

**Chapter 1 : From The ECW Archives: Voices of the Maryland Campaign | Emerging Civil War**

*On Thursday, September 4, , the Maryland Campaign began in earnest. Confederate soldiers of Daniel Harvey Hill's command rolled up their pant legs and plunged into the cold and waist deep waters of the Potomac River.*

After three hours of savage fighting, what came to be known as Bloody Lane finally fell. At that point, Union general William B. Although losses for both sides totaled 5, out of more than 17, men engaged, neither army had been able to fully dislodge the other. Burnside was to attack the Confederates on their far right, over the southernmost bridge. The idea was to prevent Lee from borrowing troops from his right to reinforce his left, and after a short delay, the attack got started between nine and ten in the morning. Burnside made several small runs at the Confederates on the west bank of the Antietam, but the bridge—“an arched, stone walkway”—was too narrow to mount an effective charge. Finally, Burnside sent troops downstream, where they found a place to ford the creek and then came upon the Confederates from behind. One Virginia soldier described the fighting as “volumes of musketry and noise of the artillery — mingled in one vast roar that shook the earth. Cox crossed the bridge and aligned itself for an attack. Only the arrival of A. In the preceding twelve hours, nearly 95, men had struggled in the fields around Sharpsburg, with about a quarter of those, or approximately 22,, ending up killed, wounded, or missing. No single-day battle has ever seen as many American casualties before or since September 17, Shepherdstown Ford Shepherdstown Ford That evening both commanders assessed their options. Lee stubbornly refused to retreat, bringing up ammunition and stragglers to prepare to defend his new position. At first, McClellan ordered an attack, but shortages of artillery ammunition and reinforcements, plus a recurrence of a fever he had been battling since the spring, persuaded him to postpone it. On the evening of September 18, Lee reluctantly ordered his men back across the Potomac River at Shepherdstown Ford , while still making plans to move north again on September After a difficult night-crossing of the river, Lee moved toward Charlestown, leaving a rearguard to prevent Union troops from following. He had not achieved Confederate independence, had not fed his army on the riches of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and far from damaging Union morale, had only boosted it. Still, at a cost of 14, casualties, he had fought gallantly. McClellan, meanwhile, had lost nearly twice as many. And after reassembling an army thoroughly demoralized after Second Manassas, marching it seventy miles, and driving Lee from two battlefields, he was content to rest his men rather than continue the pursuit. His was a strategic victory that included the capture of 39 enemy flags, 13 cannon, 15, small arms, and 6, prisoners. More importantly, it presented Lincoln a huge political opportunity. After two months of waiting, Lincoln used the victory at Antietam to issue the Emancipation Proclamation on September It became effective January 1, The document offered seceded states the right to return to the Union and keep their slaves, but if they did not, their slaves were declared “forever free. In addition, the proclamation could not free slaves in non-seceded states, but it did make enslaved African Americans in the Confederate states an economic and political object of the war while satisfying political pressure from Radical Republicans to more forcefully address the slavery question. In the process, the Lincoln administration shifted its reason for fighting from restoring the union to ending slavery. While Confederates were predictably outraged and some Union soldiers grumbled, the shift helped the president diplomatically. England and France had long abolished slavery, and Lincoln correctly judged that they would not now intervene on behalf of a slave state. Victory at Antietam did nothing to abate a long-simmering tension between Lincoln and McClellan. Even in , it was well established that successful generals became presidents, and the Republicans were not anxious to jeopardize their political control by lionizing McClellan, who was a Democrat. General McClellan Lincoln became impatient when McClellan refused to send his exhausted and poorly supplied army after Lee. On October 2, the president visited his general near Sharpsburg and ordered him to march overland to Richmond, a strategy the general, and Winfield Scott before him, had long opposed. McClellan in command of the defenses of Washington, D. September 3, - Confederate general Robert E. Union general George B. McClellan is ordered to assemble a field army. September 4, - Confederate general Thomas J. September 5, - Advance elements of Robert E. Abraham Lincoln and Henry W. Halleck offer Union general George B. McClellan field command of Union forces. He

is reassigned to the Department of the Northwest to help suppress a Sioux Indian uprising in Minnesota.

September 7, - The Army of Northern Virginia concentrates approximately 65,000 of its men in Frederick, Maryland. Lee issues a "Proclamation to the People of Maryland," declaring that his campaign would free Marylanders to join the Confederacy. Union cavalrymen skirmish with Confederate pickets at Urbana.

September 9, - Confederate general Robert E. Lee issues Special Orders No. 46. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 46, Confederate general Thomas J. Mitchell of the 27th Indiana finds a stray copy of Robert E. Lee's Special Orders No. 46.

September 15, - Thomas J. Lee calls off the Confederate retreat and moves to concentrate his forces on Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland.

September 16, - As the Union and Confederate armies consolidate their forces near Sharpsburg, Maryland, an artillery duel breaks out across Antietam Creek.

September 17, 5:00: Soon after, Union forces under Joseph Hooker attack the Confederate left. Fighting ranges from the West Woods to the high ground around the Dunker Church.

September 17, 7:00: Mansfield is mortally wounded at the Battle of Antietam.

September 17, 8:00: McClellan dispatches two divisions of Edwin V. Sumner. Union general John Sedgwick is shot three times.

September 17, 9:00: For the next two hours, Union troops cross the bridge and organize for an attack. Hill arrives in time to attack Burnside and halt his advance. Lee decides to retreat back across the Potomac River. Union and Confederate artillery duel throughout the day. That evening, Union troops cross the ford and attack Confederate positions, capturing five cannons.

McClellan at his headquarters near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The president orders the general to march overland to Richmond, a strategy McClellan has long opposed. He is transferred to duty in Trenton, New Jersey.

November 7, - Union general George B. McClellan's Maryland Campaign of September. *Wartime Papers of R. M. Lee*. Kent State University Press, 1963. *Taken at the Flood. The Failure of Moderation in the Struggle for the Union*. Indiana University Press, 1963. *Sealed With Their Lives. Butternut and Blue*. Cite This Entry Clemens, T. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 20 Sep. 2013. Last modified: September 20, 2013. Contributed by Thomas G. Give feedback about this entry Name Optional.

**Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - The Antietam Campaign**

*The Maryland Campaign—or Antietam Campaign—occurred September 17, 1862, during the American Civil War. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North was repulsed by the Army of the Potomac under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, who moved to intercept Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia and eventually attacked it near Sharpsburg, Maryland.*

Corps General Robert E. Hill the Light Division, Brig. Jones, and Maj. The remaining units were the Cavalry Corps, under Maj. Stuart, and the reserve artillery, commanded by Brig. The Second Corps was organized with artillery attached to each division, in contrast to the First Corps, which reserved its artillery at the corps level. One of the more unusual aspects of the Maryland Campaign was the severely understrength condition of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee had commanded nearly 90,000 men in when he assumed command of the army in June, but the Seven Days Battles cost him 20,000 casualties and the Northern Virginia Campaign another 12,000 or so. Along with the marching into Maryland, the manpower of the army dropped even more due to straggling, lack of food, and a significant number of soldiers in Virginia regiments deserting on the grounds that they had signed up to defend their state and not invade the North. Significant numbers of Confederate soldiers had no shoes and were unable to handle the macadamized roads of Maryland. Lee may have had under 40,000 men on the field at Antietam, the smallest and most ragged his army would be until the final days of the Petersburg Siege. Many brigades were the size of regiments, their regiments company-sized. Despite the ragged condition of the army, morale was high and almost all of the Confederate were veterans, which put them at an advantage over the numerous green Union regiments. The divisions of McLaws and D. Hill had been left in the Richmond area during the Northern Virginia Campaign; they quickly rejoined the army for the march into Maryland. Lee was also reinforced by Brig. The exact size of the Army of Northern Virginia at Antietam has been a source of debate since the 19th century; Lost Causers during the postwar years presented a picture of Lee being severely understrength and possibly having as few as 30,000 men on the field. Union generals and veterans of the war generally believed that the Army of Northern Virginia was not that small on September 17, and estimated Confederate strength as high as 50,000 men. Other Confederate divisions such as D. The lack of food was a serious problem for the Army of Northern Virginia, as most crops were a month away from harvesting in September and many soldiers were forced to subsist on field corn and green apples, which gave them indigestion and diarrhea. On the same day, Lee began shifting his army north and west from Chantilly towards Leesburg, Virginia. The main body of the army advanced into Frederick, Maryland, on September 7. The 55,000-man army had been reinforced by troops who had been defending Richmond—the divisions of Maj. Hill and Lafayette McLaws and two brigades under Brig. Walker—but they merely made up for the 9,000 men lost at Bull Run and Chantilly. Davis wrote to explain to the public and, indirectly, the European Powers why the South seemed to be changing its strategy. Until this point, the Confederacy had claimed it was the victim of aggression and was merely defending itself against "foreign invasion. He wrote there was "no design of conquest," and that the invasions were only an aggressive effort to force the Lincoln government to let the South go in peace. They stressed that they had come as liberators, not conquerors, to these border states, but they did not address the larger issue of the Confederate strategy shift as Davis had desired. After receiving intelligence of militia activity in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Lee sent Maj. James Longstreet to Boonsboro and then to Hagerstown. The intelligence overstated the threat since only 20 militiamen were in Chambersburg at the time. This left only the thinly spread cavalry of Maj. Stuart and the division of Maj. One possibility is that he knew it commanded his supply lines through the Shenandoah Valley. Before he entered Maryland he had assumed that the Federal garrisons at Winchester, Martinsburg, and Harpers Ferry would be cut off and abandoned without firing a shot and, in fact, both Winchester and Martinsburg were evacuated. Although he started from Chantilly with 55,000 men, within 10 days this number had diminished to 45,000. Countless others became ill with diarrhea after eating unripe "green corn" from the Maryland fields or fell out because their shoeless feet were bloodied on hard-surfaced Northern roads. Although Maryland was a slaveholding state, Confederate sympathies were considerably less pronounced

among the lower and middle classes, which generally supported the Union cause, than among the pro-secession legislature, the majority of the members of which hailed from Southern Maryland, an area almost entirely economically dependent on slave labor. Furthermore, many of the fiercely pro-Southern Marylanders had already traveled south at the beginning of the war to join the Confederate Army in Virginia. Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin called for 50,000 militia to turn out, and he nominated Maj. Reynolds, a native Pennsylvanian, to command them. Halleck ordered Reynolds to serve under Curtin and told Hooker to find a new division commander. As far north as Wilkes-Barre, church and courthouse bells rang out, calling men to drill. Baltimore, which Lee incorrectly regarded as a hotbed of secession merely waiting for the appearance of Confederate armies to revolt, took up the war call against him immediately. Crowds milled in the street outside newspaper offices waiting for the latest bulletins, and the sale of liquor was halted to restrain the excitable. The public stocked up on food and other essentials, fearing a siege. The whole population [of Frederick] seemed to turn out to welcome us. John Gibbon [30] McClellan moved out of Washington starting on September 7 with his 87,000-man army in a lethargic pursuit. He also was maintaining running arguments with the government in Washington, demanding that the forces defending the capital city report to him. McClellan and the Union Army of the Potomac, outnumbering him more than two to one, Lee chose the risky strategy of dividing his army to seize the prize of Harpers Ferry. While the corps of Maj. James Longstreet drove north in the direction of Hagerstown, Lee sent columns of troops to converge and attack Harpers Ferry from three directions. The largest column, 11,000 men under Jackson, was to recross the Potomac and circle around to the west of Harpers Ferry and attack it from Bolivar Heights, while the other two columns, under Maj. Lafayette McLaws 8,000 men and Brig. Walker 3,000, were to capture Maryland Heights and Loudoun Heights, commanding the town from the east and south. The order indicated that Lee had divided his army and dispersed portions geographically, thus making each subject to isolation and defeat in detail. Upon realizing the intelligence value of this discovery, McClellan threw up his arms and exclaimed, "Now I know what to do! I think Lee has made a gross mistake, and that he will be severely punished for it. I have all the plans of the rebels, and will catch them in their own trap if my men are equal to the emergency. Will send you trophies. South Mountain is the name given to the continuation of the Blue Ridge Mountains after they enter Maryland. It is a natural obstacle that separates the Shenandoah Valley and Cumberland Valley from the eastern part of Maryland. He chose not to abandon his invasion and return to Virginia yet, because Jackson had not completed the capture of Harpers Ferry. Instead, he chose to make a stand at Sharpsburg, Maryland. In the meantime, elements of the Army of Northern Virginia waited in defense of the passes of South Mountain. Miles, Union commander of the garrison, insisted on keeping most of the troops near the town instead of taking up commanding positions on the surrounding heights. The South Carolinians under Brig. Kershaw encountered the slim defenses of the most important position, Maryland Heights, but only brief skirmishing ensued. Strong attacks by the brigades of Kershaw and William Barksdale on September 13 drove the mostly inexperienced Union troops from the heights. Jackson methodically positioned his artillery around Harpers Ferry and ordered Maj. Hill to move down the west bank of the Shenandoah River in preparation for a flank attack on the Federal left the next morning. By the morning of September 15, Jackson had positioned nearly 50 guns on Maryland Heights and at the base of Loudoun Heights. He began a fierce artillery barrage from all sides and ordered an infantry assault. Miles realized that the situation was hopeless and agreed with his subordinates to raise the white flag of surrender. Before he could surrender personally, he was mortally wounded by an artillery shell and died the next day. Jackson took possession of Harpers Ferry and more than 12,000 Union prisoners, then led most of his men to join Lee at Sharpsburg, leaving Maj. To the south, Maj. Lee realized the futility of his position against the numerically superior Union forces, and he ordered his troops to Sharpsburg.

### Chapter 3 : Voices of the Maryland Campaign: September 4, | Emerging Civil War

*The Maryland Campaign was over. Although the Confederates could celebrate a brilliant victory at Harper's Ferry, the campaign had failed. At a cost of thousands of battle and non-battle casualties, no real damage had been done to Northern morale and the odds of European recognition grew dimmer.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Jones claimed in his official report of the battle of Antietam that the Army of Northern Virginia had never been "so dirty, ragged, and ill-provided for" as it was in the Maryland campaign. Years later, the astute former artillery officer Edward Porter Alexander wrote that "[i]n the matter of shoes, clothing, and food" Robert E. What was the reaction to this situation within the Army of Northern Virginia, the Confederate government, and the southern populace? Lee had a number of reasons for not following his beaten enemy toward Washington in the wake of victory at Second Manassas. He had no intention of attacking or investing the formidable fortifications surrounding the United States capital. Even if the Confederate army possessed ample ammunition to do so, Lee wrote Jefferson Davis on September 3, he would "be unable to supply provisions for the troops. In an letter, Lee asserted that he could not have maintained his army in the immediate Dirty, Ragged, and Ill-Provided For Confederate Logistical Problems in the Maryland Campaign and Their Solutions 102 Confederate Logistical Problems environs of Washington, "so barren was it of subsistence, and so devoid were we of transportation. His men were in high spirits after their victories in the Seven Days and Second Manassas campaigns, and the army boasted a cadre of skilled generals. The physical condition of the Army of Northern Virginia was a different matter, as Lee acknowledged in a September 3 communication with Jefferson Davis. It lacked "much of the material of war, is feeble in transportation, the animals being much reduced,. His concern about subsistence was warranted, given conditions within the Confederacy in the fall of Despite the conversion of much farmland from cotton to foodstuff cultivation, a severe drought in the summer of nullified any potential to increase food production. Confederate secretary of war George W. Randolph summarized the situation in a mid-November letter to Lee. The secretary of war concluded his grim assessment by stating that "the corn crop in the Southern States is unavailable by the difficulties of transportation. He consequently proposed to Davis on September 5 that the army supply itself with provisions and forage taken from the countryside. Confederate soldiers had done this to some extent during the Second Manassas campaign. The diet of green corn, or "roasting ears," and green apples usually associated with the Maryland campaign appears in official W3 Confederate Logistical Problems reports, newspaper columns You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

### Chapter 4 : Maryland Campaign - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Maryland Campaign On September 4, the lead elements of the Army of Northern Virginia crossed the Potomac River into Maryland as Robert E. Lee sought to move the war into the north after driving George McClellan back from Richmond and defeating John Pope at the 2nd Battle of Manassas.*

### Chapter 5 : DC news, weather, radar, traffic, sports and breaking news from WTTG-TV | FOX 5 DC - WTTG

*Maryland Campaign for Liberty. 7, likes 1, talking about this. Respect for the Constitution, the rule of law, and individual liberty are at the.*

### Chapter 6 : Maryland Same-Sex Civil Marriage Referendum, Question 6 () - Ballotpedia

*Maryland Campaign. Contributed by Thomas G. Clemens. The Maryland Campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Antietam (fought September 17, , and sometimes referred to as the Battle of Sharpsburg), proved to be one of the most pivotal Union strategic victories of the American Civil War ().*

**Chapter 7 : Maryland Campaign - Wikipedia**

*Maryland Campaign* , Middletown, MD. 25 likes. th Anniverary of the Maryland Campaign.

**Chapter 8 : Maryland Campaign - The Civil War - The Civil War (U.S. National Park Service)**

*The Maryland Campaign (September 4, September 20, )*, also called the *Antietam Campaign*, was a series of four battles in West Virginia and Maryland initiated by Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

**Chapter 9 : United States Senate election in Maryland, - Wikipedia**

*War of the Rebellion: Serial Page Chapter XXXIJ THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN. Search Civil War Official Records* September 4, crossed the Potomac at Georgetown, and moved to near Tennallytown, and encamped.