





MASSAPONAX CHURCH

Council of War

1862-1863 THE 1862 CAMPAIGN



This photograph shows the exterior of the church as it appeared in the late 19th century. The building is a two-story brick structure with a gabled roof and a white door. It is surrounded by a lawn and trees.



This photograph shows the interior of the church during a service. The view is from the front of the sanctuary looking back over the pews. The church is filled with people, and the atmosphere is solemn.











Lee vs. Grant, The 1864 Campaign  
Northern Virginia, Crossroads of Conflict  
1862 Peninsula Campaign  
Shenandoah Valley, Avenue of Invasion  
Lee's Retreat

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1862 Antietam Campaign  
Gettysburg, Invasion and Retreat  
John Wilkes Booth, Escape of an Assassin  
Baltimore, A Hesse Divided  
War on the Chesapeake Bay

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# FORT HUGER



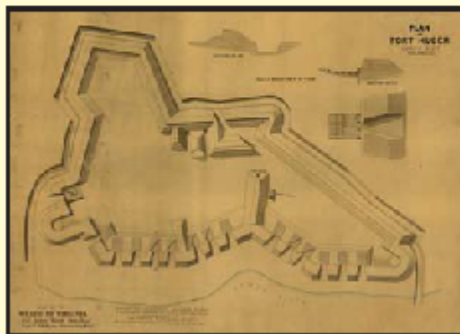
## Defending the James River



### 1862 PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

In April 1862, Union forces under Gen. George B. McClellan began a major campaign to capture Richmond, marching west from Fort Monroe up the Peninsula to cross the York and James Rivers toward the Confederates' capital. A Confederate army held their line up and then, barely let in at all, the Federal juggernaut overran a force of Southern Johnstons' men and was on its way to Richmond's eastern suburbs. Now command of Robert E. Lee, however, led a Confederate offensive that drove the Union army away during the Seven Days' Battles, June 25–July 1.

In 1861, Confederate engineer Col. Andrew Talcott surveyed several defensive sites on the James River to protect Richmond, including Harden's Bluff and nearby Fort Boykin. The site at Harden's Bluff was named Fort Huger for Gen. Benjamin



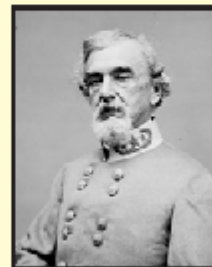
Huger, who commanded the Department of Norfolk. Slaves and free blacks constructed the fort under direction of the Confederate Engineer Bureau, and detachments of Lt. Col. Fletcher Archer's 5th Virginia Infantry Battalion were posted here. By August 1861, several guns were ready to defend the channel. In March 1862, the fort's 13 guns included one 10-inch Columbiad, four 9-inch Dahlgrens, two 8-inch Columbiads, and six 32-pounder naval hot-shot guns.

Union Cmdr. John Rodgers led a gunboat squadron up the James River on May 8, 1862. After shelling Fort Boykin, USS *Galena*, USS *Aroostook*, and USS *Port Royal* steamed toward Fort Huger and attacked at 11:20 A.M. *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* took position downstream and shelled the bluffs. *Galena* passed Fort Huger seven times, firing to suppress the Confederate guns, which failed to damage the Union squadron. Rodgers finally stopped *Galena* near Fort Huger and pounded the Confederate ramparts while the other gunboats steamed past.

On May 12, to protect the Union supply line, the ironclads USS *Monitor* and USS *Naugatuck* ascended the James River. The Confederate gunners at both forts fired, but the ships steamed by undamaged. Five days later, U.S. marines and sailors occupied both forts without resistance. They found Fort Huger abandoned with the guns spiked, the carriages burnt, and the magazines destroyed.



USS *Galena*, by Oscar Parkes



Gen. Benjamin Huger  
Courtesy Library of Congress



Col. Andrew Talcott  
Courtesy Smithsonian Institution



# BALTIMORE REGIONAL TRAIL

★ ★ ★  
*A House Divided*



## WAR ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

During the Civil War, Baltimore and its environs exemplified the divided loyalties of Maryland's residents. The city had commercial ties to the South as well as the North, and its secessionist sympathies erupted in violence on April 19, 1861, when pro-Confederate mobs attacked Massachusetts troops en route to Washington, D.C. Because of Baltimore's strategic importance, President Abraham Lincoln acted swiftly, stationing Federal troops in the city and jailing civilians suspected of disloyalty. Some area residents joined the Confederate army, but many others supported the Union. After the Emancipation Proclamation permitted African American enlistment in 1863, U.S. Colored Troops regiments were recruited and trained in Baltimore and the vicinity. Naval vessels, such as USS *Constellation*, supported the Union war effort on the Chesapeake Bay and the high seas, countering the flow of contraband goods to the Confederacy. In 1864, during Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early's attack on the Washington defenses, Maj. Harry Gilmor's cavalry threatened Baltimore, burned nearby bridges, and raided supplies. Throughout the war, the city served as a hospital and prisoner-of-war assembly center. Political prisoners were detained at Fort McHenry, home of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Despite the city's divided loyalties, Baltimore remained a Union stronghold until the end of the war.











## OLD STONE CHURCH ★ ★ ★ Haven for the Wounded

Here, where the Warrenton "Paraphernalia" stood from Bendelick Road, the Union army members in the first great battle of the Civil War on July 21, 1861. That afternoon, Union soldiers passed by here again, fleeing from the Manassas battlefield to reach Washington, D.C., the next day.

In your right is the "Old Stone Church".

David L. Magruder, who later wrote that he "took possession of a stone church, gleefully situated in a grove of timber, directly ... to the right of

the risk to his person in attending to the attack." The man's name is recorded in the records of the Federal medical service, which was not well organized, but the

low ambulances, and

which treated some-

of. The church served as a Union hospital during the Second Battle of Manassas in August, 1862. The army used these

to the war. Soldiers

in 1862. The army used these

to the war. Soldiers



The woman in the portrait above is a nurse who served at the Old Stone Church during the American Civil War. She is identified as [Name] in the records of the Federal medical service.





