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## Battle of new market painting

Remarx only on the proof print edition of the lithographic artist. The year was 1864, and for three years the Federal Army had tried everything to defeat Confederate forces. Many battles were fought with both sides winning and losing. The casualties were beyond the counts which were considered possible by anyone. General Lee's army of Northern Virginia had lost a major battle in Gettysburg, but the South's desire to fight for its freedom had not diminished. The federal strategy started to focus on destroying the South's infrastructure which supplies Confederate forces in the region. In May, Federal General Franz Siegel's army began its march from Winchester, intent on destroying the Virginia Central Railroad located in Stanton. If successful, General Lee's army will no longer get rich stores and supplies from the Shenandoh Valley. To prevent the federal advance, sparse Confederate forces under the command of Gen. John C. Breckinridge and Gen. John D. Imboden gathered all the troops they could muster. Virginia Military Institute Superintendent Francis Smith was asked if his schoolboy would fall into the soldiers. The principles of duty and respect, taught from the outset at VMI, were eager to prove their worth as young soldiers. The cadets marched for 4 days, covering 80 muddy miles from Lexington to New Market in drenched rain. The Battle of New Market began in earnest on the stormy morning of the 15th with lightning, thunder, and cannon fire buzzing across the valley. General Breckinridge did not want to deploy his 250 young VSI cadets, and held them in a reserved position on the battlefield. But when a big difference opened in the center line of the fight, Breckinridge with tears in his eyes said, Put in the boys, and God can forgive me for ordering. As the boys moved further behind their paint the storm intensified too much, with lightning, thunder and driving rain. Now, in the eyes of the storm, cadets began to pick up casualties under heavy cannon and musket fire. Undeterred, they fought further through a low square of the field with standing water and deep mud, with a number of boys losing their socks and shoes. The 12-pound Napoleon Cannon was dropped in front of the cadet's charge, which was captured by enthusiastic boys. A Confederate official looking at the cadets said his accusation surpassed anything he saw during the war. General Breckinridge later rides to his position and says young gentlemen, I have to thank you for the outcome of today's operations. Well done, Virginia ... Well done men! The actions of those brave cadets fulfilled Verm's motto, and will be remembered daily from that day onwards. In Belo Prasadium - a tower of power in battle. Gallery back to 200 S/N Paper Giclées - \$225 50 Artist Proof Paper Giclées - \$325 Image Size 19 1/2 x 29 120 S/N Studio Canvas - \$275 15 Artist-Proof Studio Canvas Giclées - \$325 Image Size 16 1/2 x 24 1/2 65 S/N Classic Canvas Gicles - \$525 15 Artist-Proof Classic Canvas Giclées - \$675 Image Size 16 1/2 x 24 1/2 65 S/N Classic Canvas Gicles - \$675 Image Size 21 1/2 x 33 1/2 10 S/N Executive Canvas Giclées - \$1200 4 Artist-Proof Executive Canvas Giclées - \$1400 Image Size 26 3/4 x 40 This print may still be available on the secondary market. Please call 817-560-2143 or contact us for more information. This article is about the 1864 American Civil War battle in Laurel Hill, Virginia. For the 1861 American Civil War battle in Laurel Mountain or Laurel Hill, West Virginia, see Laurel Mountain (West Virginia). The American Civil War Union attack on Fort Harrison's Chaffin Farm and the Battle of New Market Heights, Dated September 29-30 (after a sketch by William Vod) dated 29-30, 1864LocationHenrico County, VirginiaResult Union Jibelligerents United States (Union) Confederate States (Federation) commanders and leaders Benjamin F. Butler Robert E. Leirichard S. EwellStrength 26,600[1] 14,500[2] Casualties and damages 3,372 Total 391 killed 2,317 injured 649 missing/missing. 0 wounded 500 missing/captured[4] Chaffin's Farm and Battle of New Market Heights, also known as the Battles at Laurel Hill and Forts Harrison, Johnson and Gilmer, were fought on Sept. 29-30, 1864 as part of the siege of Petersburg in the American Civil War in Virginia. Background from the beginning of the war, Confederate engineers and slave laborers had built permanent security around Richmond. By 1864, they had built a system south of the capital, anchored on the James River in chaffin's farm, a large open area in the bluff of chaffin, both named for a local landowner. This outer line was supported by intermediate and internal systems of fortifications very close to the capital. In July and August 1864, these lines were tested in attacks designed to be simultaneously attacked in the north and south of James by Union Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. [5] On July 27-29, the Army of Potomac's Second Corps under the Cavalry under Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan attacked the Mill of New Market Heights and Fussell in the first battle of deep bottom (designated for the stretch of the James River used to cross the union). The attacks failed to break through to threaten Richmond or its railroad routes, but they did cause Confederate General Robert E. Lee to transfer men from Petersburg fortifications in preparation for the Battle of the Crater on July 31. The second Battle of deep bottom was held by Hancock on August 14-20, attacking once again in almost the same areas to draw Confederate troops away from the south of James, where the Battle of the Globe Tavern (also known as the Second Battle of the Weldon Railroad) was an attempt to cut off rail supply lines to Petersburg. Second Fight Also a Confederate victory, but it forced Lee to abandon his Petersburg security weakening and plans to strengthen his men in the Shenandoah Valley. [6] At the end of September, Grant planned another double offensive. Historians sometimes count Grant's attacks during the Richmond-Petersburg campaign. Richard J. Somers, John Horn and Noah Andre Trudeau call these operations Grant's fifth offensive. [7] Grant's primary purpose was to cut rail supply lines south of Petersburg, which would cause the collapse of both Petersburg and Richmond. He planned to use a cavalry division under four infantry divisions from Brigadier General David Macam Gregg and potomac's Army V and The Ninth Corps to break the South Side railroad, an operation that will result in a battle of Pibles Farm from Sept. 30 to Oct. 2. Once again hoping to distract Robert E. Lee and draw Confederate troops north of the river, Grant ordered James's army under Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to attack toward Richmond. [8] Butler devised a plan that historian John Horn called his best performance of the war. [9] Instead of repeating the July and August efforts to turn the Confederate left, Butler planned surprise attacks on the Confederate right and center. His XVIII corps, under Maj. Gen. Edward O.C Ord, will cross the James River for Aiken landing by a newly built pontoon bridge. The original deep bottom will cross his X Corps under Major General David B. Birnie at Pontoon Bridge, followed by brigadier general August v. Cowz under his cavalry. In a two-pronged attack, the right wing (augmented by a United States Colorful Soldiers Division under Brigadier General Charles J. Paine from the Birney X Corps, XVIII Corps) will drive on attacking Confederate lines on New Market Road and capturing artillery positions behind it at new market heights. The action will protect the flank of the left wing (remaining of the Ord XVIII Corps), which will attack Fort Harrison from the south-east, neutralizing the strongest point of the entire Confederate line. Then, the right wing will assist the left by attacking Fort Gregg and Fort Gilmer, both north of Fort Harrison. Cowitz's cavalry will take advantage of Birni's occupation on New Market Road by driving to Richmond. [10] Protest Forces Union More Info: The Union Order of The Battle Confederate and more Information: The Confederate Order of Battle does not cite any source of this section. Help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced content can be challenged and removed. (September 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) A map of the action at New Market Heights New Market Heights Maj. Gen. David B. Birni walked from deep bottom bridgehead to X Corps North toward Confederate works above New Market Heights operated by Brigadier General John Greig. [13] Battlefield Conservation Civil War Trust (a division of the U.S. Battlefield Trust) and its allies have acquired and protected 31 acres (0.13 km2) of the battlefield. [14] See also the text related to this article by the American Civil War portal WikiSource:'S Form of Battle Chaffin attacking Fort Gilmer Chaffin's Farm Union Order of the Confederate Order, the Battle Butler Medal, references several participants awarded to Claxton, Melvin, unusual heroism: the story of race, patriotism and glory in the final battles of the Civil War, 2005. Bonekemper, ISBN 0-47146-8231, Edward H, III, a victor, not a butcher: Ulysses S. Grant ignores military genius, Regnery, 2004, ISBN 0-89526-062-X Davis, William C. And editors of Time Life books, Death in the Trenches: Grant in Petersburg, Time Life Books, 1986, ISBN 0-8094-4776-2. Eicher, David J., longest night: A military history of civil war, Simon & Schuster, 2001, ISBN 0-684-84944-5. Horn, John, Petersburg Expedition: June 1864 - April 1865, Joint Publication, 1999, ISBN 978-1-58097-024-2. Kennedy, Francis H., Ed., Civil War War War Zone Guide, 2nd Ed, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1998, ISBN 0-395-74012-6. Salmon, John S., Official Virginia Civil War War War Zone Guide, Stackpole Books, 2001, ISBN 0-8117-2868-4. Somers, Richard J. Richmond: Petersburg, Doubleday, 1981, ISBN 0-385-15626-X Trudeau, Noah Andre, The Last Stronghold: Petersburg, Virginia, June 1864 - April 1865, Louisiana State University Press, 1991, ISBN 0-8071-1861-3. National Park Service War Details CWSAC Report Update Richmond National Park, Chaffin's Farm The Remarkable Life of a Quaker Civil War Hero Notes ^ Sommers, p21. ^ Kennedy, p 363. There were 4,500 defenders on September 29, reinforced by 10,000 on September 30. ^Somers, P 499. Bonekemper, P.317, cites 383 killed, 2,299 injured, and 645 missing or captured. Trudeau, P 217, cites 1,040 killed or missing and 2,317 injured. Horn, P 167, cites 3,327 total union casualties. Salmon, P 433, estimated 4,150 union casualties. ^ Bonchemper, P 317. Somers, P 499, cite 1,737 casualties, including 396 missing or captured. Horn, P.167, Trudeau, P.217, and Kennedy, P.363, estimated 1,700 total Confederate casualties. Salmon, 433, estimated about 1,750 Confederate casualties, mostly on Sept. 30. ^ Richmond National War Zone describes Chaffin's form. ^ Salmon, pp 398-99. ^ Somers, PX; Horn, P169; Trudeau, p. 216. The first four attacks were initial attacks on Petersburg, the Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road and the Wilson-Kautz raid, the first battle of the deep-down battle and the Battle of the Crater, and the deep-down second battle and the Battle of the Globe Tavern. ^ Salmon, p 399. ^ Horn, p 159. ^ Somers, PP. 21-22; Kennedy, pp. 362, 364; salmon, p429; Trudeau, P-208; Horn, pp 158-59. ^ ^ Bayer, Walter Frederick (1901). Acts of heroism. Perien-Kidel Company, P 440. Retrieved on September 1, 2015. The deeds of Franklin Johndro's valour. ^ Price, Jimmy (May 19, 2013). Freedom from the Sword: Don Troiani's new Market Heights painting will be unveiled June 24. ^ Saved land. American Battlefield Trust. Retrieved on May 29, 2018. Outer Link Battle of New Market Heights: Maps, History, and Conservation News (CWPT) Richard S. Ewell September 29, 1864 Unpublished Details of Fighting Coordinates: 37°25'36 N 77°22'22W/37.4268°N 77.3729°WW/37.4268°N/2200 -77.3729 received from