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by

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AVICENNA'S PHILOSOPHY

OF

MEDITATION

BY

G. C. HOWSE, M.D.

1890
VICKSBURG, CAMPAIGN OF,

Vicksburg is situated upon high bluffs on the Mississippi River, the principle city of Mississippi with a population of 5000 just before the war of 1861.

Under General Braxton Bragg's instructions Vicksburg was strongly fortified after the Confederate loss of Fort Donelson, Feb. 1862. Later in the same Spring Beauregard strengthened the military works before the end of May. The first effort to take Vicksburg was made by the Union Navy under Admiral Farragut assisted by a detachment from the Army early in May 1862. This attempt was vigorous but failed. Admiral Farragut and Commander D. D. Porter with gunboats, mortar flotilla and about three thousand soldiers from the Army, including infantry and artillery, began a second effort the 25th of June 1862. Gen. Earl Van Dorn having forty cannon supported by between 16000 and 17000 men successfully resisted this attack. The Vicksburg batteries were so elevated that the cannonading did them very little harm. It was just after this bombardment that the Confederate ironclad "Arkansas" assailed the combined fleets of Farragut and Porter. The Arkansas had suddenly darted out from the Yazoo pursuing some of the smaller craft and then damaging several vessels without receiving any injury whatever to herself. As a result of the failure the latter part of July the effort of the Navy to take Vicksburg from the water front was given up, Farragut returning to New Orleans, and his helpers separating to other fields of effort.

Grant next undertook to capture this stronghold and also Fort Hudson, La., with a view to open completely the Mississippi River to navigation. The Campaign of Grant in 1863 was a continuation of his Mississippi Campaign of 1862 when with 30,000 men in hand Grant had confronted Pembro-
ton's men at Granada, Miss., while W.T. Sherman was moving down the Mississippi from Memphis in transports, having a force of 20,000 men. Forrest and Van Dorn raided the rear of Grant's Army and captured his supplies at Holly Springs, Miss., causing Grant to fall back to Memphis. On Christmas Day Sherman, unaware of Grant's discomfort and landed from the Yazoo River and endeavored to seize the hills behind Vicksburg. He was defeated by General S.D. Lee and compelled to reembark his Army. Grant with all the available troops he could gather, followed Sherman and during January, February, March and part of April, 1863, he, from the Louisiana shore, in conjunction with Admiral Porter's fleet and a large number of transports, endeavored to secure the high bluffs north of Vicksburg. His attempts were energetically made, but failed by extraordinary natural obstacles, as well as by Pemberton, the watchful and able commander of Vicksburg, and neighboring garrisons. Persistent still, Grant tried a last experiment. He brought together two Corps (McClernand's and McPherson's) one after the other at a point in Louisiana (Point Hard-times) below Vicksburg which was favorable to crossing over to Bruinsburg, Miss., south of Grand Gulf. Sherman's Corps, then about 15,000 strong, was retained at Young's Point to threaten Pemberton's right flank, ostensibly endeavoring to seize the protecting bluffs north of the City. Admiral Porter strongly supported Grant in the forward movement down river; the night of April 16th, he rushed past the batteries with eight gunboats, three army transports and many barges loaded with supplies. He lost but one transport in this operation. Again on April 23rd he sent down five loaded transports, a gunboat and twelve barges; this time one transport and four barges were sunk.

Grant, having boats enough April 30th, 1863, crossed the two corps (80,000 men) while Sherman was again attacking the bluffs north of Vicks-
burg. Pemberton appears to have had on his rolls present for duty at this time, 48899 men. These included some side garrisons which could not be moved. The night of April 30th and May 1st, 1863, completed Grant's crossing of McClernand and McPherson. He rushed on for the capture of Fort Gibson (twelve miles out of Bruinsburg) where he met the Confederate Division Commander Gen. Bowen (about 5000 men and thirteen pieces of artillery). Bowen successfully resisted all day May 1st. At night he retreated north of Bayou Pierre where he was joined by General Loring with another Division. As Grant pressed forward northward Bowen during the night of May 2nd abandoned the large post of Grand Gulf. Here Grant for a short time established his base of supplies. Grant, while reconnoitering northward and threatening the ferries over the big Black waited for his 3rd Corps under Sherman. Pemberton was very active meanwhile endeavoring to get together enough troops to meet Grant's 41367 men then between him and Jackson, Miss. Meanwhile a Confederate force was gathering at Jackson very soon to be under Joseph E. Johnston. President Davis and Johnston were making every practicable effort. Grant reinforced at Hawkins Ferry by Sherman with two Divisions of his Corps, decided to move on Jackson at once and first disperse all reinforcements gathering there. Gen. S.D. Lee says, "Grant executed his plan in a masterly manner, moving his three corps on parallel roads about eight miles south of the railroad with his right reaching to Raymond and his left still threatening Big Black and the railroad". Near Raymond he met Gregg's Confederate Brigade 2500 men; Gregg made a stubborn fight, but was driven back with about an even loss to both sides. Grant then moved onward with McPherson's and Sherman's commands, the two corps arriving near Jackson, May 14th, at the same hour Johnston, who had just come, made what resistance he could to
keep Grant back while he was securing his retreat to Canton, Miss., endeavoring to form junction with Pemberton. Pemberton under instructions from Johnston was trying to get to him. He had about 17,500 men in three divisions. Grant, comprehending the situation, while he left Sherman in Jackson to destroy the railroads, depots and other public buildings, pressed his other two divisions towards a central point on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad named Edwards. West of that point and near what is called Champion Hills, portions of the two forces met and a severe battle was fought (Battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863). Pemberton after his defeat withdrew across the Big Black River, and tried to hold the east side of the river with a little more than a division of his troops. Here they were again defeated and this time without further resistance Pemberton moved back behind the fortifications of Vicksburg. On the 18th of May Grant had enveloped Pemberton's works and Sherman occupied Haine's and Snyder's Bluffs, which he had hitherto fought for in vain; and Grant established his new base of supplies on the Yazoo River. McPherson came next to Sherman near the Jackson railway and McLernand extended the line to the extreme left.

The 19th of May Grant ordered a general assault. McLernand and McPherson pushed up nearer the works a full mile, but made no important lodgement. Sherman, however, succeeded in capturing a ditch of the Confederate works near what was called the grave-yard road. Attempting to go further he met with a heavy loss,—about 1000 killed and wounded.

The 22nd of May Grant made another general attack, ably assisted on the river by Porter's fleet. Pemberton's Confederates within the lines did not exceed 20,000, but with their strong works they were able to hold back the Union men. McLernand claimed that he had carried part of the Confederate line; he did not hold it, however, notwithstanding Grant sent
him strong reinforcement from Sherman and McPherson. His assault was
renewed but failed. Grant's loss in this assault alone is recorded as
502 killed, 2550 wounded and 1547 missing, while the Confederate loss
was comparatively small.

After this, began the regular siege. From Warrenton on the South to
Haines Bluff the distance was between fourteen and fifteen miles. From
the 23rd of May to the first of July all the terrible work of a siege
went on. There probably never was a more thorough and continued defense
ever made consecutively for so many days. There was no opportunity night
or day for the Confederate soldiers to rest. Grant assisted by Porter
was just ready to make another assault with every prospect of success,
for he had been abundantly reinforced till he had under his command some
70,000 men and 248 cannon in position. Pemberton wisely concluded to
surrender and sent a note proposing an armistice; the fourth of July the
surrender was completed. The prisoners taken numbered 31,600. There were
67 siege guns and 178 other pieces of artillery with 80,000 small arms,
and a considerable amount of other material. As Johnston was approaching
with considerable force, a few days before the surrender, Sherman was sent
with his Corps, somewhat strengthened from the other two, to meet Johnston
in the neighborhood of the Big Black. Johnston, getting word of Pembert-
on's surrender and Sherman's approach, immediately retired to Jackson,
followed by Sherman. He defeated Johnston again and captured the City.

Summary of casualties from March 30th to July 4th, 1863, directly
and indirectly chargeable to the campaign and siege of Vicksburg:

**UNION:**
- Killed: 1581
- Wounded: 7554
- Missing: 1007
- Total: 10,142

**CONFEDERATE:**
- Killed: 1415
- Wounded: 3878
- Missing: 3800
- Total: 9,991

Prisoners of war: 31,600. Confederate aggregate 40,691.
Your current offer of $5000.00 is not sufficient to purchase the property. We must receive a higher offer to consider further negotiations.

We understand the urgency of the situation and appreciate your willingness to negotiate. However, the property is valued at a higher amount, and we require a more substantial offer before we can proceed.

Please provide a formal offer in writing to outline the terms and conditions. We look forward to discussing this further.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.
The bill establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park passed Congress and was approved by the President February 21st, 1899. Under the act the Secretary of War appointed Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi; Capt. Wm. T. Riggs of Iowa; and Capt. James G. Everest of Illinois, commissioners to carry out the provisions of the law. It is already a well developed park, having many monuments and at least 500 lettered steel memorial tablets. The Park substantially covers the vast plateau of siege operations at Vicksburg.

For reference:— Grant's memoirs; Sherman's memoirs; Gen. S.D. Lee's Historic Articles; Lossing's Pictorial History; Bowman's Military Biography; various encyclopedia; and Union and Confederate records. Mahan's Farragut,—Great Commander Series.

Olin W. Howard
Maj.-Gen. U.S. Army
(Retired)
The Hill Committee on the Academic Budget Met in Jan. 1938. Under
the Committee's recommendation of the President's Report for 1938-39, the
committee was composed of the following: Dean of the College of Arts and
Sciences, Dean of Graduate Studies, Dean of the College of Architecture,
Dean of the College of Engineering, and Dean of the Business School.

The committee was charged with the task of preparing a budget for the
next fiscal year. The budget was to be submitted to the Board of Trustees
for approval. The committee met several times during the academic year
and presented its findings to the Board of Trustees in May 1938.

The budget included provisions for increased salaries for faculty and
staff, as well as for the construction of new buildings.

The committee's report was approved by the Board of Trustees and
was subsequently adopted by the university.

[Handwritten notes]

- Comm. of Academic Budget
- 1938-39
- 2.12.38
- [Signature]