Civil War Brigade Series:
Strike them a Blow

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Introduction

Strike Them A Blow presents The Battle of the North Anna, May 23rd through 25th 1864. Best known as the field on which Lee conjured up his "Inverted V" defense, it was also the crucial mid-point of Grant's Overland Campaign. Lee saw the North Anna as his best and last chance to badly damage the Army of the Potomac before running out of maneuver room, while Grant wanted to destroy the Army of Northern Virginia before it reached the safety of fortifications around Richmond. Both leaders expected this encounter to be a decisive battle.

1.0 Terrain & Map Notes
1.1 Redoubts

In January 1864, the Confederates built a series of defensive field fortifications (Redoubts) at key positions along various railroad lines. These Redoubts are represented on the map by protective hexsides that provide the same benefits as a Trench: -1 column shift on the Fire Combat Table, +3 on the Morale Table, and one additional movement point (+1) to cross. Units fired on through unprotected hexsides do not qualify for Trench benefits.

1.1a Henegan's Redoubt. (A43.08). Any unit defending in this hex may retreat back across the bridge without drawing enemy fire due to EZOC or changing formation. It is assumed the redoubt would protect the retreating unit as it falls back across the bridge.

1.2 Fords

All fords on the map, with the exception of Ox Ford (only 2 feet deep), were very difficult to cross. To reflect this, the movement cost for Fords is higher than normal and for some units they are impassable. The movement cost for Ox Ford and other Fords are listed separately on the Terrain Effects on Movement Chart. In addition, each bridge and RR bridge hexside also contains a **Ford.** These fords may only be used if the bridge in question has been destroyed.

1.2a Retreat Across a Ford. For all fords **except Ox Ford**, apply the following. Infantry and Cavalry brigades that retreat across a Ford as a result of Fire Combat, suffer 3 additional straggler losses and become DG; if already DG they are Routed. Artillery units cannot cross fords (except Ox Ford), so they stop and become Routed.

1.3 Quarles Mill Ford

The Union player cannot use Quarles Mill Ford (A24.19) until it is discovered. To discover the ford, the Union player rolls two dice at the very beginning of **each** Union Command Phase as directed by the scenario. On a successful roll, the ford is discovered and can be used normally. Prior to discovery, the Union player may not reference Quarles Mill Ford in orders and may not position units within 6 hexes of the ford's north side.

Union forces did not know Quarles Mill Ford existed until 9:30am on May 24th when its location was reported to Burnside. Historically, this ford did not play a big role in the battle, but it could have been important had the Union known about it sooner.

1.4 Union Map Problems

The Union player may not use trails for artillery Supply Trace (CWB rule 27.1), and the Army Supply Train cannot move on Trails. The Confederate player treats all trails as Secondary Roads, including the ability to trace artillery supply.

The Union army had a serious problem with maps during the Overland Campaign. What maps they did have were often inaccurate, and they received precious little information from the locals.

2.0 General Special Rules

2.1 Weather (optional)

Rainstorms can occur in the late afternoon of each day. In the Command Phase of each 5:30pm turn, roll one die; on a roll of 1-3, Rainstorms begin and continue until the 12:00 Midnight turn (inclusive). Place the Rain marker in the Weather box and during each rain turn apply the Rain Effects listed on the Turn Record Track.

2.2 Bridge Damage

Bridges, including railroad bridges and pontoon bridges (see 3.3), can be destroyed and repaired. A cavalry or infantry unit starting the Movement Phase adjacent to a bridge can attempt to destroy it. Only infantry (adjacent to the bridge) can repair a bridge. On a roll of 5 or more (one die) a bridge is destroyed; on a roll of 12 (two dice) a bridge is repaired. Bridge destruction and repair cannot be attempted if enemy units are adjacent to the bridge hexside.

Orders are not required for bridge repair or destruction.

2.3 Breastworks

At this stage of the war, it was customary for troops to setup some form of protection for themselves whenever they stopped moving. Breastworks are used to represent these improvised defenses. Any Division without orders (or with Defensive Orders) is automatically in Breastworks after 2 *complete* turns in their current position **without moving**. During these two turns, if any unit of the Division moves, or is less than 3 hexes away from an enemy unit, the process is interrupted and must start over.

At the beginning of the **third** turn, place a Breastworks marker with the Division leader to show that all units of that Division are now in Breastworks. From this point on, any individual unit that moves must have a "No Breastworks" marker placed on it to indicate it is no longer in Breastworks. Individual units may re-acquire Breastworks by remaining stationary for 2 turns as described above. When a Division moves, the Breastworks marker with the Division leader is removed.

2.3a Effects. Breastworks give a -1 DRM (no column shift) on the Fire Combat Table, and a +1 shift on the Morale Table. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery units

are all qualified to build Breastworks according to the above. Individual brigades on divisional goals should be marked with their own Breastworks marker.

2.3b Facing. Since individual markers are not used, there is no *Facing* for Breastworks. Apply the modifiers for being in Breastworks regardless of the direction of fire.

2.4 Entrenchments

Only Confederate forces may build **Entrenchments**. A Confederate Corps or Division must accept an order that includes instructions to entrench in a designated area. Such orders can only be issued by the Army commander *starting* at **8pm, May 23**. In the same turn a formation accepts the order, construction can begin. Units are not *required* to be in Breastworks when construction begins. The first two turns spent constructing Entrenchments also qualifies as building Breastworks.

Entrenchments require 4 hours of construction. Determine the turn of completion by counting 4 hours from the current turn, and adjust the result whenever construction is delayed. Construction is delayed, **for a Division,** if any unit of the Division moves or retreats out of a hex under construction. There is no distance requirement from enemy units as stated in the series optional rules. **Note**: track construction at the division level, not by individual units.

Example: an order to entrench is accepted in the Command Phase of the 6:00 am turn. At 7:00 am the units are in Breastworks, and at 10:00 am the entrenchments become active. Starting construction at 6:00 pm, the entrenchments would become active at 10:00 pm.

Each hex to be entrenched, must contain an infantry brigade or extension. The number of entrenched hexes is limited to the number of Brigades in a Corps (not counting attachments). For divisional goals, the number of entrenched hexes is limited to the number of Brigades in that command. When completed, use Entrenchment markers to clearly identify each line of Entrenchments, and their Facing, by marking the left and right ends of each trench line and any other hexes that may be needed. Entrenchments remain in place once they are completed, and units may move in and out of the Entrenchments normally.

Design Note: Not all units need to be digging. Some units can be constructing the trenches while other units keep the enemy at bay to avoid delays. Any combination of units is allowed as long as the number of entrenched hexes is not exceeded.

2.4a Effects. Entrenchments are considered Trenches, and give a -1 Column Shift on the Fire Combat Table, and a +3 shift on the Morale Table. In addition, units occupying Entrenchments get a -1 modifier when checking for Stragglers.

The role of the Union forces under Grant was offensive in nature. Each Union division had repacked their entrenching tools and sent them with the Corps Supply Wagons. On the other hand, the Confederates astounded the Union with the speed of construction and extent of their entrenchments. Grant described them as the heaviest field works he had ever seen. Some of the best preserved field works of the Civil War are to be found at the North Anna Battlefield Park.

3.0 Union Special Rules

3.1 Simplified Union Command

Grant is the commander of all Union forces, and acts as Commander for Army of the Potomac. Meade only appears as Army commander if Grant becomes a casualty.

The order of succession for Army of Potomac command is
1) Meade,
2) Sedgwick,
3) Hancock,
4) Warren,
5) Wright.
* Sedgwick only appears if variant 3.6a is used.

Grant can issue orders while he is off-map by adding **one** turn of delivery to reach Entry hex B, and calculating order delivery from that hex. From the start, Burnside is a normal Corps commander subject to Grants orders.

The Union command arrangement since the beginning of the Overland Campaign was very unusual. Burnside outranked Meade, and the 9th Corps was not attached to Army of the Potomac. Historically, Grant ended this unwieldy structure at 8pm on May 24th by issuing Special Order #25. The simplified command structure is simply used from the start to avoid the complexities.

3.2 Hancock

Hancock, suffering from a severe wound received at Gettysburg the year before, is confined to an ambulance and has the same movement rate as a Wagon.

3.3 Pontoon Bridges

Union Corps are equipped with Pontoon Bridges representing the engineers and wagons needed to transport and construct Pontoon Bridges. These units are treated in all respects as Supply Wagons with a movement allowance of 6.

3.3a Deployment. Pontoon Bridges may only be deployed across a Ford. They require 2 complete turns adjacent to the river hexside *without moving* to complete construction. On the first turn of construction, both hexes adjacent to the Ford must be free of enemy units and EZOC. On subsequent turns, construction may continue regardless of the presence of enemy units. If a Pontoon Bridge is forced to retreat at any time *during construction* it is destroyed. Once deployed, Pontoon Bridges remain in place for the duration of the scenario. They can be destroyed like a normal bridge (2.2), but can never be repaired.

3.3b Pontoon Bridge Transfer. The Army commander (only) may issue an order directing a Corps to transfer ownership of one or more Pontoon Bridges to another Corps. When the order is accepted, the Pontoon Bridge can move to join its new command.

3.4 Detachments

Each Union Corps may detach one division **or** have one extra division attached to it. Detached divisions may be assigned to another Corps or given divisional goals. Each Union Corps may also detach one Infantry brigade to operate on a divisional goal.

3.5 Separate Brigades

Dushane's Maryland Brigade (Md-5), Kitching's Heavy Artillery (K-5), and the Provost Guard unit (Prov-9), are separate brigades within their respective Corps and trace command radius from the Corps HQ (8 MPs). When wrecked, these brigades check morale simply as a wrecked brigade (-4) and do not add to the wreck level of any division.

3.6 Union Minor Variants

3.6a Sedgwick Lives. Following the cautions given to him at Spotsylvania, Sedgwick is alive and on the battlefield in command of 6 Corps. Wright becomes a spare general for the Union and may be used as a replacement for any 6 Corps division leader. Should Sedgwick become a casualty (some people never learn), Wright takes command of 6 Corps. This option costs **1 VP**.

Sedgwick died at Spotsylvania on May 9th. In response to his aides cautioning him not to expose himself unnecessarily he replied, "they couldn't hit an elephant at this dis…". Almost immediately a rebel sharpshooter's bullet struck and killed him.

3.6b Smith's 18th Corps. Grant calls for troops from Butler's army at Bermuda Hundreds. The Union player may select any one division of 18th Corps and one Corps artillery unit for a cost of **3 VP**, **or** the entire 18th Corps may be brought in for a cost of **8 VP**. The selected units arrive at 6am, May 24th, at Entry hex **A**, with orders to move to Chesterfield Station, **or** Entry hex **G**, with orders to capture Hanover Junction.

Union forces under Ben Butler had been "bottled up" at Bermuda Hundreds since Beauregard's victory at Drewry's Bluff on May 17th. Grant vacillated badly in deciding when to use these forces. Finally, on May 26th, he ordered 18th Corps to join the Army of the Potomac, eventually to take part in the engagement at Cold Harbor.

4.0 Confederate Special Rules
4.1 Army Command

A key factor in the Confederate failure to take the offensive at the North Anna was Lee's illness. During the Overland Campaign, Lee was on the sick list approximately 30% of the time and on the afternoon of May 24th he was incapacitated and confined to his tent. To reflect this, Lee has a leader rating of 1 and in some scenarios is restricted to the Army HQ.

If Lee is killed or wounded, the order of succession for Army Command is:

1) Longstreet
2) Ewell
3) AP Hill
4) Anderson
5) Early.

Skip any leader in the order of succession that is not in play, normally or through the use of a variant.

4.1a Leader Replacements. If Ewell assumes Army command or if he becomes a casualty, Early assumes command of 2nd Corps and Ramseur takes command of Early's division (E-2). Ramseur may also replace Early, if Early becomes a casualty as a division leader.

4.1b Pickett and Breckinridge. Pickett (P-Div) may operate as a separate division on divisional goals, or may be attached to any Corps by order of the Army commander. Breckinridge (Br-Div) always operates as a separate division on divisional goals.

4.2 Detachments

Each Confederate Corps may detach one division **or** have one extra division attached to it. Detached divisions may be assigned to another Corps or given divisional goals. Each division, including cavalry divisions, may detach one brigade to operate on divisional goals.

4.3 Confederate Cavalry

There is no corps commander or HQ for the Confederate Cavalry. Each cavalry division receives orders directly from the Army commander. Cavalry brigades may draw supply from any Confederate supply wagon, the army supply train, or Hanover Junction.

"Jeb" Stuart was mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern on May 11th. Until a new leader was appointed, General Lee had the cavalry divisions report directly to Army Headquarters.

4.4 Hanover Junction

Hanover Junction (B47.23) acts as an army supply train. Any Confederate unit or wagon may resupply from this source. If a Union combat unit occupies the hex for one complete turn without moving, the supply depot is destroyed *and* the Confederate player *immediately* reduces the current amount of artillery ammo by half.

On May 10th, Hanover Junction was restocked with supplies, becoming a small supply depot. Larger supply depots were further away at Lynchburg and Gordonville.

4.5 Confederate Minor Variants

4.5a Lee's Health. Lee is in good health and functions normally with a leader rating of 4. Ignore any special rules confining Lee to army HQ. This option gives the Union player **3 VP**.

4.5b Longstreet Returns. Allow Longstreet to start any scenario in command of 1st Corps. In this case, Anderson becomes a spare general. If Longstreet or AP Hill become casualties, Anderson may take command of that Corps. He may also be used to replace any 1 Corps or 3 Corps division leader that is killed or wounded, and may still move to Corps command later if the need arises. This option costs **2 VP**.

After a successful attack at The Wilderness on May 6th, Longstreet accidentally received a serious wound when fired on by his own troops. Had he not turned toward the friendly fire to stop it he may have escaped unharmed.

4.5c Jubal Early. Early may replace Ewell as 2nd Corps commander at the start of any scenario, and Ramseur is placed in command of Early's division. This option gives the Union player **2 VP**.

On May 27, Ewell became ill and asked Jubal Early to fill in as Corps commander. Two days later, Lee made it official and a protesting Ewell was put on indefinite leave. Ramseur was a brigade commander in Rodes division until wounded at Spotsylvania. He recovered and was given command of Early's division when Early was promoted.

4.5d Bermuda Hundreds. Troops from Beauregard's command are sent to reinforce Lee. The CSA player may select either Hoke's division or Johnson's division to arrive at a cost of **3 VP**, or bring in **both** divisions for a cost of **7 VP**. The selected units arrive at 6:30am, May 24th, at Entry hex E, with orders to move to Taylorsville Station. Hoke and Johnson always operate as separate divisions on Divisional Goals and may resupply from any Corps wagon or Army Train.

Hoke's division joined Lee's army at Cold Harbor on May 31. Johnson's division was retained by Beauregard at Bermuda Hundreds. Both divisions could have been sent to the fighting at the North Anna.

4.5e Hunton's Brigade. When Pickett's division moved north to join Lee, Hunton's Brigade (H-P) remained near Richmond. For this variant, Hunton moves to the North Anna with the rest of the division and may setup with Pickett in any scenario. This option gives the Union player **1 VP**.

4.5f Breckinridge. In scenario 6.1, ignore the order for Breckinridge to withdraw and let Br-Div remain on the map. In scenario 6.3 or 6.4, Br-Div may enter on the first turn of the scenario with orders to defend Hanover Junction. This option gives the Union player **2 VP**.

5.0 Victory Conditions

Historically, the encounter at the North Anna was a strategic stalemate. Each side lost approximately 2500 troops, and the Union gains south of the river were trivial. Both sides failed to smash their opponent and could not avoid the trench warfare that followed. The result, in game turns, is a Draw (+2 VP). With Grant's withdrawal back to the north side of the river after May 26th, the affair on the North Anna is often viewed as a Confederate tactical victory, but at this stage of the war such an event was irrelevant.

Victory Points (VP) are awarded for inflicting losses on your opponent, by the possession of key terrain, and by isolating enemy units—cutting them off from their line of communication. Additional VP are awarded for any minor variants used in the game.

5.1 Losses

VP are awarded for losses, not stragglers, inflicted on the opposing army. Determine the total number of losses in your own army and find that number on the chart below. Award the number of VP listed on the chart to the opposing player.

Losses	VP Award
25 - 33	1
34 - 48	3
49 - 63	6
64 - 78	9
79 - 99	12
100 - 149	15
150 - 199	20
200 - 249	25
250 - 299	30
300 or more	35

5.2 Wrecked Commands

Additional VP are awarded for each Command that has been wrecked by losses. A Command is considered wrecked if the number of Brigades wrecked by losses (not stragglers) is equal to or higher than the number of brigades listed below. The number of VP awarded is listed with each Command.

Union Command	Wrecked Brigades	VP Award
2 Corps	9	4
5 Corps	7	3
6 Corps	6	2
9 Corps	5	2
18 Corps or	5	2
1-8, 2-8, or 3-8	2	1

CSA Command	Wrecked Brigades	VP Award
1 Corps	5	2
2 Corps	6	3
3 Corps	8	4
Hoke	3	1
Johnson	3	1
Pickett	3	1
Breckinridge	2	1

5.3 Terrain

VP are awarded for control of specific terrain features. To control a hex, the player must have an infantry unit occupying the hex, or have been the last to pass an infantry unit through the hex. To control a ford, requires the hexes on both sides of the feature to be controlled. VP for terrain features are only awarded at the end of the game.

Terrain Feature	Hex	Union VP	CSA VP
Mt. Carmel Church	A43.32	0	4
Chesterfield Station	A56.29	0	3
Noel's Station	A5.23	2	3
Anderson Station	A24.03	3	3
Fox House	A45.04	3	3
Hanover Junction	B47.23	6/2 *	4/2 **
Taylorsville Station	B43.04	4	0

* 6 VP if Hanover Junction is in Union hands at the end of the game OR 2 VP if the depot was destroyed.

** 4 VP if Hanover Junction is in Confederate hands at the end of the game OR 2 VP if the depot was destroyed.

5.4 Isolation

Award **1 VP** for each infantry brigade that is unable to trace a line of communication to a valid Entry hex. Valid entry hexes for the Union are A and B; for the Confederates E and F. A line of communication is defined as a path of hexes of any length, free of enemy units and zones of control, from the unit to the Entry hex. This path may not cross impassable terrain, and only **10** hexes of the path may be non-Road hexes (trail and railroad hexes qualify as Roads). Do not count cavalry brigades.

5.5 Victory Level

To determine victory, add up the victory points for each side and subtract the Union total from the Confederate total to get a positive or negative result. Compare the result to the chart below to determine the level of victory.

CSA Strategic:	25 or more
CSA Major:	12 to 24
CSA Minor:	5 to 11
Draw	4 to -4
Union Minor:	-5 to -11
Union Major:	-12 to –24
Union Strategic:	-25 or less

6.0 Scenarios

6.0a <u>First Player</u>. When the Union is listed as the First Player in a scenario, the Union goes first and then the Confederate player completes the turn. Reverse the normal CWB turn sequence (Rebels first).

6.0b <u>Scenario Length</u>. Any scenario may be extended simply by continuing play through the end of May 25th or beyond. The same Victory Conditions apply to extended scenarios.

6.1 The North Anna

Lee has won the race to the North Anna. With the bulk of his forces south of the river and A.P. Hill on his way to Anderson Station, Lee is resting his army. Fully expecting Grant to shift south around his right flank, Lee has not prepared any fortifications or defensive deployments. The Union Army, now bearing down on Hanover Junction from the north, has other plans. This is the historical situation on May 23rd as Grant tried to engage Lee's army in a decisive battle.

General Information

First Turn: 9:00 am, May 23
Last Turn: 9:00 pm, May 24
Scenario Length: 64 Turns
Maps Used: A & B
First Player: Union
Bridges: Maurice Bridge is destroyed. All other bridges are intact.

Confederate Information

Setup:
Lee, ANVa HQ: **B47.23**
Anderson, 1 Corps HQ, 1 Corps Supply: **B44.28**
Hg-K-1: **A43.08**
Kershaw, K-1, 1b(5), 1b(4): **w/i 2 A45.03**
Field, F-1, 1b(5), 1b(4): **w/i 2 A50.02**
Ewell, 2 Corps HQ, 2 Corps Supply, 2b(4): **B47.25**
Gordon, G-2, 2b(5): **w/i 2 B48.28**
Rodes, R-2, 2b(5): **w/i 2 B53.30**
Early, E-2, 2b(4): **w/i 4 B56.15**
Hampton, H-Cav (less B-H): **w/i 2 A43.11**
Breckinridge, Br-Div (all): **w/i 2 B45.23**
Pickett, P-Div (all): **w/i 2 B38.27**
W. Lee, L-Cav: **w/i 2 A22.17**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Reinforcements:
May 23
9:00 am, Entry D: H-3 Div (all), 3b(5)
10:00 am, Entry D: A.P. Hill, 3 Corps HQ, M-3 Div (all), 2 x 3b(5)
11:00 am, Entry D: 3 Corps Supply, W-3 Div (all), 3b(5)
12 Noon, Entry D: ANVa Supply Train
12 Noon, Entry E: B-H (Cav)
12 Noon: Withdraw Br-Div (all) via Entry F

May 24
5:30 am, Entry F: Br-Div (all) * *if withdrawn earlier*

Orders:
3 Corps—move to Anderson Station (all units within 4 hexes of A24.03); detach **B-W-3** to defend Noel's Station (within 3 hexes of A5.23).
B-H—move to Army HQ.
Br-Div—at 12 Noon, move to Hanover Courthouse (off-map via Entry hex F).

No other units have orders.

Special Rules
1. All CSA Corps leaders start the scenario with a -1 anti-initiative. When a Corps accepts a new order from Lee, the anti-initiative for *that* Corps is removed.

2. Breckinridge may not use initiative to cancel the order to withdraw. He must accept a new order from Lee *before* any unit of his division reaches Entry hex F. Once a unit moves into Entry hex F, the withdrawal order must be followed.

Union Information

Setup:
Warren, 5 Corps HQ: **A43.32**
1-5, 5b(4): **w/i 2 A38.25**
3-5, 5b(4): **w/i 1 A42.25**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Reinforcements:
May 23rd
10:00 am, Entry B: 4-5, 2 x 5b(4)
11:00 am, Entry A: 3-2, 4-2, 2 x 2b(4)
12 Noon, Entry A: 1-2, 2-2, Hancock, 2 Corps HQ
12 Noon, Entry B: Md-5, 2 x Pontoon Bridges (5 Corps)
1:00 pm, Entry B: Grant, Meade, APot HQ
2:00 pm, Entry A: 2 x 2b(4), 2 Corps Supply, 2 x Pontoon Bridges (2 Corps), APot Supply
5:00 pm, Entry A: 9 Corps (all)
6:00 pm, Entry B: 6 Corps (all), 5 Corps Supply, K-5

Orders:
5 Corps (units entering map)—move to join Corps.
2 Corps—Advance south on Telegraph Road and seize the crossing over Long Creek (thought to be the North Anna).
APot HQ—move to Mt. Carmel Church.
6 Corps—move to Mt. Carmel Church.
9 Corps—Advance to the north side of Ox Ford and defend the right flank of 2 Corps.

No other units have orders.

Special Rules
1. Begin rolling for Quarles Mill Ford at 1pm, May 23rd, with a discovery roll of **12** required.

Victory
Refer to Victory Conditions in 5.0

6.2 Jericho Mills

Wilcox's division is in position and ready to attack the Union bridgehead at Jericho Mills. With the enemy strength still unknown, it is hoped that additional divisions from Hill's 3rd Corps will come up to add their weight to the attack. The Union 5th Corps, having stacked arms and started camp for the night, is caught off guard as the Rebels strike.

General Information
First Turn: 5:00 pm, May 23
Last Turn: 9:00 pm, May 23
Scenario Length: 8 Turns
Maps Used: Map A, west of A31.xx, inclusive
First Player: Confederate

Confederate Information
Setup:
Ln-W-3: **A10.23**
Wilcox, B-W-3: **A09.24**
T-W-3: **A08.24**
Lw-W-3: **A07.25**
3b(5): **A16.20**
Heth, H-3, 3b(5): **w/i 1 A22.03**
Mahone, M-3, 3b(5): **w/i 1 A24.06**

Artillery Ammunition: Unlimited

Reinforcements: None

Orders:
W-3 (Divisional Goal)—attack Union bridgehead at Jericho Mills.
Artillery—the artillery unit in A16.20 has a divisional goal to support the Confederate attack.

Special Rules
1. Division leaders must rely on initiative to assign themselves divisional goals. Ignore any Loose Canon results.

Union Information
Setup:
Warren, 5 Corps HQ, 5b(4): **A19.29**
Md-5, Pontoon Bridge (5 Corps) (Deployed): **A16.28**
5b(4): **A14.28**
5b(4): **A17.28**
5b(4): **A20.24**
K-5, 5 Corps Supply, Pontoon Bridge (5 Corps): **A23.34**
1-1-5, Breastworks: **A11.25**
2-1-5: **A10.25**
Griffin, 3-1-5: **A13.29**
1-3-5: **A15.23**
Crawford, 2-3-5: **A16.23**
3-3-5: **A14.23 ex A13.24**

1-4-5 (col): **A10.27**
Cutler, 3-4-5 (col): **A10.28**
2-4-5 (col): **A10.29**
4-4-5: **A14.28**

Artillery Ammunition: Unlimited

Reinforcements: none

Orders:
5 Corps—defend crossing at Jericho Mills.

Special Rules
1. At the start of the scenario, all units of 5 Corps <u>south</u> of the river are DG *except* 1-1-5.
2. Quarles Mill Ford cannot be used by either side.

Victory
The Confederates win a major victory if they destroy the Pontoon bridge at A16.28. The Union wins a major victory if no Confederate units are within 4 hexes of the bridge. Any other result is a draw.

6.3 Lost Opportunities

The Union 2nd Corps is moving to attack the bridges and force its way across the North Anna, as 5th Corps attempts to turn the Rebel flank with a crossing at Jericho Mills. Lee is only now waking up to the fact that the Union army is upon him and response is critical. This scenario presents the historical positions of May 23 as the battle begins to unfold.

General Information
First Turn: 1:00 pm, May 23rd
Last Turn: 9:00 pm, May 24th
Scenario Length: 56 Turns
Maps Used: A & B
First Player: Confederate
Bridges: Maurice Bridge is destroyed. All other bridges are intact.

Confederate Information
Setup:
Lee, ANVa HQ, ANVa Supply, B-H (Cav): **B47.23**
Anderson, 1 Corps HQ, 1 Corps Supply: **B44.28**
Field, F-1, 1b(5), 1b(4): **w/i 3 B40.31**
Kershaw, Hu-K-1, 1b(5): **A44.04**
Hg-K-1: **A44.07**

B-K-1, 1b(4): **A48.03**
W-K-1: **A48.05**
Ewell, 2 Corps HQ, 2 Corps Supply, 2b(4): **B47.25**
Gordon, G-2, 2b(5): **w/i 2 B48.28**
Rodes, R-2, 2b(5): **w/i 2 B53.30**
Early, E-2, 2b(4): **w/i 4 B56.15**
A.P. Hill, 3 Corps HQ, 3 Corps Supply: **A24.04**
3b(5): **A32.07B** (in Breastworks)
Mahone, M-3, 3b(5): **w/i 1 A23.06**
Heth, H-3, 3b(5): **w/i 1 A22.03**
Wilcox, W-3 (minus B-W-3), 3b(5): **w/i 1 A24.01**
B-W-3: **w/i 3 A5.23**
Pickett, P Div: **w/i 1 A25.04**
W. Lee, L-Cav: **w/i 2 A22.17**
Hampton, H-Cav (less B-H): **w/i 3 A45.11**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Reinforcements:
May 24
5:30 am, Entry F: Breckinridge, Br-Div (all).

Orders:
1 Corps—defend Chesterfield bridge and Railroad bridge and destroy them if threatened.
E-2 (divisional goal)—defend the crossing at Maurice Bridge (B61.15).
B-W-3 (divisional goal)—defend Noel's Station (within 3 hexes of A5.23).
Br-Div—Move to Army HQ.

No other units have orders.

Special Rules:
1. All Division leaders start the scenario with a -1 anti-initiative. This is removed for individual leaders when their Corps accepts a new order or the leader himself gets initiative.

Union Information
Setup:
Grant, Meade, Warren, 5 Corps HQ, APot HQ: **A43.32**
Md-5, 2 x 5b(4), 2 x Pontoon Bridges (5 Corps): **A43.33**
Crawford, 3-5, Cutler, 4-5, 2 x 5b(4): **w/i 3 A43.28**
Griffin, 1-5: **w/i 1 A17.29**
Hancock, 2 Corps HQ, 2 x 2b(4): **A43.19**
Barlow, 1-2: **w/i 2 A46.16**

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna*

Army of Northern Virginia — Robert E. Lee

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale		Fire Levels			
B-K-1	Bryan	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
Hg-K-1	Henagan	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
Hu-K-1	Humphrey	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
W-K-1	Wofford	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
K-1	Kershaw	□□□✓□					
A-F-1	Anderson	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
D-F-1	DuBose	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
B-F-1	Bratton	A	A □□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□		
L-F-1	Law	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
G-F-1	Gregg	A	B □□	C □□□✓			
F-1	Field	□□□□✓□					
H-E-2	Hoffman	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
L-E-2	Lewis	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
T-E-2	Toon	C	A □□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□		
E-2	Early	□□✓□ (Ramseur)					
E-G-2	Evans	A	A □□□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□		
Y-G-2	York	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
T-G-2	Terry	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
G-2	Gordon	□□□✓					
G-R-2	Grimes	A	A □□□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□		
C-R-2	Cox	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
D-R-2	Doles	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
B-R-2	Battle	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
R-2	Rodes	□□□✓□					
S-M-3	Sanders	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
H-M-3	Harris	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
Ws-M-3	Weisiger	B	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□	
Wr-M-3	Wright	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
P-M-3	Perry	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
M-3	Mahone	□□□□✓□					
D-H-3	Davis	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
C-H-3	Cooke	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□	
K-H-3	Kirkland	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
W-H-3	Walker	C	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
A-H-3	Archer	C	A □	B □□✓□	C □□□		
H-3	Heth	□□□✓□□					
Ln-W-3	Lane	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
Lw-W-3	Lowrance	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
B-W-3	Brown	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
T-W-3	Thomas	C	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□	
W-3	Wilcox	□□□✓□					

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels				
C-P	Corse	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□		C □□□
T-P	Terry	C	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□		
F-P	Fry	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□		C □□□
H-P	Hunton (*Opt*)	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□		C □□□
P Div	Pickett	□□□✓□					
W-Br	Wharton	B	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□		C □□□
E-Br	Echols	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □✓□□		C □□□
M-Br	Maryland	B	A □□	B □□□✓	C □□□		
Br Div	Breckenridge	□□□✓					
H-H	Hagood	B	AA □□	AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□
Cl-H	Clingman	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□		C □□□
Cq-H	Colquitt	C	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□	C □□□
M-H	Martin	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□	C □□□
H Div	Hoke	□□✓□□					
W-J	Wise	C	AAB □ AA □□□□□ AB □□□□□	A □□✓□□□	B □□□		C □□□
R-J	Ransom	B	AA □□ AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□		C □□□
E-J	Elliott	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□		C □□□
G-J	Gracie	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□		C □□□
J Div	Johnson	□□□✓□					
Y-H	Young	B	A □	B □□□✓	C □□□□		
R-H	Rosser	A	A □□	B □□□□	C □□✓□□		
B-H	Butler	B	A □□□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□		
H Cav	Hampton	□□□✓					
C-L	Chambliss	B	A □□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□		
L Cav	W.Lee	□✓					

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna*

Army of the Potomac — U.S. Grant

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels				
1-1-2	Miles	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-2	Byrnes	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-1-2	McDougall	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
4-1-2	Brooke	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
1-2	**Barlow**	☐☐/☐☐					
1-2-2	McKeen	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-2-2	Owen	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-2-2	Smythe	B	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-2-2	McIvor	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-2	**Gibbon**	☐☐/☐☐					
1-3-2	Egan	C	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-2	Pierce	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-3-2	Mott	D	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓/☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
4-3-2	Brewster	D	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓/☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-2	**Birney**	☐☐/☐☐					
1-4-2	1 Maine	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-4-2	1 Mass	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-4-2	2 New York	C	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓/☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-4-2	7 New York	C	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓/☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
5-4-2	8 New York	C	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓/☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-2	**Tyler**	☐☐/☐☐☐					
1-1-5	Ayres	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓/☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-5	Sweitzer	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓/☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-1-5	Bartlett	B	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
1-5	**Griffin**	☐☐/☐					
1-3-5	Hardin	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓/☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-5	Bates	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-3-5	Fisher	C	AA ☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓/☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-5	**Crawford**	☐☐/☐					
1-4-5	Robinson	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓/☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-4-5	Hoffman	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓/☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-4-5	Bragg	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
4-4-5	Lyle	C	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓/☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-5	**Cutler**	☐☐/☐☐					
Md-5	Dushane	D	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐✓/☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
K-5	Kitching	D	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓/☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-6	Penrose	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-6	Upton	C	AAB ☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐✓☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-1-6	Eustis	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
4-1-6	Cross	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
1-6	**Russell**		☐☐✓☐☐					
1-2-6	Wheaton	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-2-6	Grant	C	AAB ☐☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐✓	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-2-6	Bidwell	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
4-2-6	Edwards	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-6	**Neill**		☐☐✓☐☐					
1-3-6	Truex	C	AAB ☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐✓☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
2-3-6	Smith	D	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
3-6	**Ricketts**		☐✓☐					
1-1-9	Ledlie	D	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-9	Robinson	C	A ☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐			
1-9	**Crittenden**		☐✓☐					
1-2-9	Curtin	D	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-2-9	Griffin	D	AA ☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-9	**Potter**		☐✓☐					
1-3-9	Hartranft	B	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-9	Humphrey	C	AAB ☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-9	**Willcox**		☐✓☐					
Prov-9	Marshall	D	AAB ☐☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐✓☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐

Optional

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-18	Marston	C	AAB ☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
2-1-18	Burnham	B	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-1-18	Dutton	C	AAB ☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐✓☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
1-18	**Brooks**		☐☐✓☐					
1-2-18	Stannard	B	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-2-18	Stedman	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-18	**Martindale**		☐✓☐					
1-3-18	Barton	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-18	Drake	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-3-18	Ames	B	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-18	**Devens**		☐☐✓☐					

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna*

Army of Northern Virginia — Robert E. Lee

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels			
B-K-1	Bryan	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
Hg-K-1	Henagan	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
Hu-K-1	Humphrey	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
W-K-1	Wofford	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
K-1	Kershaw	☐☐☐✓☐				
A-F-1	Anderson	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
D-F-1	DuBose	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
B-F-1	Bratton	A	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐✓	C ☐☐☐	
L-F-1	Law	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
G-F-1	Gregg	A	B ☐☐	C ☐☐☐✓		
F-1	Field	☐☐☐☐✓☐				
H-E-2	Hoffman	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
L-E-2	Lewis	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
T-E-2	Toon	C	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
E-2	Early	☐☐✓☐ (Ramseur)				
E-G-2	Evans	A	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐✓	C ☐☐☐	
Y-G-2	York	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
T-G-2	Terry	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
G-2	Gordon	☐☐☐✓				
G-R-2	Grimes	A	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐✓	C ☐☐☐	
C-R-2	Cox	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
D-R-2	Doles	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
B-R-2	Battle	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
R-2	Rodes	☐☐☐✓☐				
S-M-3	Sanders	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
H-M-3	Harris	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐
Ws-M-3	Weisiger	B	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐
Wr-M-3	Wright	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
P-M-3	Perry	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
M-3	Mahone	☐☐☐☐✓☐				
D-H-3	Davis	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
C-H-3	Cooke	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐
K-H-3	Kirkland	B	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
W-H-3	Walker	C	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
A-H-3	Archer	C	A ☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
H-3	Heth	☐☐☐✓☐☐				
Ln-W-3	Lane	B	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
Lw-W-3	Lowrance	B	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
B-W-3	Brown	B	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
T-W-3	Thomas	C	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐
W-3	Wilcox	☐☐☐✓☐				

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels
C-P	Corse	B	AB □□□ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
T-P	Terry	C	A □□□□□ B □□✓□ C □□□
F-P	Fry	C	AB □□□□□ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
H-P	Hunton (*Opt*)	B	AB □□□□□ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
P Div	Pickett		□□□✓□
W-Br	Wharton	B	AB □ A □□□□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
E-Br	Echols	B	AB □□ A □□□□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
M-Br	Maryland	B	A □□ B □□□✓ C □□□
Br Div	Breckenridge		□□□✓
H-H	Hagood	B	AA □□ AB □□□□□ A □□□□✓□ B □□□ C □□□
Cl-H	Clingman	C	AB □□□□□ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
Cq-H	Colquitt	C	AA □□□ AB □□□□□ A □□□✓□□ B □□□ C □□□
M-H	Martin	B	AA □□□ AB □□□□□ A □□□✓□□ B □□□ C □□□
H Div	Hoke		□□✓□□
W-J	Wise	C	AAB □ AA □□□□□ AB □□□□□ A □□✓□□□ B □□□ C □□□
R-J	Ransom	B	AA □□ AB □□□□□ A □□□□✓□ B □□□ C □□□
E-J	Elliott	B	AB □□□□ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
G-J	Gracie	B	AB □□□□□ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
J Div	Johnson		□□□✓□
Y-H	Young	B	A □ B □□□✓ C □□□□
R-H	Rosser	A	A □□ B □□□□ C □□✓□□
B-H	Butler	B	A □□□□ B □□□□✓ C □□□□
H Cav	Hampton		□□□✓
C-L	Chambliss	B	A □□□ B □□□□✓ C □□□□
L Cav	W.Lee		□✓

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna*

Army of the Potomac — U.S. Grant

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels				
1-1-2	Miles	B	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
2-1-2	Byrnes	B	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□		
3-1-2	McDougall	B	A □□□	B □✓□□	C □□□		
4-1-2	Brooke	B	A □□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□		
1-2	**Barlow**	□□/□□					
1-2-2	McKeen	B	AB □□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-2-2	Owen	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓/□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-2-2	Smythe	B	AB □	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
4-2-2	McIvor	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-2	**Gibbon**	□□/□□					
1-3-2	Egan	C	AB □	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-2	Pierce	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
3-3-2	Mott	D	AA □□□□	AB □□□✓/□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
4-3-2	Brewster	D	AA □□□□	AB □□□✓/□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-2	**Birney**	□□/□□					
1-4-2	1 Maine	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
2-4-2	1 Mass	C	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
3-4-2	2 New York	C	AB □□□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
4-4-2	7 New York	C	AB □□□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
5-4-2	8 New York	C	AB □□□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
4-2	**Tyler**	□□/□□□					
1-1-5	Ayres	B	A □□□□	B □✓/□□	C □□□		
2-1-5	Sweitzer	C	A □□□□✓/□	B □□□	C □□□		
3-1-5	Bartlett	B	AB □	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
1-5	**Griffin**	□□/□					
1-3-5	Hardin	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓/□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-5	Bates	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
3-3-5	Fisher	C	AA □□	AB □□□□□	A □✓/□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-5	**Crawford**	□□/□					
1-4-5	Robinson	B	A □□□□□	B □✓/□□	C □□□		
2-4-5	Hoffman	B	A □□□□	B □✓/□□	C □□□		
3-4-5	Bragg	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
4-4-5	Lyle	C	AB □□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
4-5	**Cutler**	□□/□□					
Md-5	Dushane	D	AB □□□	A □□✓/□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
K-5	Kitching	D	AA □□□□	AB □□□✓/□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-6	Penrose	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-6	Upton	C	AAB ☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐✓☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-1-6	Eustis	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
4-1-6	Cross	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
1-6	**Russell**		☐☐✓☐☐					
1-2-6	Wheaton	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-2-6	Grant	C	AAB ☐☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐✓	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-2-6	Bidwell	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
4-2-6	Edwards	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-6	**Neill**		☐☐✓☐☐					
1-3-6	Truex	C	AAB ☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐✓☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
2-3-6	Smith	D	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
3-6	**Ricketts**		☐✓☐					
1-1-9	Ledlie	D	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-9	Robinson	C	A ☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐			
1-9	**Crittenden**		☐✓☐					
1-2-9	Curtin	D	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-2-9	Griffin	D	AA ☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-9	**Potter**		☐✓☐					
1-3-9	Hartranft	B	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-9	Humphrey	C	AAB ☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-9	**Willcox**		☐✓☐					
Prov-9	Marshall	D	AAB ☐☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐✓☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐

Optional

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-18	Marston	C	AAB ☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
2-1-18	Burnham	B	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-1-18	Dutton	C	AAB ☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐✓☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
1-18	**Brooks**		☐☐✓☐					
1-2-18	Stannard	B	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-2-18	Stedman	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-18	**Martindale**		☐✓☐					
1-3-18	Barton	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-18	Drake	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-3-18	Ames	B	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-18	**Devens**		☐☐✓☐					

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna*

Army of Northern Virginia — Robert E. Lee

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels			
B-K-1	Bryan	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
Hg-K-1	Henagan	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
Hu-K-1	Humphrey	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
W-K-1	Wofford	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
K-1	Kershaw	□□□✓□				
A-F-1	Anderson	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
D-F-1	DuBose	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
B-F-1	Bratton	A	A □□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
L-F-1	Law	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
G-F-1	Gregg	A	B □□	C □□□✓		
F-1	Field	□□□□✓□				
H-E-2	Hoffman	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
L-E-2	Lewis	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
T-E-2	Toon	C	A □□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□	
E-2	Early	□□✓□ (Ramseur)				
E-G-2	Evans	A	A □□□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
Y-G-2	York	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
T-G-2	Terry	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
G-2	Gordon	□□□✓				
G-R-2	Grimes	A	A □□□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
C-R-2	Cox	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
D-R-2	Doles	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
B-R-2	Battle	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
R-2	Rodes	□□□✓□				
S-M-3	Sanders	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
H-M-3	Harris	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□
Ws-M-3	Weisiger	B	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
Wr-M-3	Wright	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
P-M-3	Perry	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
M-3	Mahone	□□□□✓□				
D-H-3	Davis	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
C-H-3	Cooke	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
K-H-3	Kirkland	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
W-H-3	Walker	C	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
A-H-3	Archer	C	A □	B □□✓□	C □□□	
H-3	Heth	□□□✓□□				
Ln-W-3	Lane	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
Lw-W-3	Lowrance	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
B-W-3	Brown	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
T-W-3	Thomas	C	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
W-3	Wilcox	□□□✓□				

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels			
C-P	Corse	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
T-P	Terry	C	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
F-P	Fry	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
H-P	Hunton (*Opt*)	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
P Div	Pickett	□□□✓□				
W-Br	Wharton	B	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
E-Br	Echols	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
M-Br	Maryland	B	A □□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
Br Div	Breckenridge	□□□✓				
H-H	Hagood	B	AA □□	AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□ C □□□
Cl-H	Clingman	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
Cq-H	Colquitt	C	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□ C □□□
M-H	Martin	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□ C □□□
H Div	Hoke	□□✓□□				
W-J	Wise	C	AAB □ AA □□□□□ AB □□□□□	A □□✓□□□	B □□□	C □□□
R-J	Ransom	B	AA □□ AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□
E-J	Elliott	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
G-J	Gracie	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
J Div	Johnson	□□□✓□				
Y-H	Young	B	A □	B □□□✓	C □□□□	
R-H	Rosser	A	A □□	B □□□□	C □□✓□□	
B-H	Butler	B	A □□□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□	
H Cav	Hampton	□□□✓				
C-L	Chambliss	B	A □□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□	
L Cav	W.Lee	□✓				

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna*

Army of the Potomac — U.S. Grant

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels				
1-1-2	Miles	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-2	Byrnes	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-1-2	McDougall	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
4-1-2	Brooke	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
1-2	**Barlow**	☐☐✓☐☐					
1-2-2	McKeen	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-2-2	Owen	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-2-2	Smythe	B	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-2-2	McIvor	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-2	**Gibbon**	☐☐✓☐☐					
1-3-2	Egan	C	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-2	Pierce	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-3-2	Mott	D	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
4-3-2	Brewster	D	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-2	**Birney**	☐☐✓☐☐					
1-4-2	1 Maine	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-4-2	1 Mass	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-4-2	2 New York	C	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-4-2	7 New York	C	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
5-4-2	8 New York	C	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-2	**Tyler**	☐☐✓☐☐☐					
1-1-5	Ayres	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-5	Sweitzer	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-1-5	Bartlett	B	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
1-5	**Griffin**	☐☐✓☐					
1-3-5	Hardin	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-5	Bates	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-3-5	Fisher	C	AA ☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-5	**Crawford**	☐☐✓☐					
1-4-5	Robinson	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-4-5	Hoffman	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
3-4-5	Bragg	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
4-4-5	Lyle	C	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐✓☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
4-5	**Cutler**	☐☐✓☐☐					
Md-5	Dushane	D	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
K-5	Kitching	D	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-6	Penrose	B	AB □□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-1-6	Upton	C	AAB □□□□	AA □□□□□	AB □✓□□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-1-6	Eustis	B	A □□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□			
4-1-6	Cross	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□	B □□□	C □□□		
1-6	**Russell**		□□✓□□					
1-2-6	Wheaton	B	AB □□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-2-6	Grant	C	AAB □□□□□	AA □□□□□✓	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-2-6	Bidwell	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□			
4-2-6	Edwards	B	AB □□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-6	**Neill**		□□✓□□					
1-3-6	Truex	C	AAB □□□	AA □□□□□	AB □□✓□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
2-3-6	Smith	D	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□			
3-6	**Ricketts**		□✓□					
1-1-9	Ledlie	D	AB □□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-1-9	Robinson	C	A □	B □□✓□	C □□□			
1-9	**Crittenden**		□✓□					
1-2-9	Curtin	D	AA □□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-2-9	Griffin	D	AA □□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-9	**Potter**		□✓□					
1-3-9	Hartranft	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-9	Humphrey	C	AAB □□	AA □□□□□	AB □□□✓□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-9	**Willcox**		□✓□					
Prov-9	Marshall	D	AAB □□□□□	AA □□□□✓□	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□

Optional

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-18	Marston	C	AAB □	AA □□□□□	AB □□□✓□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
2-1-18	Burnham	B	AA □□□□	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-1-18	Dutton	C	AAB □	AA □□□□□	AB □□✓□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
1-18	**Brooks**		□□✓□					
1-2-18	Stannard	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-2-18	Stedman	C	AA □□□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-18	**Martindale**		□✓□					
1-3-18	Barton	C	AA □□□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-18	Drake	C	AA □□□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-3-18	Ames	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□✓□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-18	**Devens**		□□✓□					

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna*

Army of Northern Virginia — Robert E. Lee

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale		Fire Levels			
B-K-1	Bryan	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
Hg-K-1	Henagan	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
Hu-K-1	Humphrey	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
W-K-1	Wofford	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
K-1	Kershaw	☐☐☐✓☐				
A-F-1	Anderson	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
D-F-1	DuBose	B	A ☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
B-F-1	Bratton	A	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐✓	C ☐☐☐	
L-F-1	Law	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
G-F-1	Gregg	A	B ☐☐	C ☐☐☐✓		
F-1	Field	☐☐☐☐✓☐				
H-E-2	Hoffman	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
L-E-2	Lewis	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
T-E-2	Toon	C	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
E-2	Early	☐☐✓☐ (Ramseur)				
E-G-2	Evans	A	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐✓	C ☐☐☐	
Y-G-2	York	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
T-G-2	Terry	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
G-2	Gordon	☐☐☐✓				
G-R-2	Grimes	A	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐✓	C ☐☐☐	
C-R-2	Cox	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
D-R-2	Doles	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
B-R-2	Battle	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
R-2	Rodes	☐☐☐✓☐				
S-M-3	Sanders	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
H-M-3	Harris	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐
Ws-M-3	Weisiger	B	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐
Wr-M-3	Wright	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
P-M-3	Perry	B	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
M-3	Mahone	☐☐☐☐✓☐				
D-H-3	Davis	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
C-H-3	Cooke	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐
K-H-3	Kirkland	B	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
W-H-3	Walker	C	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
A-H-3	Archer	C	A ☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐	
H-3	Heth	☐☐☐✓☐☐				
Ln-W-3	Lane	B	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
Lw-W-3	Lowrance	B	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
B-W-3	Brown	B	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
T-W-3	Thomas	C	AB ☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐
W-3	Wilcox	☐☐☐✓☐				

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels			
C-P	Corse	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
T-P	Terry	C	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
F-P	Fry	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
H-P	Hunton (*Opt*)	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
P Div	Pickett	□□□✓□				
W-Br	Wharton	B	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
E-Br	Echols	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
M-Br	Maryland	B	A □□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
Br Div	Breckenridge	□□□✓				
H-H	Hagood	B	AA □□	AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□ C □□□
Cl-H	Clingman	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
Cq-H	Colquitt	C	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□ C □□□
M-H	Martin	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□ C □□□
H Div	Hoke	□□✓□□				
W-J	Wise	C	AAB □ AA □□□□□ AB □□□□□ A □□✓□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
R-J	Ransom	B	AA □□ AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□
E-J	Elliott	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
G-J	Gracie	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
J Div	Johnson	□□□✓□				
Y-H	Young	B	A □	B □□□✓	C □□□□	
R-H	Rosser	A	A □□	B □□□□	C □□✓□□	
B-H	Butler	B	A □□□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□	
H Cav	Hampton	□□□✓				
C-L	Chambliss	B	A □□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□	
L Cav	W.Lee	□✓				

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna*

Army of the Potomac — U.S. Grant

Unit ID *Brigade* *Morale* *Fire Levels*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels
1-1-2	Miles	B	A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
2-1-2	Byrnes	B	A □□□□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
3-1-2	McDougall	B	A □□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
4-1-2	Brooke	B	A □□□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
1-2	**Barlow**		□□✓□□
1-2-2	McKeen	B	AB □□□ A □□□□✓□ B □□□ C □□□
2-2-2	Owen	C	AB □□□□□ A □✓□□□□ B □□□ C □□□
3-2-2	Smythe	B	AB □ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
4-2-2	McIvor	C	AB □□□□□ A □✓□□□□ B □□□ C □□□
2-2	**Gibbon**		□□✓□□
1-3-2	Egan	C	AB □ A □□□□✓□ B □□□ C □□□
2-3-2	Pierce	C	A □□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
3-3-2	Mott	D	AA □□□□ AB □□□✓□□ A □□□□□ B □□□ C □□□
4-3-2	Brewster	D	AA □□□□ AB □□□✓□□ A □□□□□ B □□□ C □□□
3-2	**Birney**		□□✓□□
1-4-2	1 Maine	C	A □□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
2-4-2	1 Mass	C	A □□□□✓□ B □□□ C □□□
3-4-2	2 New York	C	AB □□□ A □□□✓□□ B □□□ C □□□
4-4-2	7 New York	C	AB □□□ A □□□✓□□ B □□□ C □□□
5-4-2	8 New York	C	AB □□□ A □□□✓□□ B □□□ C □□□
4-2	**Tyler**		□□✓□□□
1-1-5	Ayres	B	A □□□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
2-1-5	Sweitzer	C	A □□□□✓□ B □□□ C □□□
3-1-5	Bartlett	B	AB □ A □□□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
1-5	**Griffin**		□□✓□
1-3-5	Hardin	C	AB □□□□□ A □✓□□□ B □□□ C □□□
2-3-5	Bates	C	A □□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
3-3-5	Fisher	C	AA □□ AB □□□□□ A □✓□□□□ B □□□ C □□□
3-5	**Crawford**		□□✓□
1-4-5	Robinson	B	A □□□□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
2-4-5	Hoffman	B	A □□□□ B □✓□□ C □□□
3-4-5	Bragg	C	A □□□□✓ B □□□ C □□□
4-4-5	Lyle	C	AB □□ A □□□✓□□ B □□□ C □□□
4-5	**Cutler**		□□✓□□
Md-5	Dushane	D	AB □□□ A □□✓□□□ B □□□ C □□□
K-5	Kitching	D	AA □□□□ AB □□□✓□□ A □□□□□ B □□□ C □□□

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-6	Penrose	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-6	Upton	C	AAB ☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐✓☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-1-6	Eustis	B	A ☐☐☐☐	B ☐✓☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
4-1-6	Cross	C	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
1-6	**Russell**		☐☐✓☐☐					
1-2-6	Wheaton	B	AB ☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-2-6	Grant	C	AAB ☐☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐✓	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-2-6	Bidwell	C	A ☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
4-2-6	Edwards	B	AB ☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-6	**Neill**		☐☐✓☐☐					
1-3-6	Truex	C	AAB ☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐✓☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
2-3-6	Smith	D	A ☐☐☐☐☐✓	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐			
3-6	**Ricketts**		☐✓☐					
1-1-9	Ledlie	D	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-1-9	Robinson	C	A ☐	B ☐☐✓☐	C ☐☐☐			
1-9	**Crittenden**		☐✓☐					
1-2-9	Curtin	D	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-2-9	Griffin	D	AA ☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-9	**Potter**		☐✓☐					
1-3-9	Hartranft	B	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-9	Humphrey	C	AAB ☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
3-9	**Willcox**		☐✓☐					
Prov-9	Marshall	D	AAB ☐☐☐☐☐	AA ☐☐☐☐✓☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐

Optional

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-18	Marston	C	AAB ☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐✓☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
2-1-18	Burnham	B	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐✓☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-1-18	Dutton	C	AAB ☐	AA ☐☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐✓☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐
1-18	**Brooks**		☐☐✓☐					
1-2-18	Stannard	B	AB ☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐☐☐✓☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐		
2-2-18	Stedman	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-18	**Martindale**		☐✓☐					
1-3-18	Barton	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
2-3-18	Drake	C	AA ☐☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐✓☐	A ☐☐☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-3-18	Ames	B	AA ☐☐☐	AB ☐☐☐☐☐	A ☐☐✓☐☐☐	B ☐☐☐	C ☐☐☐	
3-18	**Devens**		☐☐✓☐					

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna*

Army of Northern Virginia — Robert E. Lee

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels			
B-K-1	Bryan	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
Hg-K-1	Henagan	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
Hu-K-1	Humphrey	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
W-K-1	Wofford	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
K-1	**Kershaw**	□□□✓□				
A-F-1	Anderson	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
D-F-1	DuBose	B	A □□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
B-F-1	Bratton	A	A □□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
L-F-1	Law	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
G-F-1	Gregg	A	B □□	C □□□✓		
F-1	**Field**	□□□□✓□				
H-E-2	Hoffman	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
L-E-2	Lewis	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
T-E-2	Toon	C	A □□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□	
E-2	**Early**	□□✓□ (Ramseur)				
E-G-2	Evans	A	A □□□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
Y-G-2	York	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
T-G-2	Terry	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
G-2	**Gordon**	□□□✓				
G-R-2	Grimes	A	A □□□□□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
C-R-2	Cox	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
D-R-2	Doles	B	A □□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
B-R-2	Battle	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
R-2	**Rodes**	□□□✓□				
S-M-3	Sanders	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
H-M-3	Harris	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□
Ws-M-3	Weisiger	B	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
Wr-M-3	Wright	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
P-M-3	Perry	B	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
M-3	**Mahone**	□□□□✓□				
D-H-3	Davis	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
C-H-3	Cooke	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
K-H-3	Kirkland	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
W-H-3	Walker	C	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
A-H-3	Archer	C	A □	B □□✓□	C □□□	
H-3	**Heth**	□□□✓□□				
Ln-W-3	Lane	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
Lw-W-3	Lowrance	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
B-W-3	Brown	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
T-W-3	Thomas	C	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
W-3	**Wilcox**	□□□✓□				

Confederate Loss Chart— *North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels			
C-P	Corse	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
T-P	Terry	C	A □□□□□	B □□✓□	C □□□	
F-P	Fry	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
H-P	Hunton (*Opt*)	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
P Div	Pickett	□□□✓□				
W-Br	Wharton	B	AB □	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
E-Br	Echols	B	AB □□	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□
M-Br	Maryland	B	A □□	B □□□✓	C □□□	
Br Div	Breckenridge	□□□✓				
H-H	Hagood	B	AA □□	AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□ C □□□
Cl-H	Clingman	C	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
Cq-H	Colquitt	C	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□ C □□□
M-H	Martin	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□□✓□□	B □□□ C □□□
H Div	Hoke	□□✓□□				
W-J	Wise	C	AAB □ AA □□□□□	AB □□□□□	A □□✓□□□	B □□□ C □□□
R-J	Ransom	B	AA □□ AB □□□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□
E-J	Elliott	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
G-J	Gracie	B	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□
J Div	Johnson	□□□✓□				
Y-H	Young	B	A □	B □□□✓	C □□□□	
R-H	Rosser	A	A □□	B □□□□	C □□✓□□	
B-H	Butler	B	A □□□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□	
H Cav	Hampton	□□□✓				
C-L	Chambliss	B	A □□□	B □□□□✓	C □□□□	
L Cav	W.Lee	□✓				

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna*

Army of the Potomac — U.S. Grant

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels				
1-1-2	Miles	B	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
2-1-2	Byrnes	B	A □□□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□		
3-1-2	McDougall	B	A □□□	B □✓□□	C □□□		
4-1-2	Brooke	B	A □□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□		
1-2	**Barlow**	□□/□□					
1-2-2	McKeen	B	AB □□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-2-2	Owen	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-2-2	Smythe	B	AB □	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
4-2-2	McIvor	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-2	**Gibbon**	□□/□□					
1-3-2	Egan	C	AB □	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-2	Pierce	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
3-3-2	Mott	D	AA □□□□	AB □□□✓/□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
4-3-2	Brewster	D	AA □□□□	AB □□□✓/□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-2	**Birney**	□□/□□					
1-4-2	1 Maine	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
2-4-2	1 Mass	C	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
3-4-2	2 New York	C	AB □□□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
4-4-2	7 New York	C	AB □□□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
5-4-2	8 New York	C	AB □□□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
4-2	**Tyler**	□□/□□□					
1-1-5	Ayres	B	A □□□□	B □✓/□□	C □□□		
2-1-5	Sweitzer	C	A □□□□✓/□	B □□□	C □□□		
3-1-5	Bartlett	B	AB □	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□	
1-5	**Griffin**	□□/✓□					
1-3-5	Hardin	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-5	Bates	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
3-3-5	Fisher	C	AA □□	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-5	**Crawford**	□□/✓□					
1-4-5	Robinson	B	A □□□□□	B □✓/□□	C □□□		
2-4-5	Hoffman	B	A □□□□	B □✓/□□	C □□□		
3-4-5	Bragg	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□		
4-4-5	Lyle	C	AB □□	A □□□✓/□□	B □□□	C □□□	
4-5	**Cutler**	□□/□□					
Md-5	Dushane	D	AB □□□	A □□✓/□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
K-5	Kitching	D	AA □□□□	AB □□□✓/□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□

Union Loss Chart—*North Anna, con'd*

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-6	Penrose	B	AB □□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-1-6	Upton	C	AAB □□□□	AA □□□□□	AB □✓□□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-1-6	Eustis	B	A □□□□	B □✓□□	C □□□			
4-1-6	Cross	C	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□	B □□□	C □□□		
1-6	**Russell**		□□✓□□					
1-2-6	Wheaton	B	AB □□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-2-6	Grant	C	AAB □□□□□	AA □□□□□✓	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-2-6	Bidwell	C	A □□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□			
4-2-6	Edwards	B	AB □□□	A □□□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-6	**Neill**		□□✓□□					
1-3-6	Truex	C	AAB □□	AA □□□□□	AB □□✓□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
2-3-6	Smith	D	A □□□□□✓	B □□□	C □□□			
3-6	**Ricketts**		□✓□					
1-1-9	Ledlie	D	AB □□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-1-9	Robinson	C	A □	B □□✓□	C □□□			
1-9	**Crittenden**		□✓□					
1-2-9	Curtin	D	AA □□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-2-9	Griffin	D	AA □□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-9	**Potter**		□✓□					
1-3-9	Hartranft	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-9	Humphrey	C	AAB □□	AA □□□□□	AB □□□✓□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
3-9	**Willcox**		□✓□					
Prov-9	Marshall	D	AAB □□□□□	AA □□□□✓□	AB □□□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□

Optional

Unit ID	Brigade	Morale	Fire Levels					
1-1-18	Marston	C	AAB □	AA □□□□□	AB □□□✓□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
2-1-18	Burnham	B	AA □□□□	AB □□□□□	A □✓□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-1-18	Dutton	C	AAB □	AA □□□□□	AB □□✓□□□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□
1-18	**Brooks**		□□✓□					
1-2-18	Stannard	B	AB □□□□	A □□□□✓□	B □□□	C □□□		
2-2-18	Stedman	C	AA □□□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-18	**Martindale**		□✓□					
1-3-18	Barton	C	AA □□□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
2-3-18	Drake	C	AA □□□□	AB □□□□✓□	A □□□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-3-18	Ames	B	AA □□□	AB □□□□□	A □□✓□□□	B □□□	C □□□	
3-18	**Devens**		□□✓□					

Gibbon, 2-2: **w/i 2 A48.22**
Birney, 3-2: **w/i 2 A42.15**
Tyler, 4-2: **w/i 2 A42.20**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Reinforcements:
May 23rd
2:30 pm, Entry A: 2 Corps Supply, 2 x 2b(4), 2 x Pontoon Bridges (2 Corps), APot Supply
5:00 pm, Entry A: 9 Corps (all)
6:00 pm, Entry B: 6 Corps (all), K-5, 5 Corps Supply

Orders:
2 Corps—attack south to capture bridges across the North Anna. Detach one brigade to defend Ox Ford.
1-5 (Divisional Goal)—defend the ford at Jericho Mills.
5 Corps—cross Jericho Mills Ford and advance toward Anderson Station.
6 Corps—write an order (accepted) on the turn of arrival.
9 Corps—write an order (accepted) on the turn of arrival.

Special Rules
1. Begin rolling for Quarles Mill Ford at 1pm, May 23rd, with a discovery roll of **12** required.

Victory
Refer to Victory Conditions in 5.0

6.4 Lee's Dilemma
With the Union 5th Corps on the south bank, the North Anna River no longer presented an obstacle to Grant. This presented Lee with a serious dilemma. Concentrating his army to attack the Federals at Jericho Mills would expose the Chesterfield Bridge crossings. Defending the crossings would risk being flanked by enemy forces advancing south toward Anderson Station. Lee's solution was pure genius.

This scenario starts late on May 23rd, and gives the Confederate player some hard decisions to make as both armies brace for a decisive battle on the 24th.

General Information
First Turn: 7:00pm, May 23rd
Last Turn: 9:00 pm, May 24th
Scenario Length: 44 Turns
Maps Used: A & B

First Player: Confederate
Bridges: Maurice Bridge is destroyed. All other bridges are intact.

Confederate Information
Setup:
Lee, ANVa HQ, ANVa Supply, B-H (Cav): **B47.23**
Hampton, H-Cav (less B-H): **w/i 3 B47.23**
Anderson, 1 Corps HQ, 1 Corps Supply: **A45.03**
Kershaw, K-1, 1b(5), 1b(4): **w/i 2 A44.04**
Field, F-1, 1b(5), 1b(4): **w/i 2 A48.03**
Ewell, 2 Corps HQ, 2 Corps Supply: **B47.25**
Gordon, G-2, 2 x 2b(4): **w/i 2 B48.28**
Rodes, R-2, 2b(5): **w/i 2 B55.30**
Early, E-2, 2b(5): **w/i 4 B56.15**
A.P. Hill, 3 Corps HQ, 3 Corps Supply: **A12.15**
Heth, H-3, 3b(5): **w/i 2 A6.23**
Wilcox, W-3: **w/i 2 A9.20**
Mahone, M-3, 3b(5): **w/i 3 A17.19**
3b(5): **A32.07**, Breastworks
3b(5): **A33.06**, Breastworks
Pickett, P-Div (all): **w/i 3 A27.04**
W. Lee, L-Cav: **w/i 2 A22.17**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Previous Casualties: Hg-K-1 (2); B-W-3 (2); T-W-3 (2); Lw-W-3 (2); Ln-W-3 (1)

Reinforcements:
May 24
5:30 am, Entry F: **Br-Div**; move to Army HQ.

Orders
1 Corps, 3 Corps and **L-Cav** have orders to defend their current positions. **E-2** has divisional goal to defend crossing at Maurice Bridge ((B61.15). The two **artillery units** at Ox Ford have a divisional goal to defend that crossing.

No other units have orders.

Special Rules
1. Pickett's division is not attached to any corps and does not have orders.

Union Information
Setup:
Grant, Meade, APot HQ, APot Supply: **A43.32**
1 x 5 Corps Pontoon Bridge (deployed): **A16.28**
5 Corps Supply, 5 Corps Pontoon Bridge, K-5: **A19.29**

5b(4): **A19.26**
rest of 5 Corps: **w/i 4 A16.28**
Hancock, 2 Corps HQ: **A43.14**
2 Corps Supply, 2 x Pontoon Bridges (2 Corps): **A43.19**
2b(4): **A43.13**
2b(4): **A44.13**
2b(4): **A48.11**
1-3-2: **A44.08** (in Breastworks)
2-3-2: **A43.08** (in Breastworks)
3-3-2, 2b(4): **A41.09**
Birney, 4-3-2: **A42.09**
Barlow, 1-2: **w/i 1 A46.10**
Gibbon, 2-2: **w/i 1 A50.10**
Tyler, 4-2: **w/i 3 A43.16**
9 Corps HQ, 9 Corps Supply, 9 Corps Pontoon Bridge, Prov-9: **A37.17**
Crittenden, 1-9, 9b(4): **w/i 1 A37.13**
Willcox, 1-3-9: **A35.10 ex A34.10**
2-3-9, 9b(4): **A36.09 ex A37.09**
Burnside, Potter, 2-9, 9b(4): **w/i 1 A38.19**
Wright, 6 Corps (all): **w/i 4 A43.32**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Previous Casualties: 1-3-2 (2); 2-3-2 (1); 1-1-5 (1); 2-1-5 (1); 1-4-5 (1); 3-4-5 (1)

Reinforcements: none

Orders:
2 Corps—Defend Chesterfield Bridge.
5 Corps—Defend Jericho Mills Ford.
6 Corps—Move to Jericho Mills Ford.
9 Corps—Defend Ox Ford.

Special Rules:
1. All infantry brigades of 5 Corps on the south side of the river are in Breastworks.
2. Begin rolling for Quarles Mill Ford on the first turn of the scenario. A discovery roll of **11** or more is required.

Victory
Refer to Victory Conditions in 5.0

6.5 Strike Them A Blow
On the morning of May 24th, both sides expected the other to attack. The Union troops anticipated an assault on 5th Corps in an attempt to drive it back across the North Anna. When no attack developed, Union forces began to execute orders issued during the night. Grant planned to trap the ANVa with a double envelopment and force a fight before Lee could withdraw. Lee counted on Grant's aggressiveness and that on finding the crossings unopposed,

he would surely advance, and in doing so, would find his army divided into three parts by the river and Lee's masterful "V" shaped defensive positions.

General Information
First Turn: 5:30 am, May 24th
Last Turn: 11:00 pm, May 24th
Scenario Length: 32 Turns
Maps Used: A & B
First Player: Union
Bridges: Maurice Bridge and the Railroad bridge are destroyed. Chesterfield bridge is intact.

Confederate Information
Setup:
Lee, ANVa HQ, ANVa Supply: **B36.27**

* *all brigades of 3 Corps are in entrenchments unless otherwise noted.*
A.P. Hill, 3 Corps HQ, 3 Corps Supply: **A24.02**
K-H-3: **A20.03**
Heth, A-H-3: **A21.04**
W-H-3: **A22.04**
D-H-3: **A23.05**
C-H-3: **A24.05**
B-W-3: **A25.06**
Wilcox, T-W-3: **A26.06**
Ln-W-3: **A27.07**
Lw-W-3: **A28.07**
Ws-M-3: **A29.08**
Mahone, S-M-3: **A30.08**
H-M-3: **A31.08**
Wr-M-3: **A32.07**
P-M-3: **A32.06 ex A33.06**
4 x 3b(5): with any 3 Corps brigade (create detachments as desired)

* *all brigades and artillery of 1 Corps are in entrenchments*
Anderson, 1 Corps HQ, 1 Corps Supply: **B35.30**
Hg-K-1, Db(2): **A36.03**
Kershaw, Hu-K-1, 1b(4): **A36.01**
B-K-1, 1b(5) -2 gun points: **B38.34**
W-K-1, Db(2): **B39.34**
B-F-1, 1b(5) -2 gun points: **B39.32**
D-F-1: **B41.27**
G-F-1: **B43.29**
1b(4) -2 gun points: **B44.28**
Field, A-F-1: **B45.29**
Db(2): **B46.28**
L-F-1: **B47.29**
* Entrenchments also exist in **A35.04**, **A36.02**, **B37.35**, **B39.33**, and **B39.31**.

* *all brigades of Rodes' division are in entrenchments*
Rodes, C-R-2, 2b(5) -2 gun points: **B48.28**
G-R-2, Db(2): **B48.27**

D-R-2: **B48.25**
B-R-2: **B48.24**
* Entrenchments also exist in **B48.23** and **B48.26**

* *the following units are **not** entrenched.*
Ewell, 2nd Corps HQ, 2nd Corps Supply: **B36.26**
Early, E-2, 2b(4): **w/i 1 B35.26**
Gordon, G-2, 2b(4): **w/i 1 B38.25**
2b(5): **B38.27**
Pickett, P-Div: **w/i 2 B21.33**
Hampton, H-Cav (less B-H): **w/i 2 B13.33**
W. Lee, L-Cav: **w/i 2 A7.07**
B-H (Cav): **B53.33**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Previous Casualties: Hg-K-1 (2); B-W-3 (2); T-W-3 (2); Lw-W-3 (2); Ln-W-3 (1)

Reinforcements:
5:30 am, Entry F: Breckinridge, Br Div (all)

Orders:
1 Corps—defend entrenched positions. Rodes division is attached.
3 Corps—defend entrenched positions. Pickett's division is attached.
Br Div—move to defend Hanover Junction.
H Cav & WL Cav—screen the fords across Little River.
B-H—screen the right flank of the army; fall back as needed toward Garnett Crossing.

No other units have orders.

Special Rules
1. Entrenched units may ignore command radius requirements. If forced to retreat out of their hex, they may fight to reoccupy the entrenchment **or** they must move to re-enter command radius.
2. At **Noon,** Lee becomes violently ill and is confined to the Army HQ.

Union Information
Setup:
Grant, Meade, APot HQ, APot Supply: **A43.32**
1 x 5 Corps Pontoon Bridge (deployed): **A16.28**
5 Corps (all): **w/i 4 A16.28** (all infantry and artillery units in Breastworks)
Wright, 6 Corps HQ, 6 Corps Supply, 6b(4): **A19.29**
Russell, 1-6, 6b(4): **w/i 2 A19.29**
Neill, 2-6, 6b(4): **w/i 2 A21.31**
Ricketts, 3-6, 6b(4): **w/i 2 A22.33**

2 x 6 Corps Pontoon Bridges: **A24.34**
Hancock, 2 Corps HQ, 2 Corps Supply, 2 x Pontoon Bridges (2 Corps): **A43.14**
2b(4): **A46.08**
2b(4): **A48.08**
1-3-2: **A44.08** (in Breastworks)
2-3-2, 2b(4): **A43.08** (in Breastworks)
3-3-2, 2b(4): **A41.09**
Birney, 4-3-2: **A42.09**
Barlow, 1-2: **w/i 1 A47.08**
Gibbon, 2-2: **w/i 1 A50.09**
Tyler, 4-2: **w/i 1 A44.11**
Burnside, 9 Corps HQ, 9 Corps Supply, 9 Corps Pontoon Bridge, Prov-9: **A37.17**
Willcox, 1-3-9: **A35.10 ex A34.10**
2-3-9, 9b(4): **A36.09 ex A37.09**
Crittenden, 1-9, 9b(4): **w/i 2 A35.13**
Potter, 2-9, 9b(4): **w/i 2 A38.11**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Previous Casualties: 1-3-2 (2); 2-3-2 (1); 1-1-5 (1); 2-1-5 (1); 1-4-5 (1); 3-4-5 (1)

Reinforcements: none

Orders:
2 Corps—defend Chesterfield Bridge and the Railroad bridge. * *New order in **D2** status*: cross the North Anna and advance toward Hanover Junction.
5 Corps—defend the bridgehead at Jericho Mill. * *New order in **D1** status*: capture Noel Station <u>then</u> advance between the North Anna and the Virginia Central Railroad toward Hanover Junction.
6 Corps—cross the river at Jericho Mill; support the advance of 5 Corps along the Virginia Central Railroad.
9 Corps—force a crossing at Ox Ford and link up with 2 Corps.

Special Rules
1. Begin rolling for Quarles Mill Ford on the first turn of the scenario. A discovery roll of **9** or more is required.

Victory
Refer to Victory Conditions in 5.0

6.6 Race to the North Anna
Historically, unaware of Union Corps moving to outflank him, Lee made a crucial decision to shift Ewell's Corps to the right of the army, just in time to get a head start on the Union and reach the safety of the North Anna. This hypothetical scenario assumes Lee did not make that psychic decision and

that Grant has the Union army moving much more aggressively. Anderson's Corps is head to head with Warren's 5 Corps along Telegraph Road, as Hancock's wide flanking movement is driving in toward Chesterfield Station. Flanked by two Union corps, Lee is forced to move the rest of his army on a more westerly route, away from the critical river crossings that would keep Grant at bay. As both armies race to the North Anna, the outcome of the war hangs in the balance.

General Information
First Turn: 5:00 am, May 22
Last Turn: 9:00 pm, May 23
Scenario Length: 70 Turns
Maps Used: A & B
First Player: Confederate
Bridges: Maurice Bridge is destroyed. All other bridges are intact.

Scenario Special Rules
1. Starting on the turn given for each reinforcement group, roll two dice. If the result is 10 or more, the group may enter. If unsuccessful, roll again on each subsequent turn until the group does arrive. **Add 1 for each additional arrival roll a group must make** (5am = +0, 5:30 = +1, 6am = +2, etc).

2. The Union 2 Corps and 5 Corps do not roll for entry, their arrival is triggered by the entry of the Confederate cavalry units.

3. Confederate units must move at least 6 hexes away from Entry hexes on the map. Entry hexes cannot be blocked by Confederate units.

4. Union troops **can** block Entry hexes. Confederate units that pass their entry roll and find their scheduled Entry hex blocked must add 3 turns to their arrival time and shift entry to the next available Entry hex or Road hex along the west mapedge. **Exception**: the Confederate 1 Corps and the units listed in group 2 (L-Cav & F-P) can shift their arrival to Entry C without adding additional turns.

Confederate Information
Setup:
Breckinridge, Br-Div (all): **w/i 3 B46.23**
Pickett, C-P: **w/i 1 A56.29**

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Reinforcements:
See Order of Arrival.

Orders: (all complex)
1 Corps—move south to defend Chesterfield Bridge and the railroad bridge.
2 Corps—move to defend Hanover Junction.
3 Corps—move to Anderson Station.
Br-Div—defend Hanover Junction.
P-Div—wait for arrival of Fry's and Terry's brigades, then move to defend Chesterfield Bridge.
H-Cav—delay the advance of the Union 2 Corps.
L-Cav—delay the advance of the Union 5 Corps.
B-H (Cav), **Army HQ & Army Supply**—move to Hanover Junction.

Special Rules:
1. Hampton and W. Lee are not bolted to the ground. They can move with their divisions to block the movement of the enemy Corps they are assigned to. Once they cross the North Anna, they are to defend the ford or bridge they used to cross the river.
2. Lee has a leader rating of 4 in this scenario with no VP cost.

Union Information
Setup: None.

Artillery Ammunition: 300

Reinforcements:
See Order of Arrival.

Orders: (all complex)
2 Corps—move south to capture the bridges across the North Anna.
5 Corps—advance to Mt. Carmel Church; when all infantry brigades have arrived, cross the North Anna at Jericho Mills.
6 Corps—follow the advance of 5 Corps.
9 Corps—follow 2 Corps to the North Anna and capture Ox Ford.
APot HQ & Supply—move to Mt. Carmel Church.

Special Rules:
1. Begin rolling for discovery of Quarles Mill Ford on any turn that begins with a Union Corps HQ already on the map. On a roll of **11-12** the ford is discovered.

Order of Arrival
5:00 am, May 22
Group 1, Entry A: Hampton, H-Cav (less B-H), T-P
One turn *after* arrival of H-Cav: Hancock, 2 Corps (all)

Group 2, Entry B: W. Lee, L-Cav, F-P
One turn *after* arrival of L-Cav: Warren, 5 Corps (all)
* *if Entry B is blocked, L-Cav and F-P can switch arrival to Entry C with no additional turns added.*

Group 3, Entry B: Anderson, 1 Corps (all)
* *if Entry B is blocked by Union troops, OR Group 2 has passed it's arrival roll, shift arrival to Entry C with no additional turns added.*

Group 4, Entry D: Lee, ANVa HQ, Ewell, 2 Corps (all)

10:00 am, May 22
Group 5, Entry D: A.P. Hill, 3 Corps (all), ANVa Supply

Group 6, Entry A or B: Burnside, 9 Corps (all)

Group 7, Entry B or C: Grant, Meade, Army HQ and Supply, Wright, 6 Corps (all).

12:00 Noon, May 22
Entry E: B-H (Cav) – no entry roll required.

1:00 pm, May 22
Group 8, Entry E: H Div and/or J Div *(Optional 4.5d)*

Group 9, Entry A: 18 Corps *(Optional 3.6b)*

Special Entry Rules
1. If L-Cav makes its Entry roll *before* Anderson's 1 Corps, 1 Corps must enter the map at Entry hex C.

2. If Anderson's 1 Corps makes its Entry roll before Group 2, L-Cav and F-P cannot enter until all units of 1 Corps have entered the map. Continue rolling normally for arrival of Group 2, and use the actual turn L-Cav arrives to determine the arrival time for the Union 5 Corps.

3. A.P. Hill's 3 Corps cannot enter the map until all units of Ewell's 2 Corps have entered.

4. Burnside's 9 Corps cannot enter the map until all units of the Union 2 Corps have entered. 6 Corps cannot enter the map until all units of 5 Corps have entered. This rule applies even if using a different Entry hex than the preceding Corps.

5. In the odd chance that Anderson's 1 Corps has not arrived on the map, the Union 6 Corps cannot enter at Entry hex C until two (2) turns after all units of Anderson's 1 Corps have entered the map (at Entry C). If Anderson has switched to another Entry hex, 6 Corps arrives normally after passing it's arrival roll.

Victory
Refer to Victory Conditions in 5.0

Designer's Notes

What first drew my attention to the North Anna was the size of the opposing armies, approximately 53,000 for the Army of Northern Virginia and 68,000 for the Army of the Potomac. Such relatively balanced forces had not been seen in the Eastern theatre since 1862. I was further drawn by the terrain challenges and Lee's turning them to advantage with his improvised "Inverted V" defense. Most intriguing of all, Lee intended this defense as the shield behind which to initiate a decisive counterattack.

Upon further research, it became apparent that both Lee and Grant expected the encounter at the North Anna to be the decisive battle of the Overland Campaign. Grant wanted to destroy the Army of Northern Virginia before it retreated into fortifications around Richmond and Petersburg. Lee saw the North Anna as his best and last chance to badly damage the Army of the Potomac before he ran out of maneuver room. Had either man succeeded, the consequences would have been quite dramatic. That both sides felt they were gambling for such high stakes at the North Anna makes it an intriguing choice.

After savage fighting in The Wilderness and Spotsylvania, both armies were desperate for reinforcements. Pickett's division, and a smaller force under Breckinridge, joined Lee at the North Anna. From the north, Grant called on the heavy artillery regiments stationed around Washington to act as infantry. Kitching's brigade in 5th Corps was made up of two such regiments, and others were temporarily grouped together as the 4th division of 2nd Corps under Tyler. These units in particular were each made up of a single very large regiment, and for game purposes they function as brigades. The green infantry of these artillery regiments functioned well at times and are assigned a "C" morale to show their generally credible if not outstanding performance.

Some new elements make their CWB debut in this game—Pontoon Bridges and the first real use of entrenchments. Pontoon Bridges give the Union army some engineering capability to overcome river obstacles. In this battle, the rugged nature of the North Anna restricted their deployment to fords, but overall their use was pretty widespread by this time of the war. The game mechanics for these units are quite simple and reflect the fast deployment time attained historically by the engineers.

The North Anna saw remarkable rebel abilities to build defensive works very quickly, and the game rules for entrenchments reflect this. While the ability to build trenches has been offered as optional series rules, a review of the existing rules was required and ultimately a revision of those rules is presented here. Originally, trenches required 12 hours (24 game turns) plus the 2 initial turns to construct Breastworks. This was much too long. So the time to construct trenches was reduced to make them 'possible' in a much shorter time. If your units are able to stay motionless for 24+ turns, maybe the game is over!

The benefits of trenches, while definitely good, are not all-powerful. The fire benefit is the same as firing up a slope. The big benefit is in morale, where the chance of retreat is greatly reduced. When you consider these entrenchments, do not think of the massive earthworks constructed around major cities in the war, but rather defensive works constructed from local resources that afford protection. Overall, you must consider the benefit of building entrenchments against the time it takes to construct them, and what your enemy might do while your units are stuck in place. The Union is denied the ability to build entrenchments simply to avoid ending the game prematurely. If both sides dig in, offensive action would be minimal, as happened historically at the end of this battle.

One acute problem with the use of entrenchments and breastworks is the large number of game counters needed to support them. So simpler methods were needed to get them in the game. Entrenchment markers, akin to extension markers, are now used to indicate the hexes and facing for entrenchments. Breastworks are tracked at the division level, with individual units marked as "not" in breastworks when they move out of their original hex.

Victory Considerations

The consequences of a major victory at the North Anna are speculative. The Union army had suffered losses of approximately 36,000 at The Wilderness and Spotsylvania in the first half of May. Another heavy expenditure of men in a one sided defeat a week later may have caused a halt to the Union offensive. But this would require losses greater than those which occurred historically at Cold Harbor. Given that a sweeping victory might have been won by the Confederates at the North Anna, the end of the Union's Overland Campaign in 1864 certainly would have given the CSA time to build back up, and would have done significant damage to Lincoln's re-election chances that fall, with all that potential election loss implies. Had it been the Union that gained a decisive victory at the North Anna, the consequences would probably have been the rapid end of the war in Virginia, and most likely throughout the rest of what remained of the Confederacy.

In consideration of the above, anything less than a Major victory for either side is a bitter lost opportunity. A lesser victory would not be strategically decisive and the war would drag on for another year, with all the casualties and horrors of trench warfare.

Historical Notes

After bloody battles in The Wilderness (May 5th and 6th) and at Spotsylvania (May 8th through the 19th) Grant once more swung left and pushed the Army of the Potomac further south toward Richmond. His plan was to offer Hancock's 2nd Corps as bait, to tempt Lee to fight in the open. 2nd Corps started moving to the southeast on the evening of May 20th.

Lee felt that Grant would try to swing around the Confederate right again, though how wide a swing had yet to be determined. That evening Lee ordered Ewell's Corps to move from the left of the army to the right, a movement that was begun at 3 am on May 21st, not knowing he was countering the Union movement only hours after it had begun. This pre-positioning of troops was key in winning the race to the North Anna.

Lee continued to receive reports of enemy movements, and around noon it became apparent that the Union 2nd Corps was making a bold move south toward Hanover Junction. Rather than taking the bait and attacking, Lee decided to move the army directly to the North Anna River and set up a blocking position. By 1 pm he had ordered Ewell's Corps south along Telegraph Road toward Hanover Junction. Anderson's Corps would follow, and Hill's Corps was to take a more westerly route.

By the morning of May 22, it was apparent Lee's army was moving south. Grant became determined to take a more direct route toward Richmond and pursue Lee across the North Anna. 2nd Corps was marching toward Chesterfield Station and was to proceed to what inaccurate Union maps showed as a ford where Telegraph Road met the North Anna River. 5th Corps, on the Union right, was to advance down Telegraph Road to Mt. Carmel Church, and from there swing southwest to what the Union maps showed as a bridge at Jericho Mill. 9th Corps was to march south as best it could, and Wright's 6th Corps was to follow 5th Corps. The further south Grant's army went, the less accurate it's maps were proving to be.

Race is Won

For the Confederates, the 22nd was the day the race to the North Anna was won. After short rests along the line of march, Ewell's Corps reached the North Anna River about 9 am and Lee established army headquarters at Hanover Junction. Anderson's Corps arrived around noon and took over defense of the bridges from Ewell's Corps. Early's division moved further downstream to cover the ford at Maurice Bridge. Hill's Corps crossed the river a few miles upstream of Jericho Mills and encamped for the night. By noon the next day, Hill's entire corps would be resting at Anderson Station.

Cavalry brigades, which had harassed the movement of the Union forces, remained on the north side of the river to continue their task the following day. Confederate troops had marched hard since leaving Spotsylvania and Lee did not order them to entrench after crossing the river, allowing them to rest on the first day in over two weeks out of direct contact with their Union adversaries.

Traffic Jam

Scouting parties from Warren's 5th Corps reached Mt. Carmel Church around 9 am on the 23rd, with the rest of the corps not far behind. Warren had orders to cross the North Anna on a bridge at Jericho Mill, but local information indicated only a ford at that location. There *was* a bridge where Telegraph Road crossed the river, so Warren decided to move his corps across this newly discovered bridge. But he soon learned that elements of 2nd Corps were about to arrive at the crossroads at Mount Carmel Church. As Hancock had orders to advance along Telegraph Road,

Warren saw the need to revert back to his original orders and decided to start Griffin's division moving toward Jericho Mill. The other three divisions of 5 Corps were stuck for awhile as 2nd Corps began to pass through the crossroads creating a massive traffic jam that clogged the roads and slowed all movement in the area.

Chesterfield Bridge

About 1 pm, elements of Hancock's Corps advanced down Telegraph Road and approached what was *thought* to be the North Anna. Not having learned yet that a bridge exists where Telegraph Road crosses the river, Hancock had mistaken Long Creek for the North Anna. Confederate skirmishers and cavalry north of the creek caused the lead divisions to deploy east and west of Telegraph Road. This was reported to Grant, along with the inaccurate news that the North Anna had been reached. Increasing resistance gave some indication that Lee intended to defend the North Anna, but at this point Grant felt it to be only a holding action. Hancock was ordered to cross the North Anna at Telegraph Road if possible and bivouac from the days march. If the crossings were held in strength, Grant was sure that the crossing of 5 Corps upstream at Jericho Mill would force Lee to give up his position. But Hancock still believes Long Creek to be the North Anna. It is not until late in the afternoon that he finally learns about the bridge on Telegraph Road and realizes he must push on to the river.

Since noon Confederate scouts had been reporting Union forces north of Long Creek to be advancing southward. Lee did not expect the Union to advance in force down Telegraph Road, seeing it as a feint to screen the true movement of the Union army. Though some brigades of Anderson's Corps were positioned to respond to a Union move south, most of the army was allowed to remain in their encampments. Anderson's Corps was on the south side of the river to defend the crossings and Ewell's Corps remained near Hanover Junction as a precaution against possible Union movements further downstream. Henagan's brigade positioned troops in a redoubt on the north side of Chesterfield Bridge and twice repulsed attempts by a strong Union skirmish line to force them back. At 6 pm, Hancock finally attacked in force. As the assault began, a "furious" rainstorm hit the area, and Union brigades advanced under cover of the storm to overwhelm the Confederate redoubt. Most of the regiments holding the position, broke and ran for the bridge or swam across the river. Caught up in the rush of victory, Union troops attempted to storm across the bridge but were driven back by intense fire. The disorganized Union brigades reformed and threw up light defensive works to contest any Southern attempt to destroy the bridge.

Jericho Mills

Four miles to the northwest, Griffin's division advanced on Jericho Mills, and at 1 pm began to cross the ford. The chest high water, rough bottom, and steep banks made it difficult for the infantry and would prohibit the crossing of artillery or wagons until a pontoon bridge could be built. The rest of Warren's corps began moving from Mt. Carmel Church around 2 pm. Crawford's division arrived at the ford around 3:30 pm and began crossing. With only half his infantry strength and no artillery on the south side of the river, Warren knew his force was vulnerable to a determined Confederate attack.

Both Lee and A. P. Hill received reports of Union infantry across the North Anna in the area of Jericho Mills, and Hill considered deploying his corps to meet this threat. Lee however, believing the enemy was preparing to cross further south at Chesterfield Bridge, saw the Union activity as a feint and instructed Hill to let his men rest. Wilcox himself went to see Hill and informed him that the Union was indeed crossing in strength. Hill saw an opportunity to pin the Union force against the river and destroy it. On his own initiative, he ordered Wilcox to assault the Union position. Brown's brigade joined Wilcox near Noel's Station, and by 5 pm the attack advanced toward Jericho Mill Ford. This plan was based on the assumption that the Union force he was about to attack was in division strength only, not the majority of a large Union corps.

As evening approached, Warren felt more secure. A pontoon bridge was completed and Union artillery was now across the river. Cutler's division began crossing around 5 pm. His corps had not met any resistance stronger than a regiment and he assumed no strong enemy forces were nearby to threaten his position. Union soldiers stacked arms and began to cook their evening meals, and most of the Union pickets returned to camp to join in the evening's relaxed mood. The surprise Confederate attack fell on the center and right of the Union 5th Corps. It hit especially hard at Cutler's division, just starting to come up piecemeal into the gap on the Union right. The infantry routed and streamed back across the pontoon bridge. Union reinforcements had to push, shove, and fight their way across, against a human tide going in the opposite direction. At the height of success, a Confederate brigade under Lane, suffering stiff resistance from Ayre's Union brigade, broke ranks and fled, spreading confusion among the other rebel brigades. The rebel attack began to falter and Wilcox was soon forced to withdraw. Hill was later rebuked by Lee who asked "why did you not do as Jackson would have done …. thrown your whole force upon these people and driven them back?"

Lee's dilemma

With the coming of night, Lee reflected on the outcome of the day's events and the difficult problem he now faced. Strong Union forces had already pierced the North Anna River. South of Jericho Mills Ford the Federals had taken up strong positions after having been roughly made aware of the Confederate's presence. To the east Union troops held the dominating high ground of the north river bank near the Chesterfield Bridge and railroad bridge. Whatever he had thought of Grant's original intentions, Lee was sure that Grant would aggressively press the attack the following day. If Lee gathered the army to resist a crossing in the area of the bridges, Union forces already south of the river would sweep eastward and hit the Confederates left flank. If he concentrated to attack the Union at Jericho Mills, Grant would cross the bridges and hit him in the rear. The North Anna had

lost the traditional advantage of a river defense. But Lee was unwilling to withdraw further south. His primary consideration was avoiding the loss of invaluable maneuver room between the North Anna and Richmond. So as darkness fell, Lee called for a meeting at army headquarters.

Lee Sets a Trap

After making known his decision not to withdraw, Lee put forth his own masterful plan for a new defensive line. The only point along the river where the army would defend would be at Ox Ford. This would be the point of a formidable inverted "V" or wedge, to be held by Hill's Corps, with its left anchored on the Little River and Pickett's division in reserve. Anderson's Corps and the division under Breckinridge formed a line sweeping south from Ox Ford then east behind Bull Run to the RF&P railroad. From that point, Rodes' division formed a line southward to Hanover Junction. All of Anderson's and Hill's troops with artillery were to be in strong entrenchments, ready to give a hot reception to any Union advance.

The divisions of Gordon and Early, were in reserve between the two wings, within easy striking distance of either. Thus the Army of Northern Virginia would be in an exceptionally strong position, deeply entrenched, with good interior lines and communications. What made Lee's plan so lethal was the idea of using the formidable defense as a shield from which a powerful attack could develop. Lee planned to take advantage of Grant's inclination to attack. By not opposing the expected attack on the bridges, Lee hoped to embolden the Federals to advance well south of the North Anna toward Hanover Junction. Further, the forces on the Union right were being enticed to advance southeast toward Hanover Junction as well. But Ox Ford, the only crossing point for the Union center, was powerfully defended. Thus the Union Army of the Potomac would find itself divided into three wings, either end of which would have to march a long distance and cross the North Anna twice to come to the support of the other. Lee stated of Grant "If I can get one more pull at him I will defeat him".

That evening Grant made his own plans. Hoping to trap Lee in a double envelopment and force a final war ending fight, Grant ordered Warren's 5th Corps to advance down the southern bank of the North Anna to Hanover Junction. Wright's 6th Corps was to cross at Jericho Mills and extend Warren's right toward Little River. Hancock's 2nd Corps was to attack across the the bridges and advance south to Hanover Junction. The 9th Corps under Burnside was to force a crossing at Ox Ford. Unknowingly, Grant's orders for the 24th would send the Army of the Potomac right into Lee's trap.

Early May 24th

Dawn found the Confederates deeply entrenched within their new defensive line. Grant, unaware of the strong enemy positions, attempted to bring the rebels to a decisive engagement. But nothing was going as ordered. Warren determined that the positions occupied by the enemy the previous evening were empty, and Wright was slow getting his corps across the river. Hancock cautiously dragged his feet out of concern for the resistance he expected to meet. While Burnside canceled the early morning attack and staged only a demonstration at Ox Ford. The new

information received by Grant seemed to indicate that Lee was pulling back, perhaps as far as Richmond. Perceiving a great opportunity, Grant felt an even greater sense of urgency to force an encounter with the Confederates. He immediately ordered Hancock to attack. Disregarding earlier caution, Hancock began the assault to establish a bridgehead and met with virtually no resistance, while Warren advanced as ordered, reaching Noel's Station. Reports caused optimism at Union headquarters. Grant felt the events of the last several days indicated the Army of Northern Virginia was nearly beaten. Lee seemed unwilling or unable to put up much of a fight at the North Anna, so Grant wired Halleck "The enemy has fallen back from North Anna; we are in pursuit".

Though both the Union left and right were carrying out Grant's orders, the middle was not. Around 9 am, Burnside was ordered to attack across Ox Ford and connect the two converging Union wings. Burnside moved forces into place to make the assault, then learned of a ford at Quarles' Mill, less than two miles upstream. This information caused Burnside to once again call off the attack while he ordered Crittenden to cross at the newly discovered ford. The two wings of the Union advance continued forward. Hancock probed to determine the rebel positions in his area and sent forward the better part of two divisions as the action escalated into a significant engagement.

Unfulfilled Opportunities

As the Union advanced into Lee's trap, the Army of Northern Virginia waited. Hancock's 2nd Corps was moving into serious jeopardy, having both Anderson's and Ewell's corps to its right and front. Because the success of the Confederate counterstroke was so crucial, Lee wanted to command the assault himself. With the absence of Longstreet, he felt none of his corps commanders were up to the task. So Lee delayed massing troops for a counterattack on Hancock, and that delay became fatal. Sometime around midday, Lee became violently ill, greatly restricting his abilities and confining him to a cot, too sick to spring the trap he had created. Lee's last and perhaps best chance of defeating the Union army was slipping from his grasp. As he lay sick, Lee muttered over and over— "We must strike them a blow—we must never let them pass us again—we must strike them a blow." As it was, the attack orders were never issued.

Now, instead of the decisive battle of 1864, the day's events would be marked by only relatively moderate engagements. Grant began to realize the predicament the Union army was in and ordered Hancock to entrench in his current position. For the next two days, the armies faced each other across miles of formidable earthworks with no offensive action. Each side had lost approximately 2500 casualties with no advantage gained by either side.

Ultimately, Grant decided to slide the army eastward, going around Lee's right and heading south toward Richmond. Over the course of May 26-27, Grant expertly disengaged the army and withdrew without interference. Lee was forced to follow, attempting to stay between the Union forces and Richmond. The two armies would clash again just four days later at Cold Harbor.

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Terrain Effects On Movement

Formation	Line	Col	Mtd	Limb	UnLimb	Wagon	Leader
Movement Allowance	*6*	*6*	*12*	*7*	*7*	*6*	*13*
Change Formation	1	1	2	3	3	—	—
Clear	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
Primary Road	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	—	1/2	1/2
Secondary Road & RR	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	—	1	1/2
Trail*	—	1	1	1	—	1	1/2
Forest	2	2	3	3	—	3	2
Swamp	5	5	8	P	—	P	3
Stream	+1	—	+1	+1	—	+1	—
River	P	P	P	P	—	P	P
Ford**	ALL	ALL	+6	P	—	P	+1
Ox Ford	+2	+1	+2	+2	—	ALL	+1
Up Elevation Level	+1	—	—	—	—	+1	—
Up/Down Slope	+2	+2	+4	P	—	P	—
Fort (Redoubt)	+1	+1	+1	P	—	P	—

Notes:
* Union only. Confederate treats Trails as Secondary Roads.
** When a Bridge or RR bridge is destroyed, the hexside is considered a Ford.
— = No Effect or Does Not Apply
P = Prohibited
Infantry and Cavalry in Line Formation use the "Line" row on the table.
Cavalry that changes from Line to Mounted formation uses 2 MP.
Unlimbered artillery must change formation, then use Limbered Movement Allowance.