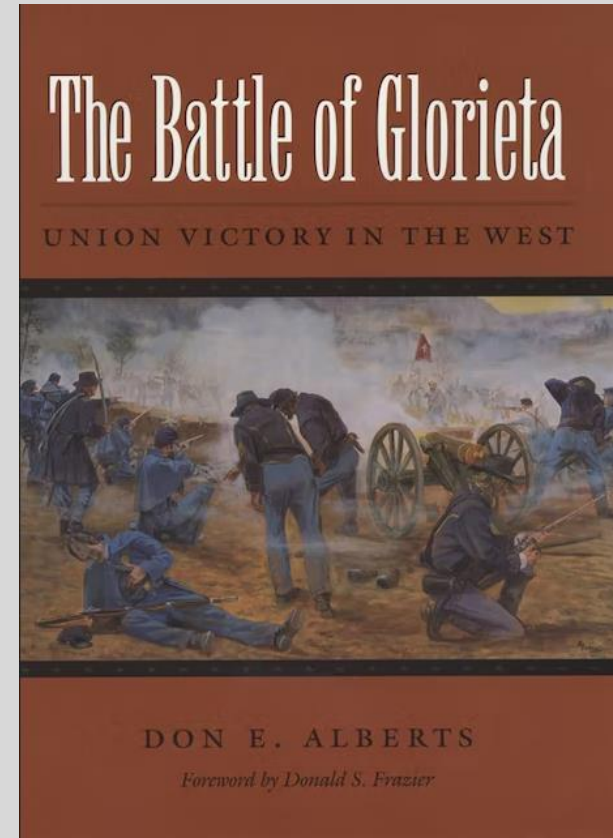
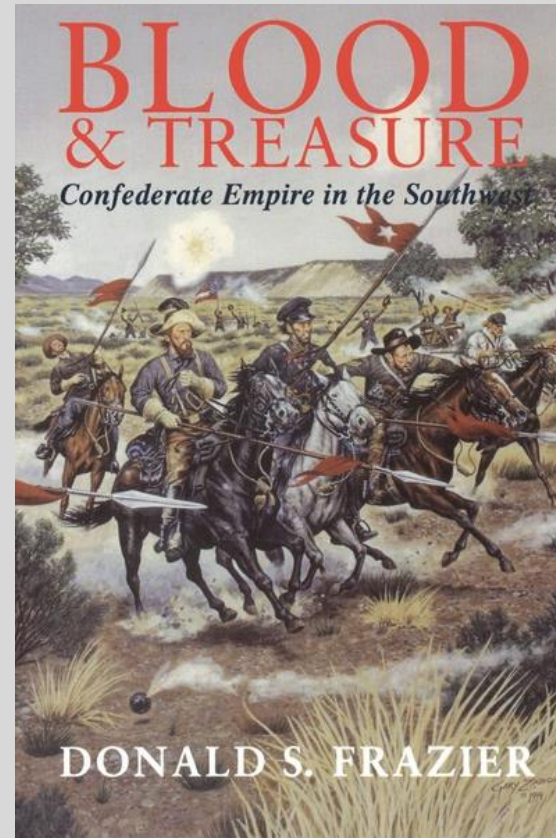






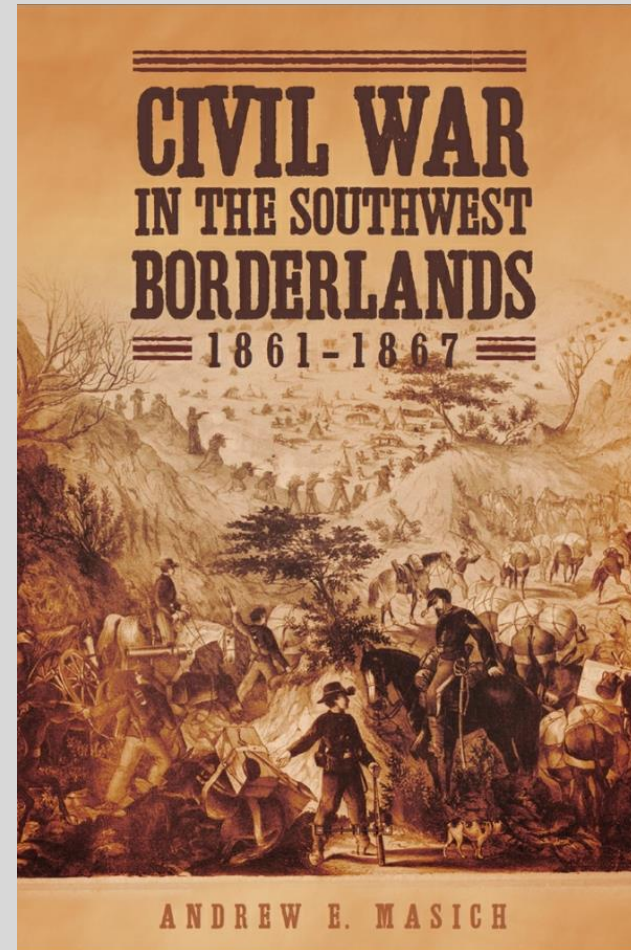
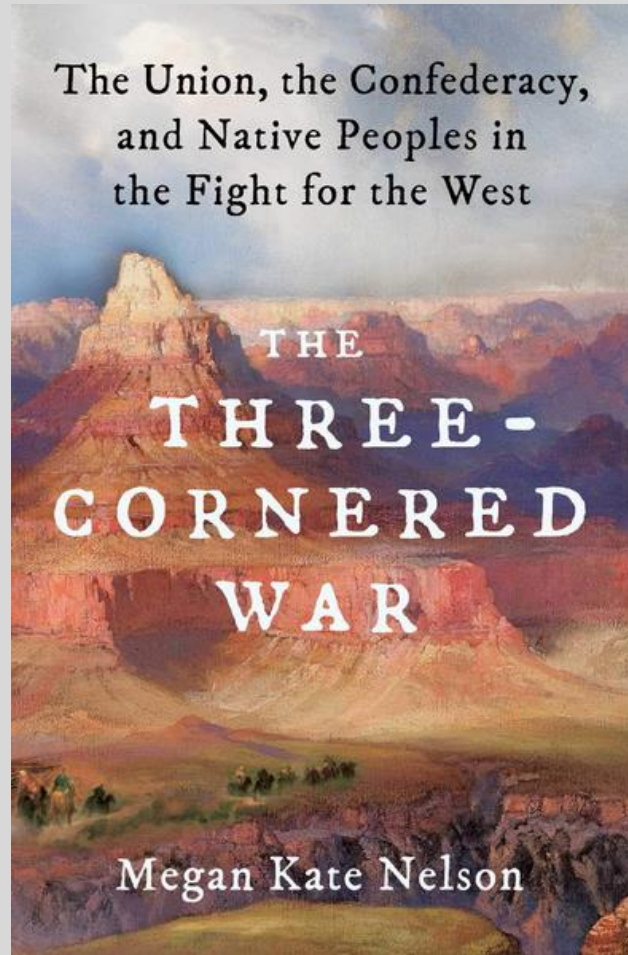


Still the best books on the Civil War in New Mexico:

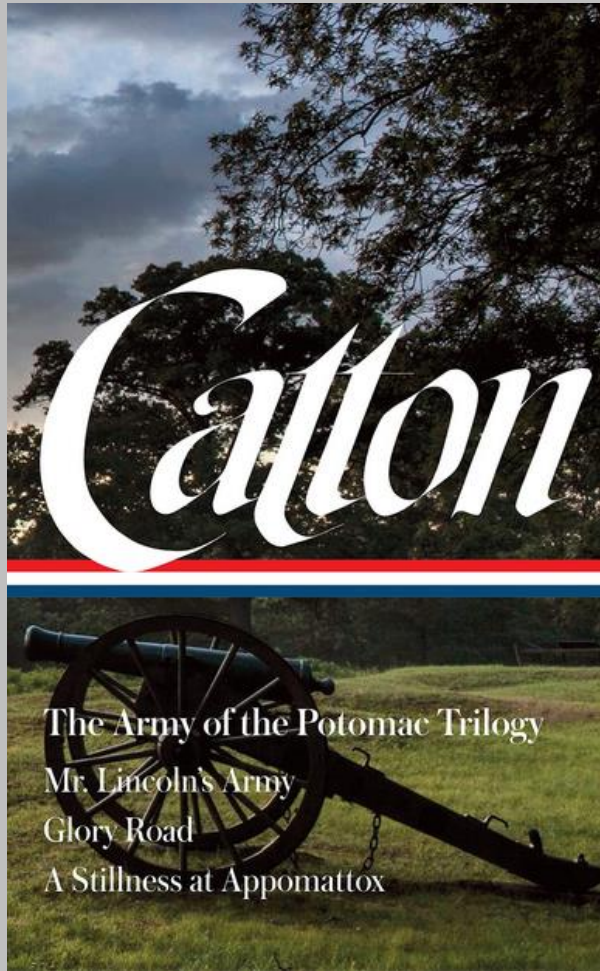


....focused on the Union and Confederate armies.

Two good new books examine both the Union/Confederate conflict
and the conflict with the Navajo and Apache.



Newly published in the “Library of America” series, and available at the Urbana Free Library....



pipe, took a few puffs, lay down with his knapsack for a pillow, and dozed until the sharp command, 'Fall in!' put an end to his nap."¹⁷

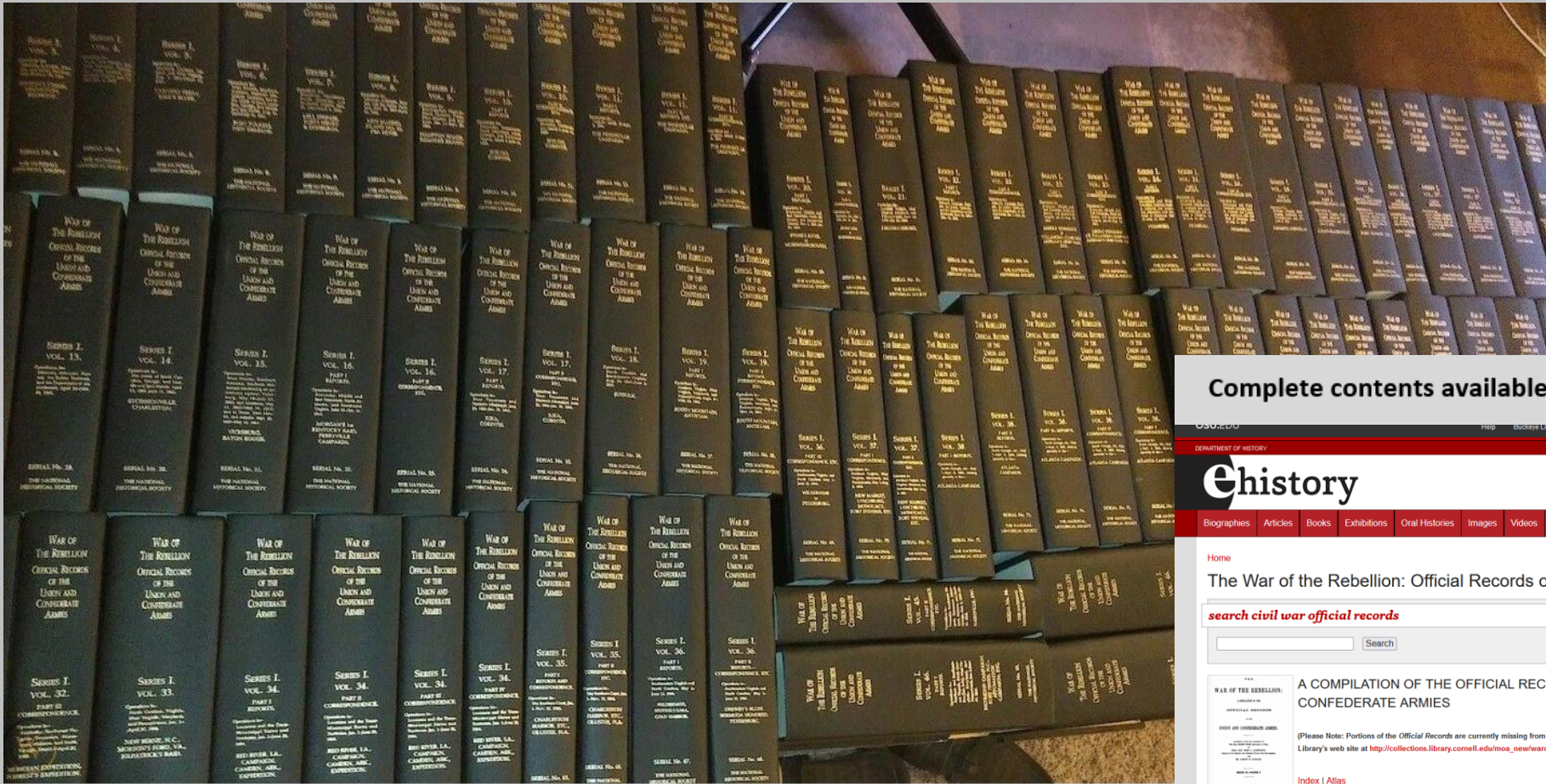
2. Crackers and Bullets

The best thing about being in Maryland, the soldiers agreed, was that the people had plenty of fresh provisions to sell and were quite willing to sell them. The army was in funds; most of the men had put in four months on the peninsula, a war-ravaged country where the people had no food to spare and in any case scorned to deal with Yankees, and there had been little chance to spend anything. It had been but little different along the Rappahannock, although in the larger towns a man could usually make a deal; the 14th New York was alleged to have passed some three thousand dollars in counterfeit Confederate notes—obtained heaven knows how—among the luckless shopkeepers of Fredericksburg. But now, with money in his pocket and things to spend it on, the soldier enjoyed a few days of better eating than the regulations called for.

The Civil War soldier would have stared in amazement if he could have looked ahead eighty years to see the War Department, in World War II, thoughtfully retaining female experts on cookery to devise tasty menus for the troops and setting up elaborate schools

The "O.R."

The **Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion**, commonly known as the **Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies** or **Official Records (OR or ORs)**, is the most extensive collection of **American Civil War land warfare** records available to the general public. It includes selected first-hand accounts, orders, reports, maps, diagrams, and correspondence drawn from official records of both **Union** and **Confederate** armies.



War of the Rebellion official records of the Union and Confederate armies- over 45 vols (image 1/4)
War by Miller- 10 vols The Secret ROAD MOND

Complete contents available for free online....

OSU
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ehistory
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Biographies Articles Books Exhibitions Oral Histories Images Videos Countries Search

Home
The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Civil War

search civil war official records

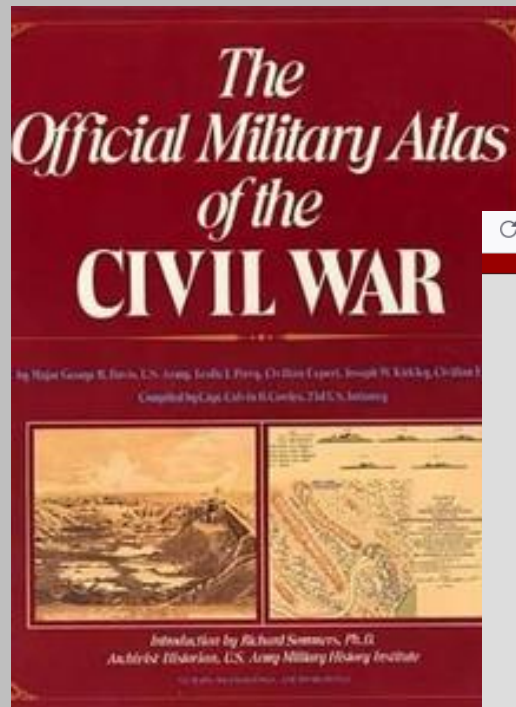
Search

WAR OF THE REBELLION:
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES

(Please Note: Portions of the Official Records are currently missing from our site. For a complete version, visit Cornell University Library's web site at http://collections.library.cornell.edu/moa_new/waro.html.)

Index | Atlas

No serious study of the American Civil War is complete without consulting the Official Records. Affectionately known as the "OR," the 128 volumes of the Official Records provide the most comprehensive, authoritative, and voluminous reference on Civil War operations. The reports contained in the Official Records are those of the principal leaders who fought the battles and then wrote their assessments days, weeks, and sometimes months later. The Official Records are thus the eyewitness accounts of the veterans themselves. As such they are "often flawed sources - poorly written in some cases, lacking perspective in others, frequently contradictory and occasionally even self-serving." Nevertheless, they were compiled before the publication of other literature on the subject, in several



Complete contents available for free online....



[Home](#) » [The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Civil War](#)

War of the Rebellion: Atlas to Accompany the Official Records

search civil war official records

[[Official Records Main Page](#) | [Atlas Index](#)]

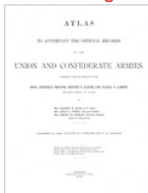
The Official Records were accompanied by an extensive atlas produced by the Government Printing Office in 1895. There are **175 plates** with detailed maps of events covered in the Official Records.



[Title Page & Preface](#) | [Table of Contents](#) | [List of Maps & Sketches](#) | [Authorities](#) | [Index of Plates](#) | [View Plates](#)

Title Page and Preface

[Title Page](#)

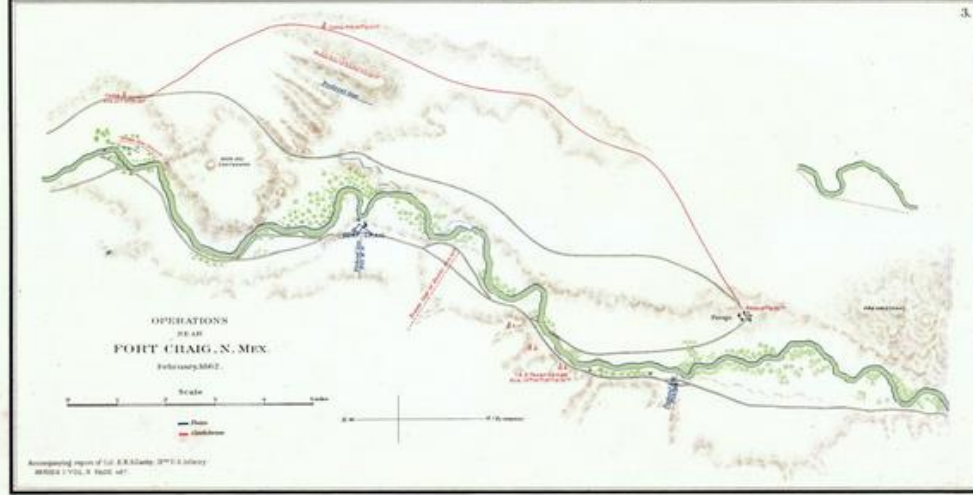
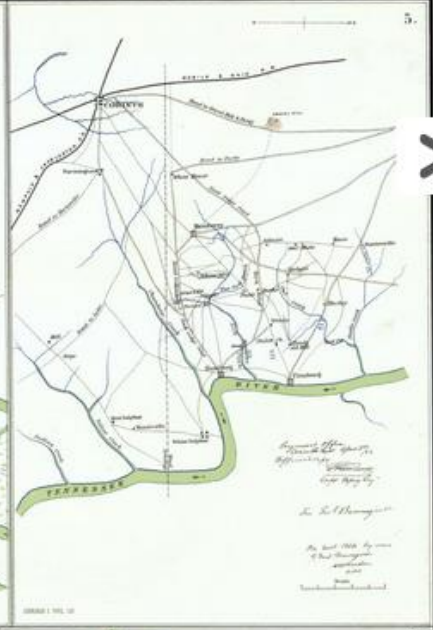
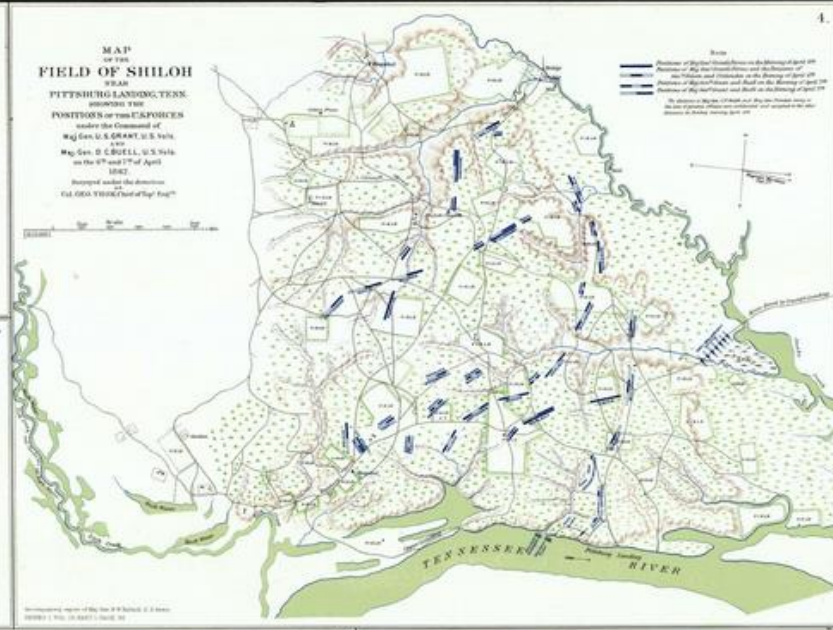
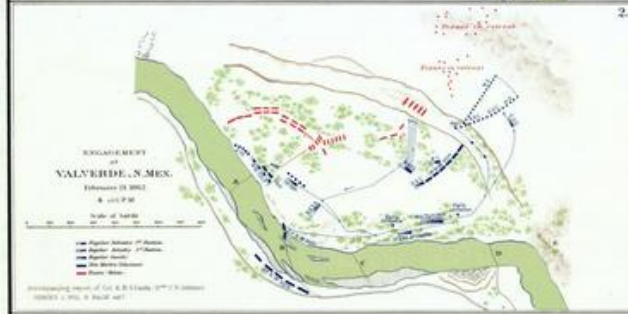


[Preface](#)



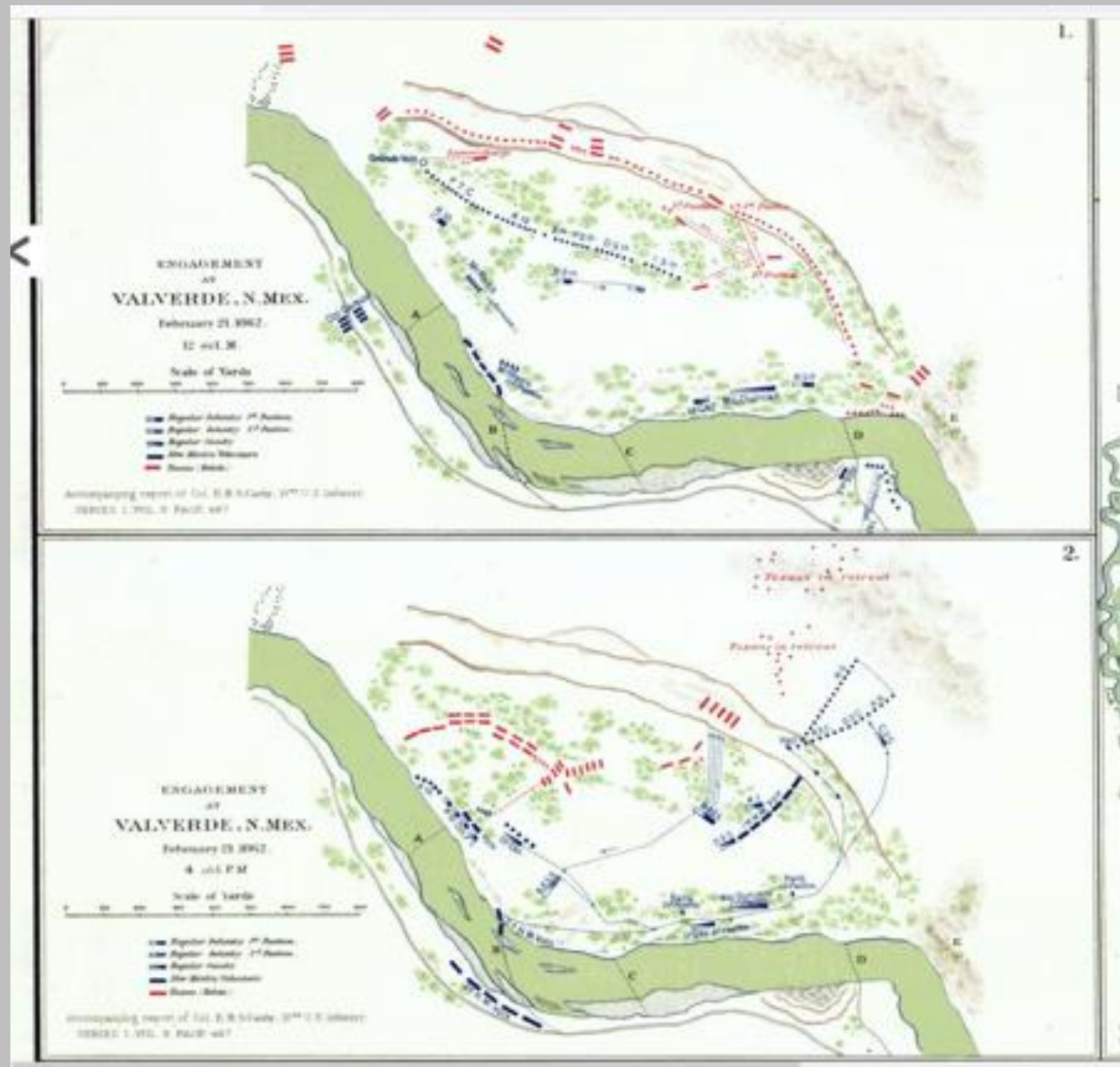
Table of Contents






Atlas of the Official Records plate number 012
Image 12 of 60

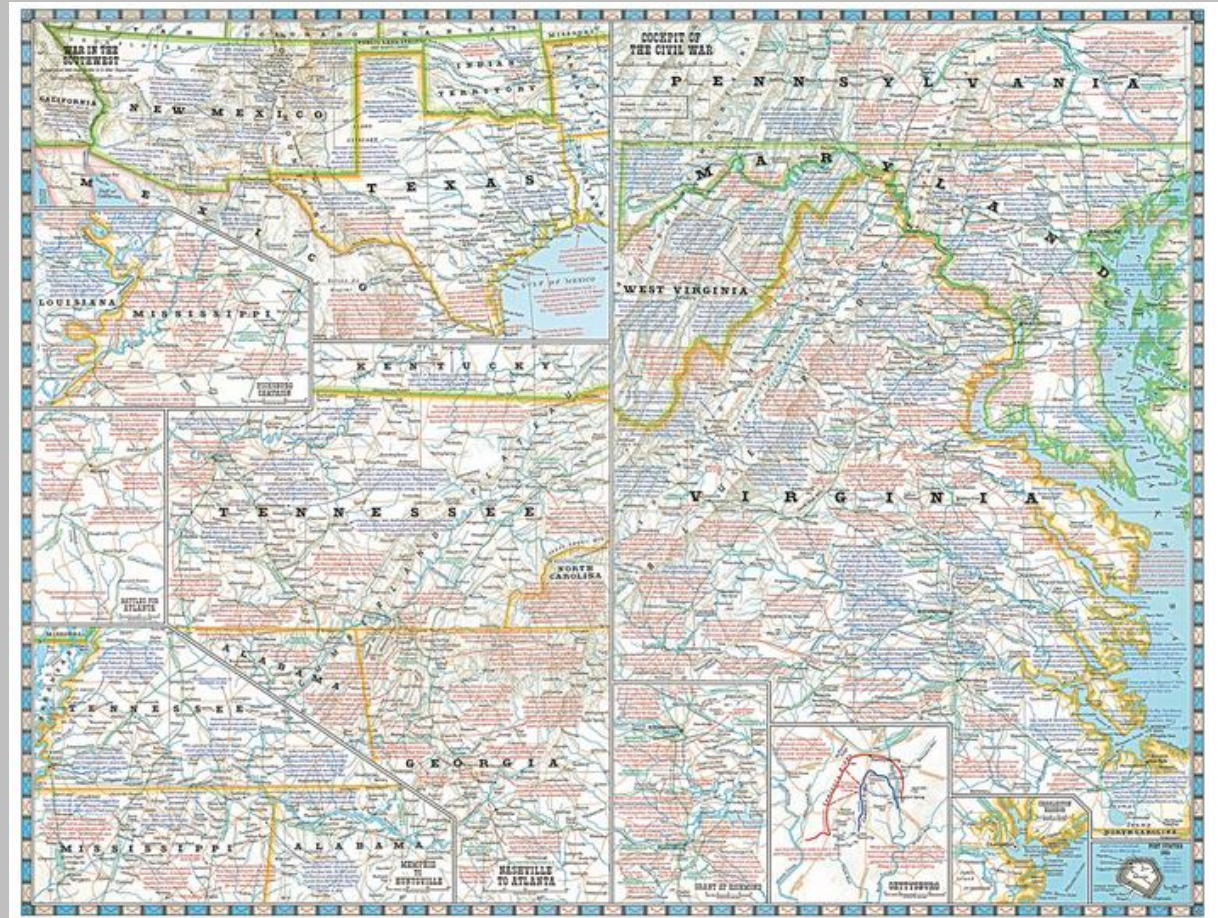
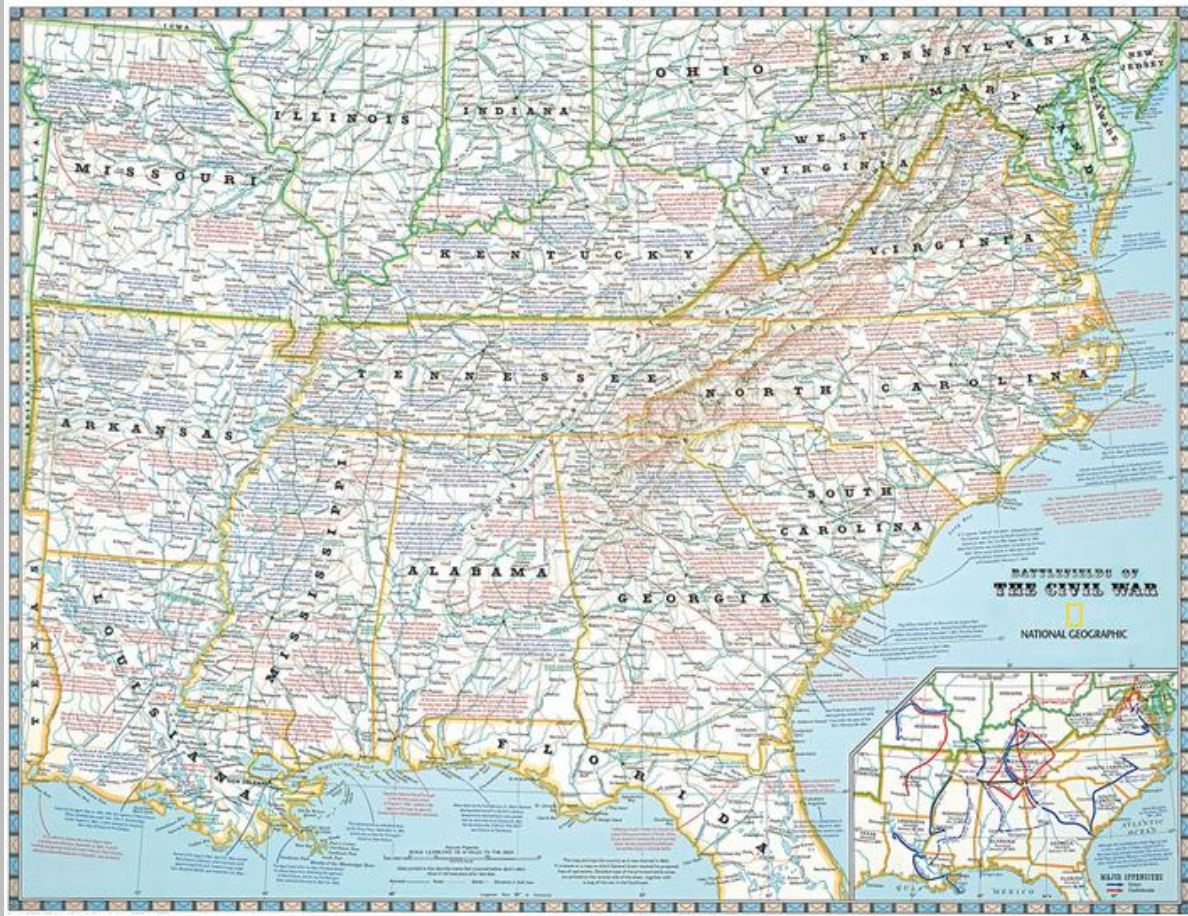




BATTLEFIELDS OF
THE CIVIL WAR



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

Based on an 1861 map by the U.S. War Department

CALIFORNIA

Occupied in April, 1862, by Union troops from California under Gen. James H. Carleton, who was en route to Santa Fe and command of the Territory of New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO

Arizona was separated from New Mexico and created a Territory, February 24, 1863.

ARIZONA

Three members of a Federal detachment from Fort Yuma were killed here in Arizona's only Civil War battle.

LOUISIANA

Grant's men landed here and marched through Louisiana bottomland to get into striking position south of Vicksburg, April, 1863.

MISSISSIPPI

Grant tried to take Vicksburg by assault, May 19 and 22, 1863. He then settled down to a six-week siege which ended July 4 with the surrender of 31,000 Confederates, 172 cannon, and 60,000 muskets -- greatest military haul ever made on this continent.

TEXAS

Overaken in his retreat from Ft. Fillmore, Maj. Isaac Lynde surrendered to the Texans, July 27, 1861. Victorious Colonel Baylor declared all of New Mexico south of the 34th parallel to be the Confederate Territory of Arizona and himself its governor.

INDIANA

Grant overland, for a converging assault. When Confederate cavalry raids turned Grant back, Sherman attacked alone and was repulsed.

MISSISSIPPI

Confederates made a brief show of stopping Grant here, then burned the bridge in his path. By next morning the Federals had thrown three bridges across the river.

LOUISIANA

After the Union occupation of Brownsville, export cotton crossed to Mexico here and was transported by road to waiting ships at the river's mouth.

TEXAS

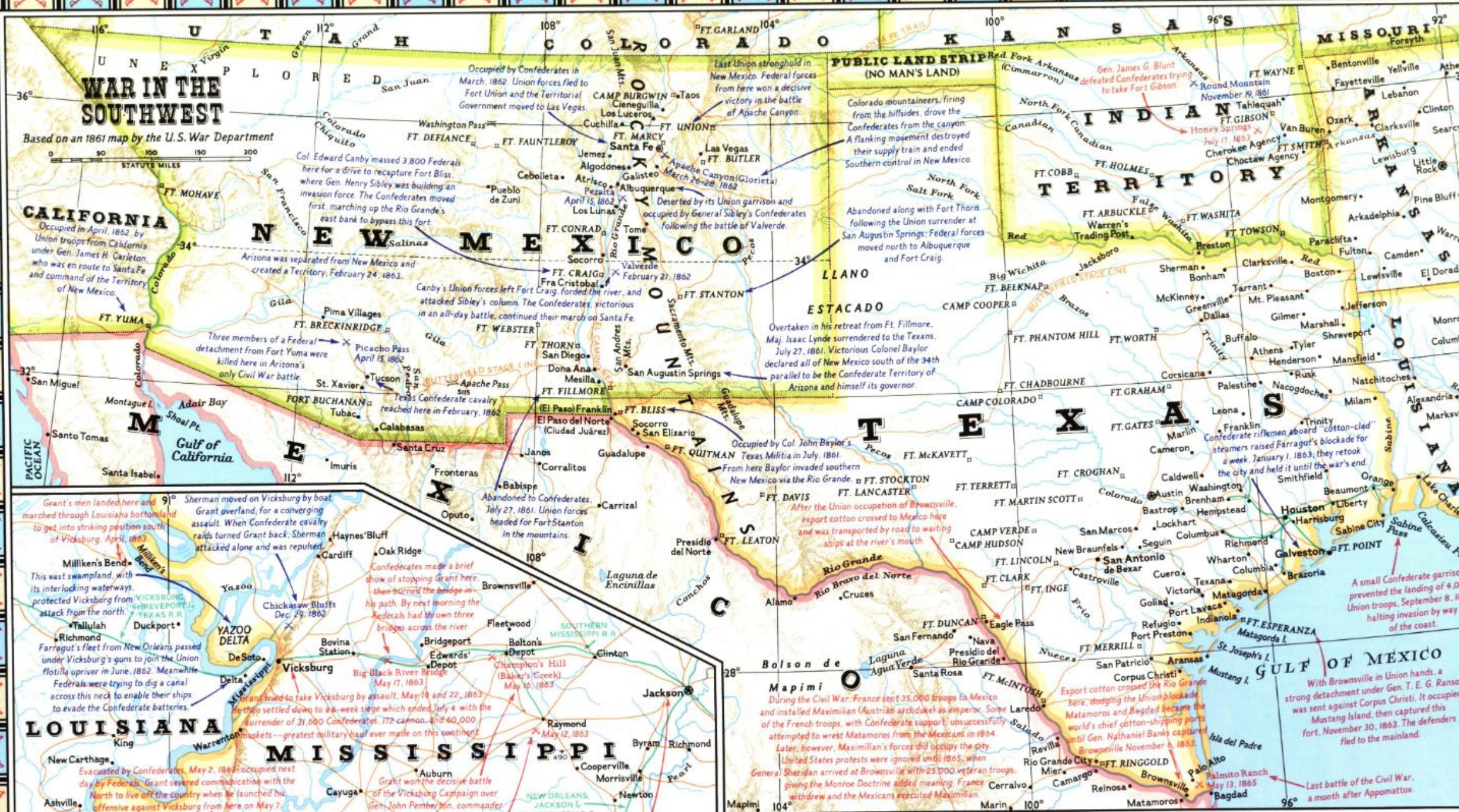
Export cotton crossed the Rio Grande here, dodging the Union blockade. Matamoros and Bagdad became the world's chief cotton-shipping ports until Gen. Nathaniel Banks captured Brownsville November 6, 1863.

LOUISIANA

With Brownsville in Union hands, a strong detachment under Gen. T. E. G. Ransom was sent against Corpus Christi, then captured this fort, November 30, 1863. The defenders fled to the mainland.

GULF OF MEXICO

Last battle of the Civil War, a month after Appomattox.



Occupied by Confederates in March, 1862. Union forces fled to Fort Union and the Territorial Government moved to Las Vegas.

Last Union stronghold in New Mexico. Federal forces from here won a decisive victory in the battle of Apache Canyon.

Colorado mountaineers, firing from the hillsides, drove the Confederates from the canyon. A flanking movement destroyed their supply train and ended Southern control in New Mexico.

Abandoned along with Fort Thorn following the Union surrender at San Augustin Springs; Federal forces moved north to Albuquerque and Fort Craig.

Gen. James G. Blunt defeated Confederates trying to take Fort Gibson.

Round Mountain November 19, 1861

July 17, 1863

Col. Edward Canby massed 3,800 Federals here for a drive to recapture Fort Bliss where Gen. Henry Sibley was building an invasion force. The Confederates moved first, marching up the Rio Grande's east bank to bypass this fort.

Canby's Union forces left Fort Craig, forded the river, and attacked Sibley's column. The Confederates, victorious in an all-day battle, continued their march on Santa Fe.

Deserted by its Union garrison and occupied by General Sibley's Confederates following the battle of Valverde.

Overaken in his retreat from Ft. Fillmore, Maj. Isaac Lynde surrendered to the Texans, July 27, 1861. Victorious Colonel Baylor declared all of New Mexico south of the 34th parallel to be the Confederate Territory of Arizona and himself its governor.

Occupied by Col. John Baylor's Texas Militia in July, 1861. From here Baylor invaded southern New Mexico via the Rio Grande.

After the Union occupation of Brownsville, export cotton crossed to Mexico here and was transported by road to waiting ships at the river's mouth.

Export cotton crossed the Rio Grande here, dodging the Union blockade. Matamoros and Bagdad became the world's chief cotton-shipping ports until Gen. Nathaniel Banks captured Brownsville November 6, 1863.

With Brownsville in Union hands, a strong detachment under Gen. T. E. G. Ransom was sent against Corpus Christi, then captured this fort, November 30, 1863. The defenders fled to the mainland.

Last battle of the Civil War, a month after Appomattox.

Three members of a Federal detachment from Fort Yuma were killed here in Arizona's only Civil War battle.

Grant's men landed here and marched through Louisiana bottomland to get into striking position south of Vicksburg, April, 1863.

Confederates made a brief show of stopping Grant here, then burned the bridge in his path. By next morning the Federals had thrown three bridges across the river.

After the Union occupation of Brownsville, export cotton crossed to Mexico here and was transported by road to waiting ships at the river's mouth.

Export cotton crossed the Rio Grande here, dodging the Union blockade. Matamoros and Bagdad became the world's chief cotton-shipping ports until Gen. Nathaniel Banks captured Brownsville November 6, 1863.

With Brownsville in Union hands, a strong detachment under Gen. T. E. G. Ransom was sent against Corpus Christi, then captured this fort, November 30, 1863. The defenders fled to the mainland.

Last battle of the Civil War, a month after Appomattox.

Grant's men landed here and marched through Louisiana bottomland to get into striking position south of Vicksburg, April, 1863.

Confederates made a brief show of stopping Grant here, then burned the bridge in his path. By next morning the Federals had thrown three bridges across the river.

Grant's men landed here and marched through Louisiana bottomland to get into striking position south of Vicksburg, April, 1863.

Confederates made a brief show of stopping Grant here, then burned the bridge in his path. By next morning the Federals had thrown three bridges across the river.

After the Union occupation of Brownsville, export cotton crossed to Mexico here and was transported by road to waiting ships at the river's mouth.

Export cotton crossed the Rio Grande here, dodging the Union blockade. Matamoros and Bagdad became the world's chief cotton-shipping ports until Gen. Nathaniel Banks captured Brownsville November 6, 1863.

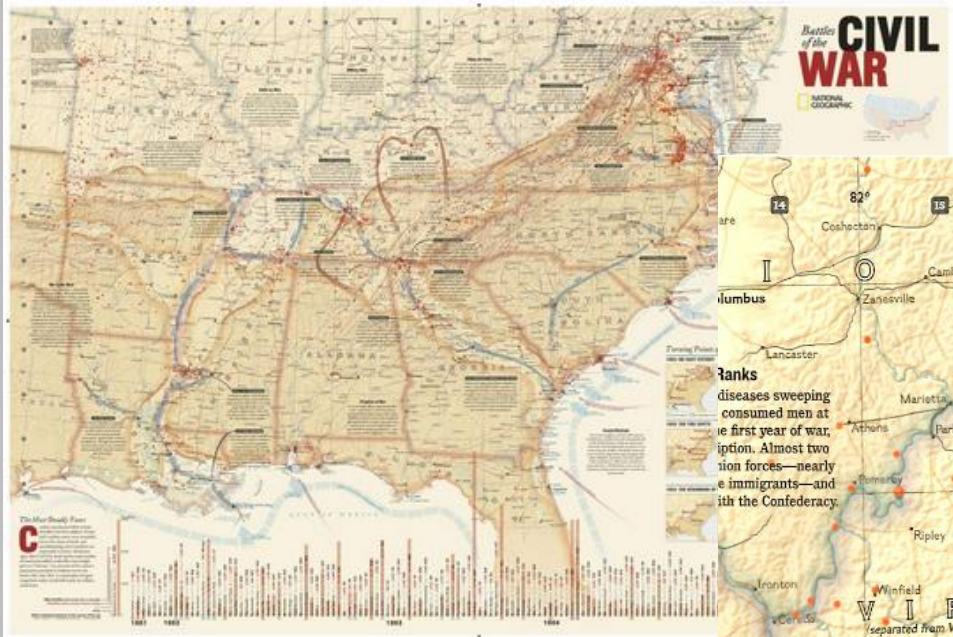
With Brownsville in Union hands, a strong detachment under Gen. T. E. G. Ransom was sent against Corpus Christi, then captured this fort, November 30, 1863. The defenders fled to the mainland.

Last battle of the Civil War, a month after Appomattox.

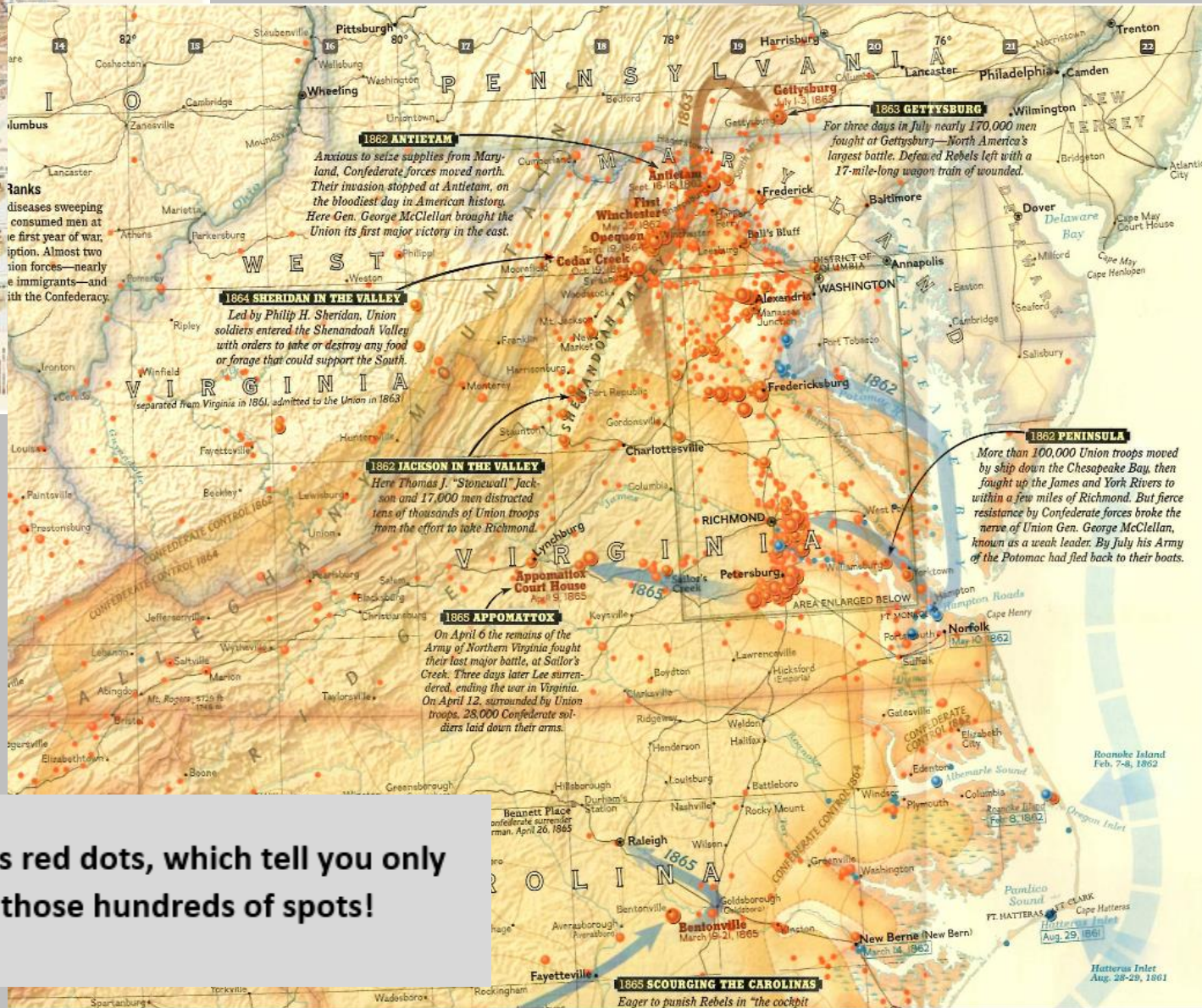
Grant's men landed here and marched through Louisiana bottomland to get into striking position south of Vicksburg, April, 1863.

Confederates made a brief show of stopping Grant here, then burned the bridge in his path. By next morning the Federals had thrown three bridges across the river.

After the Union occupation of Brownsville, export cotton crossed to Mexico here and was transported by road to waiting ships at the river's mouth.



National Geographic's 2005 Civil War map was a disappointment.



SUPPLEMENT TO NATION

Battles of the CIVIL WAR

Produced by National Geographic Maps for National Geographic Magazine

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

GILBERT M. GROSVENOR, CHAIRMAN
JOHN M. FAHEY, JR., PRESIDENT AND CEO
CHRIS JOHNS, EDITOR IN CHIEF
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
ALLEN CARROLL, CHIEF CARTOGRAPHER
Washington, D.C., April 2005

► Step onto Civil War battlefields in a multi-front lines to save hallowed ground. Then to find a photo gallery, and speak out in our Civ

A Nation Ripped

Determined to protect 11 southern states, Confederate president Lincoln as this "insurrection" Confederacy off and destroying its defenses make the cost of these efforts that northern support for the death grip closed on the Confederacy that saw three million Amer

Note the large number of anonymous red dots, which tell you only that something happened at each of those hundreds of spots!

LINEAR TACTICS

For thousands of years, linear formations were the most effective ways to use troops on a battlefield. This was for two main reasons:



—Weapons Effectiveness:

In a pre-machine gun age, these formations allowed maximum use of weapons, whether spears, lances, or single-shot muskets.

LINEAR TACTICS

For thousands of years, linear formations were the most effective ways to use troops on a battlefield. This was for two main reasons:



—Command and Control:

In a pre-electronic communications age, these formations were the best or only way for a commander (“one man on a horse”) to keep control of his army.

Linear tactics had their weaknesses.

The flanks of a formation (just a few men at the end of a line!) were vulnerable, and often had to be guarded by cavalry or had to end at an impassable terrain feature.



Linear tactics had their weaknesses.

**They were suited for open country (where most battles were fought)
but would have major problems in dense woods!**



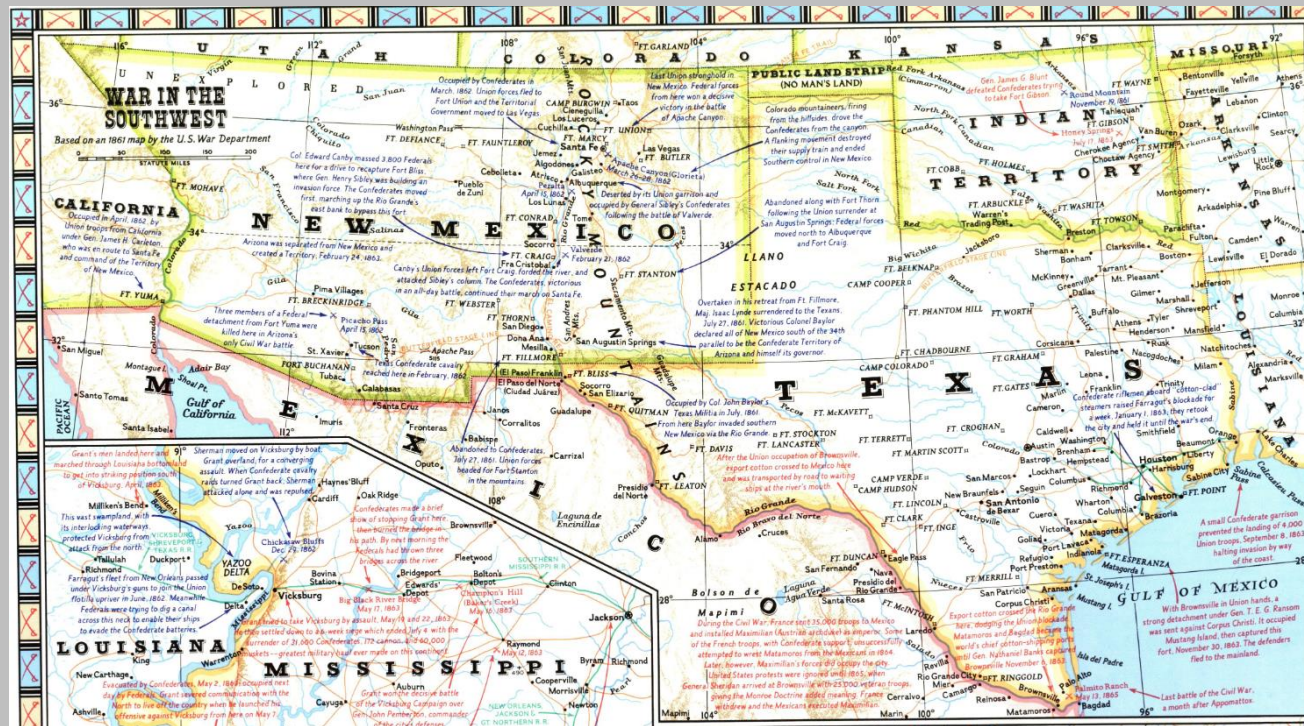
Teutoburg Forest, AD 9



Braddock's Defeat, 1755

In today's world, linear tactics are still used in countries whose rulers are unable or unwilling to allow their soldiers to think for themselves.





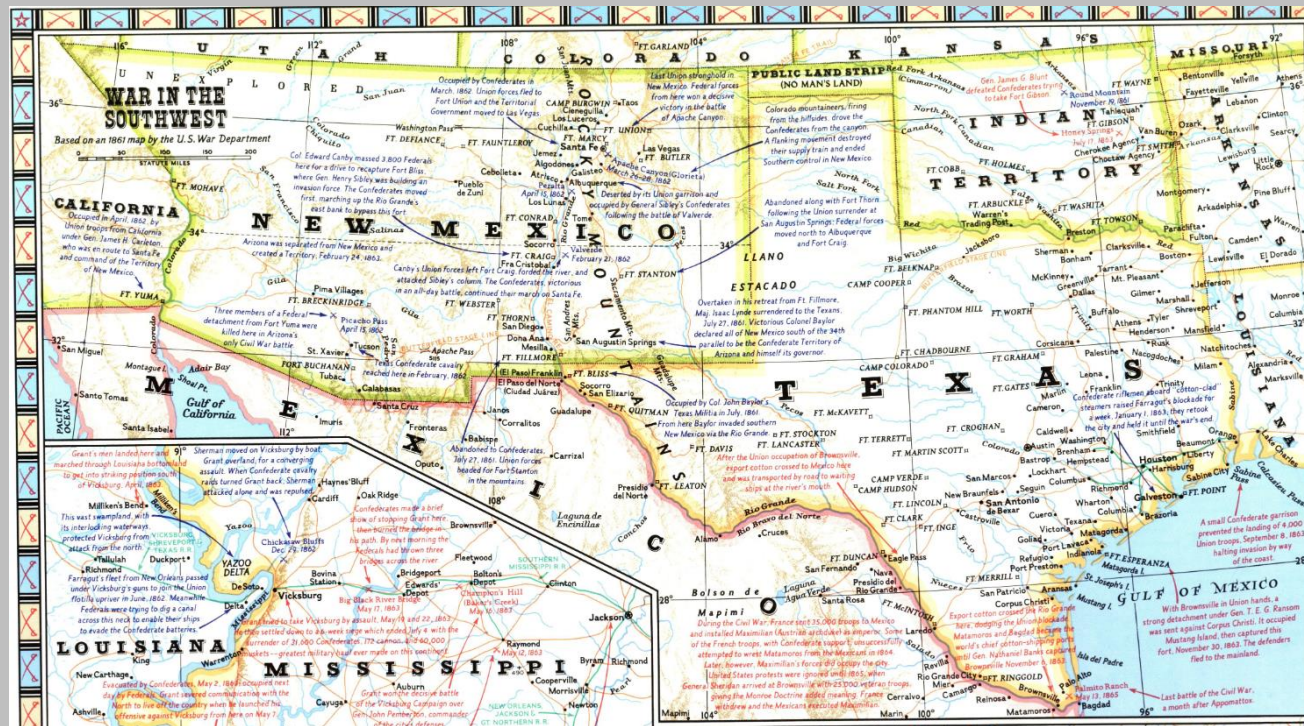
The Civil War in the Southwest: some basic factors

— Size of Forces:

In the East, it was possible to raise and supply armies of 60,000-100,000 men. That was utterly impossible in New Mexico and Arizona.

— Constraints of Logistics:

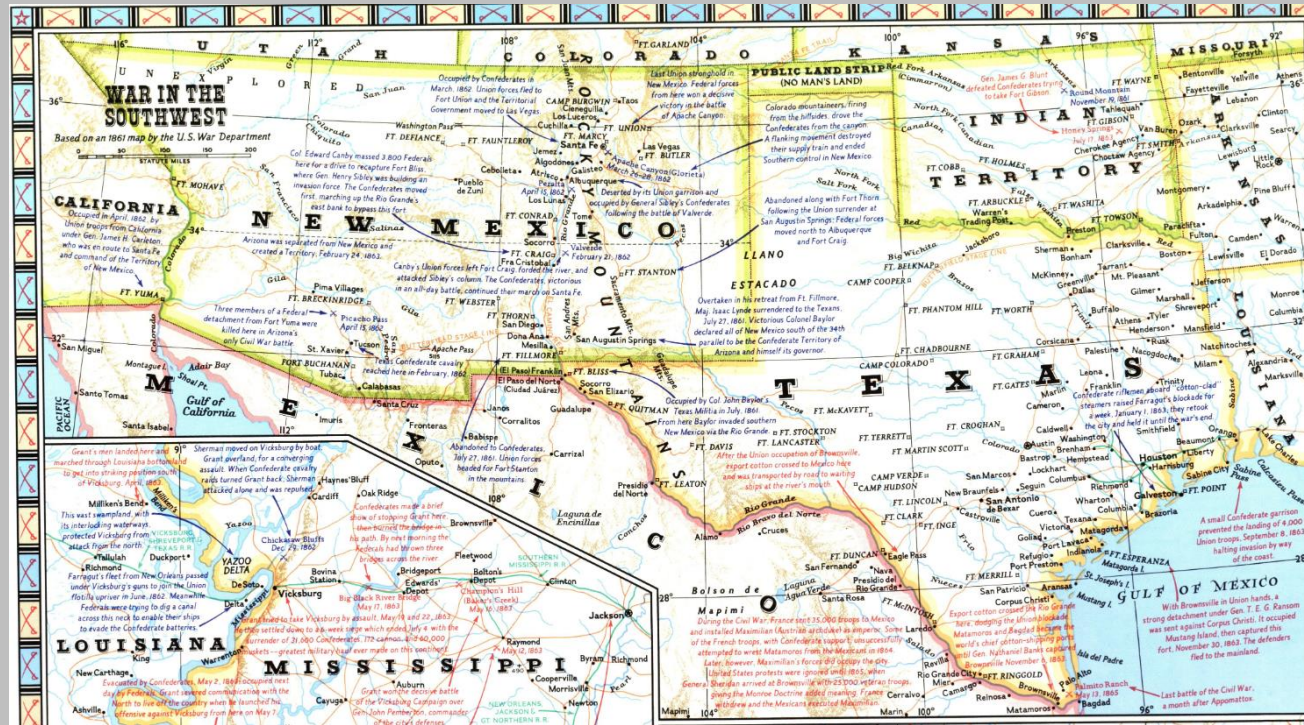
Campaigning in the Southwest was utterly dependent on the availability of food and water. Both were often in short supply.



The Civil War in the Southwest: some basic factors

—Regulars and Volunteers:

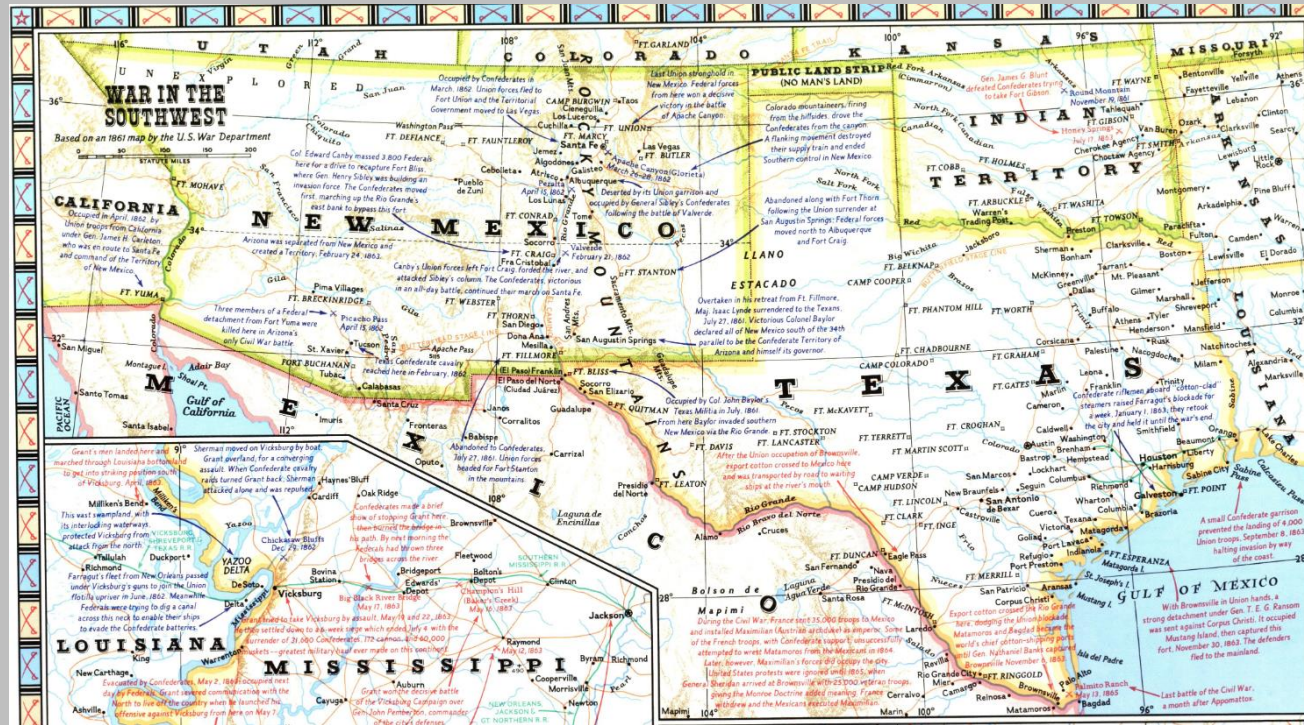
At the beginning of the War, most of the small Regular Army was brought east to take part in the decisive campaigns to be fought there. The few officers and men remaining in the West had to be supplemented by much larger numbers of volunteers (as was also true in the East). California raised 16,000 men, Colorado 3,000, and New Mexico 5,000.



The Civil War in the Southwest: some basic factors

— Many Civil Wars at once:

Along with the war between Union and Confederate armies, conflict also occurred with the Navajo, Apache and Comanche who took advantage of the reduction in Regular Army forces to intensify their raids throughout the area.



The Civil War in the Southwest: some basic factors

—Significance of a Sideshow of a Sideshow:

If the Trans-Mississippi West (Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas) was a sideshow, then the Southwest was even more so. BUT —if the South should win the war, these western campaigns would determine the boundaries of the Confederate States of America. Would they include Denver, Tucson, Los Angeles, and San Francisco?

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

Based on an 1861 map by the U.S. War Department



CALIFORNIA

Occupied in April, 1862, by Union troops from California under Gen. James H. Carleton who was en route to Santa Fe and command of the Territory of New Mexico.

San Miguel
Santo Tomas
Montague I.
Adair Bay
Shoal Pt.
Santa Isabel
Gulf of California

NEW MEXICO

Arizona was separated from New Mexico and created a Territory, February 24, 1863.

Three members of a Federal detachment from Fort Yuma were killed here in Arizona's only Civil War battle.

Carby's Union forces left Fort Craig, forded the river, and attacked Sibley's column. The Confederates, victorious in an all-day battle, continued their march on Santa Fe.

Texas Confederate cavalry reached here in February, 1862.

Abandoned to Confederates, July 27, 1861. Union forces headed for Fort Stanton in the mountains.

Occupied by Confederates in March, 1862. Union forces fled to Fort Union and the Territorial Government moved to Las Vegas.

Last Union stronghold in New Mexico. Federal forces from here won a decisive victory in the battle of Apache Canyon.

PUBLIC LAND STRIP (NO MAN'S LAND)

Colorado mountaineers, firing from the hillsides, drove the Confederates from the canyon. A flanking movement destroyed their supply train and ended Southern control in New Mexico.

Abandoned along with Fort Thorn following the Union surrender at San Augustin Springs; Federal forces moved north to Albuquerque and Fort Craig.

Overtaken in his retreat from Ft. Fillmore, Maj. Isaac Lynde surrendered to the Texans, July 27, 1861. Victorious Colonel Baylor declared all of New Mexico south of the 34th parallel to be the Confederate Territory of Arizona and himself its governor.

Occupied by Col. John Baylor's Texas Militia in July, 1861. From here Baylor invaded southern New Mexico via the Rio Grande.

After the Union occupation of Brownsville, export cotton crossed to Mexico here and was transported by road to waiting ships at the river's mouth.



Both North and South divided their countries into "military departments," with commanders responsible for each one....



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS, JUNE 30, 1862.

* U.S. Forces belonging to the Rappahannock, Shenandoah and Mountain Departments consolidated June 26, 1862, into the Army of Virginia under PDPE. On June 30, 1862, the Army of the Potomac (MC CLELLAN) and the Army of Northern Virginia (LEE) were operating in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia.

SYMBOLS:
--- Railroads
--- Canals
--- State Capitals
--- Cities
--- Towns & Villages
--- Forts
--- District Department
--- Confederate Department
--- The line indicates the actual status at the date of issue.



Henry Halleck



Don Carlos Buell



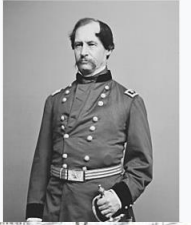
George B. McClellan



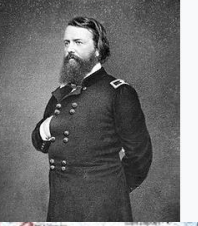
Patrick Connor



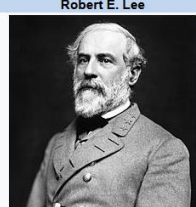
David Hunter



John Pope



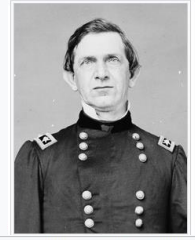
General Robert E. Lee



George Wright



Edward R. S. Canby



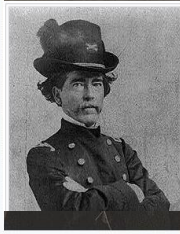
Albert Sidney Johnston



Henry Hopkins Sibley



Paul Octave Hébert



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS, JUNE 30, 1862.

* U.S. Forces belonging to the Rappahannock, Shenandoah and Mountain Departments consolidated June 26, 1862, into the Army of Virginia under POPE. On June 30, 1862, the Army of the Potomac (McCLELLAN) and the Army of Northern Virginia (LEE) were operating in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia.

The Confederate Dream of Empire

White Southerners felt that slavery needed to expand into new lands, not just survive where it existed. Efforts to open western territories to slavery led to repeated clashes with Northern free-soil advocates (Missouri Compromise 1820, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854). This provided the background to the Civil War.

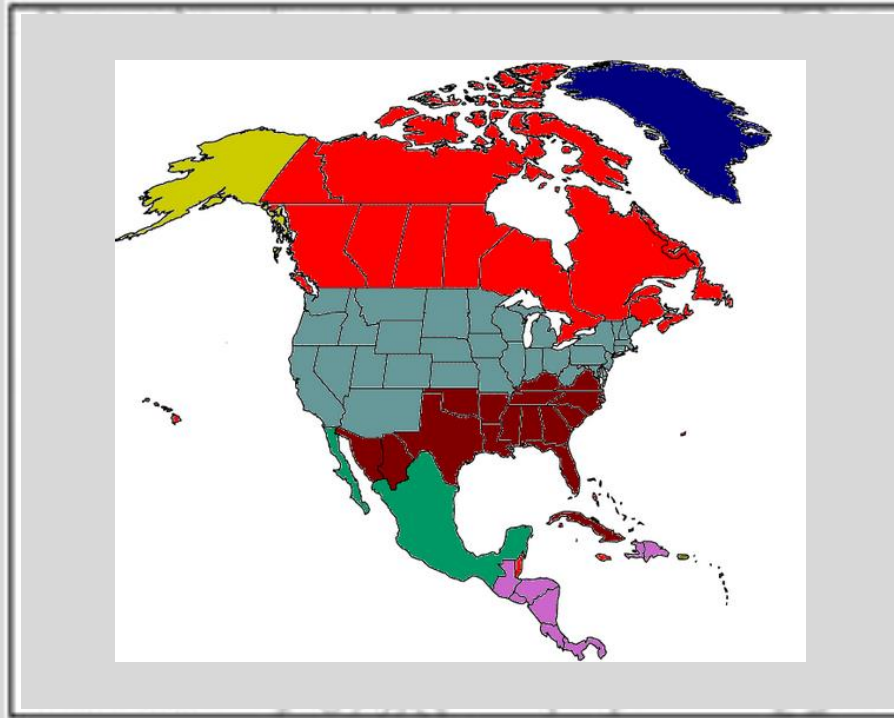
Many Southerners dreamed of annexing new lands and opening them to slavery.

In his novel "How Few Remain," Harry Turtledove portrays a Confederate victory in the Civil War, followed by the annexation of Cuba, Chihuahua and Sonora. These became Confederate states.



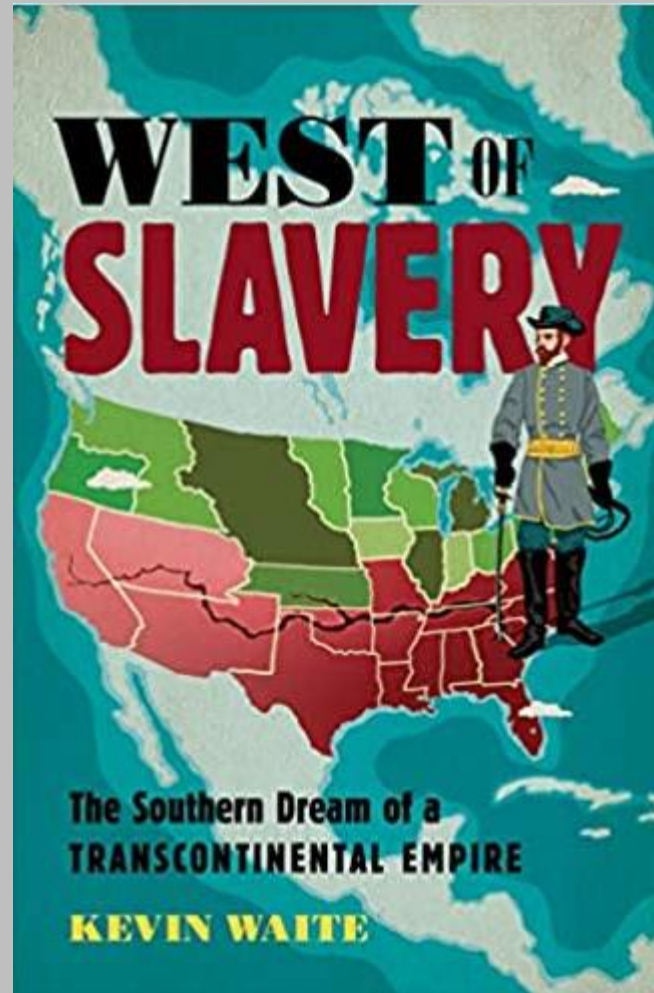
Confederate States of America, 1881

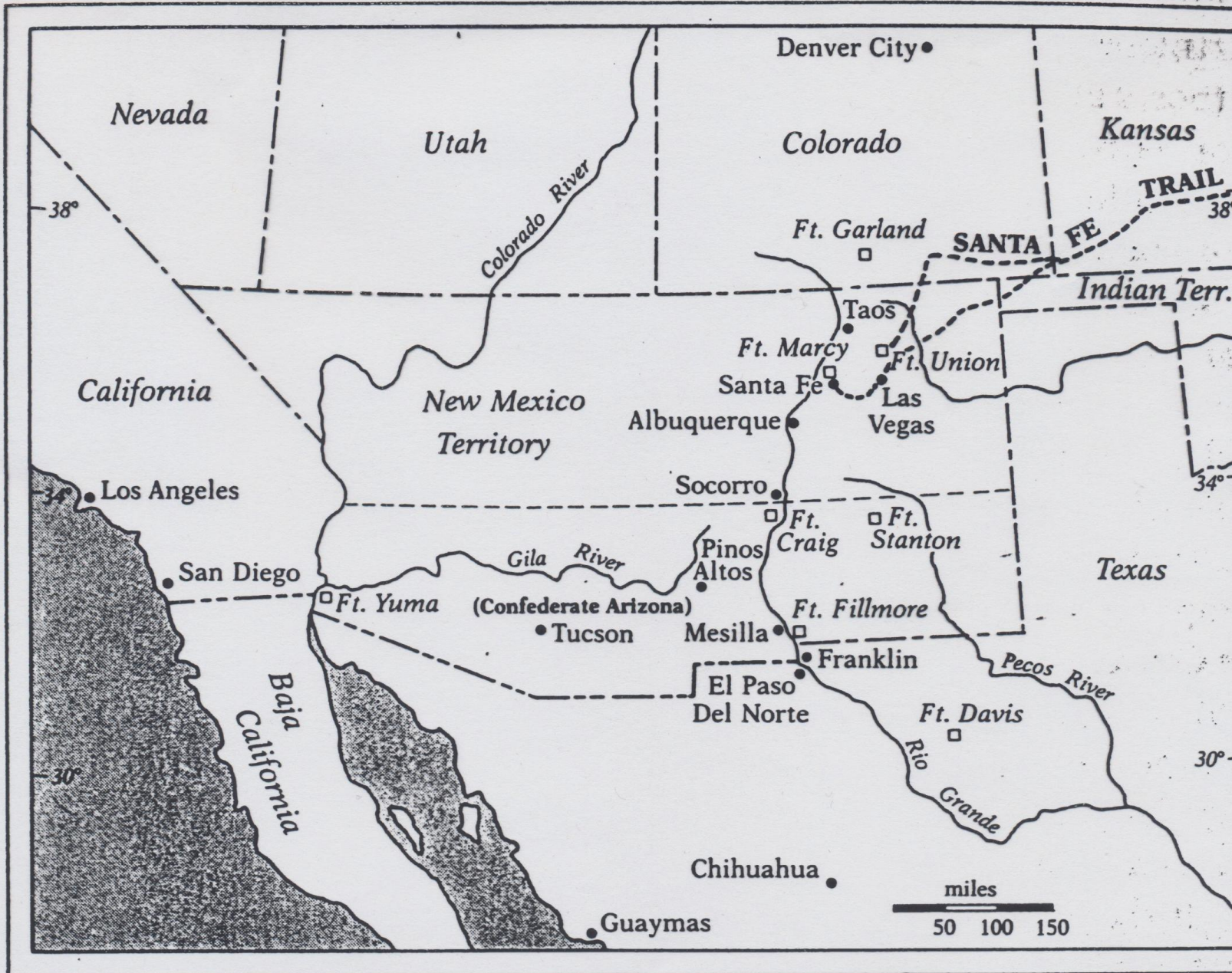
In his novel "How Few Remain," Harry Turtledove portrays a Confederate victory in the Civil War, followed by the annexation of Cuba, Chihuahua and Sonora. These became Confederate states.



Confederate States of America, 1881

Available in the UI Library....





**New Mexico Territory
1861**



Henry H. Sibley, CSA



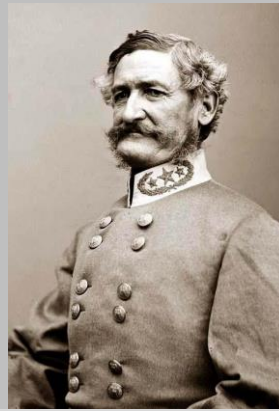
Colonel Edward R. S. Canby
(later Brigadier General)



Henry H. Sibley, CSA



Colonel Edward R. S. Canby



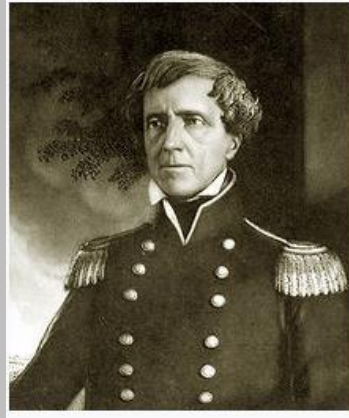
In late 1861 Sibley convinced Conf. President Jefferson Davis to authorize an invasion of New Mexico, with the ultimate goal of conquering other western U.S. territories and states.

Sibley recruited 2,500 Texans for his “Army of New Mexico,” marching the 600 miles from San Antonio to El Paso at the end of 1861. Even with a conventional supply train, this march was difficult and stressful.

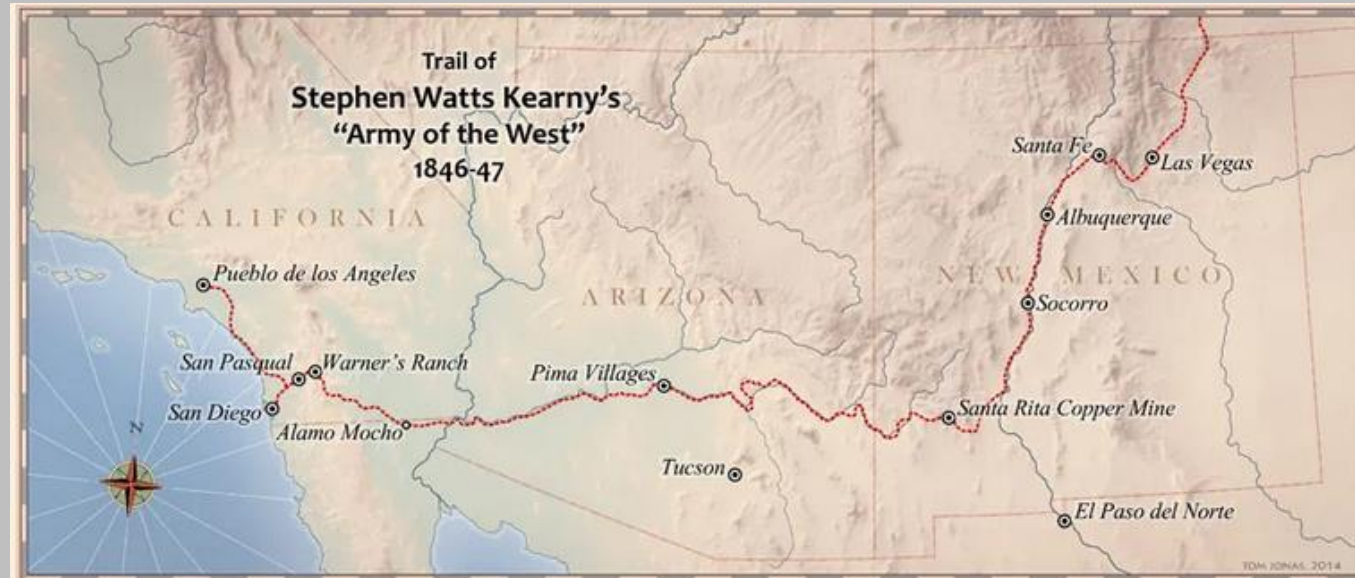
Sibley was confident that his force would not need a large supply train in New Mexico. It could overpower enemies and seize all needed supplies at Union-held forts and towns.



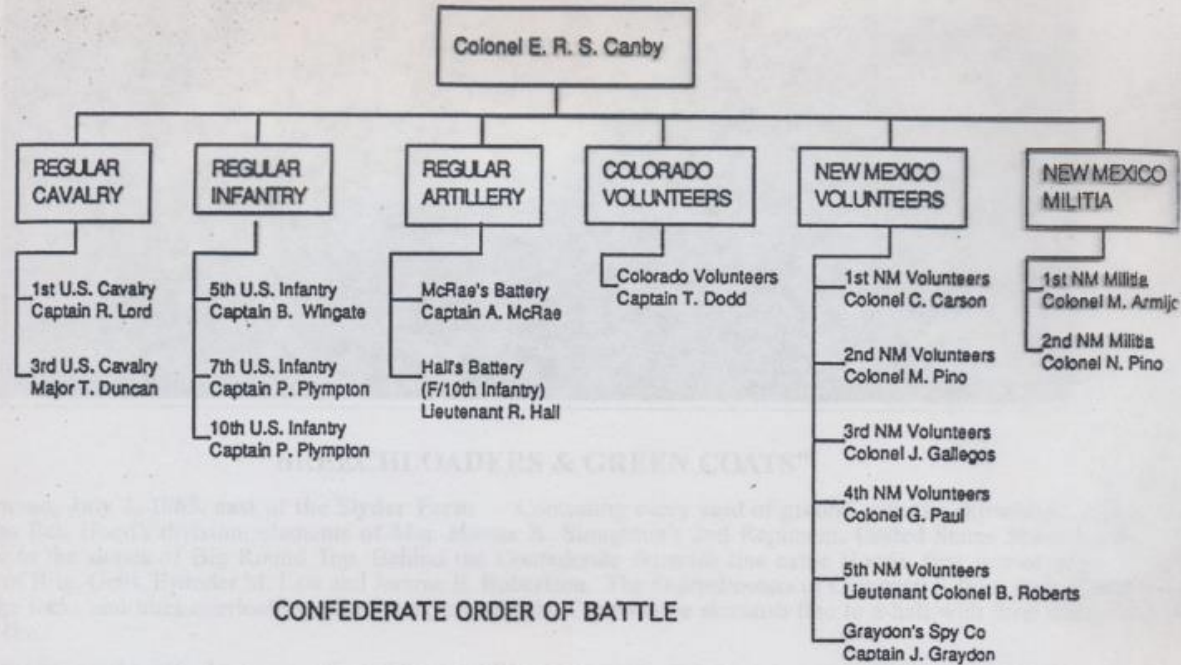
Stephen W. Kearny



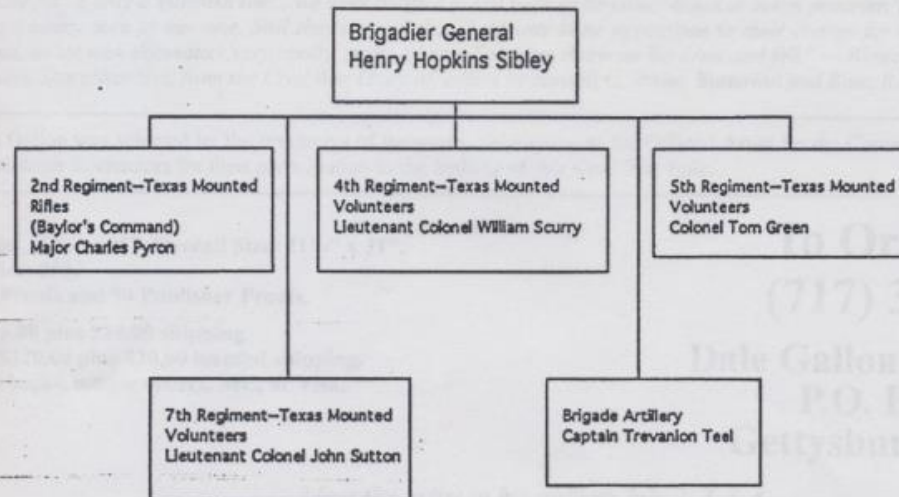
**A 2,500-man force seems far too small to conquer half a continent....
...but in 1846, Kearny's "Army of the West" had done exactly that,
with a force 2/3 the size of Sibley's!**



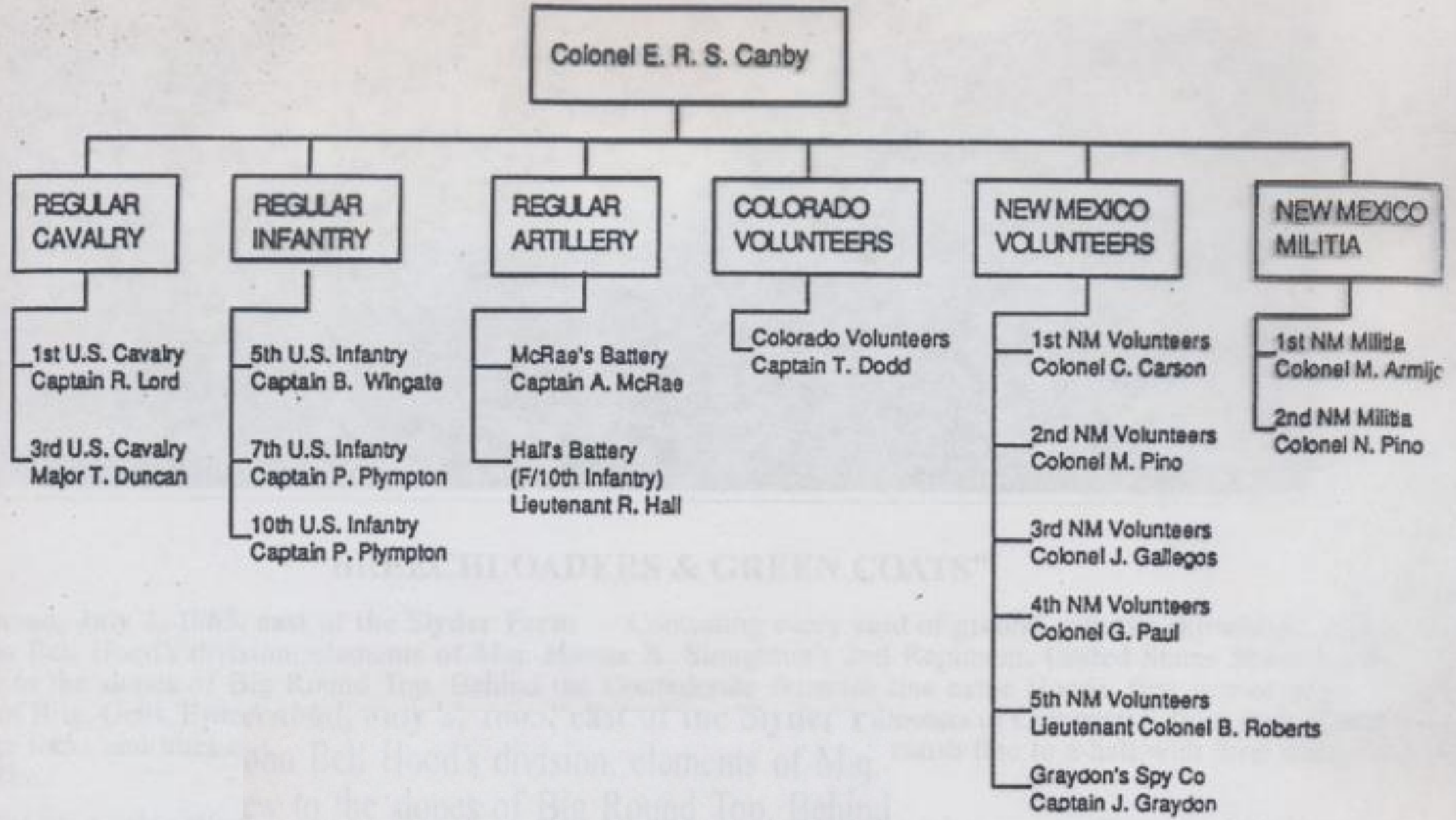
UNION ORDER OF BATTLE



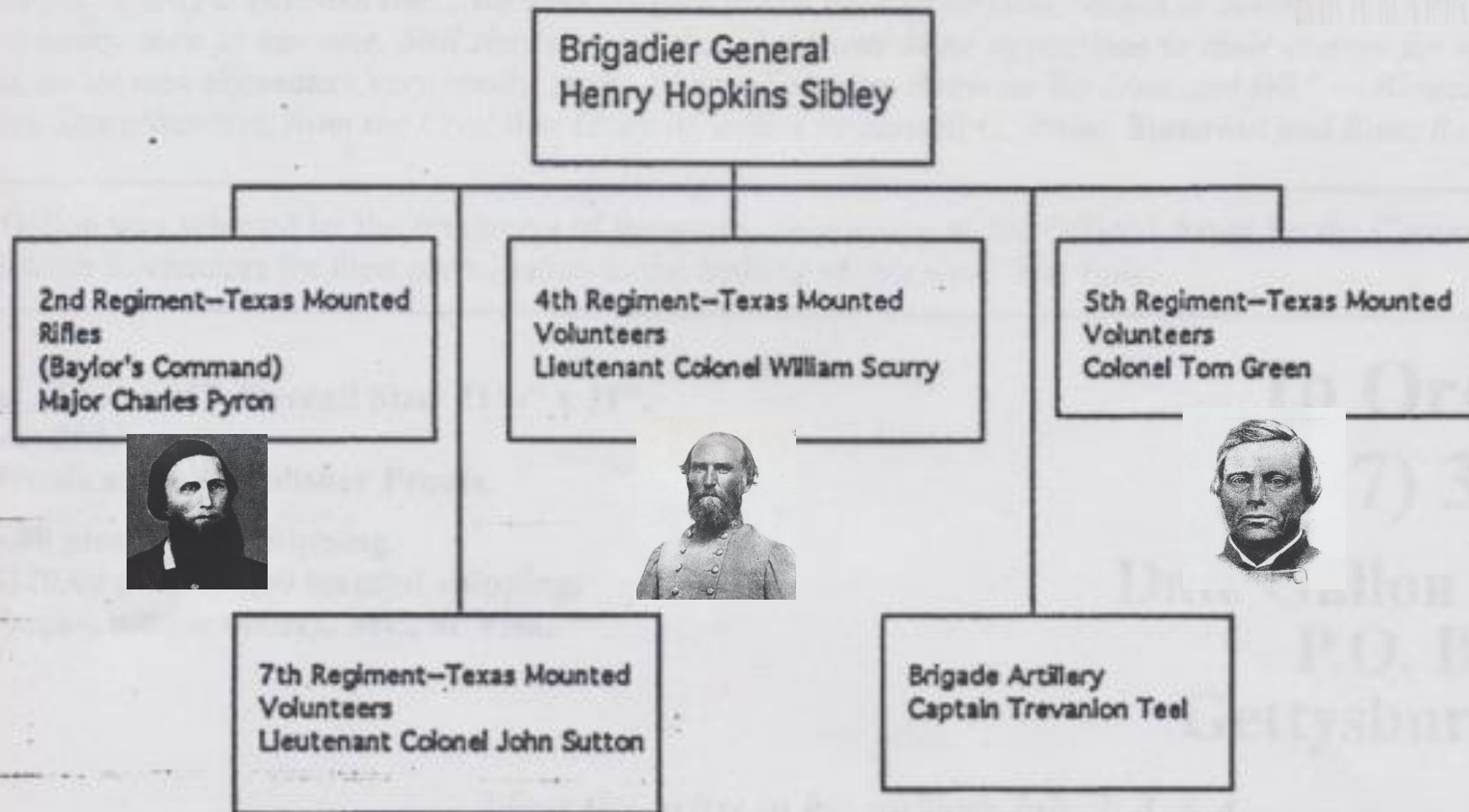
CONFEDERATE ORDER OF BATTLE



UNION ORDER OF BATTLE



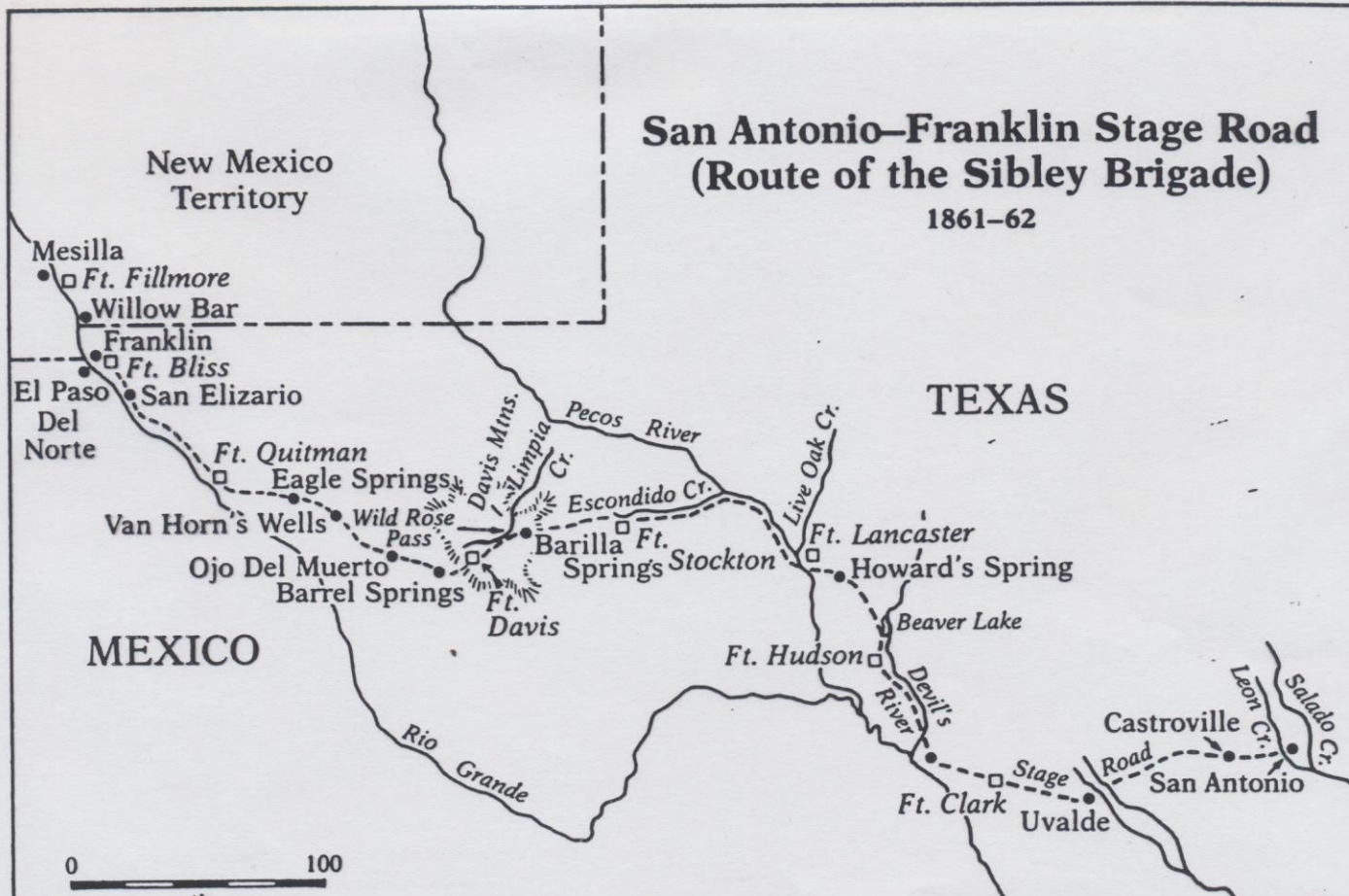
CONFEDERATE ORDER OF BATTLE





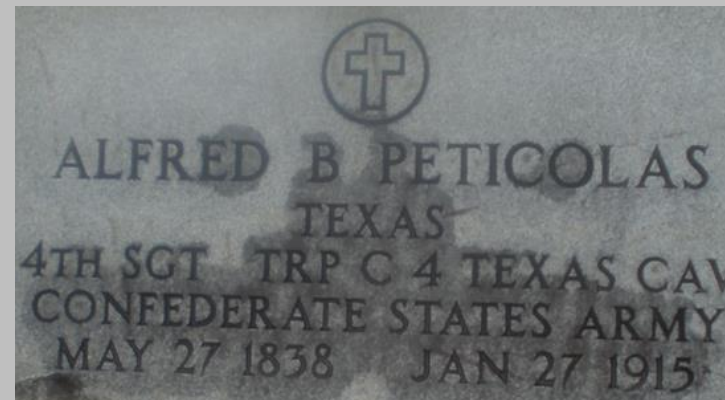
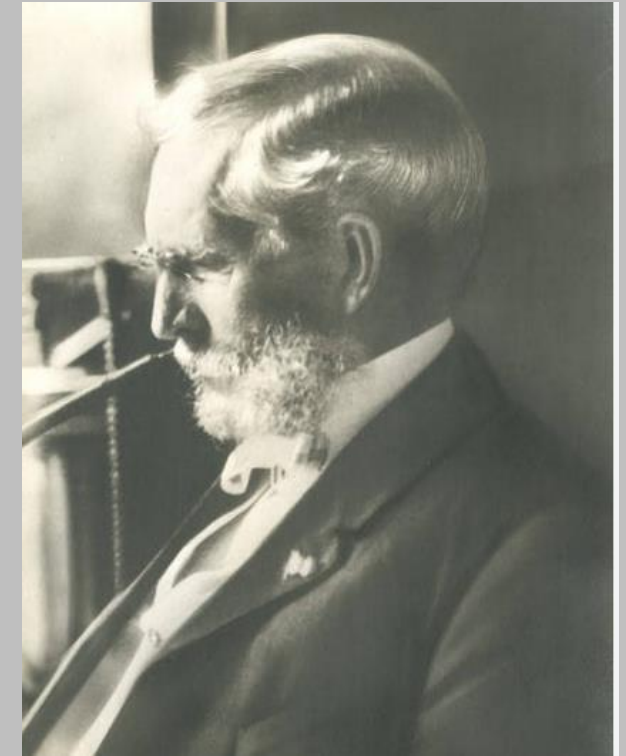
San Antonio—Franklin Stage Road (Route of the Sibley Brigade)

1861–62



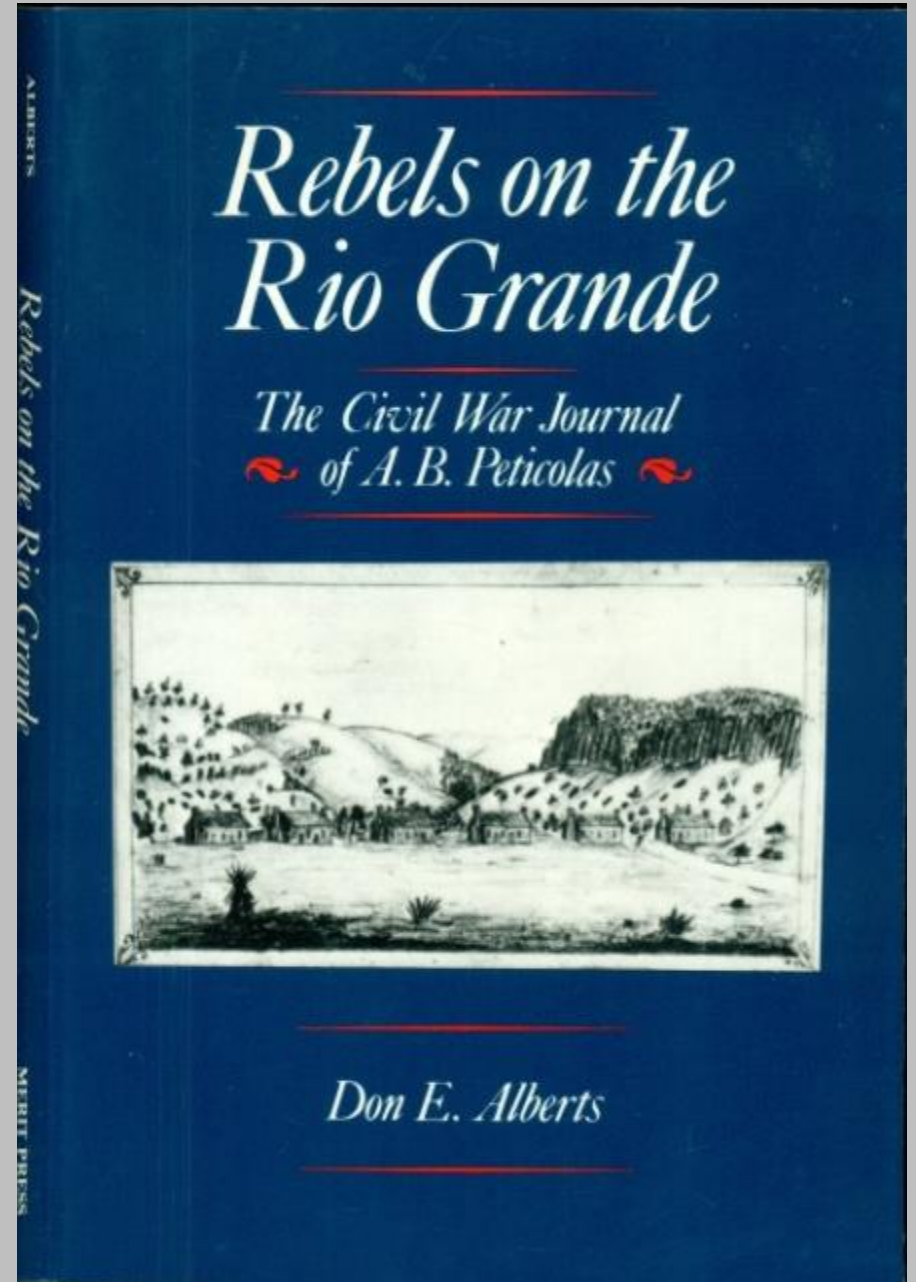


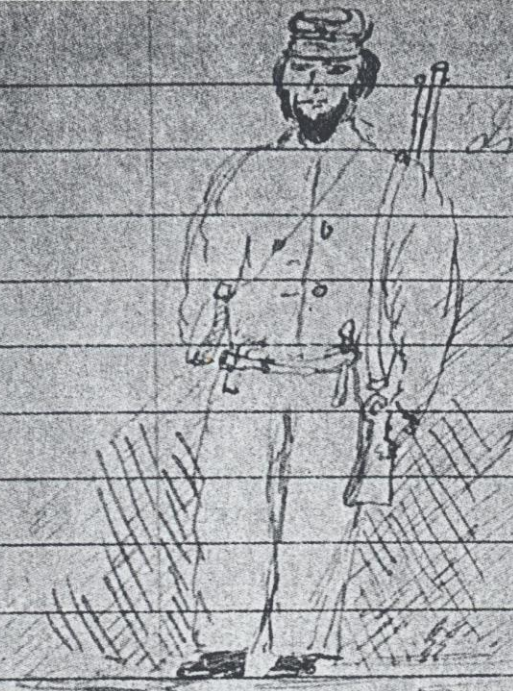
Self-portrait of Sgt. Alfred B. Peticolas, Company C, Fourth Texas Mounted Volunteers. Drawn while resting in Texas following the New Mexico campaign. *Courtesy Arizona Historical Society.*





Self-portrait of Sgt. Alfred B. Peticolas, Company C, Fourth Texas Mounted Volunteers. Drawn while resting in Texas following the New Mexico campaign. *Courtesy Arizona Historical Society.*



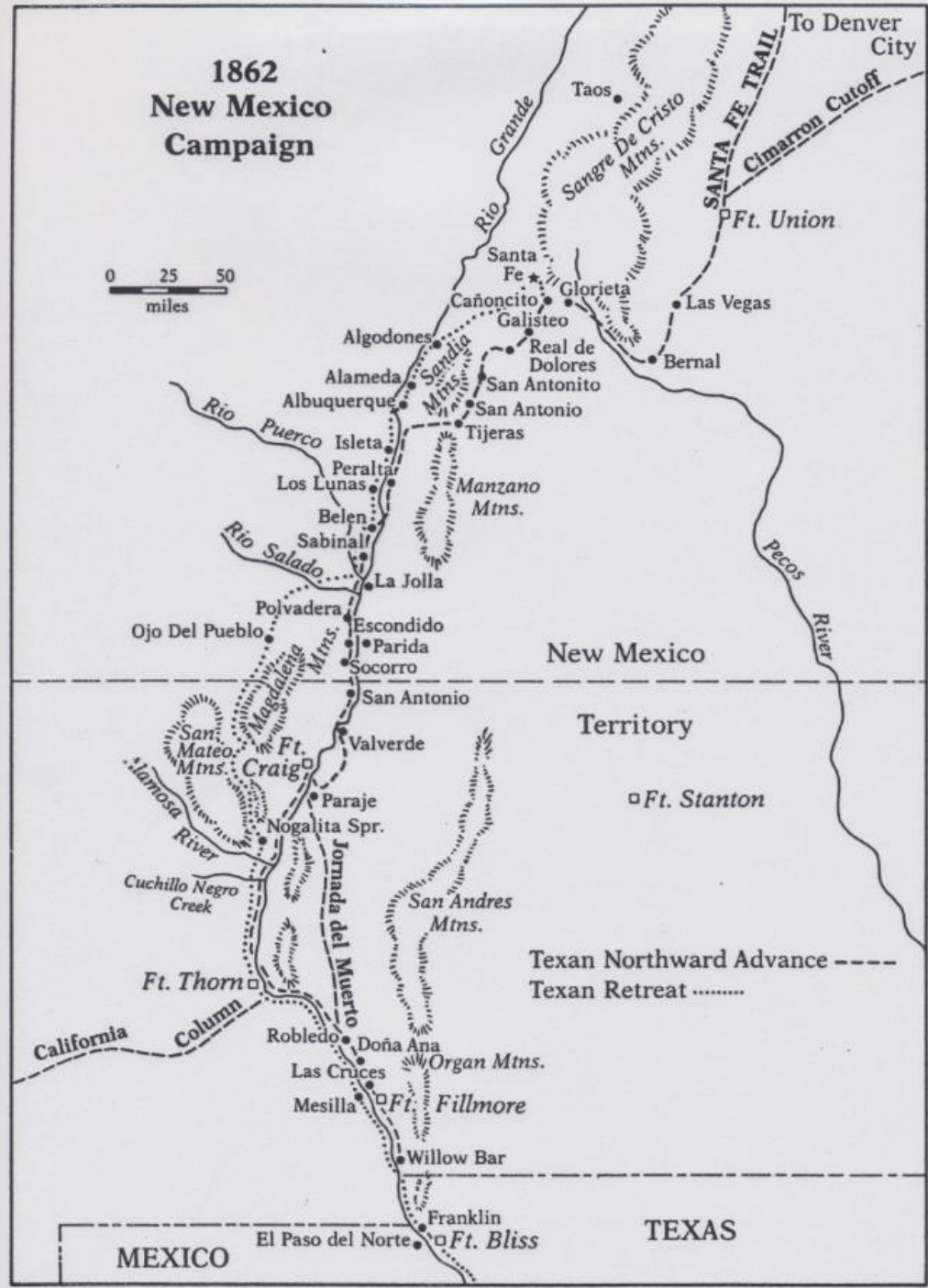


Infantry -
 Modern style
 of carrying
 a gun on
 the march
 that is to
 say

... is making long
 ... talk about ...
 ... election in ...
 for ... talk of ...
 of ... with ...
 ... of ...
 ... will be ...
 ... had to stay ...
 ... in charge of that ...
 of ... go ...
 us into ...

1862 New Mexico Campaign

0 25 50
miles



DESERT

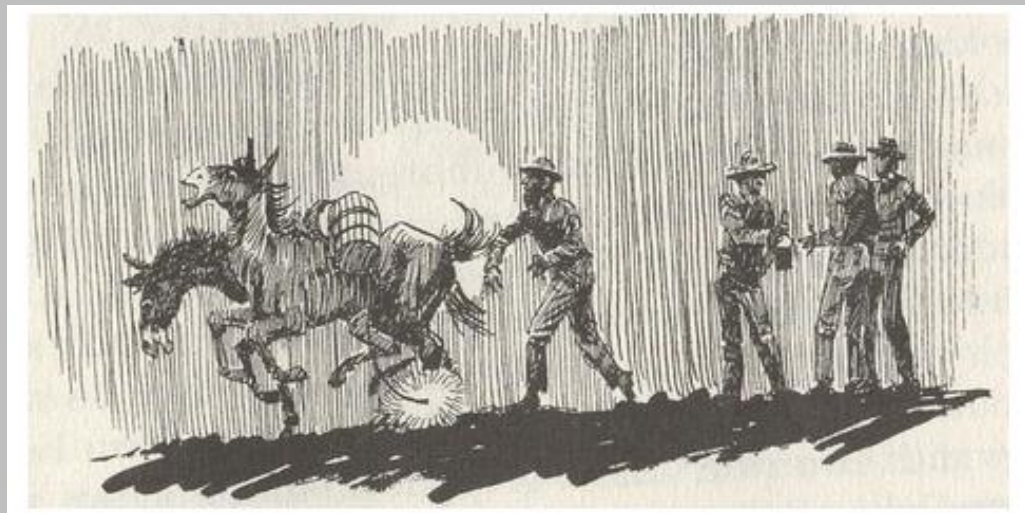
CAPTAIN PADDY GRAYDON

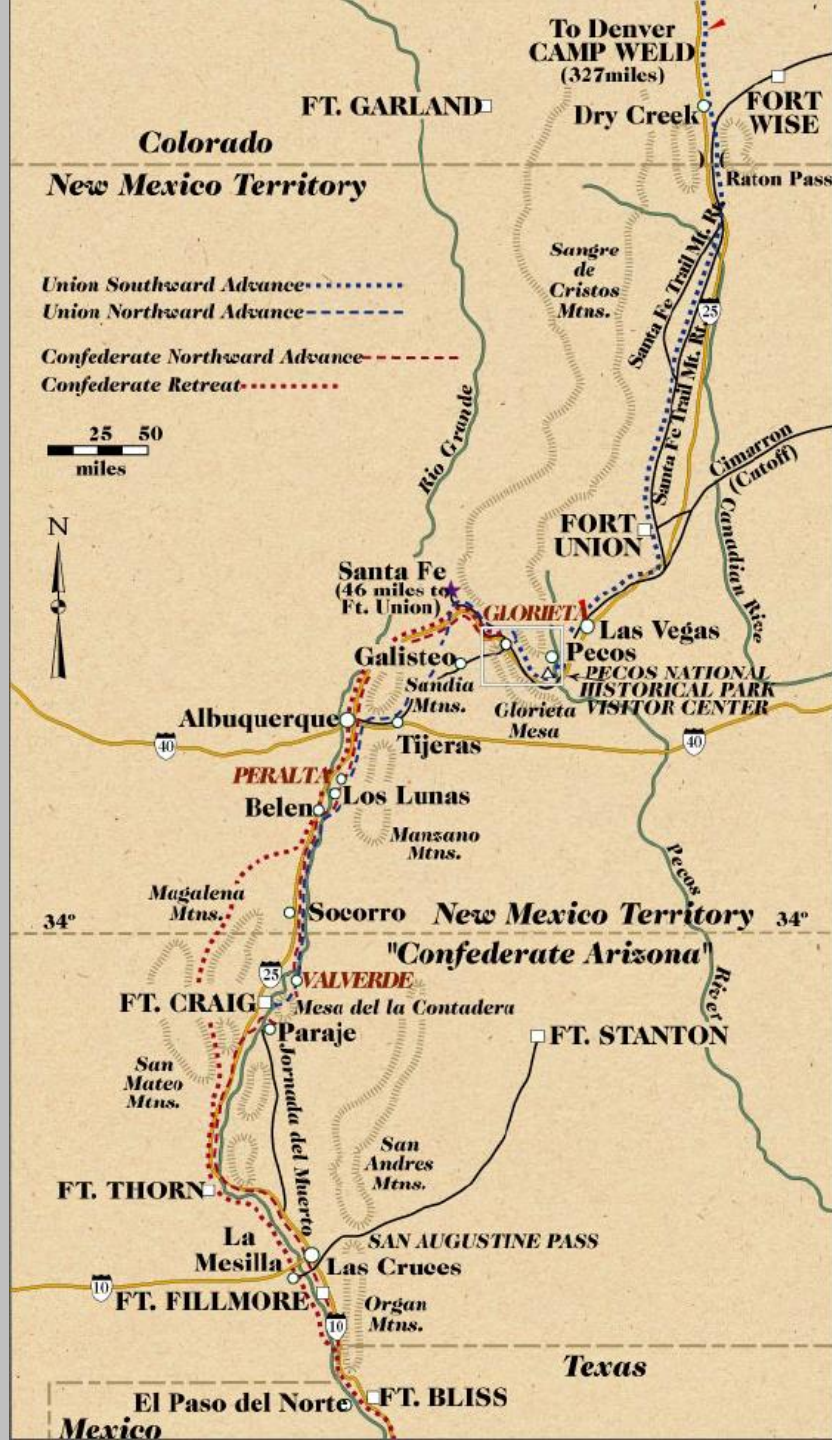
TIGER

and the Civil War in the Far Southwest



JERRY D. THOMPSON





Colorado

New Mexico Territory

Union Southward Advance
 Union Northward Advance
 Confederate Northward Advance
 Confederate Retreat

25 50
 miles



To Denver
 CAMP WELD
 (327 miles)

FT. GARLAND

Dry Creek

FORT WISE

Raton Pass

Sangre de Cristos Mtns.

Santa Fe Trail Mt. R.

Cimarron (Cutoff)

FORT UNION

Santa Fe
 (46 miles to Ft. Union)

GLORIETA

Las Vegas

PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK VISITOR CENTER

Galisteo

Albuquerque

Tijeras

PERALTA

Belen

Los Lunas

Manzano Mtns.

Magalena Mtns.

Socorro

"Confederate Arizona"

VALVERDE

FT. CRAIG

Mesa del la Contadera

Paraje

FT. STANTON

San Mateo Mtns.

FT. THORN

La Mesilla

Las Cruces

SAN AUGUSTINE PASS

FT. FILLMORE

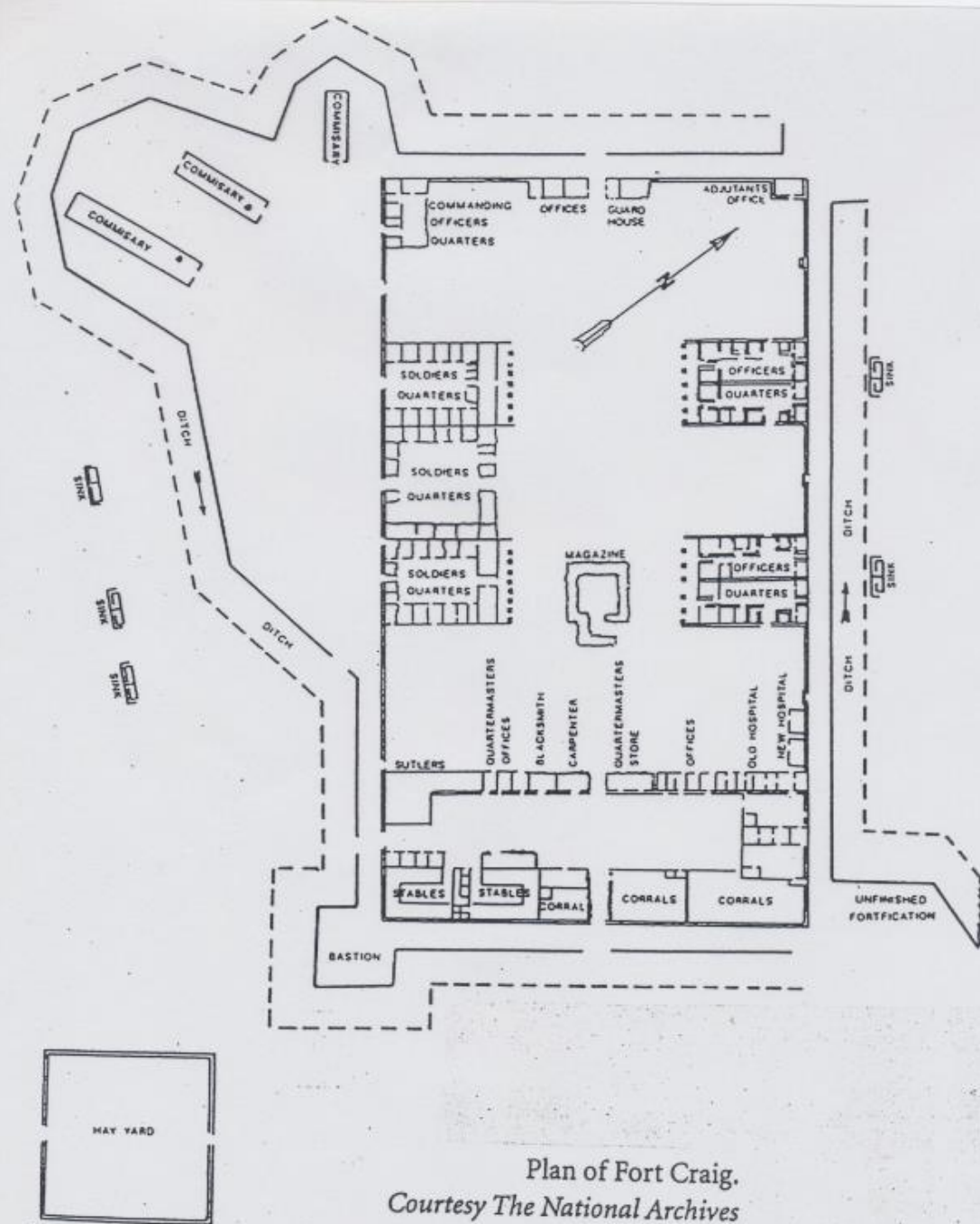
Organ Mtns.

Texas

El Paso del Norte

FT. BLISS

Mexico



Plan of Fort Craig.
 Courtesy The National Archives

FORT CRAIG



Guard House

*Officers
Quarters*

*New
Hospital*

*SGHA
Base*

*CMDR's
Quarters*

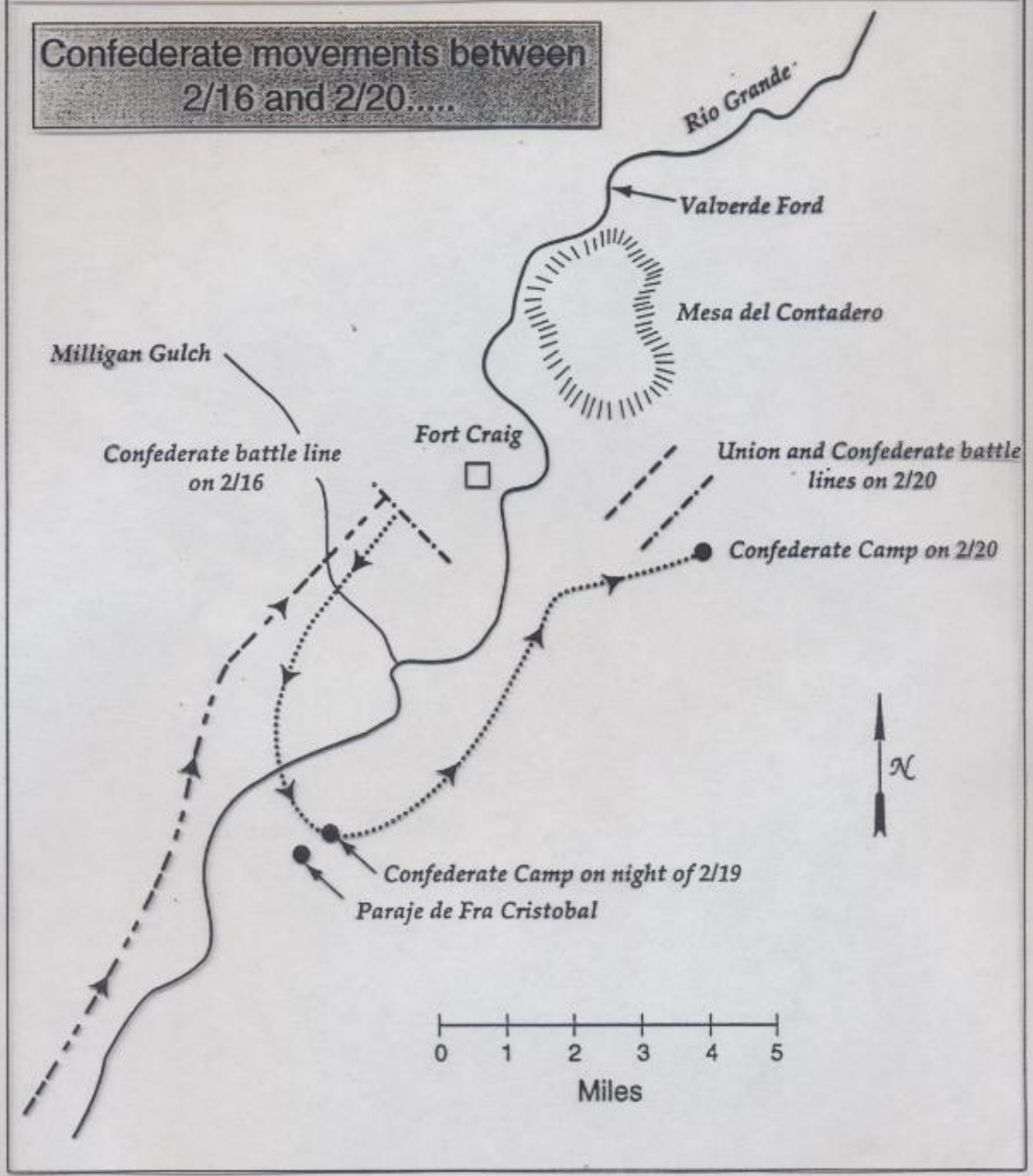
*Soldiers
Quarters*

Magazine

Commisaries

Stables / Corrals

Confederate movements between
2/16 and 2/20.....





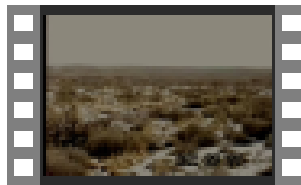












1 Fort Craig and
the Background
to Valverde



城 29 号

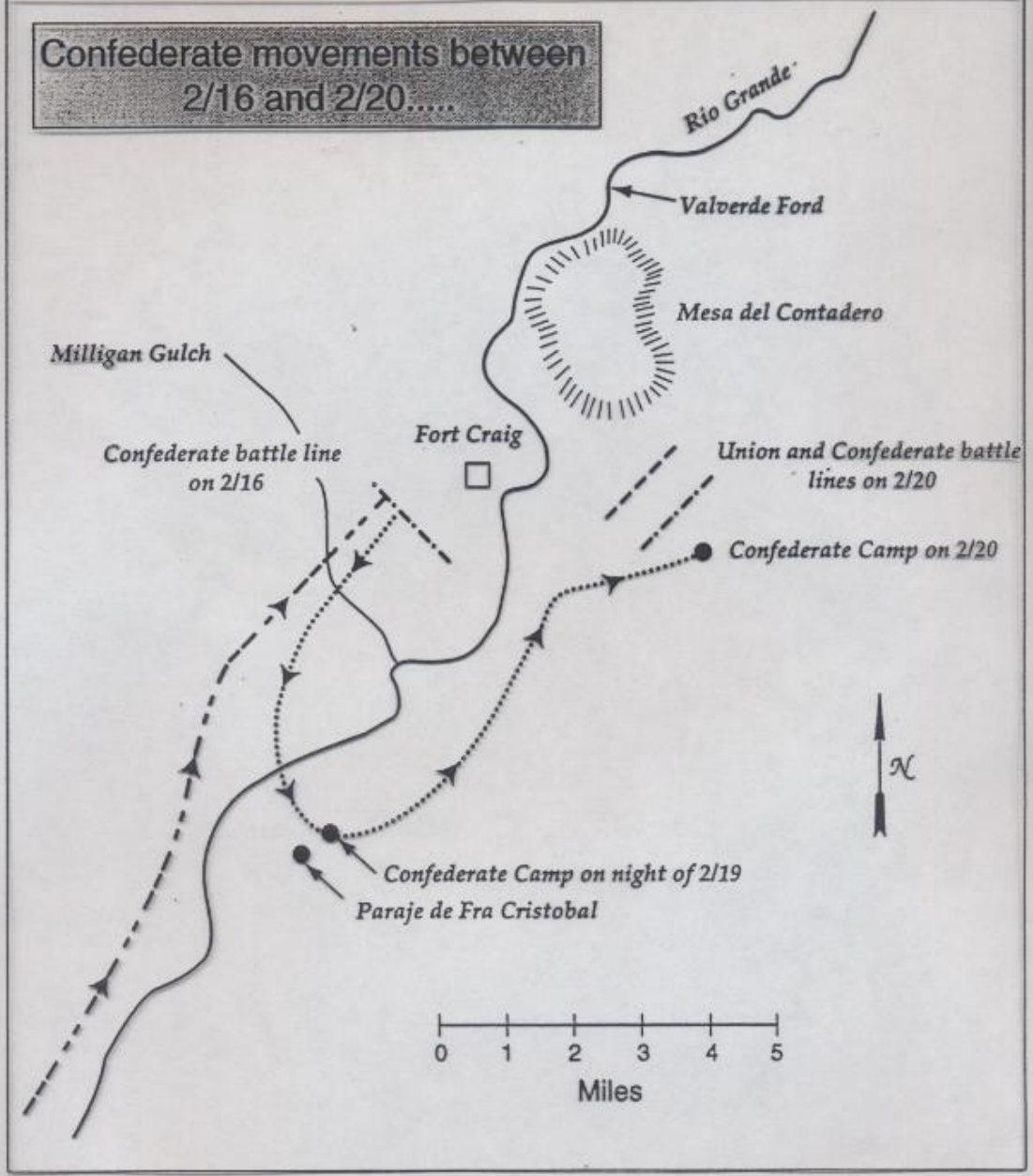


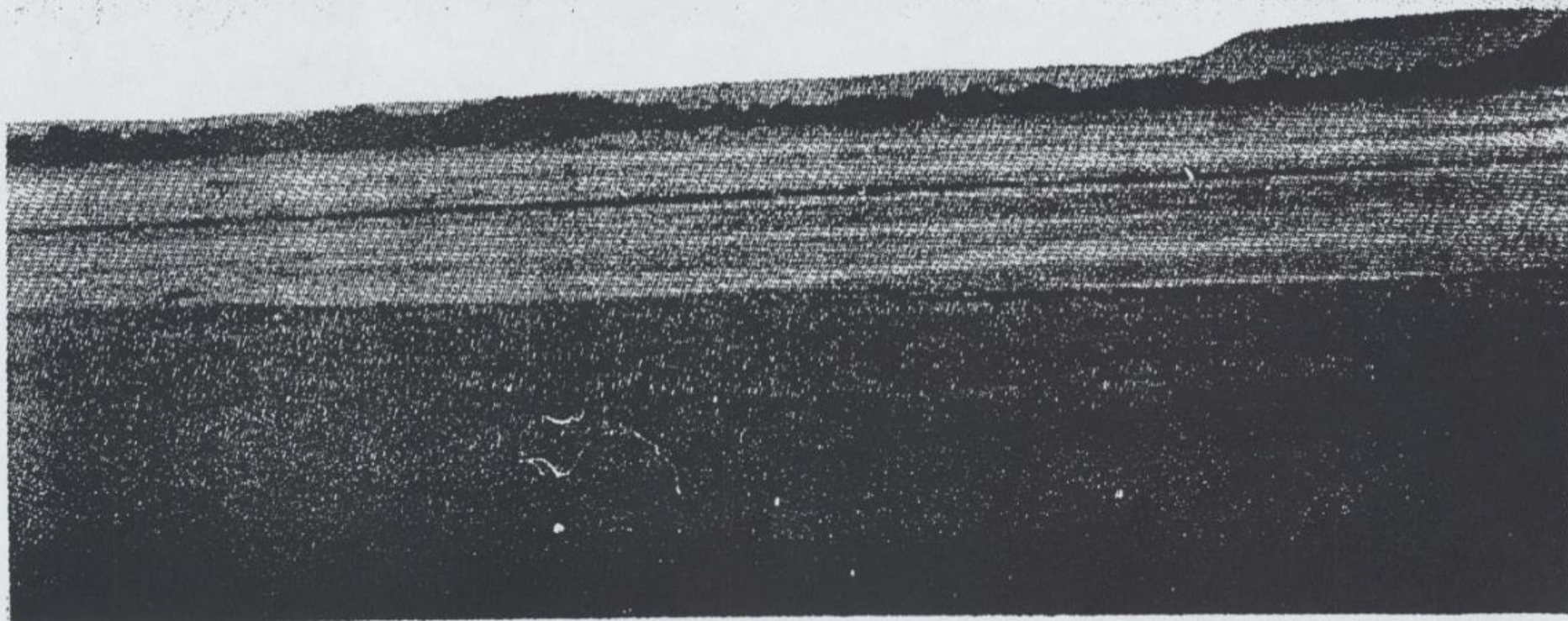




Sketch of
Valverde Ford,
looking south
toward Mesa del
Contadero. From
an 1847 drawing
reproduced in
Gregg, *New
Mexico in the
Nineteenth
Century* (1968).

**Confederate movements between
2/16 and 2/20.....**

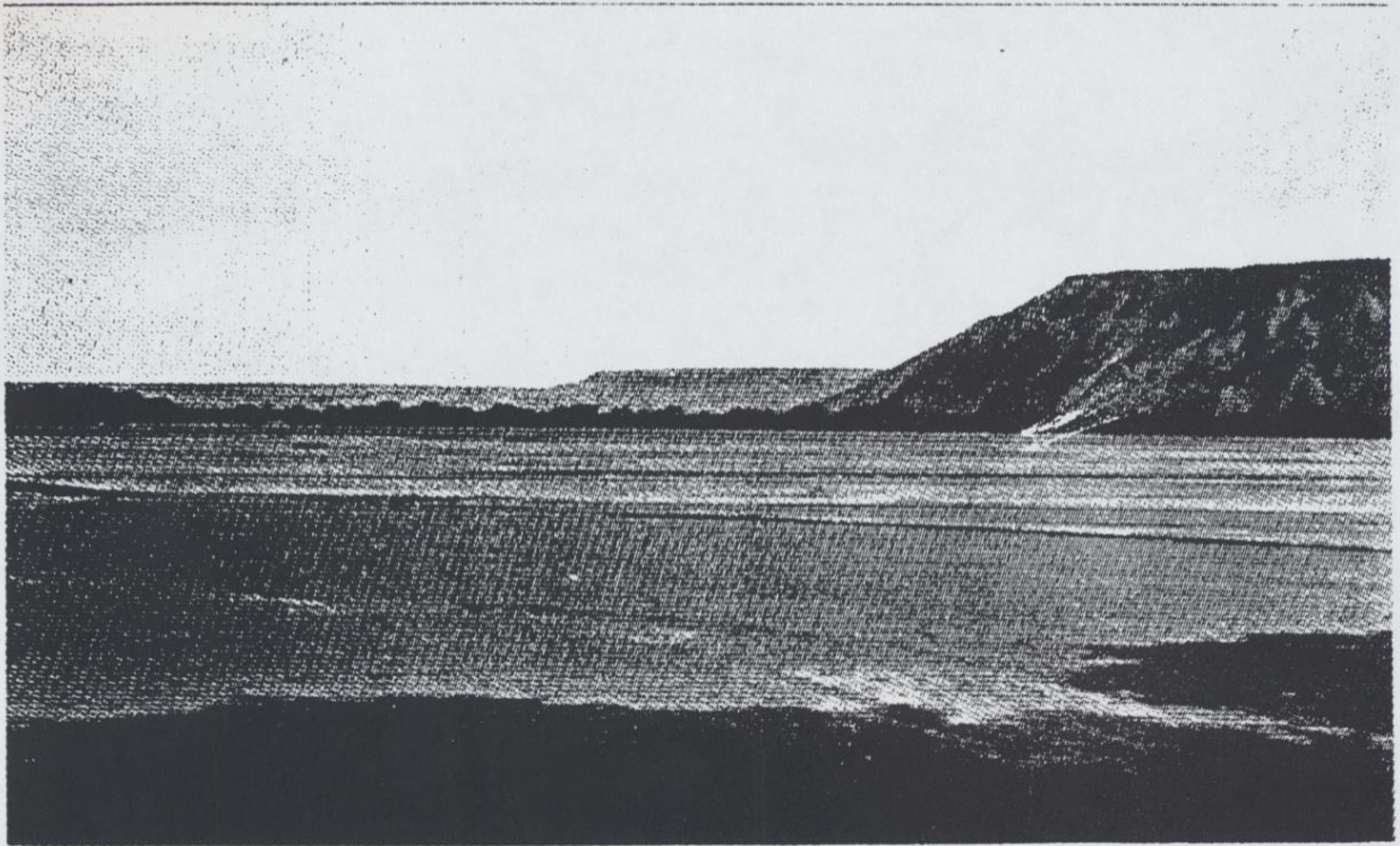




Central and Northern Parts of the Battlefield of Valverde. From the West Side of the Rio Grande.

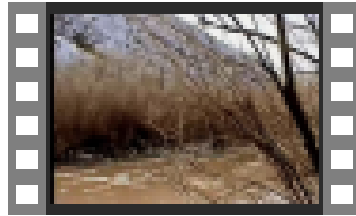
(From one of the author's photographs.)

The picture on the opposite page is a continuation, to the right, of this view.

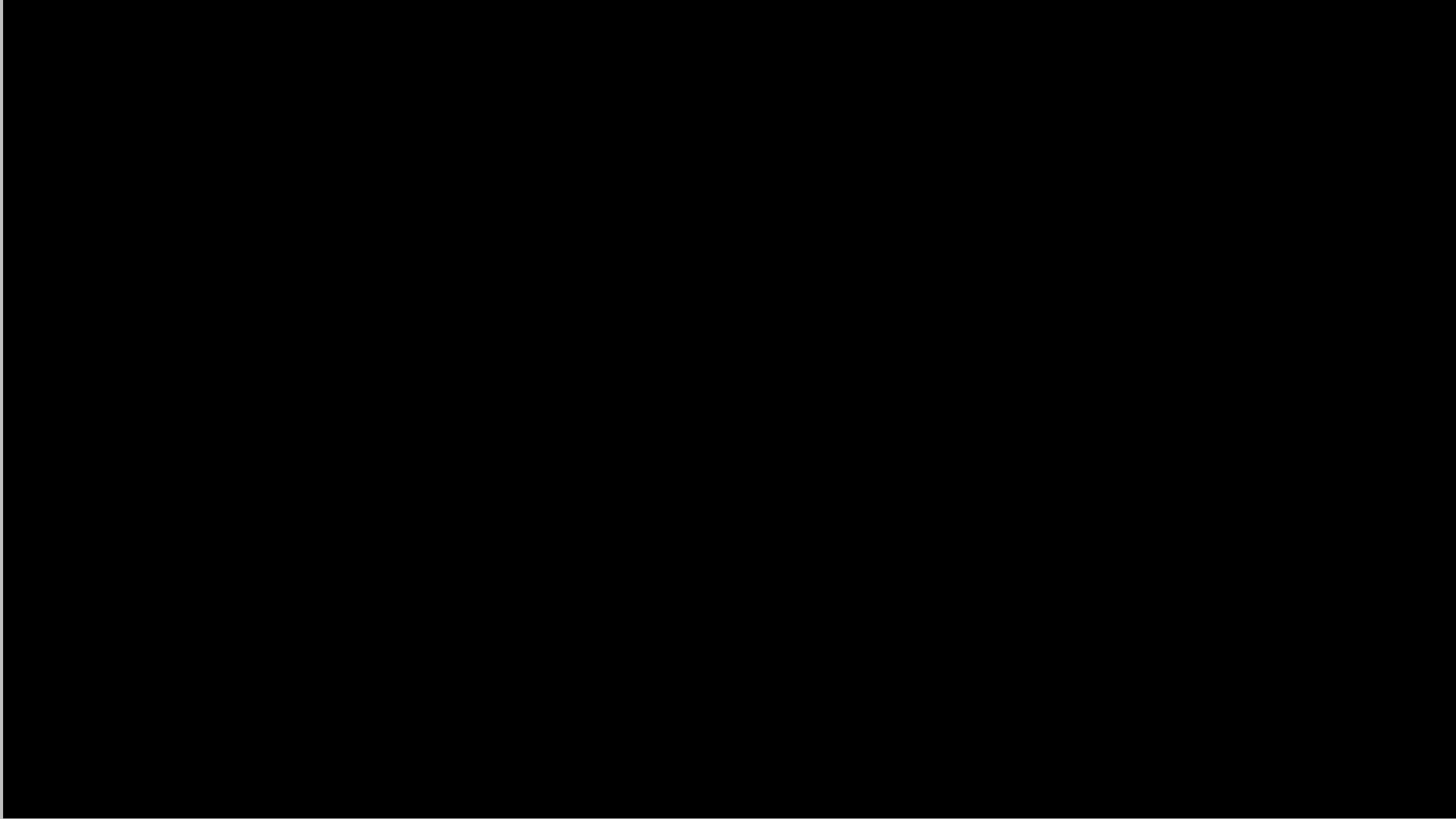


Southern End of the Battlefield of Valverde. From the West Side of the Rio Grande.

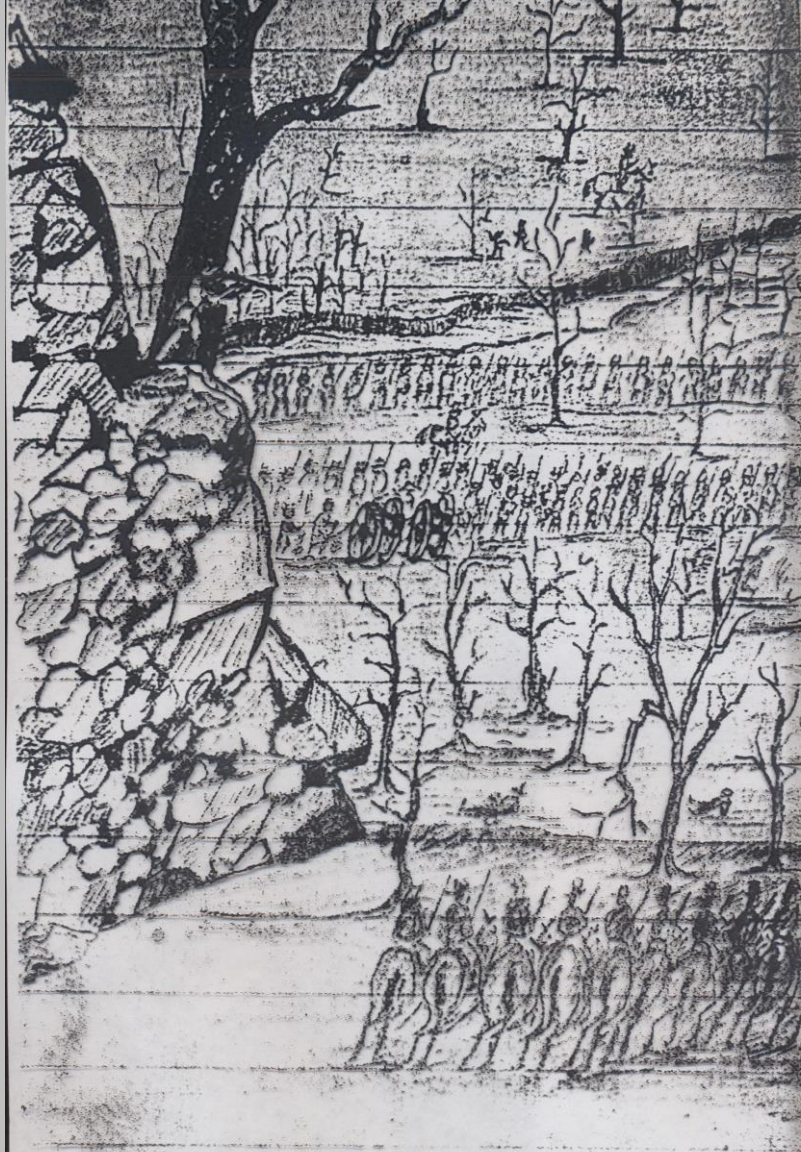
(From one of the author's photographs.)



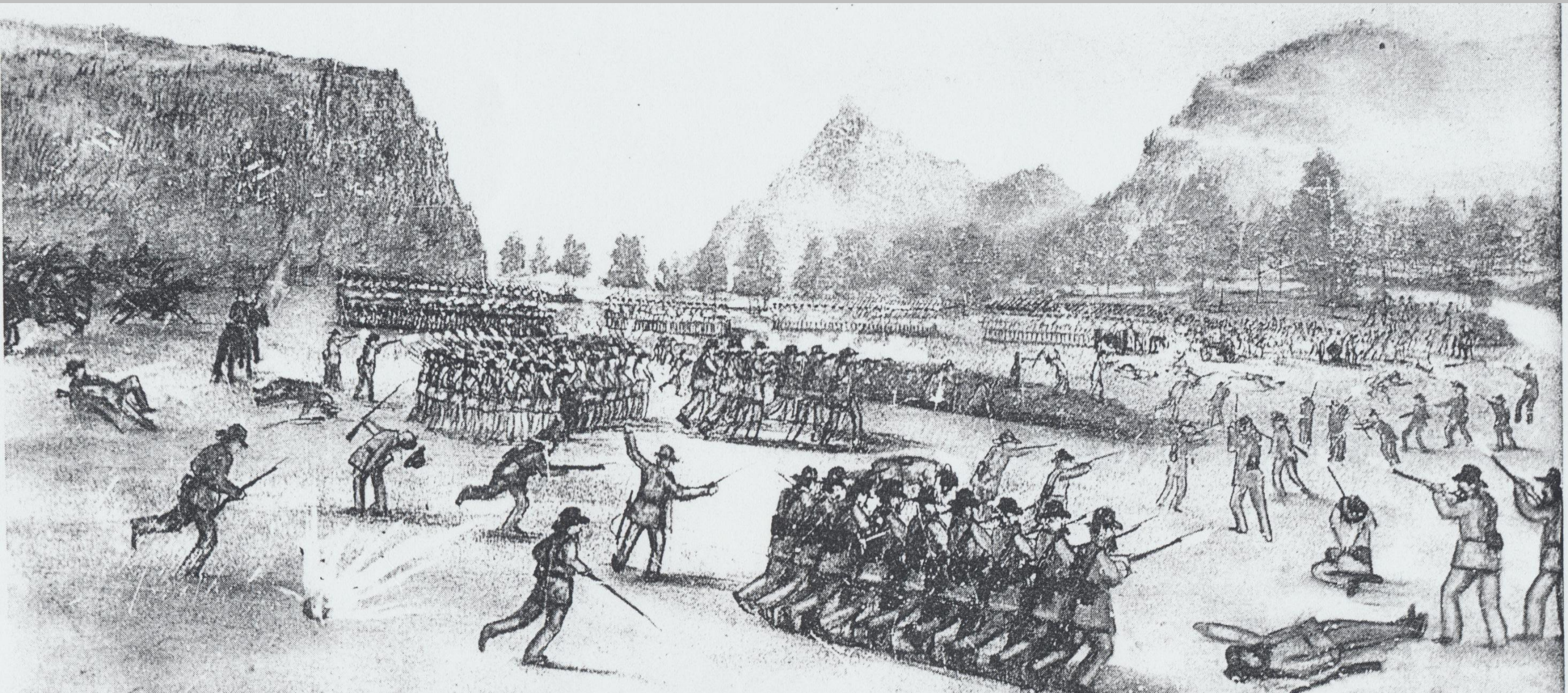
2 The Battle of Valverde







Peticolas's sketch of the Battle of Valverde. Battle line of mounted Texans in foreground, with Hall's U.S. battery of twenty-four-pounder howitzers in the center, supported by Union regular infantry and the First New Mexico Volunteer Regiment. View is looking west from the base of Black Mesa toward the Rio Grande, and shows the extreme left flank of the Texan position. Balance of sketch missing. (Peticolas Journal)



H. F. Brown 1862

Battle of Valverde, Our Men Commanded by Col. Tom Green

7,000 Yankees to 1,500 Texans

Feb 21, 1862 (Sketch by General)



Charge of the Fifth Texas lancers





















Col. Edward Canby massed 3,800 Federals here for a drive to recapture Fort Bliss, where Gen. Henry Sibley was building an invasion force. The Confederates moved first, marching up the Rio Grande's east bank to bypass this fort.

Deserted by its Union garrison and occupied by General Sibley's Confederates following the battle of Valverde.

Canby's Union forces left Fort Craig, forded the river, and attacked Sibley's column. The Confederates, victorious in an all-day battle, continued their march on Santa Fe.

Federal Yuma were on a battle.

Texas Confederate cavalry reached here in February, 1862

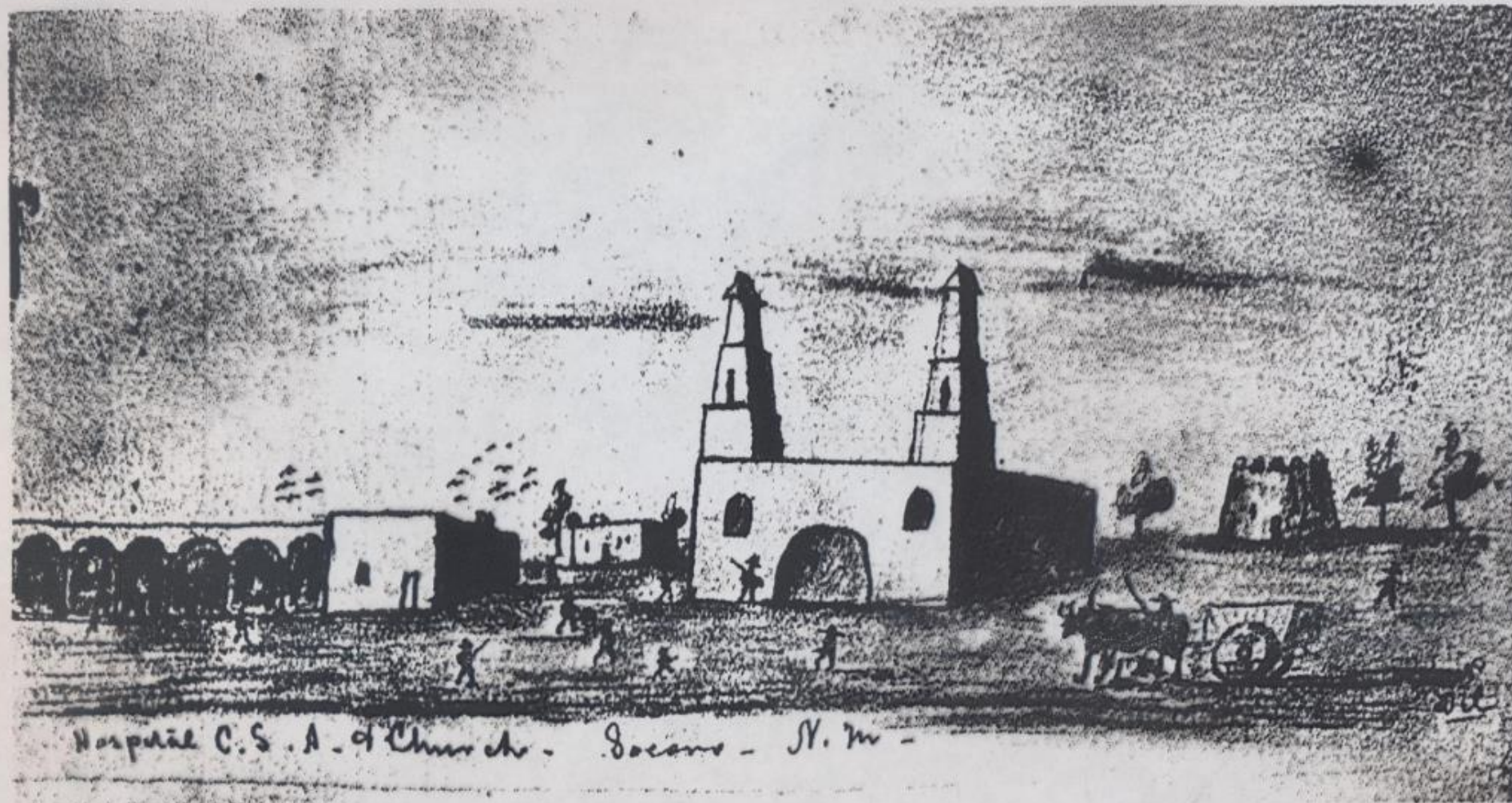
Occupied by Col. John Baylor



Graves at Val Verde

Graves of Texans killed at the Battle of Valverde and buried on the battlefield. (Arizona Historical Society)

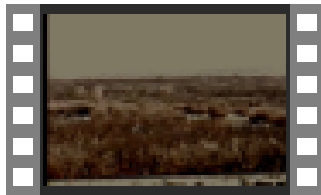




Hospital C. S. A. & Church - Socorro - N. M. -

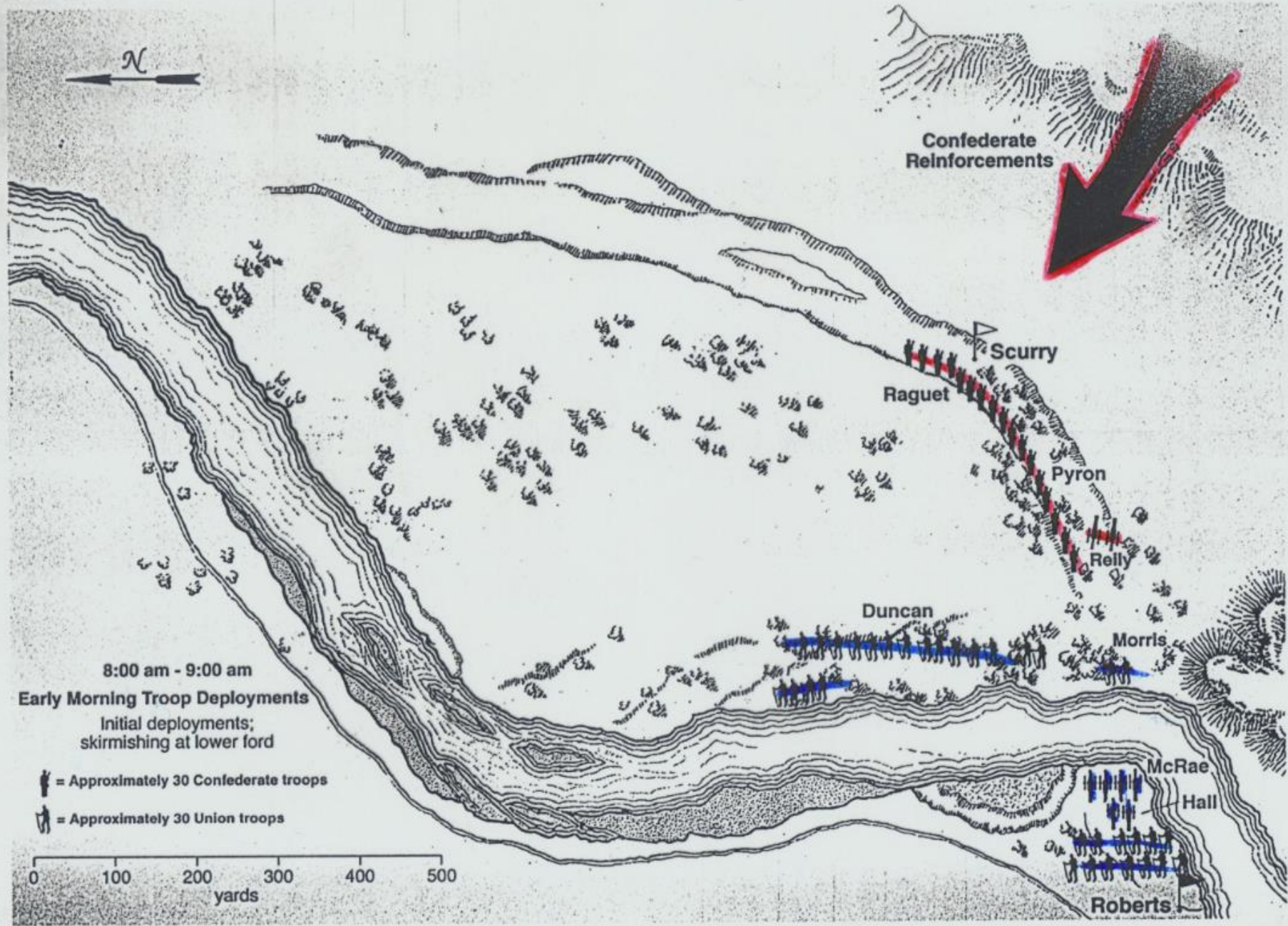
"Hospital C. S. A. & Church, Socorro, N. M." Present-day San Miguel Church in Socorro, sketched by a convalescent Texas soldier and copied later by Peticolas. (Arizona Historical Society)

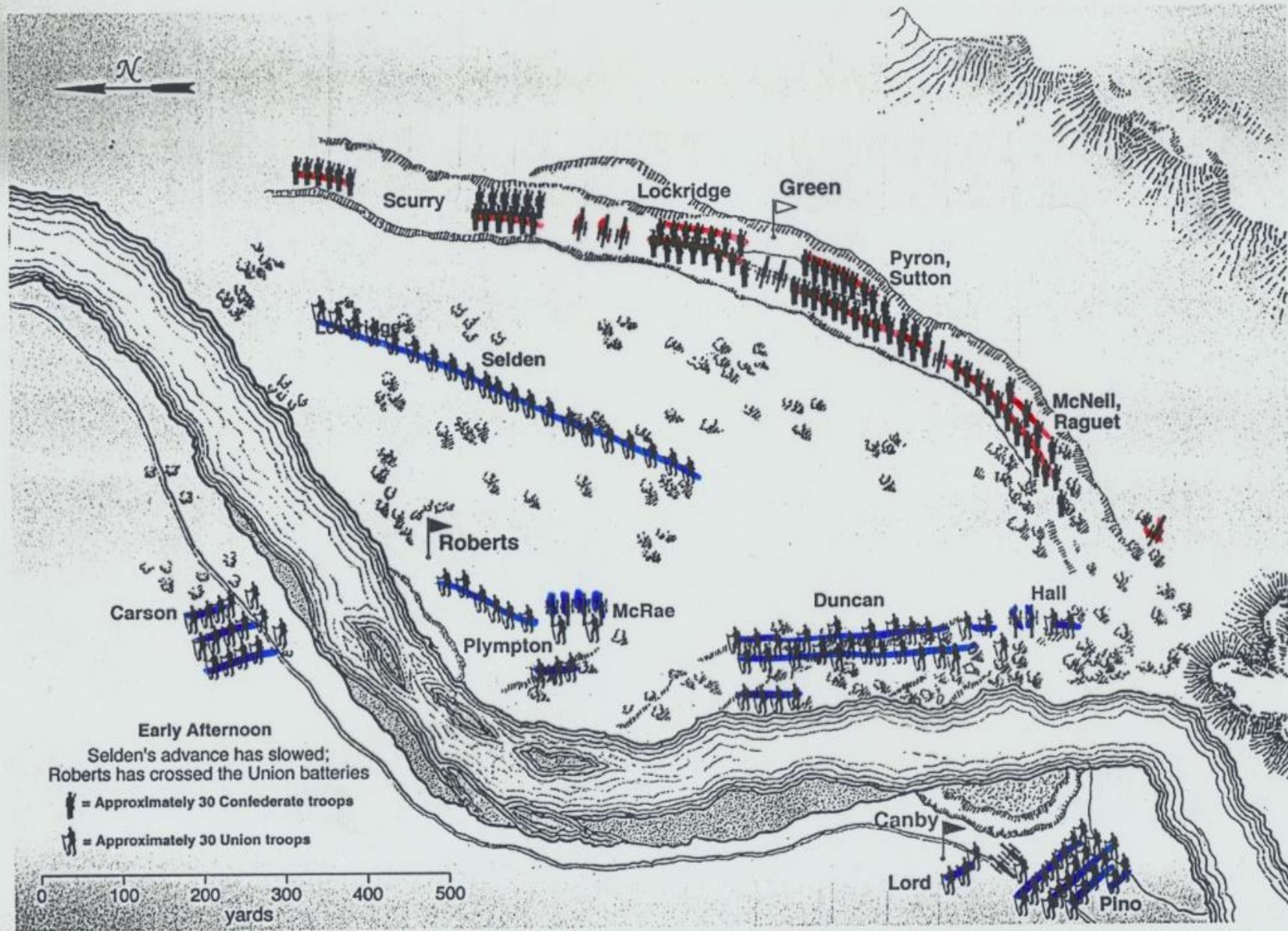


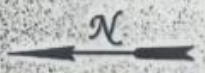
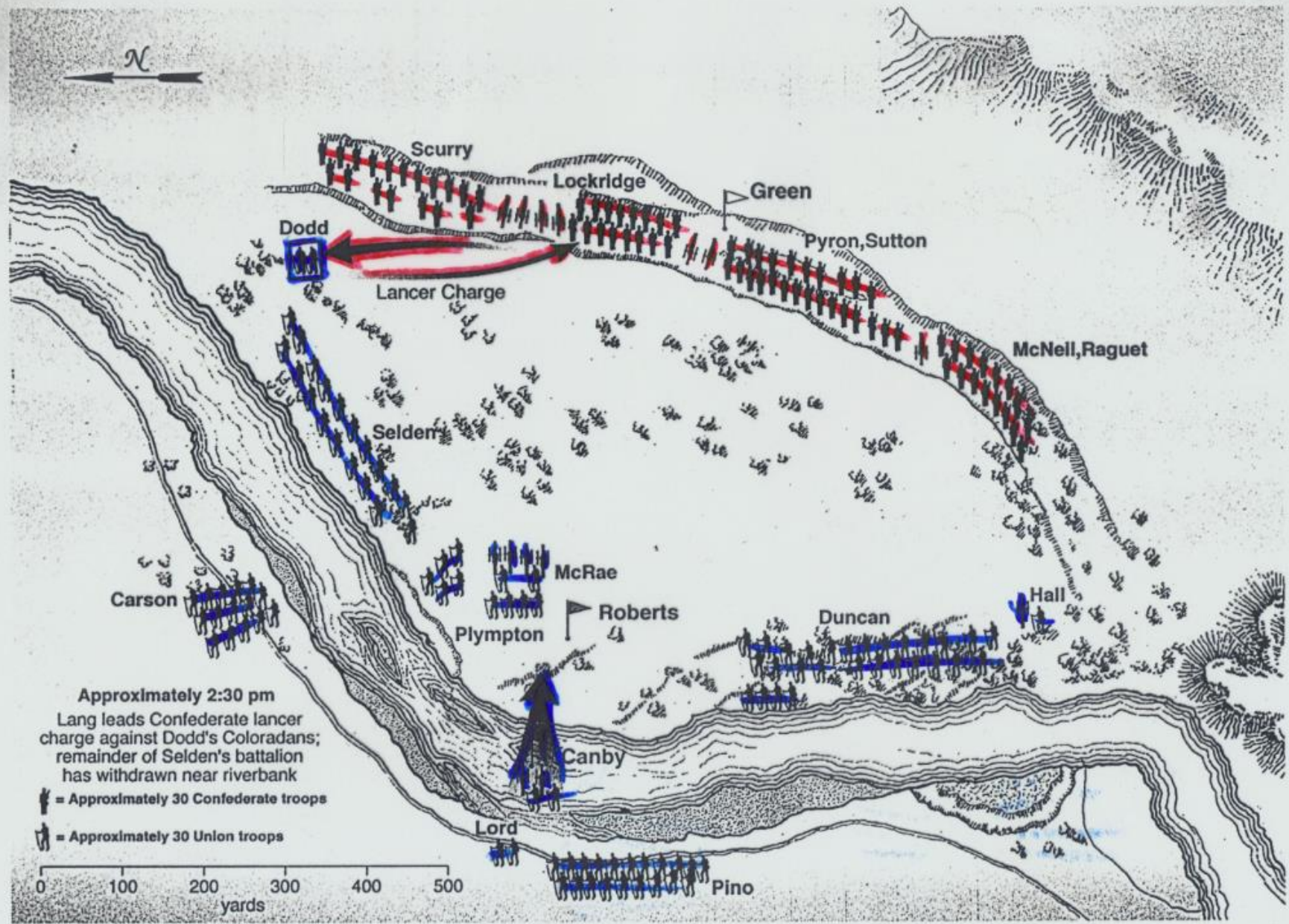


3 After Valverde,
advance to
Albuquerque and
Santa Fe









Scurry

Lockridge

Green

Dodd

Pyron, Sutton

Lancer Charge

McNeil, Raguet

Selden

Carson

McRae

Roberts

Plympton

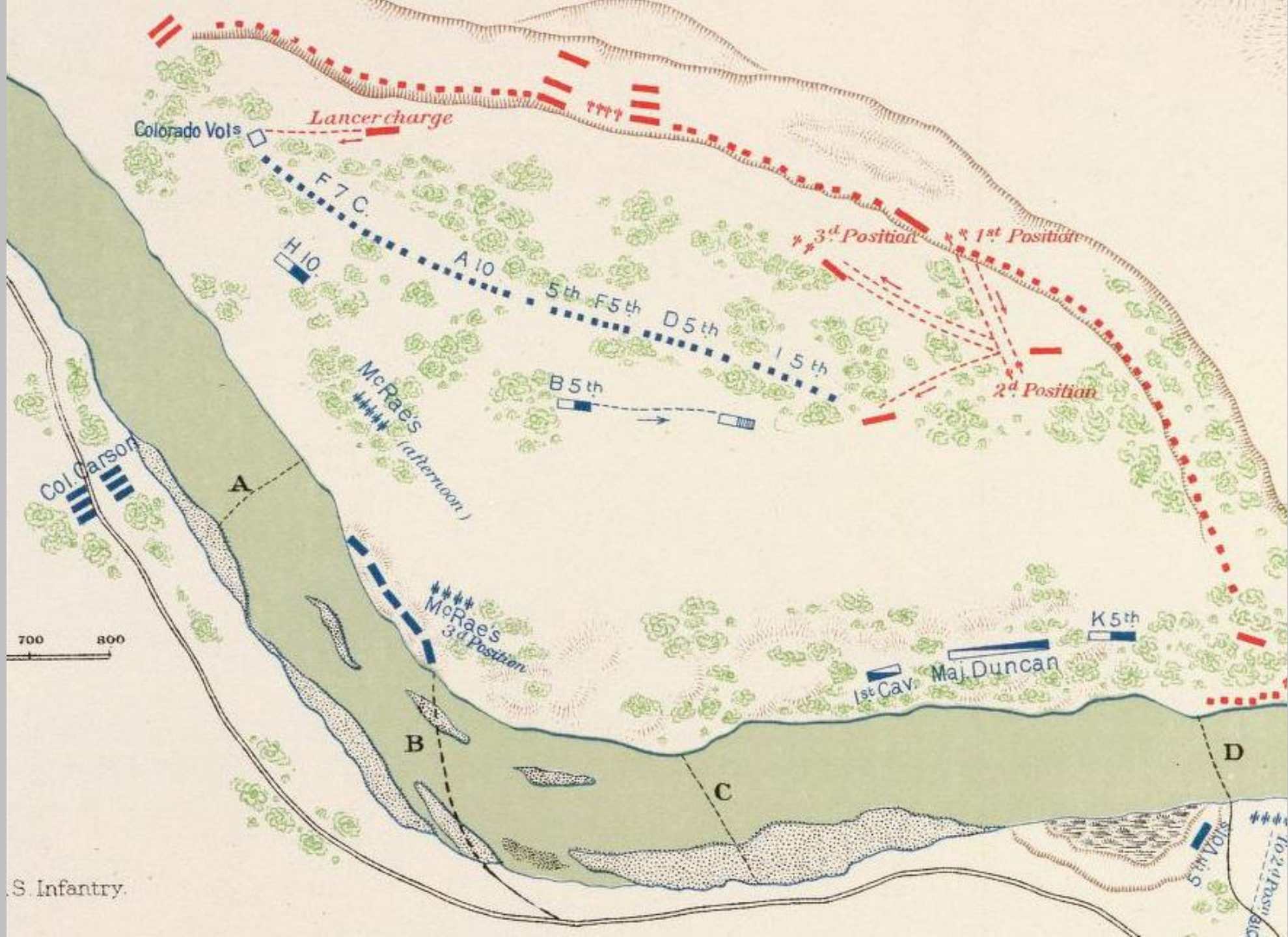
Duncan

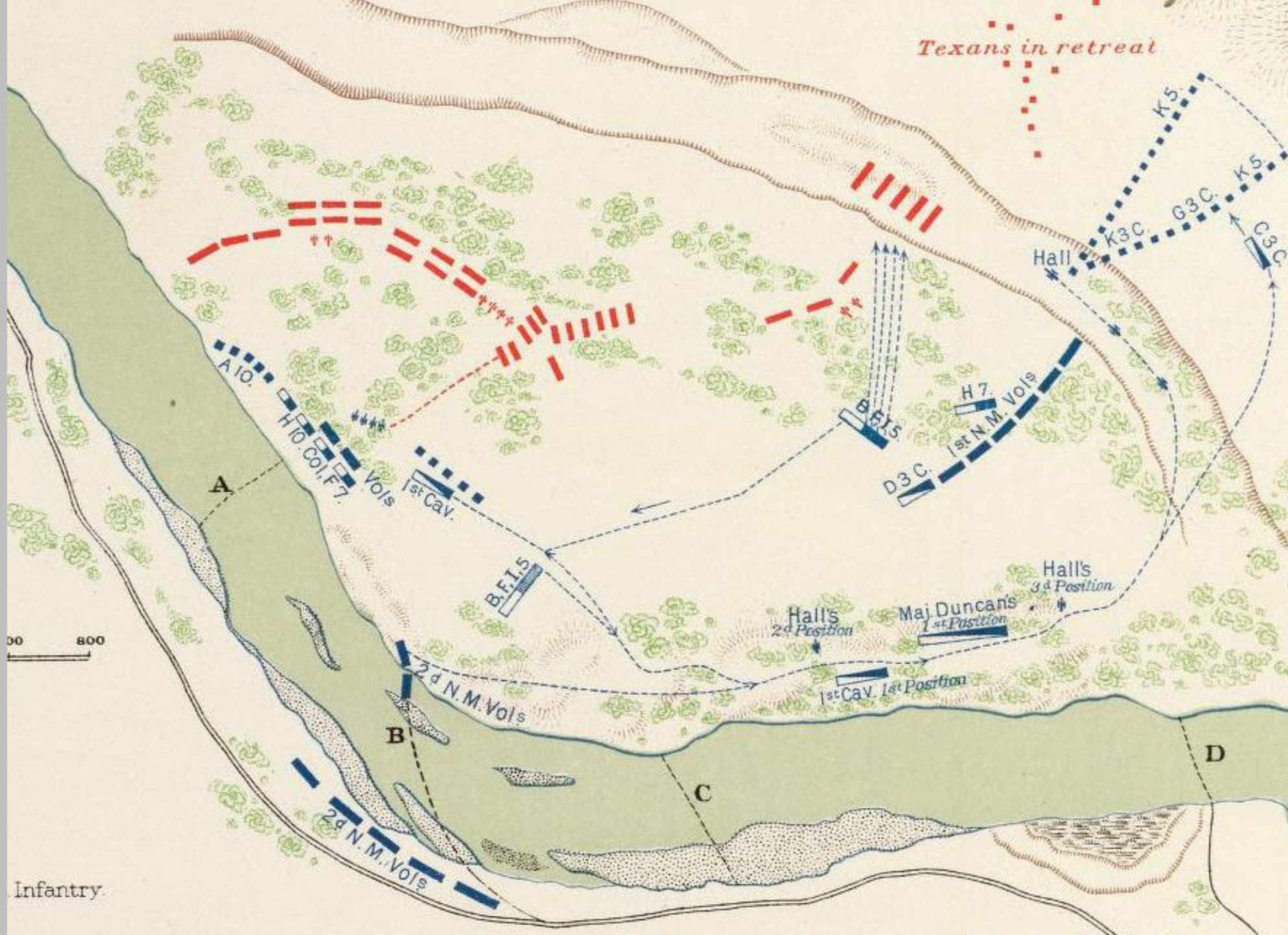
Hall

Canby

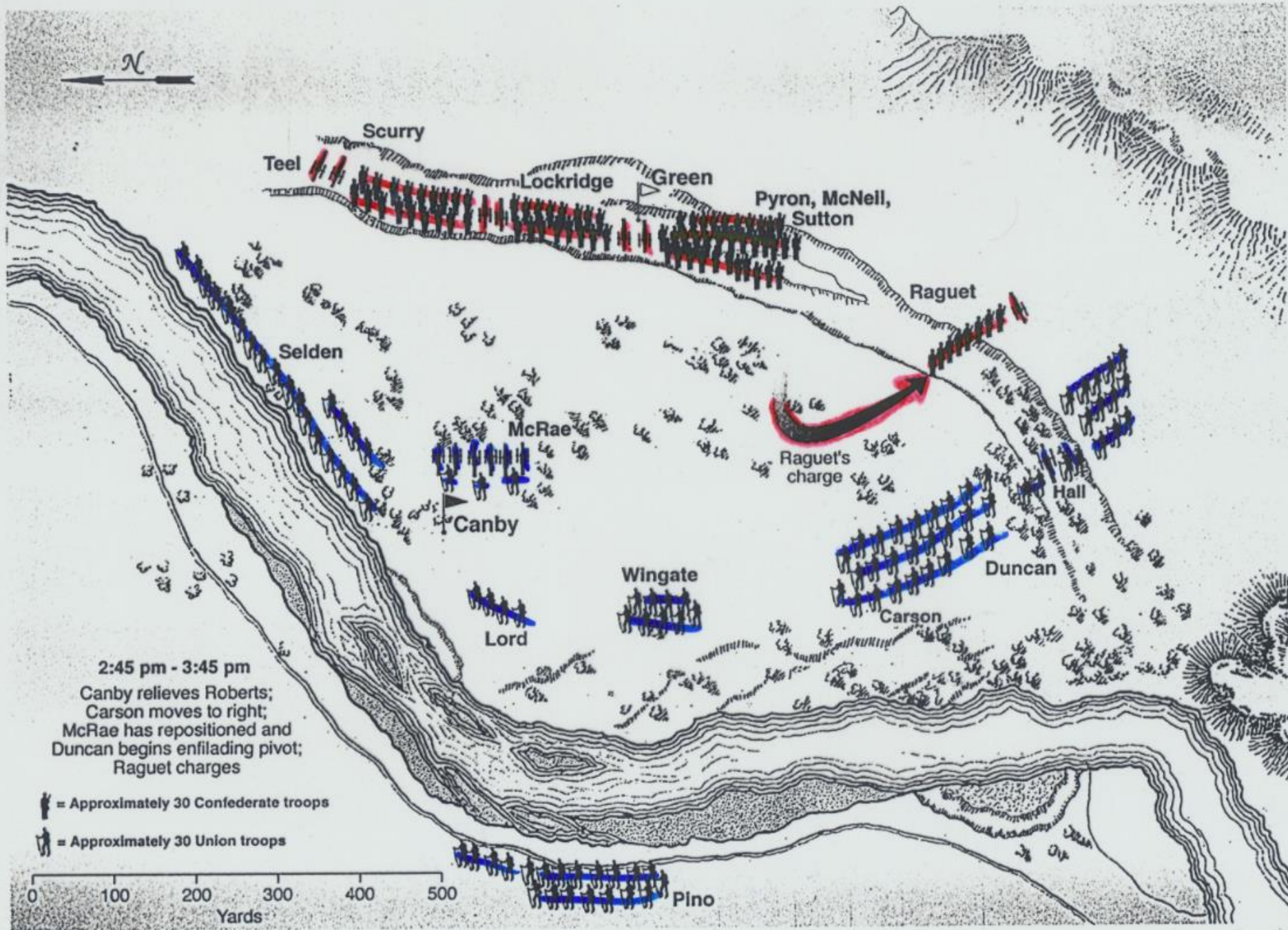
Lord

Pino





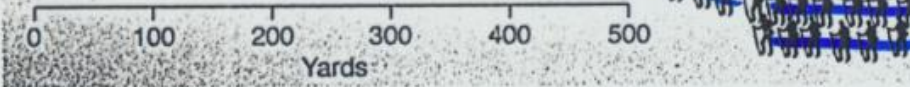


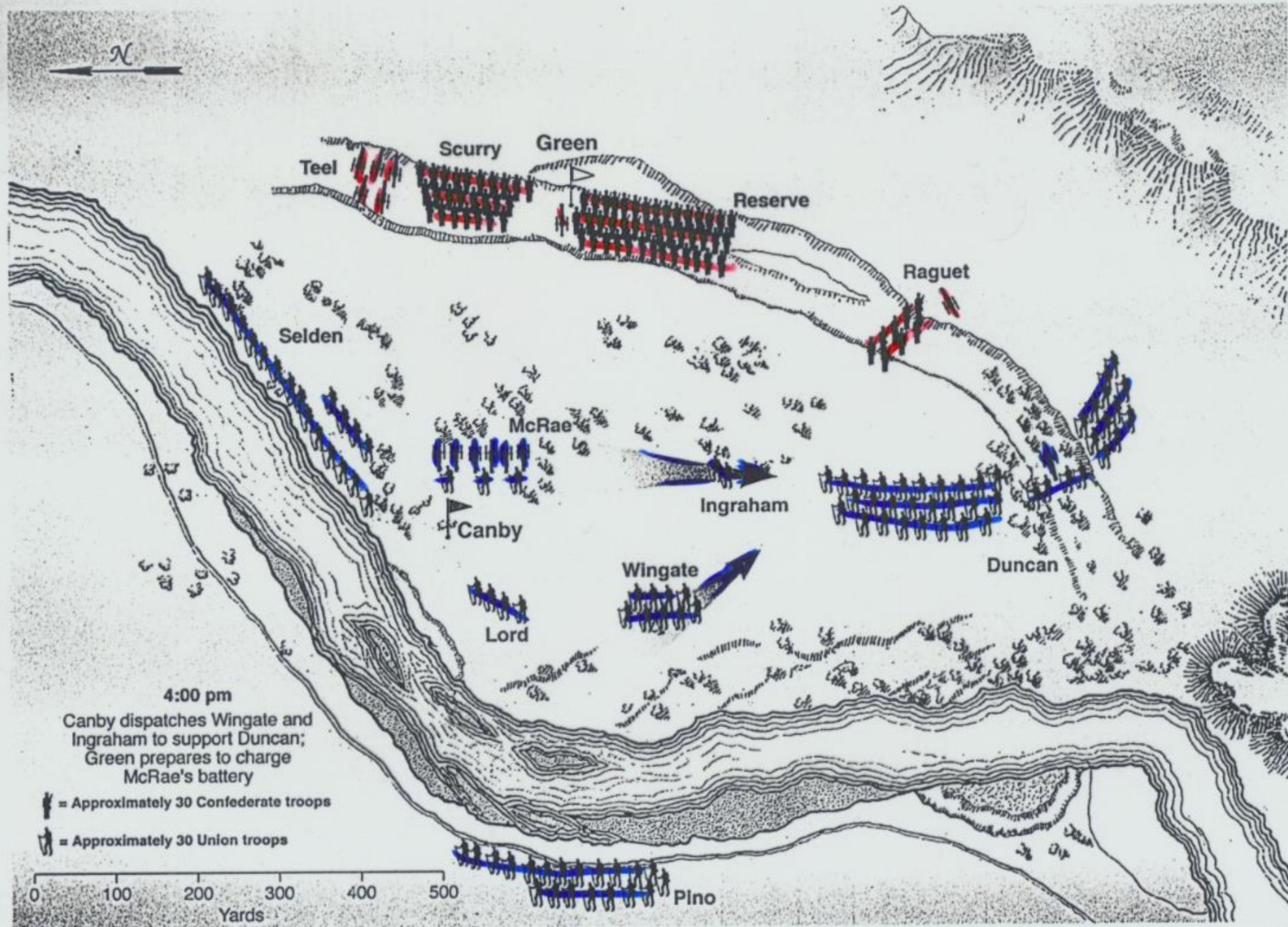
Infantry

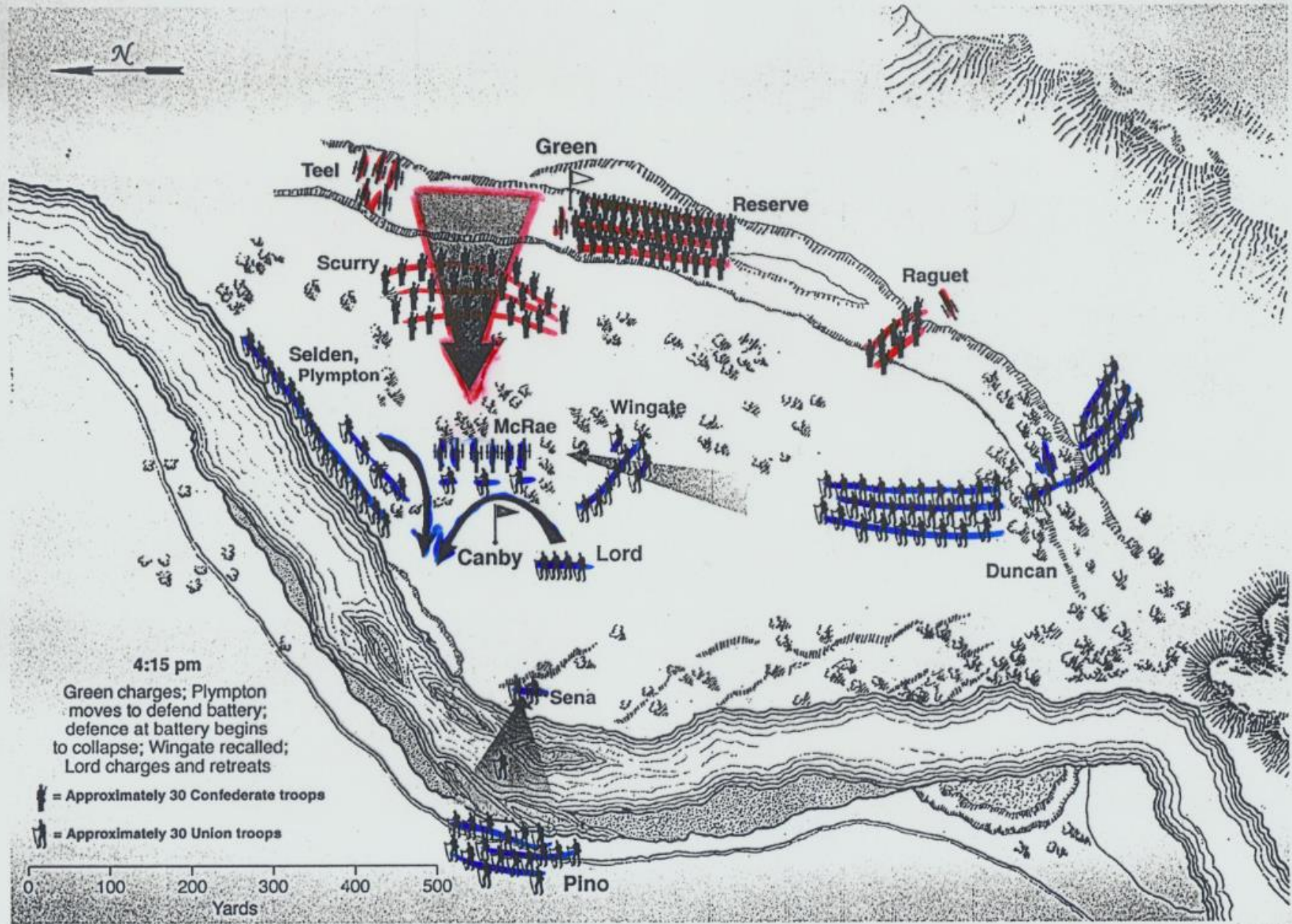


2:45 pm - 3:45 pm
 Canby relieves Roberts;
 Carson moves to right;
 McRae has repositioned and
 Duncan begins enfilading pivot;
 Raguet charges

-  = Approximately 30 Confederate troops
-  = Approximately 30 Union troops







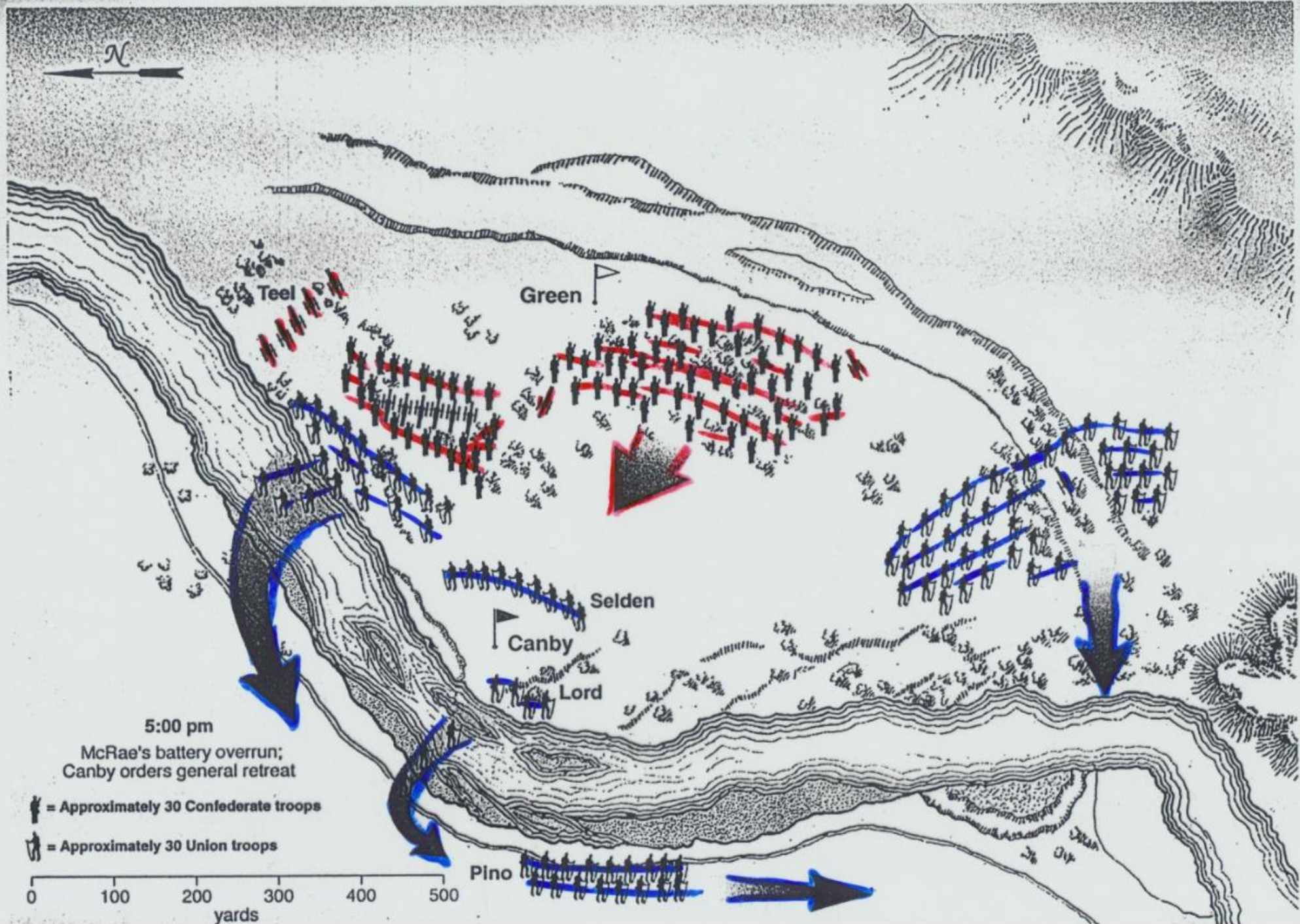


N

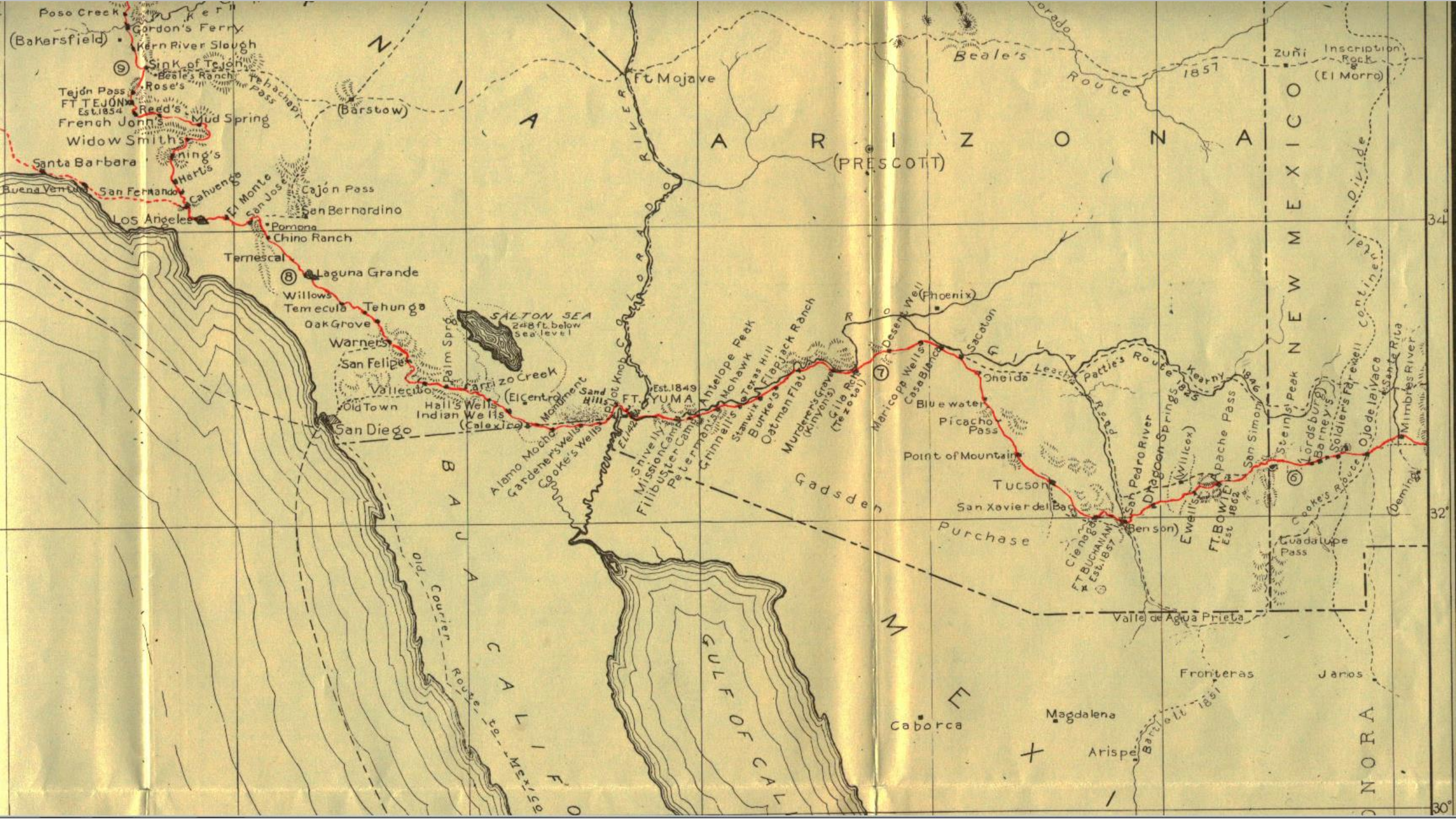
4:15 pm
 Green charges; Plympton moves to defend battery; defence at battery begins to collapse; Wingate recalled; Lord charges and retreats

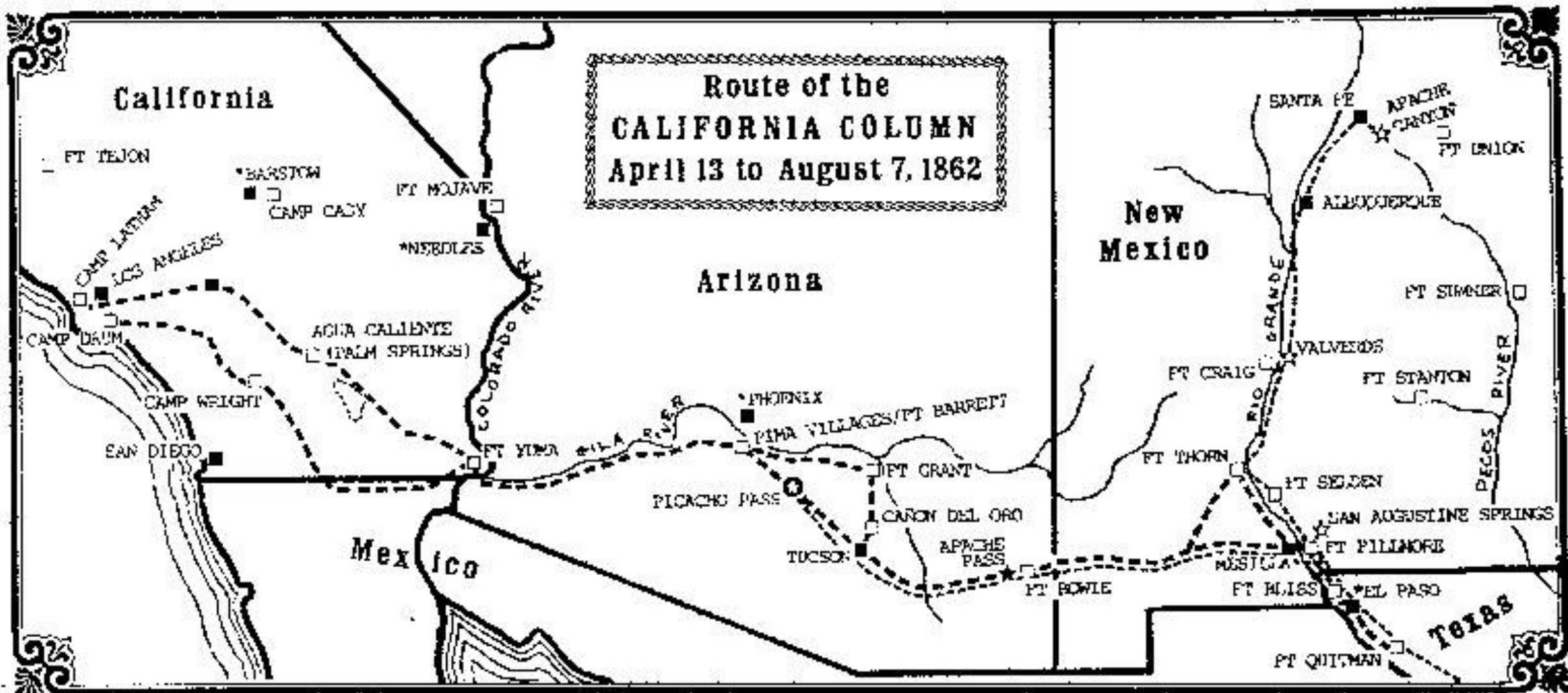
-  = Approximately 30 Confederate troops
-  = Approximately 30 Union troops

0 100 200 300 400 500 Yards









KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS

- - - - - Route of California Column.....
 Route of Confederates to Santa Fe and Picacho Pass.....
 ☆ Battles between Confederates and New Mexico/Colorado troops ...
 ☆ "Battle" between Confederates and California troops.....
 ☆ Battles with Apaches
 □ Forts and camps.....
 ■ Towns (today's cities indicated by *)

HISTORIC SITE

BATTLE AT PICACHO

APRIL 15, 1862



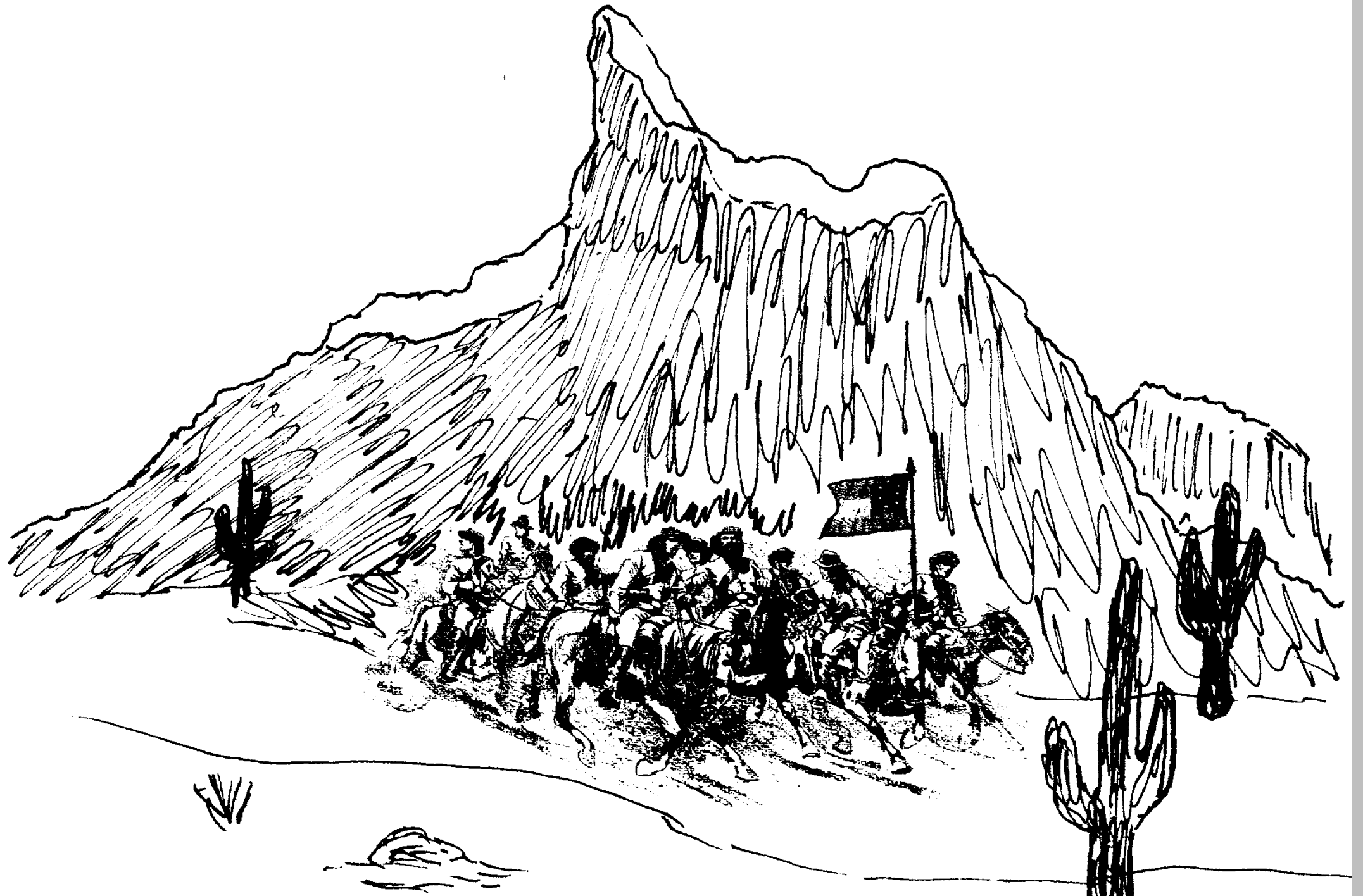
DEDICATED TO THOSE CONFEDERATE FRONTIERSMEN WHO OCCUPIED ARIZONA TERRITORY, C.S.A. CREATED BY PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. JUST TWO MONTHS LATER, TEN OF CAPT. SHEROD HUNTER'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRYMEN SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED PICACHO PASS AGAINST THIRTEEN UNION SOLDIERS WHO SUFFERED THREE KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED BUT DID MANAGE TO CAPTURE CONFEDERATE SGT. HENRY HOLMES AND PVTS. WILLIAM DWYER AND JOHN W. HILL BEFORE RETREATING. THIS "WESTERNMOST BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR" DELAYED FOR A MONTH THE ADVANCE OF A 2300-MAN UNION COLUMN AND HASTENED ESTABLISHMENT OF ARIZONA TERRITORY, U.S.A., ON

FEBRUARY 24, 1863.

BY
CHILDREN OF THE CONFEDERACY
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
and
ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1984





Civil War Skirmish at Picacho Pass April 15, 1862

PICACHO MOUNTAINS



At the outbreak of the Civil War in mid-April 1861, Union soldiers were withdrawn from Arizona and New Mexico territories. The Confederates expanded into the Southwest, as a gateway to California. Confederates occupied Tucson in the summer of 1861, and lookouts were stationed at Picacho Pass.

Challenging the Confederate Threat. On April 15, 1862 Union Capt. William Calloway ordered Lt. James Barrett with 13 men around the north side of the Picacho Mountains and Lt. Ephraim Baldwin with 12 men around Picacho Peak to the south to meet with Barrett's force. These two units were to conceal themselves, hold their positions and not engage the enemy lookouts unless their escape to Tucson was imminent. Calloway's main force of 200 men would then enter Picacho Pass from the northwest, attack the Confederate encampment, and proceed into Tucson.

Against orders, Barrett charged into the midst of the 10 Confederate soldiers camped at the stage station. As they prepared to surrender, Barrett discharged his weapon. It is not clear if this was intentional or accidental, but the rebels returned fire and fled. In the ensuing skirmish, Lt. Barrett and another Union soldier were killed. Four other Union soldiers were wounded; one dying the next day. The Confederates suffered no casualties, but three men were captured.

Winning the Battle, but Losing the Territory. After the skirmish, the remaining Confederates retreated to Tucson to warn their comrades. Confederate Capt. Sherod Hunter ordered his outnumbered troops to leave Tucson on May 14, retreating to New Mexico. The Union troops arrived in Tucson on May 20, 1862 putting an end to Confederate incursions in the Southwest.

Every March Picacho Peak State Park hosts the re-enactment of three Civil War battles that occurred in the Southwest, including the skirmish at Picacho Pass. Check at the ranger station for the dates.









June
1862