

SCENARIO ORDER OF BATTLE

WILLIAMSBURG



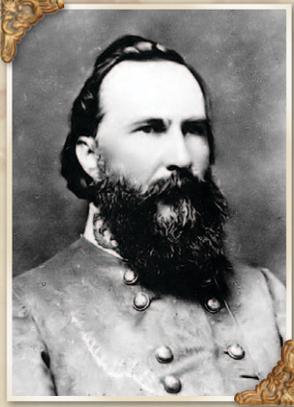
BROTHER
against
BROTHER
the drawing of the sword



BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG: MOVING UP THE VIRGINIA PENINSULA (MAY 5, 1862)

by Bill Battle

MISSED CHANCES



Both sides could make a case that the Battle of Williamsburg, contested in front of the Colonial Virginia capital, might have gone much differently.

Both sides also could make a claim for victory in the struggle. The Confederates under Maj. Gen. James Longstreet accomplished their task of delaying the Federal advance of Maj. Gen. George McClellan's Army of the Potomac.

"It was a fair and square infantry fight at close range and most stubbornly contested," said Pvt. Salem Dutcher of the 7th Virginia Infantry, which fought on the Confederate left

And the Confederates inflicted much more punishment on their left with forces under Brig. Gen. Richard H. Anderson defending against the offensive surge of a Federal division under Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker near the intersection of Yorktown and Lee's Mill Roads.

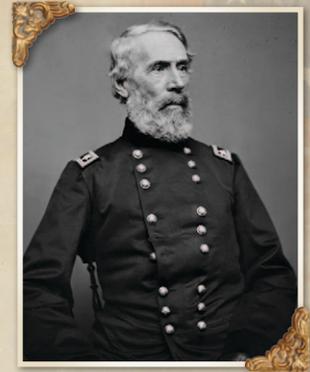
The cost of the battle hit home for Anderson, who lost his brother, Capt. Edward McKenzie Anderson, during the fighting.

"The fight continued all day," Brig. Gen. Anderson said. "After dark, when the firing ceased, I went to Williamsburg and, at the home of Doctor Garrett, I saw my brother's body. It was here that I, for the first time, fully realized the dreadful fact. The hand of death was laid upon the face of him whose countenance had only a little while before delighted me by its animation, its courage, its intelligence, and its strong affection. It was the most agonizing moment of my life."

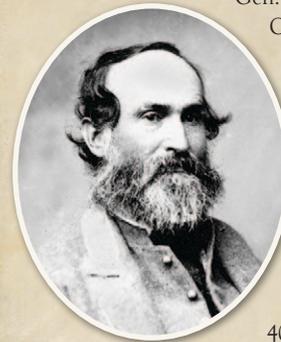
Many would face death for the first time during the war at Williamsburg. Most would come to the grim realization that the war was not some adventure, but a quest to survive to fight another day.



On the Federal right, information from a fleeing slave gave the Federals just what they needed to win the day. The Confederates had overlooked manning two redoubts on the left side of their line behind Cub Creek on the York River side of their defenses. Elements under Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock were able to exploit that oversight, but were reined in by the Federal battle commander, Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, before they could make a major impact.



Hancock's men did record the biggest Federal success in the battle, tearing up two Confederate regiments under Brig. Gen. Jubal Early, the 24th Virginia and 5th North Carolina. Here, hand-to-hand fighting and bayonet charges dominated.



At the end of the battle, the Federals held the field, giving McClellan - who arrived too late in the day to effectively command in the battle, leaving his corps commander Sumner in charge for much of the day - a chance to declare a great victory.

Overall, the Federals suffered more losses, 2,283 to 1,682. The Confederates had to leave 400 badly wounded men in Williamsburg to be cared for by the advancing Federals.

Rain plagued both sides during the battle, slowing troop movements to a crawl. Particularly hurt were the Federals, who struggled up the overused muddy roads trying to reach the battlefield and give their side a major victory.

The battle contained many "What if?" scenarios. Both sides had many more men within reinforcement range during the fighting. The Confederate reinforcements were in position to support the defenses, if needed. For the most part, poor overall command left at least 25,000 Federal troops within support range, but unused in the fighting. For instance, the division of Brig. Gen. Silas Casey stopped a mile behind the lines in the rain and did not advance further.



Overall, the fighting was some of the most brutal of the war to that point. Veterans of First Bull Run (Manassas) reportedly said the Battle of Williamsburg was much more bloody than the war's first huge battle. It certainly dwarfed the first skirmish on the Virginia Peninsula, Big Bethel, fought the year before. Williamsburg would be a prelude for much more massive battles to come closer to Richmond during McClellan's Peninsula Campaign.

COLONIAL CAPITAL, COLLEGE TOWN

Founded as a fortified settlement, Middle Plantation, in 1632, Williamsburg played a prominent role in Colonial America. Not far from where English colonists first founded the first successful colony at Jamestown in 1607, Williamsburg flourished and became an important city. Occupying a key location between the James and York Rivers, it served as capital of the Virginia Colony from 1698 to 1780.

Near the end of the American Revolution, Williamsburg witnessed the final battle, an American victory at nearby Yorktown which sealed independence for the colonies. Just about 80 years later, Williamsburg again would be drawn into conflict as the Confederate States of America tried to secure its freedom and the United States of America attempted to rein in the breakaway states.

The American Civil War came early to Williamsburg, as many volunteered for Virginia regiments in the Confederate Army. Enlistments from the College of William and Mary depleted the school's student body and forced the faculty to vote to close the school May 10, 1861.

When the War became a shooting war in July of 1861, it was not long before Confederate forces were stationed on the Peninsula. The first combat between forces took place at Big Bethel June 10, 1861, a Confederate victory.

Benjamin Ewell, a West Point graduate and president at William and Mary, became captain of the school's infantry company, the Junior Guards. By the end of June, 1861, the company was joined into a regiment. Ewell was commissioned as colonel of a Peninsula-raised unit, the 32nd Virginia.

Troops of the Army of the Peninsula were placed there to counter Federal troops occupying Fort Monroe at the Peninsula's tip. The fort had been reinforced at the outbreak of hostilities so that it would not suffer the same fate as Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. As such, it represented a significant Federal foothold - and one that would play a vital role during the operational movements of 1862.



Defensive lines had been set to keep forces from Fort Monroe from easily marauding through the countryside. Behind a forward line stood the Yorktown Line, or Warwick River Line, set around the historic city on the York River and continuing to the James River. This line, much of which followed the right bank of the Warwick River, featured some enhancements. The river was dammed in places to make it a bigger obstacle for assaulting forces. Beyond that, covering a key road junction in front of Williamsburg, stood Fort Magruder, another defensive position to delay any attacking force.

Soon, the conflict would come much too close for the residents of historic Williamsburg.

"PRINCE JOHN"

Commanding the Confederates' Army of the Peninsula was John B. Magruder. The West Point-educated Magruder had been in overall command at Big Bethel and became a hero throughout the South for the victory. "He's the hero for the times, the furious fighting Johnny B. Magruder," quoted one ballad.

Magruder, also known as "Prince John," loved to entertain, a habit carried over from his days in the U.S. Army. His command was noted for its dinner parties and formal reviews.

Magruder was elevated through the ranks, becoming a brigadier general June 17, 1861, a week after the Big Bethel battle. He was promoted again to major general Oct. 7, 1861. By the spring of 1862, Magruder would be faced with a problem he couldn't solve with a party, but his flair for the dramatic would help make his opponent cautious by overestimating the Confederate strength.

While in charge of the Peninsula, Magruder oversaw the construction of defensive fortifications east of Williamsburg. Fort Magruder, shaped much like an elongated pentagon, was the main defensive position. Its walls rose 15 feet out of a moat which was nine feet deep. The walls were nine feet thick. It could host up to eight artillery pieces when fully occupied.

The fort, which guarded the intersection of Hampton and York (Telegraph) roads was further guarded by a number of strongpoint redoubts and smaller redans (i.e., chevron-shaped earthworks with the open end facing to the rear). In front of the redoubts and redans were rifle pits. All trees within a mile of the line were felled to create an open area and in front of that, an abatis to break up advancing troops.

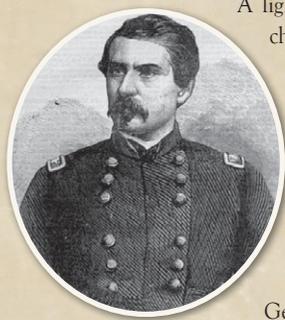
In places, defensive works left over from the Revolutionary War could be found. Magruder was going to make every man count. Overall, the line



extended four miles between Tutters Neck Pond to Jones Pond and Cub Dam Creek. On the right side, Redoubts 1-4 were behind a steep mile-long ravine between College Creek and Tutters Neck Pond. More fortifications (Redoubts 7-14) were placed behind a marshy area of Jones Mill Pond and Cub Dam Creek. Redoubt 1 covered the Quarterpath Road from Allen's Wharf. Fort Magruder along with Redoubts 5-10 blocked the Hampton and Yorktown roads. Redoubts 11-14 covered the roads over Jones Mill Pond and Cub Dam Creek.

Unjustly, while Magruder had overseen the creation of the defenses, he was not there on May 5 to direct the troops during the battle, having taken ill.

"LITTLE MAC"



A lightning rod clad in blue, George B. McClellan chose the Virginia Peninsula as the site of his master campaign to take the Confederate capital, Richmond, and end the war.

A month after Magruder led men into battle at Big Bethel, McClellan won his first victory in another small-scale engagement, at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, 1861.

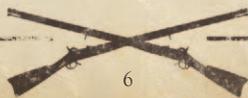
A major general of volunteers, McClellan led his forces in a rout of Confederates under Brig.

Gen. Robert Garnett. Garnett was killed and the western Virginia counties were eventually able to form

their own state in 1863 after McClellan's successful campaign.

Meanwhile, the Federal government was looking for any success early in the war. McClellan provided that success and "Little Mac" soon found himself in the national capital, organizing the Army of the Potomac. McClellan had the ability to do whatever was needed to whip the army into shape. The American nation needed victory. And the sooner that victory came, the better.

Pressured by President Lincoln and others in the administration to move, McClellan finally put the Army of the Potomac into play, but not completely how McClellan had planned. McClellan's approved plan had involved putting the Army of the Potomac ashore at Urbanna, a river city on the Rappahannock. But this plan would be changed. When Johnston withdrew his army from Manassas, it no longer could be cut off by the Urbanna plan.



Urged forward by Lincoln and his cabinet, McClellan altered his plans to attack out of Fort Monroe. But the appearance of a new type of ship would unexpectedly modify plans.

A NEW ERA

The appearance of the CSS *Virginia*, née USS *Merrimack*, March 8, 1862, off Hampton Roads struck fear and destruction through the Federal blockading force and changed McClellan's original plan.

When the *Virginia*, on its trial run, turned for home, the USS *Cumberland* was sunk and the USS *Congress*, grounded, was on fire. Two more Federal ships were grounded while trying to get away from the Confederate ram. When the *Virginia* - with Lt. Catesby ap Roger Jones in charge, as Capt. Franklin Buchanan had been wounded the previous day - returned the next day to continue mauling the wooden blockading fleet, it met a funny looking, low-floating "cheesebox on a raft." For four hours, the *Virginia* and *Monitor* fought in the world's first battle of armored ships. Both sides suffered. The battle was abandoned when the *Virginia* was threatened with grounding as the tide went out. The *Monitor's* commanding officer, Lt. John L. Worden, was wounded and the ship briefly withdrawn to reorganize.

Officially, the fight was a draw. Both ships survived the encounter. The blockading fleet was saved, but the *Virginia* still guarded the James River approach to the Confederate capital, Richmond. However, local sea superiority had been won by the Federals. And that was enough to allow McClellan to put his new plan into motion. McClellan would have liked to have the U.S. Navy supporting his flanks by controlling both the York and James Rivers as he moved up the Peninsula towards Richmond. But even with the *Virginia* controlling the James, McClellan felt confident enough to move forward, as long as the guns at Yorktown covering the York River could be silenced. His eventual flank landing at West Point, *Virginia* would come from the York River anyway.

MOVING THE ARMIES

The first part of McClellan's new offensive involved a transport movement from Washington, D.C., to Fort Monroe at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula. Over the course of three weeks, all types of ships transported major elements of the Army of the Potomac to Fort Monroe.

Numbering 121,500 men, according to the Assistant Secretary of War John Tucker, the army was moved to Fort Monroe. Within 36 hours of arrival



McClellan advanced in two columns, with the right one under Brig Gen. Samuel Heintzelman designed to pin the Yorktown defenders, and the left column under Brig. Gen. Erasmus Keyes to cut off any chance for retreat.

The Federal army moved past Hampton, Newport News, Little Bethel, Big Bethel, Howards Bridge and Warwick Court House to test Magruder's 17,000-man Army of the Peninsula and its defensive line running from Yorktown along the Warwick River. At first, the advance was rapid. Then, the rains hit and slowed down everyone.

McClellan met his first challenge there in the form of the defensive line stretching from Yorktown along the Warwick River. On April 5, McClellan's army began to establish a siege positions around Yorktown. By this time, Magruder was being reinforced by troops of Gen. Joseph Johnston, who had left his positions near Manassas Junction when word came of McClellan's move. Fearful that these troops in northern Virginia would be cut off from Richmond, the Confederates had retreated from positions near Manassas when intelligence indicated McClellan was getting ready to move.

The Confederates needed time to set up an effective defense. This could not be done at the Warwick River Line. Magruder held as long as he could, and to his good fortune a Federal assault, which likely would have succeeded, was called off.

Magruder himself had a significant role in achieving this change in plans: he had his men do anything possible to make it look like the line was fully manned and would chew up any assault attempt. Confederate troops moved along the line, showing themselves to the Federals at as many places as possible. Some regiments made the march between Yorktown and the James River as many as six times during the siege. Adding to the deception, the Confederates employed "Quaker Guns," logs painted to look like real cannon and make the fortifications look even stronger.

Four prisoners from the 14th Alabama were questioned by detectives in the Federal army's employ and exaggerated the Confederate force, stating that 40,000 men held the Warwick River Line with reinforcements expected to swell the numbers to 100,000 within days and that Gen. Joseph Johnston himself would be commanding the defense.

McClellan had Pinkerton's finest detectives and two air balloons operated by Thaddeus Lowe - described as big, yellow soap bubbles by historian Stephen W. Sears in *To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign* - "Intrepid" and

"Constitution," to peer across the lines into the Confederate works. And yet, despite the availability of some of the newest intelligence gathering methods, McClellan believed the overstated numbers.

Compounding the problem, the Pinkerton detectives only reinforced McClellan's notion that he was vastly outnumbered by the Confederates. This



Period map of Yorktown Peninsula by Robert K. Sneden showing CSA defensive lines at both Yorktown and Williamsburg, along with troop movements

failure to appraise the size of an enemy force properly was something which would plague McClellan throughout his career as Army of the Potomac commander.

The only reinforcements to arrive on the line was a brigade sent over from the Norfolk garrison of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger. For the time being, Huger, held at Norfolk and Portsmouth (south of the James River). Further south, Maj. Gen. Theophilus Holmes had a force making sure Federals on North Carolina's Roanoke Island did not expand their foothold in the Tarheel State. Huger had to leave his position in early May with an increased Federal presence.

THE OPENING ACTION

On the night of May 3, the Confederates left the Warwick River Line, not long before McClellan felt he had sufficient force to assault the line, leaving him to come up empty after much preparation. Having abandoned Yorktown, the Confederates moved up the Peninsula, in the pouring rain, to the next defensive line that had been prepared in advance - at Williamsburg.

To McClellan, this was a grand victory of his siege tactics: his enemy, which he thought to have superior numbers, had fled in front of his brilliant strategy. In fact, Johnston did not want Magruder's force to be caught too far out on the Peninsula. It was too easy for an amphibious assault to cut off those forces. Johnston knew he was going to need all of the troops he could muster in the eventual defense of Richmond.

During the afternoon of May 4, elements of the two armies, mostly cavalry and light artillery, met near Williamsburg and engaged in a relatively minor clash, but the Federal advance force was too small to have much success, and by the time more Federal forces reached the area it was too late for an attack. Instead, both sides settled in for the night.

On May 5, in what developed as a Confederate delaying action, the Battle of Williamsburg, took place. While the Confederates had were only intending to buy time for the bulk of their army and supplies to reach Richmond and build better defensive positions there, the Federals mistook the action as a determined defensive posture.

What followed was a baptism of fire for many troops on both sides. For veterans of earlier encounters, it was an indication that the major bloody fighting was back.

While McClellan would proclaim great victory, in truth the battle was a draw. The Confederates retreated, but achieved their immediate goals of setting up a better defensive position and saving the supplies.



THE DEFENDERS

Gen. Joseph Johnston briefly oversaw action, but turned local command over to Maj. Gen. James Longstreet, who made his headquarters at William and Mary College. Numbering 32,000 men, the Confederates under Longstreet were tasked with delaying the Federal advance. Under horrible weather, Longstreet centered his defense at an earthen fortification called Fort Magruder, after the commander who was too ill to participate in the battle. Longstreet, who later would excel in defensive warfare as a corps commander, was the perfect choice for this assignment. Most of the forces at Williamsburg came under the direct command of Longstreet and the 2nd Division.

Brig. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, who later would command a corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded a Virginia brigade of the 1st, 7th, 11th and 17th regiments.

Brig. Gen. Richard H. Anderson commanded four South Carolina units, the 4th, 5th and 6th South Carolina and the Palmetto Sharpshooters. He also had the Louisiana Foot Rifles in his brigade.

The 3rd Brigade was led by Brig. Gen. George Pickett, who had the 8th, 18th, 19th and 28th Virginia regiments.

Brig. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox led a pair of Alabama regiments, the 9th and 19th, and the 19th Mississippi.

Two more Alabama regiments, the 8th and 14th, were in the brigade of Brig. Gen. Roger Pryor. He also had the 14th Louisiana and part of the 32nd Virginia.

And rounding out the division was the three-regiment brigade of Brig. Gen. Raleigh Colston. He had the 3rd Virginia and 13th and 14th North Carolina regiments.

With Magruder out of action, his command fell to Brig. Gen. David "Neighbor" Jones and Brig. Gen. Lafayette McLaws (who had field command).

Brig. Gen. Paul Semmes led the 10th Georgia, 5th and 10th Louisiana and 15th Virginia regiments into action.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Kershaw had the 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 8th South Carolina regiments in his brigade.

Stationed at Williamsburg under Col. Benjamin Ewell, were the 52nd, 68th and 115th Virginia Militia, the Old Dominion Rifles, part of the 32nd Virginia and two companies of Allens Artillery Battalion.

Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill brought the brigades of Brig. Gen. Jubal Early and Brig. Gen. Robert Rodes to the action. Early had the 5th and 23rd North



Carolina with the 24th and 38th Virginia. Rodes brought two of his own Alabama regiments, the 5th and 6th, and the 12th Mississippi along with the 2nd Florida (which may have been unattached during the fighting).

The cavalry was led by Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, and had been involved in the fighting May 4 while covering the Confederate withdrawal. Units under Stuart included the 1st, 3rd and 4th Virginia Cavalry, the Jefferson Davis Legion of Mississippi, the Wise Legion of Virginia and Pelham's Horse Artillery.

THE ATTACKERS

While Maj. Gen. George McClellan was in charge of the Army of the Potomac, he was at Yorktown when the battle started. Command passed to one of the army's senior brigadiers, Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner. The II Corps commander assumed local command of the battle until Little Mac could be summoned, around 5 p.m. McClellan was overseeing the loading of troops for a water movement up to Eltham's Landing, or West Point, in an attempt to cut off a significant part of the Confederate army. Fighting would take place near there May 7.

For the Peninsula Campaign, McClellan had three full corps and part of a fourth. He had a significant force in reserve as well. Three major Federal forces played a role in fighting at Williamsburg.

The Cavalry Advanced Guard was led by Brig. Gen. George Stoneman. His lead cavalry brigade was led by the longtime army veteran, Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke with the 1st and 6th U.S. Cavalry units. Brig. Gen. William H. Emery brought the 3rd Pennsylvania and 8th Illinois cavalry regiments. Artillery support was provided by Battery M of the 2nd U.S. Artillery and Battery C of the 3rd U.S. Artillery.

The fighting at Williamsburg was conducted mainly by two Corps-sized units of the Army of the Potomac. The III Corps of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman and the IV Corps of Brig. Gen. Erasmus Keyes saw the action against Fort Magruder.

Heintzelman had two of his divisions engaged. Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker's 2nd Division and Brig. Gen. Philip Kearny's 3rd Division represented Heintzelman's corps.

Both division commanders were rising stars within the Federal ranks. Hooker, who earned his nickname "Fighting Joe" on that rainy day in front of the Williamsburg Line, eventually would command the Army of the Potomac. Kearny's rise ended with his death at the Battle of Chantilly Sept. 1, 1862.



Hooker's 1st Brigade was led by Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover and consisted of the 2nd New Hampshire, 1st and 11th Massachusetts and 26th Pennsylvania regiments.

The 2nd Brigade, also known as the Excelsior Brigade, was led by Col. Nelson Taylor. This New York unit had the 70th, 72nd, 73rd and 74th regiments from the Empire State.

The 3rd Brigade was from the other side of the Hudson River and represented the Garden State. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th New Jersey regiments were led by Brig. Gen. Francis Patterson.

Artillery support was provided by Maj. Charles Wainwright's command, which consisted of Battery D of the 1st New York, the 4th New York, the 6th New York and Battery H of the 1st U.S. Artillery.

Brig. Gen. Charles Jameson led the first brigade of Kearny's division. His regiments were the 57th, 63rd and 105th Pennsylvania and 87th New York.

Brig. Gen. David Birney led the 2nd Brigade, which was split between New York and Maine regiments. The 38th and 40th New York were matched with the 3rd and 4th Maine.

Brig. Gen. Hiram Berry's 3rd Brigade brought a trio of Michigan regiments, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th, along with the 37th New York.

Troops from three different divisions in Keyes' IV Corps also were engaged at Williamsburg. Only a slow response prevented the rest of this command from reaching the battlefield in time to make a difference.

From the 1st Division of Brig. Gen. Darius Couch, the 2nd Brigade of Brig. Gen. John Peck fought. This brigade had two New York regiments (55th and 62nd) and three from Pennsylvania (93rd, 98th and 102nd).

Brig. Gen. William F. "Baldy" Smith had three of his brigades engaged at Williamsburg.

The 1st Brigade was led by another rising star within the Federal ranks, Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. His troops were the 5th Wisconsin, 6th Maine, 43rd New York and 49th New York regiments.

The 2nd, or Vermont Brigade, was led by Brig. Gen. William Brooks. Regiments were the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Vermont. Elements had seen action before. Some had fought at First Bull Run that previous July. Most had seen combat just a couple of weeks before against the Warwick River Line at Dam No. 1.

Brig. Gen. John Davidson led the 3rd Brigade with the 7th Maine, 33rd New York, 49th New York and 77th New York regiments.



From the 3rd Division of Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, only Brig. Gen. Henry M. Naglee was able to move into the fighting. His brigade consisted of the 52nd and 104th Pennsylvania, the 56th and 100th New York and the 11th Maine.

PRELUDE TO BATTLE

The head start by the Confederates helped them to reach the Fort Magruder defensive area without much harassment from the Federals. Confederates marched through muddy roads to arrive at positions which had been turned into a quagmire by the rains. Many fell ill and commanders tried to rotate troops out of the mud as often as possible.

In Williamsburg, Gen. Johnston had arrived. He had to check into the City Hotel with his staff after being turned away by a lady for use of her house. "I have no room for retreating generals," she reportedly said.

Johnston stayed through the night of May 4 in Williamsburg while overseeing the withdrawal of the army. It is reported he entertained his staff with a sabre exhibition that evening, according to Lt. Col. Edward Porter Alexander, chief of ordnance.

The opening of fighting came around 4 p.m. on May 4. This was the rear guard of the Confederate forces, the 4th Virginia Cavalry under Lt. Col. Williams Wickham, which had been fighting Federal troops from the 1st and 6th U.S. Cavalry under Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, who led the vanguard of the cavalry pursuit of Brig. Gen. George Stoneman. The Federals were backed up by a battery of flying artillery from Hays' brigade. Two miles east of Williamsburg, the 4th Virginia Cavalry made contact with the rear of the Confederate infantry forces withdrawing from Yorktown.

Another Federal cavalry unit, under Brig. Gen. William Emory, skirmished with Confederate cavalry and artillery. The skirmishes were growing.

Cooke's men came within view of Fort Magruder first. Bringing up artillery under Capt. Horatio Gibson, the Federals opened fire on Fort Magruder. Unknown to them, it was unoccupied.

Lt. Col. Edwin Porter Alexander found the closest unit. This was the 10th Georgia under Col. Alfred Cumming and part of the brigade of Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes. It had halted on the edge of town. These were men brought to Williamsburg under Brig. Gen. Lafayette McLaws the previous summer. Alexander implored them to man the defensive positions. The 10th Georgia manned the fort and other units from the Semmes Brigade moved into the redoubts and redans as the battle moved closer.



Federals of the 6th U.S. Cavalry threatened to take some of the positions before the Confederates could man them. Elements of the 6th U.S. Cavalry actually moved through some of the fort's huts before retiring under pressure of Kershaw's brigade and the 10th Virginia Cavalry.

Six guns of Gibson's command and the 1st U.S. Artillery dueled with Fort Magruder until Stoneman came up and ordered the pieces back after roughly 250 rounds had been fired. As the Federals were pulling back, the Confederates found the range. One Federal gun was bogged down with four caissons. In the meantime, a squadron of 1st U.S. Cavalry under Lt. Col. William Grier and Confederates of the 4th Virginia Cavalry and Hampton Legion under Lt. Col. Williams Wickman clashed around the gun position. Both Grier and Wickman were wounded in the fighting. After a time, the flag of the 4th Virginia Cavalry was in Federal possession, however the man who captured it was wounded repeatedly by his own men in the melee.

One final Federal cavalry charge ended the day's fighting and allowed the whipped artillery crews the chance to retreat. As troops continued to concentrate on either side, darkness approached. There would be major action when the light returned.

THE NIGHT OF MAY 4

During the evening, the troops of Longstreet's division relieved those of Semmes' brigade, who pulled back through Williamsburg. Somewhere in the exchange, the two redoubts on the far Confederate left were overlooked and left unmanned. During that day, McLaws was in command of the Confederate effort in the cavalry skirmishes.

The Federals had encountered horrid marching conditions on May 4 and could not come into contact with the enemy until it was too dark. Elements of the III and IV Corps were forced to use Telegraph Road. McClellan had sent Brig. Gen. Smith's division of the IV Corps out under Brig. Gen. Sumner. Meanwhile, III Corps Commander Brig. Gen. Heintzelman was moving with a division under Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker. Eventually, these two forces had to use the same road thanks to a bridge having been destroyed by the Confederates. Hooker received permission to shift over to Hampton Road and continue his advance.

When the Federals arrived near the scene of the earlier fighting, the sun was quickly setting. Sumner, nonetheless, decided to attack and set up lines.



Unfortunately, the men got tangled up in the brush and darkness. Sumner had to spend the night with the troops at the front rather than risk getting lost on the way back to his headquarters at the Whittaker House. About 10 p.m., Hooker's division arrived at its destination and the men fell asleep.

On the Confederate side of the lines, Longstreet was strengthening his position with Brig. Gen. Richard H. Anderson replacing McLaws in local command. As the opposing forces settled in for the next day's fight, the rain returned. Men of Brig. Gen. Roger Pryor's brigade manned five redoubts to the right (facing the enemy) of Fort Magruder along with a battalion detached from the locally-raised 32nd Virginia. Anderson set up in Redoubt 6 with the Louisiana Foot Rifles. Men of the 5th South Carolina manned Fort Magruder with the Richmond Howitzers and the Palmetto Sharpshooters. Other units from the 5th and 6th South Carolina manned redoubts to the left of the fort. Again, the Confederates failed to account for the two redoubts at the far left - according to Longstreet, they could not be seen through the rain and nobody had informed him that they were there.

The defensive position was strengthened by the 4th South Carolina being posted as skirmishers in front of the Confederate works. Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart arrived with more of his cavalry, including the 3rd Virginia and the Jeff Davis Legion. This group was sent to the left to watch over the left flank and Queens Creek.

THE BEGINNING OF A DAYLONG BATTLE

At daybreak, there was action on both sides. The Federals realized that they were much closer to the Confederate works, which looked much more daunting in the light. Sumner pulled back Smith's men, who had marched without rations the day before.

Early but relatively minor contact was made by the 4th Virginia Cavalry under Maj. William Payne, who had taken over for the wounded Wickham, when he led them on a scouting mission down Telegraph Road, towards the Federal forces hidden in the woods that filled much of the area.

The fighting proper began a little after 7 a.m. when Hooker and Maj. Charles Wainwright looked to set up Federal artillery. The brigade of Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover deployed with the 1st Massachusetts and 2nd New Hampshire coming up. Immediately, they came under fire from the 4th South Carolina. As the Confederates were slowly driven back, Capt. Charles Webber of the 1st U.S. Artillery made an ambitious move to the edge of the slashed clearing.



Confederate artillery in and around Fort Magruder immediately found the range of the Federals and scattered the crews. Men from the 1st New York Battery volunteered to service the guns. Fire from the fort slowed and ended in the rain and Federal infantry moved up to support the artillery.

As the Federals slowly advanced against the Confederate works, the troops of Brig. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox were arriving behind the Confederate lines. The brigade of Alabama and Mississippi troops moved out to turn the Federal flank among the woods and felled trees. It was here that the fighting started in earnest, with much of the fiercest fighting in the dense woods to take place in the area of a ravine - fighting so intense that the terrain feature that came to be known simply as "The Ravine" would earn its place among the "Hornet's Nest" at Shiloh and a select group of other points on Civil War battlefields associated with terror and carnage.

Wilcox's 19th Mississippi led the way with the 9th Alabama to the left and the 10th Alabama to the right. They collided with the 6th New Jersey, 7th New Jersey and 1st Massachusetts.

The first attack to be repulsed was that of the 10th Alabama, which hesitated when being told it was firing on elements of the 2nd Louisiana. When the 10th Alabama paused, the New Jersey troops fired pointblank, forcing the 10th Alabama into a retreat.

Fighting was not heavy until the Virginians of Brig. Gen. Ambrose Powell Hill arrived to support Wilcox. The 9th Alabama opposed the 1st Massachusetts. The 19th Mississippi was opposite the 72nd New York of the Excelsior Brigade. The 7th Virginia lined up opposite of the 6th New Jersey. And Col. Sam Garland's 11th Virginia opposed the 7th New Jersey.

The 19th Mississippi pressed forward and it cost them their leader, Col. Christopher Mott, who was mortally wounded. The 9th Alabama under Col. Samuel Henry with Hill's 1st Virginia in support, pressed forward. By this time, about 22,000 men were involved in the fighting and some Federal units were running out of ammunition. Eventually, the Confederate advance hit the Excelsior Brigade of New York. The 70th New York, also known as the 1st Excelsior, was sent into action as well around 12:30 p.m.

On the other side, more troops were moving up to support. Brig. Gen. George Pickett's "Gamecock Brigade" moved behind the Confederate fortifications. These troops withstood a volley from the New Jersey men before continuing the fight.



Eventually, the Confederates reached the rear of what had been the positions of the 7th and 8th New Jersey regiments. Outnumbered locally, Hooker's position in the woods and felled trees became desperate.

The battle was about to come to the 70th New York under Col. William Dwight in a major way. The 70th New York, or 1st Excelsior, was about to face three Confederate brigades.

Seeing the casualties of three New Jersey regiments, the 6th, 7th and 8th, being evacuated unsettled the untested rookies. Those three regiments lost over a third of their strength in the fighting. While the Confederates mauled the 70th New York, Hooker tried to reform other elements behind them.

The Excelsior Brigade of New Yorkers was especially hard hit. The Brigade took 772 casualties with many missing. The 70th New York lost half of its strength.

"I desire to do justice to the soldierly steadiness of this command," said Pvt. Salem Dutcher of the 7th Virginia Infantry on the 70th New York. "For two hours or more it held us at bay, at one time forcing us back a short distance by the sheer weight of its fire and never gave way till two-thirds of its officers and nearly one-half of its men had been shot down."

Dwight was part of his unit's losses. Wounded and left for dead on the field, he was rescued by the Confederates and later exchanged. In November of 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general.

Both sides tried to take advantage of confusion of trying to convince the other side into thinking it was firing on friendly units. When the firings stopped, the other side took advantage to shoot unopposed. One such exchange cost the Confederates Col. Thomas Irby of the 8th Alabama, who was killed by one such sucker volley. Another such trick killed Col. Gilman Marston of the 2nd New Hampshire. Both sides soon became weary at the trick, which started to backfire after a while.

The Federals continued to be pushed back. Fort Magruder's guns added to their misery.

With the Federals on the brink of disaster, inexperience hit the Confederates. Out of ammunition, some started to waver. But elsewhere, the Confederates captured several guns at the far edge of the clearing.



The brigade of Brig. Gen. John Peck, part of the Federal IV Corps, formed up to stop the Confederate attack. Taking major losses, the 55th New York and 102nd Pennsylvania helped to stop the Confederate assault. The Pennsylvanians found themselves against the 4th Virginia Cavalry. While stopping this foray, they wounded Payne who, shot in the mouth, was saved by Dr. Edmund S. Pendleton between the lines.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS – AND FAILURES TO MOVE

The Federals were not able to employ all of their troops. Many were bogged down on the muddy roads leading to the battlefield. Some just stopped short of the fighting. The division of Brig. Gen. Silas Casey was discovered about noon stopped a mile behind the lines making coffee.

"The smoke and rain were driven into the faces of the men. Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman said. "Even the elements were combined against us."

The 2nd Florida came up to help support the Confederates as they fell back toward the Fort Magruder rifle pits.

The situation was about to change again. As Longstreet pulled the last of his reserve brigades, the North Carolina troops of Brig. Gen. Edward R. Colston, into the fight, the Federals were getting fresh troops from Brig. Gen. Philip Kearney's division, whittled down to 1,900 effectives after a hard slog into the line. The time was after 2 p.m.

"I'm a one-armed Jersey son-of-a-gun!" Kearny shouted, "Follow me!"

The combatants ended up holding pretty much the same ground as before the fighting when things bogged down.

Kearny's men had been halted at Cheesecake Church (from the Indian Chiskiack, referring to the Yorktown area) awaiting orders before the forced march to the front. They finally got those orders from Heintzelman, who had reached Hooker's headquarters around 1 p.m.

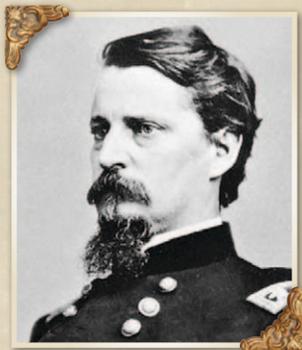
Additionally, Federal cavalry under Emory moved to the Federal left, anticipating orders to move up the Quarterpath Road to Allen's Wharf in a



flanking move. With infantry and artillery support, this flank attack started around 3:30 p.m., but was ended late in the day. The force was without a guide and thought to be too small for the task.

HANCOCK'S FLANKING ATTACK

On the other side of the battlefield, things were looking up for the Federals. In a more significant attempt at a flanking maneuver, and one that was to meet with much success, Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock continued to march toward the Cub Creek Dam, which was reported to be uncovered. Hancock's troops took the empty Redoubt No. 11 and advanced toward Redoubt No. 11. Behind that was the screening force of the Jeff Davis Legion.



With the 5th Wisconsin, 49th Pennsylvania, 6th Maine, 7th Maine, 33rd New York and 1st New York Battery, Hancock was accompanied by IV Corps commander Brig. Gen. Erasmus Keyes and a young lieutenant serving as a volunteer aide - George Armstrong Custer.

With Custer leading an advance party from the 5th Wisconsin, the unoccupied Redoubt 14 fell to the Federals. Hancock then moved on Earthwork No. 11 with skirmishers in front. Taking that, Hancock formed for battle within sight of Fort Magruder. Advancing, Hancock finally hit the Confederates, units of the 6th South Carolina holding Redoubt No. 9. Col. Micah Jenkins, in charge at Fort Magruder, then had to deal with the new threat.

Meanwhile, Hancock's men took another fortification. Unfortunately, for the Federals, the advance soon was stopped. But it was not the Confederates halting Hancock. Instead, Sumner ordered Hancock to retire to Redoubt No. 14, which had a creek at its front (the Federal rear). Hancock delayed implementing this order until at least 5 p.m., enough time to do some serious damage to the Confederates rash enough to attack.

Meanwhile, Confederate unit were sent to deal with Hancock, whose position overlooking Fort Magruder and their left was unacceptable. Brig. Gen. Jubal Early brought his brigade of Virginia and North Carolina troops to oppose



Hancock. About the same time, Longstreet left his Williamsburg headquarters to return to Anderson's field command post.

Advancing through hard terrain, the 24th Virginia found the enemy first. Making an ill-advised charge against a superior opponent in strong defensive positions, the 24th Virginia was sliced apart. Even Early hit in the shoulder.

As the 24th Virginia was being brutalized, the 5th North Carolina entered the fray. Guided by division commander Brig. Gen. D.H. Hill the 5th North Carolina of Col. Duncan McRae started a bayonet charge. Despite the fact the Federals were starting to fall back under orders, the 5th North Carolina also was cut up badly.

The remnants of the two Confederate regiments reached a brief respite at a rail fence, 75 yards from a Federal-held redoubt. By this time, Maj. Richard Maury of the 24th Virginia and Col. McRae of the 5th North Carolina were the only mounted officers left in the advance. Most of the remaining 5th North Carolina men continued to advance while the 24th Virginia received the retreat order from Hill. The 5th North Carolina became the object of fire for several Federal units, and was mauled. The North Carolinians escaped with just 75 of 415 who marched into battle that day. And their battle flag also was in the hands of the enemy.

"I can not think of it till this day without horror," said Brig. Gen. D.H. Hill. "The slaughter of the 5th North Carolina Regiment was one of the most awful things I ever saw, and it was caused by a blunder"

Custer took credit for taking the flag, but the real credit likely belongs to an anonymous soldier from the 5th Wisconsin.

At the end of the day, Hancock's position was being reinforced by men from Brig. Gen. Silas Casey's division. The brigade of Brig. Gen. Henry Naglee led the way. Fortunately for them, there was no more fighting to be had.

AFTERMATH AND FURTHER FIGHTING

Following a long, hard day of fighting during which their line was gravely endangered but held and achieved its purpose, Longstreet's forces abandoned Fort Magruder and slipped through Williamsburg to join the rest of the army, which by then was well beyond McClellan's reach.

On May 6, the day after the rain-soaked battle, the sun finally came out. "The 6th of May was a beautiful morning, with birds singing among the thickets



in which lay the dead. The next morning, we marched through quaint, old-fashioned Williamsburg,” Warren Lee Goss, private in the U.S. Army, later wrote in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (edited by Ned Bradford).

The Federals rounded up the wounded who were still alive. The haul included many Confederates too wounded to be moved from Williamsburg. That included Maj. Payne of the 4th Virginia Cavalry, who had been shot in the mouth. Having been evacuated to Williamsburg by his comrades, Payne eventually was captured and became one of the first Confederate officers to be sent to the Johnson’s Island prison camp. It was the first of three times Payne would be captured. He ended the war as a brigadier general and was at home recovering from a wound when he was captured for the final time, after the surrender.

The Federal push up the Peninsula continued and the Confederates continued to resist, though there would be no more major land battles until the end of the month. The day after the Battle of Williamsburg, Federal troops under Brig. Gen. William B. Franklin, were put ashore at Eltham’s Landing, threatening Confederate movement. This was designed to try to cut off the forces retreating from Yorktown and Williamsburg.

Confederate Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith opposed this new threat and led an assault on May 7 in the Battle of Eltham’s Landing (also called Barhamsville or West Point). In a two-hour fight, the Confederacy nearly lost Brig. Gen. John B. Hood. Advancing with the 4th Texas, which was ordered to move with rifles unloaded, Hood was in the sights of a Federal soldier. One shot rang out. A soldier of the 4th Texas had disobeyed orders and killed the Federal who had lined up Hood.

On May 9, Huger was forced to abandon Norfolk and the Confederates made sure there was nothing left of use for the Federals to find. This also left the CSS *Virginia* without a home port. As it could not pass a bar at the mouth of the James River, the revolutionary ship would meet its end by being grounded in the Elizabeth River and scuttled.

McClellan slowly continued his march on Richmond. By the end of May, McClellan was preparing his siege of the Confederate capital with five corps. However, Johnston attacked first at the Battle of Seven Pines, on May 31. Johnston was wounded during the fighting and G.W. Smith finished the day as commander, with Gen. Robert E. Lee subsequently taking command of the Army of Northern Virginia and becoming McClellan’s new antagonist.



In June things changed for the better for the Confederacy. On June 12-15, Gen. Stuart achieved his famous ride around McClellan’s army. By June 17, the Confederates were being reinforced by Stonewall Jackson’s forces, which had been running rampant through the Shenandoah Valley. On June 25, what became known as the Seven Days Campaign began.

By early July, the Army of the Potomac had been driven back to Harrison’s Landing on the James River. On July 11, Maj. Gen. Henry Halleck was named General-in-Chief of all U.S. land forces. Soon, the Army of Virginia under Maj. Gen. John Pope would come into action. McClellan’s forces stayed near Harrison’s Landing until the middle of August, when it withdrew back down the Peninsula. What was left of the IV Corps was left at Suffolk, Virginia. The rest of the Army of the Potomac began the long slog back toward Washington, D.C. The Peninsula Campaign had proved to be a major failure from the Federal perspective – one made worse by the effective defense made by the retreating Confederates at Williamsburg.

SOURCES INCLUDE:

- Defend This Old Town: Williamsburg During the Civil War*, by Carol Kettenburg Dubbs
- To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign*, by Stephen W. Sears
- A Pitiless Rain*, by Earl C. Hastings Jr. and David S. Hastings
- Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, Edited by Ned Bradford
- Generals in Gray*, by Ezra Warner
- Generals in Blue*, by Ezra Warner
- The Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, Editor Patricia L. Faust
- Encyclopedia of the American Civil War*, Editors David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler
- Civil War Blunders*, by Clint Johnson

INTERNET:

- Wikipedia (history of Williamsburg, OOB for Battle of Williamsburg)
- National Park Service Net



ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR WILLIAMSBURG (HANCOCK AGAINST EARLY) Small

2nd Division (Smith), Keyes' Corps (BG William F. Baldy) Smith)	1st Brigade (Hancock) (BG Winfield S. Hancock)	<p>5th Wisconsin Infantry (COL Amasa Cobb, LTC Harvey W. Emery, MAJ Charles H. Larrabee) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.6+++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>6th Maine Infantry (COL Hiram Burnham, LTC Charles H. Chandler, MAJ Benjamin F. Harris) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>49th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL William H. Irwin, LTC William Brisbane, MAJ Thomas M. Hulings) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>7th Maine Infantry (COL Edwin C. Mason, LTC Selden Connor, MAJ Thomas W. Hyde) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1++ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>33rd New York Infantry (COL Robert F. Taylor) Strength: 490 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>33rd New York (Corning's battalion) (LTC Joseph W. Corning) Strength: 210 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>1st Battery, N.Y. Artillery (LT Andrew Cowan) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.4+ Guns: 6 Ordnance Rifle</p>
	2nd Division Artillery (Ayres) (LT Charles Kusserow)	<p>Battery E, 1st New York Artillery (CAPT Charles C. Wheeler) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.4+ Guns: 4 Ordnance Rifle</p>
		<p>3rd Battery, N.Y. Artillery (CAPT Thaddeus P. Mott) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 Napoleon</p>
Longstreet's Army (MG James Longstreet)	Anderson's Field Command (Longstreet's Division) (BG Richard H. Anderson)	<p>2ND BRIGADE (JENKINS) (COL MICAH JENKINS)</p> <p>4th South Carolina Battalion (MAJ Charles S. Mattison) Strength: 450 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>5th South Carolina Infantry (COL John R.R. Giles, MAJ William M. Foster) Strength: 650 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>6th South Carolina Infantry (COL John Bratton) Strength: 275 Quality: 2.6 Guns: 70% Smoothbore Musket / 30% Minie Rifle</p> <p>6th South Carolina (Steedman's battalion) (LTC John M. Steedman) Strength: 275 Quality: 2.6 Guns: 70% Smoothbore Musket / 30% Minie Rifle</p> <p>Fauquier (Va.) Battery (CAPT Robert M. Stribling, LT James H. Kidwell, LT William C. Marshall) Strength: 68 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 24-pd. Howitzer / 2 12-pdr. Gun</p> <p>Lynchburg (Va.) Battery (CAPT James Dearing, LT Thomas F. Richardson) Strength: 60 Quality: 3.5++ Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore</p>
	D.H. Hill's Division (MG Daniel H. Hill)	<p>1ST BRIGADE (EARLY) (BG JUBAL A. EARLY)</p> <p>5th North Carolina Infantry (COL Duncan K. McRae, LTC John C. Badham, MAJ Peter Sinclair) Strength: 460 Quality: 3.8++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>23rd North Carolina Infantry (COL John F. Hoke, MAJ Daniel H. Christie) Strength: 540 Quality: 2.3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>24th Virginia Infantry (COL William R. Terry, LTC Peter W. Hairston, Jr., MAJ Richard L. Maury) Strength: 740 Quality: 3.6+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>38th Virginia Infantry (LTC Powhatan B. Whittle) Strength: 544 Quality: 2.5 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p>
		<p>Unidentified cavalry unit Strength: 150 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR WILLIAMSBURG (STANDARD SCENARIO)

Army of the Potomac (MG George B. McClellan, BG Edwin V. (Bull) Sumner)	3rd Corps (Heintzelman) (BG Samuel P. Heintzelman)	<p>2ND DIVISION (HOOKER) (BG JOSEPH HOOKER) 1st Brigade (Grover) (BG Cuvier Grover) 2nd New Hampshire Infantry (COL Gilman Marston) Strength: 770 Quality: 3.2++ Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>1st Massachusetts Infantry (COL Robert Cowdin) Strength: 708 Quality: 3.4++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>11th Massachusetts Infantry (COL William Blewett, LTC George Tileston, MAJ Porter D. Tripp) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.4+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>26th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL William F. Small, MAJ Casper M. Berry) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.3+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>2nd Brigade (Taylor) (COL Nelson Taylor) 70th New York Infantry (COL William Dwight, Jr., LTC J. Egbert Farnum, MAJ Thomas Holt) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.7+++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>72nd New York Infantry (LTC Israel Moses, MAJ William O. Stevens) Strength: 875 Quality: 3.4++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>73rd New York Infantry (COL William R. Brewster, LTC Lewis Benedict, Jr.) Strength: 875 Quality: 3.4++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>74th New York Infantry (LTC Charles H. Burtis, CAPT John P. Glass) Strength: 550 Quality: 3.4++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>3rd Brigade (Patterson) (BG Francis E. Patterson) 5th New Jersey Infantry (COL Samuel H. Starr, LTC Gershon Mott) Strength: 833 Quality: 2.75+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>6th New Jersey Infantry (LTC John P. Van Leer, MAJ George C. Buring) Strength: 589 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>7th New Jersey Infantry (LTC Ezra A. Carman, MAJ Francis Price, Jr.) Strength: 589 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>8th New Jersey Infantry (COL Adolphus J. Johnson, MAJ Peter H. Ryerson) Strength: 589 Quality: 3.4 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>2ND DIVISION ARTILLERY (WAINWRIGHT) (MAJ CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT) Battery D, 1st New York Light Artillery (CAPT Thomas W. Osborn) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.2++ Guns: 4 Ordnance Rifle</p> <p>Battery H, 1st U.S. Artillery (CAPT Charles H. Webber, LT Horace L. Pike, LT Chandler P. Eakin) Strength: 75 Quality: 1.9 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>4th New York Independent Light Artillery (CAPT James E. Smith, LT Joseph E. Nairn) Strength: 75 Quality: 2.9 Guns: 6 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle</p> <p>6th New York Independent Light Artillery (CAPT Walter M. Bramhall) Strength: 75 Quality: 2.9++ Guns: 6 Ordnance Rifle</p> <p>Supply Wagons (Hooker) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Hooker) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p> <p>3RD DIVISION (KEARNEY) (BG PHILIP KEARNEY) 1st Brigade (Jameson) (BG Charles D. Jameson) 57th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL Charles T. Campbell) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>63rd Pennsylvania Infantry (COL Alexander Hays) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>105th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL Amor A. McKnight) Strength: 500 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>87th New York Infantry (COL Stephen A. Dodge) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>2nd Brigade (Birney) (BG David B. Birney) 38th New York Infantry (COL J.H.H. (Hobart) Ward, LTC James C. Strong) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>40th New York Infantry (COL Edward J. Riley) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.3+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>3rd Maine Infantry (COL Henry G. Staples) Strength: 700 Quality: 3+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>4th Maine Infantry (COL Elijah Walker) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>3rd Brigade (Berry) (BG Hiram G. Berry) 2nd Michigan Infantry (COL Orlando M. Poe, LTC Adolphus W. Williams, MAJ Louis Dillman) Strength: 600 Quality: 3.4+++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>3rd Michigan Infantry (COL Stephen G. Champlin) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>5th Michigan Infantry (COL Henry D. Terry, LTC Samuel E. Beach, MAJ John D. Fairbanks) Strength: 700 Quality: 4+++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>37th New York Infantry (COL Samuel B. Hayman, LTC Gilbert Riordan, MAJ Patrick H. Jones) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.7 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p> <p>3RD DIVISION ARTILLERY (THOMPSON) (CAPT JAMES THOMPSON) Battery B, 1st New Jersey Light Artillery (CAPT John E. Beam, LT A. Judson Clark, LT John B. Monroe) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>Battery E, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery (CAPT George E. Randolph) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>Battery G, 2nd U.S. Artillery (LT John H. Butler) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 6 Napoleon</p> <p>Supply Wagons (Kearny) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Kearny) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>



ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR WILLIAMSBURG (STANDARD SCENARIO)

<p>Army of the Potomac (MG George B. McClellan, BG Edwin V. (Bull) Sumner)</p>	<p>4th Corps (Keyes) (BG Erasmus D. Keyes)</p>	<p>1ST DIVISION (COUCH) (BG DARIUS N. COUCH) 1st Brigade (Graham) (COL Julius W. Adams) 65th New York Infantry (LTC Alexander Shaler) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 67th New York Infantry (LTC Nelson Cross) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 23rd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment (COL Thomas H. Neill) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 31st Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment (COL David H. Williams) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 61st Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment (LTC Frank Vallee) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery (CAPT Theodore Miller) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer 2nd Brigade (Peck) (BG John J. Peck) 55th New York Infantry (COL Philippe Regis de Trobriand) Strength: 700 Quality: 1.9 Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Springfield Rifle 62nd New York Infantry (COL John L. Riker) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Springfield Rifle 93rd New York Infantry (COL James M. McCarter) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Springfield Rifle 98th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL John F. Ballier) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.3 Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Springfield Rifle 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry (COL Thomas A. Rowley) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.2 Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Springfield Rifle Battery H, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery (CAPT James Brady) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer 3rd Brigade (Devens) (BG Charles Devens, Jr.) 7th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (COL David A. Russell) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 10th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (COL Henry S. Briggs) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 2nd Rhode Island Infantry Regiment (COL Frank Wheaton) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p>
		<p>1ST DIVISION ARTILLERY (WEST) (MAJ ROBERT M. WEST) Battery C, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery (CAPT Jeremiah McCarthy) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer Battery D, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery (CAPT Edward H. Flood) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer Supply Wagons (Couch) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Couch) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
<p>Army of the Potomac (MG George B. McClellan, BG Edwin V. (Bull) Sumner)</p>	<p>4th Corps (Keyes) (BG Erasmus D. Keyes)</p>	<p>2ND DIVISION (SMITH) (BG WILLIAM F. (BALDY) SMITH) 1st Brigade (Hancock) (BG Winfield S. Hancock) 5th Wisconsin Infantry (COL Amasa Cobb, LTC Harvey W. Emery, MAJ Charles H. Larrabee) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.6+++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 6th Maine Infantry (COL Hiram Burnham, LTC Charles H. Chandler, MAJ Benjamin F. Harris) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 43rd New York Infantry (COL Francis L. Vinton) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 49th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL William H. Irwin, LTC William Brisbane, MAJ Thomas M. Hulings) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 7th Maine Infantry (COL Edwin C. Mason, LTC Selden Connor, MAJ Thomas W. Hyde) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1++ Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 33rd New York Infantry (COL Robert F. Taylor, LTC Joseph W. Corning) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle</p>
		<p>2nd Brigade (Brooks) (BG William T.H. Brooks) 2nd Vermont Infantry (COL Henry Whiting) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 3rd Vermont Infantry (COL Breed N. Hyde) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 4th Vermont Infantry (COL Edwin H. Stoughton) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 5th Vermont Infantry (LTC Lewis A. Grant) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 6th Vermont Infantry (COL Nathan Lord) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 49th New York Infantry (COL Daniel D. Bidwell) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 76th New York Infantry (COL James B. McKean) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 3rd Brigade (Davidson) (BG John W. Davidson)</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR WILLIAMSBURG (STANDARD SCENARIO)

<p>Army of the Potomac (MG George B. McClellan, BG Edwin V. (Bull) Sumner)</p>	<p>4th Corps (Keyes) (BG Erasmus D. Keyes)</p>	<p>2ND DIVISION ARTILLERY (AYRES) (CAPT ROMEYB B. AYRES, LT CHARLES KUSSEROW) Battery E, 1st New York Artillery (CAPT Charles C. Wheeler) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.4+ Guns: 4 Ordnance Rifle 1st Battery, N.Y. Artillery (LT Andrew Cowan) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.4+ Guns: 6 Ordnance Rifle 3rd Battery, N.Y. Artillery (CAPT Thaddeus P. Mott) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 Napoleon Battery F, 5th U.S. Artillery (LT Leonard Martin) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 Napoleon Supply Wagons (Smith) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Smith) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
		<p>3RD DIVISION (CASEY) (BG SILAS CASEY) 1st Brigade (Nagle) (BG Henry M. Naglee) 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry (COL John C. Dodge, jr.) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 104th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL W.W.H. Davis) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 56th New York Infantry (COL Charles H. Van Wyck) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 100th New York Infantry (COL James M. Brown) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 11th Maine Infantry (COL John C. Caldwell) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 5th U.S. Cavalry (MAJ Joseph H. Whittlesey, CAPT William P. Chambliss, LT William McLean) Strength: 150 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine 2nd Brigade (Keim) (BG William H. Keim) 85th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment (COL Joshua B. Howell) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 101st Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment (COL Joseph H. Wilson, LTC David B. Morris, MAJ Joseph S. Hoard) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 103rd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment (MAJ Audley W. Gazzam) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 96th New York Infantry (LTC Charles O. Spring) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 3rd Brigade (Palmer) (BG Innis N. Palmer) 92nd New York Infantry Regiment (LTC Hiram Anderson) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle 93rd New York Infantry Regiment (LTC Benjamin C. Butler) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Springfield Rifle Supply Wagons (Casey) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
<p>Army of the Potomac (MG George B. McClellan, BG Edwin V. (Bull) Sumner)</p>	<p>4th Corps (Keyes) (BG Erasmus D. Keyes)</p>	<p>CAVALRY DIVISION (COOKE) (BG PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE) 1st U.S. Cavalry (LTC William N. Grier, CAPT W.T. Magruder) Strength: 400 Quality: 3.9++ Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine 6th U.S. Cavalry (MAJ Lawrence Williams, CAPT William P. Sanders, CAPT John I. (Long John) Gregg) Strength: 400 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine 1ST BRIGADE, CAVALRY RESERVE (EMORY) (BG WILLIAM H. EMORY) 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry (COL William W. Averell) Strength: 400 Quality: 3.2 Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine 8th Illinois Cavalry (COL John F. Farnsworth) Strength: 400 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine MCCELLEAN DRAGOONS (MAJ CHARLES W. BARKER) Strength: 400 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine U.S. HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE (HAYS) (LTC WILLIAM HAYS) Battery M, 2nd U.S. Artillery (CAPT Henry Benson, LT John W. Barlow, LT Peter C. Hains) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 6 Ordnance Rifle Battery C, 3rd U.S. Artillery (CAPT Horatio G. Gibson, LT William D. Fuller, LT Edmund Pendleton) Strength: 75 Quality: 3+ Guns: 5 Ordnance Rifle Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery (CAPT John C. Tidball, LT Alexander C. McW. Pennington, jr., LT William N. Dennison) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 6 Ordnance Rifle Batteries B & L, 2nd U.S. Artillery (CAPT James M. Robertson, LT John M. Wilson, LT Carle A. Woodruff) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 6 Ordnance Rifle Supply Wagons (Stoneman) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
		<p>Cavalry Advance Guard (Stoneman) (BG George Stoneman)</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR WILLIAMSBURG (STANDARD SCENARIO)

ANDERSON'S FIELD COMMAND (LONGSTREET'S DIVISION) (BG RICHARD H. ANDERSON)

1ST BRIGADE (A.P. HILL) (BG A.P. POWELL) HILL)

1st Virginia Infantry (COL Louis B. Williams, MAJ William H. Palmer)

Strength: 400 Quality: 3.5 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

7th Virginia Infantry (COL James L. Kemper)

Strength: 700 Quality: 3.8+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

11th Virginia Infantry (COL Samuel Garland, jr., MAJ Maurice S. Langhorne)

Strength: 750 Quality: 3.5 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

17th Virginia Infantry (COL Montgomery D. Corse)

Strength: 600 Quality: 3.5 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

2ND BRIGADE (JENKINS) (COL MICAH JENKINS)

4th South Carolina Battalion (MAJ Charles S. Mattison)

Strength: 450 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

5th South Carolina Infantry (COL John R.R. Giles, MAJ William M. Foster)

Strength: 650 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

6th South Carolina Infantry (COL John Bratton, LTC John M. Steedman)

Strength: 550 Quality: 2.6 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

Palmetto (S.C.) Sharpshooters (LTC Joseph Walker, MAJ William Anderson)

Strength: 450 Quality: 3.5+++ Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Enfield

St. Paul's (La.) Foot Rifles (CAPT McSavock Goodwin)

Strength: 250 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

1st Louisiana Zouave Battalion (Coppens) (LTC George A.G. Coppens, MAJ Waldemar Hylested)

Strength: 250 Quality: 3+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

Fauquier (Va.) Battery (CAPT Robert M. Stribling, LT James H. Kidwell, LT William C. Marshall)

Strength: 68 Quality: 3 Co. Guns: 2 24-pd. Howitzer / 2 12-pdr. Gun

Richmond Howitzers, 1st Co. (CAPT Edward S. McCarthy)

Strength: 103 Quality: 3.5+++ Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore

Williamsburg (Va.) Battery (CAPT William R. Garrett, LT John A. Coke)

Strength: 50 Quality: 3.75+++ Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore

3RD BRIGADE (PICKETT) (BG GEORGE E. PICKETT)

8th Virginia Infantry (LTC Norborne Berkeley)

Strength: 450 Quality: 3.2+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

18th Virginia Infantry (LTC Henry A. Carrington)

Strength: 700 Quality: 3.3+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

19th Virginia Infantry (COL John B. Strange)

Strength: 650 Quality: 3.3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

28th Virginia Infantry (COL Robert C. Allen)

Strength: 600 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

Lynchburg (Va.) Battery (CAPT James Dearing, LT Thomas F. Richardson)

Strength: 60 Quality: 3.5+ Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore

4TH BRIGADE (WILCOX) (BG CADMUS M. WILCOX)

9th Alabama Infantry (COL Samuel Henry, MAJ J.H.J. Williams)

Strength: 550 Quality: 3.6+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

10th Alabama Infantry (COL John J. Woodward, MAJ William H. Forney)

Strength: 550 Quality: 3.2+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

19th Mississippi Infantry (COL Christopher H. Mott, LTC Lucius Q.C. Lamar, MAJ John Mullins)

Strength: 800 Quality: 3.5+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

5TH BRIGADE (PRYOR) (BG ROGER A. PRYOR)

8th Alabama Infantry (COL John A. Winston, LTC Thomas H. Irby, MAJ Young L. Royston)

Strength: 800 Quality: 3.2 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

14th Alabama Infantry (MAJ Owen K. McLemore)

Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

14th Louisiana Infantry (COL Richard W. Jones, LTC Zebulon York, MAJ David Zable)

Strength: 750 Quality: 3.3+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

32nd Virginia Infantry Battalion (CAPT John F. Segar)

Strength: 150 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

Richmond Fayette (Va.) Battery (CAPT Miles C. Macon, LT William I. Clopton)

Strength: 60 Quality: 3.1+ Guns: 6 6-pd. Smoothbore

6TH BRIGADE (COLSTON) (BG RALEIGH E. COLSTON)

3rd Virginia Infantry (COL Joseph Mayo, jr.)

Strength: 550 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

13th North Carolina Infantry (COL Alfred M. Scales, LTC Thomas Ruffin, jr.)

Strength: 575 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

14th North Carolina Infantry (COL Philetus W. Roberts)

Strength: 625 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

Maurin's Donaldsonville (La.) Battery (CAPT Victor Maurin, LT Lestang Fortier)

Strength: 60 Quality: 3 Guns: 3 6-pd. Smoothbore

Supply Wagons (Anderson)

Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised

Supply Wagons (Anderson)

Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised

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Supply Wagons (Anderson)

Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised

Longstreet's
Army
(MG James
Longstreet)

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR WILLIAMSBURG (STANDARD SCENARIO)

1ST BRIGADE (EARLY) (BG JUBAL A. EARLY)

5th North Carolina Infantry (COL Duncan K. McRae, LTC John C. Badham, MAJ Peter Sinclair)

Strength: 460 Quality: 3.8+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

23rd North Carolina Infantry (COL John F. Heike, MAJ Daniel H. Christie)

Strength: 540 Quality: 2.3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

24th Virginia Infantry (COL William R. Terry, LTC Peter W. Hairston, jr., MAJ Richard L. Maury)

Strength: 740 Quality: 3.6+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

38th Virginia Infantry (LTC Powhatan B. Whittle)

Strength: 544 Quality: 2.5 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

2nd Mississippi Battalion (LTC John G. Taylor, MAJ William S. Wilson)

Strength: 360 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

2nd Florida Infantry (COL George T. Ward, LTC Samuel St. George Rogers)

Strength: 530 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

Bondurant's Jeff Davis Battery (CAPT James W. Bondurant)

Strength: 80 Quality: 3 Guns: 6 6-pd. Smoothbore

2ND BRIGADE (RODES) (BG ROBERT E. RODES)

5th Alabama Infantry (COL Christopher C. Pegues)

Strength: 660 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

6th Alabama Infantry (COL John B. Gordon)

Strength: 1100 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

12th Alabama Infantry (COL Robert T. Jones)

Strength: 550 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

12th Mississippi Infantry (COL William H. Taylor)

Strength: 650 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

3RD BRIGADE (RAINS) (BG GABRIEL J. RAINS)

13th Alabama Infantry (COL Birkett D. Fry)

Strength: 474 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

26th Alabama Infantry (COL Edward A. O'Neal)

Strength: 283 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

6th Georgia Infantry (COL Alfred H. Colquitt)

Strength: 703 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

23rd Georgia Infantry (COL Thomas Hutcherson)

Strength: 370 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

4TH BRIGADE (FEATHERSTON) (BG WINFIELD FEATHERSTON)

27th Georgia Infantry (COL Levi B. Smith)

Strength: 428 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

28th Georgia Infantry (COL Thomas J. Warthen)

Strength: 518 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

4th North Carolina State Troops (COL George B. Anderson, MAJ Bryan Grimes)

Strength: 739 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

49th Virginia Infantry (COL William (Extra Billy) Smith)

Strength: 539 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket

Supply Wagons (D.H. Hill)

Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised

Supply Wagons (D.H. Hill)

Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised

3rd Virginia Cavalry (COL Thomas F. Goode)

Strength: 400 Quality: 3.2 Guns: 100% Shotgun

4th Virginia Cavalry (COL Beverly H. Robertson, LTC Williams C. Wickham, MAJ William H. Payne)

Strength: 540 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun

Jefferson Davis Legion (LTC William T. Martin)

Strength: 171 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun

8th Virginia Cavalry Battalion (LTC J. Lucius Davis)

Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun

Pelham's Horse Artillery (CAPT John Pelham, LT James Breathed, LT William McGregor)

Strength: 141 Quality: 3.7 Guns: 2 12-pd. Howitzer / 1 Blakely Rifle

Supply Wagons (Stuart)

Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised

D.H. Hill's
Division (MG
Daniel H. Hill)

Stuart's
Cavalry
Brigade (BG
J.E.B. Stuart)