

Florida in Turmoil

The Terrible War Years 1861 - 1865

A chronicle of the terrible war years in Florida and the people who came to her defense. A publication of the Museum of Southern History.

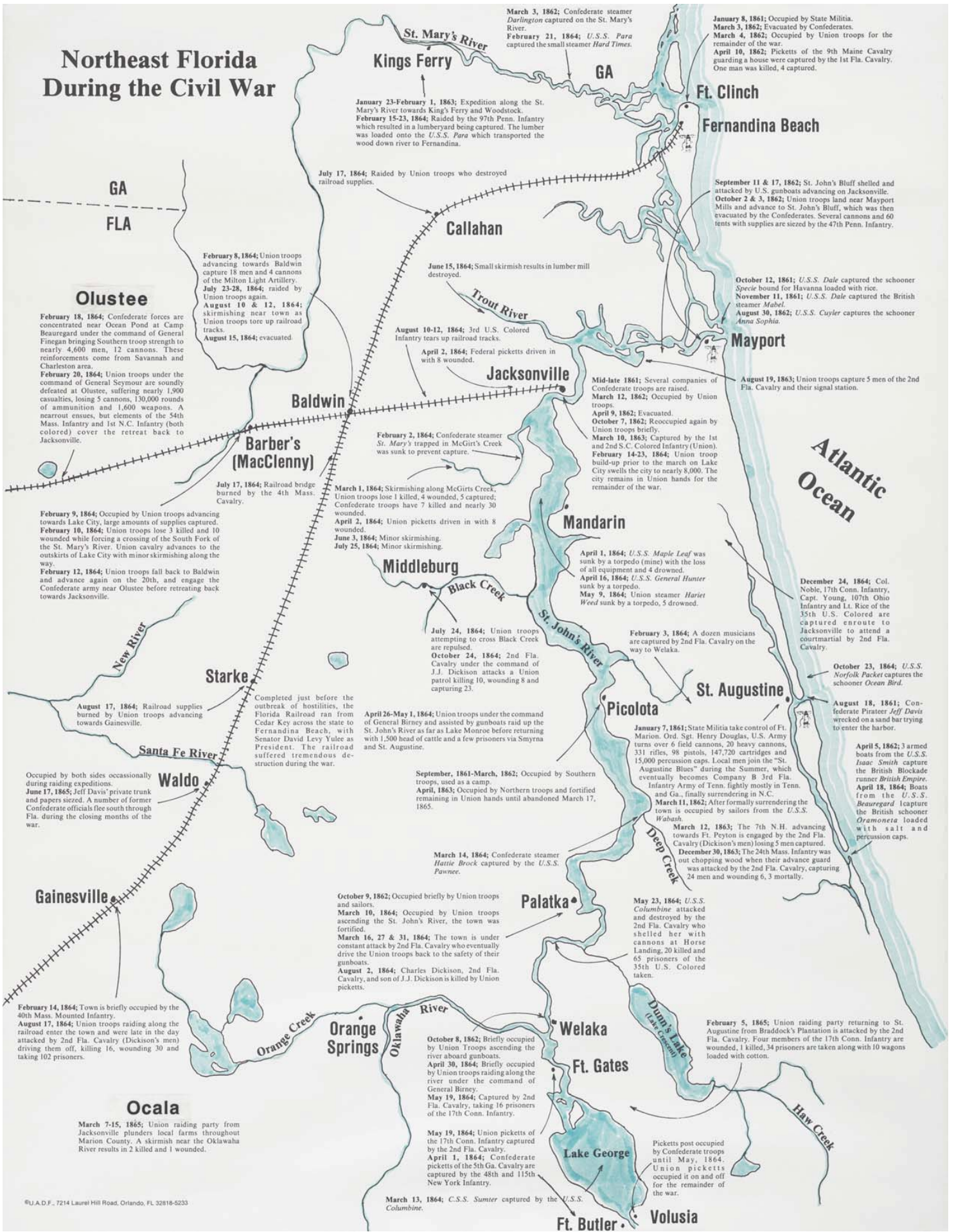


**Confederate
States of America
1861 - 1865**

LEST WE FORGET

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Northeast Florida During the Civil War



January 8, 1861; Occupied by State Militia.
 March 3, 1862; Evacuated by Confederates.
 March 4, 1862; Occupied by Union troops for the remainder of the war.
 April 10, 1862; Picketts of the 9th Maine Cavalry guarding a house were captured by the 1st Fla. Cavalry. One man was killed, 4 captured.

September 11 & 17, 1862; St. John's Bluff shelled and attacked by U.S. gunboats advancing on Jacksonville.
 October 2 & 3, 1862; Union troops land near Mayport Mills and advance to St. John's Bluff, which was then evacuated by the Confederates. Several cannons and 60 tents with supplies are seized by the 47th Penn. Infantry.

October 12, 1861; U.S.S. Dale captured the schooner *Specie* bound for Havana loaded with rice.
 November 11, 1861; U.S.S. Dale captured the British steamer *Mabel*.
 August 30, 1862; U.S.S. Cuyler captures the schooner *Anna Sophia*.

August 19, 1863; Union troops capture 5 men of the 2nd Fla. Cavalry and their signal station.

December 24, 1864; Col. Noble, 17th Conn. Infantry, Capt. Young, 107th Ohio Infantry and Lt. Rice of the 35th U.S. Colored are captured enroute to Jacksonville to attend a courtmartial by 2nd Fla. Cavalry.

October 23, 1864; U.S.S. Norfolk Packet captures the schooner *Ocean Bird*.
 August 18, 1861; Confederate Privateer *Jeff Davis* wrecked on a sand bar trying to enter the harbor.

April 5, 1862; 3 armed boats from the U.S.S. *Isaac Smith* capture the British blockade runner *British Empire*.
 April 18, 1864; Boats from the U.S.S. *Beauregard* capture the British schooner *Oromoneta* loaded with salt and percussion caps.

March 12, 1863; The 7th N.H. advancing towards Ft. Peyton is engaged by the 2nd Fla. Cavalry (Dickson's men) losing 5 men captured.
 December 30, 1863; The 24th Mass. Infantry was out chopping wood when their advance guard was attacked by the 2nd Fla. Cavalry, capturing 24 men and wounding 6, 3 mortally.

May 23, 1864; U.S.S. *Columbine* attacked and destroyed by the 2nd Fla. Cavalry who shelled her with cannons at Horse Landing, 20 killed and 65 prisoners of the 35th U.S. Colored taken.

February 5, 1865; Union raiding party returning to St. Augustine from Braddock's Plantation is attacked by the 2nd Fla. Cavalry. Four members of the 17th Conn. Infantry are wounded, 1 killed, 34 prisoners are taken along with 10 wagons loaded with cotton.

March 3, 1862; Confederate steamer *Darlington* captured on the St. Mary's River.
 February 21, 1864; U.S.S. *Para* captured the small steamer *Hard Times*.

January 23-February 1, 1863; Expedition along the St. Mary's River towards King's Ferry and Woodstock.
 February 15-23, 1864; Raided by the 97th Penn. Infantry which resulted in a lumberyard being captured. The lumber was loaded onto the U.S.S. *Para* which transported the wood down river to Fernandina.

July 17, 1864; Raided by Union troops who destroyed railroad supplies.

February 8, 1864; Union troops advancing towards Baldwin capture 18 men and 4 cannons of the Milton Light Artillery.
 July 23-28, 1864; raided by Union troops again.
 August 10 & 12, 1864; skirmishing near town as Union troops tore up railroad tracks.
 August 15, 1864; evacuated.

February 18, 1864; Confederate forces are concentrated near Ocean Pond at Camp Beauregard under the command of General Finegan bringing Southern troop strength to nearly 4,600 men, 12 cannons. These reinforcements come from Savannah and Charleston area.
 February 20, 1864; Union troops under the command of General Seymour are soundly defeated at Oluette, suffering nearly 1,900 casualties, losing 5 cannons, 130,000 rounds of ammunition and 1,600 weapons. A narrow ensues, but elements of the 54th Mass. Infantry and 1st N.C. Infantry (both colored) cover the retreat back to Jacksonville.

June 15, 1864; Small skirmish results in lumber mill destroyed.

August 10-12, 1864; 3rd U.S. Colored Infantry tears up railroad tracks.

April 2, 1864; Federal pickets driven in with 8 wounded.

Mid-late 1861; Several companies of Confederate troops are raised.
 March 12, 1862; Occupied by Union troops.
 April 9, 1862; Evacuated.
 October 7, 1862; Reoccupied again by Union troops briefly.
 March 10, 1863; Captured by the 1st and 2nd S.C. Colored Infantry (Union).
 February 14-23, 1864; Union troop build-up prior to the march on Lake City swells the city to nearly 8,000. The city remains in Union hands for the remainder of the war.

February 2, 1864; Confederate steamer *St. Mary's* trapped in McGirt's Creek was sunk to prevent capture.

March 1, 1864; Skirmishing along McGirt's Creek. Union troops lose 1 killed, 4 wounded, 5 captured; Confederate troops have 7 killed and nearly 30 wounded.
 April 2, 1864; Union pickets driven in with 8 wounded.

June 3, 1864; Minor skirmishing.
 July 25, 1864; Minor skirmishing.

April 1, 1864; U.S.S. *Maple Leaf* was sunk by a torpedo (mine) with the loss of all equipment and 4 drowned.
 April 16, 1864; U.S.S. *General Hunter* sunk by a torpedo.
 May 9, 1864; Union steamer *Harriet Weed* sunk by a torpedo, 5 drowned.

February 3, 1864; A dozen musicians are captured by 2nd Fla. Cavalry on the way to Welaka.

July 24, 1864; Union troops attempting to cross Black Creek are repulsed.

October 24, 1864; 2nd Fla. Cavalry under the command of J.J. Dickson attacks a Union patrol killing 10, wounding 8 and capturing 23.

April 26-May 1, 1864; Union troops under the command of General Birney and assisted by gunboats raid up the St. John's River as far as Lake Monroe before returning with 1,500 head of cattle and a few prisoners via Smyrna and St. Augustine.

September, 1861-March, 1862; Occupied by Southern troops, used as a camp.
 April, 1863; Occupied by Northern troops and fortified remaining in Union hands until abandoned March 17, 1865.

March 14, 1864; Confederate steamer *Hattie Brock* captured by the U.S.S. *Fawcett*.

October 9, 1862; Occupied briefly by Union troops and sailors.
 March 10, 1864; Occupied by Union troops ascending the river aboard gunboats.
 March 16, 27 & 31, 1864; The town is under constant attack by 2nd Fla. Cavalry who eventually drive the Union troops back to the safety of their gunboats.
 August 2, 1864; Charles Dickson, 2nd Fla. Cavalry, and son of J.J. Dickson is killed by Union pickets.

Occupied by both sides occasionally during raiding expeditions.
 June 17, 1865; Jeff Davis' private trunk and papers seized. A number of former Confederate officials flee south through Fla. during the closing months of the war.

August 17, 1864; Railroad supplies burned by Union troops advancing towards Gainesville.

Completed just before the outbreak of hostilities, the Florida Railroad ran from Cedar Key across the state to Fernandina Beach, with Senator David Levy Yulee as President. The railroad suffered tremendous destruction during the war.

February 14, 1864; Town is briefly occupied by the 40th Mass. Mounted Infantry.
 August 17, 1864; Union troops raiding along the railroad enter the town and were late in the day attacked by 2nd Fla. Cavalry (Dickson's men) driving them off, killing 16, wounding 30 and taking 102 prisoners.

October 8, 1862; Briefly occupied by Union Troops ascending the river aboard gunboats.
 April 30, 1864; Briefly occupied by Union troops raiding along the river under the command of General Birney.
 May 19, 1864; Captured by 2nd Fla. Cavalry, taking 16 prisoners of the 17th Conn. Infantry.

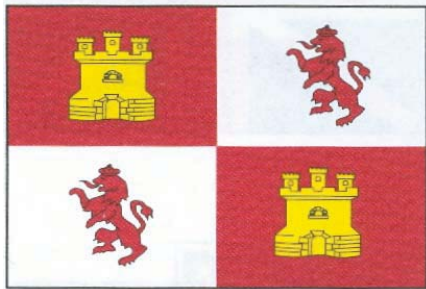
May 19, 1864; Union pickets of the 17th Conn. Infantry captured by the 2nd Fla. Cavalry.
 April 1, 1864; Confederate pickets of the 5th Ga. Cavalry are captured by the 48th and 115th New York Infantry.

Picketts post occupied by Confederate troops until May, 1864. Union pickets occupied it on and off for the remainder of the war.

March 13, 1864; C.S.S. *Sumter* captured by the U.S.S. *Columbine*.

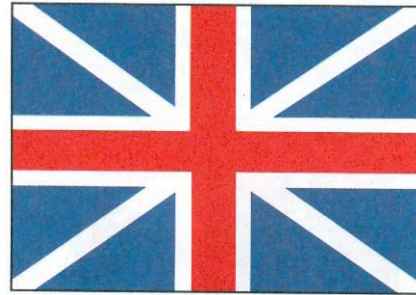
THE FLAGS OF FLORIDA

SPAIN 1513



Research indicates that Spain had no truly national flag in 1513 when Juan Ponce de Leon landed on Florida shores but the Castle and Lion flag of the King was recognized as the flag of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN 1763-1784



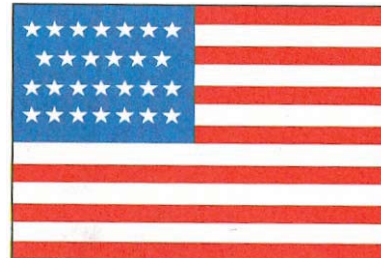
By the time the British came to Florida, the mother country's flag was the Union Jack of Great Britain which reflects the merger of England and Scotland.

FRANCE 1564-1565



The French flag flew over the short lived settlement of Fort Caroline near present day Jacksonville. The flags of France in the 1500s had lilies both on white and blue backgrounds but the flag flown in Florida surely was the gold lily on blue.

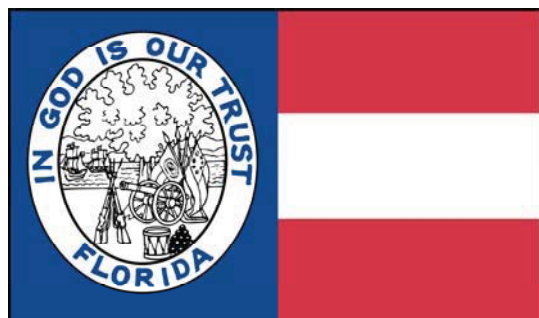
UNITED STATES 1845



When Florida was admitted into the union, the custom was to add a star on the following 4th of July for each new state. Thus, the United States flag gained a new star on 3 March 1845 which was added on 4 July 1845.

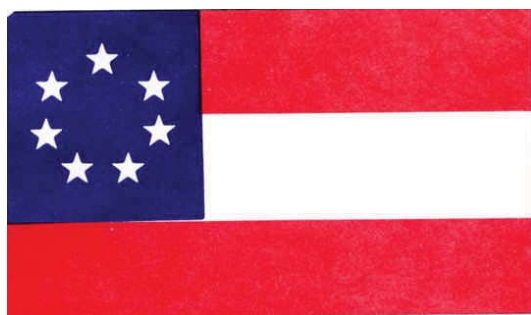
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REPUBLIC OF FLORIDA 1861



When Florida left the Union on 11 January 1861 and became an independent republic, it adopted this flag until it joined the Confederate States of America.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA 1861-1865



During the period of time Florida was a state within the Confederate States of America, the Confederacy had three national flags. The above is the First National and is generally used to represent the government of the Confederacy.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1865 - present



The current 50 star U. S. flag is shown although during the period from 1865 numerous stars were added as new states joined the Union.

These are but a few of the actual flags that have flown in Florida. For further information on Florida's many flags visit the Museum's website:

www.museumsof-southern-history.com

Even better would be a visit to the Museum which is located at:

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