minute from Harpers Ferry. The Confederate forces held their position, but the battle was extremely bloody for both sides, and Lee withdrew the Army of Northern Virginia back across the Potomac River , ending the invasion. On October 10, Jackson was promoted to lieutenant general , being ranked just behind Lee and Longstreet and his command was redesignated the Second Corps. Just before the battle, Jackson was delighted to receive a letter about the birth of his daughter, Julia Laura Jackson, on November Jackson asked his staff to thank Stuart, saying that although the coat was too handsome for him, he would cherish it as a souvenir. His staff insisted that he wear it to dinner, which caused scores of soldiers to rush to see him in uncharacteristic garb. Jackson was so embarrassed with the attention that he did not wear the new uniform for months. Jackson and his entire corps went on an aggressive flanking maneuver to the right of the Union lines: While riding with his infantry in a wide berth well south and west of the Federal line of battle, Jackson employed Maj. The results were far better than even Jackson could have hoped. Fitzhugh Lee found the entire right side of the Federal lines in the middle of open field, guarded merely by two guns that faced westward, as well as the supplies and rear encampments. The men were eating and playing games in carefree fashion, completely unaware that an entire Confederate corps was less than a mile away. Bring only one courier, as you will be in view from the top of the hill. There had been no change in the picture. I only knew Jackson slightly. It was then about 2 P. His eyes burned with a brilliant glow, lighting up a sad face. His expression was one of intense interest, his face was colored slightly with the paint of approaching battle, and radiant at the success of his flank movement. To the remarks made to him while the unconscious line of blue was pointed out, he did not reply once during the five minutes he was on the hill, and yet his lips were moving. From what I have read and heard of Jackson since that day, I know now what he was

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doing then. Stonewall Jackson is praying in full view and in rear of your right flank! While talking to the Great God of Battles, how could he hear what a poor cavalryman was saying. I expected to be told I had made a valuable personal reconnaissance "saving the lives of many soldiers, and that Jackson was indebted to me to that amount at least. I had looked upon him for the last time. The Confederates marched silently until they were merely several hundred feet from the Union position, then released a bloodthirsty cry and full charge. Many of the Federals were captured without a shot fired, the rest were driven into a full rout. Jackson pursued relentlessly back toward the center of the Federal line until dusk. Darkness ended the assault. As Jackson and his staff were returning to camp on May 2, they were mistaken for a Union cavalry force by the 18th North Carolina Infantry regiment who shouted, "Halt, who goes there? Several other men in his staff were killed, in addition to many horses. Darkness and confusion prevented Jackson from getting immediate care. He was dropped from his stretcher while being evacuated because of incoming artillery rounds. This soreness was mistakenly thought to be the result of his rough handling in the battlefield evacuation. Death[edit] The plantation office building where Stonewall Jackson died in Guinea Station, Virginia Lee wrote to Jackson after learning of his injuries, stating: On his deathbed, though he became weaker, he remained spiritually strong, saying towards the end: I have always desired to die on Sunday. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Lee mourned the loss of both a friend and a trusted commander. As Jackson lay dying, Lee sent a message through Chaplain Lacy, saying: General "Stonewall" Jackson was badly wounded in the arm at the battles of Chancellorsville, and had his arm amputated. The operation did not succeed, and pneumonia setting in, he died on the 10th inst. One of his many nicknames was "Old Blue Lights," [54] a term applied to a military man whose evangelical zeal burned with the intensity of the blue light used for night-time display. He was described as a "champion sleeper", and occasionally even fell asleep with food in his mouth. A paper presented to the Society of Clinical Psychologists hypothesized that Jackson had Asperger syndrome , [56] although other possible explanations, such as a herniated diaphragm, exist. Army, as an artillery officer. General Richard Taylor , son of President Zachary Taylor , wrote a passage in his war memoirs about Jackson eating lemons: Jackson thought of a lemon as a "rare treat Jackson was fond of all fruits, particularly peaches, "but he enjoyed with relish lemons, oranges, watermelons, apples, grapes, berries, or whatever was available. His biographer, Robert Lewis Dabney , suggested that "It was the fear of God which made him so fearless of all else. Sears suggests that "Jackson was fanatical in his Presbyterian faith, and it energized his military thought and character. Theology was the only subject he genuinely enjoyed discussing. His dispatches invariably credited an ever-kind Providence.