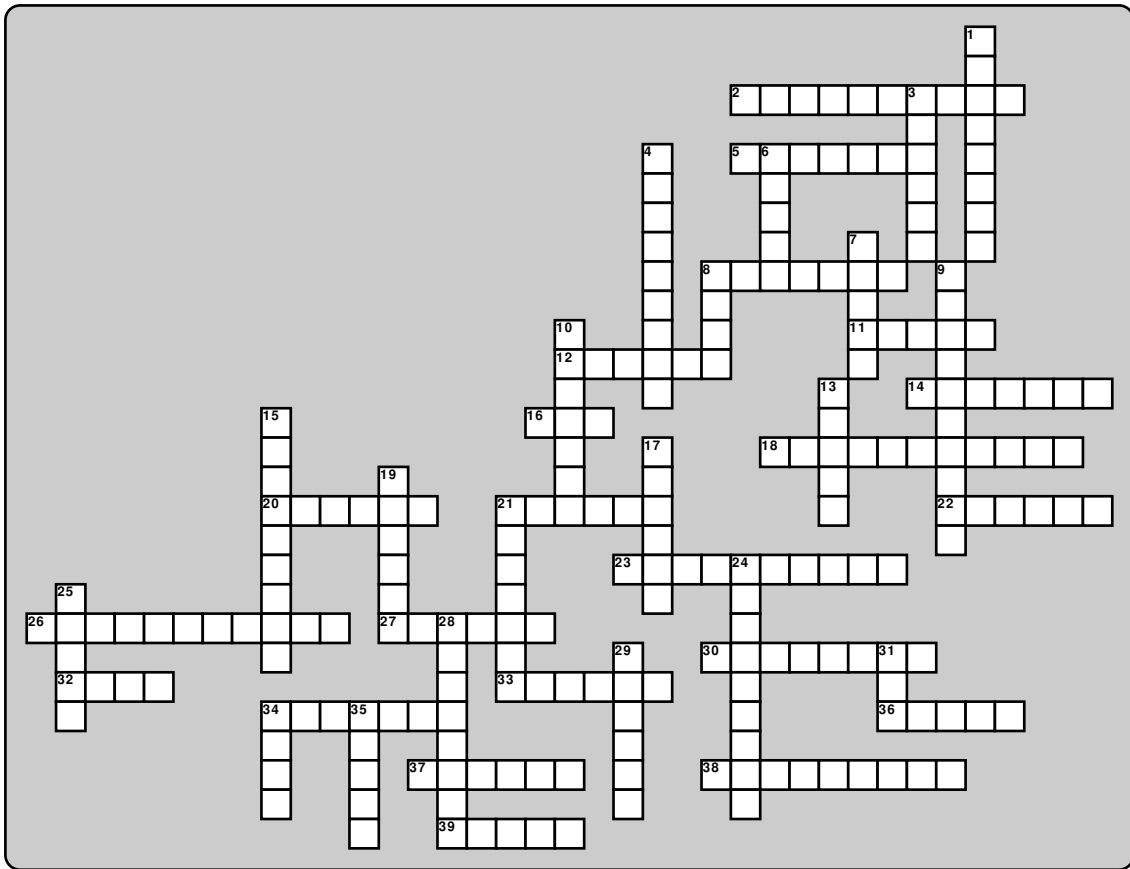


Famous Generals - After the War



Across

2 - Louisiana-born CS general in charge of defenses of Charleston in April 1861. Helped save Petersburg in 1864. After the war was involved in Louisiana lottery and railroads. Turned down offers to command armies in Egypt and Romania.

5 - At Ft. Donelson, received famous message from US Gen. Grant: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." After war lived in New Orleans and worked on the staff of the Daily Crescent newspaper. Governor of Kentucky from 1897 to 1891.

Down

1 - Lincoln convinced this US general to resign his commission because he needed good Republican congressmen. Defeated Hancock for president by a narrow margin; assassinated in 1881.

3 - This skilled Georgian was wounded five times at Antietam - twice in the leg, left arm, shoulder, and finally in the face. There is a famous description of him in Chamberlain's account of the Appomattox surrender. After the war he was the first Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans as well as a GA Senator and Senator.

Across

8 - Arkansas general was friend of Cleburne. Fought at Prairie Grove, Chickamauga, and through Atlanta Campaign. Wounded at Kennesaw Mountain. Refused to surrender in 1865; went to Mexico. Killed at home in 1868.

11 - Captured York, PA during the Gettysburg Campaign. After war, Lee's "Bad Old Man" was one of his staunchest supporters, unfortunately for James Longstreet.

12 - US general with embarrassing defeats at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; lost arm at Fair Oaks. Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Led effort to create theological seminary for black ministers; result was a major university in Washington, D.C.

14 - After US Gen. Reynolds was killed at Gettysburg, Meade sent him to command units on the field and assess the situation. this caused conflict with O.O. Howard. Despite a falling-out with Grant years earlier (which landed him in the Dakotas), presided at Grant's funeral in 1885.

16 - Brigadier general in Texas militia. Helped trade southern cotton for weapons via Mexico. Served under Richard Taylor in Red River Campaign. After war he lived in Mexico until 1876.

18 - Promoted to brigadier general so that "he may receive the recognition of his services by promotion before he dies for the gratification of his family and friends." But survived this near fatal Petersburg wound. Four time governor of Maine. Rejected at age 70 when volunteered for duty in the Spanish-American War.

Down

4 - Extremely effective at building Union army, but not so successful at actually using that army. Rude to Abraham Lincoln on occasion. After war, chief engineer of the New York City Department of Docks and president of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

6 - US general famous for successful infantry attack against entrenched positions at Spotsylvania Courthouse. After the war, Sherman sent him to study armies in Europe and Asia. Wrote 54 pages of recommendations which were published after his death and were the basis of many early 20th century military changes.

7 - US general participated in Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Later, elected President in 1876.

8 - Led a brigade of Texans early in war. Seriously wounded at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Made serious errors at Spring Hill, Franklin and Atlanta Campaign. When he and his wife died of Yellow Fever in 1879, they left behind ten orphaned children.

9 - US cavalryman conducted a raid hoping to rescue Union prisoners of war at Belle Isle and Libby. Ulric Dahlgren was killed. Papers found on his body had orders for an assassination plot against Jefferson Davis. In 1865, appointed Minister to Chile by President Johnson. Decendents include Gloria Vanderbilt and CNN newsman Anderson Cooper.

10 - Led excellent cavalry raids on Union supply lines in Tulla homa and Atlanta campaigns; had conflicts with Forrest. Taken prisoner in May 1865 and held at Ft. Delaware. After war, a US general in Philippine-American and Spanish-American wars. One of few former Confederates buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Across

20 - US general famous for General Order No. 28 - the infamous "woman order" in New Orleans. Also declared runaway slaves to be contraband of war. Wrote Civil Rights Act of 1871 (Ku Klux Klan Act). Along with Senator Charles Sumner, proposed Civil Rights Act of 1875.

21 - US general with bad performance at Second Bull Run and a court-martial. Spent 25 years trying to restore his reputation. After the war was a Commissioner of Public Works, Police Commissioner, and Fire Commissioner for New York City.

22 - Fought at Chusto-Talasa and Chustenahlah; led Indian Brigade in CS Gen. Sterling Price's second invasion of Missouri. After war championed Choctaw and Chickasaw land claims against US government.

23 - Lt. Gen. who was Lee's "Old War Horse". (Unfairly) blamed for failure of Pickett's Charge; spent much of post-war career defending reputation against "Lost Cause" generals such as Jubal Early. Became a Republican and befriended Grant.

26 - US general arrived at Gettysburg on 2nd day; took position in the Wheatfield. His US brigade fought tough defense against Anderson and Kershaw (Hood's Division) with high casualties. After war, wrote *Quatre ans de campagnes à l'Armée du Potomac*, (Four Years with the Army of the Potomac) *Vie militaire dans le Dakota* (Army Life in Dakota).

27 - Successful against Canby at Valverde; not so at Glorieta Pass. After war, was military advisor to Khedive of Egypt. Mentioned several times in film "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly".

Down

13 - Forrest once told this CS general, "If you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path it will be at the peril of your life." After war involved in New Orleans waterworks and Mobile harbor improvements. Fell over dead while walking down the street in Galveston.

15 - Reinforced US Gen. Buford at Gettysburg. When Reynolds killed, took command of the corps. Eventually retreated through town to Cemetery Hill. Stationed in San Francisco after war; patented the cable car railway still in use there. Commanded the 24th U.S. Infantry (all African-American regiment) in Texas.

17 - Married Ellen Shaw, sister of Robert Gould Shaw. This US general has a knoll named after him at Gettysburg.

19 - Captain of CSS Alabama; after war, taught philosophy and literature at Louisiana State University. Also judge and newspaper editor.

21 - Famous action at Gettysburg named after him. Told by Lee to "hold Five Forks at all hazards". After war, fled to Canada; returned to work as insurance agent. Didn't receive full pardon until 1874. Died the next year.

24 - Chief of staff to US Gen. Nathaniel Lyon until Lyon died at Wilson's Creek; earned Medal of Honor for bravery at that battle. A Virginia military governor; sent on a secret mission to investigate potential of a US presence in Hawaii.

Across

30 - Defeated Sherman at Kennesaw Mountain. Defensive maneuvers irritated Davis, who removed him from command. His replacement lost Atlanta and large part of Army of Tennessee. Was involved in railroads, insurance and politics. One of Sherman's pallbearers; died of pneumonia after refusing to wear hat at the funeral.

32 - Took over John Hunt Morgan's cavalry command after he was shot. A bodyguard for Jefferson Davis during his flight through Carolinas. After war was a leading Confederate historian. Was chief counsel and lobbyist for Louisville and Nashville Railroad - one of Morgan's wartime targets.

33 - Won one of the first Union victories of the war at Mill Springs. Famous for Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Conflict with Grant. Died in San Francisco while writing a response to an article criticizing his military career.

34 - CS cavalry; defeated Phil Sheridan at Trevilian Station. After war, fought Republican Reconstruction of SC. Had violent supporters called "Red Shirts". Eventually declared governor of SC.

36 - Confederate name on a Union general. Was a first lieutenant serving at Fort Sumter in 1861; most famous for shooting Gen. William "Bull" Nelson due to insult. After war, was first commander of the Department of Alaska.

37 - At Gettysburg, his brigade was countercharged by the 1st Minnesota. Led "last stand" at Fort Gregg (Petersburg), allowing Longstreet to cover army's retreat. Never married; cared for brother's widow and children. Declined offer to be a general in Egyptian Army. Grover Cleveland appointed him chief of US railroad division.

Down

25 - Commander at Gettysburg. During Fredericksburg, his division was only one to (briefly) break through Confederate lines, at gap in Jackson's corps. Reconstruction governor of third Military District in Atlanta. Received honorary doctorate from Harvard.

28 - Most famous for the fiasco at Fredericksburg and the following "Mud March" - After his resignation, was employed in numerous railroad and industrial directorships, also gov of RI 3 times and US Sen. from RI.

29 - This general was unfairly removed from command by US general Phil Sheridan at Five Forks. He wasn't cleared from blame until 1879. After the war this general went back to the Corps of Engineers. Has a famous monument at Gettysburg.

31 - US Gen. Grant sent this general and Rosecrans to stop Sterling Price at Iuka. An acoustic shadow may have caused him not to send his men; Rosecrans fought alone. After the war was a civil engineer for the Mexican Southern Railroad, to build a line from Texas to Mexico City.

34 - North Carolinian had conflicts with Lee and Bragg; both times passed over for promotion because of it. Fought at South Mountain, "Bloody Lane" in Antietam and Bentonville. Postwar was first president of University of Arkansas and magazine editor in Charlotte, NC.

35 - Young recruits called him "Old Pap". Fought in many western theater battles; led famous Missouri raid in 1864. End of war led remainder of army to Mexico and tried to serve Emperor Maximilian. Led Confederate colony in Veracruz. Died of cholera in St. Louis.

Across

38 - Best known as CS artillerist in charge of the massive bombardment preceding "Pickett's Charge". After war, taught math, was a railroad executive, mediated dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and wrote an excellent military memoir.

39 - CS general captured at Saylor's Creek in 1865. After war worked his wife's farm at Spring Hill, TN. Was also president of Columbia Female Academy.

Down

Famous Generals - After the War

