

# Counting Civil War Casualties, Week-By-Week, For The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum

By Darroch Greer

*The statistics simply did not exist. We needed the casualties over the four years of the American Civil War broken down week-by-week. Many statistics existed, of course, but they needed to be updated, verified, assembled, and edited into a consolidated table to achieve weekly totals commensurate with recent Civil War scholarship. This paper outlines the process of an inquiry into this historical imbroglio.*

*As this table is now finished and may be used as a reference by others or, better yet, improved by others, it is important that we document and publish the methodology and sources that went into its creation.*



Union dead are left  
on the field near  
Seminary Ridge  
after the first day of  
fighting at the Battle  
of Gettysburg.

Photograph courtesy of  
the Illinois State  
Historical Library

Because of its unique approach, combining educational content with entertainment design and technology, BRC Imagination Arts was awarded the contract to design and produce the content for the museum portion of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Illinois. One of the central components to the museum is “The Journey,” a series of connected galleries plunging visitors into Lincoln’s life. Within The Journey there are many galleries, but in one, “The War Gallery,” guests discover a large video screen playing a continuously looped digital film, *The Civil War in Four Minutes*. This is an animated map showing the shifting boundaries of the Union, Confederate, and “border” states from the election of President Lincoln on November 6, 1860, to Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner’s surrender of the Trans-Mississippi West to Union General Edward R. S. Canby in New Orleans, May 26, 1865. The time compression scale has one week of the war playing in one second of screen time, so the 220 weeks of the war flash past in 220 seconds, which is almost four minutes; hence, our title.

Starting with an earth-tone map of the continental United States, we zoom toward the eastern United States to focus on the main theaters of war. Lincoln is elected, and as the Confederate states secede they turn red. The Union states turn blue with the attack on Fort Sumter. The “border” states remain in earth tones until the two forces meet. As the film plays, we see the shifting Union and Confederate borders, pushed and pulled by troop movements and battles, throughout the course of the war. It is an interesting thumbnail sketch and gives one a clear idea of how the war progressed, as well as a visual understanding of Northern and Southern strategies. Near the bottom of the map is a running timeline, which keeps perspective of the war’s progress. Off to the side, in the Atlantic Ocean, is a running tally of casualties for both the North and South, looking like two odometers. This small but important corner of the map is the focus of the historical investigation you are about to read.



Photograph Courtesy of BRC Imagination Arts

The idea of the weekly casualty count, of course, is to make an impact on viewers. Part of the fascination with the Civil War is the evidence of violence on a scale that most of us can't imagine today. Recall the oft-quoted statistic: "More Americans died in the Civil War than in all of America's other wars combined (until Vietnam)." What compelled so many Americans to go to war, on our own soil, and stay at it through four long years of death and destruction? A statistic can bring questions like this to mind and hopefully ignite the curiosity to look further into our past. Though there are no definitive numbers of casualties for the Union or Confederate Armies, we felt it important to provide a total in order for our viewers to grasp the immensity of the sacrifice. We wanted to portray the casualty figures both as large as historically possible, the more

dramatically to show the toll of the war on Lincoln and the country, and as accurately as possible, based on the latest research.

At a meeting with BRC's Executive Producer Bob Rogers and Charlie Otte, the director of the film, we discussed, briefly, what a "casualty" should be – killed and wounded – and laid out a schema for adding up the casualties chronologically battle by battle. For reference we had been using a copy of *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, Second Edition, edited by Frances Kennedy for the Conservation Fund<sup>1</sup>. The book is well laid-out, with the battles in chronological order by theater. At the end of each battle's chapter, there is a casualty count. All that needed to be done, it seemed, was to add up the battles and come up with a total. What could be simpler? I decided to take a long lunch and browse in my favorite used bookstore.



First Lieutenant Thomas P. James was mortally wounded at the Battle of Ashley Station.

Photo Courtesy of Illinois State Historical Library



J. M. McDonald, flag-bearer for the 30th Illinois, was killed at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864.

Photo Courtesy of Illinois State Historical Library



Reduced to 45 lbs., John W. January amputated his own feet in Andersonville Prison to save himself from scurvy.

Photo Courtesy of Illinois State Historical Library



The supervising historian for the project was Illinois State Historian Thomas F. Schwartz, Ph.D. We asked him for advice as to what sources to review. He replied, “I must confess that trying to get one’s arms around the Civil War casualty problem is like herding cats.” He said most scholars today were looking beyond the traditional sources – Frederick Dyer’s *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (1908), William Fox’s *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War 1861-1865* (1889), Thomas Livermore’s *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America 1861-65* (1900), the U.S. Surgeon General’s Office report *Chronological Summary of Engagements and Battles (Civil War)* (1873), and the U.S. War Department’s *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (1890-1901) – most of which are based on often incomplete battle

reports. Tom directed me to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission of the National Park Service, as well as the Gilder Lehrman’s History Online, and the United States Civil War Center, which uses Department of Defense tallies.<sup>2</sup>

Instead of going back to all of these traditional sources – Dwyer, Livermore, E. B. Long – I decided to base our count on the two most recent comprehensive reports which used these traditional sources as their starting points, then augmented them with what I assumed was the latest in Civil War research: *The Civil War Battlefield Guide* by The Conservation Fund and the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program and their “Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields” by the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee<sup>3</sup>, which Tom had recommended.



A nurse tends to wounded soldiers in a federal hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

Photograph Courtesy of United States Army Military History Institute

In looking over the casualty figures from different sources, the data differed, sometimes substantially. There were large discrepancies in the number of casualties – in one instance more than 9,000 in one battle. (The *Battlefield Guide* lists casualties for the Battle of Nashville, in which the Union army destroyed the Army of the Tennessee as a fighting force, as 3,061 Union and 6,500 Confederate; the Battlefield Protection Program lists only 88 casualties – *total*.) Some battle statistics were specific numbers, while other sources rounded those numbers. Some totals were only KIB – killed in battle – others included wounded and/or died of disease, and still others included prisoners.

The figures were so various, I made a spreadsheet comparing all the different classifications of totals in order to determine what we were striving for and to make sure our totals, when completed, would fall within range of the known scholarship. Statistics were compared from a range of recent sources in books and on the internet, including Shelby Foote, James McPherson, Gilder Lehrman’s History Online, [civilwarhome.com](http://civilwarhome.com), the Civil War Center, and the Surgeon General’s Office *Chronological Summary*. (On the far right are the figures from the *Battlefield Guide* appendix, to which I will refer later.) Here is the chart:

### Comparative Totals – UNION

	Shelby Foote <sup>4</sup>	James McPherson <sup>5</sup>	Gilder Lehrman <sup>6</sup>	Civilwar-home.com <sup>7</sup>	Civil War Center <sup>8</sup>	Surgeon General <sup>9</sup>	CWBG Appendix <sup>10</sup>
killed in battle	110,000		111,904	110,070	110,070	110,070	
died of disease	255,000		197,388	250,152	249,458	224,586	
prisoners / accidents			30,192 24,881			24,877	
total dead	365,000	360,000	364,365	360,222	359,528	359,533	364,511
wounded	275,000		277,401		275,175	250,000	281,881
<b>TOTAL USA CASUALTIES</b>	<b>640,000</b>		<b>641,766</b>		<b>634,703</b>	<b>609,533</b>	<b>646,392</b>

### Comparative Totals – CONFEDERATE

	Shelby Foote	James McPherson	Gilder Lehrman	Civilwar-home.com	Civil War Center		CWBG Appendix
killed in battle	94,000		94,000	94,000	74,524		
died of disease	162,000		140,000	164,000	124,000		
prisoners / accidents							
total dead	256,000	260,000	234,000	258,000	198,524		260,000
wounded	194,000		195,000		137,000		194,000
<b>TOTAL CSA CASUALTIES</b>	<b>450,000</b>		<b>429,000</b>		<b>335,524</b>		<b>454,000</b>

Next, I gathered the battle-by-battle casualty totals on separate spreadsheets from the *Battlefield Guide* and the American Battlefield Protection Program. The *Battlefield Guide* sometimes mentions prisoner totals separately from the battle's casualty count, sometimes not. I called Frances Kennedy, editor and principal contributor of *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, to find out if her casualty figures reflect the latest in historical science and the most accurate numbers. (Ms. Kennedy is also director of the Civil War Battlefield Campaign for the Conservation Fund, a national non-profit organization working in partnership with other organizations and agencies to acquire land for conservation. Incidentally, the proceeds from the sale of her invaluable book go to battlefield preservation.)

Ms. Kennedy said the original work was done in 1991 through 1993. The casualty numbers for individual battles *do* include prisoners, but do not include death from disease. There have been subsequent studies, some paid for with grants from particular battlefields. Some of this new information was included in the Second Edition of the *Battlefield Guide*, published in 1998. As the foundation for her count, Ms. Kennedy used the U. S. Surgeon General's list. From there she went to individual historians for updates, as well as to some regimental histories. Her figures were finished in 1997. (That year, the American Battlefield Protection Program and their Civil War Sites Advisory Commission also updated their figures.) At this date, to my

knowledge, there is no more up-to-date comprehensive guide to casualties of the Civil War that covers the entire war. Ms. Kennedy added that she has not received any criticism.<sup>11</sup>

Curiously, the casualties in the *Battlefield Guide* had not been added up. Appendix 4 in the back of the book compared "War Statistics" of America's wars, compiling "dead" and "wounded" figures for the Civil War, put together by Robert W. Meinhard, professor of history emeritus Winona State University. He used the same old sources: E. B. Long's *The Civil War Day by Day* and Thomas Livermore's *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865*, along with James McPherson's *Battle Cry of Freedom*. Why didn't the book's editor simply add up the figures in the *Battlefield Guide*?

Ms. Kennedy said she didn't reconcile the 384 battles because we still don't know enough about all of them for a definitive total. Underlining the difficulty of the task she said, "We don't even have a total for the Vietnam War." She advised me to use that data we know are good, the totals from the big battles – "the big slaughters," as she called them – "then divvy the rest of them up." She encouraged me to go to the particular State or Federal Parks and talk to the expert historians there.<sup>12</sup> I knew we would have nowhere near the time needed to complete such a task. We had hired a film company to render the Battle Map and they had already started work. They would need our figures soon.

I began filling in spreadsheets – one for the Union and one for the Confederacy, one from the *Battlefield Guide* and one from the ABPP – listing all 384 battles. Since the Battle Map would move at a rate of one second per week, the battles were all linked chronologically to the 220 weeks of the war – from April 7-13, 1861, to June 18-24, 1865 – so that a week’s totals could be added up across all theaters of the war. Next to the column naming the battles and their individual dates were four more columns: the “casualties” for each individual battle; the “seasonal attrition,” which represented the averaged deaths by disease each week; the “weekly losses” for the combined battles and disease count; and the “running total,” which simply added the new weekly figure to the total before it. This last column would be what we would see, fleetingly, in the casualty counter on the map.

Where they could be determined, prisoners were deleted from each battle’s count, with the thought that as these prisoners were paroled and exchanged (during the first half of the war), they could return to fight and be injured and be counted again. And, by the way, what exactly is a “casualty?” I wrote up a definition with which we began working:



Major Maurice Dee of the 11th Illinois Cavalry was killed by Captain Alexander Jessup of the 5th Illinois Cavalry while playing "William Tell."

Photograph Courtesy of Illinois State Historical Library

*A casualty represents someone killed or wounded in battle, death from disease, wounds, or accidents, and missing. The figures do NOT include prisoners, excluded wherever possible, since prisoners were often paroled or traded and could therefore fight and be counted again.*

For twenty-eight battles in the *Battlefield Guide* casualties for the Union and Confederacy were combined together in one number. Some of these casualty numbers were under 100 men total, but several of them were substantial: Manassas Gap totaled 440, Rapidan River 723, four battles of the Bermuda Hundred Campaign 3,609, Yellow Tavern 800, Reams Station 1,445, and Wilmington, North Carolina, 1,150. I divided these casualty totals in half. (When the number was odd, I gave the extra casualty to the Confederacy – to be courteous.) The *Battlefield Guide* seemed a little more accurate than the “Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields” by the American Battlefield Protection Program, as ABPP more often combined casualty totals of the opposing armies and more often gave rounded casualty numbers.

When the initial counts were tallied they ran high. Having decided to count death from disease, I added in round numbers: 250,000 for the Union, which was not the highest figure I found (Shelby Foote), but fit within several hundred of the Civil War Center's number from the Department of Defense and [civilwarhome.com](http://civilwarhome.com), based on Livermore and Fox. I used 164,000 for the Confederacy, matching the highest figure, presuming the Confederate dead had been undercounted. Added to the battle-by-battle casualty figures from the *Battlefield Guide*, I arrived at a Union total of 659,390. This was 20- to 25,000 over the next closest totals on the comparative spreadsheet. For the Confederacy I had 531,856, 80- to 100,000 over the next closest totals.

I needed to speak with some Civil War historians and experts to find out if these figures could be justified. I began by writing to Gary Gallagher, the John L. Nau III Chair in Civil War history at the University of Virginia, telling him of my fears that the numbers might seem inflated or that the *Battlefield Guide* as my primary source might become out-dated. Mr. Gallagher sympathized with my frustration, particularly with regards to the South where the numbers are hard to pin down and "are often too low in the standard sources." He recommended I

go to monographs on individual battles, particularly to look at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. "Then get ready for people to dispute your numbers whatever you decide to use. I don't think there is any chance that the traditional figures are too high."<sup>13</sup>

Paul Hawke, chief of interpretation and resource management at Shiloh National Military Park and secretary-treasurer of the Civil War Fortification Study Group, replied to my request for help, and though he muddied the waters further, he helped me better understand at what I was looking. "There were 'officially' 625,000 +/- deaths during the war. Now we know that upwards of 1 million died as direct results of battlefield wounds in the 50+ years after the war. It is hard to say that the veteran that died in 1921 as a result of wounds received on Sept. 17, 1862, is a casualty of Antietam. But it is being done. I think you get my point." Mr. Hawke advised me to call each state and national park battlefield and speak to the park historians (not administration staff). He said these numbers would be different than the standard sources as well, but at least they "will be based on research conducted by those who do this every day...What ever numbers you use, a large number of people will consider them wrong; that is the way it is with Civil War history."<sup>14</sup>



Knowing we would never have the time to contact a sizable fraction of historians at different battlefields, I decided to at least make a partial attempt. The opening battle of the Civil War, Fort Sumter, has casualty counts variously reported as none, one, two, and, in the Battlefield Guide, eleven. Though it would make very little difference to the casualty count, I wanted to find out about the discrepancies. I contacted the historian at Fort Sumter National Monument, Richard W. Hatcher III. Mr. Hatcher wrote a terse reply: “The *military* definition of casualty is one injured, killed, captured, or missing in action against an enemy. In the bombardment no one on either side was killed, but several on both sides were either slightly wounded or injured.” [Italics added.]

When pressed further as to a single casualty, Rick Hatcher wrote back and helped further define what we were counting:

“the 600,000 (+/-) military personnel who lost their lives in the war include those who died from disease/illness, as prisoners of war, and I'm sure, drowning, struck by lightning, accidental discharge of a weapon, hit by a train, etc, etc. If a soldier/sailor died while in the service from any cause he became a ‘casualty’ and is included in the 600,000 figure. However, if the broad military definition of ‘casualty’ is used (*injured, killed, captured, or missing in action*) the Civil War casualty [count] would stand at well over one million.” [Italics added.]

Mr. Hatcher then laid out the situation for the casualty count at Fort Sumter. “As for the deaths at Fort Sumter on 14 April 1861. Private Daniel Hough was killed, almost instantly, when loading a blank round in one of the cannon during the surrender ceremony the gun went off prematurely. Some of the burning embers from this discharge dropped onto a pile of blank cartridges, causing these to explode. Soldiers

George Fielding, John Irwin, George Pinchard, Edward Gallway, and James Hayes were all injured. Private Gallway died a few hours later. So there were two deaths, not one. What the figure of 11 Union casualties is based on is unknown to me. Major Anderson's report on page 12, Series I, volume I of the OFFICIAL RECORDS lists only those who were killed or injured on 14 April for a total of six (6). I do not know the basis for the other five (5) casualties.”<sup>15</sup>

So much for definitive casualty counts. Yes, this was proving to be a bigger job than the production schedule of the Museum would allow. I still wanted to contact several more historians, but I decided I would primarily trust the Battlefield Guide and its diligent reporting and editing by Frances Kennedy and her fellow historians. Every historian with whom I spoke mentioned both Frances Kennedy and the book favorably.

Next, I received a reply from David Lowe, National Park Service historian, on the staff of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. “Ah, casualty figures,” opened Mr. Lowe in his email. “The Tar Baby of Civil War research!!” He gave background on all the traditional sources, yet mentioned there are problems and errors with each. Thankfully, Mr. Lowe addressed the task of trying to prorate deaths from disease over a given period of time. He threw out several suggestions for adjusting figures, most of which we implemented. “Average 35% more deaths in the first year of the war before the troops were seasoned (measles and mumps)? Average 30% more deaths in winter than in summer (influenza, pneumonia)? 8% more deaths in the colder winter of 62-63 than the milder winter of 63-64? A bulge in summer 1863 when forces in the field reached their

peak, minus the ‘seasoning’ factor?”

Along with the tar-baby analogy, David Lowe also gave us the best advice for the entire project. “Compare all available sources of statistics. Find a mean that’s acceptable to you. Round off to the nearest thousand (so as not to delude yourself as to the level of accuracy). Divide total deaths by the number of weeks of war. Come up with a statistical adjustment for early war/late war, winter/summer, and be content.”<sup>15</sup>

Hubris briefly stepped in to make me balk at this advice. I was proud of our particular numbers. But fairly quickly I became sensible of the many holes in my effort. The final numbers would be rounded to the nearest thousand. Lowe left off with these words: “So long as you describe your process and cite your sources, Civil War historians will understand (and forgive) the difficulty of your task. It was a messy war.”

With this information from David Lowe, I started figuring in the disease tally seasonally. I didn’t start the disease count until the week of June 23-29, 1861, in order to give new recruits a chance to get to camp, catch a disease, and languish. The recruits who suffered the most were those from west of the Appalachian Mountains who were not as immune to disease as those from the populated east. Large central training and distribution camps could infect every regiment that passed through. (One camp, Benton Barracks in St. Louis, exposed fifty regiments from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois,

Wisconsin, and Minnesota to diarrhea/dysentery within the first year.) According to James McPherson, “Within a year of its organization a typical regiment was reduced to half or less of its original number by sickness, battle casualties, and desertions.”<sup>16</sup> I stopped the disease count in the week May 7-13, 1865, a month after Lee’s surrender and the opening of the prison camps.

I started pulling data from histories of the war, particularly *Battle Cry of Freedom* by James McPherson and *Disease in the Civil War – Natural Biological Warfare in 1861-1865* by Paul E. Steiner.<sup>17</sup> McPherson, and other sources, gave ideas of where in the scope of the war to look for statistical changes.

- “Continual rains during the winter [1863] made army movements almost impossible and many of Grant’s 45,000 men were felled by lethal diseases.”<sup>18</sup>
- “For two months Grant’s army had been floundering in the mud. Many of them rested permanently below the mud, victims of pneumonia or typhoid or dysentery.”<sup>19</sup>
- McPherson calls August-September the sickliest season of the year.<sup>20</sup>
- “In April and May [1862] nearly as many Confederates died of disease in Corinth as had been killed at Shiloh...” In turn, Halleck had 55,000 Union men incapacitated, mostly by diarrhea and dysentery.<sup>21</sup>

Steiner's *Disease in the Civil War* is filled with interesting information and facts – of the infectious diseases, mumps claimed 84 Federal lives, syphilis 151, and Typhoid 34,833; of non-infectious diseases, varicose veins 2 Federal lives, insanity 90, and scurvy 771<sup>22</sup> – yet the hard data is often broken down only by regiment and can only painstakingly be pieced together in any kind of usable statistic.

Our plan was to prorate the disease totals – 250,000 Union and 164,000 Confederate – over the selected 203 weeks using David Lowe's dicta and adjusting them with some of Steiner's figures:

- 35% more deaths the first year of the war because of unseasoned troops with low tolerance to new diseases
- 30% more deaths in winter than spring, summer or fall from stagnant camp conditions
- Disease casualties were raised over a two-month period for the spring of 1862 during the "evacuation of Corinth" by taking all the documented regimental figures from Steiner's *Disease in the Civil War* and dividing them over eight weeks. The number added to the weekly seasonal attrition over eight weeks for post-Shiloh/Corinth taken from Steiner is 1,336 for the Union and, taken from the *CWBG*, 3,611 for the Confederacy.

- The same was done for two months during the winter of 1863 ("the Valley Forge of the war"<sup>23</sup>) and Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, using Steiner's *Disease in the Civil War*. The figure I came up with for Union dead from disease during the siege of Vicksburg was only 655 (divided over eight weeks), but those were the only hard numbers I could find in Steiner. Confederate losses to disease in Vicksburg during the siege were negligible.
- Deaths in prison camps, such as Andersonville and Belle Isle, were not added in, as I assumed those figures were well known and already included in disease totals.

These additions from Steiner made only a blip in the moving numbers, and undetectable by the eye, but it gave me satisfaction that the numbers had some life to them, so to speak. I enlisted the help of Tisa Poe, project manager of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum for BRC, for the daunting task of calculating the seasonal disease numbers. [See appendices 3 & 4.]

Gary Gallagher had recommended I call Gordon Rhea regarding the Overland Campaign of 1864, on which Rhea is the author of four books. Mr. Rhea had new casualty numbers from the Overland Campaign, beginning, of course, with the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup>, to June 18<sup>th</sup>, the beginning of the siege on Petersburg. His count is based on the work of an amateur historian named Alfred Young. Among the findings were higher and more accurate totals for the Confederacy, which had always been undercounted, and the news that “Grant did a marvelous job at Cold Harbor,” the subject of Rhea’s last book. According to Rhea, it wasn’t a blood bath at all, relatively, with only about 3,500 casualties as opposed to the oft quoted 7,000 in seven minutes. Comparing figures to the *Battlefield Guide*, Rhea adds 200 to the Confederate casualty total for the Wilderness, 1,500 to Spotsylvania for the South, and for Cold Harbor, 2,000 to the Union and 1- to 2,000 to the Confederacy.<sup>23</sup> After speaking with Alfred Young, I went with these numbers.

Alfred C. Young, III, is an engineer from Maryland. For the past twenty years, Young has been compiling strength and casualty statistics on Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia in 1864. Using the Compiled

Service Records (CSRs) in the National Archives, which compile information from muster rolls, hospital records, clothing issues, and Federal prisoner-of-war lists, Young compared information with records in the Library of Congress. Both archives are incomplete, however. The LOC is missing a number of enlistment rolls, and the CSR information is only extant through October of ’64. Furthermore, Young believes the CSRs are not accurate, as wounded soldiers could have returned to their ranks before the records were filed in June.

But Young’s count might be the most accurate we are likely to see, (in spite of the fact that his hard drive blew up). Young tried to find everyone on roster by going through all of the old newspapers he could find. Often, articles on soldiers came with private correspondence. (He has been stymied by southwestern Virginia where he has not been able to find evidence of any local newspapers – though he recently discovered an entire set of papers in an old woman’s attic.) He admits that his count for the Shenandoah Valley is not accurate, and he refers to Petersburg as a “black hole.”<sup>24</sup> His work is published in an issue of *North & South Magazine*, volume 3 number 3, from March 2000.

There were two more historians with whom I needed to talk. Terrence Winschel, highly recommended by Frances Kennedy, is the National Park historian at Vicksburg, having served at Gettysburg, Fredericksburg/ Spotsylvania, and Valley Forge. Mr. Winschel gave me precise numbers for the immediate battles leading up to the siege at Vicksburg. He also gave me the third memorable analogy on counting Civil War casualties: “These numbers are at least in the ballpark, but may be out in left field somewhere.”<sup>25</sup>

Jim Ogden is the historian for the Chattanooga and Chickamauga battlefields. He reiterated that the Confederate casualty count for Chickamauga is accurate, but not so for Chattanooga. He says there are 4,146 missing, most of whom were captured, but there were many desertions as well. He said that the data on Andersonville and Lookout prison camps, as well as the other northern camps is good. He then brought up a very good point to which I would return. “A soldier who is unwounded and captured by the enemy – they are a permanent loss to their side [after July 1863]. How do you count them?”<sup>26</sup>

One of the last historians I spoke with regarding particular battle casualties was author Donald C. Pfanz, who had taken over from Henry Elliott as historian at Fredericksburg/ Spotsylvania. Elliott had worked on a detailed casualty count of the Overland battles there, but Mr. Pfanz said

that Elliott’s numbers wouldn’t change the overall count.<sup>27</sup>

We now had to complete the count and get it to the vendor to complete the film. I felt as if I was caught in mid-stream. Every step I had taken made me more aware of how immense was the job. My work seemed subjective – speaking with only a handful of historians, mixing and matching their numbers with the *Battlefield Guide* – yet the efforts at least gave me a sense of the full task at hand and that we were moving in the right direction, with a fairly impossible job, in the time allotted.

I completed the tallies for the Union and Confederate armies, wrote up my methodology, and sent it off to Tom Schwartz. Tom wanted to run my work by a combination of Lincoln and Civil War historians. Much to my horror, he sent it off to David Herbert Donald, Charles Warren Professor Emeritus of American History and American Civilization at Harvard University and Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Lincoln*, Mark E. Neely, Jr., McCabe Greer, Professor in the American Civil War Era at Penn State and Pulitzer Prize winning author, James M. McPherson, Edwards Professor of American History at Princeton University and Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Battle Cry of Freedom* as well as many books on Civil War era America, and Brooks Simpson, professor of history at Arizona State University and author of the most respected biography on Grant.



The feedback was mostly positive. James McPherson questioned the decision not to count prisoners as casualties. First of all, I had been inconsistent because they were only deleted where their numbers were pointed out in the *Battlefield Guide*. Mr. McPherson wrote in his review, “They [prisoners] are taken out of the war just as surely, and from mid-1863 on for a longer period of time, than were most of the wounded.”<sup>28</sup> In mentioning the wounded, McPherson put me in mind of Oliver Wendell Holmes, thrice wounded and returning to fight each time. Surely, including prisoners in the casualty count would be no more objectionable than counting the wounded, and their inclusion would be more accurate than trying to extricate them from each battle figure. My last question to Mr. McPherson was whether to count the 28,231 Confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox. He replied, “I think not. Even though the war was not literally over, it was virtually over, so those who surrendered there and those who surrendered with the other Confederate armies within the next month or so shouldn’t really be considered casualties.”<sup>29</sup>

David Donald sent a note to Tom Schwartz complimenting the concept of the Battle Map and the work done on the casualty figures. Through he professed to be no expert on Civil War casualties, Mr. Donald added “these tables are so valuable that I am going to keep them in a readily accessible folder on my desk for reference.” His note is folded under my pillow at home.<sup>30</sup>

Mark Neely thought it was outside the purview of a museum to conduct “vast statistical studies in demographic history.”



The photo of this Federal soldier bears witness to the atrocious conditions of Belle Isle prison camp in the James River, Richmond, Virginia.

Photograph courtesy of Library of Congress.

I would have to agree with him in principle. A production company with time and costs geared to integrated production, and not to historical investigations, does not have the elasticity to carry on in such a manner. And, Mr. Neely pointed out, there is the problem that if someone objects or quibbles with the work, the museum can point to the authorities cited and leave the issue with the critic and the historians instead of a researcher.<sup>31</sup>

On the other hand, we wanted to base the casualty figures on the latest historical research, the better to stand the test of time. The simple obstacle to this was that the latest research was not added up. In adding up the figures, one begins mixing the *tar* with the *turkentine*,<sup>32</sup> so to speak, and therein lays the sticky morass of the tar-baby. I am proud to say that BRC Imagination Arts took this task seriously and indulged me while I got as close as I could to a reckoning of the sensational casualties that rended our country 140 years ago. The numbers we arrived at are based on *The Civil War Battlefield Guide* edited by Frances Kennedy, amended with ideas and counts on individual battles from a handful of America's top Civil War historians, and augmented with a rounded died-from-disease count prorated seasonally over 203 weeks. Prisoners and wounded are included in the definition of "casualty." The final casualty totals, rounded to the nearest thousand, are 702,000 for the Union and 621,000 for the Confederacy. [See appendices 1 & 2]

In spite of Joseph Stalin's cynical bromide, "One death is a tragedy, a million deaths is a statistic," a full accounting of the dead is in order, as we have recently seen in Holocaust and Vietnam memorials, and with the victims of September 11<sup>th</sup>. I am admiring of the work of Alfred Young, whom I mentioned earlier, counting Confederate soldiers for the last year of the war, unit by unit, from a variety of sources. Though we will never know the definitive number of sacrifices, a perspective based on a reasoned count is still a worthwhile endeavor. I hope that the need to impart history on an accessible level to the general public, as in the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, will encourage people who come to history from other mediums to be diligent. In all of my time exploring history, I have always found the historical detail or the extra time taken to reach a complex truth more rewarding than the general fact or facile presentation. I have never found the reverse to be true.



The hastily buried dead, seen here at Cold Harbor, Virginia, had to be disinterred for reburial. This mammoth task continued long after the war was over.

Photograph  
courtesy of Illinois  
State Historical  
Library

---

<sup>1</sup> *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, Second Edition, The Conservation Fund, Frances H. Kennedy, Editor and Principal Contributor, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1998

<sup>2</sup> Thomas F. Schwartz, correspondence via fax, July 8, 2002

<sup>3</sup> <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/index.htm>

<sup>4</sup> *The Civil War, A Narrative – Red River to Appomattox* by Shelby Foote, page 1040, Random House, 1974

<sup>5</sup> *Battle Cry of Freedom – The Civil War Era* by James M. McPherson, page 854, Oxford University Press/Ballantine Books, 1988

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article\\_display.cfm?HHID=107](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=107)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.civilwarhome.com/casualties.htm>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/other/stats/warcost.htm>

“Principal Wars in which the US Participated: US Military Personnel Serving and Casualties” prepared by Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports. US Department of Defense Records.

<sup>9</sup> <http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/misc/evprev/frameindex.html>

This figure, from *The Evolution of Preventive Medicine in the United States Army, 1607-1939* by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, does NOT include 200,000 desertions.

<sup>10</sup> *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, Second Edition, The Conservation Fund, Frances H. Kennedy, Editor and Principal Contributor, Appendix 4 “War Statistics” by Robert W. Meinhard, page 463

<sup>11</sup> Frances H. Kennedy, phone conversation, August 9, 2002

<sup>12</sup> Frances H. Kennedy, phone conversation, August 13, 2002

<sup>13</sup> Gary W. Gallagher, correspondence by e-mail, August 11, 2002

<sup>14</sup> Paul Hawke, correspondence by e-mail, August 27, 2002

<sup>15</sup> David W. Lowe, correspondence by e-mail, August 28, 2002

<sup>16</sup> *Battle Cry of Freedom – The Civil War Era* by James M. McPherson, page 326

<sup>17</sup> *Disease in the Civil War – Natural Biological Warfare in 1861-1865* by Paul E. Steiner, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1968

<sup>18</sup> *Battle Cry of Freedom – The Civil War Era* by James M. McPherson, page 586

<sup>19</sup> *Battle Cry of Freedom – The Civil War Era* by James M. McPherson, page 588

<sup>20</sup> *Battle Cry of Freedom – The Civil War Era* by James M. McPherson, page 488

<sup>21</sup> *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, Second Edition, The Conservation Fund, Frances H. Kennedy, Editor and Principal Contributor, page 53

<sup>22</sup> *Disease in the Civil War – Natural Biological Warfare in 1861-1865* by Paul E. Steiner, pages 10-11

<sup>23</sup> Gordon Rhea, phone conversation, August 15, 2002

<sup>24</sup> Alfred C. Young, III, phone conversation, August 28, 2002

<sup>25</sup> Terence J. Winschel, correspondence by e-mail, September 6, 2002

---

<sup>26</sup> Jim Ogden, phone conversation, August/September 2002

<sup>27</sup> Donald Pfanz, phone conversation, August 29, 2002

<sup>28</sup> James McPherson to Tom Schwartz, correspondence by letter, November 8, 2002

<sup>29</sup> James McPherson, correspondence by e-mail, November 14, 2002

<sup>30</sup> David Herbert Donald to Tom Schwartz, correspondence by e-mail, November 1, 2002

<sup>31</sup> Mark E. Neely, Jr., to Tom Schwartz, correspondence by letter, November 25, 2002

<sup>32</sup> Joel Chandler Harris, "The Wonderful Tar-Baby Story" from *Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings*, 1881



Photograph courtesy of Katie Keane

**Darroch Greer** worked for BRC Imagination Arts for four and a half years as the researcher and a writer on the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Illinois. He is a documentary filmmaker and historical researcher and has researched, written, produced and/or directed documentaries on American history, the Civil War, Native America, American film, and popular music for PBS, Discovery, TBS, the History Channel, PBS, VH1, and Turner Classic Movies. Darroch is a freelance writer, publishing articles in *Millimeter Magazine*, *Video Systems*, *Digital Content Producer* and *The Los Angeles Times*. He hosts a documentary filmmakers group once a month, gives historical talks at a winery in Santa Barbara County, and is a member of the Duke Ellington Society.



---

Appendix I	Casualty Figures for the War Gallery Battle Map – UNION
Appendix II	Casualty Figures for the War Gallery Battle Map – CONFEDERATE
Appendix III	Methodology for prorating death-from-disease casualties – UNION
Appendix IV	Methodology for prorating death-from-disease casualties – CONFEDERATE
Appendix V	Graph: Civil War Casualties – Cumulative
Appendix VI	Graph: Civil War Casualties by Week – Union & Confederate COMBINED with Legend
Appendix VII	Graph: Civil War Casualties by Week – UNION
Appendix VIII	Graph: Civil War Casualties by Week – CONFEDERATE
Appendix IX	Pie Chart: Entire War – Killed, Wounded & Missing vs. Disease
Appendix X	Pie Chart: By Year – Killed, Wounded & Missing vs. Disease

**APPENDIX I**  
**UNION Casualty Figures for the War Gallery Battle Map**  
*CWBG tally - including prisoners, rounded 11/20/2002*

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
<b>1861</b>					
April 7-13	<b>Fort Sumter, SC</b> - April 12 - 14	11		11	11
April 14-20				0	11
April 21-27				0	11
April 28-May 4				0	11
May 5-11				0	11
May 12-18	Sewell's Point, VA - May 18-19	5		5	16
May 19-25	Ellsworth's death	1		1	17
May 26-June 1	Aquia Creek, VA - May 29-June 1	5		5	22
June 2-8	<b>Philippi, WVA</b> - June 3	5		5	27
June 9-15	Big Bethel, VA - June 10	76		76	103
June 16-22	Boonville, MO - June 17	12		12	115
June 23-29	BEGIN DISEASE ATTRITION		1,395	1,395	1,510
June 30-July 6	Hoke's Run, WVA - July 2	73	1,395		
	Carthage, MO - July 5	44		1,512	3,022
July 7-13	Rich Mountain, WVA - July 11	74	1,395	1,469	4,491
July 14-20	Blackburn's Ford, VA - July 18	83	1,395	1,478	5,969
July 21-27	<b>1st Bull Run</b> (Manassas), VA - July 21	2,896	1,395	4,291	10,260
July 28-August 3			1,395	1,395	11,655
August 4-10	Wilson's Creek, MO - August 10	1,317	1,395	2,712	14,367
August 11-17			1,395	1,395	15,762
August 18-24			1,395	1,395	17,157
August 25-31	Kessler's Cross Lanes, WVA - August 26	132	1,395		
	Hatteras Inlet Forts, NC - August 28-29	3		1,530	18,687
September 1-7	Dry Wood Creek, MO	14	1,395	1,409	20,096
September 8-14	Carnifex Ferry, WVA - September 10	158	1,395		
	Cheat Mountain, WVA - September 12-15	71		1,624	21,720
September 15-21	<b>Lexington I, MO</b> - September 13-20	3,500	1,395		
	Liberty (Blue Mills), MO - September 17	56			
	Barbourville, KY - September 19	15		4,966	26,686
September 22-28			1,395	1,395	28,081
Sept. 29-Oct. 5	Greenbrier River, WVA - October 3	43	1,395	1,438	29,519
October 6-12	Santa Rosa Island, FL - October 9	67	1,395	1,462	30,981
October 13-19			1,395	1,395	32,376
October 20-26	Bull's Bluff, VA - October 21	921	1,395		
	Fredericktown, MO - October 21	?			
	Camp Wildcat, KY - October 21	43			
	Springfield I, MO - October 25	85		2,444	34,820
Oct. 27-Nov. 2			1,395	1,395	36,215
November 3-9	Belmont, MO - November 7	607	1,395		
	Ivy Mountain, KY - November 8-9	30		2,032	38,247
November 10-16			1,395	1,395	39,642
November 17-23	Round Mountain, OK - November 19	?	1,395	1,395	41,037
November 24-30			1,395	1,395	42,432
December 1-7			1,395	1,395	43,827

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
December 8-14	Chusto-Talassah, OK - December 9	412	1,395		
	Camp Allegheny, WVA - December 13	137		1,944	45,771
December 15-21	Rowlett's Station, KY - December 17	40	1,395		
	Dranesville, VA - December 20	71		1,506	47,277
December 22-28	Chustoenahlah, OK - December 26	211	1,814		
	Mount Zion Church, MO - December 28	72		2,097	49,374
Dec. 29-Jan. 4			1,814	1,814	51,188
<b>1862</b>					
January 5-11	Hancock, MD & Morgan, WVA-Jan. 5-6	13	1,814		
	Roan's Tan Yard, MO - January 8	11			
	Middle Creek, KY - January 10	27		1,865	53,053
January 12-18			1,814	1,814	54,867
January 19-25	Mill Springs, KY - January 19	262	1,814	2,076	56,943
Jan. 25-Feb. 1			1,814	1,814	58,757
February 2-8	<b>Fort Henry</b> , TN - February 6	47	1,814		
	Roanoke Island, NC - February 7-8	264		2,125	60,882
February 9-15	<b>Fort Donelson</b> , TN - February 12-16	2,832	1,814	4,646	65,528
February 16-22	Valverde, NM - February 20-21	263	1,814	2,077	67,605
Feb. 23-March 1			1,814	1,814	69,419
March 2-8	<b>Pea Ridge</b> , AK - March 6-8	1,384	1,814		
	<b>Hampton Roads</b> , VA - March 8-9	409		3,607	73,026
March 9-15	New Madrid,MS/Is.#10,TN-Feb28-April 8	51	1,814		
	New Bern, NC - March 14	476		2,341	75,367
March 16-22			1,814	1,814	77,181
March 23-29	<b>First Kernstown</b> , VA - March 23	590	1,395		
	Glorieta Pass, NM - March 26-28	132		2,117	79,298
March 30-April 5			1,395	1,395	80,693
April 6-12	<b>Shiloh</b> , TN - April 6-7	13,047	1,395		
	Fort Pulaski, GA - April 10-11	1		14,443	95,136
April 13-19	Fts. Jackson & St. Philip, LA - April 16-28	229	1,562		
	South Mills, NC - April 19	114			
	<b>Siege of Yorktown</b> , VA - April 5-May 4	182		2,087	97,223
April 20-26	Fort Macon, NC - April 25-26	3	1,562	1,565	98,788
April 27-May 3	<b>New Orleans</b> , LA - April 25-May 1	0	1,562	1,562	100,350
May 4-10	<b>Williamsburg</b> , VA - May 5	2,283	1,562		
	Eltham's Landing, VA - May 7	186			
	McDowell, VA - May 8	256		4,287	104,637
May 11-17	Drewry's Bluff, VA - May 15	24	1,562		
	Princeton Courthouse, WVA - May 15-17	129		1,715	106,352
May 18-24	<b>Front Royal</b> , VA - May 23	904	1,562		
	Siege of Corinth, TN - April 29-May 30	1,000		3,466	109,818
May 25-31	<b>First Winchester</b> , VA - May 25	2,019	1,562		
	Hanover Court House, VA - May 27	355			
	<b>Seven Pines</b> , VA - May 31-June 1	5,000		8,936	118,754
June 1-7	Tranter's Creek, NC - June 5	20	1,562		
	Memphis I, TN - June 6	1			
	Chantanooga I, TN - June 7-8	?		1,583	120,337
June 8-14	<b>Cross Keys</b> , VA - June 8	684	1,395		
	<b>Port Republic</b> , VA - June 9	1,000		3,079	123,416

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
June 15-21	Charleston, SC - June 16	683	1,395		
	St. Charles, AK - June 17	160		2,238	125,654
June 22-28	Oak Grove, VA - June 25	626	1,034		
	Beaver Dam Creek, VA - June 26	361			
	<b>Gaines' Mill</b> , VA - June 27	6,837			
	Garnett's&Golding's Farms,VA-June 27-28	189		9,047	134,701
June 29-July 5	Savage's Station, VA - June 29	919	1,034		
	Glendale/ <b>White Oak Swamp</b> ,VA-June 30	2,700			
	<b>Malvern Hill</b> , VA - July 1	3,000		7,653	142,354
July 6-12	Hill's Plantation, AK - July 7	63	1,034	1,097	143,451
July 13-19	Murfreesboro I, TN - July 13	1,200	1,034	2,234	145,685
July 20-26			1,034	1,034	146,719
July 27-August 2			1,034	1,034	147,753
August 3-9	Baton Rouge, LA - August 5	371	1,034		
	Kirksville, MO - August 6-9	88			
	Cedar Mountain, VA - August 9	2,500		3,993	151,746
August 10-16	Independence I, MO - August 11	344	1,034		
	Lone Jack, MO - August 15-16	272		1,650	153,396
August 17-23	Rappahannock River, VA - Aug. 22-25	113	1,034		
	Fort Ridgely, MN - August 20-22	26		1,173	154,569
August 24-30	Thoroughfare Gap, VA - August 28	50	1,034		
	<b>Second Manassas</b> , VA - August 28-30	13,826			
	Richmond, KY - August 29-30	5,623		20,533	175,102
Aug. 31-Sept. 6	Chantilly, VA - September 1	1,300	1,034	2,334	177,436
September 7-13	Harpers Ferry, WVA - September 12-15	12,719	1,034	13,753	191,189
September 14-20	South Mountain, MD - September 14	2,325	1,034		
	Munfordville, KY - September 14-17	4,148			
	<b>Antietam</b> , MD - September 17	12,400			
	Juka, MS - September 19	790			
	Sheperdstown, WVA - September 19-20	363		21,060	212,249
September 21-27	Wood Lake, MN - September 23	41	1,034	1,075	213,324
Sept. 28-Oct. 4	Newtonia, MO - September 30	245	1,034		
	Corinth, MS - October 3-4	2,350		3,629	216,953
October 5-11	Davis Bridge, TN - October 6	500	1,034		
	<b>Perryville</b> , KY - October 8	4,211		5,745	222,698
October 12-18			1,034	1,034	223,732
October 19-25	Old Fort Wayne, OK - October 22	14	1,034		
	Georgia Landing, LA - October 27	86		1,134	224,866
Oct. 26-Nov. 1			1,034	1,034	225,900
November 2-8	Clark's Mill, MO - November 7	119	1,034	1,153	227,053
November 9-15			1,034	1,034	228,087
November 16-22			1,034	1,034	229,121
November 23-29	Cane Hill, AR - November 28	41	1,034	1,075	230,196
Nov. 30-Dec. 6			1,034	1,034	231,230
December 7-13	Prairie Grove, AR - December 7	1,251	1,034		
	Hartsville, TN - December 7	2,096		4,381	235,611
December 14-20	<b>Fredericksburg I</b> , VA - December 11-15	12,600	1,034		
	Kinston, NC - December 14	160			
	White Hall, NC - December 16	75			



DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	Goldsboro Bridge, NC - December 17	110			
	Jackson, TN - December 19	6		13,985	249,596
December 21-27	Chickasaw Bayou, MS - December 26-29	1,176	1,344	2,520	252,116
Dec. 28-Jan. 3	Parker's Cross Roads, TN - December 31	237	1,344		
	Galveston II, TX - January 1	600			
	Stones River, TN - January 2	13,000		15,181	267,297
<b>1863</b>					
January 4-10	Springfield II, MO - January 8	163	1,344		
	Hartville, MO - January 9-11	78			
	Arkansas Post, AR - January 9-11	1,092		2,677	269,974
January 11-17			1,344	1,344	271,318
January 18-24			1,344	1,344	272,662
January 25-31	Bear River, ID - January 29	65	1,344	1,409	274,071
February 1-7	Dover, TN - February 3	110	1,344	1,454	275,525
February 8-14			1,344	1,344	276,869
February 15-21			1,344	1,344	278,213
February 22-28			1,426	1,426	279,639
March 1-7	Fort McAllister, GA - January 27-March 3	0	1,426		
	Thompson's Station, TN - March 4-5	1,600		3,026	282,665
March 8-14	Fort Anderson, NC - March 13-15	4	1,426	1,430	284,095
March 15-21	Kelly's Ford, VA - March 17	99	1,426		
	Vaughn's Hill, TN - March 20	38		1,563	285,658
March 22-28	Brentwood, TN - March 25	529	1,115	1,644	287,302
March 28-April 4			1,115	1,115	288,417
April 5-11	Charleston Harbor I, SC - April 7	22	1,115		
	Franklin I, TN - April 10	100		1,237	289,654
April 12-18	Fort Bisland, LA - April 12-13	224	1,115		
	Irish Bend, LA - April 14	353			
	Washington, NC - March 30-April 20	50		1,742	291,396
April 19-25	Suffolk, VA - April 19	260	1,034	1,294	292,690
April 26-May 2	Cape Girardeau, MO - April 26	12	1,034		
	Grand Gulf, MS - April 29	80			
	Day's Gap, AL - April 30	23			
	Port Gibson, MS - May 1	875			
	Chalk Bluff, AR - May 1-2	45		2,069	294,759
May 3-9	Chancellorsville, VA - April 30-May 6		1,034		
	Fredericksburg II, VA - May 3				
	Salem Church, VA - May 3-4	18,000		19,034	313,793
May 10-16	Raymond, MS - May 12	442	1,034		
	Jackson, MS - May 14	286			
	Champion Hill, MS - May 16	2,441		4,203	317,996
May 17-23	Big Black River Bridge, MS - May 17	276	1,034		
	<b>Battle of Vicksburg, MS - May 18-22</b>	3,199			
	Plains Store, LA - May 21	150		4,659	322,655
May 24-30	Battle of Port Hudson I, LA - May 27	2,000	1,034	3,034	325,689
May 31-June 6			1,034	1,034	326,723
June 7-13	Milliken's Bend, LA - June 7	652	1,034		
	Brandy Station, VA - June 9	868		2,554	329,277
June 14-20	Second Winchester, VA - June 13-15	4,443	1,034		



DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville - June 17-21	827			
	Lafourche Crossing, LA - June 20-21	49		6,353	335,630
June 21-27	Hoover's Gap, TN - June 24-26	583	1,034	1,617	337,247
June 28-July 4	Donaldsville II, LA - June 28	23	1,034		
	Goodrich's Landing, LA - June 29-30	150			
	Hanover, PA - June 30	154			
	Cabin Creek, OK - July 1-2	21			
	Gettysburg, PA - July 1-3	23,000			
	Siege of Vicksburg, MS - July 4	1,636			
	Helena, AR - July 4	239		26,257	363,504
July 5-11	Williamsport, MD - July 6	400	1,034		
	Siege of Port Hudson, LA-May 22-July 9	10,000			
	Corydon, IN - July 9	360			
	Fort Wagner I, SC - July 10-11	339		12,133	375,637
July 12-18	Kock's Plantation, LA - July 12-13	465	1,034		
	Boonesboro/Falling Waters, MD-July 8-14	158			
	Grimball's Landing, SC - July 16	46			
	Honey Springs, OK - July 17	77			
	Fort Wagner II, SC - July 18	1,515		3,295	378,932
July 19-25	Buffington Island, OH - July 19	25	1,034		
	Manassas Gap, VA - July 23	220			
	Big Mound, ND - July 24	7		1,286	380,218
July 26-Aug. 1	Salineville, OH - July 26	0	1,034		
	Dead Buffalo Lake, ND - July 26	1			
	Stoney Lake, ND - July 28	0		1,035	381,253
August 2-8			1,034	1,034	382,287
August 9-15			1,034	1,034	383,321
August 16-22	Lawrence, KS - August 21	150	1,034	1,184	384,505
August 23-29			1,034	1,034	385,539
Aug. 30-Sept. 5	Devi's Backbone, AR - September 1	14	1,034		
	Whitestone Hill, ND - September 3-4	70		1,118	386,657
September 6-12	Charleston Harbor II, SC - September 5-8	117	1,034		
	Sabine Pass II, TX - September 8	350			
	Bayou Fourche, AR - September 10	72		1,573	388,230
September 13-19	Chickamauga, GA - September 18-20	16,170	1,034	17,204	405,434
September 20-26	Blountville, TN - September 22	27	1,034	1,061	406,495
Sept. 27-Oct.3	Stirling's Plantation, LA - September 29	515	1,034	1,549	408,044
October 4-10	Baxter Springs, KS - October 6	103	1,034		
	Blue Springs, TN - October 10	100		1,237	409,281
October 11-17	Auburn I&II, VA - October 13&14	82	1,034		
	Bristoe Station, VA - October 14	540			
	Fort Brooke, FL - October 16-18	16		1,672	410,953
October 18-24	Buckland Mills, VA - October 19	115	1,034	1,149	412,102
October 25-31	Pine Bluff, AR - October 25	56	1,034		
	Wauhatchie, TN - October 28-29	216		1,306	413,408
November 1-7	Collierville, TN - November 3	60	1,034		
	Droop Mountain, WVA - November 6	140			
	Rappahannock Station, VA - November 7	461		1,695	415,103
November 8-14			1,034	1,034	416,137

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
November 15-21	Campbell's Station, TN - November 16	400	1,034	1,434	417,571
November 22-28	<b>Chattanooga III</b> , TN - November 23-25	5,815	1,034		
	Ringgold Gap, GA - November 27	507		7,356	424,927
Nov. 29-Dec. 5	Fort Sanders, TN - November 29	15	1,034		
	Mine Run, VA - Nov 26-Dec. 2	1,633		2,682	427,609
December 6-12			1,034	1,034	428,643
December 13-19	Bean's Station, TN - December 14	115	1,034	1,149	429,792
December 20-26			1,344	1,344	431,136
Dec. 27- Jan. 2	Mossy Creek, TN - December 29	151	1,344	1,495	432,631
<b>1864</b>					
January 3-9			1,344	1,344	433,975
January 10-16			1,344	1,344	435,319
January 17-23	Dandridge, TN - January 17	150	1,344	1,494	436,813
January 24-30	Athens, AL - January 26	20	1,344		
	Fair Garden, TN - January 27-28	100		1,464	438,277
Jan. 31-Feb. 6	Morton's Ford, VA - February 6-7	362	1,344	1,706	439,983
February 7-13	Middle Boggy, OK - February 13	0	1,344	1,344	441,327
February 14-20	Meridian, MS - February 14	170	1,344		
	Olustee, FL - February 20	1,861		3,375	444,702
February 21-27	Okolona, MS - February 22	388	1,344		
	Dalton I, GA - February 22-27	289		2,021	446,723
Feb. 28-March 5	Walkerton, VA - March 2	100	1,344	1,444	448,167
March 6-12	Fort DeRussy, LA - March 14	48	1,344	1,392	449,559
March 13-19			1,344	1,344	450,903
March 20-26	Paducah, KY - March 25	90	1,034	1,124	452,027
March 27-April 2			1,034	1,034	453,061
April 3-9	Elkin's Ferry, AR - April 3-4	26	1,034		
	Mansfield, LA - April 8	2,235			
	Pleasant Hill, LA - April 9	1,369		4,664	457,725
April 10-16	Prairie D'Ane, AR - April 10-13	100	1,034		
	Fort Pillow, TN - April 12	549			
	Blair's Landing, LA - April 12	60		1,743	459,468
April 17-23	Plymouth, NC - April 17-20	2,900	1,034		
	Poison Spring, AR - April 18	301			
	Monett's Ferry, LA - April 23	200		4,435	463,903
April 24-30	Mark's Mills, AR - April 25	1,500	1,034		
	Jenkin's Ferry, AR - April 30	700		3,234	467,137
May 1-7	Albermarle Sound, NC - May 5	44	1,034		
	<b>Battle of the Wilderness</b> , VA - May 5-6	18,000			
	Port Walthall Junction, VA - May 6-7	275		19,353	486,490
May 8-14	Swift Creek & Fort Clifton, VA - May 9	495	1,034		
	Chester Station, VA - May 9	285			
	Cloyd's Mountain, VA - May 9	688			
	Rocky Face Ridge, GA - May 7-13	837			
	Resaca, GA - May 13-15	2,747			
	Cove Mountain, VA - May 10	150			
	Yellow Tavern, VA - May 11	400		6,636	493,126
May 15-21	Proctor's Creek, VA - May 12-16	3,004	1,034		
	New Market, VA - May 15	841			

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	Adairsville, GA - May 17	200			
	Yellow Bayou, LA - May 18	360			
	<b>Spotsylvania C. H.</b> , VA - May 8-21	18,000			
	Warre Bottom Church/Howlett, VA-May20	750		<b>24,189</b>	517,315
May 22-28	<b>North Anna</b> , VA - May 23-26	2,623	1.034		
	Wilson's Wharf, VA - May 24	26			
	New Hope Church, GA - May 25-26	665			
	Pickett's Mill, GA - May 27	1,600			
	Dallas, GA - May 28	380			
	Haw's Shop, VA - May 28	344		<b>6,672</b>	523,987
May 29-June 4	Totopotomoy Ck/Bethesda, VA-May28-30	731	1.034		
	Matadequin Creek, VA - May 30	90			
	<b>Cold Harbor</b> , VA - May 31-June 12	13,000		<b>14,855</b>	538,842
June 5-11	Piedmont, VA - June 5	875	1.034		
	Ditch Bayou, AR - June 6	133			
	Petersburg I, VA - June 9	60			
	Brices Cross Roads, MS - June 10	2,612			
	Trevilian Station, VA - June 11-12	1,007			
	Cynthiana, KY - June 11-12	1,092		<b>6,813</b>	545,655
June 12-18	<b>Petersburg II</b> , VA - June 15-18	10,600	1.034		
	Lynchburg, VA - June 17-18	700		<b>12,334</b>	557,989
June 19-25	Kolb's Farm, GA - June 22	350	1.034		
	Jerusalem Plank Road, VA - June 21-23	<b>2,962</b>			
	Samaria Church, VA - June 24	350			
	Staunton River Bridge, VA - June 25	75			
	Reams Station, VA - June 29	723		<b>5,494</b>	563,483
June 26-July 2	<b>Kennesaw Mountain</b> , GA - June 27	3,000	1.034	<b>4,034</b>	567,517
July 3-9	Monocacy, MD - July 9	1,294	1.034	<b>2,328</b>	569,845
July 10-16	Fort Stevens, DC - July 11-12	373	1.034		
	Tupelo, MS - July 14-15	674		<b>2,081</b>	571,926
July 17-23	Cool Spring, VA - July 17-18	422	1.034		
	Rutherford's Farm, VA - July 20	242			
	Peachtree Creek, GA - July 20	1,710			
	<b>Atlanta</b> , GA - July 22	3,641		<b>7,049</b>	578,975
July 24-30	Second Kernstown, VA - July 24	1,185	1.033		
	First Deep Bottom, VA - July 27-29	500			
	Ezra Church, GA - July 28	700			
	Killdeer Mountain, ND - July 28-29	15			
	<b>The Crater</b> , VA - July 30	3,798		<b>7,231</b>	586,206
July 31-August 6	Folck's Mill, MD - August 1	30	1.033		
	Utoy Creek, GA - August 5-7	400		<b>1,463</b>	587,669
August 7-13	Morefield, WVA - August 7	31	1.033	<b>1,064</b>	588,733
August 14-20	Guard Hill, VA - August 16	71	1.033		
	Second Deep Bottom, VA - August 13-20	2,900			
	Globe Tavern, VA - July 18-21	<b>4,455</b>			
	Lovejoy's Station, GA - August 20	237		<b>8,696</b>	597,429
August 21-27	Summit Pt/Cameron's Dt, WVA-Aug. 21	600	1.033		
	Memphis II, TN - August 21	<b>480</b>			
	Mobile Bay, AL - August 2-23	327			



DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	Reams Station II, VA - August 25	2,742		5,182	602,611
Aug. 28-Sept. 3	Smithfield Crossing, WVA - Aug. 28-29	100	1,033		
	Jonesboro, GA - August 31-September 1	1,149			
	Berryville, VA - September 3-4	312		2,594	605,205
September 4-10			1,033	1,033	606,238
September 11-17			1,033	1,033	607,271
September 18-24	<b>Opequon</b> (3rd Winchester), VA - Sept. 19	5,020	1,033		
	Fisher's Hill, VA - Spetember 21-22	528		6,581	613,852
Sept. 25-Oct. 1	Pilot Knob, MO - September 26-28	213	1,033		
	Chaffin's Farm, VA - September 29-30	3,300			
	New Market Heights, VA - Sept. 29-30	850		5,396	619,248
October 2-8	Peebles' Farm, VA - October 2	2,869	1,033		
	Saltville I, VA - October 2	350			
	Allatoona, GA - October 5	706			
	Darbytown&New Market, VA - Oct 7	458		5,416	624,664
October 9-15	Tom's Brook, VA - October 9	57	1,033		
	Darbytown Road, VA - October 13	437			
	Dalton III, GA - October 13	751			
	Glasgow, MO - October 15	400		2,678	627,342
October 16-22	<b>Cedar Creek</b> , VA - October 19	5,672	1,033	6,705	634,047
October 23-29	Independence II, MO - October 22	?	1,033		
	Westport, MO - Ocotober 23	1,500			
	Mine Creek, KS - October 25	150			
	Boynton Plank Road, VA - October 27	1,758			
	Decatur, AL - October 26-29	155			
	Fair Oaks&D'Town Rd, VA - Oct. 27-28	1,603			
	Newtonia II, MO - October 28	26		6,225	640,272
Oct. 30-Nov. 5			1,033	1,033	641,305
November 6-12	Bull's Gap, TN - November 11-14	324	1,033	1,357	642,662
November 13-19			1,033	1,033	643,695
November 20-26	Griswoldville, GA - November 22	62	1,033	1,095	644,790
Nov. 27-Dec. 3	Buck Head Creek, GA - November 28	46	1,033		
	Spring Hill, TN - November 29	350			
	Sand Creek, CO - November 29	48			
	<b>Franklin II</b> , TN - November 30	2,633			
	Honey Hill, SC - November 30	746		4,856	649,646
December 4-10	Waynesborough, GA - December 4	190	1,033		
	Murfreesboro II, TN - December 5-7	208		1,431	651,077
December 11-17	Fort McAllister II, GA - December 13	134	1,033		
	<b>Nashville</b> , TN - December 15-16	3,061			
	Marion, VA - December 16-18	150		4,378	655,455
December 18-24	Fort Fisher I, NC - December 7-27	160	1,033	1,193	656,648
December 25-31			1,343	1,343	657,991
<b>1865</b>					
January 1-7			1,343	1,343	659,334
January 8-14	Fort Fisher II, NC - January 13-15	1,059	1,343	2,402	661,736
January 15-21			1,343	1,343	663,079
January 22-28			1,343	1,343	664,422
Jan. 29-Feb. 4	Rivers Bridge, SC - February 2-3	92	1,343	1,435	665,857

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
February 5-11	Hatcher's Run, VA - February 5-7	1,539	1,343	2,882	668,739
February 12-18			1,343	1,343	670,082
February 19-25	Wilmington, NC - February 12-22	575	1,343	1,918	672,000
Feb. 26-March 4	Waynesboro, VA - March 2	30	1,343	1,373	673,373
March 5-11	Natural Bridge, FL - March 6	148	1,343		
	Wyse Fork, NC - March 7-10	1,300			
	Monroe's Cross Roads, NC - March 10	183		2,974	676,347
March 12-18	Averasboro, NC - March 16	682	1,343	2,025	678,372
March 19-25	Bentonville, NC - March 19-21	1,527	1,343		
	Fort Steadman, VA - March 25	1,017		3,887	682,259
March 26-April 1	Lewis's Farm, VA - March 29	381	1,033		
	Dinwiddie Court House, VA - March 31	354			
	White Oak Road, VA - March 31	1,781			
	Five Forks, VA - April 1	830		4,379	686,638
April 2-8	Petersburg III, VA - April 2	3,894	1,033		
	Spanish Fort, AL - March 27-April 8	657			
	Selma, AL - April 2	359			
	Sutherland Station, VA - April 2	366			
	Namozine Church, VA - April 3	81			
	Amelia Springs, VA - April 5	158			
	Sailor's Creek, VA - April 6	1,148			
	Rice's Station, VA - April 6	66			
	High Bridge, VA - April 6-7	847			
	Cumberland Church, VA - April 7	571			
	Appomattox Station, VA - April 8	48		9,228	695,866
April 9-15	Fort Blakely, AL - April 2-9	775	1,033		
	Appomattox Court House, VA - April 9	164		1,972	697,838
April 16-22			1,033	1,033	698,871
April 23-29	Johnston surrenders - April 26		1,033	1,033	699,904
April 30-May 6	Taylor surrenders - May 4		1,033	1,033	700,937
May 7-13	Jefferson Davis captured - May 10		1,033		
	Palmito Ranch, TX - May 12-13	30		1,063	702,000
May 14-20					
May 21-27	Buckner surrenders - May 26				
May 28-June 3					
June 4-10					
June 11-17					
June 18-24	Stand White surrenders - June 23				
<b>TOTAL (Union)</b>		<b>453,843</b>	<b>248,157</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>702,000</b>
			203		



**APPENDIX II**  
**CONFEDERATE Casualty Figures for the War Gallery Battle Map**  
*CWBG tally - including prisoners, rounded 11/20/2002*

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
<b>1861</b>					
April 7-13	<b>Fort Sumter, SC</b> - April 12 - 14	4		4	4
April 14-20					4
April 21-27					4
April 28-May 4					4
May 5-11					4
May 12-18	Sewell's Point, VA - May 18-19	5		5	9
May 19-25					9
May 26-June 1	Aquia Creek, VA - May 29-June 1	5		5	14
June 2-8	<b>Philippi, WVA</b> - June 3	6		6	20
June 9-15	Big Bethel, VA - June 10	8		8	28
June 16-22	Boonville, MO - June 17	12		12	40
June 23-29	BEGIN DISEASE ATTRITION		926	926	966
June 30-July 6	Hoke's Run, WVA - July 2	25	926		
	Carthage, MO - July 5	74		1,025	1,991
July 7-13	Rich Mountain, WVA - July 11	638	926	1,564	3,555
July 14-20	Blackburn's Ford, VA - July 18	68	926	994	4,549
July 21-27	<b>1st Manassas (Bull Run), VA</b> - July 21	1,982	926	2,908	7,457
July 28-August 3			926	926	8,383
August 4-10	Wilson's Creek, MO - August 10	1,222	926	2,148	10,531
August 11-17			926	926	11,457
August 18-24			926	926	12,383
August 25-31	Kessler's Cross Lanes, WVA - August 26	40	926		
	Hatteras Inlet Forts, NC - August 28-29	670		1,636	14,019
September 1-7	Dry Wood Creek, MO	?	926	926	14,945
September 8-14	Carnifex Ferry, WVA - September 10	32	926		
	Cheat Mountain, WVA - September 12-15	100		1,058	16,003
September 15-21	<b>Lexington I, MO</b> - September 13-20	100	926		
	Liberty (Blue Mills Landing), MO - Sept 17	70			
	Barbourville, KY - September 19	5		1,101	17,104
September 22-28			926	926	18,030
Sept. 29-Oct. 5	Greenbrier River, WVA - October 3	52	926	978	19,008
October 6-12	Santa Rosa Island, FL - October 9	87	926	1,013	20,021
October 13-19			926	926	20,947
October 20-26	Ball's Bluff, VA - October 21	149	926		
	Fredericktown, MO - October 21	62			
	Camp Wildcat, KY - October 21	53			
	Springfield I, MO - October 25	133		1,323	22,270
Oct. 27-Nov. 2			926	926	23,196
November 3-9	Belmont, MO - November 7	641	926		
	Ivy Mountain, KY - November 8-9	263		1,830	25,026
November 10-16			926	926	25,952
November 17-23	Round Mountain, OK - November 19	10	926	936	26,888

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
November 24-30			926	926	27,814
December 1-7			926	926	28,740
December 8-14	Chusto-Talasa, OK - December 9	52	926		
	Camp Allegheny - December 13	146		1,124	29,864
December 15-21	Rowlett's Station, KY - December 17	91	926		
	Dranesville, VA - December 20	230		1,247	31,111
December 22-28	Chustenahlah, OK - December 26	40	1,203		
	Mount Zion Church, MO - December 28	210		1,453	32,564
Dec. 29-Jan. 4			1,203	1,203	33,767
<b>1862</b>					
January 5-11	Hancock, MD & Morgan, WVA-Jan. 5-6	12	1,203		
	Roan's Tan Yard, MO - January 8	80			
	Middle Creek, KY - January 10	65		1,360	35,127
January 12-18			1,203	1,203	36,330
January 19-25	Mill Springs, KY - January 19	529	1,203	1,732	38,062
Jan. 25-Feb. 1			1,203	1,203	39,265
February 2-8	<b>Fort Henry</b> , TN - February 6	99	1,203		
	Roanoke Island, NC - February 7-8	2,643		3,945	43,210
February 9-15	<b>Fort Donelson</b> , TN - February 12-16	17,000	1,203	18,203	61,413
February 16-22	Valverde, NM - February 20-21	187	1,203	1,390	62,803
Feb. 23-March 1			1,203	1,203	64,006
March 2-8	<b>Pea Ridge</b> , AK - March 6-8	2,000	1,203		
	<b>Hampton Roads</b> , VA - March 8-9	24		3,227	67,233
March 9-15	New Madrid,MS/Is.#10,TN-Feb28-April 8	7,000	1,203		
	New Bern, NC - March 14	609		8,812	76,045
March 16-22			1,203	1,203	77,248
March 23-29	<b>First Kernstown</b> , VA - March 23	718	926		
	Glorieta Pass, NM - March 26-28	227		1,871	79,119
March 30-April 5			926	926	80,045
April 6-12	<b>Shiloh</b> , TN - April 6-7	10,699	926		
	Fort Pulaski, GA - April 10-11	1		11,626	91,671
April 13-19	Fts. Jackson & St. Philip, LA - April 16-28	782	1,338		
	South Mills, NC - April 19	25			
	<b>Siege of Yorktown</b> , VA - April 5-May 4	300		2,445	94,116
April 20-26	Fort Macon, NC - April 25-26	439	1,338	1,777	95,893
April 27-May 3	<b>New Orleans</b> , LA - April 25-May 1	0	1,338	1,338	97,231
May 4-10	<b>Williamsburg</b> , VA - May 5	1,560	1,338		
	Eltham's Landing, VA - May 7	48			
	McDowell, VA - May 8	500		3,446	100,677
May 11-17	Drewry's Bluff, VA - May 15	15	1,338		
	Princeton Courthouse, WVA - May 15-17	16		1,369	102,046
May 18-24	<b>Front Royal</b> , VA - May 23	56	1,338		
	Siege of Corinth, TN - April 29-May 30	1,000		2,394	104,440
May 25-31	<b>First Winchester</b> , VA - May 25	400	1,338		
	Hanover Court House, VA - May 27	746			
	<b>Seven Pines</b> , VA - May 31-June 1	6,100		8,584	113,024
June 1-7	Tranter's Creek, NC - June 5	20	1,338		

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	Memphis I, TN - June 6	180			
	Chattanooga I, TN - June 7-8	3		1,541	114,565
June 8-14	<b>Cross Keys</b> , VA - June 8	288	926		
	<b>Port Republic</b> , VA - June 9	800		2,014	116,579
June 15-21	Charleston, SC - June 16	204	926		
	St. Charles, AK - June 17	40		1,170	117,749
June 22-28	Oak Grove, VA - June 25	411	686		
	Beaver Dam Creek, VA - June 26	1,484			
	<b>Gaines' Mill</b> , VA - June 27	8,750			
	Garnett's&Golding's Farms,VA-June 27-28	438		11,769	129,518
June 29-July 5	Savage's Station, VA - June 29	444	686		
	Glendale/ <b>White Oak Swamp</b> ,VA-June 30	3,600			
	<b>Malvern Hill</b> , VA - July 1	5,355		10,085	139,603
July 6-12	Hill's Plantation, AK - July 7	250	686	936	140,539
July 13-19	Murfreesboro I, TN - July 13	150	686	836	141,375
July 20-26			686	686	142,061
July 27-August 2			686	686	142,747
August 3-9	Baton Rouge, LA - August 5	478	686		
	Kirksville, MO - August 6-9	368			
	Cedar Mountain, VA - August 9	1,400		2,932	145,679
August 10-16	Independence I, MO - August 11	?	686		
	Lone Jack, MO - August 15-16	?		686	146,365
August 17-23	Rappahannock River, VA - Aug. 22-25	112	686		
	Fort Ridgely, MN - August 20-22	?		798	147,163
August 24-30	Thoroughfare Gap, VA - August 28	50	686		
	<b>Second Manassas</b> , VA - August 28-30	8,353			
	Richmond, KY - August 29-30	600		9,689	156,852
Aug. 31-Sept. 6	Chantilly, VA - September 1	800	686	1,486	158,338
September 7-13	Harpers Ferry, WVA - September 12-15	286	686	972	159,310
September 14-20	South Mountain, MD - September 14	2,300	686		
	Munfordville, KY - September 14-17	285			
	<b>Antietam</b> , MD - September 17	10,300			
	Iuka, MS - September 19	594			
	Sheperdstown, WVA - September 19-20	291		14,456	173,766
September 21-27	Wood Lake, MN - September 23	25	686	711	174,477
Sept. 28-Oct. 4	Newtonia, MO - September 30	78	686		
	Corinth, MS - October 3-4	4,800		5,564	180,041
October 5-11	Davis Bridge, TN - October 6	400	686		
	<b>Perryville</b> , KY - October 8	3,396		4,482	184,523
October 12-18			686	686	185,209
October 19-25	Old Fort Wayne, OK - October 22	150	686		
	Georgia Landing, LA - October 27	229		1,065	186,274
Oct. 26-Nov. 1			686	686	186,960
November 2-8	Clark's Mill, MO - November 7	34	686	720	187,680
November 9-15			686	686	188,366
November 16-22			686	686	189,052
November 23-29	Cane Hill, AR - November 28	45	686	731	189,783



DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
Nov. 30-Dec. 6			686	686	190,469
December 7-13	Prairie Grove, AR - December 7	1,317	686	2,142	192,611
	Hartsville, TN - December 7	139			
December 14-20	<b>Fredericksburg I</b> , VA - December 11-15	5,300	686	6,696	199,307
	Kinston, NC - December 14	525			
	White Hall, NC - December 16	75			
	Goldsboro Bridge, NC - December 17	110			
	Jackson, TN - December 19	?			
December 21-27	Chickasaw Bayou, MS - December 26-29	187	891	1,078	200,385
Dec. 28-Jan. 3	Parker's Cross Roads, TN - December 31	500	891	11,441	211,826
	Galveston II, TX - January 1	50			
	<b>Stones River</b> , TN - January 2	10,000			
<b>1863</b>					
January 4-10	Springfield II, MO - January 8	240	891	6,464	218,290
	Hartsville, MO - January 9-11	329			
	Arkansas Post, AR - January 9-11	5,004			
January 11-17			891	891	219,181
January 18-24			891	891	220,072
January 25-31	Bear River, ID - January 29	250	891	1,141	221,213
February 1-7	Dover, TN - February 3	855	891	1,746	222,959
February 8-14			891	891	223,850
February 15-21			891	891	224,741
February 22-28			891	891	225,632
March 1-7	Fort McAllister, GA - January 27-March 3	1	891	1,249	226,881
	Thompson's Station, TN - March 4-5	357			
March 8-14	Fort Anderson, NC - March 13-15	3	891	894	227,775
March 15-21	Kelly's Ford, VA - March 17	80	891	1,121	228,896
	Vaught's Hill, TN - March 20	150			
March 22-28	Brentwood, TN - March 25	3	686	689	229,585
March 28-April 4			686	686	230,271
April 5-11	Charleston Harbor I, SC - April 7	14	686	837	231,108
	Franklin I, TN - April 10	137			
April 12-18	Fort Bisland, LA - April 12-13	450	686	1,186	232,294
	Irish Bend, LA - April 14	?			
	Washington, NC - March 30-April 20	50			
April 19-25	Suffolk, VA - April 19	900	686	1,586	233,880
April 26-May 2	Cape Girardeau, MO - April 26	325	686	1,908	235,788
	Grand Gulf, MS - April 29	?			
	Day's Gap, AL - April 30	65			
	Port Gibson, MS - May 1	787			
	Chalk Bluff, AR - May 1-2	45			
May 3-9	<b>Chancellorsville</b> , VA - April 30-May 6		686	13,486	249,274
	Fredericksburg II, VA - May 3				
	Salem Church, VA - May 3-4	12,800			
May 10-16	Raymond, MS - May 12	514	686	5,890	255,164
	Jackson, MS - May 14	850			
	Champion Hill, MS - May 16	3,840			

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
May 17-23	Big Black River Bridge, MS - May 17	1,751	686		
	<b>Battle of Vicksburg</b> , MS - May 18-22	500			
	Plains Store, LA - May 21	100		<b>3,037</b>	258,201
May 24-30	<b>Battle of Port Hudson I</b> , LA - May 27	500	686	<b>1,186</b>	259,387
May 31-June 6			686	<b>686</b>	260,073
June 7-13	Milliken's Bend, LA - June 7	185	686		
	Brandy Station, VA - June 9	515		<b>1,386</b>	261,459
June 14-20	Second Winchester, VA - June 13-15	266	686		
	Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville - June 17-21	510			
	Lafourche Crossing, LA - June 20-21	219		<b>1,681</b>	263,140
June 21-27	<b>Hoover's Gap</b> , TN - June 24-26	?	686	<b>686</b>	263,826
June 28-July 4	Donaldsville II, LA - June 28	301	686		
	Goodrich's Landing, LA - June 29-30	6			
	Hanover, PA - June 30	74			
	Cabin Creek, OK - July 1-2	59			
	<b>Gettysburg</b> , PA - July 1-3	28,000			
	<b>Siege of Vicksburg</b> , MS - July 4	<b>32,197</b>			
	Helena, AR - July 4	1,636		<b>62,959</b>	326,785
July 5-11	Williamsport, MD - July 6	254	686		
	Siege of Port Hudson, LA-May 22-July 9	<b>7,500</b>			
	Corydon, IN - July 9	51			
	Fort Wagner I, SC - July 10-11	12		<b>8,503</b>	335,288
July 12-18	Kock's Plantation, LA - July 12-13	33	686		
	Boonesboro/Falling Waters, MD-July 8-14	920			
	Grimball's Landing, SC - July 16	18			
	Honey Springs, OK - July 17	134			
	<b>Fort Wagner II</b> , SC - July 18	222		<b>2,013</b>	337,301
July 19-25	Buffington Island, OH - July 19	900	686		
	Manassas Gap, VA - July 23	220			
	Big Mound, ND - July 24	80		<b>1,886</b>	339,187
July 26-Aug. 1	Salineville, OH - July 26	364	686		
	Dead Buffalo Lake, ND - July 26	9			
	Stoney Lake, ND - July 28	0		<b>1,059</b>	340,246
August 2-8			686	<b>686</b>	340,932
August 9-15			686	<b>686</b>	341,618
August 16-22	Lawrence, KS - August 21	?	686	<b>686</b>	342,304
August 23-29			686	<b>686</b>	342,990
Aug. 30-Sept. 5	Devil's Backbone, AR - September 1	17	686		
	Whitestone Hill, ND - September 3-4	300		<b>1,003</b>	343,993
September 6-12	Charleston Harbor II, SC - September 5-8	100	686		
	Sabine Pass II, TX - September 8	0			
	Bayou Fourche, AR - September 10	64		<b>850</b>	344,843
September 13-19	<b>Chickamauga</b> , GA - September 18-20	18,454	686	<b>19,140</b>	363,983
September 20-26	Blountville, TN - September 22	165	686	<b>851</b>	364,834
Sept. 27-Oct.3	Stirling's Plantation, LA - September 29	121	686	<b>807</b>	365,641
October 4-10	Baxter Springs, KS - October 6	3	686		
	Blue Springs, TN - October 10	216		<b>905</b>	366,546

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
October 11-17	Auburn I&II, VA - October 13&14	82	686		
	Bristoe Station, VA - October 14	1,380			
	Fort Brooke, FL - October 16-18	?		2,148	368,694
October 18-24	Buckland Mills, VA - October 19	115	686	801	369,495
October 25-31	Pine Bluff, AR - October 25	40	686		
	Wauhatchie, TN - October 28-29	356		1,082	370,577
November 1-7	Collierville, TN - November 3	95	686		
	Droop Mountain, WVA - November 6	275			
	Rappahannock Station, VA - November 7	2,041		3,097	373,674
November 8-14			686	686	374,360
November 15-21	Campbell's Station, TN - November 16	570	686	1,256	375,616
November 22-28	Chattanooga III, TN - November 23-25	6,667	686		
	Ringgold Gap, GA - November 27	221		7,574	383,190
Nov. 29-Dec. 5	Fort Sanders, TN - November 29	800	686		
	Mine Run, VA - Nov 26-Dec. 2	795		2,281	385,471
December 6-12			686	686	386,157
December 13-19	Bean's Station, TN - December 14	222	686	908	387,065
December 20-26			891	891	387,956
Dec. 27- Jan. 2	Mossy Creek, TN - December 29	?	891	891	388,847
<b>1864</b>					
January 3-9			891	891	389,738
January 10-16			891	891	390,629
January 17-23	Dandridge, TN - January 17	?	891	891	391,520
January 24-30	Athens, AL - January 26	30	891		
	Fair Garden, TN - January 27-28	165		1,086	392,606
Jan. 31-Feb. 6	Morton's Ford, VA - February 6-7	362	891	1,253	393,859
February 7-13	Middle Boggy, OK - February 13	47	891	938	394,797
February 14-20	Meridian, MS - February 14	?	891		
	Olustee, FL - February 20	946		1,837	396,634
February 21-27	Okolona, MS - February 22	144	891		
	Dalton I, GA - February 22-27	140		1,175	397,809
Feb. 28-March 5	Walkerton, VA - March 2	0	891	891	398,700
March 6-12	Fort DeRussy, LA - March 14	269	891	1,160	399,860
March 13-19			891	891	400,751
March 20-26	Paducah, KY - March 25	50	686	736	401,487
March 27-April 2			686	686	402,173
April 3-9	Elkin's Ferry, AR - April 3-4	29	686		
	Mansfield, LA - April 8	1,000			
	Pleasant Hill, LA - April 9	1,626		3,341	405,514
April 10-16	Prairie D'Anc, AR - April 10-13	50	686		
	Fort Pillow, TN - April 12	100			
	Blair's Landing, LA - April 12	57		893	406,407
April 17-23	Plymouth, NC - April 17-20	300	685		
	Poison Spring, AR - April 18	114			
	Monett's Ferry, LA - April 23	400		1,499	407,906
April 24-30	Mark's Mills, AR - April 25	293	685		
	Jenkin's Ferry, AR - April 30	1,000		1,978	409,884



DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
May 1-7	Albermarle Sound, NC - May 5	44	685		
	<b>Battle of the Wilderness, VA - May 5-6</b>	<b>11,125</b>			
	Port Walthall Junction, VA - May 6-7	275		<b>12,129</b>	422,013
May 8-14	Swift Creek & Fort Clifton, VA - May 9	495	685		
	Chester Station, VA - May 9	284			
	Cloyd's Mountain, VA - May 9	538			
	Rocky Face Ridge, GA - May 7-13	600			
	Resaca, GA - May 13-15	2,800			
	Cove Mountain, VA - May 10	150			
	Yellow Tavern, VA - May 11	400		<b>5,952</b>	427,965
May 15-21	Proctor's Creek, VA - May 12-16	1,000	685		
	New Market, VA - May 15	520			
	Adairsville, GA - May 17	?			
	Yellow Bayou, LA - May 18	500			
	<b>Spotsylvania C. H., VA - May 8-21</b>	<b>12,451</b>			
	Warre Bottom Church/Howlett, VA - May 20	750		<b>15,906</b>	443,871
May 22-28	<b>North Anna, VA - May 23-26</b>	<b>1,550</b>	685		
	Wilson's Wharf, VA - May 24	140			
	New Hope Church, GA - May 25-26	350			
	Pickett's Mill, GA - May 27	450			
	Dallas, GA - May 28	1,250			
	Haw's Shop, VA - May 28	400		<b>4,825</b>	448,696
May 29-June 4	Totopotomoy Ck/Bethesda, VA - May 28-30	<b>1,591</b>	685		
	Matadequin Creek, VA - May 30	?			
	<b>Cold Harbor, VA - May 31-June 12</b>	<b>5,294</b>		<b>7,570</b>	456,266
June 5-11	Piedmont, VA - June 5	1,600	685		
	Ditch Bayou, AR - June 6	37			
	Petersburg I, VA - June 9	60			
	Brices Cross Roads, MS - June 10	493			
	Trevilian Station, VA - June 11-12	1,071			
	Cynthiana, KY - June 11-12	1,000		<b>4,946</b>	461,212
June 12-18	<b>Petersburg II, VA - June 15-18</b>	<b>4,700</b>	685		
	Lynchburg, VA - June 17-18	200		<b>5,585</b>	466,797
June 19-25	Kolb's Farm, GA - June 22	1,000	685		
	Jerusalem Plank Road, VA - June 21-23	572			
	Samaria Church, VA - June 24	250			
	Staunton River Bridge, VA - June 25	75			
	Reams Station, VA - June 29	722		<b>3,304</b>	470,101
June 26-July 2	<b>Kennesaw Mountain, GA - June 27</b>	<b>1,000</b>	685	<b>1,685</b>	471,786
July 3-9	Monocacy, MD - July 9	800	685	<b>1,485</b>	473,271
July 10-16	Fort Stevens, DC - July 11-12	500	685		
	Tupelo, MS - July 14-15	1,326		<b>2,511</b>	475,782
July 17-23	Cool Spring, VA - July 17-18	397	685		
	Rutherford's Farm, VA - July 20	500			
	Peachtree Creek, GA - July 20	4,796			
	<b>Atlanta, GA - July 22</b>	<b>8,499</b>		<b>14,877</b>	490,659
July 24-30	Second Kernstown, VA - July 24	600	685		

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	First Deep Bottom, VA - July 27-29	500			
	Ezra Church, GA - July 28	4,642			
	Killdeer Mountain, ND - July 28-29	31			
	<b>The Crater</b> , VA - July 30	1,491		<b>7,949</b>	498,608
July 31-August 6	Folck's Mill, MD - August 1	30	685		
	Utoy Creek, GA - August 5-7	225		<b>940</b>	499,548
August 7-13	Morefield, WVA - August 7	500	685	<b>1,185</b>	500,733
August 14-20	Guard Hill, VA - August 16	480	685		
	Second Deep Bottom, VA - August 13-20	<b>1,300</b>			
	Globe Tavern, VA - July 18-21	1,600			
	Lovejoy's Station, GA - August 20	240		<b>4,305</b>	505,038
August 21-27	Summit Pt/Cameron's Dt, WVA-Aug. 21	400	685		
	Memphis II, TN - August 21	62			
	Mobile Bay, AL - August 2-23	1,500			
	Reams Station II, VA - August 25	814		<b>3,461</b>	508,499
Aug. 28-Sept. 3	Smithfield Crossing, WVA - Aug. 28-29	200	685		
	Jonesboro, GA - August 31-September 1	2,000			
	Berryville, VA - September 3-4	195		<b>3,080</b>	511,579
September 4-10			685	<b>685</b>	512,264
September 11-17			685	<b>685</b>	512,949
September 18-24	<b>Opequon</b> (3rd Winchester), VA - Sept. 19	<b>3,610</b>	685		
	Fisher's Hill, VA - Spetember 21-22	1,235		<b>5,530</b>	518,479
Sept. 25-Oct. 1	Pilot Knob, MO - September 26-28	900	685		
	Chaffin's Farm, VA - September 29-30	1,700			
	New Market Heights, VA - Sept. 29-30	50		<b>3,335</b>	521,814
October 2-8	Peebles' Farm, VA - October 2	1,300	685		
	Saltville I, VA - October 2	108			
	Allatoona, GA - October 5	897			
	Darbytown&New Market, VA - Oct 7	700		<b>3,690</b>	525,504
October 9-15	Tom's Brook, VA - October 9	350	685		
	Darbytown Road, VA - October 13	50			
	Dalton III, GA - October 13	0			
	Glasgow, MO - October 15	50		<b>1,135</b>	526,639
October 16-22	<b>Cedar Creek</b> , VA - October 19	2,910	685	<b>3,595</b>	530,234
October 23-29	Independence II, MO - October 22	140	685		
	Westport, MO - Ocotober 23	1,500			
	Mine Creek, KS - October 25	<b>800</b>			
	Boydton Plank Road, VA - October 27	1,300			
	Decatur, AL - October 26-29	200			
	Fair Oaks&D'Town Rd, VA - Oct. 27-28	100			
	Newtonia II, MO - October 28	24		<b>4,749</b>	534,983
Oct. 30-Nov. 5			685	<b>685</b>	535,668
November 6-12	Bull's Gap, TV - November 11-14	100	685	<b>785</b>	536,453
November 13-19			685	<b>685</b>	537,138
November 20-26	Griswoldville, GA - November 22	650	685	<b>1,335</b>	538,473
Nov. 27-Dec. 3	Buck Head Creek, GA - November 28	600	685		
	Spring Hill, TN - November 29	500			

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	Sand Creek, CO - November 29	150			
	<b>Franklin II</b> , TN - November 30	7,300			
	Honey Hill, SC - November 30	50		<b>9,285</b>	547,758
December 4-10	Waynesborough, GA - December 4	250	685		
	Murfreesboro II, TN - December 5-7	214		<b>1,149</b>	548,907
December 11-17	Fort McAllister II, GA - December 13	230	685		
	<b>Nashville</b> , TN - December 15-16	6,500			
	Marion, VA - December 16-18	150		<b>7,565</b>	556,472
December 18-24	Fort Fisher I, NC - December 7-27	160	685	<b>845</b>	557,317
December 25-31			890	<b>890</b>	558,207
	<b>1865</b>				
January 1-7			890	<b>890</b>	559,097
January 8-14	Fort Fisher II, NC - January 13-15	<b>2,533</b>	890	<b>3,423</b>	562,520
January 15-21			890	<b>890</b>	563,410
January 22-28			890	<b>890</b>	564,300
Jan. 29-Feb. 4	Rivers Bridge, SC - February 2-3	170	890	<b>1,060</b>	565,360
February 5-11	Hatcher's Run, VA - February 5-7	1,000	890	<b>1,890</b>	567,250
February 12-18			890	<b>890</b>	568,140
February 19-25	Wilmington, NC - February 12-22	575	890	<b>1,465</b>	569,605
Feb. 26-March 4	Waynesboro, VA - March 2	<b>1,600</b>	890	<b>2,490</b>	572,095
March 5-11	Natural Bridge, FL - March 6	25	890		
	Wyse Fork, NC - March 7-10	1,500			
	Monroe's Cross Roads, NC - March 10	86		<b>2,501</b>	574,596
March 12-18	Averasboro, NC - March 16	865	890	<b>1,755</b>	576,351
March 19-25	Bentonville, NC - March 19-21	2,606	890		
	Fort Steadman, VA - March 25	<b>2,681</b>		<b>6,177</b>	582,528
March 26-April 1	Lewis's Farm, VA - March 29	371	685		
	Dinwiddie Court House, VA - March 31	760			
	White Oak Road, VA - March 31	1,235			
	<b>Five Forks</b> , VA - April 1	3,000		<b>6,051</b>	588,579
April 2-8	<b>Petersburg III</b> , VA - April 2	4,852	685		
	Spanish Fort, AL - March 27-April 8	741			
	Selma, AL - April 2	2,700			
	Sutherland Station, VA - April 2	<b>600</b>			
	Namozine Church, VA - April 3	?			
	Amelia Springs, VA - April 5	?			
	<b>Sailor's Creek</b> , VA - April 6	<b>7,700</b>			
	Rice's Station, VA - April 6	?			
	High Bridge, VA - April 6-7	100			
	Cumberland Church, VA - April 7	?			
	Appomattox Station, VA - April 8	<b>1,000</b>		<b>18,378</b>	606,957
April 9-15	Fort Blakely, AL - April 2-9	3,700	685		
	<b>Appomattox Court House</b> , VA - April 9	500		<b>4,885</b>	611,842
April 16-22	the road to Richmond	<b>6,300</b>	685	<b>6,985</b>	618,827
April 23-29	Johnston surrenders - April 26		685	<b>685</b>	619,512
April 30-May 6	Taylor surrenders - May 4		685	<b>685</b>	620,197
May 7-13	Jefferson Davis captured - May 10		685		

DATE	BATTLE (& DATE)	CASUALTIES	SEASONAL ATTRITION	WEEKLY LOSSES	RUNNING TOTAL
	Palmito Ranch, TX - May 12-13	118		803	621,000
May 14-20					
May 21-27	Buckner surrenders - May 26				
May 28-June 3					
June 4-10					
June 11-17					
June 18-24	Stand Waite surrenders - June 23				
<b>TOTAL (Confederate)</b>		<b>454426</b>	<b>166574</b>	<b>621,000</b>	<b>621,000</b>



# APPENDIX III

## APPENDIX -- III Mathematical methodology for prorating death-from-disease statistics over the course of the Civil War

### Union Casualties

Let  $x =$  total number of casualties from disease  $x =$  248,157 Reference  
 $y =$  specific casualties (not KIB)  $y =$  1336 at Shiloh/Corinth  
 These numbers are related to specific battles and will not be divided over 203 weeks.  $+ 655$  at Siege of Vicksburg  
 1991 Total

$x$  248157  
 $-y$  -1391  
 $z$  246166 <- Amortize this number of 203 weeks per the following rules.

1. First year casualties are 35% higher than other years. Other years are the same as each other.
2. Winter casualties are 30% higher than other seasons.

Let  $a =$  weekly casualties of first year spring = weekly casualties of first year summer = weekly casualties of first year fall  
 $b =$  weekly casualties of first year winter  
 $c =$  weekly casualties of second year spring = weekly casualties of second year summer = weekly casualties second year fall  
 $d =$  weekly casualties of second year winter  
 $e =$  weekly casualties of third year spring = weekly casualties of third year summer = weekly casualties third year fall  
 $f =$  weekly casualties of third year winter  
 $g =$  weekly casualties of fourth year spring = weekly casualties of fourth year summer = weekly casualties fourth year fall  
 $h =$  weekly casualties of fourth year winter

Let  $g =$  Year 1 (6/61-6/62) =  $39a + 13b$   
 $h =$  Year 2 (6/62-6/63) =  $39c + 13d$   
 $i =$  Year 3 (6/63-6/64) =  $39c + 13d$   
 $j =$  Year 4 (6/64-5/65) =  $34c + 13d$

So  $a =$  1.35c  
 $b =$  1.3a =  $1.3(1.35c)$  1.755c  
 $d =$  1.3c

$z = g + h + i + j$   
 $39a + 13b + 39c + 13d + 39c + 13d + 34c + 13d$   
 $39(1.35c) + 13(1.755c) + 39c + 13(1.3c) + 39c + 13(1.3c) + 34c + 13(1.3c)$   
 $52.65c + 22.815c + 39c + 16.9c + 39c + 16.9c + 34c + 16.9c$   
 $238.165c$

$c = z / 238.165$   
 $246166 / 238.165$

1033.5944

$a = 1.35 * c$   
 $1.35 * 1033.5944$

1395.3524

$b = 1.755 * c$   
 $1.755 * 1033.5944$

1813.9581

$d = 1.3 * c$   
 $1.3 * 1033.5944$

1343.67266

For Shiloh/Corinth (8 weeks)  
 First year, spring

Let  $m =$  weekly casualties for 8 weeks of Shiloh/Corinth  
 $a +$  (total specific casualties/8 weeks)  
 $a + (1336/8)$   
 $1395.3524 + 167$

1562.3524

For Siege of Vicksburg (8 weeks)  
 First four weeks - second year, winter  
 Second four weeks - second year, spring

$n =$  weekly casualties for first four weeks of Vicksburg siege  
 $d +$  (total specific casualties/8 weeks)  
 $d + (655/8)$   
 $1343.6727 + 81.875$

1425.5477

$o =$  weekly casualties for second four weeks of Vicksburg siege  
 $c +$  (total specific casualties/8 weeks)  
 $c + (655/8)$   
 $1033.5944 + 81.875$

1115.4694

1st year	31 *	1395.3524 =	43255.9238	31 *	1395	43245
	8 *	1562.3524 =	12498.8191	8 *	1562	12496
	13 *	1813.9581 =	23581.4553	13 *	1814	23582
			79336.1981			
2nd year	35 *	1033.5944 =	36175.8025	35 *	1034	36190
	4 *	1425.5477 =	5702.1907	4 *	1426	5704
	9 *	1343.67266 =	12093.0540	9 *	1344	12096
	4 *	1115.4694 =	4461.877427	4 *	1115	4460
			58432.9245			
3rd year	39 *	1033.5944 =	40310.1799	39 *	1034	40326
	13 *	1343.67266 =	17467.7446	13 *	1344	17472
			57777.9245			
4th year	34 *	1033.5944 =	35142.2081	34 *	1034	35156
	13 *	1343.67266 =	17467.7446	13 *	1344	17472
			52609.9528			
	TOTAL		248157.000			248199
						-248,157

decrease last 42 weeks of war by 1 each to accommodate rounding differences -> 42

# APPENDIX IV

## Mathematical methodology for prorating death-from-disease statistics over the course of the Civil War

### Confederate Casualties

Let  $x =$  total number of casualties  $x =$  166574 <- Calculated to get total casualty number of 621,000. See Dicta.

$y =$  specific casualties (not KIB)  $y =$  3297 at Corinth <- Calculated such that 8 week period total = ~10698  
 These numbers are related to specific battles and will not be divided over 203 weeks. + 0 at Siege of Vicksburg  
3297 Total

$x =$  166574  
 $-y =$  -3297  
 $z =$  163277 <- Amortize this number of 203 weeks per the following rules.

1. First year casualties are 35% higher than other years. Other years are the same as each other.
2. Winter casualties are 30% higher than other seasons.

Let  $a =$  weekly casualties of first year spring = weekly casualties of first year summer = weekly casualties of first year fall  
 $b =$  weekly casualties of first year winter  
 $c =$  weekly casualties of second year spring = weekly casualties of second year summer = weekly casualties second year fall  
 $d =$  weekly casualties of second year winter  
 $e =$  weekly casualties of third year spring = weekly casualties of third year summer = weekly casualties third year fall  
 $f =$  weekly casualties of third year winter  
 $g =$  weekly casualties of fourth year spring = weekly casualties of fourth year summer = weekly casualties fourth year fall  
 $h =$  weekly casualties of fourth year winter

Let  $g =$  Year 1 (6/61-6/62) =  $39a + 13b$   
 $h =$  Year 2 (6/62-6/63) =  $39c + 13d$   
 $i =$  Year 3 (6/63-6/64) =  $39c + 13d$   
 $j =$  Year 4 (6/64-5/65) =  $34c + 13d$

So  $a =$  1.35c  
 $b =$  1.3a =  $1.3(1.35c) = 1.755c$   
 $d =$  1.3c

$z = g + h + i + j$   
 $39a + 13b + 39c + 13d + 39c + 13d + 34c + 13d$   
 $39(1.35c) + 13(1.755c) + 39c + 13(1.3c) + 39c + 13(1.3c) + 34c + 13(1.3c)$   
 $52.65c + 22.815c + 39c + 16.9c + 39c + 16.9c + 34c + 16.9c$   
 $238.165c$

$c = \frac{z}{238.165} = \frac{163277}{238.165} = 685.5625$

$a = 1.35 * c = 1.35 * 685.5625 = 925.5094$

$b = 1.755 * c = 1.755 * 685.5625 = 1203.162$

$d = 1.3 * c = 1.3 * 685.5625 = 891.2313$

For Corinth (8 weeks)  
 First year, spring

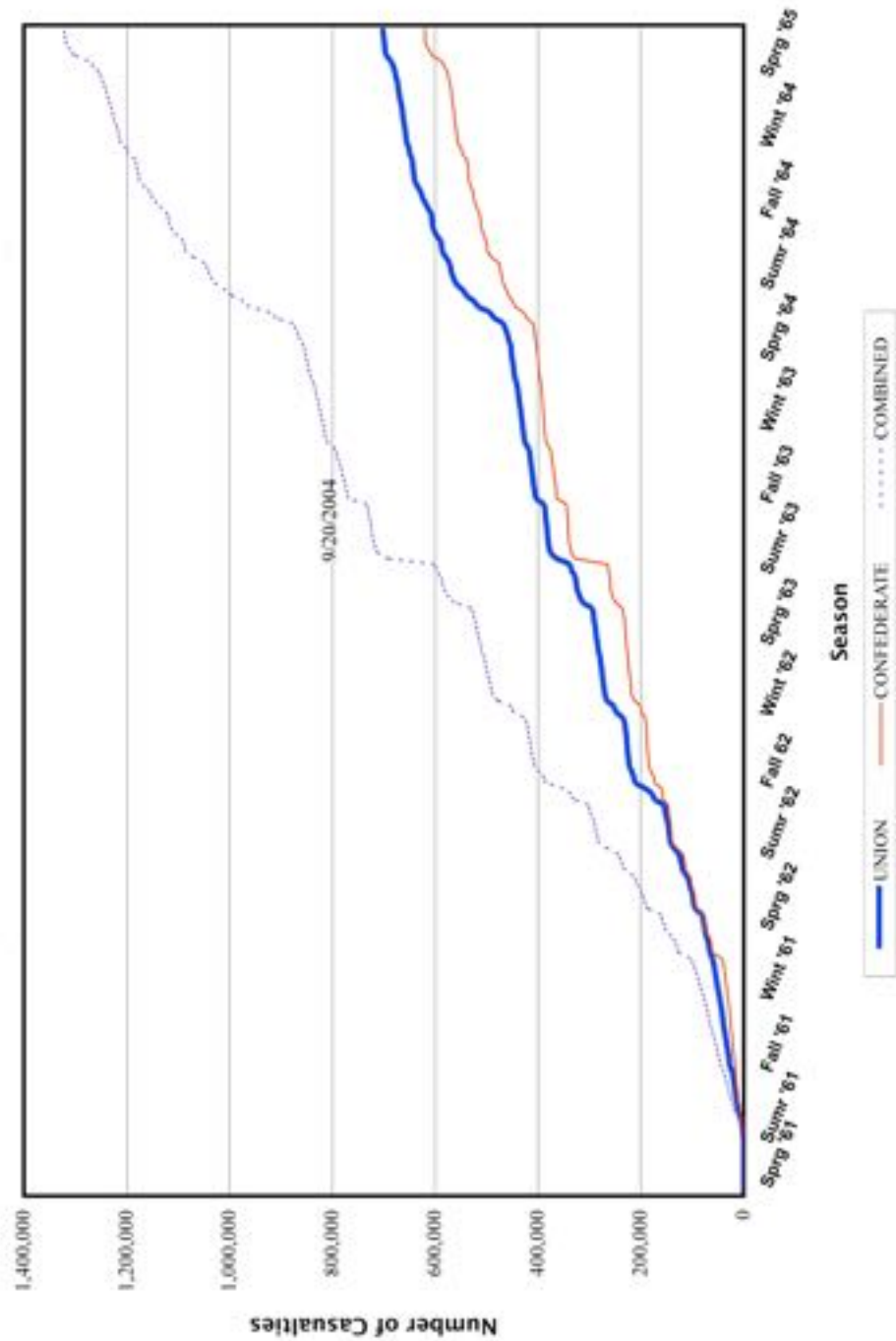
Let  $m =$  weekly casualties for 8 weeks of Shiloh/Corinth  
 $a +$  (total specific casualties/8 weeks)  
 $a + \frac{3297}{8}$   
 $925.5094 + 412.125 = 1337.6344$  **1267** **10701 total**

		Compare with							
1st year	31 *	925.5094 =	28690.7919	31010	x	31 *	926	28706	
	8 *	1337.6344 =	10701.0753	10136	x	8 *	1338	10704	
	13 *	1203.162 =	15641.1091	15360	x	13 *	1203	15639	
			55032.9763	56506					
2nd year	39 *	685.5625 =	26736.9387	26240	x	39 *	686	26754	
	13 *	891.2313 =	11586.0068	0		13 *	891	11583	
			38322.9454	26240					
3rd year	39 *	685.5625 =	26736.9387	26240		39 *	686	26754	
	13 *	891.2313 =	11586.0068	11376		13 *	891	11583	
			38322.9454	37616					
4th year	34 *	685.5625 =	23309.1260	22960	35 *	656	34 *	686	23324
	13 *	891.2313 =	11586.0068	11376	12 *	948	13 *	891	11583
			34895.1328	34336					
TOTAL		166574.000		154698		203		166630	
								-166574	
								56	

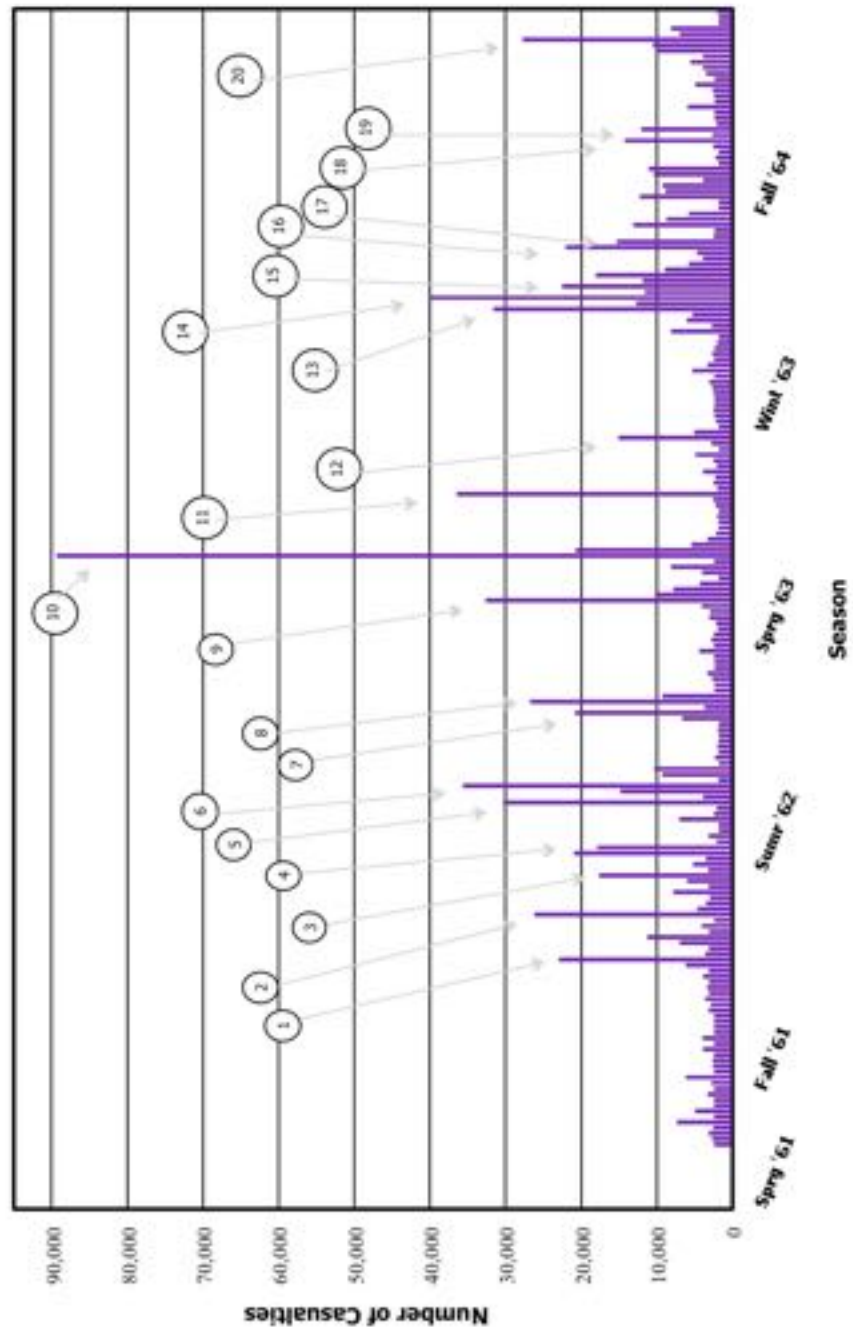
decrease last 56 weeks of war by 1 each to accommodate rounding differences ->



**APPENDIX V**  
**CIVIL WAR CASUALTIES: CUMULATIVE**  
**(Killed in Battle, Died from Disease or Accidents, Wounded, Prisoners, and Missing)**



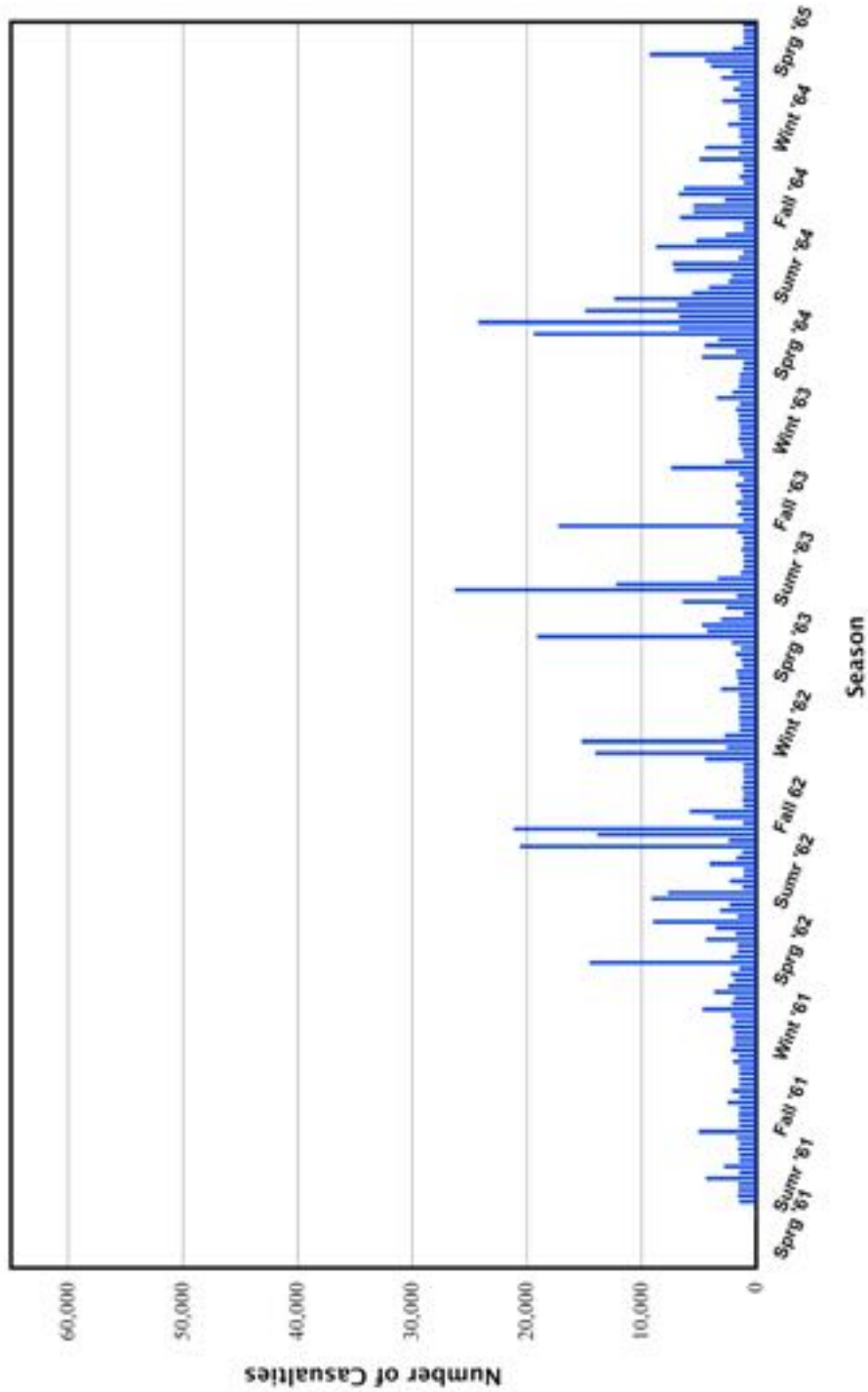
**APPENDIX VI**  
**CIVIL WAR CASUALTIES BY WEEK: COMBINED**  
 (Killed in Battle, Died from Disease or Accidents, Wounded, Prisoners, and Missing)



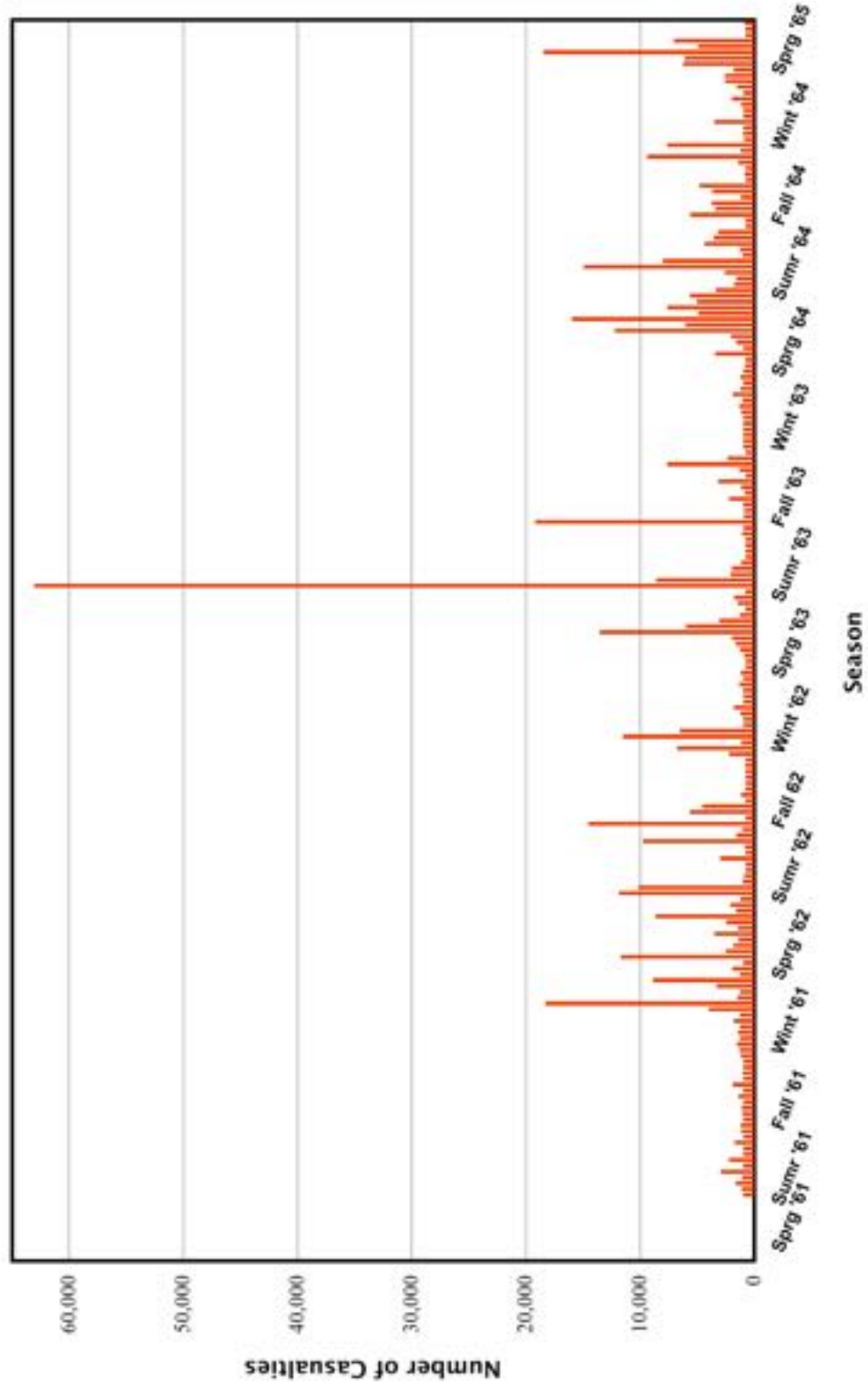
### Legend for Casualties by Week - Combined

#	Battle	Week	Casualty Total
1	Fort Donelson, TN	February 9-15, 1862	22,849
2	Shiloh, TN	April 6-12, 1862	26,069
3	Winchester I / Seven Pines, VA	May 25-31, 1862	17,520
4	Seven Days' battles, VA	June 22 - July 5, 1862 (two weeks)	38,554
5	Manassas II, VA	August 24-30, 1862	30,222
6	Antietam, MD	September 14-20, 1862	35,516
7	Fredericksburg I, VA	December 14-20, 1862	20,681
8	Stones River, TN	December 28, 1862 - January 3, 1863	26,622
9	Chancellorsville, VA	May 3-9, 1863	32,520
10	Gettysburg, PA / Vicksburg, MS	June 28 - July 4, 1863	89,216
11	Chickamauga, GA	September 13-19, 1863	36,344
12	Chattanooga III, TN	November 22-28, 1863	14,930
13	Battle of the Wilderness, VA	May 1-7, 1864	31,482
14	Spotsylvania Court House, VA	May 15-21, 1864	40,095
15	Cold Harbor, VA	May 29 - June 4, 1864	22,425
16	Atlanta, GA	June 17-23, 1864	21,926
17	The Crater, VA	July 24-30, 1864	15,180
18	Franklin II, TN	November 27 - December 3, 1864	14,141
19	Nashville, TN	December 11-17, 1864	11,943
20	Petersburg III, VA / Sailor's Creek, VA	June 12-18, 1865	27,606

**APPENDIX VII**  
**CIVIL WAR CASUALTIES BY WEEK: UNION**  
(Killed in Battle, Died from Disease or Accidents, Wounded, Prisoners, and Missing)



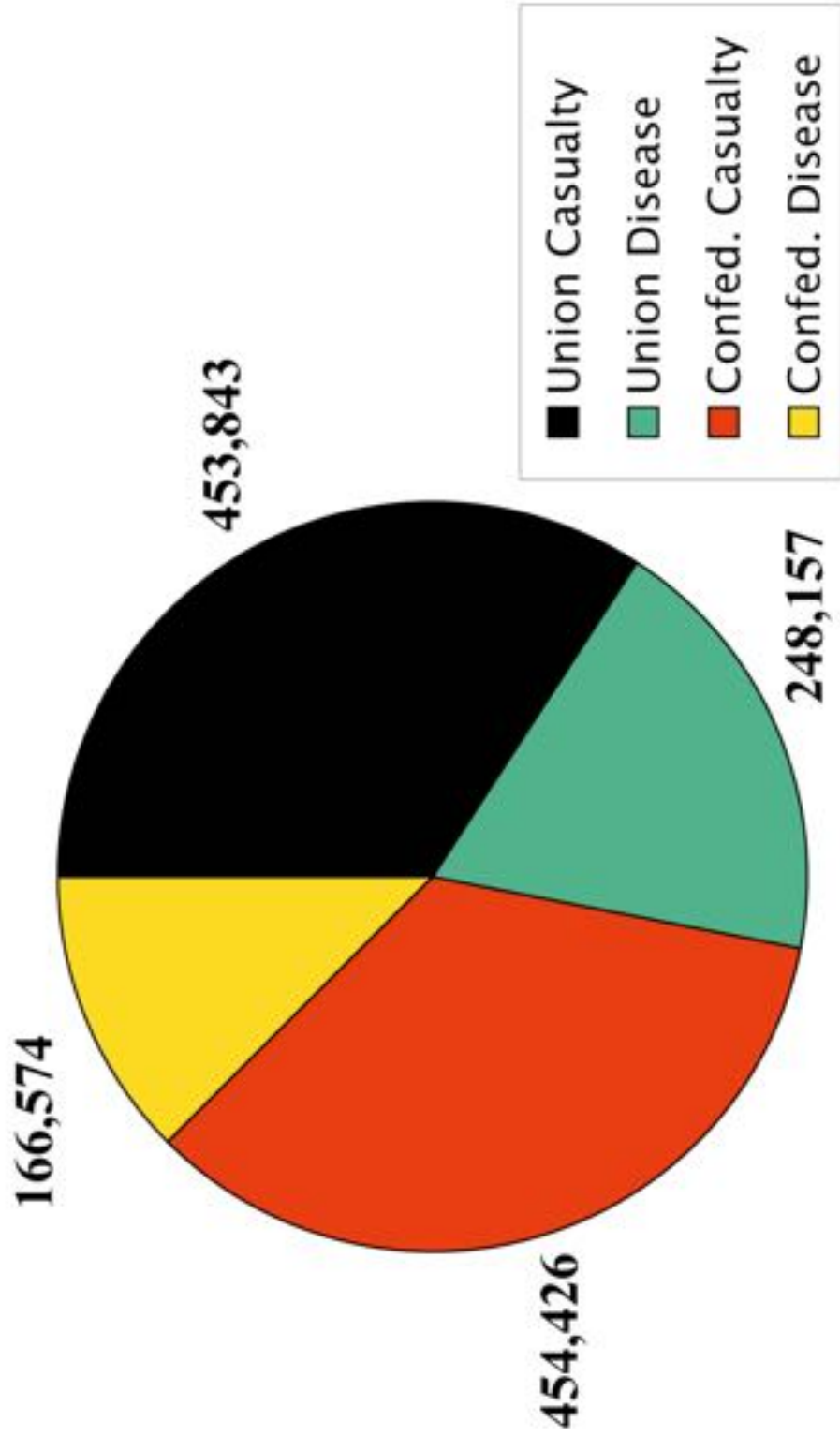
**APPENDIX VIII**  
**CIVIL WAR CASUALTIES BY WEEK: CONFEDERATE**  
(Killed in Battle, Died from Disease or Accidents, Wounded, Prisoners, and Missing)



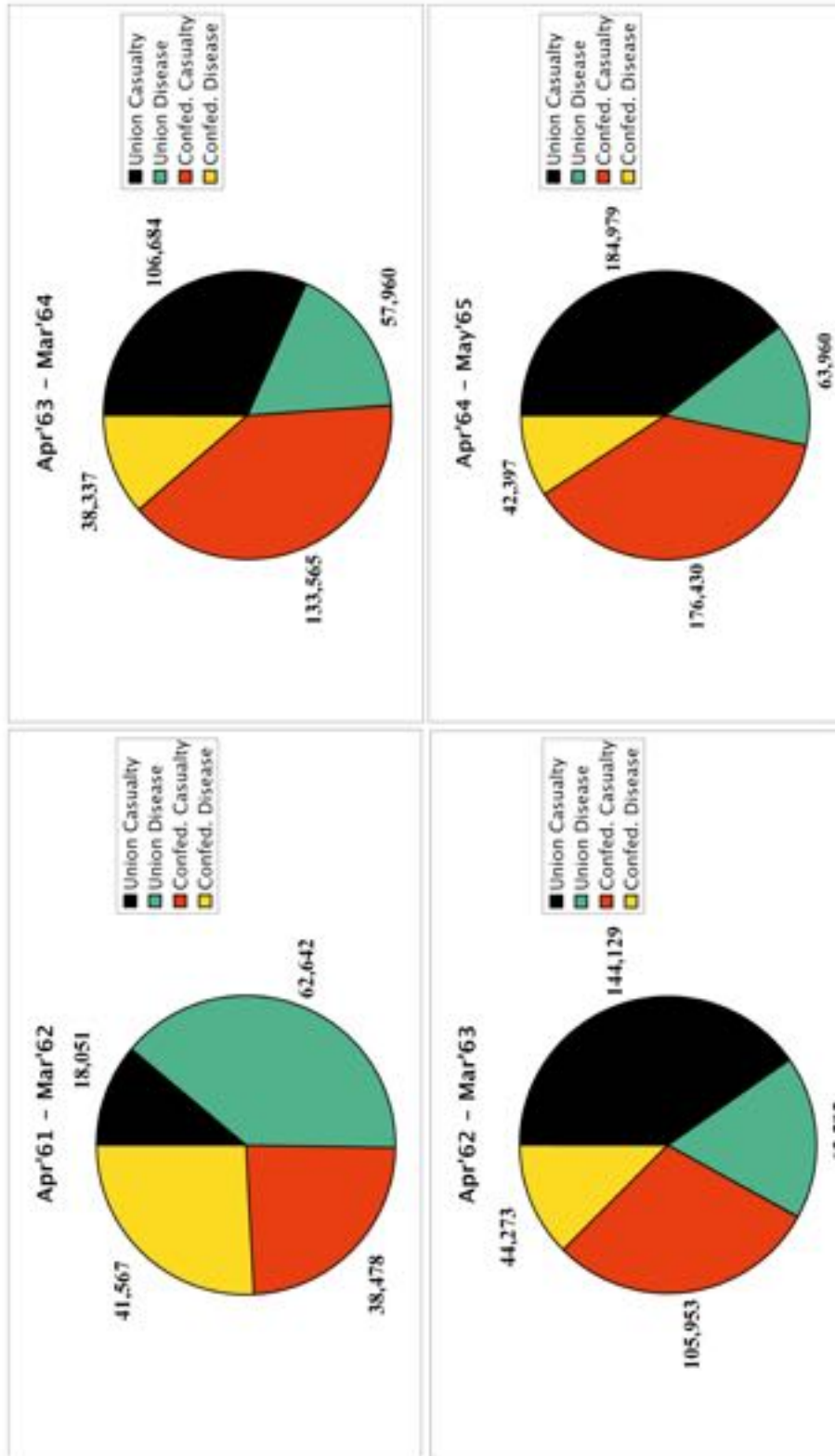


APPENDIX IX

Entire War



## APPENDIX X



\*\*\*