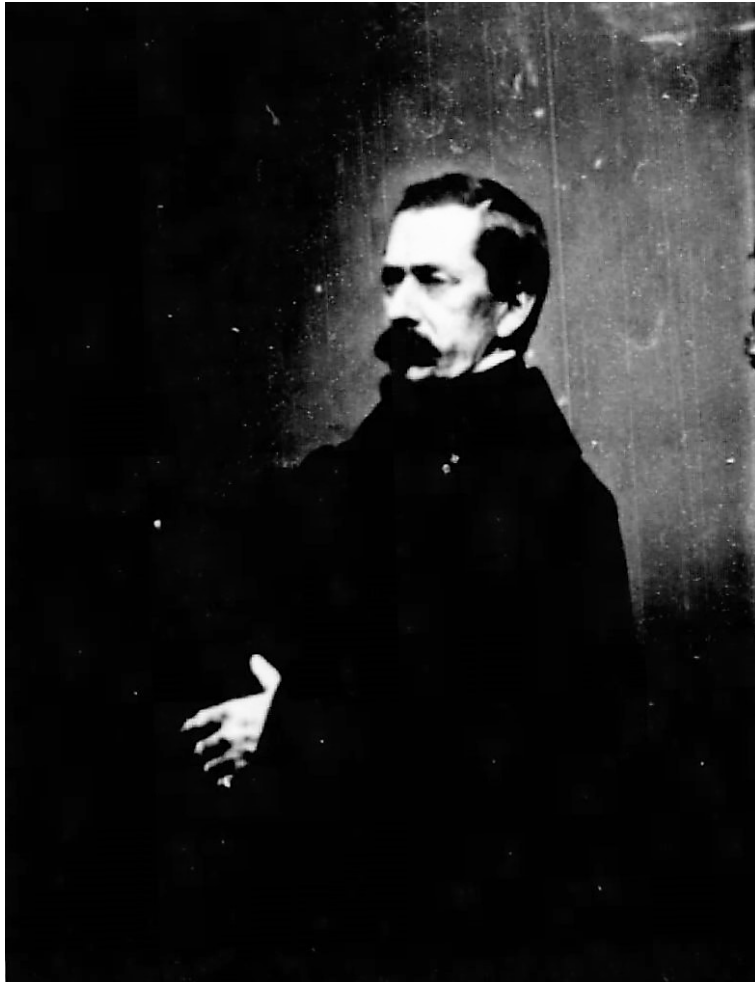


SOLDIER OF THE REPUBLIC: THE CIVIL WAR YEARS OF W. H. H. MCCALL



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This essay examines the military career of William Henry Harrison McCall, a typical Union officer in the American Civil War. Once that conflict ended, McCall participated in one of the most famous engagements with hostile Indian warriors in American history. The biographical findings are based on genealogical documents, government and archival records, newspaper articles, and numerous survey works on the Civil War's Eastern theater.

Cover Image: William H. H. McCall. Mathew Brady Collection. Courtesy
National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

Soldier of the Republic: The Civil War Years of W. H. H. McCall

The story goes on that M. Curtius, a youth distinguished in war, indignantly asked those who were in doubt what answer to give, whether anything that Rome possessed was more precious than the arms and valor of her sons. As those around stood silent, he looked up to the Capitol and to the temples of the immortal gods which looked down on the Forum, and stretching out his hands first towards heaven and then to the yawning chasm beneath, devoted himself to the gods below. Then mounting his horse, which had been caparisoned as magnificently as possible, he leaped in full armor into the cavern.¹

As conveyed by the Roman historian Titus Livius (better known as Livy), the story of Marcus Curtius demonstrated the heroic ideals of the Roman Republic. When a deep chasm opened in the Forum, a seer prophesied that the gods demanded the sacrifice of the Republic's most prized possession. When the assembled senators proved unable to decide on the nature of their offering, the soldier Curtius castigated them and declared the arms and the courage of the Roman citizen was the most precious of their gifts. He then threw himself into the abyss, willingly sacrificing himself for his country. This ancient tale is only one of an untold number of examples demonstrating the importance of soldiers and duty in the defense of a nation. The Civil War was perhaps the greatest crisis of the United States of America. Throughout the conflict, approximately 2.2 million men of the Northern states, many of whom received a Classical education, and perhaps possessed a familiarity with Curtius, were called upon to offer up their lives and limbs to their republic. Especially in the patriotic fervor that swept the nation in 1861, they volunteered to serve, but, remarkably, many chose to remain once their initial enlistments ended. One of those men was a common soldier born in the City of Brotherly Love, who would rise through the ranks and "see the elephant" on battlefields stretching from Virginia to Colorado.²

William Henry Harrison McCall was born in 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, John McCall, had been born in Scotland on April 27, 1809. His mother, Anne (Baird)

McCall, shared her husband's birthplace and birthyear. In addition to William, John and Anne's children included John A. McCall, born in 1835; Joseph Hamilton McCall, born on September 20, 1838; and Annie Elizabeth McCall, born on January 2, 1845. In 1852, the family moved to Hartley Township in Union County and purchased a large tract of land. Amid the heavy growth of white pine timber, they established a sawmill on the headwaters of the south branch of White Deer Creek. By 1860, the elder John's real property was valued at \$26,000, while his personal estate was \$3,000. The same year, William was a laborer, likely working as a lumberman for his father. In later years, the younger McCall was described as "a tall blonde, with deep blue eyes and tawney [*sic*] moustache, of good weight, muscular and quick as a cat, short-tempered and ready with a blow, but as gentle as a woman, and as kind and loving as a child."³

With the outbreak of war, and President Abraham Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers on April 15, 1861, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania quickly filled its assigned quota of fourteen regiments. Exceeding the state's portion, Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin welcomed the enlistment of another eleven regiments, but refused the opportunity to an additional thirty. Due to the outpouring of patriotism and the eagerness of men to do their part, the governor and legislature established a "Reserve Volunteer Corps" of thirteen infantry regiments, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. Brigadier-General George Archibald McCall (no relation to the subject of this paper) was placed in command of the division-sized force. On June 5, 1861, William McCall enlisted as a sergeant in the "Slifer Guards" company commanded by Captain Thomas Chamberlain. McCall's personal motivations for joining the Union cause are unknown, but common reasons for Yankee recruits included the predictable love of country, a sense of duty to the Union and the flag, and perceptions of personal honor that accompany any American conflict. However, other factors that compelled Northerners to enlist during the Civil War encompassed the legacy of the Founding

Fathers and the ideals of republican freedom, the need to defend order—demonstrated through the protections of the Constitution—against the anarchy of secession, and the desire felt by a relative minority to cleanse the Union of the evils of slavery.⁴



Figure 1: George Archibald McCall. Lithograph by John L. Magee. Courtesy Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Traveling to Camp Curtin near Harrisburg, McCall and his Union County neighbors in Chamberlain's outfit organized themselves into Company D of the Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, and mustered-in on June 20. With its establishment nearly complete, the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, known more formally as the Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, elected John Irvin Gregg as the regimental commander. Joseph Washington Fisher was chosen as lieutenant-colonel and George Dare as major. Gregg resigned the following day to accept an appointment to the Regular Army, and Colonel Seneca Gulusha Simons filled the vacancy.⁵

In the aftermath of the Union defeat at First Bull Run, General McCall's Pennsylvania Reserve Division was dispatched to the Army of the Potomac to assist in the defense of the national capital. The Thirty-fourth arrived at the camps at Tenallytown on August 20, and was assigned to the First Brigade of McCall's command. Brigadier-General John Fulton Reynolds assumed command of the brigade. The men of Simmons's regiment numbered 932, and, in these early days, they drilled, held reviews for visiting dignitaries, and skirmished with enemy elements.⁶

As Sergeant McCall learned, battles in the East during the early years of the Civil War were fought on relatively open farmland with scattered stands of woods and sporadic stone or wood buildings. This terrain lent itself to the Napoleonic-era linear tactics of close-order drill utilized by both sides, although the land also aided in the efficient expenditure of long-range artillery. Unfortunately, the outmoded tactics did not advance at the same rate as technological innovations. The rifled musket, with a greater effective range and accuracy than similar smoothbore weapons, and the Minié bullet were but two examples of the advances in weaponry. Consequently, the open fields of fire and the disregard for cover and concealment, coupled with technological developments, contributed greatly to the appalling casualties McCall would doubtless witness.⁷

In preparation of the campaign on the Peninsula, General McCall's command was assigned to Brigadier-General Fitz John Porter's V Corps, Army of the Potomac as the Third Division. Porter's command was given the task of securing the army's right flank north of the Chickahominy River and its supply line. With the rest of the First Brigade, the Thirty-fourth fought at Mechanicsville on June 26, where they occupied prepared rifle pits in the high ground east of Beaver Dam Creek. Their next engagement occurred the following day at Gaines's Mill. Deployed in support of Major-General George Sykes's division, Reynolds' brigade repulsed wave after wave of Rebel assaults. The fighting was so intense and sustained that the barrels of the Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania's muskets grew too hot to touch without leaving blisters. As a sergeant, McCall fought alongside his comrades in the line of battle. He was additionally responsible for training the men in the school of the soldier and of the company, assisting the company officers and the first sergeant in guiding troop movements, and holding the men to their assigned positions through a combination of personal example and instructions.⁸

The Union army was ultimately defeated in the battle, and retreated to Glendale. There General McCall was ordered to delay the advance of the Rebel legions until the supply train was safe. Acting as the rearguard, the general deployed his division across an open plain on either side of the New Market Road. The First Brigade was held in reserve on the reverse slope of a woody hill behind the center of the main line. Colonel Simmons was killed in the subsequent fighting on the Union left wing, and Joseph Fisher took command. Elements of the Pennsylvania Reserves were driven back in the face of determined Southern assaults, but the remainder held the line for three crucial hours. In the midst of the savage fighting, the brigade commanders were killed or otherwise incapacitated, and General McCall was captured.⁹

Brigadier-General Truman Seymour assumed command of the division and reorganized his broken ranks. Lee continued his attempt to turn the Yankee left flank at Malvern Hill. Union divisions withdrew toward Malvern under an intense Confederate artillery barrage, and concentrated around the hill. The Pennsylvania division was still marching posted along the New Market Road, while the rest of the army stopped the disjointed Confederate attacks. With Lee's advance halted for the moment, Major-General George Britton McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, withdrew to Harrison's Landing, ending the Peninsula Campaign.¹⁰

By virtue of his seniority, General Reynolds was placed in command of the division on August 8. On the twenty-first, the general issued Order No. 70, which reorganized the Pennsylvania Reserves as the Third Division, III Corps, Union Army of Virginia. The Thirty-fourth was assigned to General Seymour's Second Brigade and fought at Second Bull Run south of the Warrenton Pike on August 29.¹¹

General Robert Edward Lee fully committed to his first invasion of the North on September 4, 1862, when the Army of Northern Virginia crossed into Maryland. Meanwhile, on September 12, the Third Division, under the command of Brigadier-General George Gordon Meade, was transferred to I Corps, Army of the Potomac. Seymour's outfit was redesignated the First Brigade. The Rebels and Yankees met at Crampton's Gap and South Mountain, both engagements occurring on September 14. The Third Division was present at the latter, and, once the lead elements clashed, the Pennsylvanians were sent forward in support. General Meade led his men to the enemy's left flank, with Seymour's brigade in front. The Union troops advanced steadily to the foot of the mountain, and engaged the Confederate infantry. The Yankees drove the Rebels uphill, dislodging them from behind rocks and trees, until finally Seymour's men gained the heights. The Southerners withdrew from the field, and nightfall ended further operations. The Third Division constituted the

advance element of the Union army, and they engaged the Confederates north of the village of Sharpsburg along Antietam Creek on the sixteenth. On the Union right flank, the skirmishers of the First Pennsylvania Rifles (renowned as the “Bucktails”) found the enemy in the East Woods, and Seymour’s brigade was ordered to support them. McCall and the others in the brigade quickly engaged the Southern infantry and artillery. The Pennsylvanians drove Texas troops from the East Woods before sundown brought a halt to the inconclusive fighting. The opposing forces met again the next morning. General McClellan deployed his troops in a series of uncoordinated assaults aimed at the Confederate left to the north, then the center and finally the right. At the tip of McClellan’s spear, Seymour’s brigade advanced through the farmland between the North Woods and the East Woods, and met the Rebels. When other Confederate regiments pushed their way into David Miller’s cornfield, threatening the Union line, the Pennsylvania redeployed to flank and repel the new attack. The Third Division had been in action for five hours, and sorely needed a resupply of ammunition. By ten a.m., the Pennsylvania Reserves were out of the fight, having been relieved by Union reinforcements.¹²



Figure 2: “Battle of Antietam.” Oil-on-canvas by Thure de Thulstrup.
Courtesy Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Following Lee's retreat south of the Potomac, the Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania was reassigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, I Corps in November 1862. Sergeant McCall and his fellow Pennsylvanians saw action at Fredericksburg.¹³

McCall was named captain on March 5, 1863. As he undoubtedly discovered, the routine duties of a company commander were myriad: preparing reports, overseeing inspections and roll calls, circulating general and special orders from higher headquarters, and supervising guard details. During battle, a company commander had authority to make only limited decisions, and required permission from his colonel to advance or withdraw the men from their assigned positions. Even two years into the war, the army remained composed of a majority of volunteers imbued with the Jacksonian spirit of individualism. In this force of citizen-soldiers, officers did not enjoy the respect of their subordinates by divine right. They were required to earn it, and the leader who displayed able battlefield performance and demonstrated concern for the welfare of his men won their esteem.¹⁴

The Pennsylvania Reserves were assigned to the District of Alexandria, XXII Corps, in April 1863, for rest and recuperation. On June 25, 1863, the Third Division was posted to the understrength V Corps, Army of the Potomac. General George Sykes was the corps commander, while Brigadier-General Samuel Wylie Crawford assumed command of the division on June 28. The Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania, under Lieutenant-Colonel George Dare, became part of the Third Brigade, now under Colonel Fisher.¹⁵

Crawford's division continued to defend Washington, then two brigades, commanded by Colonels William "Buck" McCandless and Joseph Fisher, were dispatched on June 30, to join the Federal advance meeting Lee's second invasion of the North. After an all-night march, the men traversed twenty-five more miles on July 1. The next day, the exhausted Pennsylvanians traveled

the last ten miles to the battlefield and joined the other divisions of Sykes's corps. General Meade, a former Pennsylvania Reserves officer now commanding the Army of the Potomac, posted the V Corps in reserve.¹⁶

The last division to reach the field, the Pennsylvanians had little chance to rest, but they were determined to be in the forefront protecting their home soil. While McCandless's brigade was sent to repel the Confederate assaults in the Wheatfield, the men of Fisher's outfit were sent to reinforce Strong Vincent's brigade on Little Round Top. Climbing the rocky, tree-covered slope, the Thirty-fourth took up a position in support of Colonel Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain's Twentieth Maine Infantry. Fisher's men did not directly engage the Rebels this time, but their presence might have convinced Colonel William Calvin Oates of the Fifteenth Alabama to cancel his attacks.¹⁷



Figure 3: "Battle of Gettysburg." Oil-on-canvas by Thure de Thulstrup.
Courtesy Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Captain McCall saw further action in the Bristoe and Mine Run Campaigns, and the Overland Campaign. Beginning with the latter operation, the nature of the fighting in the East changed from the use of linear tactics on open ground to the employment of field fortifications. Defenders were better protected, but attackers were now required to charge across cleared fields of fire in order to carry the works. As historian Paddy Griffith commented: “The longer the war went on, the more soldiers could be found who had experienced a ‘slaughter pen’ at first hand. Such men had searing visions of the human cost of such enterprises, and quite naturally found it difficult to balance this against the highly abstract benefits to be gain by even a successful assault.” At the battle of the Wilderness, amid the tangle undergrowth, Crawford’s division deployed across the Chewning farm and was poised to strike at Ambrose Powell Hill’s flank, but the Union general hesitated and the chance was lost. However, he remained in place to secure the strategically vital Orange Plank Road before he was ordered to withdraw to the Lacy house. The Thirty-fourth left the front lines on May 31, 1864, after having lost a total of 141 men (fourteen officers and 127 enlisted) in its three years of service. McCall was honorably mustered out on June 11.¹⁸



Figure 4: Soldier's Graves of the V Army Corps, Wilderness Battle Field. Photograph by G. O. Brown.
Courtesy Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

The example of devotion to one's country imparted by Marcus Curtius was mirrored by McCall's actions some months later. Despite his having "seen the elephant," and knowing full well the horrors of war, McCall traveled to Camp Curtin to receive the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the 200th Pennsylvania Infantry on September 3. Mustered in for one year, the rank and file was composed of men from Union, York, and Dauphin Counties. Colonel Charles Worth Diven served as the regimental commander, while the third-in-command was Major Jacob Rehrer.¹⁹

Leaving for the front on September 9, the regiment was assigned to the Engineer Brigade, Army of the James three days later, before being transferred to Joseph Haydn Potter's Provisional Brigade, XVIII Corps. The Pennsylvanians were posted to Dutch Gap, and repulsed an attack at Chester Station on November 19. Nine days later, they were assigned to Brigadier-General John Frederick "Old Johnny" Hartranft's Third Division, IX Corps, Army of the Potomac, as part of the First Brigade. Colonel Diven assumed command of the brigade, which was composed of the 200th, 208th, and 209th Pennsylvania regiments. As ranking officer, McCall took charge of the regiment. By now a battle-tested soldier, he already possessed physical courage, but as a regimental commander he also needed to balance his bravery with a cool nerve and the ability to deal with crises under severe pressure. While setting a personal example remained important, McCall learned to control his men on the march and in battle through moral authority and a command presence.²⁰

From December 1864, to April 1865, McCall was heavily engaged in the fighting around Petersburg. The siege of that Virginia town resembled the conditions American soldiers would encounter nearly sixty years later on the Western Front in France. The use of field fortifications escalated as Federal and Confederate soldiers constructed elaborate networks of *abatis* (branches

of trees laid horizontally in a row, with the sharpened tops directed outwards, towards the enemy), *chevaux-de-frise* (pointed stakes driven into the escarpment of ramparts in an inclined position), trenches, and redoubts. The brigade fought at Hatcher's Run (also known as Dabney's Mills). Colonel Diven was wounded, and McCall was appointed to take charge of the brigade on February 25; he exercised command until March 7. As a lieutenant-colonel, McCall was normally the second-in-command of his regiment. Brigades were typically led by a brigadier-general, and, as the senior officer in the brigade, McCall's elevation to a position two grades above his rank points to the manpower shortage affecting the Union army. As brigade commander, he attended to the administrative details of his three regiments and oversaw the entire command in the line of battle.²¹



Figure 5: A Rebel Soldier, Killed in the Trenches Before [Petersburg]. Photograph by T. C. Roche. Courtesy Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

As the spring of 1865 neared, Ulysses S. Grant, general-in-chief of all Federal armies, made plans to flank the Southern right at Petersburg. Lieutenant-General John Brown Gordon, commanding the Confederate II Corps, anticipated the Yankees' intentions and requested permission to launch a preemptive strike through the Union lines, threaten the supply depot and headquarters at City Point, and force Grant to abandon his positions on the left flank. The targeted sector in the Union lines was situated around Fort Stedman, an enclosed field fortification located on the top of Hare Hill opposite the Confederate stronghold known as Colquitt's Salient.²²

Gordon concentrated his three divisions at Colquitt's Salient prior to the attack. On the early morning of March 25, the general unleashed his 11,500 troops into the narrow no-man's land, and the Southerners struck the Union entrenchments in front of Fort Stedman and to either side. The Yankees resisted the attack for a time, until the Rebels finally forced their way into the fort's sally port. Gordon opened a one-thousand-yard hole into the outer Federal line, but his troops were unable to widen the breach. The assault on the second line consumed too much time in getting the troops reorganized, and, rather than push forward, the men sheltered from the intense Union artillery fire. Hartranft's division had been designated the corps reserve, and the 200th Pennsylvania was encamped at the Dunn House Battery one-mile east of the beleaguered Fort Stedman. Marching to the scene of the fight, McCall's men repulsed Confederate skirmishers probing the second line at Meade Station, then counterattacked toward Fort Stedman. After being driven back twice, they concentrated with other regiments to block the route of advance to the interior line. Gordon's expected breakthrough never materialized, and the Union II and VI Corps southwest of Stedman were able to capture the weakened Confederate picket lines. General Hartranft noted in his after-action report the 200th Pennsylvania "was put to the severest test, and behaved with the greatest firmness and steadiness. The regiment made two stubborn attacks on the

enemy, and when compelled to retire it fell back in good order.” He further complimented McCall for “his coolness and bravery, and for the skill displayed by him in handling his regiment.”²³

Major-General Philip Henry Sheridan scored a significant victory at Five Forks that partially turned Lee’s flank. Seeking to capitalize on the accomplishment, Grant launched two supporting attacks on the night of April 1, designed to force Lee out of his lines south and west of Petersburg. The IX Corps was assigned to assault the six redoubts straddling the Jerusalem Plank Road. Positioned in front of Fort Sedgwick, Hartranft’s division struck the line east of the road. Once more commanding the brigade, McCall led his troops in the attack. Striving through a storm of shot and shell, they cut through the enemy obstructions, scrambled over the works, and seized Battery No. 27. Union regiments all along the corps’ front breached the Confederate defenses, but the attacks stalled in the captured trenches. When the fighting ended at nightfall, the Yankees controlled approximately two hundred yards of the Southern line and a portion of Fort Mahone.²⁴

Faced with these and other reversals, Lee evacuated his troops from the Petersburg lines and marched them toward the west. McCall was replaced as brigade commander by Colonel McCalmont on April 3, and participated in the Union army’s pursuit of Lee’s troops to Appomattox Court House and the Confederate general’s capitulation. Once General Joseph Eggleston Johnston surrendered his troops to the west, the 200th Pennsylvania was ordered to City Point, then transported to Alexandria, where the enlisted men were transferred to the 51st Pennsylvania on May 30. The 200th was mustered out of service the same day.²⁵

Even as the guns fell silent, the victorious North was shocked by the news President Lincoln had been assassinated at Ford’s Theater on April 14, 1865. John Wilkes Booth, one of the country’s most renowned stage actors, was found to have plotted with a ludicrous collection of accomplices to revive the Southern cause by murdering Federal officials. Lincoln’s successor,

Andrew Johnson, issued an executive order on May 1, that directed the captured conspirators be held at the military prison at the Washington Arsenal. Two days previous, General Hartranft had been instructed to take command of the facility, and he appointed McCall to his staff on May 2. Among his duties, McCall oversaw the physical care of the prisoners and observed interviews between the defendants and their legal counsels, although he remained out of hearing range. Mary Elizabeth Jenkins Surratt, mother of John Harrison Surratt, Jr., likely was complicit in only allowing her boarding house to be used as a headquarters for Wilkes's conspiracy. Nevertheless, she was found guilty in the military tribunal, and McCall escorted her to the gallows on July 7, 1865. Although McCall's regiment had mustered out on May 30, he volunteered to remain at his post, and separated from the service on July 14. On June 22, he had been named a brevet colonel effective March 25, 1865, for "coolness bravery and skill at Fort Stedman Va.," and brevet brigadier-general on August 22, to date from April 2, for "valuable and [meritorious] service in the assault in front of Ft. Sedgwick Va."²⁶



Figure 6: Gen. John F. Hartranft and staff at the Arsenal. Left to right: Capt. R.A. Watts, Lt. Col. George W. Frederick, Lt. Col. William H. H. McCall, Lt. D. H. Geissinger, Gen. Hartranft, Asst. Surg. George L. Porter, Col. L. A. Dodd, Capt. Christian Rath. Courtesy Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.



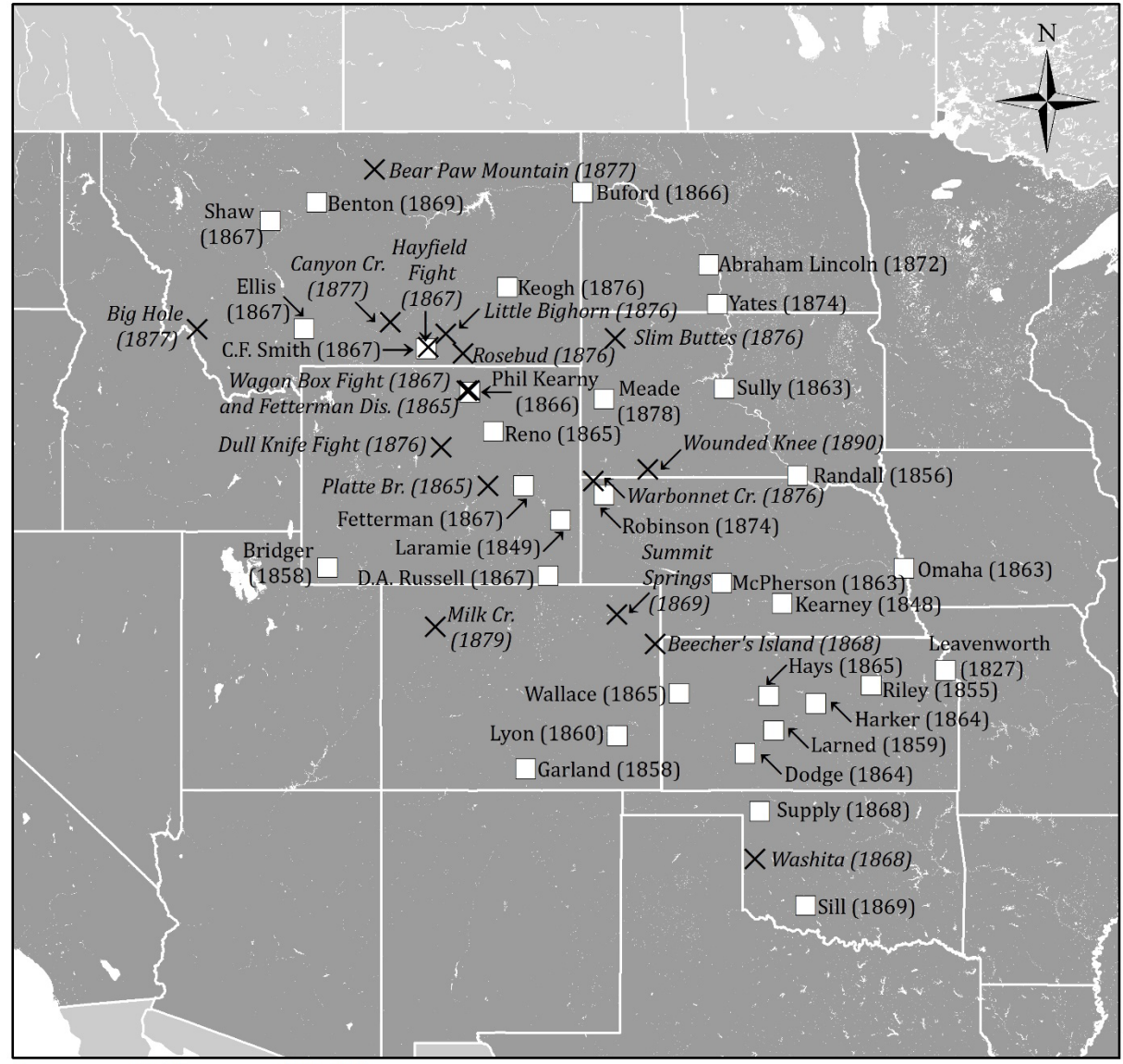
Figure 7: Hanging hooded bodies of the four conspirators; crowd departing. Photograph by Alexander Gardner.
Courtesy Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Shedding his uniform, McCall joined the great westward migration that commenced with the end of the war. He was at Fort Harker, Kansas, by late 1867, and enlisted in Major George Alexander Forsyth's company of scouts as the acting first sergeant. Forsyth would write of the ex-colonel: "McCall, like many another good man of either army, had drifted West since the close of the war, been unsuccessful, became a bit dissipated, and just at this period was ready and willing to take chances in anything that offered an opportunity for advancement or distinction." Possessing more combat and command experience than either Forsyth or First Lieutenant Frederick Henry Beecher, McCall provided exceptional leadership at the battle of Beecher's Island. After Forsyth's command was disbanded, he remained a civilian scout until March 17, 1869. He then purchased

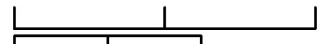
an interest in a saloon in Hays City, and worked as a guide out of Fort Sill, Indian Territory in 1873. On July 8, 1874, he was arrested in Leavenworth on charges of disturbing the peace and vagrancy. His case was dismissed the following day. With the news of silver strikes in Arizona Territory, McCall traveled to Yuma to try his luck in prospecting. On October 26, 1877, he was braced by two armed “border ruffians” in Jackson & Tomkins’ Saloon before they decided to discharge their pistols and hooraw the town. Together with Deputy U.S. Marshal William Wiley Staudenfer, he started in pursuit of the troublemakers. Sheriff Edward F. Bowers and City Marshal Frank Murray quickly followed. The four-man posse caught up with and surrounded the two fugitives on the flat near Noyes’ old mill. The sheriff ordered them to surrender, but the desperadoes opened fire instead. One was swiftly cut down amid a swirl of plunging horses, dust, and gunsmoke, while the other was mortally wounded and taken into custody.²⁷

McCall later moved to Prescott. In the spring of 1878, he was awarded a contract from the Army’s Quartermaster Department to supply Camp Whipple with 677,000 pounds of hay at a rate of \$39.90 per ton. On September 18, he married Mary R. Wilson, and they would welcome three children over the next few years, although one did not survive infancy. The following year, the members of the McCall family were next-door neighbors to Doctor John Henry “Doc” Holiday. In 1881, he relocated the Canadian mine on Groom Creek, and took charge of the Arizona Consolidated Company’s ore mill in Crook Canyon. Mary perished on September 22, 1882, due to heart disease, while W. H. H. McCall died of hepatitis on June 13, 1883. He was buried in the Citizens Cemetery in Prescott.²⁸

INDIAN WARS OF THE NORTHERN PLAINS, 1865 - 1890



0 250 500 Miles



0 250 500 Kilometers

- ✕ Name Battles and Massacres
- Name Forts
- United States
- Canada and México
- Water

Map produced by Karl Bauer and Darren Ivey, December 2017
Chapman Center for Rural Studies

This map is not for navigational purposes.

Data sources: ESRI, Chapman Center for Rural Studies, George Washington Webb, Chronological List of Engagements Between the Regular Army of the United States and Various Tribes of Hostile Indians; Which Occurred during the Years 1790 to 1898 (St. Joseph, MO: Wing Printing and Publishing Co., 1939); and Robert W. Frazer, Forts of the West (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1975).

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