

Major-General Ma ruder's
Report of His Operations on
the Peninsula

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MAJOR-GENERAL MAGRUDER'S

REPORT

OF HIS

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA,

AND OF THE

BATTLES OF "SAVAGE STATION" AND "MALVERN HILL,"

NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND:

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1862.



THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PENINSULA, }
Lee's Farm, May 3, 1862. }

Gen. S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A.*

GENERAL,—Deeming it of vital importance to hold Yorktown, on York River, and Mulberry Island on James River, and to keep the enemy in check by an intervening line, until the authorities might take such steps as should be deemed necessary to meet a serious advance of the enemy in the Peninsula, I felt compelled to dispose my forces in such a manner as to accomplish these objects with the least risk possible, under the circumstances of great hazard which surrounded the little army I commanded.

I had prepared, as my real line of defence, positions in advance, at Harwood's and Young's Mills. Both flanks of this line were defended by boggy and difficult streams and swamps. In addition, the left flank was defended by elaborate fortifications at Ship Point, connected by a broken line of redoubts, crossing the heads of the various ravines emptying into York River and Wormley's Creek, and terminating at Fort Grafton, nearly in front of Yorktown. The right flank was defended by the fortifications at the mouth of Warwick River, and at Mulberry Island Point, and the redoubts extending from the Warwick to the James River. Intervening between the two mills was a wooded country about two miles in extent. This wooded line, forming the centre, needed the defence of infantry in a sufficient force to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to break through it. In my opinion, this advanced line, with its flank defences, might have been held by twenty thousand

troops. With twenty-five thousand, I do not believe it could have been broken by any force the enemy could have brought against it. Its two flanks were protected by the "Virginia" and the works on one side, and the fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester Point on the other.

Finding my forces too weak to attempt the defence of this line, I was compelled to prepare to receive the enemy on a second line, on Warwick River. This line was incomplete in its preparations, owing to the fact that a thousand negro laborers, whom I had engaged in fortifying, were taken from me, and discharged by superior orders, in December last, and a delay of nine weeks consequently occurred before I could re-organize the laborers for the engineers.

Keeping, then, only small bodies of troops at Harwood's and Young's Mills, and at Ship Point, I distributed my remaining forces along the Warwick line, embracing a front from Yorktown to Minor's farm of twelve miles, and from the latter place to Mulberry Island Point of one and a half miles. I was compelled to place in Gloucester Point, Yorktown and Mulberry Island, fixed garrisons, amounting to six thousand men—my whole force being eleven thousand (11,000;) so that it will be seen that the balance of the line, embracing a length of thirteen miles, was defended by about five thousand men.

After two reconnoissances in great force from Fortress Monroe and Newport News, the enemy, on the 3d of April, advanced and took possession of Harwood's and Young's Mills. He advanced in two heavy columns—one along the old York road, and the other by the Warwick road, and, on the 5th of April, appeared simultaneously along the whole front of our line, from Minor's farm to Yorktown. I have no accurate data upon which to base an exact statement of his force, but, from various sources of information, I was satisfied that I had before me the enemy's Army of the Potomac, under the command of General McClellan, with the exception of the two corps d'armèe of Banks and McDowell respectively, forming an aggregate number of certainly not less than one hundred thousand men—since ascertained to have been one hundred and twenty thousand.

On every portion of my lines he attacked us with a furious cannonade and musketry, which was responded to with effect by our batteries and troops of the line. His skirmishers were also

well thrown forward on this and the succeeding day, and energetically felt our whole line, but were everywhere repulsed by the steadiness of our troops. Thus, with five thousand men, exclusive of the garrisons, we stopped and held in check over one hundred thousand of the enemy.

Every preparation was made in anticipation of another attack by the enemy—the men slept in the trenches and under arms, but, to my utter surprise, he permitted day after day to elapse, without an assault. In a few days the object of his delay was apparent. In every direction in front of our lines, through the intervening woods and along the open fields, earthworks began to appear. Through the energetic action of the government, reinforcements began to pour in, and each hour the Army of the Peninsula grew stronger and stronger, until all anxiety passed from my mind as to the result of an attack upon us.

The enemy's skirmishers pressing us closely in front of Yorktown, Brigadier-General Early ordered a sortie to be made from the redoubts, for the purpose of dislodging him from Parmentary's peach orchard. This was effected in the most gallant manner by the 2d Florida, Col. Ward, and 2d Mississippi Battalion, Lt. Col. Taylor, all under the command of Col. Ward. The quick and reckless charge of our men, by throwing the enemy into a hasty flight, enabled us to effect, without loss, an enterprise of great hazard against a superior force, supported by artillery, when the least wavering or hesitation on our part would have been attended with great loss.

The Warwick line, upon which we rested, may be briefly described as follows: Warwick River rises very near York River, and about a mile and a half to the right of Yorktown. Yorktown and Redoubts Nos. 4 and 5, united by long curtains and flanked by rifle-pits, form the left of the line, until, at the commencement of the military road, it reaches Warwick River, here, a sluggish and boggy stream, twenty or thirty yards wide, and running through a dense wood, fringed by swamps. Along the river are five dams—one at Wynn's Mill, and one at Lee's Mill, and three constructed by myself. The effect of these dams is to back up the water along the course of the river, so that for nearly three-fourths of its distance its passage is impracticable for either artillery or infantry. Each of these dams is protected by artillery and extensive earthworks for infantry.

After eleven days of examination the enemy seems very properly to have arrived at the conclusion that Dam No. 1, the centre of our line, was the weakest point in it; and hence, on the 16th of April, he made what seems to have been a serious effort to break through at that point. Early on that morning he opened at that dam a most furious attack of artillery, filling the woods with shells, while his sharpshooters pressed forward close to our lines. From 9 A. M., to 12 M., six pieces were kept in constant fire against us, and by 3 P. M., nearly three batteries were directing a perfect storm of shot and shell on our exposed position. We had only three pieces in position at that point, but two of them could not be used with much effect, and were rarely fired, so that we were constrained to reply with one 6-pounder of the Troup Artillery, Cobb's Georgia Legion, Capt. Stanley, under the particular charge of Lieut. Pope. This piece was served with the greatest accuracy and effect, and by the coolness and skill with which it was handled, the great odds against us was almost counterbalanced. By 3½ P. M., the intensity of the cannonading increasing, heavy masses of infantry commenced to deploy in our front, and a heavy musketry fire was opened upon us. Under the cover of this continuous stream of fire an effort was made by the enemy to throw forces over the stream and storm our 6-pounder battery, which was inflicting such damage upon them. This charge was very rapid and vigorous, and, before our men were prepared to receive it, several companies of a Vermont regiment succeeded in getting across and occupying the rifle-pits of the 15th North Carolina volunteers, who were some hundred yards to the rear, throwing up a work for the protection of their camp. This regiment immediately sprang to arms and engaged the enemy with spirit, under the lead of their brave but unfortunate commander, McKinney, aided by the 16th Georgia regiment; but when the gallant McKinney fell, a temporary confusion was produced, which was increased by an unauthorized order to fall back. At this moment, through the retreating North Carolinians, the 7th Georgia regiment, Col. Wilson, of Anderson's brigade, Toombs' division, with fixed bayonets and the steadiness of veterans, charged the rifle-pits and drove the enemy from them with great slaughter, supported by the 8th Georgia, under Col. Lamar, and the companies of Captains Martin and Burke, under Major Norwood, of the 2d Louisiana. Subsequently the

enemy massed heavier bodies of troops and again approached the stream.

It was now evident that a most serious and energetic attack, in large force, was being made to break our centre, under, it is believed, the immediate eye of McClellan himself; but Brigadier General Howell Cobb, who was in command at that point, forming the 2d Louisiana, 7th and 8th Georgia, of Col. Anderson's brigade, the 16th and 24th Georgia, and Cobb's Legion, in line of battle on our front, received the attack with great firmness, and the enemy recoiled with loss from the steady fire of our troops before reaching the middle of the water. Brig. Gen. McLaws, commanding the 2d division, of which Cobb's command formed a part, hearing the serious firing, hastened to the scene of action, and exhibited great coolness and judgment in his arrangements. The 10th Louisiana, 15th Virginia, a part of the 17th Mississippi and the 11th Alabama, were ordered up as reserves, and were placed in position, the 10th Louisiana marching to its place under a heavy fire, with the accuracy of a parade drill. The other regiments were assigned positions out of the range of fire. In addition, Gen. McLaws placed the whole of his division under arms, ready to move as circumstances might require. Col. Anderson had led two of his regiments—the 7th and 8th Georgia—into action, and held two others in reserve, while Brig. Gen. Toombs advanced with his own brigade, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Semmes, close to the scene of action, and by my order, having just arrived, placed two regiments of this brigade in action, retaining the rest as reserves. These dispositions rendered our position perfectly secure, and the enemy, suffering from his two repulses, darkness put an end to the contest.

The dispositions of Gen. McLaws were skillfully made. His whole bearing and conduct is deserving of the highest commendation.

I cannot designate all the many gallant officers and privates who distinguished themselves, and respectfully call the attention of the Commanding General to the accompanying reports; but I would fail to do my duty, if I did not mention specially some particular instances.

Brigadier-General Howell Cobb exhibited, throughout the day, the greatest courage and skill, and when once, at a critical mo-

ment, some troops in his line of battle wavered, he, himself in person, rallied the troops under a terrible fire, and by his voice and example entirely re-established their steadiness.

Brigadier-General Toombs had, in the morning, by my order, detached from his division, Col. Anderson's brigade, to support Brigadier-General Cobb, and late in the evening, when ordered forward by me, promptly and energetically led the remainder of his command under fire, arriving just before the enemy ceased the vigor of his attack, and in time to share its dangers.

Brigadier-General P. J. Semmes commanded Toombs' brigade—the latter being in command of the division—and showed his usual promptness and courage.

Col. Levy, of the 2d Louisiana Regiment, was the Colonel commanding at Dam No. 1, and evinced judgment, courage and high soldierly qualities, in his conduct and arrangements, which I desire specially to commend.

Capt. Stanley was in command of two pieces of artillery, including the six-pounder so effectively served. Both he and Lieut. Pope conducted themselves with skill and courage.

Capt. Jordan's piece was in a very exposed place, and was soon disabled after a few rounds, and was properly withdrawn. Both he and his men exhibited great steadiness under the terrible fire which swept over them.

The enemy's loss, of course, cannot be accurately estimated, as the greater part of it occurred over on their side of the stream, but I think it could have scarcely been less than six hundred killed and wounded. Our own loss was comparatively trivial, owing to the earthworks which covered our men, and did not exceed seventy-five killed and wounded.

All the reinforcements which were on the way to me had not yet joined me, so that I was unable to follow up the action of the 16th April by any decisive step. The reinforcements were accompanied by officers who ranked me, and I ceased to command.

I cannot too highly commend the conduct of the officers and men of my whole command, who cheerfully submitted to the greatest hardships and deprivations. From the 4th of April to the 3d of May this army *served almost without relief in the trenches*. Many companies of artillery were never relieved during this long period. It rained almost incessantly: the trenches were filled with water; the weather was exceedingly

cold; no fires could be allowed; the artillery and infantry of the enemy played upon our men almost continuously day and night; the army had neither coffee, sugar, nor hard bread, but subsisted on flour and salt meat, and that in reduced quantities; and yet no murmurs were heard. Their gallant comrades of the army of the Potomac, and the Department of Norfolk, though not so long a time exposed to these sufferings, shared these hardships and dangers, with equal firmness and cheerfulness.

I have never seen, and I do not believe that there ever has existed an army (the combined army of the Potomac, Peninsula and Norfolk,) which has shown itself, for so long a time, so superior to all hardships and dangers. The best drilled regulars the world has ever seen would have mutinied under a continuous service in the trenches for twenty-nine days, exposed every moment to musketry and shells, in water to their knees, without fire, sugar or coffee—without stimulants, and with an inadequate supply of uncooked flour and salt meat. I speak of it in honor of these brave men, whose patriotism made them indifferent to suffering, to disease, to danger and death. Indeed, the conduct of the officers and men was such as to deserve throughout the highest commendation.

I beg leave to invite the attention of the Department to the reports, which accompany this, and to commend the officers and men there named to the most favored consideration of the Government.

It is but just to Col. Charles A. Crump that I should bear testimony to the gallantry, zeal and decided ability, with which he performed the various duties of commander of the post at Gloucester Point during the year in which he was under my command. He was worthily supported on all occasions by Lieut. Col. P. R. Page, and the other officers and men constituting his force.

That accomplished officer, Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, of the Navy, successfully applied the resources of his genius and ripe experience to the defence of Gloucester Point, whilst the important work opposite was commanded with devoted zeal and gallantry by Brig. Gen. Raines.

My thanks are due to Captain Chatard, of the Navy, for valuable services, as Inspector of Batteries, and to Lieut. Col. Noland

late of the Navy, the efficient Commander of the batteries at Mulberry Island Point.

That patriotic and scientific soldier, Col. B. S. Ewell, rendered important services to the country during my occupation of the Peninsula, as did Col. Hill Carter, the Commander at Jamestown, and his successor, Maj. J. R. C. Lewis.

I should fail in my duty to the country, and especially to the State of Virginia, if I neglected to record the self-sacrificing conduct of Captain William Allen, of the Artillery. At the very commencement of the war this gentleman erected at his own expense, on Jamestown Island, extensive fortifications for the defence of the river, and from that time until he was driven from his home, he continued to apply the resources of his large estate to the benefit of the country, and so great and disinterested were his zeal and devotion as an officer, that he lost almost the whole of his immense possessions in endeavoring to save the public property committed to his charge, and that of the commanding officers. I cannot commend his conduct as an officer too highly to the Government, nor his patriotism as a citizen too warmly to the love and respect of his countrymen.

To Capt. Rives, Capt. St. John, Capt. Clarke and Capt. Dimmock, of the Engineers, and their able assistants, the country is greatly indebted for the formidable works which enabled me to meet and repulse, with a very small force, the attack of an army of over one hundred thousand well-drilled men, commanded by the best officers of the enemy.

I cannot close this report without publicly bearing testimony to the great and devoted services of the cavalry of the Peninsula, so long under my command, always in the presence of superior forces of the enemy. I owe much of the success which attended my efforts to keep them within the walls of their fortresses to the alacrity, daring, vigilance and constancy of the Cavalry of the 3rd Virginia Regiment, and the independent companies from James City, Matthews, Gloucester and King & Queen counties.

The services rendered by the officers of my Staff have been invaluable. To these I owe my acknowledgments, Capts. Bryan and Dickinson, of the Adjutant-General's Department; Majors Magruder and Brent, of the Commissary and Ordnance Departments, respectively; Captain White, acting Chief Quartermas-

ter; Col. Cabell, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Cary, Acting Inspector General; Lieut. Douglas, of the Engineers; Lieuts. Eustis and Alston, Aides-de-Camp; Mr. J. R. Bryan, Mr. H. M. Stanard, Mr. D. F. Brashear, and Mr. H. A. Boyce, who, as volunteer aids, have rendered most important services; and to private E. P. Turner, of the New Kent Cavalry, on duty some times in the field, at others in the Assistant Adjutant-General's office.

My thanks are due to Lieut. Col. Ball, of the Virginia Cavalry, who, for several weeks during the siege, acted as a volunteer aid. His conduct on the 5th, in my immediate presence, and under a severe fire of the enemy was very gallant, and worthy of the high reputation which he won at Manassas.

I am, also, greatly indebted to Major George Wray, of the 115th Virginia militia, who has aided me in the administration, civil as well as military, of the affairs of the Peninsula, and to Lieuts. Jos. Phillips and Causey, of the Cavalry of the Confederate Army. The local knowledge of these officers has been of great advantage to the service, whilst their intrepidity and enterprise have been in the highest degree conspicuous on every occasion.

Major Eustis

I cannot express too strongly my estimate of the services rendered by my Chief Quartermaster, Major Bloomfield. Soon after he took charge, he introduced order, promptness and economy in the management of his department. The scarcity of supplies and materials was so great as to make it almost impossible to procure them. The genius, energy and extraordinary industry of Maj. Bloomfield, however, overcame all obstacles, and enabled the army of the Peninsula to move, to march, and to fight with the regularity of a machine. This statement is made in justice to Major Bloomfield, who is absent on account of sickness at the time that I write.

I ask the attention, also, of the government to the valuable services rendered by Mr. William Norris, of Baltimore, the signal officer in charge of the signal service of the Peninsula, and to those of his efficient assistant, Lieut. Lindsay, of the 15th Virginia Regiment.

The steadiness and heroism of the officers and men of the artillery of the Peninsula, both heavy and light, were very conspicuous during the attack on the 5th April, and throughout the

siege which followed. The high state of efficiency of this arm of the service was mainly due to Col. George W. Randolph, Chief of Artillery on my Staff, who applied to its organization, discipline and preparation for the field, the resources of his great genius and experience. To this intrepid officer and distinguished citizen, the country is indebted for the most valuable services from the battle of Bethel, where his artillery principally contributed to the success of the day, to the period when he was removed from my command by promotion. He was ably assisted by Lieut. Cols. Cabell and Brown of the same corps.

I have the honor to be, sir;

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General Commanding.

REPORT.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Adjutant-General of Gen. RO. E. LEE,

Commanding Army Northern Virginia.

SIR,—About the 25th June I received from Lieut. Col. R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant-General, on the Staff of Gen. Lee, Commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, an order giving a general plan of operations, about to be undertaken against the enemy, whose troops occupied the right and left banks of the Chickahominy, the greater number being immediately in front of the lines occupied by me, and the division of Major-General Huger, on my right.

This directed me in general terms to hold my position in front of the enemy against attack, and at all hazards; to make such demonstrations as to discover his operations; and in case of the abandonment of his entrenchments to pursue him closely.

I was in command of three divisions, those of Major-General McLaws, Brigadier-General D. R. Jones, and my own, each consisting of two brigades, the numerical strength being about thirteen thousand men.

In obedience to these instructions, I caused the pickets and skirmishers to observe the utmost vigilance—attacked the enemy's pickets, from time to time, and opened a frequent fire of artillery on his works to ensure a full knowledge of his position, strength and movements, as far as it was possible, moving my own headquarters to the line occupied by the troops, and sleeping near them in order to observe more closely.

After the battle of Friday, the 27th June, on the opposite bank of the Chickahominy, it was ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn his troops to the right bank, and therefore the whole of his forces were massed in front of our lines, and that he had destroyed the bridges over this river, thereby separating our army, and concentrating his own. I immediately ordered, without awaiting instructions, the bridge, known as the New Bridge, to be re-built, which was done by the troops under Brig. Gen. Jones, in order to establish at least one line of communication between the two portions of our army. This was completed on Saturday, 28th.

On the same day Brig. Gen. Jones came up to my headquarters, and informed me that Brig. Gen. Toombs had ordered an attack on the enemy's line of rifle-pits; on Goulding's farm, and asked if I had given such an order. Upon my replying in the negative, he said he had not authorized it, and I directed him at once to countermand it—it being in violation of orders previously received from Gen. Lee, and at the moment reiterated through Capt. Latrobe, of Brig. Gen. Jones' Staff, just from Gen. Lee, to the effect that I should not make any attack on the enemy in my front unless absolutely certain of success, except in co-operation with the movements of the Commander-in-Chief. I was the more anxious to have this order countermanded, as, if this attack were unsuccessful, it might lead to an advance of the enemy, to the seizure of Garnett's farm, the turning of the left of our lines, and the fall of Richmond.

Brig. Gen. Jones sent the countermanding order by Captain Ford, of his Staff; and soon after he left, Lieut. Col. Lee reported to me that our men had already attacked, and carried the enemy's rifle-pits at Goulding's.

I immediately sent a message to that effect to General Lee, stating that the work was carried by our troops, who had been ordered by Brig. Gen. Toombs to attack, and at the same time directed Captain Dickinson, my Assistant Adjutant-General, to go to the spot, and to ascertain further the state of the case. Proceeding in the direction of Goulding's myself, I met Captain Dickinson returning, who informed me that when he had arrived near Mr. James Garnett's house, he met Col. Anderson, who was just withdrawing his troops, who informed him that the attack

had been made by order of Brig. Gen. Toombs without the authority from myself, or Brig. Gen. Jones, and that it was unsuccessful. This information I also communicated to Gen. Lee, by whom I was ordered to obtain a report on the subject from Brig. Gen. Toombs, and to forward it to the Secretary of War. Events followed so rapidly on each other, that I had not time to obtain this report; and when the operations of the week were ended, I took no further steps, as I knew that both Brigadier-Generals Jones and Toombs would make their written reports on the subject. I beg leave now to refer to that portion of their reports in further explanation of the circumstances of this affair.

From the time at which the enemy withdrew his forces to this side of the Chickahominy, and destroyed the bridges, to the moment of his evacuation—that is, from Friday night until Sunday morning, I considered the situation of our army as extremely critical and perilous. The larger portion of it was on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, the bridges had been all destroyed, but one was re-built—the New Bridge—which was commanded fully by the enemy's guns from Goulding's; and there were but twenty-five thousand men between his army of one hundred thousand and Richmond. I received repeated instructions during Saturday night from General Lee's head-quarters, enjoining upon my command the utmost vigilance, directing the men to sleep on their arms, and to be prepared for whatever might occur. These orders were promptly communicated by me to the different commanders of my forces, and were also transmitted to General Huger, on my right. I passed the night without sleep, and in the superintendence of their execution.

Had McClellan massed his whole force in column, and advanced it against any point of our line of battle, as was done at Austerlitz under similar circumstances, by the greatest captain of any age, though the head of his column would have suffered greatly, its momentum would have insured him success, and the occupation of our works about Richmond, and, consequently, of the city, might have been his reward. His failure to do so is the best evidence that our wise commander fully understood the character of his opponent. Our relief was therefore great when intelligence reached us almost simultaneously, from Col. Chilton,

and one of my staff, that the enemy, whose presence had been ascertained as late as 3½ o'clock, A. M., had evacuated his works and was retreating.

Col. Chilton, who rode into my camp on Sunday morning, hurried me off to see Gen. Lee on the nine mile road, and I gave, while riding with him, the necessary orders to put in motion my whole command, which extended over a distance of some miles, directing Brigadier-General Griffith's brigade, which was nearest to the road, to advance at once from the centre, and ordering Brigadier-General Jones's Division, in advancing, to incline towards Fair Oak Station, as I had been informed that Major-General Jackson had crossed, or was crossing, the "Grape-vine" Bridge, and would operate down the Chickahominy.

Having overtaken General Lee, we rode together down the Nine Mile Road, and the General informed me of the plans which he had adopted for the pursuit of the enemy. They were as follows: *Major-General Longstreet's Division* was to have crossed the New Bridge and to take post on our extreme right, so as to intercept the enemy in his attempt to reach James River. *Major-General Huger's Division* to march down the Williamsburg Road, on my right flank, and *Major-General Jackson's Division*, which he stated had crossed, or was crossing, the "Grape-vine" Bridge over the Chickahominy River, was to operate down that river, on its right bank, whilst my own command would press him vigorously in front.

On our arrival at Fair Oak Station, we found the enemy's lines in that vicinity, which had been evacuated, in possession of a part of Brigadier-General Kershaw's Brigade, the remainder of my command being then on the march. Here, General Lee, having repeated his instructions, left the ground.

I directed Major-General McLaws to consolidate Kershaw's Brigade, and place it on the right of the Railroad, and as the other brigade of Gen. McLaws did not arrive for some time, I ordered two regiments of an advanced brigade, (Griffith's), of my own division, to take post, in reserve, also on the right of the Railroad, so as to support Kershaw's Brigade, leaving the Williamsburg road, still further on our right, unoccupied, and open for Huger. I then formed the other two regiments of Griffith's Brigade on the left of Gen. Kershaw's, their right resting on the

Railroad. Brigadier-General Cobb's, which marched in rear of General Griffith's, was, as soon as it arrived, formed on the left of these two regiments, two of his own being kept in reserve.

I then dispatched a staff officer to ascertain the position of Gen. Jones's Division, which had crossed the swamp at Goulding's house, and directed it to be formed on the left of General Cobb, with the proper interval. Whilst these dispositions were being made, I ordered skirmishers to be thrown out in front of General Kershaw's Brigade, and my own division, to find the enemy and ascertain his position. The enemy having thrown up a heavy obstruction across the Railroad track, I caused men to be detailed for the purpose of removing it, for the passage down the road of a heavy rifled gun, mounted on a railway carriage, and protected by an inclined plane of iron. I also dispatched a staff officer towards "Grape-vine" Bridge, some three miles off, to ascertain the position of Major-General Jackson's troops, which, I had supposed from the statements above given, had already crossed.

These orders given, and disposition made, I received information from Brigadier-General Jones that the enemy was in force in his front, and fortified. This, it was reported to me, was derived from a prisoner, who had been just captured; and the presence of the enemy in front was verified by the skirmishers of General Jones being engaged with those of the enemy.

I received, about the same time, a communication from General McLaws, stating that the enemy was in front of Kershaw's Brigade, and in works well manned. Desiring to ascertain the extent of his front, I directed Brigadier-General Cobb to detail a trusty officer, and some of his best skirmishers, to feel the enemy, if to be found in front of my division, and to report the result.

In the meantime Major Bryan, the staff officer who had been sent to Major-General Jackson, returned with his engineer, Lieutenant Boswell, who reported that Major-General Jackson was compelled to rebuild the Bridge, which would be completed in about two hours, Major Bryan reporting that Major-General Jackson had crossed but a small portion of his infantry, not more than three companies, over the broken bridge. About the same time I received a message from Major-General Huger, stating that a large portion of his command had been sent elsewhere,

but that with two brigades he would soon march down on the Williamsburg road.

Having passed up the country near the railroad, on our retreat from the neighborhood of New Kent court-house, I knew that there was a road leading from "Grape-vine Ford," where the enemy had afterwards constructed the bridge, to the railroad bridge near Savage Station; passing to the right and rear of the enemy now in our front, and that when Maj. Gen. Jackson advanced he would probably move on that road. I determined therefore to await that advance, and to request Major-General Huger, when he came up, to move down the Williamsburg road, and enveloping both flanks of the enemy and attacking him in front, at the same time, I hoped to capture his rear guard, which I ascertained from prisoners, and from the reconnoitering parties in front, to be at least a division.

The enemy having ascertained the general disposition of our troops, opened a brisk artillery fire upon the railroad and our centre, unfortunately mortally wounding the gallant Gen. Griffith, commander of the 3d Mississippi Brigade, who was borne from the field, and died the next morning. The enemy's fire was responded to with effect by the railroad battery, as well as by Carlton's battery, which that practised artillerist, Lieut. Col. Stephen D. Lee, had placed in advance, in a commanding position, in front of our centre.

The enemy was now reported advancing, and this report being confirmed after a reconnoissance by Lieut. Col. Lee, I galloped to the right of the line to see Gen. Huger, who had arrived with two brigades, and to give him such information as would enable him to dispose his troops in the best manner for the protection of our right flank. Having accomplished this, I returned to the left, and threw forward the left wing of Gen. Griffith's Brigade, and the whole of Gen. Cobb's, in order to occupy a more commanding position, and a wood, which skirted a field, across which the enemy would have to march.

This had no sooner been done than I received information from Major-General Huger that his two brigades would be withdrawn, as I understood, for other service, and subsequently a note reached me from Gen. Jones, stating that *Maj. Gen. Jackson regretted that he could not co-operate with him, as he had been ordered on other important duty.* (See Appendix No. 1.)

Thus the forces which General Lee had left to operate against the enemy, being reduced from some thirty-five or forty thousand to some thirteen thousand men, I was compelled to abandon the plan of capturing any large portion of the enemy's forces, and directed that Semmes' Brigade, (McLaws' Division,) should be placed on the Williamsburg road, and Cobb's on the left of the railroad, in line with Kershaw's, Jones' Division being on the extreme left, and Barkesdale's Brigade marching in reserve behind the centre. I ordered the whole to move to the front, and each commander to attack the enemy, in whatever force, or works he might be found. This was executed promptly and in beautiful order, though the ground was difficult and the wood dense.

Kershaw's Brigade soon became engaged with the enemy, who took refuge in the works on the Williamsburg road, from which he was driven in gallant style by the infantry advance, and by the excellent artillery practice of Kemper's battery. Retreating from work to work, pursued by our line, which swept through his camps, with little interruption, the enemy was at last driven as far as Savage Station, where a strong line of battle was formed, ready to receive us. He also occupied the wood in front of the Station. Here Kershaw's Brigade engaged him frankly and furiously, and was gallantly supported by Kemper's battery and Semmes' Brigade on his right.

Taking my position on the railroad bridge, which commanded a good view of the fight and of the enemy's line of battle, I directed the railroad battery, commanded most efficiently by Lieut. Barry, to advance to the front so as to clear, in some degree, the deep cut, over which the bridge was thrown, and to open his fire upon the enemy's masses below, which was done with terrible effect. The enemy soon brought the fire of his artillery and infantry to bear upon the railroad battery and bridge, whilst he advanced a heavy line of infantry to support the troops already engaged to capture our artillery, and turn our right flank. Gen. McLaws finding himself pressed, sent for reinforcements. I dispatched at once two regiments of Griffith's, (now Barkesdale's Brigade,) the 17th Regiment, Col. Holden, and the 21st Regiment, Colonel Humphries. These were gallantly led into action—Major Brent, of my Staff, bearing the order. Soon by their steadiness and excellence of fire, as attested by the number of dead found in their front the next morning, they checked the

enemy, who were repulsed by the whole line on the right with great slaughter. The enemy having sent still additional troops to sustain the fight, I directed Col. Barksdale to move to the support of our right with his remaining force. They were placed in reserve, under cover of a wood, where a few men were wounded from the long range muskets of the enemy. Night coming on, their services were not required. The battle on the right raged with fury for about two hours, and darkness put an end to the conflict, our men sleeping on their arms, and in the advance positions, which they had won.

The troops on the left of the road were not engaged, with the exception of two pieces of artillery attached to Gen. Jones' Division, which did good service, disorganizing the enemy's line, and causing his troops to change position. When the enemy attempted to turn our right flank, I desired to move a portion of Gen. Jones' command to the right, to operate on the Williamsburg road, but the position of his troops could not be ascertained until it was too late to do so. In the mean time, desiring to have troops on hand, ready to reinforce still further General McLaws, I left my position for a few moments to confer with Gen. Cobb on the left, from whose command I detached a regiment, and halted it near the railroad bridge. Whilst with Gen. Cobb, an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Lee, Major Taylor, came up and informed me that Gen. Jackson had orders to co-operate with me, and that there was some mistake about the orders directing him elsewhere. He desired to see Gen. Jackson, but not knowing the way to the "Grape-vine" bridge, the Rev. L. W. Allen, one of my Staff, who knew the country thoroughly, volunteered to deliver any message he might send. This was done, and Gen. Jackson arrived in person at half past three o'clock, on Monday morning, to which hour I had been kept up by the duties of the night. He informed me that his troops would be up probably by day-light. I then slept an hour—the first in forty-eight.

Previous to the arrival of Gen. Jackson, I considered the situation as by no means satisfactory. Not having heard from Mr. Allen during the night, I was uncertain whether Gen. Jackson had obeyed his orders to go elsewhere or not, and I was satisfied that there was at least a corps d'armée in front, as was proved next morning, by our having taken prisoners from three

divisions. The proportion of the enemy's force to our own was probably two or three to one. I therefore asked for reinforcements in case Gen. Jackson did not join me.

Early in the morning on Monday, a small party of Texans, of Hood's Brigade, ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their position on the night before.

Several hundred prisoners, twenty-five hundred sick and wounded in the hospitals, a large amount of stores, and a considerable number of wounded on the field, fell into our hands. Here, also, some of our own prisoners were re-taken, among whom was the gallant Colonel Lamar, of Anderson's Brigade, captured by the enemy in the battle of Goulding's farm. I sent the prisoners to Richmond in charge of Captain G. P. Turner, of the Marine Corps, and placed Major Wray, of my Staff, who had been of great service to me during the action, in charge of the enemy's wounded, the hospital, and public property. Our loss was some four hundred killed and wounded, whilst I estimate that of the enemy to be not less than three thousand killed and wounded—Gen. Semmes reporting not less than four hundred dead in front of his brigade alone.

In this engagement, which was very obstinate and well contested, that brilliant and gallant soldier, Gen. Kershaw, and his brave South Carolinians were particularly distinguished, and were supported in the most gallant manner both by Gen. Semmes and his brigade, and by Col. Barksdale and the two regiments of Mississippians who were in the action. Capt. Kemper was intrepid, tenacious and skillful in the management of his guns, and the conduct of his officers and men is deserving of the highest commendation. The dauntless and dashing manner in which Capt. Inge, of Col. Barksdale's Staff, discharged his duties under a fire of great severity, won my admiration. My thanks are due to Maj. Bryan, Maj. Brent, Capt. Dickinson and Lieut. Phillips, of my Staff, for the meritorious and distinguished manner in which they performed their duties during that day. Lieuts. Eustis and Alston, Aids-de-Camp, discharged their various duties with zeal and gallantry. ~~X~~ Maj. Bloomfield, Chief Quartermaster, having been sent from the field, by Gen. Lee, to Richmond on important business, returned in time to render me good service. I was also greatly indebted to Mr. J. Randolph Bryan and Mr.

sent to see President ... information from ... of our troops ...

Hugh M. Stanard, volunteer aids, for devoted and gallant services on this, as on many previous occasions.

Next morning (Monday) early, I received orders from Gen. Lee, in person, to proceed with my command to the Darbytown road, and a guide was furnished by him to conduct me thither. I promptly put my column in motion, and marched some twelve miles to Timberlake's store, on the Darbytown road, where I arrived about two o'clock, P. M. There I received a note from Gen. Lee's headquarters, informing me that he, with Gen. Longstreet, was at the intersection of the New Market, Charles City and Quaker roads, and enquired how far I had progressed en route to that point. [See Appendix, No. 2.]

Soon after, I received a communication, also, from Gen. Lee, through Maj. Bloomfield, directing me *to halt and rest my men, but to be ready to move at any time.*

In obedience to this order, my command remained at this place until about 4½ o'clock, P. M., when I received an order from Gen. Longstreet to go with my command to the aid of Gen. Holmes, on the New Market road. The owner of the farm at New Market, who was present at Timberlake's store, made an offer, which was accepted, to point out a short route to New Market not practicable for artillery. The troops were instantly put in motion; the artillery, escorted by Semmes' brigade, proceeded by the Darbytown road, the infantry by the shorter one to New Market.

After the column had marched, I received another order from Gen. Longstreet directing me to send the infantry by the shortest route, and to depend upon him for artillery. [See Appendix, No. 3.] This plan having been already substantially adopted, was adhered to.

Soon after, a courier informed me that Col. Chilton wished to see me in front, on the Darbytown road, and that he was sent to conduct me to him. I immediately galloped off with him, and found Col. Chilton near the intersection of the Darbytown and New Bridge roads. He asked me where my command was, and after informing him what disposition had been made of my troops by order of Gen. Longstreet, he said he would show me where my right would be placed in support of Gen. Holmes, and conducting me through the woods to what is known as the River road, he

I was the only staff officer who accompanied Gen. Lee all day.

pointed out the intersection of the road, along which we came, with the River road as the point at which my right was to rest, and instructed me to form my command there, and to march it diagonally through the woods, and I would thus find the position in which I would support Gen. Holmes.

Having previously sent a Staff officer to bring up Gen. Semmes' Brigade, which had been escorting the artillery, and sending another of the Staff to New Market to hasten the troops, I left another Staff officer to designate the point indicated by Col. Chilton, and galloped myself to the front, on the River road, in the hope of finding Gen. Holmes. After going about a mile without being able to see him, and it being near sunset, I directed another of my Staff to find him, and inform him that I was moving up to his support on his left. I returned myself to the position of Gen. Semmes, to which I had ordered my command at New Market to proceed rapidly. I ordered Gen. Semmes to move forward through the woods in obedience to Col. Chilton's directions. He replied that it was impossible to do so, owing to the density of the woods and the approaching darkness, without disorganizing his command. I informed him that it was Col. Chilton's order, and he attempted to execute it. I then galloped towards New Market, with the view of hurrying forward the remainder of my command, when I received an order from Gen. Longstreet to bring one-half of it to the position occupied by him, and very soon after another order from Col. Chilton to proceed with the whole of it to Gen. Longstreet. This order was received at the intersection of the Darbytown and Long Bridge roads. I instantly dispatched staff officers to bring up my command, directing Gen. McLaws' Division, which had been engaged the day before, and was extremely fatigued, to form the rear. I remained at the spot until the head of my advancing columns reached it, when, having ordered them forward on the Long Bridge road, I proceeded rapidly to the front, and reported myself to Gens. Lee and Longstreet.

Gen. Lee directed me, as soon as my troops came up, to relieve those of Gen. Longstreet, on his late battle-field, about a mile and a half in front. Proceeding to the battle-field, I directed the necessary disposition of the troops to be made as soon as they should come, and was occupied on duty until three o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday morning.

X L carried the order to Gen
McLaws - 12/17

Having slept about an hour, I proceeded before sunrise to our front, where I learned that the enemy, who had been felt according to Gen. Lee's instructions during the night, was still in position. Making the necessary disposition as rapidly as possible, which could not be properly done in the darkness of the preceding night, I advanced in line of battle, capturing some prisoners and a hospital of wounded men. I found that the troops in front were only a small rear-guard, a portion of whom made their escape. My skirmishers soon came in contact with those of Gen. Jackson's, but fortunately recognising each other, a collision was avoided.

Being anxious to pursue these slight successes, by pressing on the retiring enemy, I desired, after the junction with Gen. Jackson's forces, to continue my direct movement to the front, and volunteered with my command to lead in the pursuit of the enemy. Gen. Jackson replied that his troops were fresher than mine, and Gen. Lee then directed me to proceed by the Quaker road, and to form on the right of Jackson.

Having been provided with three guides—soldiers, born in the immediate neighborhood, who knew thoroughly all the roads—I put my troops in motion, right in front, to march on the Quaker road, which was nearly parallel to that on which Jackson marched, with a view of forming a line of battle to the left, and thus occupying that road, and thus resting my left on Jackson's right. Gen. Longstreet having expressed some doubt as to the road in question being the "Quaker road," I examined the guides separately, and was satisfied that they were right. I informed him that, if he would give me an order to move by any other road, I would obey it with pleasure. This he declined to do. I therefore marched, as originally ordered, about a mile and a half on this road; Gen. Longstreet, who had now overtaken me, expressed again his convictions that this could not be the Quaker road, and desired that I should return to another road parallel to this, but nearer to Jackson's right. An order to the same effect having been communicated by a staff officer of Gen. Lee about this time, I marched in the new direction. It turned out however, in point of fact, that the road to and along which I had been marching, following the guides, was and is the "Quaker road"—the only one universally known as such by the people in that country.

(See the affidavits of the three guides and of Mr. Binford, Appendix No. 4.)

Gen. Lee then directed me to place my troops on the right of Huger's, who, in the meantime, had formed on the right of Jackson. This I did as far as the ground would permit, placing my three divisions *en échelon* to the right and rear.

I had scarcely made these arrangements, when I received an order from Gen. Longstreet to support Gen. Armistead on his right. Barksdale's brigade being already to his right and rear, I ordered Cobb's to his immediate support, preceded by the 16th Georgia regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, which he placed still further to his right flank, as skirmishers to protect it, whilst the infantry of Cobb's Legion was posted to protect the artillery.

The enemy had for some time previous opened a heavy cannonade on the positions occupied by my troops, from the effects of which a caisson exploded, and we were in danger of losing our men. Having proceeded to the front in advance of Cobb's Brigade, I reconnoitered the enemy's position, in company with Lieut. Phillips and Col. Edmunds, sent by General Armistead. From two points in the open field the enemy could be well seen. I found a part of Gen. Armistead's Brigade lying in order of battle, under the brow of a hill covered by wood, through which a road passed parallel to the edge of the field occupied by the enemy. The wood, through which my troops had to pass to reach this road, was very dense, and the ground very difficult. I immediately selected this road as the best position to form troops, designed to operate against the enemy, whilst the hill and wood in front afforded a strong position for a permanent line of battle. In this reconnoissance I found the enemy to be strongly posted on the crest of a hill, commanding an undulating field between us, which fell off to our right into a plain or meadow, a portion of the latter bordering on the Quaker road, from which I had just returned.

The enemy having reached these heights, and placed himself in communication with his gun-boats on the river, I was satisfied from the position of his lines, and from the cheering which had taken place when his troops were thus re-assembled, that the whole army of McClellan was in our front. His batteries of artillery were numerous, and were collected into (2) two large bodies, strongly supported by infantry, and commanded perfectly

the meadow on the right and the field in our front, except the open ravines formed by the undulations of the ground. Beyond the hill to the rear of that occupied by the enemy, since known as "Malvern Hill," firing had taken place in the morning from a battery posted in that direction, which also commanded the meadow or a considerable portion of it.

The field in which the batteries nearest to us were placed is called "Crew's Farm;" and the best line of approach to these batteries seemed to be to the right and front, under the cover of the hills formed by the falling off of this field into the meadow.

Gen. Armistead having informed me that Gen. Longstreet would send him two batteries, I deemed such an artillery force inadequate, and soon after ordered Lieut. Col. S. D. Lee, chief of artillery, to bring up from all the batteries *thirty* rifle pieces, if possible. With these I hoped to shatter the enemy's infantry. But, as they did not arrive, the interval was, perhaps, too brief before I was ordered to make the attack. Returning rapidly to the position occupied by the remainder of my troops, I gave Brig. Gen. Jones the necessary orders for the advance of his division, composed of Anderson's and Toombs' Brigades, one of which (Anderson's) had already occupied the position lately held by Cobb. Whilst this was being done, a heavy and crushing fire was opened from the enemy's guns of great range and metal.

About this time, I received an order from Col. Chilton, stating that an order had been given to Gen. Armistead, when his artillery fire had broken the enemy's lines, as it probably would do, to "charge with a yell," and directing me to do the same. (See Appendix No. 5.) I again gave orders to hasten the movements of the troops, and superintended them in person as far as it was possible. The enemy's fire by this time became intense.

I then received an order from Gen. Lee, through Capt. Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-General, "to advance rapidly, press forward my whole line, and follow up Armistead's successes, as the enemy were reported to be getting off," (Gen. Armistead having repulsed, driven back, and followed up a heavy body of the enemy's skirmishers.) (See Appendix, marked No. 6.) Capt. Dickinson informed me by note at the same time that Mahone's and Ransom's Brigades, of Huger's Division, would be ordered up immediately. Having completed the necessary arrangements for my three divisions, and not feeling myself at

liberty to hesitate under the stringency of my instructions, I galloped to the front, and, at the request of Gen. Wright, again reconnoitered the enemy, in company with himself and Gen. Armistead, from the meadow on the right, and the hill in front, and arranged with them a simultaneous attack from that portion of the line under my command.

Soon after Mahone's Brigade having arrived, and the hour growing late, I gave the order that Wright's Brigade, supported by Mahone's, should advance and attack the enemy's batteries on the right. That Jones' Division, expected momentarily, should advance on the front, and Ransom's Brigade should attack on the left. My plan being to hurl about fifteen thousand men against the enemy's batteries, and supporting infantry—to follow up any successes they might obtain; and if unable to drive the enemy from his strong position, to continue the fight in front by pouring in fresh troops; and in case they were repulsed, to hold strongly the line of battle where I stood, to prevent serious disaster to our own arms. This plan was substantially carried out, producing the favorable results which followed.

Proceeding to execute it, I sent my principal Adjutant-General, Major Henry Bryan, to put in motion the brigade of Gen. Wright. This was about half past 5 o'clock, P. M. Having given Maj. Bryan ample time to execute this order, and finding Jones' Division not yet up, owing to the extreme difficulty of the ground over which he had to pass, and having sent off all my staff officers on urgent errands, I proceeded to address a few words to Mahone's Brigade, and ordered it forward. Returning rapidly to the centre, I directed Gen. Armistead to advance with the remainder of his brigade. Being informed by him that his best troops were already in front, those on hand being raw, I directed the three regiments of Cobb's Brigade, then on the spot, instead of Armistead's force, to advance in line and attack the enemy in front, and they moved forward accordingly without delay.

At this moment I sent an order to Gen. Ransom, on my left, to advance, and I proceeded in person to Col. Barksdale's Brigade of my own division—superintended its formation, and directed him to advance to the support of the troops, who had already preceded him on the right. Here the fire of the enemy's

grape, schrapnel and round shot was terrific, stripping the limbs from trees, and ploughing up the ground under our feet.

This gallant brigade, not quailing for an instant, advanced steadily into the fight. On my return to the position I had selected, and to which I directed my staff officers to report, I learned by note from Gen. Ransom, that neither he nor Gen. Huger knew where the battery was, and that all orders coming to him must come through Gen. Huger. (See Appendix, No. 7.)

I sent several staff officers, successively, urging him to advance to the front, and attack on the left, and in support of those, who by this time were hotly engaged, but this gallant officer felt himself constrained to obey his instructions, and withheld the desired support. He, nevertheless, afterwards sent me one regiment, which was ordered into action on the left of those already engaged.

The fire of musketry and artillery now raged with terrific fury. The battle-field was enveloped in smoke, relieved only by flashes from the lines of the contending troops. Round shot and grape crashed through the woods, and shells of enormous size, which reached far beyond the "headquarters" of our gallant Commander-in-Chief, burst amidst the artillery, parked in the rear. Belgian missives and Minie balls lent their aid to this scene of surpassing grandeur and sublimity. Amidst all, our gallant troops in front pressed on to victory, now cheered by the rapid fire of friends on their left, as they had been encouraged in their advance by the gallant brigades on the right, commanded by Gens. Wright and Mahone. Nevertheless, the enemy from his strong position and great numbers, resisted stoutly the onset of our heroic bands, and bringing into action his heavy reserves, some of our men were compelled to fall back. They were easily rallied, however, and led again with fury to the attack. The noble, accomplished and gallant Harrison, Commander of the "Charles City Troop," uniting his exertions with my own, rallied regiment after regiment, and leading one of them to the front, fell, pierced with seven wounds, near the enemy's batteries.

Holding the strong position of the wood and ravine with one regiment of Armistead's Brigade, I ordered the remainder of his Brigade to the support of those in front, and about this time that skillful and devoted officer, General Ransom, led his

brigade forward, having obtained the requisite authority, and gave further support to the left of our line, whilst Gen. Jones having overcome the great difficulties of the ground, over which he had to pass, gallantly supported the troops on our right with Col. Anderson's Brigade, of his division, the other Gen. 'Toombs' Brigade having obliqued to the left, where it was formed in the road, and lent its support to some of the reserve troops which were brought into action.

Towards the close of the action I received another order from Colonel Chilton to "press the enemy on my right," stating that General McLaws' Division "had gone in fresh." (See Appendix No. 8.) That division not having reached the wood bordering on the open field in advance, I dispatched Major Hyllested of the Zouave Battalion, acting temporarily on my staff, to hasten it forward, and bring up two batteries of artillery, which I desired to have on hand for anything that might occur. Not being able to find the commander of the division, General McLaws, and it being near dusk, Major Hyllested gave the orders directly to the commanders of brigades. These brigades were in line of battle at Mrs. Carter's house with an interval of about one hundred yards between them, for the passage of artillery. These commanders, Kershaw and Semmes, with the gallantry and promptness which have characterized them on every occasion, advanced with their brigades at once, General Semmes' to the right, and General Kershaw's to the left, increasing their interval as they passed through the dense wood, which intervened between them and the enemy's position, and going into action on the right and left of the position occupied by myself. Their engagement with the enemy was not known to me until half-past eight o'clock, at which time Major Hyllested, who had gone still further to the rear for the artillery, reported to me their advance to the front. These gallant leaders engaged the enemy with vigor and devotion, and though the batteries were not carried, contributed much to the rout, panic and demoralization which marked the enemy's escape from the battle-field at an early hour of the night.

Previous to the arrival of Gen. McLaws' Division, I had sent for reinforcements, having determined to retain the ground we had gained in front, if possible, and to hold the strong position of the wood and ravine at all hazards, to guard against any reverse. Troops were sent me from General A. P. Hill's command, and

two brigades kept at hand, to be used in case of necessity. I regret that I have been unable as yet to procure the reports of their commanders.

Darkness had now set in, and I thought of withdrawing the troops, but as we had gained many advantages, I concluded to let the battle subside, and to occupy the field, which was done to within one hundred yards of the enemy's guns. Pickets were accordingly established by Brigadier-Generals Mabone and Wright, whose brigades slept on the battle-field in the advanced positions they had won. Armistead's Brigade, and a portion of Ransom's, also occupied the battle-field.

The enemy retreated precipitately, during the night, from this strong place, which he intended to occupy, and which he had commenced to fortify, having reached his gun-boats, the latter taking part in the battle. He left, on the battle-field, his dead and wounded; spiked and abandoned two pieces of artillery; leaving caissons, ambulances, wagons, and large quantities of medical, commissary, and ordnance stores, in our hands. He threw into the ravines a large amount of ammunition, and strewed the roads with thousands of muskets, cartridge boxes, &c., in his flight down the river. (See Appendix, No. 9.) He was forced to retire a greater distance from Richmond, and to relinquish a healthy and commanding position, which he has since attempted in vain to retake.

Notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, his great numerical superiority, and the difficulty of reaching him, our loss in killed and wounded will compare favorably, in proportion to the number engaged, with that sustained in most of the previous engagements near Richmond. It will not exceed, I think, (2,900) twenty-nine hundred killed and wounded, out of a force of twenty-six or twenty-eight thousand under my orders, engaged and under fire; whilst the loss of the enemy I estimated at between six and seven thousand from the fire of my troops alone. There was no infantry attack by Gen. Holmes on my right, as far as I can learn. The reports of the officers commanding on my left will, doubtless, make known their operations.

The officers and men under my command fought generally with the greatest heroism and devotion, and, though some confusion arose from the great distance which had to be traversed, the narrowness of the field, and the extreme severity of the enemy's

fire, there were no evidences of panic, and the men were easily rallied and led to the field. My command of three divisions, being separated from the wagons, had been almost constantly marching, from Sunday morning until Tuesday evening, without tents, sleep, and without food; it being deemed by me imprudent to block up a narrow road with a wagon train. They were ordered after the battle was over, by their respective commanders, to the positions from which they went into action, to obtain supplies of food and water.

The officers and men composing Jones' Division deserve special commendation for the faithful and fearless manner in which they performed their perilous duties at the stations known as Garnett's and Price's farms, and for their impetuous gallantry as displayed in the actions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of June opposite Goulding's farm. In the brigade commanded by the gallant Gen. Semmes, Cols. August and Cumming, 15th Virginia and 10th Georgia regiments, and Lieut. Col. Waggaman, of the 10th Louisiana, were particularly distinguished—the two former being wounded and the last taken prisoner. In reference to other highly meritorious officers of the line, I beg leave to refer to the enclosed paper, marked No. 12, (see Appendix, No. 12,) containing the names of those who are specially noticed in the reports of the division, brigade and regimental commanders.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the brigades attacking in front; Brig. Gen. Mahone, commanding the 2d brigade Virginia volunteers; Gen. Wright, 3d brigade—both of Huger's Division. Colonel Barksdale, commanding 3d Mississippi Brigade, of Magruder's Division; Col. Norwood, 2d Louisiana regiment, mortally wounded, commanding three regiments, Cobb's Brigade, Magruder's Division. Major Ashton, of the same regiment, who fell heroically bearing the colors of his regiment to the front; Col. Dowd, 15th North Carolina; Col. Goode Bryan, 16th Georgia, Cobb's Legion, who had been relieved from picket duty, and led his regiment gallantly into the thickest of the fight, with the coolness and ability which characterize the well trained soldier. Colonels Holden and Griffin and Lieutenant-Colonel Brandon, of the 3d Mississippi Brigade, who were all severely wounded whilst gallantly leading their regiments into action; also Lieut. Col. Carter, 13th Mississippi, who was borne from the field wounded; and

Lieut. Col. Fiser, Lieut. Col. Luse, Major McElroy and Capt. Brooks, on whom the regimental commands devolved, all discharged their duties with signal ability. Capt. Inge, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, distinguished in every path where duty leads to peril, was most conspicuous on the field, where he won for himself the united commendation of the brigade and regimental commanders, to whose testimony I can add my own from personal observation. Col. Hodges and Lieut. Col. Evans, of the 14th Virginia; Col. Edmunds and Major Cabell, 38th Virginia; and Col. Tomlin, of the 32d Virginia—all deserved the commendation of their brigade commanders and my own.

Brig. Gen. Armistead held the line of battle in the wood which skirted the field, and after bringing on the action in the most gallant manner, by repulsing an attack of a heavy body of the enemy's skirmishers, skillfully lent support to the contending troops in front, when it was required.

Brig. Gen. Cobb, whose brigade was posted at three different stations, occupied a central position near Gen. Armistead, and rendered gallant and useful service, not only by the promptness and skill with which he came forward, and placed his troops in the front in support of Gen. Armistead, but by the devotion with which he rallied, under an extremely heavy fire, bodies of troops which had suffered severely from the enemy.

Brig. Gen. Jones, with his admirable Division of gallant Georgians, the brigades commanded by Gen. Toombs and Col. Anderson, lent efficient support to the troops in front, enabling them to maintain their ground.

I regret to lose the services of my gallant and efficient assistant adjutant-general, Maj. Henry Bryan, who was twice severely wounded whilst accompanying Cobb's Brigade to the attack on the batteries. My thanks are especially due to my aids-de-camp, Lieuts. Alston and Eustis; Lieut. Col. Cary, inspector-general; X Maj. Bloomfield, chief quartermaster; Maj. Brent, chief of ordnance; Major Hyllested, of the Zouave Battalion, acting aid-de-camp; Capt. Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Phillips, of the Confederate cavalry; Mr. H. M. Stanard, A. A. D. C., and Mr. J. Randolph Bryan, A. A. D. C., for distinguished and gallant services on the field. Major A. B. Magruder discharged all his duties to my entire satisfaction. I am also in-

debted to Capt. Coward, of Gen. Jones' staff, for gallant and valuable services. Capt. Norris, of the signal corps, Mr. D. F. Brashear and Mr. A. C. Dickinson carried my orders on the field, and rendered good service. The brave and devoted troopers of the Charles City Cavalry were on this, as on all other occasions, distinguished for the promptness, intrepidity and intelligence with which they discharged their important duties. To their chivalric and enterprising Lieut. Hill Carter, jr., I owe a public acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered the country, on every occasion which presented itself within the last fifteen months.

I beg leave to bear testimony to the gallantry, skill and ability of Lieutenant Colonel Stephen D. Lee, my chief of artillery.

It is proper to add, that though the general orders of battle, directing the week's operations, required the chief engineer, Major Stevens, to assign engineer officers to each division, whose duty it should be "to make provision for overcoming all difficulties to the progress of the troops," no engineer officer was sent to me. Lieut. Douglas of the Engineers had been attached to my Staff, but was relieved from that position; and although I had applied for his services to the head-quarters of the army more than once, I could not obtain them, nor was any other sent in his place.

As to the time when the attack on the enemy's batteries in front was made, Brigadier-General Armistead, whose advanced troops led in the attack from the centre, states in his report that in the charge the brigades of Mahone and Wright came up immediately on his right, Cobb's Brigade closely following his advance.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

The above report is published by permission of the War Department, in advance of the report of General Lee, through whom, however, it was submitted. This course was rendered desirable to meet strictures which had been made, by an officer of inferior rank, on my military operations near Richmond. It is therefore elaborate and necessarily minute in detail.

It will be seen by this report and the documents in support of it: First, That my attack on the enemy at Malvern Hill was made after repeated orders from my superiors, and that it could have been made by me in no other way, having officers of superior rank to me both on my left and right—Jackson and Holmes; Secondly, That the forces engaged on our side were inferior in number to those of the enemy, who had massed his whole army; that nevertheless the enemy was routed, leaving his dead and wounded on the ground, and throwing away his arms in large quantities, with every evidence of great panic, our troops sleeping on the field of battle, which was deserted by him; and, Thirdly, That our loss in killed and wounded was less than twenty-nine hundred men, less in proportion than that sustained in most of the previous battles.

This report Gen. Lee has forwarded to the President, with his testimony as to the uniform alacrity with which I discharged the "difficult duty" devolved upon me, and the great exertions made by me in its performance. Every officer and every soldier engaged in the battles of "Savage Station" and "Malvern Hill" can point with pride to the results, on both sides, of these victories, as the best evidence that these "great exertions" were crowned with triumphant success.

Before the battles of Richmond, I was honored with offers, thrice made by the President, of independent and important commands in the Southwest; but, at my earnest solicitation, he was pleased to permit a suspension of these orders, to allow me an opportunity to bear my part in the defence of the capital of my native State and of the Confederacy, then sorely beleaguered. The enemy having been routed, and the capital saved, I was proceeding to my station under orders, when my presence was

deemed necessary in Richmond for explanations in justice to myself. They having been made to the satisfaction of the War Department, as well as of General Lee, I proceed immediately to the command in the Southwest, to which the President has assigned me, reserving to myself the right, as well as satisfaction, of attending, at a more appropriate time, to matters purely personal.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Headquarters, 1st Division,
June 28th, 1862.

Maj. Gen. MAGRUDER:

SIR,—My line is formed to the left and somewhat to the front of Gen. Cobb.

The enemy seem to be in large force in front of my right, and are, or have moved a little to their right. I do not think it prudent for me to attack him with my small force, unless there be a simultaneous attack all along our lines. I will keep a good look out on my left.

I had hoped that Jackson would have co-operated with me on my left, but he sends me word that he cannot, as he has other important duty to perform.

Respectfully, &c.,

(Signed)

D. R. JONES,
Brig. General.

Official copy:

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. General.

No. 2.

Headquarters, Department Northern Va.

Maj. Gen. MAGRUDER:

I have joined Gen. Longstreet, at the intersection of the "New Market, Charles City and Quaker roads," and wish to know how far you have progressed en route to this point.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

R. E. LEE, General.

Official copy:

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. General.

No. 3.

GENERAL:

I sent my aid and a guide some time ago to take you by the nearest route to New Market road, and by going down that road to join Gen. Holmes in front of that. Please hurry as much as possible. General Holmes has been expecting you a long time, and is in much need of you.

Most respectfully,

(Signed)

J. LONGSTREET,
Major General.

Maj. Gen. MAGRUDER, Commanding.

If you cannot get your artillery, leave it, and send to me from New Market for such as you want. If you have not the guide, move the troops by Gen. A. P. Hill's, and take the right hand after getting into this.

No. 4.

Testimony of S. B. Sweeney.

I am an enlisted man—member of Henrico Southern Guards—was a citizen of Henrico county—am twenty-three years of age—was born and raised, and was, at the time of entering the service, living at Sweeney's Tavern, about thirteen miles from Richmond, and in the vicinity of Malvern Hills, and near the Quaker road—know the country intimately—having frequently hunted over every foot of ground in that vicinity.

I testify that when ordered to conduct Major General Magruder into the Quaker road, on the morning of 1st of July, 1862, I did so conduct his forces, leading him into what I had always, and do still believe to be the Quaker road—being a road about two miles in length, leaving the Long Bridge road to the right, about three hundred yards above Mr. Nathan Enroughty's gate, and entering the Charles City river road at Tilghman's gate, about one-half mile below Sweeney's Tavern.

I further testify, that the road into which I conducted Major-General Magruder's forces, on the morning of 1st July, 1862, is not only regarded by me as the Quaker road, but by other persons raised and living in that neighborhood; and is the only road known, and regarded as such.

I furthermore testify, that I was detailed from my company to report as a guide to Major-General Magruder.

(Signed)

S. B. SWEENEY.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico county, S. B. Sweeney, who made oath that the above certificate, signed by him, is correct.

Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of July, 1862.

(Signed)

R. H. NELSON, *J. P.**Official copy:*

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. General.

Testimony of L. T. Gatewood.

I am an enlisted man—member of Henrico Southern Guards—was a resident of Henrico county—was detailed to report on morning of 1st July, 1862, as a guide to Major-General Magruder—did so report, and was with him on that morning.

I testify that when on the point of starting with his forces for the Quaker road, with S. B. Sweeney as a guide, Major-General Magruder interrogated me as to the position of the Quaker road, I told him that it left the Long Bridge road to the right, just above Nathan Enroughty's gate, and ran diagonally across to the Charles City river road—and that I indicated to him the same road, as that along which he was afterwards conducted by S. B. Sweeney.

I further testify, that I do now, and have always believed the road into which Major-General Magruder was conducted to be the Quaker road, and that this is the only road in that neighborhood regarded as such.

(Signed)

L. T. GATEWOOD.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico county, Liston T. Gatewood, who made oath that the above certificate, signed by him, is correct and true. As witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of July, 1862.

(Signed)

R. H. NELSON, J. P.

Official copy:

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. General.

Testimony of Charles Watkins.

I was a resident of Henrico county—living near the Quaker road—am an enlisted man—member of Henrico Southern Guards, 15th Virginia Regiment—was detailed from my company to report on the morning of 1st July, 1862, to Major-General Magruder, as a guide—did so report, and was with him on that morning. I know the country in the vicinity of Malvern Hill intimately—was present when Major-General Magruder interrogated L. T. Gatewood in regard to the locality of the Quaker road, heard L. T. Gatewood reply, and knowing it to be correct, made no remark.

I further testify, that I do now, and have always believed the road into which Major-General Magruder was conducted by S. B. Sweeney to be the Quaker road, and that this is the only road regarded as the Quaker road by persons living in that neighborhood.

(Signed)

C. WATKINS.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico county, C. Watkins, who made oath that the above certificate, to which his name is affixed, is correct and true.

Witness my hand and seal, this 23d day of July, 1862.

(Signed)

R. H. NELSON, J. P.

Official copy:

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. General.

Testimony of Mr. J. W. Binford.

I was until recently, and have been for thirty years, a resident of Henrico county—living very near Malvern Hills—have always known S. B. Sweeney. I testify that he was raised at Sweeney's Tavern, about thirteen miles below Richmond, on the Charles City river road—is a reliable young man—and that he is thoroughly acquainted with the surrounding country in the vicinity of that place, and through which the Quaker road passes.

I further testify, that in my belief he is the best guide that could have been procured, and that the road on which Mr. Sweeney says he conducted Major-General Magruder on the morning of the 1st July, 1862, is universally regarded by the oldest inhabitants to be the Quaker road, and that this is the only road regarded as such in that region. That the said road having been of late little used, has become obscure, and is not generally used as a public road. That the road laid down on the county map is not the true Quaker road, but is another and different road, and known as the Willis' road.

(Signed)

JAS. W. BINFORD.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico county, James W. Binford, who made oath that the above certificate, to which his name is affixed, is correct and true.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of July, 1862.

(Signed)

R. H. NELSON, *J. P.**Official copy:*

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. General.

No. 5.*July 1st, 1862.*

Gen. MAGRUDER:

Batteries have been established to rake the enemy's lines. If it is broken, as is probable, Armistead, who can witness effect of the fire, has been ordered to charge with a yell. Do the same.

By order Gen. LEE.

(Signed)

R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.

Official copy:

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. Gen.

No. 6.

Gen. Lee expects you to advance rapidly. He says it is reported the enemy is getting off. Press forward your whole line, and follow up

Armistead's successes. I will have Mahone's Brigade in the place just occupied by Col. Anderson. Ransom's Brigade has gone on to reinforce Cobb. Mr. Logan delivered you my message, I presume.

Yours, respectfully,

A. G. DICKINSON, Capt. &c.

"A copy."

No. 7.

Gen. MAGRUDER :

DEAR SIR,—Gen. Huger is present, and directed me to say, that neither he nor I know where the battery on our left is, and also that any order to officers or troops in his, Gen. Huger's, command, must pass through him.

Respectfully,
(Signed)

R. RANSOM, Brig. Gen.

5.45 P. M., July 1st, 1862.

Official copy :

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. G.

No. 8.

July 1st, 1862.

GENERAL,—The commanding general directs that you press the enemy's right.

McLaws is going in fresh.

By order GEN. LEE.

Official copy :

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. Gen.

No. 9.

*Camp near Richmond,
July 23d, 1862.*

GENERAL,—I take pleasure in communicating to you what I casually remarked to a mutual friend, and was by him repeated to you. Accompanying Gen. Stuart with my cavalry battalion during the late succession of battles and victories around Richmond, it was my fortune to be close upon the heels of our retreating foe after more than one engagement. After the battle of Tuesday, 1st, it was remarked, both by my officers and myself, that there were greater evidences of confusion and rout in the enemy's retreat than we had previously noticed—I refer to the large

number of arms and equipments thrown away in the woods and fields at some distance from the battle-field; the number of wagons and ambulances abandoned in the road; the quantity of ammunition thrown away, &c. &c.

In confirmation of this opinion, an intelligent citizen (Mr. Haxall), living near Shirley, at whose house several of the Federal generals had their headquarters, (Generals Couch and Cook, I remember,) informed me that the Federal officers never acknowledged that they were defeated and retreating until after the engagement of Tuesday, and that, then, one of them was free in making the confession.

It is proper to state, that the cavalry were not in the vicinity of the battle-field of Monday, 30th.

I have great aversion to appearing in the newspapers, and still greater to subjecting myself even to the imputation of drawing invidious comparisons. I trust I will not be so judged. As you deem the facts within my knowledge of importance to you, I give them with full authority to use as you see proper.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

THOS. R. R. COBB,
Col. "Ga. Legion."

Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, Richmond.

No. 10.

(Copy.)

Headquarters Dept. of N. Va.
14th August, 1862.

Hon. G. W. RANDOLPH, *Sec. of War*, Richmond, Va.:

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the report of Maj. Gen. Magruder and the officers of his command of the operations in the late engagements around Richmond. At the request of Gen. Magruder, I forward the report without the delay which would necessarily attend its accompanying my own, which, for the want of the reports of other division commanders, I am unable to submit. I have only been able to give it a cursory examination, and to append such remarks as were suggested in its perusal.

Gen. Magruder appears to have greatly exerted himself to accomplish the duty devolved on him, and I can bear testimony to the uniform alacrity he displayed in its execution. He had many difficulties to contend with, I know. I regretted at the time, and still regret, that they could not have been more readily overcome. I feel assured, however, that Gen. Magruder intentionally omitted nothing that he could do to ensure success.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

R. E. LEE, Gen.

Remarks on the report of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder of the recent operations of his command near Richmond.

1. Gen. Magruder is under a misapprehension as to the separation of the troops operating on the north side of the Chickahominy from those under himself and Gen. Huger on the south side. He refers to this subject on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of his report.

The troops on the two sides of the river were only separated until we succeeded in occupying the position near what is known as New Bridge, which occurred before 12 o'clock M., on Friday, June 27th, and before the attack on the enemy at Gaines' Mill. From the time we reached the position referred to, I regarded communications between the two wings of our army as re-established. The bridge referred to and another about three-quarters of a mile above were ordered to be repaired before noon on Friday, and the new bridge was sufficiently rebuilt to be passed by artillery on Friday night, and the one above it was used for the passage of wagons, ambulances and troops early on Saturday morning. Besides this, all other bridges above New Bridge and all the fords above that point were open to us.

2. Maj. Gen. Huger's Division was ordered to move on Sunday by the Charles City road. It was not intended or directed to move by the Williamsburg road, as Gen. Magruder seems to have understood me to say on Sunday, 29th June. (See report, p. 8.)

3. Gen. Magruder sent a member of his staff to me on Sunday, when he had reached Fair Oaks, and requested to be reinforced, saying that the enemy was in force in his front and advancing upon him. I directed two of Gen. Huger's Brigades to be diverted from the Charles City road, by which they were then advancing, and moved to the Williamsburg road, to support Gen. Magruder. They were subsequently ordered to return to their original line of march, there being found no need for them on the Williamsburg road. (See report, p. 11.)

4. The report sent to Gen. Magruder by Gen. Jones, that Gen. Jackson had informed the latter that he could not co-operate with him, having been ordered on other duty, originated in some mistake, and Gen. Magruder was advised of the error as soon as it came to my knowledge. (See p. 14.)

5. Gen. Magruder is under a misapprehension as to the withdrawal of any part of the force with which he was to operate. (See page 14.) The misapprehension arose from a misunderstanding before referred to as to the road by which Gen. Huger was to march on Sunday, June 29th, and from the erroneous report with regard to a change in Gen. Jackson's movements just alluded to.

6. Gen. Magruder was ordered to relieve the troops under Gen. Longstreet, Monday night, June 30th, after the latter had been operating all day, had repulsed the enemy, and won the position contended for. Many prisoners had already been brought in—among them Gen. McCall—and the battle was over. No enemy was known to be in position that night, and our troops were in undisturbed possession of the battle-field. One of the objects of bringing up Gen. Magruder was to have fresh troops to discover the enemy. (See page 25 of report.)

7. The note referred to by Gen. Magruder, as received from Col. Chil-

ton, directing him to press the enemy on his right, and informing him that Gen. McLaws' Division had gone in fresh, (see page 39) was written after Gen. Magruder had sent to me for reinforcements by one of his staff. I was with Gen. McLaws at the time, and, on receiving the application, ordered Gen. McLaws to advance with his division. Gen. Magruder was directed to press the enemy on his right, because I thought he was tending too much to the left.

(Signed)

R. E. LEE, General.

No. 11.

Richmond, Va., Sept, 5th, 1862.

Statement of Gen. Magruder on Gen. Lee's remarks on Gen. Magruder's report of his operations about Richmond, in the order of those remarks.

Remark, No. 1.—New Bridge was finished on Friday evening, the 27th, instead of Saturday evening, the 28th June. I wrote from memory in reference to the time of its being finished. It was reported to me that the bridge, three-quarters of a mile above, was attempted to be crossed by troops, (I think Ransom's Brigade,) on Saturday morning, from the south to the north side; but that finding the bridge, on the approach to it, difficult, they came down and crossed at New Bridge the same morning. My statement in regard to these bridges was not intended as a criticism on Gen. Lee's plan, but to show the position of the troops, with a view to the proper understanding of my report, and to prove that the enemy might have reasonably entertained a design, after concentrating his troops, to march on Richmond.

Remark, No. 2.—I learn since making my report, from Major-Gen. Huger, that he was ordered to move, on Sunday, by the "Charles City road," and not by the "Williamsburg road," as I then understood. He informed me also, however, that the two brigades sent at my request down the "Williamsburg road," did not delay his operations against the enemy, as he reached the rest of his command, sent on the "Charles City road," before they were engaged with the enemy.

The same statement applies to remark, No. 3.

Remark, No. 4.—The mistake, alluded to by Gen. Lee in this remark, originated from an order from the latter to Gen. Jackson. I was not advised of the error in this case until about dark on the same day, near the close of the action, at Savage Station. I had nothing to do with the mistake or error, however, as I gave no orders to Gen. Jackson, who ranked me.

Remark, No. 6.—I made no claim in my report to any participation in Gen. Longstreet's fight on Monday evening, but merely obeyed orders in relieving Gen. Longstreet's troops on his battle-field. Col. Goode Bryan, of the 16th Georgia regiment, reported to me, however, that the enemy was just in front of that position at half-past three on Tuesday morning.

Remark, No. 7.—This seems to require no explanation. I reported the order from Col. Chilton as one of the series directing the attack. This order was obeyed, as were all the others.

The above is respectfully submitted as a part of my report.

(Signed)

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, &c. &c.

Official copy:

A. G. DICKINSON, A. A. Gen.

No. 12.

A list of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates reported by their respective Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders as having distinguished themselves in the battles around Richmond, under command of Major-General MAGRUDER, and not mentioned in the body of his report.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCLAWS' DIVISION.

Staff. { Major Goggin, A. A. and I. Gen.
Capt. King, A. D. C.
Lieut. Tucker, A. D. C.
Major McLaws, Chief Quartermaster.
Major Edwards, Chief Commissary.

Brigadier-General Kershaw's Brigade.

Staff. { Capt. C. R. Holmes, A. A. Gen.
Lieut. A. E. Doby, A. D. C.
Lieut. W. M. Dwight, A. A. and I. Gen.
Mr. J. A. Myers, A. A. D. C.
Col. Hennegan, 8th Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Col. Kennedy, 2d Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Lieut. Col. Goodwyn, 2d Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Major Gaillard, 2d Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Col. Nance, 3d Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Major Rutherford, 3d Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Col. Aiken, 7th Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Lieut. Col. Bland, 7th Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Major McLeod.
Capt. D. M. H. Langston, 3d Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Lieut. H. C. Johnston, 3d Regt. Ala. Vols., acting voluntarily.
Adjutant Childs, 7th Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Sergt. Major Stalworth, 7th Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Sergt. Harley, color bearer 2d Regt. So. Car. Vols.
Corporal Blakely, 3d Regt. So. Car. Vols.

Brigadier-General Semmes' Brigade.

Staff. { Capt. Clemons, A. A. Gen.
 Capt. Briggs, A. D. C.
 Capt. E. L. Costin, A. D. C.
 Lieut. Cody, Vol. A. D. C.
 Lieut. Redd, Vol. A. D. C.
 Surgeon Gilmore.
 Major Nelson.
 Lieut. Paul Hamilton, A. A. G. to Lieut. Col. Lee.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JONES' DIVISION.

Staff. { Capt. Latrobe, A. A. and I. Gen.
 Capt. Ford, A. D. C.
 Mr. Thurston, Vol. A. D. C.
 Mr. Jones, Vol. A. D. C.
 Major Garnett, Chief of Artillery.
 Capt. De Laigle, Quartermaster.
 Major Haskell, Commissary.
 Surgeon Barksdale.
 Lieut. Campbell, Engineer Dep't.

Brigadier-General Toombs' Brigade.

Staff. { Capt. Dubose, A. A. G.
 Capt. Troup, A. D. C.
 Lieut. Cockrell, 9th Geo. Regiment.

Colonel Anderson's Brigade.

Staff. { Mr. T. G. Jackson, of Va., Vol. A. D. C.
 Mr. Charles Daniel, of Geo., Vol. A. D. C.
 Lieut. C. C. Hardwicke, 8th Geo. Vols.
 Sergt. W. T. Garrett, Co. "M," 1st Geo. Regulars.
 Corporal J. C. Crump, 1st Geo. Regulars.
 Private W. L. Morehead, Co. "I," 7th Geo. Vols.
 Private D. E. Humphries, Co. "C," 11th Geo. Vols.









