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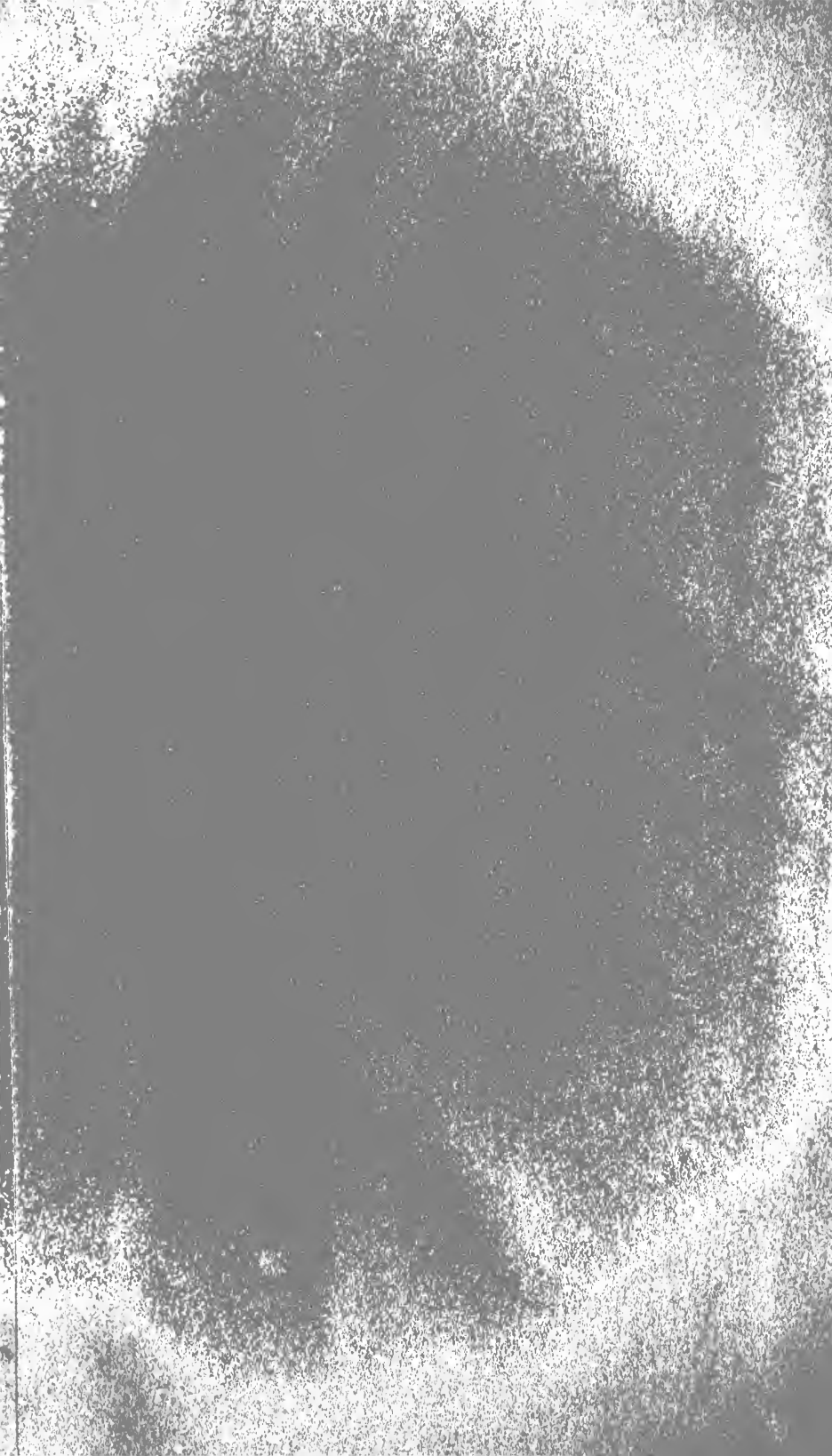
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REPORTS

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

FROM JUNE 1862. TO AND INCLUDING THE BATTLE AT
FREDERICKSBURG. DEC. 13, 1862.

IN TWO VOLUMES :
VOLUME I.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I herewith transmit, for your information, a communication from the Secretary of War, covering General Lee's report of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, from the date of his assumption of command to and including the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and the subordinate reports appertaining thereto.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY OF WAR.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department,
Richmond, Va, Dec. 21, 1863, }

To His Excellency, THE PRESIDENT :

SIR : I have the honor, herewith, to transmit for the information of Congress, General Lee's report of operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, from the date of his assumption of command to and including the battle at Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1863, and the subordinate reports appertaining thereto.

This includes the report of operations before Richmond, submitted at the last session, but procured from the congressional files, that the consecutive narrative might be formed, in accordance with General Lee's written request.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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GENERAL LEE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
March 6, 1863. }

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va. :

SIR : After the battle of Seven Pines, the Federal army, under General McClellan, preparatory to an advance upon Richmond, proceeded to fortify its position on the Chickahominy, and to perfect the communications with its base of supplies, near the head of York river. Its left was established south of the Chickahominy, between White Oak Swamp and New Bridge, defended by a line of strong works, access to which, except by a few narrow roads, was obstructed by felling the dense forests in front. These roads were commanded for a great distance by the heavy guns in the fortifications. The right wing lay north of the Chickahominy, extending beyond Mechanicsville, and the approaches from the southside were strongly defended by entrenchments. Our army was around Richmond. The divisions of Huger and Magruder, supported by those of Longstreet and D. H. Hill; in front of the enemy's left, and that of A. P. Hill extending from Magruder's left beyond Meadow Bridge. The command of General Jackson, including Ewell's division, operating in the Shenandoah valley, had succeeded in diverting the army of McDowell at Fredericksburg from uniting with that of McClellan. To render this diversion more decided, and effectually mask his withdrawal from the Valley at the proper time, Jackson, after the defeat of Fremont and Shields, was reinforced by Whiting's division, composed of Hood's Texas brigade, and his own, under Colonel Law, from Richmond, and that of Lawton, from the South. The intention of the enemy seemed to be to attack Richmond by regular approaches. The strength of his left wing rendered a direct assault injudicious, if not impracticable. It was therefore determined to construct defensive lines so as to enable a part of the army to defend the city, and leave the other part free to cross the Chickahominy and operate on the north bank. By sweeping down the river on that side, and threatening his communications with York river, it was thought that the enemy would be compelled to retreat or give battle out of his entrenchments. The plan was submitted to His Excellency the President, who was repeatedly on the field in the course of its execution.

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While preparations were in progress, a cavalry expedition, under General Stuart, was made around the rear of the Federal army, to ascertain its position and movements. This was executed with great address and daring by that accomplished officer. As soon as the defensive works were sufficiently advanced, General Jackson was directed to move rapidly and secretly from the Valley, so as to arrive in the vicinity of Ashland by the 24th of June. The enemy appeared to be unaware of our purpose, and on the 26th attacked General Huger, on the Williamsburg road, with the intention, as appeared by a dispatch from General McClellan, of securing his advance towards Richmond. The effort was successfully resisted and our line maintained.

BATTLE OF MECHANICSVILLE.

According to the general order of battle, a copy of which is annexed, General Jackson was to march from Ashland on the 25th, in the direction of Slash Church, encamping for the night west of the Central railroad, and to advance at three, A. M., on the 26th, and turn Beaver Dam. A. P. Hill was to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, when Jackson's advance beyond that point should be known, and move directly upon Mechanicsville. As soon as the Mechanicsville bridge should be uncovered, Longstreet and D. H. Hill were to cross, the latter to proceed to the support of Jackson, and the former to that of A. P. Hill. The four commands were directed to sweep down the north side of the Chickahominy towards the York River railroad, Jackson on the left and in advance, Longstreet nearest the river and in the rear. Huger and Magruder were ordered to hold their positions against any assault of the enemy, to observe his movements, and follow him closely should he retreat. General Stuart, with the cavalry, was thrown out on Jackson's left, to guard his flank, and give notice of the enemy's movements. Brigadier General Pendleton was directed to employ the reserve artillery so as to resist any approach of the enemy towards Richmond, to superintend that portion of it posted to aid in the operations on the north bank, and hold the remainder ready for use when it might be required. In consequence of unavoidable delays, the whole of General Jackson's command did not arrive at Ashland in time to enable him to reach the point designated on the 25th. His march on the 26th was consequently longer than had been anticipated, and his progress being also retarded by the enemy, A. P. Hill did not begin his movement until three, P. M., when he crossed the river and advanced upon Mechanicsville. After a sharp conflict, he drove the enemy from his entrenchments, and forced him to take refuge in his works, on the left bank of Beaver Dam, about a mile distant. This position was a strong one, the banks of the creek in front being high and almost perpendicular, and the approach to it over open fields, commanded by the fire of artillery and infantry entrenched on the opposite side. The difficulty of crossing the stream had been increased by felling the woods on its banks and destroying the bridges. Jack-

son being expected to pass Beaver Dam above, and turn the enemy's right, a direct attack was not made by General Hill. One of his regiments on the left of his line crossed the creek to communicate with Jackson, and remained until after dark, when it was withdrawn. Longstreet and D. H. Hill crossed the Mechanicsville bridge as soon as it was uncovered and could be repaired, but it was late before they reached the north bank of the Chickahominy. D. H. Hill's leading brigade, under Ripley, advanced to the support of the troops engaged, and at a late hour united with Pender's brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, in an effort to turn the enemy's left, but the troops were unable, in the growing darkness, to overcome the obstructions, and after sustaining a destructive fire of musketry and artillery at short range, were withdrawn. The fire was continued until about nine, P. M., when the engagement ceased. Our troops retained the ground on the right bank, from which the enemy had been driven. Ripley was relieved at three, P. M., on the 27th, by two of Longstreet's brigades, which were subsequently reinforced. In expectation of Jackson's arrival on the enemy's right, the battle was renewed at dawn, and continued with animation for about two hours, during which the passage of the creek was attempted, and our troops forced their way to its banks, where their progress was arrested by the nature of the stream. They maintained their position, while preparations were being made to cross at another point nearer the Chickahominy. Before they were completed, Jackson crossed Beaver Dam above and the enemy abandoned his entrenchments and retired rapidly down the river, destroying a great deal of property, but leaving much in his deserted camps.

BATTLE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

After repairing the bridges over Beaver Dam, the several columns resumed their march, as nearly as possible, as prescribed in the order. Jackson, with whom D. H. Hill had united, bore to the left, in order to cut off reinforcements to the enemy, or intercept his retreat in that direction. Longstreet and A. P. Hill moved nearer the Chickahominy. Many prisoners were taken in their progress, and the conflagrations of wagons and stores marked the way of the retreating army. Longstreet and Hill reached the vicinity of New Bridge about noon. It was ascertained that the enemy had taken a position behind Powhite creek, prepared to dispute our progress. He occupied a range of hills, with his right resting in the vicinity of McGehees' house, and his left near that of Dr. Gaines, on a wooded bluff, which rose abruptly from a deep ravine. The ravine was filled with sharpshooters, to whom its banks gave protection. A second line of infantry was stationed on the side of the hill, behind a breastwork of trees, above the first. A third occupied the crest, strengthened with rifle trenches, and crowned with artillery. The approach to this position was over an open plain, about a quarter of a mile wide, commanded by this triple line of fire, and swept by the heavy batteries south of the Chickahominy. In front of his centre and right, the ground was

generally open, bounded on the side of our approach by a wood, with dense and tangled undergrowth, and traversed by a sluggish stream which converted the soil into a deep morass. The woods on the further side of the swamp were occupied by sharpshooters, and trees had been felled to increase the difficulty of its passage, and detain our advancing columns under the fire of infantry, massed on the slopes of the opposite hills, and of the batteries on their crests. Pressing on towards the York River railroad, A. P. Hill, who was in advance, reached the vicinity of New Cold Harbor about two P. M., where he encountered the enemy. He immediately formed his line nearly parallel to the road leading from that place towards McGehee's house, and soon became hotly engaged. The arrival of Jackson on our left was momentarily expected, and it was supposed that his approach would cause the extension of the enemy's line in that direction. Under this impression, Longstreet was held back until this movement should commence. The principal part of the Federal army was now on the north side of the Chickahominy. Hill's single division met this large force with the impetuous courage for which that officer and his troops are distinguished. They drove the enemy back and assailed him in his strong position on the ridge. The battle raged fiercely, and with varying fortune, more than two hours. Three regiments pierced the enemy's line, and forced their way to the crest of the hill on his left, but were compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers. The superior force of the enemy, assisted by the fire of his batteries, south of the Chickahominy, which played incessantly on our columns as they pressed through the difficulties that obstructed their way, caused them to recoil. Though most of the men had never been under fire until the day before, they were rallied, and in turn, repelled the advance of the enemy. Some brigades were broken, others stubbornly maintained their positions, but it became apparent that the enemy was gradually gaining ground. The attack on our left being delayed by the length of Jackson's march, and the obstacles he encountered, Longstreet was ordered to make a diversion in Hill's favor, by a feint on the enemy's left. In making this demonstration, the great strength of the position already described was discovered, and General Longstreet perceived that, to render the diversion effectual, the feint must be converted into an attack. He resolved, with characteristic promptness, to carry the heights by assault. His column was quickly formed near the open ground, and as his preparations were completed, Jackson arrived, and his right division, that of Whiting, took position on the left of Longstreet. At the same time, D. H. Hill formed on our extreme left, and after a short but bloody conflict, forced his way through the morass and obstructions, and drove the enemy from the woods on the opposite side. Ewell advanced on Hill's right and engaged the enemy furiously. The first and fourth brigades, of Jackson's own division, filled the interval between Ewell and A. P. Hill. The second and third were sent to the right. The arrival of these fresh troops enabled A. P. Hill to withdraw some of his brigades, wearied and reduced by their long and arduous conflict. The line being now complete, a general advance, from right to left,

was ordered. On the right, the troops moved forward with steadiness, unchecked by the terrible fire from the triple lines of infantry on the hill, and the cannon on both sides of the river, which burst upon them as they emerged upon the plain. The dead and wounded marked the way of their intrepid advance, the brave Texans leading, closely followed by their no less daring comrades. The enemy were driven from the ravine to the first line of breastworks, over which our impetuous column dashed up to the entrenchments on the crest. These were quickly stormed, fourteen pieces of artillery captured, and the enemy driven into the field beyond. Fresh troops came to his support, and he endeavored repeatedly to rally, but in vain. He was forced back with great slaughter, until he reached the woods on the banks of the Chickahominy, and night put an end to the pursuit. Long lines of dead and wounded marked each stand made by the enemy in his stubborn resistance, and the field over which he retreated was strewn with the slain. On the left, the attack was no less vigorous and successful. D. H. Hill charged across the open ground in his front, one of his regiments having first bravely carried a battery whose fire enfiladed his advance. Gallantly supported by the troops on his right, who pressed forward with unflinching resolution, he reached the crest of the ridge, and, after a sanguinary struggle, broke the enemy's line, captured several of his batteries, and drove him in confusion towards the Chickahominy, until darkness rendered further pursuit impossible. Our troops remained in undisturbed possession of the field, covered with the Federal dead and wounded, and their broken forces fled to the river or wandered through the woods. Owing to the nature of the country, the cavalry was unable to participate in the general engagement. It rendered valuable service in guarding Jackson's flank, and took a large number of prisoners. On the morning of the 28th, it was ascertained that none of the enemy remained in our front north of the Chickahominy. As he might yet intend to give battle to preserve his communications, the ninth cavalry, supported by Ewell's division, was ordered to seize the York River railroad, and General Stuart, with his main body, to co-operate. When the cavalry reached Dispatch Station, the enemy retreated to the south bank of the river, and burned the railroad bridge. Ewell, coming up shortly afterwards, destroyed a portion of the track. During the forenoon, columns of dust, south of the Chickahominy, showed that the Federal army was in motion. The abandonment of the railroad and destruction of the bridge, proved that no further attempt would be made to hold that line. But from the position it occupied, the roads, which led towards James river, would also enable it to reach the lower bridges over the Chickahominy, and retreat down the Peninsula. In the latter event, it was necessary that our troops should continue on the north bank of the river, and, until the intention of General McClellan was discovered, it was deemed injudicious to change their disposition. Ewell was therefore ordered to proceed to Bottom's Bridge to guard that point, and the cavalry to watch the bridges below. No certain indications of a retreat to James river were discovered by our forces on the south side of the Chickahominy,

and late in the afternoon the enemy's works were reported to be fully manned. The strength of these fortifications prevented Generals Huger and Magruder from discovering what was passing in their front. Below the enemy's works, the country was densely wooded, and intersected by impassable swamps, at once concealing his movements, and precluding reconnoissances, except by the regular roads, all of which were strongly guarded. The bridges over the Chickahominy, in rear of the enemy, were destroyed, and their reconstruction impracticable in the presence of his whole army and powerful batteries. We were, therefore, compelled to wait until his purpose should be developed. Generals Huger and Magruder were again directed to use the utmost vigilance, and pursue the enemy vigorously should they discover that he was retreating. During the afternoon and night of the 28th, the signs of a general movement were apparent, and no indications of his approach to the lower bridges of the Chickahominy having been discovered by the pickets in observation at those points, it became manifest that General McClellan was retreating to the James river.

BATTLE OF SAVAGE STATION.

Early on the 29th, Longstreet and A. P. Hill were ordered to recross the Chickahominy at New Bridge and move by the Darbytown to the Long Bridge road. Major R. K. Meade and Lieutenant S. K. Johnson, of the engineers, attached to General Longstreet's division, who had been sent to reconnoitre, found, about sunrise, the work on the upper extremity of the enemy's line of entrenchments abandoned. Generals Huger and Magruder were immediately ordered in pursuit, the former by the Charles City road, so as to take the Federal army in flank, and the latter by the Williamsburg road, to attack its rear. Jackson was directed to cross at Grapevine Bridge and move down the south side of the Chickahominy. Magruder and Huger found the whole line of works deserted and large quantities of military stores, of every description, abandoned or destroyed. The former reached the vicinity of Savage Station about noon, where he came upon the rear guard of the retreating army. Being informed that the enemy was advancing, he halted and sent for reinforcements. Two brigades of Huger's division were ordered to his support, but subsequently withdrawn, it being apparent that the force in Magruder's front was covering the retreat of the main body. Jackson's route led to the flank and rear of Savage Station, but he was delayed by the necessity of reconstructing Grapevine Bridge. Late in the afternoon, Magruder attacked the enemy with one of his divisions and two regiments of another. A severe action ensued and continued about two hours, when it was terminated by night. The troops displayed great gallantry and inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, but, owing to the lateness of the hour and the small force employed, the result was not decisive, and the enemy continued his retreat, under cover of darkness, leaving several hundred prisoners, with his dead and wounded, in our hands. At Savage Station were found about twenty-five hun-

dred men in hospital and a large amount of property. Stores of much value had been destroyed, including the necessary medical supplies for the sick and wounded. But the time gained enabled the retreating column to cross White Oak Swamp without interruption and destroy the bridge.

BATTLE OF FRAZIER'S FARM.

Jackson reached Savage Station early on the 30th. He was directed to pursue the enemy on the road he had taken, and Magruder to follow Longstreet by the Darbytown road. As Jackson advanced, he captured such numbers of prisoners, and collected so many arms, that two regiments had to be detached for their security. His progress was arrested at White Oak Swamp. The enemy occupied the opposite side and obstinately resisted the reconstruction of the bridge. Longstreet and A. P. Hill, continuing their advance on the 30th, soon came upon the enemy, strongly posted across the Long Bridge road, about a mile from its intersection with the Charles City road. Huger's route led to the right of this position, Jackson's to the rear, and the arrival of their commands was awaited to begin the attack. On the 29th General Holmes had crossed from the south side of James river, with part of his division. On the 30th, reinforced by General Wise with a detachment of his brigade, he moved down the river road and came upon the line of the retreating army near Malvern Hill. Perceiving indications of confusion, General Holmes was ordered to open upon the column with artillery. He soon discovered that a number of batteries, advantageously posted, supported by an infantry force superior to his own and assisted by the fire of the gunboats in James river, guarded this part of the line, Magruder, who had reached the Darbytown road, was ordered to reinforce Holmes, but, being at a greater distance than had been supposed, he did not reach the position of the latter in time for an attack. Huger reported that his progress was obstructed; but about four, P. M., firing was heard in the direction of the Charles City road, which was supposed to indicate his approach. Longstreet immediately opened with one of his batteries to give notice of his presence. This brought on the engagement, but Huger not coming up, and Jackson having been unable to force the passage of White Oak Swamp, Longstreet and Hill were without the expected support. The superiority of numbers and advantage of position were on the side of the enemy. The battle raged furiously until nine, P. M. By that time the enemy had been driven with great slaughter from every position but one, which he maintained until he was enabled to withdraw under cover of darkness. At the close of the struggle, nearly the entire field remained in our possession, covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. Many prisoners, including a general of division, were captured, and several batteries, with some thousands of small arms taken. Could the other commands have co-operated in the action, the result would have proved most disastrous to the enemy. After the engagement, Magruder was recalled to relieve the troops of Longstreet and Hill.

His men, much fatigued by their long, hot march, arrived during the night.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

Early on the 1st of July, Jackson reached the battle field of the previous day, having succeeded in crossing White Oak swamp, where he captured a part of the enemy's artillery and a number of prisoners. He was directed to continue the pursuit down the Willis church road, and soon found the enemy occupying a high range, extending obliquely across the road, in front of Malvern Hill. On this position, of great natural strength, he had concentrated his powerful artillery, supported by masses of infantry, partially protected by earthworks. His left rested near Crew's house, and his right near Binford's. Immediately in his front the ground was open, varying in width from a quarter to half a mile, and sloping gradually from the crest, was completely swept by the fire of his infantry and artillery. To reach this open ground, our troops had to advance through a broken and thickly wooded country, traversed, nearly throughout its whole extent, by a swamp passable at but few places, and difficult at those. The whole was within range of the batteries on the heights, and the gunboats in the river, under whose incessant fire, our movements had to be executed. Jackson formed his line with Whiting's division on his left and D. H. Hill's on his right, one of Ewell's brigades occupying the interval. The rest of Ewell's, and Jackson's own division were held in reserve. Magruder was directed to take position on Jackson's right, but before his arrival, two of Huger's brigades came up and were placed next to Hill. Magruder subsequently formed on the right of these brigades, which, with a third of Huger's, were placed under his command. Longstreet and A. P. Hill were held in reserve, and took no part in the engagement. Owing to ignorance of the country, the dense forests impeding necessary communications, and the extreme difficulty of the ground, the whole line was not formed until a late hour in the afternoon. The obstacles presented by the woods and swamp made it impracticable to bring up a sufficient amount of artillery to oppose successfully, the extraordinary force of that arm employed by the enemy, while the field itself afforded us few positions favorable for its use, and none for its proper concentration.

Orders were issued for a general advance at a given signal, but the causes referred to prevented a proper concert of action among the troops. D. H. Hill pressed forward across the open field, and engaged the enemy gallantly, breaking and driving back his first line, but a simultaneous advance of the other troops not taking place, he found himself unable to maintain the ground he had gained against the overwhelming numbers and numerous batteries of the enemy. Jackson sent to his support his own division and that part of Ewell's which was in reserve, but owing to the increasing darkness and intricacy of the forest and swamp, they did not arrive in time to render the desired assistance. Hill was therefore compelled to abandon part of the ground he had gained, after suffering severe loss, and inflicting heavy

damage upon the enemy. On the right, the attack was gallantly made by Huger's and Magruder's commands. Two brigades of the former commenced the action, the other two were subsequently sent to the support of Magruder and Hill. Several determined efforts were made to storm the hill at Crew's house. The brigades advanced bravely across the open field, raked by the fire of a hundred cannon, and the musketry of large bodies of infantry. Some were broken and gave way, others approached close to the guns, driving back the infantry, compelling the advanced batteries to retire to escape capture, and mingling their dead with those of the enemy. For want of concert among the attacking columns, their assaults were too weak to break the Federal line, and, after struggling gallantly, sustaining and inflicting great loss, they were compelled successively to retire. Night was approaching when the attack began, and it soon became difficult to distinguish friend from foe. The firing continued until after nine P. M., but no decided result was gained. Part of the troops were withdrawn to their original positions, others remained on the open field, and some rested within a hundred yards of the batteries that had been so bravely but vainly assailed. The general conduct of the troops was excellent; in some instances heroic. The lateness of the hour at which the attack necessarily began, gave the enemy the full advantage of his superior position and augmented the natural difficulties of our own.

After seizing the York River railroad on the 28th of June, and driving the enemy across the Chickahominy, as already narrated, the cavalry under General Stuart proceeded down the railroad to ascertain if there was any movement of the enemy in that direction. He encountered but little opposition, and reached the vicinity of the White House on the 29th. On his approach, the enemy destroyed the greater part of the immense stores accumulated at that depot, and retreated towards Fortress Monroe. With one gun and some dismounted men General Stuart drove off a gunboat, which lay near the White House, and rescued a large amount of property, including more than ten thousand stand of small arms, partially burned. Leaving one squadron at the White House, in compliance with his orders, he returned to guard the lower bridges of the Chickahominy. On the 30th, he was directed to recross and co-operate with General Jackson. After a long march, he reached the rear of the enemy at Malvern Hill, on the night of the 1st of July, at the close of the engagement. On the 2d of July, it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn during the night, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded, and his route exhibiting abundant evidence of precipitate retreat. The pursuit was commenced, General Stuart with his cavalry in the advance, but a violent storm, which prevailed throughout the day, greatly retarded our progress. The enemy, harassed and closely followed by the cavalry, succeeded in gaining Westover, on James river, and the protection of his gunboats. He immediately began to fortify his position, which was one of great natural strength, flanked on each side by a creek, and the approach to his front commanded by the heavy guns of his shipping in addition to those mounted in his entrenchments. It

was deemed inexpedient to attack him, and in view of the condition of our troops, who had been marching and fighting almost incessantly for seven days, under the most trying circumstances, it was determined to withdraw, in order to afford them the repose, of which they stood so much in need. Several days were spent in collecting arms and other property, abandoned by the enemy, and in the meantime some artillery and cavalry were sent below Westover to annoy his transports. On the 8th of July, the army returned to the vicinity of Richmond.

Under ordinary circumstances the Federal army should have been destroyed. Its escape was due to the causes already stated. Prominent among these is the want of correct and timely information. This fact, attributable chiefly to the character of the country, enabled General McClellan skillfully to conceal his retreat and to add much to the obstructions with which nature had beset the way of our pursuing columns. But regret that more was not accomplished, gives way to gratitude to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe for the results achieved. The siege of Richmond was raised, and the object of a campaign, which had been prosecuted, after months of preparation, at an enormous expenditure of men and money, completely frustrated. More than ten thousand prisoners, including officers of rank, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and upwards of thirty-five thousand stand of small arms were captured. The stores and supplies of every description, which fell into our hands, were great in amount and value, but small in comparison with those destroyed by the enemy. His losses in battle exceeded our own, as attested by the thousands of dead and wounded left on every field, while his subsequent inaction shows in what condition the survivors reached the protection to which they fled. The accompanying tables contain the lists of our casualties in the series of engagements. Among the dead will be found many whose names will ever be associated with the great events in which they all bore so honorable a part. For these, as well as for the names of their no less distinguished surviving comrades, who earned for themselves the high honor of special commendation, where all so well discharged their duty, reference must necessarily be made to the accompanying reports. But I cannot forbear expressing my admiration of the noble qualities displayed, with rare exceptions, by officers and men, under circumstances which demanded the exercise of every soldierly virtue. To the officers commanding divisions and brigades belongs the credit for the management of their troops in action. The extent of the fields of battle, the nature of the ground, and the denseness of the forests, rendered more than general directions impracticable. To the officers of my staff, I am indebted for constant aid during the entire period. Colonels Chilton and Long, Majors Taylor, Venable, Talcott, and Marshall, and Captain Mason, were continuously with me in the field. General Pendleton, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Corley, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Cole, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, Chief of Ordnance; Surgeon Guild, Medical Director; Colonel Lay and Lieutenant Colonel Harvie, Inspectors General, and Lieutenant

Colonel Stevens, Chief Engineer, attended unceasingly to their several departments. To the whole medical corps of the army, I return my thanks for the care and attention bestowed on the wounded.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY, FROM RICHMOND, TO AND INCLUDING THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

After the retreat of General McClellan to Westover, his army remained inactive for about a month. His front was closely watched by a brigade of cavalry, and preparations made to resist a renewal of his attempt upon Richmond from his new base.

In the meantime, another Federal army, under Major General Pope, advanced southward from Washington, and crossed the Rappahannock, as if to seize Gordonsville and move thence upon Richmond.

The enemy also appeared in force at Fredericksburg and threatened the railroad from Gordonsville to Richmond, apparently for the purpose of co-operating with the movements of General Pope.

To meet the advance of the latter, and restrain, as far as possible, the atrocities which he threatened to perpetrate upon our defenceless citizens, General Jackson, with his own and Ewell's division, was ordered to proceed towards Gordonsville, on the 13th of July. Upon reaching that vicinity he ascertained that the force under General Pope was superior to his own, but the uncertainty that then surrounded the designs of General McClellan, rendered it inexpedient to reinforce him from the army at Richmond. He was directed to observe the enemy's movements closely, to avail himself of any opportunity to attack that might arise, and assistance was promised should the progress of General Pope put it in our power to strike an effectual blow without withdrawing the troops too long from the defence of the capital.

The enemy at Westover continuing to manifest no intention of resuming active operations, and General Pope's advance having reached the Rapidan, General A. P. Hill, with his division, was ordered on the 27th of July to join General Jackson. At the same time, in order to keep McClellan stationary, or, if possible, to cause him to withdraw, General D. H. Hill, commanding south of James river, was directed to threaten his communications, by seizing favorable positions below Westover, from which to attack the transports in the river. That officer selected Coggin's Point, opposite Westover, and the conduct of the expedition was committed to Brigadier General French.

On the night of the 31st, General French, accompanied by Brigadier General Pendleton, Chief of Artillery, placed forty-three guns in position within range of the enemy's shipping in the river, and of the camps on the north side, upon both of which fire was opened, causing consternation, and inflicting serious damage. The guns were withdrawn before daybreak, with the loss of one killed and two wounded by the gunboats and batteries of the enemy. This attack caused General McClellan to send a strong force to the south bank of the river, which entrenched itself on Coggin's Point.

In the latter part of July, the enemy's cavalry from Fredericksburg attempted to cut Jackson's communications by destroying the Central railroad at Beaver Dam. This force did no serious damage; but to prevent the repetition of the attempt, and to ascertain the strength and designs of the enemy, General Stuart was directed to proceed from Hanover Court House, where he was posted, towards Fredericksburg. His progress was delayed by high water until the 4th August, when he advanced, with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade and the Stuart horse artillery, upon Port Royal. Arriving at that place on the 5th, without opposition, he proceeded in the direction of Fredericksburg, and the next day came into the Telegraph road at Massaponax church, just after two brigades of the enemy had passed that point on the way to the Central railroad. His vigorous attack caused the expedition to return in haste to Fredericksburg, and General Stuart retired with the loss of only two men, bringing off eighty-five prisoners and a number of horses, wagons and arms. No further attempt was made upon the railroad.

On the 5th August, our cavalry reported that the enemy had advanced in large force from Westover to Malvern Hill, and the next day the divisions of Generals Longstreet and McLaws, and that commanded by General Ripley, were moved down to the Long Bridge road. The enemy was found occupying the ground on which the action of July 1st was fought, and seemed ready to deliver battle in as great force as on that day. McLaws' and Ripley's divisions, reinforced by D. R. Jones' division, formed our left, Longstreet the right. The heat was intense, and the progress of the troops necessarily slow. Before the road was cleared of the enemy's pickets and the line of battle disclosed, the sun had almost set. Orders were given for our left wing to advance to Willis' church, threatening the communication with Westover by extending well to the left, while two brigades of Longstreet's division were directed to advance upon Malvern Hill and drive in the enemy on Curl's Neck. The latter operation was handsomely executed by General Evans, with his own and Cobb's brigade, forcing the enemy back to his guns on Malvern Hill. The next morning, upon advancing, it was found that he had withdrawn during the night and retired to Westover. Our pickets were re-established and the troops returned to their former positions.

This expedition, which was the last undertaken by General McClellan on James river, was attended with small loss on either side. General Hampton, with his brigade of cavalry, kept the enemy closely confined within his lines until his final withdrawal.

BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

While the main body of the army awaited the development of McClellan's intentions, General Jackson, reinforced by A. P. Hill, determined to assume the offensive against General Pope, whose army, still superior in numbers, lay north of the Rapidan.

On the 2nd August, Colonel, now Brigadier General, W. E. Jones, with the seventh Virginia cavalry, of Robertson's brigade, was sent to

take charge of the outposts on the Rapidan. Arriving near Orange Court House he found it occupied by a large cavalry force, which, by a bold and vigorous charge, he drove from the town. The enemy rallied, and Colonel Jones was, in turn, compelled to fall back before superior numbers to the place where the engagement began. The enemy soon after withdrew.

Learning that only a portion of General Pope's army was at Culpeper Court House, General Jackson resolved to attack it before the arrival of the remainder, and, on the 7th August, moved from Gordonsville for that purpose. The next day the Federal cavalry on the north side of the Rapidan was driven back by General Robertson, and on the 9th, Jackson's command arrived within eight miles of Culpeper Court House, when the enemy was found near Cedar Run, a short distance northwest of Slaughter's mountain. Early's brigade, of Ewell's division, was thrown forward on the road to Culpeper Court House. The remaining two brigades, those of Trimble and Hays, the latter under Colonel Forno, diverging to the right, took position on the western slope of Slaughter's mountain. Jackson's own division, under Brigadier General Winder, was placed on the left of the road—Campbell's brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Garnett commanding, being on the left; Taliaferro's parallel to the road, supporting the batteries, and Winder's own brigade, under Colonel Roland, in reserve. Lawton's brigade, having been detached by General Jackson to guard the train, was prevented from taking part in the engagement. The battle opened with a fierce fire of artillery, which continued for about two hours, during which, Brigadier General Charles S. Winder, while directing the movements of his batteries, received a wound, from the effects of which he expired in a few hours.

I can add nothing to the well-deserved tribute paid to the courage, capacity, and conspicuous merit of this lamented officer by General Jackson, in whose brilliant campaign in the Valley and on the Chickahominy he bore a distinguished part.

The enemy's infantry advanced about five o'clock, P. M., and attacked General Early in front, while another body, concealed by the inequality of the ground, moved upon his right. Thomas' brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, which had now arrived, was sent to his support, and the contest soon became animated.

In the meantime, the main body of the Federal infantry, under cover of a wood, and the undulations of the field, gained the left of Jackson's division, now commanded by Brigadier Gen. Taliaferro, and poured a destructive fire into its flank and rear. Campbell's brigade fell back in confusion, exposing the flank of Taliaferro's, which also gave way, as did the left of Early's. The rest of his brigade, however, firmly held its ground.

Winder's brigade, with Branch's, of A. P. Hill's division, on its right, advanced promptly to the support of Jackson's division, and after a sanguinary struggle, the enemy was repulsed with loss. Pender's and Archer's brigades, also of Hill's division, came up on the left of Winder's, and, by a general charge, the enemy was driven back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with his dead and

wounded. General Ewell, with the two brigades on the extreme right, had been prevented from advancing by the fire of our own artillery which swept his approach to the enemy's left. This obstacle being now removed, he pressed forward, under a hot fire, and came gallantly into action. Repulsed and vigorously followed on our left and centre, and now hotly pressed on our right, the enemy gave way, and his whole line was soon in full retreat. Night had now set in, but General Jackson desiring to enter Culpeper Court House before morning, determined to pursue. Hill's division led the advance; but, owing to the darkness, it was compelled to move slowly and with caution.

The enemy was found about a mile and a half in rear of the field of battle, and information was received that reinforcements had arrived. General Jackson thereupon halted for the night, and the next day becoming satisfied that the enemy's strength had been so largely increased as to render a further advance on his part imprudent, he sent his wounded to the rear, and proceeded to bury the dead and collect the arms from the battle-field.

On the 11th, the enemy asked and received permission to bury those of his dead not already interred. General Jackson remained in position during the day, and at night returned to the vicinity of Gordonsville.

In this engagement, four hundred prisoners, including a brigadier general, were captured, and five thousand three hundred stand of small arms, one piece of artillery, several caissons, and three colors fell into our hands.

Our casualties will appear from the report of the medical director.

For a more detailed account of the action, reference must be made to the clear account of General Jackson, herewith transmitted, and the accompanying reports of his officers.

The conduct of his troops is commended in terms of well deserved praise, by their distinguished leader, and the success achieved was worthy of the skillful management, and bold and vigorous execution of the entire enterprise.

CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, FROM THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN TO THE BATTLE OF OX HILL, INCLUSIVE.

The victory at Cedar Run effectually checked the progress of the enemy for the time; but it soon became apparent that his army was being largely increased. The corps of Major General Burnside, from North Carolina, which had reached Fredericksburg, was reported to have moved up the Rappahannock, a few days after the battle, to unite with General Pope, and a part of General McClellan's army was believed to have left Westover for the same purpose. It therefore seemed that active operations on the James were no longer contemplated, and that the most effectual way to relieve Richmond from any danger of attack from that quarter, would be to reinforce General Jackson, and advance upon General Pope. Accordingly, on the 13th August, Major General Longstreet, with his division, and two brigades, under General Hood, were ordered to proceed to Gordonsville.

At the same time, General Stuart was directed to move with the main body of his cavalry to that point, leaving a sufficient force to observe the enemy still remaining in Fredericksburg, and to guard the railroad. General R. H. Anderson was also directed to leave his position on James river, and follow Longstreet. On the 16th, the troops began to move from the vicinity of Gordonsville towards the Rapidan, on the north side of which, extending along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, in the direction of Culpeper Court House, the Federal army lay in great force. It was determined, with the cavalry, to destroy the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock in rear of the enemy, while Longstreet and Jackson crossed the Rapidan and attacked his left flank. The movement so explained in the accompanying order, was appointed for the 18th August; but the necessary preparations not having been completed, its execution was postponed to the 20th. In the interval, the enemy being apprised of our design, hastily retreated beyond the Rappahannock. General Longstreet crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon ford, and, preceded by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade, arrived early in the afternoon near Kelley's ford, on the Rappahannock, where Lee had a sharp and successful skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy, who held the north side of the river in strong force. Jackson passed the Rapidan at Somerville ford, and moved towards Brandy Station, Robertson's brigade of cavalry, accompanied by General Stuart in person, leading the advance. Near Brandy Station, a large body of the enemy's cavalry was encountered, which was gallantly attacked and driven across the Rappahannock by Robertson's command. General Jackson halted for the night, near Stevensburg, and on the morning of the 21st, moved upon Beverly's ford on the Rappahannock. The fifth Virginia cavalry, under Colonel Rosser, was sent forward by General Stuart to seize the north bank of the river at this point, and gallantly accomplished the object, capturing a number of prisoners and arms. General Stuart subsequently arrived, and being furnished by General Jackson with a section of artillery, maintained his position for several hours, skirmishing warmly with the enemy. General Robertson, who had crossed the river above Beverly's ford, reported that the enemy was advancing in large force upon the position held by General Stuart, and as it had been determined, in the meantime, not to attempt the passage of the river at that point with the army, that officer withdrew to the south side. The enemy soon afterwards appeared in great strength on the opposite bank, and an animated fire was kept up during the rest of the day between his artillery and the batteries attached to Jackson's leading division, under Brigadier General Taliaferro.

As our positions on the south bank of the Rappahannock were commanded by those of the enemy, who guarded all the fords, it was determined to seek a more favorable place to cross, higher up the river, and thus gain the enemy's right. Accordingly, General Longstreet was directed to leave Kelley's ford on the 21st, and take the position in front of the enemy in the vicinity of Beverly's ford and the Orange and Alexandria railroad bridge, then held by Jackson, in order to mask the movement of the latter, who was instructed to ascend the

river. On the 22d, Jackson crossed Hazel river at Wellford's mill, and proceeded up the Rappahannock, leaving Trimble's brigade near Freeman's ford to protect his trains. In the afternoon, Longstreet sent General Hood with his own and Whiting's brigade, under Colonel Law, to relieve Trimble. Hood had just reached the position, when he and Trimble were attacked by a considerable force which had crossed at Freeman's ford. After a short but spirited engagement, the enemy was driven precipitately over the river with heavy loss. General Jackson arrived at the Warrenton Springs ford in the afternoon, and immediately began to cross his troops to the north side, occupying the springs and the adjacent heights. He was interrupted by a heavy rain, which caused the river to rise so rapidly that the ford soon became impassable for infantry and artillery. Under these circumstances, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the troops who had reached the opposite side, and they recrossed during the night of the 23d, on a temporary bridge constructed for the purpose. General Stuart, who had been directed to cut the railroad in rear of General Pope's army, crossed the Rappahannock on the morning of the 22d, about six miles above the Springs, with parts of Lee's and Robertson's brigades. Passing through Warrenton, he reached Catlett's Station at night, but was prevented from destroying the railroad bridge at that point, by the same storm that had arrested Jackson's movements. He captured more than three hundred prisoners, including a number of officers. Becoming apprehensive of the effect of the rain upon the streams which separated him from the main body of the army, he retired, after firing the enemy's camp, and recrossed the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs. On the 23d, General Longstreet directed Colonel Walton, with part of the Washington Artillery and other batteries of his command, to drive back a force of the enemy that had crossed to the south bank of the Rappahannock, near the railroad bridge, upon the withdrawal of General Jackson on the previous day. Fire was opened about sunrise, and continued with great vigor for several hours, the enemy being compelled to withdraw with loss. Some of the batteries of Colonel S. D. Lee's battalion were ordered to aid those of Colonel Walton, and, under their united fire, the enemy was forced to abandon his position on the north side of the river, burning, in his retreat, the railroad bridge and the neighboring dwellings. The rise of the river rendering the lower fords impassable, enabled the enemy to concentrate his main body opposite General Jackson, and, on the 24th, Longstreet was ordered to proceed to his support. Although retarded by the swollen condition of Hazel river and other tributaries of the Rappahannock, he reached Jeffersonton in the afternoon. General Jackson's command lay between that place and the Springs ford, and a warm cannonade was progressing between the batteries of General A. P. Hill's division and those of the enemy. The enemy was massed between Warrenton and the Springs, and guarded the fords of the Rappahannock as far above as Waterloo. The army of General McClellan had left Westover. Part of which had already marched to join General Pope, and it was reported that the rest would soon follow. The captured correspon-

dence of General Pope confirmed this information, and also disclosed the fact that the greater part of the army of General Cox had been withdrawn from the Kanawha valley for the same purpose. Two brigades of D. H. Hill's division, under General Ripley, had already been ordered from Richmond, and the remainder, under D. H. Hill, in person, with the division of General McLaws, two brigades under General Walker, and Hampton's cavalry brigade, were now directed to join this army, and were approaching. In pursuance of the plan of operations determined upon, Jackson was directed, on the 25th, to cross above Waterloo, and move around the enemy's right, so as to strike the Orange and Alexandria railroad in his rear. Longstreet, in the meantime, was to divert his attention by threatening him in front, and to follow Jackson as soon as the latter should be sufficiently advanced.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

General Jackson crossed the Rappahannock at Hinson's mill, about four miles above Waterloo, and passing through Orlean, encamped, on the night of the 25th, near Salem, after a long and fatiguing march. The next morning, continuing his route with his accustomed vigor and celerity, he passed the Bull Run mountains at Thoroughfare Gap, and proceeding by way of Gainesville, reached the railroad, at Bristoe Station, after sunset. At Gainesville, he was joined by General Stuart, with the brigades of Robertson and Fitzhugh Lee, who continued with him during the rest of his operations, vigilantly and effectually guarding both his flanks.

General Jackson was now between the large army of General Pope and the Federal capital. Thus far no considerable force of the enemy had been encountered, and he did not appear to be aware of his situation. Upon arriving at Bristoe, the greater part of the guard at that point fled; two trains of cars, coming from the direction of Warrenton, were captured, and a few prisoners were taken. Notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the long and arduous march of the day, General Jackson determined to lose no time in capturing the depot of the enemy at Manassas Junction, about seven miles distant, on the road to Alexandria. General Trimble volunteered to proceed at once to that place, with the twenty-first North Carolina and the twenty-first Georgia regiments. The offer was accepted; and to render success more certain, General Jackson directed General Stuart to accompany the expedition with part of his cavalry, and, as ranking officer, to assume the command. Upon arriving near the junction, General Stuart sent Colonel Wickham, with his regiment, the fourth Virginia cavalry, to get in rear of the enemy, who opened with musketry and artillery upon our troops as they approached. The darkness of the night, and ignorance of the enemy's numbers and position, made it necessary to move cautiously; but about midnight the place was taken, with little difficulty, those that defended it being captured or dispersed. Eight pieces of artillery, with their horses, ammunition and equipments, were taken; more

than three hundred prisoners, one hundred and seventy-five horses, besides those belonging to the artillery, two hundred new tents, and immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores fell into our hands.

General Jackson left Ewell's division, with the fifth Virginia cavalry, under Colonel Rosser, at Bristoe Station, and, with the rest of his command, proceeded to the junction, where he arrived early in the morning. Soon afterwards, a considerable force of the enemy, under Brigadier General Taylor, approached from the direction of Alexandria, and pushed forward boldly to recapture the stores that had been lost. After a sharp engagement, the enemy was routed and driven back, leaving his killed and wounded on the field, General Taylor himself being mortally wounded during the pursuit. The troops remained at Manassas Junction during the rest of the day, supplying themselves with everything they required from the captured stores. In the afternoon, the enemy advanced upon General Ewell at Bristoe, from the direction of Warrenton Junction. They were attacked by three regiments and the batteries of Ewell's division, and two columns, of not less than a brigade each, were broken and repulsed. Their places were soon supplied by fresh troops; and it was apparent that the Federal commander had now become aware of the situation of affairs, and had turned upon General Jackson with his whole force. In pursuance of instructions to that effect, General Ewell, upon perceiving the strength of the enemy, withdrew his command, part of which was at the time engaged, and rejoined General Jackson at Manassas Junction, having first destroyed the railroad bridge over Broad run. The enemy halted at Bristoe. General Jackson's force being much inferior to that of General Pope, it became necessary for him to withdraw from Manassas, and take a position west of the turnpike road from Warrenton to Alexandria, where he could more readily unite with the approaching column of Longstreet. Having fully supplied the wants of his troops, he was compelled, for want of transportation, to destroy the rest of the captured property. This was done during the night of the 27th; and fifty thousand pounds of bacon, one thousand barrels of corned beef, two thousand barrels of salt pork, and two thousand barrels of flour, besides other property of great value, were burned.

Taliaferro's division moved, during the night, by the road to Sudley, and crossing the turnpike near Groveton, halted on the west side, near the battle-field of July 21, 1861, where it was joined, on the 28th, by the divisions of Hill and Ewell. Perceiving, during the afternoon, that the enemy, approaching from the direction of Warrenton, was moving down the turnpike towards Alexandria, thus exposing his left flank, General Jackson advanced to attack him. A fierce and sanguinary conflict ensued, which continued until about nine o'clock, P. M., when the enemy slowly fell back, and left us in possession of the field. The loss on both sides was heavy, and among our wounded were Major General Ewell and Brigadier General Taliaferro, the former severely. The next morning, the 29th, the enemy had taken a position to interpose his army between General Jackson and Alex-

andria, and about ten, A. M., opened with artillery upon the right of Jackson's line. The troops of the latter were disposed in rear of Groveton, along the line of the unfinished branch of the Manassas Gap railroad, and extended from a point a short distance west of the turnpike towards Sudley mill—Jackson's division, under Brigadier General Starke, being on the right, Ewell's, under General Lawton, in the centre, and A. P. Hill on the left. The Federal army was evidently concentrating upon Jackson, with the design of overwhelming him before the arrival of Longstreet. The latter officer left his position, opposite Warrenton Springs, on the 26th, being relieved by General R. H. Anderson's division, and marched to join Jackson. He crossed at Hinson's mill in the afternoon, and encamped near Orlean that night. The next day he reached the White Plains, his march being retarded by the want of cavalry to ascertain the meaning of certain movements of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton, which seemed to menace the right flank of his column.

On the 28th, arriving at Thoroughfare Gap, he found the enemy prepared to dispute his progress. General D. R. Jones' division being ordered to force the passage of the mountain, quickly dislodged the enemy's sharpshooters from the trees and rocks, and advanced into the gorge. The enemy held the eastern extremity of the pass in large force, and directed a heavy fire of artillery upon the road leading through it, and upon the sides of the mountain. The ground occupied by Jones afforded no opportunity for the employment of artillery. Hood, with two brigades, and Wilcox, with three, were ordered to turn the enemy's right, the former moving over the mountain by a narrow path to the left of the pass, and the latter further to the north, by Hopewell Gap. Before these troops reached their destination, the enemy advanced, and attacked Jones' left, under Brigadier General G. T. Anderson. Being vigorously repulsed, he withdrew to his position at the eastern end of the gap, from which he kept up an active fire of artillery until dark, and then retreated. Generals Jones and Wilcox bivouacked that night east of the mountain; and on the morning of the 29th, the whole command resumed the march; the sound of cannon at Manassas announcing that Jackson was already engaged. Longstreet entered the turnpike near Gainesville, and moving down towards Groveton, the head of his column came upon the field in rear of the enemy's left, which had already opened with artillery upon Jackson's right, as previously described. He immediately placed some of his batteries in position, but before he could complete his dispositions to attack, the enemy withdrew; not, however, without loss from our artillery. Longstreet took position on the right of Jackson, Hood's two brigades, supported by Evans, being deployed across the turnpike and at right angles to it. These troops were supported on the left by three brigades under General Wilcox, and by a like force on the right under General Kemper. D. R. Jones' division formed the extreme right of the line, resting on the Manassas Gap railroad. The cavalry guarded our right and left flanks; that on the right being under General Stuart in person. After the arrival of Longstreet, the enemy changed his position, and

began to concentrate opposite Jackson's left, opening a brisk artillery fire, which was responded to with effect by some of General A. P. Hill's batteries. Colonel Walton placed a part of his artillery upon a commanding position, between General Jackson and Longstreet, by order of the latter, and engaged the enemy vigorously for several hours.

Soon afterwards, General Stuart reported the approach of a large force from the direction of Bristoe Station, threatening Longstreet's right. The brigades under General Wilcox were sent to reinforce General Jones, but no serious attack was made, and after firing a few shots, the enemy withdrew. While this demonstration was being made on our right, a large force advanced to assail the left of Jackson's position, occupied by the division of General A. P. Hill. The attack was received by his troops with their accustomed steadiness, and the battle raged with great fury. The enemy was repeatedly repulsed, but again pressed on the attack with fresh troops. Once he succeeded in penetrating an interval between General Gregg's brigade on the extreme left, and that of General Thomas, but was quickly driven back with great slaughter by the fourteenth South Carolina regiment, then in reserve, and the forty-ninth Georgia, of Thomas' brigade. The contest was close and obstinate, the combatants sometimes delivering their fire at ten paces. General Gregg, who was most exposed, was reinforced by Hay's brigade under Colonel Forno, and successfully and gallantly resisted the attack of the enemy, until the ammunition of his brigade being exhausted, and all its field-officers but two killed or wounded, it was relieved after several hours of severe fighting, by Early's brigade and the eighth Louisiana regiment. General Early drove the enemy back with heavy loss, and pursued about two hundred yards beyond the line of battle, when he was recalled to the position on the railroad where Thomas, Pender and Archer had firmly held their ground against every attack. While the battle was raging on Jackson's left, General Longstreet ordered Hood and Evans to advance, but before the order could be obeyed Hood was himself attacked, and his command at once became warmly engaged. General Wilcox was recalled from the right and ordered to advance on Hood's left, and one of Kemper's brigades, under Colonel Hunton, moved forward on his right. The enemy was repulsed by Hood, after a severe contest, and fell back, closely followed by our troops.

The battle continued until nine, P. M., the enemy retreating until he reached a strong position which he held with a large force. The darkness of the night put a stop to the engagement, and our troops remained in their advanced position until early next morning, when they were withdrawn to their first line. One piece of artillery, several stands of colors, and a number of prisoners were captured. Our loss was severe in this engagement, Brigadier Generals Field and Trimble, and Colonel Forno, commanding Hay's brigade, were severely wounded, and several other valuable officers killed or disabled, whose names are mentioned in the accompanying reports. On the morning of the 30th, the enemy again advanced, and skirmishing began along the line. The troops of Jackson and Longstreet maintained their posi-

tions of the previous day. Fitzhugh Lee, with three regiments of his cavalry, was posted on Jackson's left, and R. H. Anderson's division, which arrived during the forenoon, was held in reserve near the turnpike. The batteries of Colonel S. D. Lee took the position occupied the day before by Colonel Walton, and engaged the enemy actively until noon, when firing ceased, and all was quiet for several hours.

About three, P. M., the enemy having massed his troops in front of General Jackson, advanced against his position in strong force. His front line pushed forward until engaged at close quarters by Jackson's troops, when its progress was checked, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued: A second and third line, of great strength, moved up to support the first, but in doing so, came within easy range of a position a little in advance of Longstreet's left. He immediately ordered up two batteries, and two others being thrown forward about the same time by Colonel S. D. Lee, under their well directed and destructive fire the supporting lines were broken, and fell back in confusion. Their repeated efforts to rally were unavailing, and Jackson's troops being thus relieved from the pressure of overwhelming numbers, began to press steadily forward, driving the enemy before them. He retreated in confusion, suffering severely from our artillery which advanced as he retired. General Longstreet, anticipating the order for a general advance, now threw his whole command against the Federal centre and left. Hood's two brigades, followed by Evans, led the attack. R. H. Anderson's division came gallantly to the support of Hood, while the three brigades under Wilcox moved forward on his left, and those of Kemper on his right. D. R. Jones advanced on the extreme right, and the whole line swept steadily on, driving the enemy, with great carnage, from each successive position, until ten, P. M., when darkness put an end to the battle and the pursuit. During the latter part of the engagement, General Wilcox with his own brigade was ordered to the right, where the resistance of the enemy was most obstinate, and rendered efficient assistance to the troops engaged on that part of the line. His other two brigades, maintaining their position in line, acted with General Jackson's command.

The obscurity of night and the uncertainty of the fords of Bull run, rendered it necessary to suspend operations until morning, when the cavalry, being pushed forward, discovered that the enemy had escaped to the strong position of Centreville, about four miles beyond Bull run. The prevalence of a heavy rain, which began during the night, threatened to render Bull run impassable, and impeded our movements. Longstreet remained on the battle field to engage the attention of the enemy, and cover the burial of the dead and the removal of the wounded, while Jackson proceeded by Sudley's ford to the Little River turnpike, to turn the enemy's right and intercept his retreat to Washington. Jackson's progress was retarded by the inclemency of the weather and the fatigue of his troops, who, in addition to their arduous marches, had fought three severe engagements in as many days. He reached Little River turnpike in the evening, and the next day, September 1st, advanced by that road towards Fairfax Court House. The enemy, in the meantime, was falling back rapidly

towards Washington, and had thrown out a strong force to Germantown, on the Little River turnpike, to cover his line of retreat from Centreville. The advance of Jackson's column encountered the enemy at Ox Hill, near Germantown, about five, P. M. Line of battle was at once formed, and two brigades of A. P. Hill's division, those of Branch and Field, under Colonel Brockenbrough, were thrown forward to attack the enemy and ascertain his strength and position. A cold and drenching rain storm drove in the faces of our troops as they advanced and gallantly engaged the enemy. They were subsequently supported by the brigades of Gregg, Thomas, and Pender; also of Hill's division, which, with part of Ewell's, became engaged. The conflict was obstinately maintained by the enemy until dark when he retreated, having lost two general officers, one of whom, Major General Kearney, was left dead on the field. Longstreet's command arrived after the action was over, and the next morning it was found that the enemy had conducted his retreat so rapidly that the attempt to intercept him was abandoned. The proximity of the fortifications around Alexandria and Washington, rendered further pursuit useless, and our army rested during the 2nd, near Chantilly, the enemy being followed only by the cavalry, who continued to harass him until he reached the shelter of his entrenchments.

In the series of engagements on the plains of Manassas, more than seven thousand prisoners were taken, in addition to about two thousand wounded left in our hands. Thirty pieces of artillery, upwards of twenty thousand stand of small arms, numerous colors and a large amount of stores, besides those taken by General Jackson at Manassas Junction, were captured.

The history of the achievements of the army from the time it advanced from Gordonsville, leaves nothing to be said in commendation of the courage, fortitude and good conduct of both officers and men. The accompanying reports of the Medical Director will show the number of our killed and wounded. Among them will be found the names of many valuable and distinguished officers, who bravely and faithfully discharged their duty, and with the gallant soldiers who fell with them, have nobly deserved the love and gratitude of their countrymen.

The reports of the several commanding officers must necessarily be referred to for the names of those whose services were most conspicuous. The list is too long for enumeration here. During all these operations the cavalry, under General Stuart, consisting of the brigades of Generals Robertson and Fitzhugh Lee, rendered most important and valuable service. It guarded the flanks of the army, protected its trains and gave information of the enemy's movements. Besides engaging the cavalry of the enemy on several occasions, with uniform success, a detachment under the gallant and lamented Major Patrick, assisted by Stuart's horse artillery, under Major Pelham, effectually protected General Jackson's trains against a body of the enemy who penetrated to his rear on the 29th, before the arrival of General Longstreet. Towards the close of the action on the 30th, General Robertson, with the second Virginia regiment, under Colonel

Munford, supported by the seventh and twelfth, made a brilliant charge upon a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, Colonel Munford leading with great gallantry, and completely routed it. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded, more than three hundred prisoners were captured, and the remainder pursued beyond Bull run. The reports of General Stuart and the officers under his command, as well as that of General Jackson, are referred to for more complete details of these and other services of the cavalry.

CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY AND OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND.

The enemy having retired to the protection of the fortifications around Washington and Alexandria, the army marched, on the 3d September, towards Leesburg.

The armies of Generals McClellan and Pope, had now been brought back to the point from which they set out on the campaigns of the spring and summer. The objects of those campaigns had been frustrated, and the designs of the enemy on the coast of North Carolina, and in Western Virginia, thwarted by the withdrawal of the main body of his forces from those regions.

Northeastern Virginia was freed from the presence of Federal soldiers up to the entrenchments of Washington, and soon after the arrival of the army at Leesburg, information was received that the troops, which had occupied Winchester, had retired to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

The war was thus transferred from the interior to the frontier, and the supplies of rich and productive districts made accessible to our army. To prolong a state of affairs, in every way desirable, and not to permit the season for active operations to pass without endeavoring to inflict further injury upon the enemy, the best course appeared to be the transfer of the army into Maryland.

Although not properly equipped for invasion, lacking much of the material of war, and feeble in transportation, the troops poorly provided with clothing, and thousands of them destitute of shoes, it was yet believed to be strong enough to detain the enemy upon the northern frontier, until the approach of winter should render his advance into Virginia difficult, if not impracticable.

The condition of Maryland encouraged the belief that the presence of our army, however inferior to that of the enemy, would induce the Washington Government to retain all its available force to provide against contingencies, which its course toward the people of that State gave it reason to apprehend. At the same time it was hoped that military success might afford us an opportunity to aid the citizens of Maryland in any efforts they might be disposed to make to recover their liberty. The difficulties that surrounded them were fully appreciated, and we expected to derive more assistance in the attainment of our object, from the just fears of the Washington Government, than from any active demonstration on the part of the people, unless success should enable us to give them assurance of continued protection. Influenced by these considerations, the army was put in

motion. D. H. Hill's division, which had joined us on the 2d, being in advance, and, between the 4th and 7th of September, crossed the Potomac at the ford near Leesburg, and encamped in the vicinity of Fredericktown

It was decided to cross the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, in order, by threatening Washington and Baltimore, to cause the enemy to withdraw from the south bank, where his presence endangered our communications and the safety of those engaged in the removal of our wounded and the captured property from the late battle-field. Having accomplished this result, it was proposed to move the army into western Maryland, establish our communications with Richmond, through the valley of the Shenandoah, and by threatening Pennsylvania, induce the enemy to follow, and thus draw him from his base of supplies.

It had been supposed that the advance upon Fredericktown would lead to the evacuation of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, thus opening the line of communication through the Valley. This not having occurred, it became necessary to dislodge the enemy from those positions before concentrating the army west of the mountains.

To accomplish this with the least delay, General Jackson was directed to proceed with his command to Martinsburg, and, after driving the enemy from that place, to move down the south side of the Potomac upon Harper's Ferry. General McLaws, with his own and R. H. Anderson's divisions, was ordered to seize Maryland heights on the north side of the Potomac, opposite Harper's Ferry, and Brigadier-General Walker to take possession of Loudon heights, on the east side of the Shenandoah, where it unites with the Potomac. These several commands were directed, after reducing Harper's Ferry and clearing the Valley of the enemy, to join the rest of the army at Boonesboro' or Hagerstown.

The march of these troops began on the 10th, and at the same time, the remainder of Longstreet's command, and the division of D. H. Hill, crossed the South mountains and moved towards Boonesboro'. General Stuart, with the cavalry, remained east of the mountains, to observe the enemy and retard his advance.

A report having been received that a Federal force was approaching Hagerstown from the direction of Chambersburg, Longstreet continued his march to the former place, in order to secure the road leading thence to Williamsport, and also to prevent the removal of stores which were said to be in Hagerstown. He arrived at that place on the 11th, General Hill halting near Boonesboro' to prevent the enemy at Harper's Ferry from escaping through Pleasant Valley, and at the same time to support the cavalry.

The advance of the Federal army was so slow at the time we left Fredericktown as to justify the belief that the reduction of Harper's Ferry would be accomplished and our troops concentrated before they would be called upon to meet it. In that event it had not been intended to oppose its passage through the South mountains, as it was desired to engage it as far as possible from its base.

General Jackson marched very rapidly, and, crossing the Potomac

near Williamsport, on the 11th, sent A. P. Hill's division directly to Martinsburg and disposed the rest of the command to cut off the retreat of the enemy westward. On his approach the Federal troops evacuated Martinsburg, retiring to Harper's Ferry on the night of the 11th, and Jackson entered the former place on the 12th, capturing some prisoners and abandoned stores. In the forenoon of the following day, his leading division, under General A. P. Hill, came in sight of the enemy, strongly entrenched on Bolivar heights, in rear of Harper's Ferry. Before beginning the attack, General Jackson proceeded to put himself in communication with the co-operating forces under General McLaws and Walker, from the former of whom he was separated by the Potomac, and from the latter by the Shenandoah. General Walker took possession of Loudoun heights on the 13th, and the next day was in readiness to open upon Harper's Ferry. General McLaws encountered more opposition. He entered Pleasant Valley on the 14th. On the 12th he directed General Kershaw, with his own and Barksdale's brigade, to ascend the ridge whose southern extremity is known as Maryland heights and attack the enemy, who occupied that position with infantry and artillery, protected by entrenchments. He disposed the rest of his command to hold the roads leading from Harper's Ferry eastward through Weavertown, and northward from Sandy Hook; guarding the pass in his rear, through which he had entered Pleasant Valley, with the brigades of Semmes and Mahone.

Owing to the rugged nature of the ground on which Kershaw had to operate, and the want of roads, he was compelled to use infantry alone. Driving in the advance parties of the enemy on the summit of the ridge on the 12th, he assailed the works the next day. After a spirited contest they were carried, the troops engaged in their defence spiking their heavy guns and retreating to Harper's Ferry. By half-past four, P. M., Kershaw was in possession of Maryland heights. On the 14th a road for artillery was cut along the ridge, and at two, P. M., four guns opened upon the enemy on the opposite side of the river, and the investment of Harper's Ferry was complete.

In the meantime, events transpired in another quarter which threatened to interfere with the reduction of the place. A copy of the order directing the movement of the army from Fredericktown had fallen into the hands of General McClellan, and disclosed to him the disposition of our forces. He immediately began to push forward rapidly, and on the afternoon of the 13th was reported approaching the pass in South mountain on the Boonesboro' and Fredericktown road. The cavalry, under General Stuart, fell back before him, materially impeding his progress by its gallant resistance and gaining time for preparations to oppose his advance.

By penetrating the mountains at this point he would reach the rear of McLaws and be enabled to relieve the garrison at Harper's Ferry. To prevent this, General D. H. Hill was directed to guard the Boonesboro' gap and Longstreet ordered to march from Hagerstown to his support. On the 13th, General Hill sent back the

brigades of Garland and Colquitt to hold the pass ; but subsequently ascertaining that the enemy was near, in heavy force, he ordered up the rest of his division. Early on the 14th, a large body of the enemy attempted to force its way to the rear of the position held by Hill by a road south of the Boonesboro' and Fredericktown turnpike. The attack was repulsed by Garland's brigade after a severe conflict, in which that brave and accomplished young officer was killed. The remainder of the division arriving shortly afterwards, Colquitt's brigade was disposed across the turnpike road ; that of G. B. Anderson, supported by Ripley, was placed on the right, and Rodes occupied an important position on the left. Garland's brigade, which had suffered heavily in the first attack, was withdrawn, and the defence of the road occupied by it entrusted to Colonel Rosser, of the fifth Virginia cavalry, who reported to General Hill with his regiment and some artillery.

The small command of General Hill repelled the repeated assaults of the Federal army, and held it in check for five hours. Several attacks on the centre were gallantly repulsed by Colquitt's brigade, and Rodes maintained his position against heavy odds with the utmost tenacity. Longstreet, leaving one brigade at Hagerstown, had hurried to the assistance of Hill, and reached the scene of action between three and four, P. M. His troops, much exhausted by a long, rapid march and the heat of the day, were disposed on both sides of the turnpike.

General D. R. Jones, with three of his brigades, those of Pickett (under General Gannett), Kemper, and Jenkins (under Colonel Walker), together with Evans' brigade, was posted along the mountain on the left ; General Hood, with his own and Whiting's brigade, under Colonel Law, Drayton's, and D. R. Jones', under Colonel G. T. Anderson, on the right. Batteries had been placed by General Hill in such positions as could be found, but the ground was unfavorable for the use of artillery. The battle continued with great animation until night. On the south of the turnpike the enemy was driven back some distance, and his attack on the centre repulsed with loss.

His great superiority of numbers enabled him to extend beyond both of our flanks. By this means he succeeded in reaching the summit of the mountain, beyond our left, and pressing upon us heavily from that direction, gradually forced our troops back after an obstinate resistance. Darkness put an end to the contest. The effort to force the passage of the mountains had failed, but it was manifest that, without reinforcements, we could not hazard a renewal of the engagement, as the enemy could easily turn either flank. Information was also received that another large body of Federal troops had, during the afternoon, forced their way through Crampton's Gap, only five miles in rear of McLaws. Under these circumstances, it was determined to retire to Sharpsburg, where we would be upon the flank and rear of the enemy should he move against McLaws, and where we could more readily unite with the rest of the army.

This movement was skillfully and efficiently covered by the cavalry

brigade of General Fitz. Lee, and was accomplished without interruption by the enemy, who did not appear on the west side of the pass at Boonsboro' until about eight, A. M., on the following morning.

The resistance that had been offered to the enemy at Boonsboro' secured sufficient time to enable General Jackson to complete the reduction of Harper's Ferry.

On the afternoon of the 14th, when he found that the troops of Walker and McLaws were in position to co-operate in the attack, he ordered Gen'l A. P. Hill to turn the enemy's left flank and enter Harper's Ferry. Ewell's division, under General Lawton, was ordered to support Hill, while Winder's brigade of Jackson's division, under Colonel Grigsby, with a battery of artillery, made a demonstration on the enemy's right near the Potomac. The rest of the division was held in reserve. The cavalry, under Major Massie, was placed on the extreme left to prevent the escape of the enemy. Colonel Grigsby succeeded in getting possession of an eminence on the left, upon which two batteries were advantageously posted. General A. P. Hill observing a hill on the enemy's extreme left, occupied by infantry without artillery and protected only by abattis of felled timber, directed General Pender with his own brigade, and those of Archer and Colonel Brockenbrough to seize the crest, which was done with slight resistance. At the same time he ordered Generals Branch and Gregg to march along the Shenandoah, and taking advantage of the ravines intersecting its steep banks, to establish themselves on the plain to the left and rear of the enemy's works. This was accomplished during the night. Lieutenant Colonel Walker, chief of artillery of A. P. Hill's division, placed several batteries on the eminence taken by General Pender, and under the direction of Colonel Crutchfield, General Jackson's chief of artillery, ten guns, belonging to Ewell's division, were posted on the east side of the Shenandoah, so as to enfilade the enemy's entrenchments on Bolivar heights, and take his nearest and most formidable works in reverse. General McLaws, in the meantime, made his preparations to prevent the force which had penetrated at Crampton's gap from coming to the relief of the garrison.

This pass had been defended by the brigade of General Cobb, supported by those of Semmes and Mahone, but unable to oppose successfully the superior numbers brought against them, they had been compelled to retire with loss. The enemy halted at the gap, and, during the night, General McLaws formed his command in line of battle across Pleasant Valley, about a mile and a half below Crampton's, leaving one regiment to support the artillery on Maryland Heights, and two brigades on each of the roads from Harper's Ferry.

The attack on the garrison began at dawn. A rapid and vigorous fire was opened from the batteries of General Jackson and those on Maryland and Loudoun heights. In about two hours the garrison, consisting of more than eleven thousand men, surrendered. Seventy-three pieces of artillery, about thirteen thousand small arms and a large quantity of military stores fell into our hands.

Leaving General A. P. Hill to receive the surrender of the Federal

troops and secure the captured property, General Jackson, with his two other divisions, set out at once for Sharpsburg, ordering Generals McLaws and Walker to follow without delay.

Official information of the fall of Harper's Ferry and the approach of General Jackson, was received soon after the commands of Longstreet and D. H. Hill reached Sharpsburg, on the morning of the 15th, and reanimated the courage of the troops. General Jackson arrived early on the 16th, and General Walker came up in the afternoon.

The presence of the enemy at Crampton's gap, embarrassed the movements of General McLaws. He retained the position taken during the night of the 14th, to oppose an advance towards Harper's Ferry until the capitulation of that place, when, finding the enemy indisposed to attack, he gradually withdrew his command towards the Potomac. Deeming the roads to Sharpsburg, on the north side of the river, impracticable, he resolved to cross at Harper's Ferry and march by way of Shepherdstown. Owing to the condition, of his troops and other circumstances, his progress was slow, and he did not reach the battle-field at Sharpsburg, until sometime after the engagement of the 17th began.

The commands of Longstreet and D. H. Hill, on their arrival at Sharpsburg, were placed in position along the range of hills between the town and the Antietam, nearly parallel to the course of that stream; Longstreet, on the right of the road to Boonesboro', and Hill on the left. The advance of the enemy was delayed by the brave opposition he encountered from Fitz Lee's cavalry, and he did not appear on the opposite side of the Antietam until about two, P. M. During the afternoon the batteries on each side were slightly engaged.

On the 16th, the artillery fire became warm and continued throughout the day. The enemy crossed the Antietam beyond the reach of our batteries and menaced our left. In anticipation of this movement, Hood's two brigades had been transferred from the right and posted between D. H. Hill and the Hagerstown road.

General Jackson was now directed to take position on Hood's left, and formed his line with his right resting upon the Hagerstown road, and his left extending towards the Potomac, protected by General Stuart with the cavalry and horse artillery. General Walker, with his two brigades, was stationed on Longstreet's right.

As evening approached, the enemy opened more vigorously with his artillery, and bore down heavily with his infantry upon Hood, but the attack was gallantly repulsed. At ten, P. M. Hood's troops were relieved by the brigades of Lawton and Trimble, of Ewell's division, commanded by General Lawton. Jackson's own division, under General J. R. Jones, was on Lawton's left, supported by the remaining brigades of Ewell.

At early dawn, on the 17th, the enemy's artillery opened vigorously from both sides, of the Antietam, the heaviest fire being directed against our left. Under cover of this fire, a large force of infantry attacked General Jackson. They were met by his troops with the utmost resolution, and for several hours the conflict raged

with great fury and alternate success. General J. R. Jones was compelled to leave the field, and the command of Jackson's division devolved on General Starke. The troops advanced with great spirit, and the enemy's lines were repeatedly broken, and forced to retire. Fresh troops, however, soon replaced those that were beaten, and Jackson's men were in turn compelled to fall back. The brave General Starke was killed; General Lawton was wounded, and nearly all the field officers, with a large proportion of the men, killed or disabled. Our troops slowly yielded to overwhelming numbers, and fell back obstinately disputing the progress of the enemy. Hood returned to the field, and relieved the brigades of Trimble, Lawton and Hays which had suffered severely.

General Early, who succeeded General Lawton, in the command of Ewell's division, was ordered by General Jackson to move with his brigade to take the place of Jackson's division, most of which was withdrawn, its ammunition being nearly exhausted, and its numbers much reduced. A small part of the division, under Colonels Grigsby and Stafford, united with Early's brigade, as did portions of the brigades of Trimble, Lawton and Hayes.

The battle now raged with great violence; the small commands, under Hood and Early, holding their ground against many times their own numbers of the enemy, and under a tremendous fire of artillery. Hood was reinforced by the brigades of Ripley, Colquitt and Garland, under Colonel McRae, of D. H. Hill's division, and afterwards by D. R. Jones' brigade, under Colonel G. T. Anderson.

The enemy's lines were broken and forced back, but fresh numbers advanced to their support, and they began to gain ground. The desperate resistance they encountered, however, delayed their progress until the troops of General McLaws arrived, and those of General Walker could be brought from the right. Hood's brigade, greatly diminished in numbers, withdrew to replenish their ammunition, their supply being entirely exhausted. They were relieved by Walker's command, who immediately attacked the enemy vigorously, driving him back with great slaughter. Colonel Manning, commanding Walker's brigade, pursued until he was stopped by a strong fence, behind which was posted a large force of infantry, with several batteries. The gallant Colonel was severely wounded, and his brigade retired to the line on which the rest of Walker's command had halted.

Upon the arrival of the reinforcements under General McLaws, General Early attacked, with great resolution, the large force opposed to him. McLaws advanced at the same time, and the enemy were driven back in confusion, closely followed by our troops, beyond the position occupied at the beginning of the engagement.

The enemy renewed the assault on our left several times, but was repulsed with loss. He finally ceased to advance his infantry, and for several hours kept up a furious fire from his numerous batteries, under which our troops held their position with great coolness and courage. The attack on our left was speedily followed by one in heavy force on the centre. This was met by part of Walker's division, and the brigades of G. B. Anderson and Rodes, of D. H. Hill's

command, assisted by a few pieces of artillery. The enemy was repulsed, and retired behind the crest of a hill from which they kept up a desultory fire.

General R. H. Anderson's division came to Hill's support, and formed in rear of his line. At this time, by a mistake of orders, General Rodes' brigade was withdrawn from its position during the temporary absence of that officer at another part of the field. The enemy immediately pressed through the gap thus created, and G. B. Anderson's brigade was broken, and retired—General Anderson himself being mortally wounded. Major General R. H. Anderson and Brigadier General Wright, were also wounded and borne from the field.

The heavy masses of the enemy again moved forward, being opposed only by four pieces of artillery, supported by a few hundreds of men, belonging to different brigades, rallied by General D. H. Hill and other officers, and parts of Walker's and R. H. Anderson's commands—Colonel Cooke, with the twenty-seventh North Carolina regiment, of Walker's brigade, standing boldly in line without a cartridge. The firm front presented by this small force, and the well directed fire of the artillery, under Captain Miller of the Washington Artillery, and Captain Boyce's South Carolina battery, checked the progress of the enemy, and in about an hour and a half he retired. Another attack was made soon afterwards, a little further to the right, but was repulsed by Miller's guns, which continued to hold the ground until the close of the engagement, supported by a part of R. H. Anderson's troops.

While the attack on the centre and left was in progress, the enemy made repeated efforts to force the passage of the bridge over the Antietam, opposite the right wing of General Longstreet, commanded by Brigadier General D. R. Jones. This bridge was defended by General Toombs with two regiments of his brigade, the second and twentieth Georgia, and the batteries of General Jones. General Toombs' small command repulsed five different assaults, made by a greatly superior force and maintained its position with distinguished gallantry.

In the afternoon, the enemy began to extend his line as if to cross the Antietam below the bridge, and at four, P. M., Toombs' regiments retired from the position they had so bravely held. The enemy immediately crossed the bridge in large numbers and advanced against General Jones, who held the crest with less than two thousand men. After a determined and brave resistance, he was forced to give way and the enemy gained the summit.

General A. P. Hill had arrived from Harper's Ferry, having left that place at half-past seven, A. M. He was now ordered to reinforce General Jones and moved to his support with the brigades of Archer, Branch, Gregg and Pender, the last of whom was placed on the right of the line, and the other three advanced and attacked the enemy, now flushed with success. Hill's batteries were thrown forward and united their fire with those of General Jones', and one of D. H. Hill's also opened, with good effect, from the left of the Boonesboro' road. The progress of the enemy was immediately arrested, and his line

began to waver. At this moment General Jones ordered Toombs to charge the flank, while Archer, supported by Branch and Gregg, moved upon the front of the Federal line. The enemy made a brief resistance, then broke and retreated in confusion towards the Antietam, pursued by the troops of Hill and Jones, until he reached the protection of the batteries on the opposite side of the river.

In this attack, the brave and lamented Brigadier General L. O'B. Branch was killed, gallantly leading his brigade.

It was now nearly dark, and the enemy had massed a number of batteries to sweep the approaches to the Antietam, on the opposite side of which the corps of General Porter, which had not been engaged, now appeared to dispute our advance. Our troops were much exhausted and greatly reduced in numbers by fatigue and the casualties of battle. Under these circumstances, it was deemed injudicious to push our advantage further, in the face of fresh troops of the enemy much exceeding the number of our own. They were accordingly recalled and formed on the line originally held by General Jones.

While the attack on our centre was progressing, General Jackson had been directed to endeavor to turn the enemy's right, but found it extending nearly to the Potomac and so strongly defended with artillery that the attempt had to be abandoned.

The repulse on the right ended the engagement, and, after a protracted and sanguinary conflict, every effort of the enemy to dislodge us from our position had been defeated with severe loss.

The arduous service in which our troops had been engaged, their great privations of rest and food, and the long marches, without shoes, over mountain roads, had greatly reduced our ranks before the action began. These causes had compelled thousands of brave men to absent themselves, and many more had done so from unworthy motives. This great battle was fought by less than forty thousand men on our side, all of whom had undergone the greatest labors and hardships in the field and on the march. Nothing could surpass the determined valor with which they met the large army of the enemy, fully supplied and equipped, and the result reflects the highest credit on the officers and men engaged. Our artillery, though much inferior to that of the enemy in the number of guns and weight of metal, rendered most efficient and gallant service throughout the day, and contributed greatly to the repulse of the attacks on every part of the line.

General Stuart, with the cavalry and horse artillery, performed the duty entrusted to him, of guarding our left wing, with great energy and courage, and rendered valuable assistance in defeating the attack on that part of our line.

On the 18th we occupied the position of the preceding day, except in the centre, where our line was drawn in about two hundred yards. Our ranks were increased by the arrival of a number of troops, who had not been engaged the day before, and, though still too weak to assume the offensive, we awaited without apprehension a renewal of the attack.

The day passed without any demonstration on the part of the ene-

my, who, from the reports received, was expecting the arrival of reinforcements. As we could not look for a material increase of strength, and the enemy's force could be largely and rapidly augmented, it was not thought prudent to wait until he should be ready again to offer battle. During the night of the 18th, the army was accordingly withdrawn to the south side of the Potomac, crossing near Shepherdstown, without loss or molestation.

The enemy advanced the next morning, but was held in check by General Fitzhugh Lee with his cavalry, who covered our movement with boldness and success. General Stuart, with the main body, crossed the Potomac above Shepherdstown and moved up the river. The next day he recrossed at Williamsport, and took position to operate upon the right and rear of the enemy, should he attempt to follow us.

After the army had safely reached the Virginia shore, with such of the wounded as could be removed and all its trains, General Porter's corps, with a number of batteries and some cavalry, appeared on the opposite side.

General Pendleton was left to guard the ford with the reserve artillery and about six hundred infantry. That night the enemy crossed the river above General Pendleton's position, and his infantry support giving way, four of his guns were taken. A considerable force took position on the right bank under cover of their artillery, on the commanding hills on the opposite side. The next morning General A. P. Hill was ordered to return with his division and dislodge them. Advancing under a heavy fire of artillery, the three brigades of Gregg, Pender, and Archer, attacked the enemy vigorously and drove him over the river with heavy loss.

The condition of our troops now demanded repose, and the army marched to the Opequan, near Martinsburg, where it remained several days, and then moved to the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Winchester.

The enemy seemed to be concentrating in and near Harper's Ferry, but made no forward movement. During this time the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was destroyed for several miles, and that from Winchester to Harper's Ferry broken up, to within a short distance of the latter place, in order to render the occupation of the Valley by the enemy after our withdrawal more difficult.

On the 18th October, General Stuart was ordered to cross the Potomac above Williamsport, with twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry, and endeavor to ascertain the position and designs of the enemy. He was directed, if practicable, to enter Pennsylvania and do all in his power to impede and embarrass the military operations of the enemy. This order was executed with skill, address, and courage. General Stuart passed through Maryland, occupied Chambersburg, and destroyed a large amount of public property, making the entire circuit of General McClellan's army, he recrossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry without loss.

The enemy soon afterwards crossed the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, and advanced southward, seizing the passes of the mountains as he progressed. General Jackson's corps was ordered

to take position on the road between Berryville and Charlestown, to be prepared to oppose an advance from Harper's Ferry, or a movement into the Shenandoah Valley from the east side of the mountains, while at the same time he would threaten the flank of the enemy should he continue his march along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. One division of Longstreet's corps was sent to the vicinity of Upperville to observe the enemy's movements in front.

About the last of October, the Federal army began to incline eastwardly from the mountains, moving in the direction of Warrenton. As soon as this intention developed itself, Longstreet's corps was moved across the Blue Ridge, and, about the 3d of November, took position at Culpeper Court-House, while Jackson advanced one of his divisions to the east side of the Blue Ridge.

The enemy gradually concentrated about Warrenton, his cavalry being thrown forward beyond the Rappahannock, in the direction of Culpeper Court-House, and occasionally skirmishing with our own, which was closely observing his movements.

This situation of affairs continued without material change until about the middle of November, when the movements began, which resulted in the winter campaign on the lower Rappahannock.

The accompanying return of the Medical Director will show the extent of our losses in the engagements mentioned.

The reports of the different commanding officers must of necessity be referred to for the details of these operations.

I desire to call the attention of the department to the names of those brave officers and men, who are particularly mentioned for courage and good conduct by their commanders. The limit of this report will not permit me to do more than renew the expression of my admiration for the valor, that shrunk from no peril, and the fortitude that endured every privation without a murmur.

I must also refer to the report of General Stuart for the particulars of the services rendered by the cavalry, besides those to which I have alluded. Its vigilance, activity, and courage were conspicuous and to its assistance is due, in a great measure, the success of some of the most important and delicate operations of the campaign.

MOVEMENTS ON THE LINE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, AND BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 13TH, 1862.

On the 15th November, it was known that the enemy was in motion towards the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and one regiment of infantry, with a battery of light artillery, was sent to reinforce the garrison at Fredericksburg. On the 17th, it was ascertained that Sumner's corps had marched from Catlett's Station, in the direction of Falmouth, and information was also received that, on the 15th, some Federal gunboats and transports had entered Acquia creek. This looked as if Fredericksburg was again to be occupied, and McLaws' and Ransom's divisions, accompanied by W. H. F. Lee's brigade of cavalry, and Lane's battery, were ordered to proceed to that city. To ascertain more fully the movements of the enemy, General Stuart

was directed to cross the Rappahannock. On the morning of the 18th, he forced a passage at Warrenton Springs, in the face of a regiment of cavalry and three pieces of artillery, guarding the ford, and reached Warrenton soon after the last of the enemy's column had left. The information he obtained confirmed the previous reports, and it was clear that the whole Federal army, under Major General Burnside, was moving towards Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 19th, therefore, the remainder of Longstreet's corps was put in motion for that point. The advance of General Sumner reached Falmouth on the afternoon of the 17th, and attempted to cross the Rappahannock, but was driven back by Colonel Ball, with the fifteenth Virginia cavalry, four companies of Mississippi infantry and Lewis' light battery.

On the 21st, it became apparent that General Burnside was concentrating his whole army on the north side of the Rappahannock. On the same day, Gen'l Sumner summoned the corporate authorities of Fredericksburg to surrender the place by five, P. M., and threatened, in case of refusal, to bombard the city at nine o'clock, next morning. The weather had been tempestuous for two days, and a storm was raging at the time of the summons. It was impossible to prevent the execution of the threat to shell the city, as it was completely exposed to the batteries on the Stafford hills, which were beyond our reach. The city authorities were informed that while our forces would not use the place for military purposes, its occupation by the enemy would be resisted, and directions were given for the removal of the women and children as rapidly as possible. The threatened bombardment did not take place; but in view of the imminence of a collision between the two armies the inhabitants were advised to leave the city, and almost the entire population, without a murmur, abandoned their homes. History presents no instance of a people exhibiting a purer and more unselfish patriotism, or a higher spirit of fortitude and courage, than was evinced by the citizens of Fredericksburg. They cheerfully incurred great hardships and privations, and surrendered their homes and property to destruction rather than yield them into the hands of the enemies of their country. General Burnside now commenced his preparations to force the passage of the Rappahannock and advance upon Richmond. When his army first began to move towards Fredericksburg, General Jackson, in pursuance of instructions, crossed the Blue Ridge, and placed his corps in the vicinity of Orange Court-House, to enable him more promptly to co-operate with Longstreet. About the 26th November, he was directed to advance towards Fredericksburg, and, as some Federal gunboats had appeared in the river, at Port Royal, and it was possible that an attempt might be made to cross in that vicinity, D. H. Hill's division was stationed near that place, and the rest of Jackson's corps so disposed, as to support Hill or Longstreet, as occasion might require. The fords of the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg were closely guarded by our cavalry, and the brigade of General W. H. F. Lee, was stationed near Port Royal to watch the river above and below. On the 28th, General Hampton, guarding the upper Rappahannock, crossed to make a reconnaissance on the enemy's right, and, proceeding as far as Dumfries

and Occoquan, encountered and dispersed his cavalry, capturing two squadrons and a number of wagons. About the same time, some dismounted men of Beale's regiment, Lee's brigade, crossed in boats below Port Royal, to observe the enemy's left, and took a number of prisoners. On the 5th December, General D. H. Hill, with some of his field guns, assisted by Major Pelham, of Stuart's horse artillery, attacked the gunboats at Port Royal, and caused them to retire. With these exceptions, no important movement took place, but it became evident that the advance of the enemy would not be long delayed. The interval was employed in strengthening our lines, extending from the river about a mile and a half above Fredericksburg along the range of hills in the rear of the city to the Richmond railroad. As these hills were commanded by the opposite heights, in possession of the enemy, earth works were constructed upon their crest, at the most eligible positions for artillery. These positions were judiciously chosen and fortified, under the direction of Brigadier General Pendleton, chief of artillery, Colonel Cabell, of McLaws' division, Colonel E. P. Alexander, and Captain S. R. Johnson, of the engineers. To prevent gunboats from ascending the river a battery, protected by entrenchments, was placed on the bank, about four miles below the city, in an excellent position, selected by my aid-de-camp, Major Talcott. The plain of Fredericksburg is so completely commanded by the Stafford heights, that no effectual opposition could be made to the construction of bridges or the passage of the river, without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of the numerous batteries of the enemy. At the same time, the narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, prevented opportunities for laying down bridges at points secure from the fire of our artillery. Our position was, therefore, selected with a view to resist the enemy's advance after crossing, and the river was guarded only by a force sufficient to impede his movements until the army could be concentrated.

Before dawn, on the 11th December, our signal guns announced that the enemy was in motion. About two, A. M., he commenced preparations to throw two bridges over the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and one about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run. Two regiments of Barksdale's brigade, McLaws' division, the seventeenth and eighteenth Mississippi, guarded these points, the former assisted by the eighth Florida, of Anderson's division, being at the upper. The rest of the brigade, with the third Georgia regiment, also of Anderson's division, was held in reserve in the city. From daybreak until four, P. M., the troops, sheltered behind the houses on the river bank, repelled the repeated efforts of the enemy to lay his bridges opposite the town, driving back his working parties, and their supports, with great slaughter. At the lower point where there was no such protection, the enemy was successfully resisted until nearly noon, when, being greatly exposed to the fire of the batteries on the opposite heights, and a superior force of infantry on the river banks, our troops were withdrawn, and about one, P. M., the bridge was completed. Soon afterwards one hundred and fifty

pieces of artillery opened a furious fire upon the city, causing our troops to retire from the river bank, about four, P. M. The enemy then crossed in boats, and proceeded rapidly to lay down the bridges. His advance into the town was bravely resisted until dark, when our troops were recalled, the necessary time for concentration having been gained.

During the night and the succeeding day, the enemy crossed in large numbers at and below the town, secured from material interruption by a dense fog. Our artillery could only be used with effect when the occasional clearing of the mist rendered his columns visible. His batteries, on the Stafford heights, fired at intervals upon our position. Longstreet's corps constituted our left, with Anderson's division resting upon the river, and those of McLaws, Pickett, and Hood extending to the right, in the order named. Ransom's division supported the batteries on Marye's and Willis' hills, at the foot of which Cobb's brigade, of McLaws' division, and the twenty-fourth North Carolina, of Ransom's brigade, were stationed, protected by a stone-wall. The immediate care of this point was committed to General Ransom. The Washington Artillery, under Colonel Walton, occupied the redoubts on the crest of Marye's hill, and those on the heights to the right and left, were held by part of the reserve artillery, Colonel E. P. Alexander's battalion, and the division batteries of Anderson, Ransom, and McLaws. A. P. Hill, of Jackson's corps, was posted between Hood's right and Hamilton's Crossing, on the railroad. His front line, consisting of the brigades of Pender, Lane, and Archer, occupied the edge of a wood. Lieutenant Colonel Walker, with fourteen pieces, of artillery, was posted near the right, supported by the fortieth and thirty-fifth Virginia regiments, of Field's brigade, commanded by Colonel Brockenbrough. Lane's brigade, thrown forward in advance of the general line, held the woods, which here projected into the open ground. Thomas' brigade was stationed behind the interval between Lane and Pender, and Gregg's in rear of that, between Lane and Archer. These two brigades, with the forty-seventh Virginia regiment and twenty-second Virginia battalion, of Field's brigade, constituted General Hill's reserve. Early's and Taliaferro's divisions composed Jackson's second line—D. H. Hill's division his reserve. His artillery was distributed along his line in the most eligible positions so as to command the open ground in front. General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry and his horse artillery, occupied the plain on Jackson's right, extending to Massaponax creek.

On the morning of the 13th, the plain on which the Federal army lay was still enveloped in fog, making it impossible to discern its operations. At an early hour, the batteries on the heights of Stafford began to play upon Longstreet's position. Shortly after nine, A. M., the partial rising of the mist disclosed a large force moving in line of battle against Jackson. Dense masses appeared in front of A. P. Hill, stretching far up the river, in the direction of Fredericksburg. As they advanced, Major Pelham, of Stuart's horse artillery, who was stationed near the Port Royal road with one section, opened a rapid and well directed enfilade fire, which arrested their progress. Four bat-

teries immediately turned upon him, but he sustained their heavy fire with the unflinching courage that ever distinguished him. Upon his withdrawal, the enemy extended his left down the Port Royal road, and his numerous batteries opened with vigor upon Jackson's line. Eliciting no response, his infantry moved forward to seize the position occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Walker. The latter reserving his fire until their line had approached within less than eight hundred yards, opened upon it with such destructive effect as to cause it to waver, and soon to retreat in confusion.

About one, P. M., the main attack on the right began by a furious cannonade, under cover of which three compact lines of infantry advanced against Hill's front. They were received as before by our batteries, by whose fire they were momentarily checked, but soon recovering, they pressed forward, until coming within range of our infantry, the contest became fierce and bloody. Archer and Lane repulsed those portions of the line immediately in front of them; but before the interval between these commands could be closed, the enemy pressed through in overwhelming numbers, and turned the left of Archer and the right of Lane. Attacked in front and flank, two regiments of the former and the brigade of the latter, after a brave and obstinate resistance, gave way. Archer held his line with the first Tennessee, and, with the fifth Alabama battalion, assisted by the forty-seventh Virginia regiment and the twenty-second Virginia battalion, continued the struggle until the arrival of reinforcements. Thomas came gallantly to the relief of Lane, and, joined by the seventh and part of the eighteenth North Carolina, of that brigade, repulsed the column that had broken Lane's line, and drove it back to the railroad. In the meantime, a large force had penetrated the wood as far as Hill's reserve, and encountered Gregg's brigade. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Orr's rifles, mistaking the enemy for our own troops retiring, were thrown into confusion. While in the act of rallying them, that brave soldier and true patriot, Brigadier General Maxey Gregg fell, mortally wounded. Colonel Hamilton, upon whom the command devolved, with the four remaining regiments of the brigade and one company of the rifles, met the enemy firmly and checked his further progress. The second line was advancing to the support of the first. Lawton's brigade, of Early's division, under Colonel Atkinson, first encountered the enemy, quickly followed on the right and left by the brigades of Trimble, under Colonel Hoke, and Early, under Colonel Walker. Taliaferro's division moved forward at the same time on Early's left, and his right regiment, the second Virginia, belonging to Paxton's brigade, joined in the attack. The contest in the woods was short and decisive. The enemy was quickly routed and driven out with loss, and, though largely reinforced, he was forced back, and pursued to the shelter of the railroad embankment. Here he was gallantly charged by the brigades of Hoke and Atkinson, and driven across the plain to his batteries. Atkinson, continuing the pursuit too far, his flank became exposed, and, at the same time, a heavy fire of musketry and artillery was directed against his front. Its ammunition becoming exhausted, and Colonel Atkinson

being severely, and Captain Lawton, adjutant general, mortally wounded, the brigade was compelled to fall back to the main body, now occupying our original line of battle, with detachments thrown forward to the railroad. The attack on Hill's left was repulsed by the artillery on that part of the line, against which the enemy directed a hot fire from twenty-four guns. One brigade advanced up Deep run, sheltered by its banks from our batteries, but was charged and put to flight by the sixteenth North Carolina, of Pender's brigade, assisted by the fifty-fourth and fifty-seventh North Carolina, of Law's brigade, Hood's division. The repulse of the enemy on our right was decisive, and the attack was not renewed, but his batteries kept up an active fire at intervals, and sharpshooters skirmished along the front during the rest of the afternoon. While these events were transpiring on our right, the enemy, in formidable numbers, made repeated and desperate assaults upon the left of our line. About eleven, A. M., having massed his troops, under cover of the houses of Fredericksburg, he moved forward in strong columns to seize Marye's and Willis' hills. General Ransom advanced Cook's brigade to the top of the hill, and placed his own, with the exception of the twenty-fourth North Carolina, a short distance in the rear. All the batteries on the Stafford heights directed their fire upon the positions occupied by our artillery, with a view to silence it, and cover the movement of the infantry. Without replying to this furious cannonade, our batteries poured a rapid and destructive fire into the dense lines of the enemy as they advanced to the attack, frequently breaking their ranks, and forcing them to retreat to the shelter of the houses. Six times did the enemy, notwithstanding the havoc caused by our batteries, press on with great determination, to within one hundred yards of the foot of the hill; but here encountering the deadly fire of our infantry, his columns were broken, and fled in confusion to the town. In the third assault, the brave and lamented Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb fell at the head of his gallant troops, and almost at the same moment Brigadier General Cook was borne from the field, severely wounded. Fearing that Cobb's brigade might exhaust its ammunition, General Longstreet had directed General Kershaw to take two regiments to its support. Arriving after the fall of General Cobb, he assumed command, his troops taking position on the crest and at the foot of the hill, to which point General Ransom also advanced three other regiments. The Washington Artillery, which had sustained the heavy fire of artillery and infantry with unshaken steadiness, and contributed much to the repulse of the enemy, having exhausted its ammunition, was relieved about four, P. M., by Colonel Alexander's battalion. The latter occupied the position during the rest of the engagement, and by its well directed fire, rendered great assistance in repelling the assaults made in the afternoon, the last of which occurred shortly before dark. This effort met the fate of those that preceded it, and when night closed in, the shattered masses of the enemy had disappeared in the town, leaving the field covered with dead and wounded. Anderson's division supported the batteries on Longstreet's left, and

though not engaged, was exposed throughout the day to a hot artillery fire, which it sustained with steady courage.

During the night, our lines were strengthened by the construction of earth works at exposed points, and preparations made to receive the enemy next day. The 14th, however, passed without a renewal of the attack. The enemy's batteries on both sides of the river played upon our lines at intervals, our own firing but little. The sharpshooters on each side skirmished occasionally along the front.

On the 15th, the enemy still retained his position, apparently ready for battle; but the day passed as the preceding.

The attack on the 13th had been so easily repulsed, and by so small a part of our army, that it was not supposed the enemy would limit his efforts to one attempt, which, in view of the magnitude of his preparations, and the extent of his force, seemed to be comparatively insignificant. Believing, therefore, that he would attack us, it was not deemed expedient to lose the advantages of our position, and expose the troops to the fire of his inaccessible batteries beyond the river, by advancing against him. But we were necessarily ignorant of the extent to which he had suffered, and only became aware of it, when, on the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that he had availed himself of the darkness of night, and the prevalence of a violent storm of wind and rain, to recross the river. The town was immediately reoccupied, and our positions on the river bank resumed.

In the engagement, more than nine hundred prisoners, and nine thousand stand of arms were taken. A large quantity of ammunition was found in Fredericksburg. The extent of our casualties will appear from the accompanying report of the Medical Director.

We have again to deplore the loss of valuable lives. In Brigadier Generals Gregg and Cobb the Confederacy has lost two of its noblest citizens, and the army, two of its bravest and most distinguished officers. The country consents to the sacrifice of such men as these, and the gallant soldiers who fell with them, only to secure the inestimable blessing they died to obtain. The troops displayed, at Fredericksburg, in a high degree, the spirit and courage that distinguished them throughout the campaign, while the calmness and steadiness with which orders were obeyed, and manœuvres executed, in the midst of battle, evinced the discipline of a veteran army. The artillery rendered efficient service on every part of the field, and greatly assisted in the defeat of the enemy. The batteries were exposed to an unusually heavy fire of artillery and infantry, which officers and men sustained with a coolness and courage worthy of the highest praise. Those on our right being without defensive works, suffered more severely.

Among those who fell was Lieutenant Colonel Coleman, first regiment Virginia artillery, who was mortally wounded while bravely discharging his duty.

To the vigilance, boldness and energy of General Stuart and his cavalry, is chiefly due the early and valuable information of the movements of the enemy. His reconnoissances frequently extended

within the Federal lines, resulting in skirmishes and engagements, in which the cavalry was greatly distinguished: In the battle of Fredericksburg, the cavalry effectually guarded our right, annoying the enemy and embarrassing his movements, by hanging on his flank and attacking, when opportunity occurred. The nature of the ground and the relative positions of the armies prevented them from doing more.

To Generals Longstreet and Jackson great praise is due for the disposition and management of their respective corps. Their quick perception enabled them to discover the projected assaults upon their positions, and their ready skill to devise the best means to resist them. Besides their services in the field, which every battle of the campaign, from Richmond to Fredericksburg has served to illustrate, I am also indebted to them for valuable counsel, both as regards the general operations of the army, and the execution of the particular measures adopted.

To division and brigade commanders, I must also express my thanks, for the prompt, intelligent and determined manner in which they executed their several parts.

To the officers of the general staff, Brigadier General R. H. Chilton, Adjutant and Inspector General, assisted by Major Poyton; Lieutenant Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Cole, chief commissary; surgeon Guild, medical director, and Lieutenant Colonel B. G. Baldwin, chief of ordnance, were committed the care of their respective departments, and the charge of supplying the demands upon each. They were always in the field, anticipating as far as possible, the wants of the troops.

My personal staff were unremittingly engaged in conveying and bringing information from all parts of the field. Colonel Long was particularly useful before and during the battle, in posting and securing the artillery, in which he was untiringly aided by Captain S. R. Johnson, of the provisional engineers; Majors Talcott and Venable, in examining the ground, and the approaches of the enemy; Majors Taylor and Marshall, in communicating orders and intelligence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, *General.*

APPENDIX

TO

GENERAL LEE'S REPORT

Of the Operations of the Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
June 24, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 75. }

I. General Jackson's command will proceed to-morrow from Ashland towards the Slash Church, and encamp at some convenient point west of the Central railroad. Branch's brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, will also, to-morrow evening, take position on the Chickahominy, near Half Sink. At three o'clock, Thursday morning, 26th instant, General Jackson will advance on the road leading to Pale Green Church, communicating his march to General Branch, who will immediately cross the Chickahominy, and take the road leading to Mechanicsville. As soon as the movements of these columns are discovered, General A. P. Hill, with the rest of his division, will cross the Chickahominy near Meadow Bridge, and move direct upon Mechanicsville. To aid his advance, the heavy batteries on the Chickahominy will, at the proper time, open upon the batteries at Mechanicsville. The enemy being driven from Mechanicsville, and the passage across the bridge opened, General Longstreet, with his division and that of General D. H. Hill, will cross the Chickahominy at or near that point—General D. H. Hill moving to the support of General Jackson, and General Longstreet supporting General A. P. Hill—the four divisions keeping in communication with each other, and moving in echelon on separate roads, if practicable; the left division in advance, with skirmishers and sharpshooters extending in their front, will sweep down the Chickahominy and endeavor to drive the enemy from his position above New Bridge, General Jackson, bearing well to his left, turning Beaver Dam Creek, and taking the direction towards Cold Harbor. They will then press forward towards York River railroad, closing upon the enemy's rear and forcing him down the Chickahominy. Any advance of the enemy towards Richmond will be prevented by vigorously following his rear, and crippling and arresting his progress.

II. The divisions under Generals Huger and Magruder, will hold their positions in front of the enemy against attack, and make such demonstrations, Thursday, as to discover his operations. Should opportunity offer, the feint will be converted into a real attack, and should an abandonment of his entrenchments by the enemy be discovered, he will be closely pursued.

III. The third Virginia cavalry will observe the Charles City road. The fifth Virginia, the first North Carolina, and the Hampton Legion cavalry will observe the Darbytown, Varina, and Osborne roads. Should a movement of the enemy, down the Chickahominy, be discovered, they will close upon his flank, and endeavor to arrest his march.

IV. General Stuart, with the first, fourth, and ninth Virginia cavalry, the cavalry of Cobb's Legion and the Jeff Davis Legion, will cross the Chickahominy, to-morrow, and take position to the left of General Jackson's line of march. The main body will be held in reserve, with scouts well extended to the front and left. General Stuart will keep General Jackson informed of the movements of the enemy on his left, and will co-operate with him in his advance. The sixteenth Virginia cavalry, Colonel Davis, will remain on the Nine Mile road.

V. General Ransom's brigade, of General Holmes' command, will be placed in reserve on the Williamsburg road, by General Huger, to whom he will report for orders.

VI. Commanders of divisions will cause their commands to be provided with three days cooked rations. The necessary ambulances and ordnance trains will be ready to accompany the divisions, and receive orders from their respective commanders. Officers in charge of all trains will invariably remain with them. Batteries and wagons will keep on the right of the road. The chief engineer, Major Stevens, will assign engineer officers to each division, whose duty it will be to make provision for overcoming all difficulties to the progress of the troops. The staff departments will give the necessary instructions to facilitate the movements herein directed.

By command of General Lee,

R. H. CHILTON,
A. A. General.

Official :

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Major and Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
August 19, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 185. }

I. General Longstreet's command, constituting the right wing of the army, will cross the Rapidan at Raccoon ford, and move in the di-

rection of Culpeper Court House. General Jackson's command, constituting the left wing, will cross at Summerville ford, and move in the same direction, keeping on the left of General Longstreet. General Anderson's division will cross at Summerville ford, follow the route of General Jackson, and act in reserve. The battalion of light artillery, under Colonel S. D. Lee, will take the same route. The cavalry, under General Stuart, will cross at Morton's ford, pursue the route by Stevensburg to Rappahannock Station, destroy the railroad bridge, cut the enemy's communications, telegraph line, and, operating towards Culpeper Court House, will take position on General Longstreet's right

II. The commanders of each wing will designate the reserve for their commands. Medical and ammunition wagons will alone follow the troops across the Rapidan. The baggage and supply trains will be parked under their respective officers, in secure positions on the south side, so as not to embarrass the different roads.

III. Cooked rations for three days will be carried in the haversacks of the men, and provision must be made for foraging the animals. Straggling from the ranks is strictly prohibited, and commanders will make arrangements to secure and punish the offenders.

IV. The movements herein directed will commence to-morrow, 20th instant, at dawn of day.

By command of General R. E. Lee.

A. P. MASON, *A. A. G.*

Official:

CHARLES MARSHALL, *Major and A. D. C.*

[A.]

HEADQUARTERS CRENSHAW'S FARM, August 19, 1862.

General J. E. B. STUART,

Commanding cavalry:

GENERAL: I desire you to rest your men to-day, refresh your horses, prepare rations, and everything for the march to-morrow. Get what information you can of fords, roads and position of enemy, so that your march can be made understandingly and with vigor. I send to you Captain Mason, an experienced bridge builder, &c., whom I think will be able to aid you in the destruction of the bridge, &c. When that is accomplished, or when in train of execution, as circumstances permit, I wish you to operate back towards Culpeper Court House, creating such confusion and consternation as you can, without unnecessarily exposing your men, till you feel Longstreet's right. Take position there on his right, and hold yourself in reserve, and act as circumstances may require. I wish to know during the day how you proceed in your preparations. They will require the personal attention of all your officers. The last reports from the signal stations yesterday evening, were that the enemy was breaking up his principal encampments, and moving in direction of Culpeper Court House.

Very respectfully, &c.

R. E. LEE, *General.*

[B.]

HEADQUARTERS, 19th August, 1862, 4 3-4, P. M.

General J. E. B. STUART,

Commanding cavalry:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Clarke's mountain. The enemy, as far as I can discover, is retreating on the road to Fredericksburg. His route is certainly north of Stevensburg, and is thought to be through Brandy Station, over the Rappahannock, by Kelley's ford. You will, therefore, have to bear well to your right after crossing the Rapidan, unless you can get other information. I propose to start the troops at the rising of the moon to-morrow morning, which will give the men and horses a little rest; and I believe we shall make more than by starting at night. It is so late now, that they could not get off before. The order for to-morrow you will consider modified as above. If you can get information of the route of the enemy, you will endeavor to cut him off, otherwise, make for Kelly's ford over the Rappahannock. Send back all information you can gather. I shall cross at Summerville ford, and follow in the route of the troops towards Brandy Station. If you can get off earlier than the time I have appointed, to advantage, do so.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE, *General.*

LIST OF CASUALTIES at Cedar Run Mountain, August 9, 1862.

REGIMENT.	BRIGADE.	DIVISION.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	TOTAL.
2nd Virginia.....	Winder's.	Jackson's.	1	7	8
4th Virginia.....	"	"	3	6	9
5th Virginia.....	"	"	3	20	23
27th Virginia.....	"	"	3	.....	3
33rd Virginia.....	"	"	.....	15	15
Batteries.....	"	"	.....	3	3
21st Virginia.....	Jones',	"	37	85	122
42nd Virginia.....	"	"	36	71	107
48th Virginia.....	"	"	18	44	62
1st Virginia battalion.....	"	"	.....	10	10
19th Virginia.....	Talisferro's,	"	6	37	43
23rd Virginia.....	"	"	3	5	18
37th Virginia.....	"	"	12	76	88
47th Alabama.....	"	"	12	75	88
48th Alabama.....	"	"	12	61	73
2nd Louisiana.....	Starke's,	"	.....	5	5
9th Louisiana.....	"	"	2	4	6
10th Louisiana.....	"	"	2	5	7
15th Louisiana.....	"	"	.....	2	2
14th Louisiana.....	"	"	1	3	4
5th Louisiana.....	"	"	1	9	10
Hampden artillery.....	"	"	.....	2	2
7th Virginia cavalry.....	Ashby's.	"	.....	16	16
17th Virginia battalion.....	"	"	1	2	3
Maj. Andrews, chief of artillery.....	"	"	.....	1	1
13th Virginia.....	Early's.	Ewell's.	2	32	34
25th Virginia.....	"	"	1	24	25
31st Virginia.....	"	"	3	17	20
52nd Virginia.....	"	"	3	10	13
58th Virginia.....	"	"	2	28	30
12th Georgia.....	Trimble's.	"	7	33	40
21st North Carolina.....	"	"	.....	2	2
15th Alabama.....	"	"	.....	3	3
33rd North Carolina.....	Branch's.	A. P. Hill's	6	30	36
7th North Carolina.....	"	"	1	1	2
28th North Carolina.....	"	"	3	26	29
37th North Carolina.....	"	"	2	13	15
18th North Carolina.....	"	"	1	13	14
1st Tennessee.....	Archer's.	"	4	20	24
7th Tennessee.....	"	"	4	30	34
14th Tennessee.....	"	"	3	31	34
5th Alabama battalion.....	"	"	1	8	9
19th Georgia.....	Thomas'.	"	4	27	31
45th Georgia.....	"	"	7	41	48
49th Georgia.....	"	"	9	41	50
14th Georgia.....	"	"	4	24	28
55th Virginia.....	"	"	.....	2	2
40th Virginia.....	"	"	.....	4	4
2nd Virginia battalion.....	"	"	7	.....	7
Purell's battery.....	"	"	2	12	14
Total.....			229	1,047	1,276

Official copy of report of Medical Director Guild.

CHARLES MARSHALL,

Major and A. D. C.

*LIST OF CASUALTIES in various minor engagements at or near
Manassas, and elsewhere, 1862.*

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Name and Date of Engagement.
Holcomb Legion...	Evans',	Longstreet's,	7	25	32	Rappahannock, Aug. 23.
17th S. C.....	"	"	1	3	4	" " "
18th S. C.....	"	"	4	22	26	" " "
22d S. C.....	"	"	7	20	27	" " "
Wash. Artillery.....	"	"	8	14	22	" " "
5th Texas.....	Hood's,	"		10	10	Freeman's Ford, Aug. 23.
Ashby Artillery.....	Robertson's,	Stuart's,	1		1	Rappahannock, Aug. 21.
6th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		5	5	Brandy Station, Aug. 20.
7th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	3	6	9	" " "
12th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		1	1	" " "
24 Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		2	2	Fauquier Springs, Aug. 23
6th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	1		1	" " "
12th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		2	2	" " "
6th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		1	1	Catlett's Station, Aug. 23.
6th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		1	1	Waterloo Bridge, Aug. 25.
2d Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		2	2	Bristoe Station, Aug. 23.
12th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"		4	4	Sudley Mills, Aug. 28.
17th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	1		1	Bull Run, Aug. 31.
2d Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	3	31	34	Manassas, Aug. 30.
2d Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	4	7	11	Leesburg, Va. Sept. 2.
12th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	3	6	9	Poolesville, Md., Sept. 8.
21 Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	1		1	Jefferson, Md., Sept. 13.
1st, 2d and 5th Cav.	Fitz Lee's,	"		8	8	Poolesville, Md., Sept. 8.
4th Va. Cavalry.....	"	"	1	2	3	Crampton Gap, Sept. 14.
15th and 9th Va. C.	W. H. F. Lee	"		9	9	In a raid in December.
Harvy's Artillery.....	"	"		6	6	Fredericksburg, Dec.
	Hampton's,	"	7	32	39	" " "
			52	219	271	In various engagements

LIST OF CASUALTIES at Manassas Plains, in August, 1862.

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
1st Virginia.....	Kemper's,	Pickett's,	4	22	26
7th Virginia.....	"	"	6	53	59
17th Virginia.....	"	"	5	35	38
24th Virginia.....	"	"	11	67	78
11th Virginia.....	"	"	9	54	63
28th Virginia.....	Pickett's (old)	"	12	52	64
8th Virginia.....	"	"		22	22
18th Virginia.....	"	"	3	33	36
56th Virginia.....	"	"		12	12
6th South Carolina.....	Jenkin's,	"	13	102	115
Palmetto Sharpshooters.....	"	"	16	52	68
1st South Carolina.....	"	"	30	84	124
2nd South Carolina.....	"	"	9	49	58
5th South Carolina.....	"	"	2	37	39
15th South Carolina.....	Drayton's,	McLaws',	5	18	21
51st Georgia.....	"	"		9	9
8th Georgia.....	Anderson's,	Hood's,	8	54	62
9th Georgia.....	"	"	12	116	123
7th Georgia.....	"	"	20	100	120
11th Georgia.....	"	"	29	178	198
1st Georgia.....	"	"	27	77	104
15th Georgia.....	Toombs',	"	6	48	54
2d Georgia.....	"	"	2	51	53
17th Georgia.....	"	"	10	82	92
20th Georgia.....	"	"	19	113	132
18th Georgia.....	Wofford's,	"	19	114	133
Hampton Legion.....	"	"	11	63	74
1st Texas.....	"	"	10	18	28
Carried forward.....			285	1,725	2,010

MANASSAS—Continued.

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Brought forward.....			285	1,725	2,010
5th Texas.....	Wofford's,	Hood's,	15	224	239
4th Texas.....	"	"	22	77	99
4th Alabama.....	Laws',	"	18	45	63
11th Mississippi.....	"	"	4	55	59
2d Mississippi.....	"	"	17	80	97
6th North Carolina.....	"	"	6	71	77
Washington Artillery.....	"	"	1	9	10
6th Virginia.....	Mahone's,	Anderson's,	12	49	61
12th Virginia.....	"	"	9	60	69
16th Virginia.....	"	"	8	47	55
41st Virginia.....	"	"	8	34	42
48th Georgia.....	Wright's,	"	10	51	61
22d Georgia.....	"	"	13	50	63
3d Georgia.....	"	"	2	26	31
44th Georgia.....	"	"	5	22	27
2d Florida.....	"	"		6	6
8th Florida.....	"	"	5	9	14
30th Virginia.....	"	"	3	8	11
14th Alabama.....	"	"	2	41	47
Holcomb's Legion.....	Evans',	"	24	131	155
18th South Carolina.....	"	"	27	86	113
23d South Carolina.....	"	"	27	122	149
17th South Carolina.....	"	"	18	161	179
Lee's Battalion Artillery.....	"	"		6	6
2d Virginia.....	Winger's,	Jackson's,	4	73	77
4th Virginia.....	"	"	19	78	97
5th Virginia.....	"	"	14	91	105
27th Virginia.....	"	"	4	23	27
33d Virginia.....	"	"	24	81	105
Batteries.....	"	"	2	2	4
1st Virginia Battalion.....	Jones',	"	3	19	22
21st Virginia.....	"	"	3	9	12
48th Virginia.....	"	"	4	20	24
42d Virginia.....	"	"	8	54	62
10th Virginia.....	Taliaferro's,	"	9	23	32
23d Virginia.....	"	"	1	13	14
37th Virginia.....	"	"	5	36	41
47th Alabama.....	"	"	7	25	32
48th Alabama.....	"	"		50	50
Batteries.....	"	"		6	8
2d Louisiana.....	Starke's,	"	25	86	111
15th Louisiana.....	"	"	11	53	64
1st Louisiana.....	"	"	4	47	51
10th Louisiana.....	"	"	3	31	34
9th Louisiana.....	"	"	22	71	93
Batteries.....	"	"	4	5	9
13th Georgia.....	Lawton's,	Ewell's,	9	19	28
26th Georgia.....	"	"	37	87	124
31st Georgia.....	"	"	7	37	44
38th Georgia.....	"	"	6	68	74
60th Georgia.....	"	"	22	101	123
61st Georgia.....	"	"	11	52	63
8th Louisiana.....	Hays',	"	87	46	53
13th Virginia.....	Early's,	"	6	40	46
25th Virginia.....	"	"	1	28	29
31st Virginia.....	"	"	5	20	25
49th Virginia.....	"	"		15	15
44th Virginia.....	"	"		14	15
52d Virginia.....	"	"	1	51	61
58th Virginia.....	"	"	4	13	17
21st Georgia.....	Trumble's,	"	58	146	184
20th North Carolina.....	"	"	24	60	84
15th Alabama.....	"	"	21	91	112
12th Georgia.....	"	"	2	3	5
22d North Carolina.....	Pender's,	A. P. Hill's,	46	57	63
16th North Carolina.....	"	"	8	44	52
38th North Carolina.....	"	"	2	22	24
34th North Carolina.....	"	"	2	23	25
55th Virginia.....	Field's,	"	3	29	32
47th Virginia.....	"	"	8	21	29
2d Virginia Battalion.....	"	"		22	22
Batteries.....	"	"	4	8	12
33d North Carolina.....	Branch's,	"	1	7	8
7th North Carolina.....	"	"	6	38	44
28th North Carolina.....	"	"	5	45	50
37th North Carolina.....	"	"	9	72	81
18th North Carolina.....	"	"	1	11	12
Carried forward.....			986	5,287	6,373

MANASSAS—Continued.

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total
Brought forward.....			986	5,387	6,373
1st South Carolina.....	Gregg's,	A. P. Hill's,	14	174	188
13th South Carolina.....	"	"	19	117	136
14th South Carolina.....	"	"	1	40	41
5th Louisiana.....	Hays',	Ewell's,	7	13	20
6th Louisiana.....	"	"	17	36	53
7th Louisiana.....	"	"	1	21	22
19th Georgia.....	Thomas',	A. P. Hill's,	1	28	29
14th Georgia.....	"	"	6	46	52
35th Georgia.....	"	"	8	62	70
45th Georgia.....	"	"	7	35	42
49th Georgia.....	"	"	12	56	68
7th Tennessee.....	Archer's,	"	2	24	26
14th Tennessee.....	"	"	3	45	48
5th Alabama Battalion.....	"	"	2	17	19
1st Tennessee.....	"	"	4	53	57
			1,090	6,154	7,244

RECAPITULATION of the Casualties in the First and Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in the Battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

Corps.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
First,.....	Anderson's,	16	87	103
	Pickett's,	.....	16	46
	Ransom's,	45	463	508
	Hood's,	49	294	343
	McLaws',	17	464	481
	Washington Artillery,	3	22	25
Second,.....	Stuart's cavalry,	.....	13	13
	A. P. Hill's,	211	1,408	1,619
	D. H. Hill's,	26	146	172
	Ewell's,	86	633	719
	Taliaferro's,	5	167	172
		458	3,743	4,201

BATTLES OF PORT REPUBLIC AND CROSS-KEYS.

REPORT OF GENERAL JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, A. N. VA., }
April 14th, 1863. }

Brigadier General R. H. CHILTON, *A. A. and I. G.*,
Headquarters Department Northern Va. :

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit to you a report of the battle of Port Republic, fought on the 8th and 9th of June, 1862.

Having, through the blessing of an ever kind Providence, passed Strasburg before the Federal armies, under Generals Shields and Fremont, effected the contemplated junction in my rear, as referred to in the report of the battle of Winchester, I continued to move up the Valley turnpike, leaving Strasburg on the evening of the 1st of June. The cavalry, under Brigadier General George H. Stewart, brought up the rear. Fremont's advance, which had been near us during the day, soon ascertained that our retreat had been resumed, and, pursuing after dark, succeeded, by replying, when challenged, "Ashby's cavalry," in approaching so near our rear guard as to attack it. The sixth Virginia cavalry, being nearest to the enemy, was thrown into confusion and suffered some loss. Disorder was also to some extent communicated to the second Virginia cavalry, but its commander, Colonel Munford, soon reformed it, and gallantly drove back the Federals and captured some of their number.

From information received respecting Shields' movements, and from the fact that he had been in possession of Front Royal for over forty-eight hours, and had not succeeded in effecting a junction with Fremont, as originally designed, I became apprehensive, that he was moving via Luray, for the purpose of reaching New Market, on my line of retreat, before my command should arrive there. To avoid such a result, I caused White House bridge, which was upon his assumed line of march, over the south fork of the Shenandoah river to New Market, to be burnt; and also Columbia bridge, which was a few miles further up the river. On the 2d of June, the enemy's advance came within artillery range of, and commenced shelling our

rear guard, which caused most of the cavalry, and that part of its artillery nearest the enemy, to retreat in disorder. This led General Ashby to one of those acts of personal heroism and prompt resource which strikingly marked his character. Dismounting from his horse, he collected from the road a small body of infantry from those who, from fatigue, were straggling behind their commands, and posting them in a piece of wood near the turnpike, he awaited the advance of the Federal cavalry, now pushing forward to reap the fruits of the panic produced by the shells. As they approached within easy range, he poured such an effective fire into their ranks as to empty a number of saddles and check their further pursuit for that day. Having transferred the second and sixth Virginia cavalry to Ashby, he was placed in command of the rear guard. On the 3d, after my command had crossed the bridge over the Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, General Ashby was ordered to destroy it, which he barely succeeded in accomplishing before the Federal forces reached the opposite bank of the river. Here his horse was killed by the enemy, and he made a very narrow escape with his life.

We reached Harrisonburg at an early hour on the morning of the 5th, and, passing beyond that town, turned towards the east in the direction of Port Republic. On the 6th, General Ashby took position on the road between Harrisonburg and Port Republic, and received a spirited charge from a portion of the enemy's cavalry, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy, and the capture of Colonel Wyndham and sixty-three others.

Apprehending that the Federals would make a more serious attack, Ashby called for an infantry support. The brigade of General Geo. H. Stewart was accordingly ordered forward. In a short time the fifty-eighth Virginia regiment became engaged with a Pennsylvania regiment called the Bucktails, when Colonel Johnson, of the first Maryland regiment, coming up in the hottest period of the fire, charged gallantly into its flank and drove the enemy, with heavy loss, from the field, capturing Lieutenant Colonel Kane, commanding. In this skirmish our infantry loss was seventeen (17) killed, fifty (50) wounded, and three missing. In this affair General Turner Ashby was killed. An official report is not an appropriate place for more than a passing notice of the distinguished dead; but the close relation which General Ashby bore to my command for most of the previous twelve months, will justify me in saying that as a partisan officer I never knew his superior. His daring was proverbial; his powers of endurance almost incredible; his tone of character heroic, and his sagacity almost intuitive in divining the purposes and movements of the enemy.

The main body of my command had now reached the vicinity of Port Republic. The village is situated in the angle formed by the junction of the North and South rivers, tributaries of the south fork of the Shenandoah. Over the larger and deeper of those two streams, the North river, there was a wooden bridge, connecting the town with the road leading to Harrisonburg. Over the South river there was a passable ford. The troops more immediately under my own eye

were encamped on the high ground north of the village, about a mile from the river. General Ewell was some four miles distant, near the road leading from Harrisonburg to Port Republic. General Fremont had arrived with his forces in the vicinity of Harrisonburg, and General Shields was moving up the east side of the south fork of the Shenandoah, and was then at Conrad's store, some fifteen miles below Port Republic, my position being about equi-distant from both hostile armies. To prevent a junction of the two Federal armies, I had caused the bridge over the south fork of the Shenandoah at Conrad's store to be destroyed. Intelligence having been received that Gen Shields was advancing further up the river, Captain Sipe, with a small cavalry force, was sent down during the night of the 7th to verify the report and gain such other information respecting the enemy as he could. Captain G. W. Myers, of the cavalry, was subsequently directed to move with his company in the same direction for the purpose of supporting Captain Sipe, if necessary. The next morning Captain Myers' company came rushing back in disgraceful disorder, announcing that the Federal forces were in close pursuit. Captain Chipley and his company of cavalry, which was in town, also shamefully fled. The brigades of Generals Taliaferro and Winder were soon under arms, and ordered to occupy positions immediately north of the bridge. By this time the Federal cavalry, accompanied by artillery, were in sight, and, after directing a few shots towards the bridge, they crossed South river, and dashing into the village, planted one of their pieces at the southern entrance of the bridge. In the meantime the batteries of Wooding, Poague and Carpenter were being placed in position, and General Taliaferro's brigade having reached the vicinity of the bridge, was ordered to charge across, capture the piece, and occupy the town. Whilst one of Poague's pieces was returning the fire of that of the enemy at the far end of the bridge, the thirty-seventh Virginia regiment, Colonel Fulkerson, after delivering its fire, gallantly charged over the bridge, captured the gun, and followed by the other regiments of the brigade, entered the town, and dispersed and drove back the Federal cavalry. Another piece of artillery, with which the Federals had advanced, was abandoned and subsequently fell into our hands.

About this time, a considerable body of infantry was seen advancing up the same road. Our batteries opened with marked effect upon the retreating cavalry and advancing infantry. In a short time the infantry followed the cavalry, falling back to Lewis', three miles down the river, pursued for a mile by our batteries on the opposite bank, when the enemy disappeared in the wood around a bend in the road. This attack of General Shields had hardly been repulsed, before Ewell was seriously engaged with Fremont, moving on the opposite side of the river. The enemy pushed forward driving in the fifteenth Alabama, Colonel Canty, from their post on picket. This regiment made a gallant resistance, which so far checked the Federal advance as to afford to General Ewell time for the choice of his position at leisure.

His ground was well selected, on a commanding ridge, a rivulet and large field of open ground in front, wood on both flanks, and his line

intersected near its centre by the road leading to Port Republic. General Trimble's brigade was posted on the right, somewhat in advance of his centre. The batteries of Courtney, Lusk, Brockenbrough, and Rains in the centre, General Stewart's brigade on the left, and General Elzey's brigade in rear of the centre, and in position to strengthen either wing. Both wings were in the wood.

About ten o'clock, the enemy threw out his skirmishers, and shortly after posted his artillery opposite to our batteries. The artillery fire was kept up with great animation and spirit on both sides for several hours. In the meantime a brigade of Federal forces advanced under cover, upon the right, occupied by General Trimble, who reserved his fire until they reached the crest of the hill, in easy range of his musketry, when he poured a deadly fire from his whole front, under which they fell back. Observing a battery about being posted on the enemy's left, half a mile in front, General Trimble, now supported by the thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia regiments, of Elzey's brigade, pushed forward for the purpose of taking it, but found it withdrawn before he reached the spot, having, in the meantime, some spirited skirmishing with its infantry supports. General Trimble had now advanced more than a mile from his original position, while the Federal advance had fallen back to the ground occupied by them in the morning.

General Taylor, of the eighth brigade of Louisiana troops, having arrived from the vicinity of the bridge, at Port Republic, towards which he had moved in the morning, reported to General Ewell about two, P. M., and was placed in rear. Colonel Patton, with the forty-second and forty-eighth Virginia regiments, and first battalion of Virginia regulars, also joined, and, with the remainder of General Elzey's brigade, was added to the centre and left, then supposed to be threatened. General Ewell having been informed by Lieutenant Heinrichs, of the engineer corps, who had been sent out to reconnoitre, that the enemy was moving a large column on his left, did not advance at once; but subsequently ascertaining that no attack was designed by the force referred to, he advanced, drove in the enemy's skirmishers and, when night closed, was in position on ground previously held by the enemy. During this fight Brigadier Generals Elzey and Stewart were wounded, and disabled from command.

This engagement with Fremont has generally been known as the battle of Cross-Keys, in which our troops were commanded by General Ewell. I had remained at Port Republic during the principal part of the 8th, expecting a renewal of the attack. As no movement was made by General Shields to renew the action that day, I determined to take the initiative and attack him the following morning.

Accordingly, General Ewell was directed to move from his position at an early hour, on the morning of the 9th, towards Port Republic, leaving General Trimble with his brigade, supported by Colonel Patton with the forty-second Virginia infantry and the first battalion of Virginia regulars, to hold Fremont in check, with instructions if hard pressed to retire across the North river, and burn the bridge in their rear. Soon after ten o'clock, General Trimble with the last of our

forces had crossed the North river, and the bridge was destroyed. In the meantime, before five in the morning, General Winder's brigade was in Port Republic, and having crossed the South Fork, by a temporary wagon bridge, placed there for the purpose, was moving down the River road to attack the forces of General Shields. Advancing a mile and a half, he encountered the Federal pickets and drove them in.

The enemy had judiciously selected his position for defence. Upon a rising ground near the Lewis House, he had planted six guns which commanded the road from Port Republic, and swept the plateau for a considerable distance in front. As General Winder moved forward his brigade, a rapid and severe fire of shell was opened upon it. Capt. Poague, with two Parrott guns, was promptly placed in position on the left of the road to engage, and if possible dislodge the Federal battery. Captain Carpenter was sent to the right to select a position for his battery, but finding it impracticable to drag it through the dense undergrowth, it was brought back, and part of it placed near Poague. The artillery fire was well sustained by our batteries, but found unequal to that of the enemy. In the meantime, Winder being now reinforced by the seventh Louisiana regiment, Colonel Hays, seeing no mode of silencing the Federal battery, or escaping its destructive missiles but by a rapid charge, and the capture of it, advanced with great boldness for some distance, but encountered such a heavy fire of artillery and small arms as greatly to disorganize his command, which fell back in disorder. The enemy advanced across the field, and, by a heavy musketry fire, forced back our infantry supports, in consequence of which our guns had to retire. The enemy's advance was checked by a spirited attack upon their flank, by the fifty-eighth and fifty-fourth Virginia regiments, directed by General Ewell and led by Colonel Scott, although his command was afterwards driven back to the woods with severe loss. The batteries were all safely withdrawn except one of Captain Poague's six-pounder guns, which was carried off by the enemy.

Whilst Winder's command was in this critical condition, the gallant and successful attack of General Taylor on the Federal left and rear, directed attention from the front, and led to a concentration of their force upon him. Moving to the right along the mountain acclivity, through a rough and tangled forest, and much disordered by the rapidity and obstructions of the march, Taylor emerged with his command from the wood, just as the loud cheers of the enemy had proclaimed their success in front; and although assailed by a superior force in front and flank, with their guns in position within point blank range, the charge was gallantly made, and the battery, consisting of six guns, fell into our hands. Three times was this battery lost and won in the desperate and determined efforts to capture and recover it. After holding the batteries for a short time, a fresh brigade of the enemy advancing upon his flank, made a vigorous and well conducted attack upon him, accompanied by a galling fire of canister from a piece suddenly brought into position, at a distance of about three hundred and fifty yards. Under this combined attack, Taylor

fell back to the skirt of the wood, near which the captured battery was stationed, and from that point continued his fire upon the advancing enemy, who succeeded in recapturing one of the guns, which he carried off, leaving both caisson and limber. The enemy, now occupied with Taylor, halted his advance to the front. Winder made a renewed effort to rally his command, and succeeding, with the seventh Louisiana, under Major Penn, (the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel having been carried from the field wounded,) and the fifth Virginia regiment, Col. Funk, he placed part of Poague's battery in the position previously occupied by it, and again opened upon the enemy, who were moving against Taylor's left flank, apparently to surround him in the wood. Chew's battery now reported, and was placed in position, and did good service. Soon after, guns from the batteries of Brockenbrough, Courtney and Rains, were brought forward and placed in position. Whilst these movements were in progress on the left and front, Colonel Scott, having rallied his command, led them, under the orders of General Ewell, to the support of General Taylor, who, pushing forward with the reinforcements just received, and assisted by the well-directed fire of our artillery, forced the enemy to fall back, which was soon followed by his precipitate retreat, leaving many killed and wounded upon the field. General Taliaferro, who the previous day had occupied the town, was directed to continue to do so with part of his troops, and, with the remainder, to hold the elevated position on the north side of the river, for the purpose of co-operating, if necessary, with General Trimble, and prevent his being cut off from the main body of the army by the destruction of the bridge in his rear. But finding the resistance more obstinate than I anticipated, orders were sent to Taliaferro and Trimble to join the main body. Taliaferro came up in time to discharge an effective volley into the ranks of the wavering and retreating enemy. The pursuit was continued some five miles beyond the battle-field by Generals Taliaferro and Winder with their brigades and portions of the batteries of Wooding and Caskie. Colonel Munford, with cavalry and some artillery, advanced about three miles beyond the other troops. Our forces captured in the pursuit about four hundred and fifty (450) prisoners, some wagons, one piece of abandoned artillery, and about eight hundred muskets. Some two hundred and seventy-five (275) wounded were paroled in the hospitals near Port Republic.

Whilst the forces of Shields were in full retreat, and our troops in pursuit, Fremont appeared on the opposite bank of the south fork of the Shenandoah, with his army, and opened his artillery upon our ambulances, and parties engaged in the humane labors of attending to our dead and wounded, and the dead and wounded of the enemy. The next day, withdrawing his forces, he retreated down the Valley.

On the morning of the 12th, Munford entered Harrisonburg, where, in addition to wagons, medical stores and camp equipage, he captured some two hundred small arms. At that point there also fell into our hands about two hundred of Fremont's men, many of them severely wounded on the 8th, and most of the others had been left

behind as sick. The Federal surgeons attending them were released, and those under their care paroled.

The official reports of the casualties of the battle show a loss of sixteen (16) officers killed; sixty-seven (67) wounded, and two (2) missing; one hundred and seventeen (117) non-commissioned officers and privates killed, eight hundred and sixty-two (862) wounded, and thirty-two missing, making a total loss of one thousand and ninety-six, (1,096,) including skirmishers on the 6th; since evacuation of Winchester, one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven, (1,167;) also one piece of artillery. If we add to the prisoners captured on the 6th and 9th, those who were paroled at Harrisonburg, and in hospitals in the vicinity of Port Republic, it will make the number of the enemy who fell into our possession about nine hundred and seventy-five, (975,) exclusive of his killed, and such of his wounded as he removed. The small arms taken on the 9th, and at Harrisonburg, numbered about one thousand (1,000.) We captured seven pieces of artillery, with their caissons and all of their limbers, except one. The conduct of the officers and men, during the action, merits the highest praise.

During the battle, I received valuable assistance, in the transmission of orders, from the following members of my staff: Colonel Abner Smead, Assistant Inspector General; Major R. L. Dabney, Assistant Adjutant General; first Lieutenant A. S. Pendleton, A. D. C.; first Lieutenant H. K. Douglass, Assistant Inspector General; first Lieutenant J. K. Boswell, Chief Engineer, and Colonel William L. Jackson, volunteer A. D. C. The Medical Director, Dr. Hunter McGuire, gave special attention to the comfort and treatment of the wounded. Major W. J. Hawks, chief commissary, and Major J. A. Harman, chief quartermaster, had their departments in good condition. For further information respecting the conduct of officers and men who distinguished themselves, as well as for a more detailed account of the movement of troops, I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying official reports of other officers.

I forward, herewith, two maps, by Mr. J. Hotchkiss, one giving the route of the army during the retreat from Strasburg to Port Republic, and the other of the battle-field.

On the 12th, the troops recrossed South river, and encamped near Weyer's Cave. For the purpose of rendering thanks to God for having crowned our arms with success, and to implore His continued favor, divine service was held in the army on the 14th.

The army remained near Weyer's Cave until the 17th, when, in obedience to instructions from the commanding General of the Department, it moved towards Richmond.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant General.

GENERAL EWELL'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CROSS-KEYS, JUNE 8, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, VALLEY DISTRICT, }
June 16, 1862. }

Major R. L. DABNEY,

Assistant Adjutant General, Valley District :

MAJOR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the 8th instant at Cross-Keys, between the division commanded by me and the forces under Major General Fremont. I was ordered on the 7th, by the General Commanding, to occupy the advance, and my division encamped for that night near Union church. The enemy made a reconnoissance in the afternoon, and, going forward, I found General Elzey drawing up his own and General Taylor's brigades in position. I at once determined to meet the enemy on the ground selected by General Elzey.

On the morning of the 8th, the enemy advanced, driving in the fifteenth Alabama, Colonel Cantey, from their post on picket. The regiment made a gallant resistance, enabling me to take position at leisure. The camp fires left by the regiment—no tents or anything else—were the camps from which the enemy report to have driven us. At this time I had present Elzey's, Trimble's and Stewart's brigades, short of five thousand men—Taylor's having been ordered to Port Republic. The general features of the ground were a valley and rivulet in my front, woods on both flanks, and a field of some hundreds of acres, where the road crossed the centre of my line. My side of the valley being more defined and commanding the other.

General Trimble's brigade was posted a little in advance of my centre, on the right; General Elzey in rear of the centre, and General Stewart on the left. The artillery was in the centre. Both wings were in woods. The centre was weak, having open ground in front, where the enemy was not expected. General Elzey was in position to strengthen either wing.

About ten, the enemy felt along my front with skirmishers, and shortly after posted his artillery, chiefly opposite mine. He advanced, under cover, on General Trimble, with a force, according to his own statement, of two brigades, which were repulsed with such signal loss that they did not make another determined effort. General Trimble had been reinforced by the thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia regiments, Colonel Walker and Lieutenant Colonel Duffey, of General Elzey's brigade. These regiments assisted in the repulse of the enemy. General Trimble, in turn, advanced and drove the enemy more than a mile, and remained on his flank ready to make the final attack. General Taylor, with the eighth brigade, composed of Louisiana troops, reported about two, P. M., and was placed in rear. Colonel Patton, with the forty-second and forty-eighth regiments, and Irish battalion, Virginia volunteers, also joined, and, with the remainder of

General Elzey's brigade, was added to the centre and left, then threatened. I did not push my success at once, because I had no cavalry, and it was reported and reaffirmed by Lieutenant Heinrich's topographical engineers, sent to reconnoitre, that the enemy was moving a large column two miles to my left. As soon as I could determine this not to be an attack, I advanced both my wings, drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and, when night closed, was in position on the ground previously held by the enemy, ready to attack him at dawn.

My troops were recalled to join in the attack at Port Republic. The enemy's attack was decided by four, P. M., it being principally directed against General Trimble, and, though from their own statement they outnumbered us on that flank two to one, it had signally failed. General Trimble's command, including the two regiments on his right, under Colonel Walker, is entitled to the highest praise for the gallant manner in which it repulsed the enemy's main attack. His brigade captured one of their colors. As before mentioned, the credit of selecting the position is due to General Elzey. I availed myself frequently during the action of that officer's counsel, profiting largely by his known military skill and judgment. He was much exposed. His horse was wounded early in the action, and at a later period of the day was killed by a rifle ball, which at the same time inflicted upon the rider a wound that forced him to retire from the field. He was more particularly employed in the centre, directing the artillery. General George H. Stewart was severely wounded, after rendering valuable aid in command of the left.

I had Courtney's, Brockenbrough's, Raine's and Lusk's batteries. The enemy testified to the efficiency of their fire. Captain Courtney opened the fight, and was, for hours, exposed to a terrible storm of shot and shell. He and Captain Brockenbrough have been under my observation since the campaign opened, and I can testify to their efficiency on this as on former occasions. The loss in all the batteries shows the warmth of the fire. I was well satisfied with them all. The history of the Maryland regiment, gallantly commanded by Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, during the campaign of the Valley, would be the history of every action from Front Royal to Cross-Keys. On the 6th instant, near Harrisonburg, the fifty-eighth Virginia regiment was engaged with the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," the fighting being close and bloody. Colonel Johnson came up with his regiment in the hottest period of the affair, and, by a dashing charge in flank, drove the enemy off with heavy loss, capturing the lieutenant colonel (Kane) commanding. In commemoration of their gallant conduct, I ordered one of the captured bucktails to be appended as a trophy to their flag. The gallantry of the regiment on this occasion is worthy of acknowledgment from a higher source, more particularly as they avenged the death of the gallant General Ashby, who fell at the same time. Two color-bearers were shot down in succession, but each time the colors were caught before reaching the ground, and were finally borne by Corporal Slinks to the close of the action. On the 8th instant, at Cross-Keys, they were opposed to three of the enemy's regiments in succession. My staff at Cross-Keys consisted of Lieu-

tenant Colonel J. M. Jones and Major James Barbour, Adjutant General's Department; Lieutenants G. Campbell Brown and T. T. Turner, aids; and Captain Hugh M. Nelson, volunteer aid. These officers were much exposed during the day, and were worked hard over an extensive field. Their services were valuable and were rendered with zeal and ability. Lieutenant Brown was painfully wounded by a fragment of shell towards the close of the fight. I append a list of casualties, showing forty-two killed, and two hundred and eighty-seven killed, wounded and missing. I buried my dead, and brought off all the wounded, except a few whose mortal agonies would have been uselessly increased by any change of position.

Some of the enemy's wounded were brought off and arrangements made for moving them all, when I was ordered to another field.— There are good reasons for estimating their loss at not less than two thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners. On a part of the field they buried one hundred and one at one spot, fifteen at another, and a house containing some of their dead was said to have been burned by them; and this is only a part of what they lost. They were chiefly of Blenker's division, notorious for months on account of their thefts and dastardly insults to women and children in that part of the State under Federal domination. The order of march of General Fremont was found on a staff officer left in our hands. It shows seven brigades of infantry, besides numerous cavalry. I had three small brigades during the greater part of the action, and no cavalry at any time. They made no bayonet charge, nor did they commit any particular ravages with grape or canister, although they state otherwise. Colonel Mercer and the twenty-first Georgia tried to close with them three times, partly succeeding in overtaking them once. That officer is represented to have handled his regiment with great skill, and, with the sixteenth Mississippi, Colonel Posey, was the closest engaged. Brigadier General Trimble, seventh brigade, had the brunt of the action and is entitled to most thanks. Colonel Bradley T. Johnson (first Maryland), Colonel Carnot Posey (sixteenth Mississippi), Colonel J. T. Mercer (twenty-first Georgia), Captain Courtney (of the Courtney battery), are officers who were enabled to render highly valuable service. I regret I cannot go more into detail of those lower in rank, whose gallant services are recompensed by the esteem of their comrades and their own self-approval—after all, the highest and most enduring record.

I enclose a copy of General Fremont's order of march on the day of battle, and detailed reports of the killed and wounded—names and regiments of the officers killed and wounded, and tabular statements of killed and wounded according to regiments. Also, the official report of Col. J. A. Walker, commanding fourth brigade.

Respectfully, &c.

R. S. EWELL, *Major General.*

REPORT OF GENERAL EWELL, OF BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC, JUNE 9, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, DEPARTMENT N. VA., }
July 8th, 1862. }

Major R. L. DABNEY, *A. A. G., V. D.* :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the movements of my division in the battle near Port Republic, on the 9th June, 1862.

When I received the order to march to Port Republic, to join in the attack on the forces under General Shields, my command included, in addition to my own division, the second brigade of the army of the Valley District. This brigade, under the command of Colonel J. M. Patton, had been attached to my command during the engagement of the day before. My command had been engaged with General Fremont throughout the day on the 8th June, and slept upon their arms. The brigades commanded by General Trimble and Colonel Patton, (except one regiment,) and the seventh Louisiana regiment, Colonel Hayes, had, before night closed in, been advanced within range of the enemy's musketry. Day was breaking on the morning of the 9th June, before these troops commenced their march from this position to the other field at Port Republic, seven (7) miles distant, some of them without food for twenty-four hours. The commands of General Trimble and Colonel Patton were kept in position to hold the enemy, under Fremont, in check and keep him from advancing upon Port Republic, or taking any part in the engagement on that day. The difficulty in effecting the crossing of the south branch of the river at Port Republic, occasioned a delay which separated the forces in my command. When I reached the field, the eighth Louisiana brigade, commanded by General Taylor, had been sent by Major General Jackson, under cover of the wood, to attack the enemy in flank and rear. One of the regiments of the second (2d) brigade of my division was attached to the left, and I placed the fifty-eighth, Colonel Scott, and the forty-fourth Virginia, Colonel Letcher, under cover at the woods with the flank towards the enemy. When, after a severe struggle, from the advantage of position and numbers the enemy were driving our front on the left, and the flank of the advancing enemy (at least two brigades,) came in front, an advance was ordered. The two regiments, bravely led by Colonel Scott, rushed with a shout upon the enemy, taking him in flank. For the first time that day, the enemy was then driven back in disorder for some thousands of yards. At the same instant, while our artillery was retiring rapidly from the field, one piece was halted and opened fire upon the enemy, showing great quickness and decision in the officers commanding it. These efforts checked the enemy so long that, although Colonel Scott's command was driven back to the woods with severe loss, there was time to rally and lead them to the assistance of the eighth brigade, General R. Taylor commanding, which was heard engaging the enemy far to their rear. The remnants of the two regiments reached General

Taylor at the moment when, as shown in his report, fresh troops of the enemy had driven him from the battery he had captured. His brigade formed and advanced with these two regiments, and the enemy fled a second time from the battery and the field, after exchanging a few shots. The credit of first checking the enemy, and then assisting in his final repulse, and of the capture of the battery, is due to these two regiments. It would be difficult to find another instance of volunteer troops, after a severe check, rallying and again attacking the enemy. To General Taylor and his brigade belongs the honor of deciding two battles—that of Winchester and this one. As soon as his fire was heard in rear and flank, the whole force of the enemy turned to meet this new foe. Colonel Walker, commanding fourth brigade, ordered by the Major General commanding, to follow the eighth brigade, was lost in the mountains, reported to me and joined in the pursuit. General Trimble, commanding seventh brigade, with part of Colonel Patton's command, was left to hold Fremont in check. The fifty-second Virginia regiment was detailed, and fought on the left flank with General Winder. Colonel Scott reports: "I particularly commend the gallantry of Lieutenant Walker, company E, forty-fourth Virginia. There may have been others equally worthy of commendation, but I could not fail to notice him. When the brigade halted in the field and sat down, he alone stood erect, went in front and attempted to get the brigade to advance still nearer the enemy." I enclose this report, and recommend the officer to Executive favor. Lieut. Colonel J. M. Jones, Maj. Jas. Barbour, Lieutenant T. T. Turner, and Captain Hugh M. Nelson, of my staff, rendered valuable service in rallying the broken troops. Lieutenant G. Campbell Brown was absent, owing to the wound received the day previous. I enclose sub-reports of Colonel Scott and General Taylor; also a detailed list of killed and wounded, amounting to seventy-eight killed, and five hundred and thirty-five wounded, and four missing, in all six hundred and seventeen killed, wounded and missing.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL, *Major General.*

REPORT OF GENERAL WINDER OF OPERATIONS OF 8TH
AND 9TH JUNE, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT, }
Camp near Weyer's Cave, Virginia, June 15, 1862. }

Major R. L. DABNEY, A. A. G.,
Headquarters Valley District:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by this brigade in the operations of the 8th and 9th instants, near Port Republic, Virginia:

Whilst quietly in camp, Sunday morning, the 8th instant, between eight and nine o'clock, I heard artillery to our right and rear, which I inferred must be that of the enemy. Captain Poague came in at this time and informed me he had ordered his battery to be prepared for action. I approved it, and requested him to transmit to Captain Carpenter, camped just by him, instructions to the same effect. The good judgment of both these officers had anticipated such orders, a most fortunate circumstance, indeed, as the enemy were pressing rapidly on our rear.

General Jackson rode to my tent at this time, and ordered me to send a regiment to the bridge over the Shenandoah at Port Republic in double quick time. I at once sent orders to Colonel J. W. Allen, commanding second regiment, to conduct his regiment to that point. Mounting my horse, I rode in the direction of the bridge. Passing Poague's battery, I observed a Parrott gun hitched up and ordered it to follow me. About a quarter of a mile from camp I discovered the position of a battery of the enemy across the river, it sending shell just across the road, but too high to do any damage. The gun arriving, I turned it to the left to bear on the aforesaid battery, when General Jackson directed me to send it to him on the right; this I did, and awaited the arrival of other guns, which were soon brought up and placed in position on the hill commanding the opposite side of the river. The second shot silenced the enemy's battery, causing it to limber up and move off.

Carpenter's battery arriving, I ordered it to be placed on the left of Poague's, and the eight pieces of the two batteries to be directed on the retreating battery and column of infantry advancing up the road. The guns were admirably and rapidly served, pouring a heavy and destructive fire upon the enemy. His column halted, staggered at so warm a reception, wavered, and then retreated down the road, being signally repulsed by the artillery alone. I directed the pieces to move to the left, keeping up a constant fire so long as he was within range. Two or more guns were moved a mile beyond the original position.

Colonel Allen, second regiment, arriving, I directed him to move to the left, (General Taliaferro's brigade having gone to the bridge,)

throwing out skirmishers, guarding against a flank movement by the enemy. The fourth regiment, Colonel Ronald, was ordered to support this regiment. The fifth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Funk, supported Poague's battery. The twenty-seventh, Colonel Grigsby, supported Carpenter's battery. The thirty-third regiment, Colonel Neff, was advanced on the left and held in position to repel a flank movement, and at night picketed near the same point. Some few unimportant changes occurred during the day, but the enemy did not again advance within range of our guns. So heavy and well directed was our artillery fire, he was obliged to abandon a howitzer and two limbers, which were found in the woods on the following day, being a portion of the battery used against us in the morning. I had observed him trying to remove it, and succeeded beyond my expectation in forcing him to leave it, though I knew he had not taken it off by the road by which it advanced. The brigade moved to camp at dark, just above Port Republic. The total strength of the brigade was one thousand three hundred and thirty-four rank and file in action.

On the morning of the 9th instant, at forty-five minutes past three o'clock, orders were immediately given, and the head of the brigade reached the point indicated at that hour. I met General Jackson shortly thereafter, who ordered me to move across South river, on a temporary foot bridge being constructed. I sent Lieutenant Garnett to recall Colonel Neff's regiment from picket, and then moved the brigade as indicated. I was ordered to follow the road down the Valley. I placed Colonel Allen in front, throwing forward two companies as an advanced guard. Having proceeded about a mile, the cavalry in front reported the enemy's pickets. General Jackson being near, I referred the officer to him. I then received orders to drive them, occupy the woods in front, and attack the enemy. I directed Captain Nadenbousch, commanding advance, to deploy skirmishers on either side of the road, and move forward. Captain Carpenter to advance two pieces, take post on left of road, and shell the pickets. These orders were rapidly and well executed. The enemy's pickets disappeared and the skirmishers advanced, the line being supported by Colonel Allen. The enemy here opened a rapid fire of shell, with great accuracy, on the road and vicinity. I was then ordered to send a regiment through the woods to endeavor to turn their battery; also, a battery, to get a position above them. I directed Colonel Allen to move with his regiment, he being in advance, and near the wood, to accomplish this, and Colonel Ronald, fourth regiment, to support him; Captain Carpenter to take his battery in same direction, to execute the above order. Captain Poague's two Parrott guns were ordered in position on the left of the road, in a wheat field, and opened on the enemy's battery, the smoke of which only could be seen; the remaining pieces being under cover. Colonel Grigsby, twenty-seventh regiment, I ordered to support this battery. Lieutenant Colonel Funk, fifth regiment, was placed on the left, and to the rear of the twenty-seventh regiment. The thirty-third regiment, Colonel Neff, to take position on the right of the

road; but, being detained in crossing the river, this order never reached him. The enemy's fire was so well directed, I found it necessary to separate Poague's two guns, placing one some distance on the left, and ordering Funk's regiment to follow the movement ere the fire was resumed. The enemy soon placed a battery of two pieces in front, and in a commanding position. I sent Lieutenant Garnett, and afterwards Captain Poague, to look for a position nearer and more desirable, but none could be found, unless the enemy were driven off. I then learned his skirmishers were advancing, and ordered Funk's regiment forward to support the extreme left of the line, at the same time sending to General Jackson for reinforcements, being greatly outnumbered. Colonel H. Hays soon reported to me with the seventh Louisiana regiment. I directed him to take position on the right of Funk's, and ordered Grigsby's regiment up, placing it on the right of Hays. This line, under Hays, I ordered to move forward, drive the enemy from his position and carry his battery at the point of the bayonet. I at the same time directed the remainder of Poague's and a section of Carpenter's battery, the latter having reported it impossible to get through the thick woods or find any position, to be advanced.

Colonel Hays moved his command forward in gallant style, with a cheer. Seeing his movement, I advanced with the artillery, placing the guns in battery just in rear of Hays' line, which I found had been halted behind a fence. The enemy being in such strong force, and pouring in such a heavy fire of artillery and rifles, I then sent for reinforcements, but received none. The men stood it boldly for some time, and fought gallantly, many until all their cartridges were gone. Captain Raines reported with two pieces of artillery, one, however, without any cannoniers; this piece I sent from the field, the other being brought into action. I had directed Captain Poague to move with a Parrott gun to the right, and sent Lieutenant Garnett to Carpenter to endeavor to place his section so as to enfilade the enemy.

The thirty-first regiment Virginia volunteers, Colonel Hoffman, arrived about this time to relieve Colonel Hays, who was ordered to join his brigade. This change it was impossible to effect, and I held Colonel Hoffman in rear of the batteries for their security, as the infantry line began to waver under the storm of shot, shell, and balls which was being rained upon them. The batteries were moved to the rear, and I tried to rally the men, placing Hoffman's regiment in line on which to rally them. Here I partially succeeded; but the enemy so greatly outnumbered us and, getting within such easy range, thinned our ranks so terribly, that it was impossible to rally them for some time, though I was most ably assisted in my endeavors by my staff, the gallant Hays, Grigsby, Funk, Major Williams, fifth regiment, Captains Nadenbousch, second, and Burke, fifth regiment. These came particularly under my observation, though doubtless others did their duty as nobly and bravely. Here one piece of Poague's, I regret to say, fell into the enemy's hands, I having ordered it to halt and fire on his advancing column, where it was

disabled, as shown in Poague's report. I still endeavored to rally the remainder of this force, and succeeded in getting the seventh Louisiana, under Major Penn, the colonel and lieutenant colonel both being wounded, and fifth regiment, under Funk. I placed two pieces of Poague's battery in the position previously occupied and again opened fire on the enemy, he having halted in his advance. A sharp fire from the wood on our right told that General Taylor's and Allen's forces were engaged. I directed the Parrott gun on the enemy's battery, which was now turned on those forces. I was gratified to learn from General Taylor that this fire was of service to him. The enemy now moved to his left flank, apparently to surround this command in the woods. Seeing two regiments lying quietly on their arms to the right, under the woods, I despatched Lieutenant Garnett to order them forward rapidly, to press the enemy's rear. I then moved forward the artillery, with its supports, and obtained a far better position. Captain Chew here reported to me, and did good execution with his battery, displaying great skill and accuracy in his fire. I soon met General Jackson and reported my impressions to him, and was told he had ordered up other troops. Lieutenant Colonel Garnett, forty-eighth regiment, came up, reporting for orders. I directed him to follow the road in double-quick, pressing the enemy hotly in rear and driving him from his position. Major Holliday, thirty-third regiment, rode up at this time, and, through him, I sent orders to Colonel Neff to do the same. The batteries arriving, I continued to advance them as rapidly as possible, pouring in a heavy and well directed fire on the retreating columns of the enemy, who were now driven from the field, routed at every point. A section of Captain Brockenbrough's battery joined me just as the retreat commenced and was ably handled. The roads and woods were shelled, and the enemy scattered in every direction. The pursuit was continued some four miles, when I met General Jackson, who was in advance, and by his orders halted all the artillery, except two pieces of Chew's battery. The enemy being again driven from their ambuscade, I followed with my command to a point some eight or nine miles below Port Republic, when I received orders to return and camp with my wagons, which order was executed—my advance reaching camp, on the summit of the Blue Ridge, at Brown's gap, at midnight, and the batteries at daylight. It again affords me sincere and great gratification to bear testimony to the courage, gallantry, fortitude and good conduct of the officers and men under my command, and to them I return my heartfelt thanks. They fought gallantly and desperately, as our holy cause urged them to do, and though temporarily repulsed, it was only from overwhelming numbers. Although exposed to such a withering fire, the killed are few in number, a kind Providence having guarded many from the great dangers to which they were exposed. Colonels Allen and Ronald were so far separated from me, I must refer to their respective reports for the operations of their regiments. To my staff, Captain O'Brien, Lieutenants Howard and Garnett, I tender my sincere thanks for their assistance in transmitting my orders to different points, (though under heavy fire frequently, after the fight became

general, ever ready and prompt.) The casualties were: two officers and eleven rank and file killed; six officers and one hundred and forty-eight rank and file wounded, and thirty-two rank and file missing, making a total of one hundred and ninety-nine. The strength of the brigade was one thousand three hundred and thirteen rank and file. For detailed accounts of the affair I respectfully refer to the reports of the several commanders; herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CHARLES S. WINDER,
Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF SECOND BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF 9TH
JUNE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, V. D., }
Camp near Mount Meridian, June 14th, 1862. }

Major R. L. DABNEY, A. G., V. D.:

MAJOR: In obedience to your order, I beg leave to submit to you the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle of the 9th instant near Port Republic:

On arriving on the field of battle, the fifty-second regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, was ordered to take position on the left flank, in order to support General Winder's brigade, then engaged with the enemy. The forty-fourth and fifty-eighth, under my command, were ordered to take position in the woods on the right of the road, and on our right flank in the rear of General Taylor's brigade, which was thrown forward for the purpose of cutting off the most advanced batteries of the enemy. We were ordered to support General Taylor. In a short time after the fifty-second reached their position on our left flank, General Winder's brigade was driven back, and the fifty-second, advancing to their support, were also overpowered and driven back, and the enemy advanced. Seeing this, General Ewell ordered my brigade, now consisting of the forty-fourth and fifty-eighth, to charge the enemy diagonally across the field. This they did, with loud cheers, which caused the enemy to fall back, but as General Ewell was with the brigade, the remainder of the battle, I refer you to his report for an account of its subsequent operations.

In this action, Lieutenant Walker, of company E, in the forty-fourth regiment, highly distinguished himself for his gallantry. The fifty-eighth had four killed and eighteen wounded. The forty-fourth had fifteen killed and thirty-five wounded, nearly one-half of those present at the battle. The fifty-second had twelve killed and sixty-five wounded, and seven missing. Amongst those were Lieutenant G. W. Scaford, killed, and Captain P. Moore and Lieutenant W. Ridgeway, wounded, in the fifty-eighth. Lieutenant Wm. H. Robertson, killed, and Captain John T. Martin, Captain Thomas R. Buckner, and Captain John S. Anderson, and Lieutenant Omohundro, Lieutenant James H. Hughes, wounded, in the forty-fourth. Captain B. T. Walton, killed, and Lieutenant Lewis Harman, Lieutenant S. Brown, Lieutenant John Hanna, and Lieutenant James White, wounded, in the fifty-second.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. SCOTT,
Commanding Brigade.

REPORT OF GENERAL TALIAFERRO OF OPERATIONS ON 8TH AND 9TH JUNE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, V. D., }
Camp near Port Republic, June 13th, 1862. }

To Major R. L. DABNEY, A. A. G. :

MAJOR: I have the honor to make a brief report of the operations of my brigade on the 8th and 9th instants.

On the morning of the 8th, my camp, on the north side of the Shenandoah, was disturbed by the sound of artillery, close under the hills below us, and apparently in the town of Port Republic. I immediately ordered the brigade to be formed, and, as it was about to be formed for instruction, the regiments were speedily in line. I received orders to move the regiments as they were formed to the bridge, which was done. On reaching the crest of the hill overlooking the town and river, I perceived that a party of the enemy, consisting of some cavalry and two field pieces, had penetrated the town and that a piece was planted at the mouth of the bridge commanding its entrance, and the whole distance through it. I found Major General Jackson on the hill, in person, directing the fire of some of our pieces, and he ordered me to charge across the bridge, capture the piece, and occupy the town. We were exposed to considerable fire from the enemy's guns in crossing the hill, and the thirty-seventh regiment lost three men; but that regiment, Col. Fulkerson, with the utmost gallantry, after delivering a fire, charged across the bridge, captured the piece, and chased the enemy from the village, killing and capturing several of them. Had I known the topography, we could have captured most of the enemy, but we made at first for the lower ford, which I supposed was the only one leading into the town. Lieutenant Duncan, of the thirty-seventh, perceiving the enemy crossing at an upper ford, promptly detached a part of the regiment, and fired upon the retreating enemy at that point, but not in time to cut them off. I threw the tenth, Colonel Warren, into the town, and occupied with that and the thirty-seventh, the fords near the town; placed a battery (Carrington's) on the hill on the west side, which commanded the upper fords, and sent the twenty-third regiment to protect the ford near Weyer's cave. In the meantime, the enemy's infantry, which had advanced toward the town, was driven back by the artillery in great confusion. Captain Wooding's battery of my brigade, did beautiful service from its position; the precision and accuracy of its fire, and the terrible execution it effected, eliciting the admiration of all who witnessed it. In obedience to the orders of the commanding General, I occupied the town during the night, with part of my command, and was ordered, at dawn of the 9th, to re-occupy the position I had held on the 8th, so as to co-operate with Gen. Trimble and Col. Patton's brigades, which were to remain on the north side of the river. The other brigades of the army then passed

me to attack Shields' troops down the Valley. After the fight had lasted some time, I was ordered to move to the scene of action, which was accomplished by my men with wonderful celerity. I came up with the enemy at Lewis' house, and found them posted in the orchard and under the crest of a hill. General Taylor's Louisiana brigade occupied the hills on the right of the road, from which, with extraordinary gallantry, they had driven the enemy, capturing a full battery. At this point I could perceive that the enemy were leaving the orchard and slowly retreating down the flat. I hurried up my command as rapidly as possible, fired upon the enemy, who, after delivering two volleys at us from an entire regiment, became demoralized, broke, and fled. We pursued them seven miles with the infantry and captured between three and four hundred. I do not estimate the number taken by other troops. Captain Wooding's battery had, during this time, been rendering most effective service, and the effect of his shot was remarkable. By direction of Major General Jackson, two pieces of his battery were pushed forward, and pursued the enemy with the cavalry for many miles beyond the infantry, rendering, under the eye of the commanding General, the most effective service.

In conclusion, I have to state that my brigade had the opportunity to take but little part in the glorious victory achieved by our troops on this day. They reached the battle-field only just before the enemy retreated; were under fire for a very short time, and only had the satisfaction of securing the fruit of the gallantry of others. Nevertheless, I trust I shall be pardoned for referring to the rapidity with which they pressed forward to the fight, and the zeal and gallantry manifested by officers and men. The thirty-seventh regiment, Colonel Fulkerson, was in front, and captured most of the prisoners. Captain Wood and Lieut. Duncan, of that regiment, rendered remarkable service, and Sergeant Samuel L. Gray, company D, thirty-seventh, actually captured at one time a Federal captain and eleven of his men, all armed, and although fired upon by them, seized the captain's sword and made the men throw down their arms.

I am under obligations to the officers of my staff, Captain Pendleton, A. A. G.; Lieutenant Taliaferro, A. D. C., and Major Standard, brigade commissary, for their services and gallant conduct. Colonel Fulkerson, in the advance, managed his command admirably, and Colonel Warren, tenth Virginia, and Lieutenant Colonel Carter, twenty-third, kept their commands closed up, and all in hand for action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,

Brigadier General commanding Third Brigade, V. D.

REPORT OF COLONEL WALKER OF OPERATIONS OF FOURTH BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, JUNE 14, 1862.

Major JAMES BARBOUR, *A. A. General* :

I have the honor to report the movements of the regiments under my command, on the 8th and 9th of the present month. :

On the morning of the 8th, General Elzy ordered me to take my own, (thirteenth Virginia,) and the twenty-fifth Virginia regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Duffey commanding, and proceed to the right of our lines, to prevent an attempt to turn that flank. We moved by the right flank until I thought we were on the enemy's extreme left, and then sending two companies forward, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Terrill, as skirmishers, we advanced in line across the cleared ground and through the wood beyond, without encountering the enemy. When the skirmishers reached the skirt of the woods near Ever's house, they reported a large body of the enemy close at hand. I halted my command, and, going forward to reconnoitre, found a large force of infantry, probably a brigade, and a battery in a wheat field, about four hundred yards from our position. Finding myself entirely separated from our troops on the left, and perceiving the enemy were moving a regiment through the woods to our right, I deemed it best to withdraw to the woods and await the coming of other troops. I did so, and encountered General Trimble's brigade advancing on our left. General Trimble informed me that he was going forward to charge the enemy's battery, and directed me to advance on his right. This I did, again sending Colonel Terrill forward with skirmishers. He soon encountered the enemy's skirmishers, that had followed us into the woods. After a brief but active skirmish, they were driven back, with the loss of several killed and wounded; among the latter, an aid of General Blenker. We again moved forward under cover of Ever's house and barn, until ordered by General Trimble to move more to the right, so as to leave the barn and house on my left. In moving by the right flank to gain this position, we received a heavy volley of musketry, from a Yankee force on our left, which wounded several of the twenty-fifth Virginia regiment, and almost at the same instant, the right of the thirteenth regiment came into full view of a battery of three pieces, supported by three regiments of infantry, and not more than four hundred yards in front. The battery opened a well directed and heavy fire with grape, which, owing to the unexpected nature of the attack, caused some confusion; but order having been restored, the troops advanced steadily to the front, to a fence fifty yards further in advance. Finding General Trimble's brigade was detained by a force on our left, I ordered the men to lie down and fire, this they did with such effect as to twice drive the enemy from one of their guns. The fire of the enemy was galling, and seeing no further good could be accomplished by remaining longer in my position, I moved again by the right flank to the cover of a wood and

halted. About this time the enemy fell back, and I was ordered to remain in my position.

About sundown, I was directed by General Trimble, to join him on the left, which I did, and remained with his brigade until ordered back to camp, about ten o'clock at night. The men and officers of both regiments were exposed to a terrible fire for a few moments, and behaved to my entire satisfaction.

For a report of the operations of the twelfth Georgia and thirty-first Virginia volunteers on the 8th, I beg leave to refer you to the report of the commanders of the respective regiments, marked A and B.

Lists of the killed and wounded will be found enclosed for each regiment.

The report from Raines' battery will be sent as soon as received.

On the 9th, I was placed in command of the fourth brigade, General Elzey having been wounded on the preceding day. After crossing the river, I reported to Major General Jackson, who ordered me to send one regiment and my battery (Raines') to support General Winder. I detached the thirty-first Virginia regiment, under command of Colonel Hoffman, for this purpose, and saw no more of the regiment or battery during the day. The accompanying report, marked C, of Colonel Hoffman, will show the operations of his regiment, which, I regret to say, was badly cut up, being placed in a very exposed position for some time. With the entire remaining regiments, thirteenth, twenty-fifth Virginia, and tenth Georgia, I was ordered to follow General Taylor's brigade. I attempted to do this, but having no guide, and being totally unacquainted with the nature of the ground, we became entangled in the thick undergrowth, and made slow progress until we arrived at a precipice, so matted and grown over with laurel and ivy, that we could advance no further in that direction. I then marched back and around the end of the bluff, and pushed forward rapidly in the direction of the heavy firing on the right; but just as we came in sight of General Taylor's brigade, he had succeeded in taking the enemy's battery, and we were left no part but to follow the retiring foe, which we did, until ordered back.

The total casualties in the four infantry regiments were:

On the 8th instant, five killed, sixty-two wounded; total, sixty-seven.

On the 9th instant, fifteen killed, eighty wounded and four missing; total, ninety-nine.

Aggregate, twenty killed, one hundred and forty-two wounded and four missing; total, one hundred and sixty-six.

In Raines' battery, there were two killed, and seven wounded; eighteen horses killed or disabled.

Lists of the casualties in each regiment are herewith appended.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WALKER,

Colonel 13th Va. volunteers, commanding 4th brigade.

Official:

G. CAMPBELL BROWN, *A. A. G., third division.*

REPORT OF GENERAL TRIMBLE OF BATTLES OF JUNE
8TH AND 9TH, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH BRIGADE, }
Brown's Gap, June 11, 1862. }

Major J. H. BARBOUR, *A. A. General* :

In compliance with the orders of Major General Ewell, I send a statement of the operations of my brigade on the 8th and 9th instants, in the battle of Cross-Keys.

At your request I rode forward with you, on the morning of the 8th, at about ten o'clock, to examine the ground most desirable for defence. It was decided to post my artillery (Courtney's battery,) on the hill to the south of the small stream, and immediately on the left of road from Union Church to Port Republic. You directed my brigade to take the right of our line of defence, and occupy the pine hill to the east of the road and the battery, but somewhat retired from the front, in echelon position. Previous to assigning my brigade its position in line of battle, I rode forward in front and to the right, about half a mile, and examined a wooded hill running nearly parallel to our line of battle. Finding this position advantageous, with its left in view and protected by my artillery, and its right by a ravine and densely wooded hill. I at once occupied this position with two regiments, (the sixteenth Mississippi and twenty-first Georgia,) about half past ten o'clock, leaving the twenty-first North Carolina with the battery to protect it. Colonel Canty, of the fifteenth Alabama, by General Ewell's order, had been left on picket at Union Church, one mile in advance. This regiment was the first engaged, resisting the enemy's advance by a destructive fire from the church, the graveyard and the woods. Their force was checked, and they did not pursue the regiment, which soon after retired, finding itself outflanked on right and left, and narrowly escaped being entirely cut off, from the failure of cavalry picket to do their duty. Colonel Courtney's own pickets, thrown out as a precaution, though told the cavalry was on that duty, alone saved the regiment. In retreating in good order, he passed the enemy's flanking forces on the right and left, within long gunshot range, and succeeded in reaching my position with trifling loss. Colonel Canty was placed on the right of the two regiments before named.

Half an hour later, the enemy were seen to advance, with General Blenker's old brigade among the regiments, as prisoners informed me, the eighth New York and Bucktail rifles, from Pennsylvania, driving in our pickets before a heavy fire. I ordered the three regiments to rest quietly in the edge of an open wood, until the enemy, who were advancing in regular order across the field and hollow, should come within fifty steps of our line; the order was mainly observed, and as the enemy appeared above the crest of the hill, a deadly fire was de-

livered along our whole front, beginning on the right, dropping the deluded victims of northern fanaticism and misrule by scores. The repulse of the enemy was complete, followed by an advance, ordered by me, in pursuit. As the enemy's rear regiments had halted in the wood on the other side of the valley, I deemed it prudent, after the field in our front had been cleared, to resume our position on the hill and await their further advance. Remaining in our position some fifteen minutes, and finding the enemy not disposed to renew the contest, and observing from its fire, a battery on the enemy's left, half a mile in advance of us, I promptly decided to make a move from our right flank, and try to capture the battery, as I reported at the time to General Ewell, who at this stage of the action, sent to know our success, and to ask if I wanted reinforcements; to which I replied, "I had driven back the enemy, wanted no aid, but thought I could take their battery, and was moving for that purpose."

I accordingly, in person, moved the fifteenth Alabama to the right along a ravine, and, unperceived, got upon the enemy's left flank and in his rear. Marching up in fine order, as on drill, I had, on leaving this regiment, ordered the other two to advance rapidly in front as soon as they heard I was hotly engaged with the enemy. These regiments, before the order was executed, stood calmly under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery directed at the woods. The fifteenth Alabama, completely surprised the forces in their front, (the enemy's left flank,) and drove them, by a heavy fire, hotly returned, from behind logs and trees, along the wood to the westward. Meantime the twenty-first Georgia and sixteenth Mississippi, moved across the field, and fell in with the remainder of the enemy's, brigade, which had reformed in the woods to our left, and delivered a galling fire upon the sixteenth Mississippi, which omitted to turn up the woods, to its left, after the main body of the enemy, thus exposing its men to enfilading fire. Colonel Mercer, of the twenty-first Georgia, came to their timely rescue, and both soon gallantly drove the enemy out of the woods, killing and wounding large numbers.

On marching to the right flank, with the fifteenth Alabama, I found parts of the thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia regiments, under command of Colonel J. A. Walker, of Elzey's brigade, had been ordered to my support, by General Ewell, I ordered Colonel Walker to move on my right through the woods, and advance on the enemy in line of battle perpendicularly to his line, and in rear of the battery. Unluckily, as the woods tended to his right, he marched directly on, fell in with my regiment, (fifteenth Alabama,) and lost time by having to move by the flank, to regain his position. In doing this, he was exposed to the view of the battery, which turned its fire on him with galling effect, compelling a resort to the woods. At this time the right wing of the fifteenth Alabama had advanced, unperceived, under my direction to within three hundred yards of the battery, there playing rapidly over their heads, on the thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia. Perceiving the sixteenth Mississippi and twenty-first Georgia had advanced, I gave orders to charge the battery. Upon reaching the top of the hill, I found it had limbered up, and rapidly retired; having

lost several horses by our fire. Five minutes gain in time, would have captured the guns. This was lost by the Mississippi regiment in misconstruing my orders.

Another brigade of the enemy supported the battery two hundred yards to its left. Our right advanced into the open ground, and at the time the Alabama and the thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia reached their positions, this force was driven back by their united action, and retired with their battery. After some minutes brisk fire by the enemy's sharpshooters, their entire left wing retreated to their first position, near Union Church, on the Kisseltown road. At this time, General Taylor with his brigade joined me. He had previously been ordered to my support, and I had directed him to march up in the open ground, between the woods, but he passed too far to the right, and lost time by falling in behind the thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia regiments. I called General Taylor to an interview, on an eminence in view of the enemy, then a mile distant, where a battery with an infantry force, of what strength we could not discover, was in sight. I proposed to move forward and renew the fight. General Taylor's reply was that "we could soon wipe out that force, if it would do any good," but proposed to return his brigade to camp as he had that morning marched rapidly to Port Republic and returned, and his men needed rest and food. I replied that we had better attack the enemy; but as he did not agree with me, and as I at that time understood that he was sent to aid me in the contest which was then ended, I did not insist on his remaining. He left me about four, P. M. I then disposed the three regiments in the woods, in regular order, about one half a mile distant from the enemy, with skirmishers in front and on the flank, sending word to General Ewell that the enemy had been repulsed on our right, and that I awaited orders.

About half an hour after General Taylor left, Major Barbour came to me, with orders from General Ewell, "to move to the front," and that a force would be sent forward on the enemy's right to make a combined attack before night. It was too late to recall General Taylor. I moved through the woods and halted in line, five hundred yards from the enemy's front, (displayed along the Kisseltown road,) prepared to attack him as soon as I could hear from their fire, that our force on his flank was engaged. I waited half an hour without any intimation of this attack, and sent a courier to General Ewell, to say I awaited the movement on our left. Half an hour afterwards, I sent another courier with the same message, and, soon after, Lieutenant Lee, of my staff, to say that if the attack was made on their flank, to divert their attention from my movement, I thought I could overpower the enemy in front, but that it would be injudicious to do so alone, as I could plainly see three batteries of the enemy all able to bear on our force, as we should advance across the open fields, and what I estimated at five brigades of infantry. I waited in suspense until after dark, saw the enemy go into camp, light their fires, draw rations, and otherwise dispose themselves for the night, evidently not expecting any further attack. I then sought General Ewell, to recommend a night attack, and found he had gone to report to General

Jackson. Before leaving, I was strongly tempted to make the advance alone, at night, and should have done so, had I not felt it a duty to secure complete success by waiting for the combined attack before alluded to, and having some scruples in regard to a possible failure if acting alone, which might have thwarted the plans of the commanding General, whose success the day after would be seriously jeopardized by even a partial reverse, after the fortunate results of the day. I regretted that I had not detained General Taylor until Major Barbour reached me, as, with his brigade and my own, the result would have been reasonably certain, without consulting General Ewell. Finally, convinced that we could make a successful night attack, and capture or disperse General Fremont's entire force, certainly all his artillery, I awaited General Ewell's return, and then urged more than ever the attack, and begged him to go with me, and "see how easy it was." He said he could not take the responsibility, and if it was to be done, I would have to see General Jackson. I accordingly rode seven miles to see him, obtained his consent to have Colonel Patton's battalion co-operate with me, and his directions "to consult General Ewell, and be guided by him. On returning to General Ewell with this permission, he declined taking the responsibility which he said thus rested on him, and continued, with General Taylor, to oppose it against my urgent entreaties to be permitted to make the attack alone, with my brigade. He only replied, "You have done well enough for one day, and even a partial reverse would interfere with General Jackson's plans for the next day." I replied that, "we should have the army of Fremont pressing us to-morrow, if not driven off, and that we had better fight one army at a time." So ended the matter. My regiments remained under arms all night, and I moved to camp at daybreak with reluctance.

Having received orders to retard the advance of the enemy on the Port Republic road, on the 9th, I took up our old position, and remained until nine o'clock, when, being without artillery, and finding the enemy had placed a battery to drive us out of the wood, where they had sustained so fatal a repulse the day before, I slowly retired towards Port Republic. Receiving from General Jackson two messages, in quick succession, to hasten to the battle-field, where he had engaged General Shields' army, I marched rapidly to obey this order, crossed the bridge, burned it just before the enemy appeared, and reached the field after the contest had been decided in our favor. To sum up the occurrences of the day, I may state that our handsome success on the right was due to the judicious position selected, as well as to the game spirit and eagerness of the men. The flank movement to the right, totally unexpected by the enemy, and handsomely carried out by Colonel Cantey, completed our success, and although we failed to take their battery, it was not attributable to unskillful manœuvering, but to one of those accidents which often decide the result of battles and partial engagements.

To the bearing of all the officers—dismounted by my order, except myself and staff—and the men, I give most favorable testimony, and cannot withhold my highest admiration of their gallant conduct and

fine discipline, and after the contest, as you witnessed, every regiment was in line, as composed as if they had been on drill.

The prisoners and wounded say two brigades were opposed to us, (General Blenker's old brigade, now Stahl's, and General Train's, with reserves, probably not less than six to seven thousand men, one regiment having brought eight hundred men on the field,) with two batteries of artillery. My three regiments, counting thirteen hundred and forty-eight men and officers, repulsed the brigade of Blenker three times; and one hour after, with the thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia regiments, whose conduct, while observed by me, was characterized by steadiness and gallantry, the other brigade of the enemy, with their battery, was driven from the field, a mile and a half from the first scene of the contest:

On the ground where we first opened fire, two hundred and ninety of the enemy were left dead. I think a moderate estimate would place the killed and wounded of the enemy on their left wing at seventeen hundred and forty. Prisoners said that the famous eighth New York regiment and Bucktails, whose gallantry deserved a better fate, were entirely cut to pieces; their flag was left on the field, and secured by the twenty-first Georgia.

Of the heroic conduct of the officers and men of Courtney's battery, commanded by Captain Courtney, with Lieutenant Latimer as first Lieutenant, in holding their position under the incessant fire of four batteries at one time, I cannot speak in terms which would do them full justice. The fact that they stood bravely up to their work for over five hours, exhausted all their shot and shell and continued their fire with canister to the end of the battle, speaks more in their favor, than the most labored paenegyric. The admirable position selected for the battery alone saved it from total destruction, if a special Providence did not guard it from harm.

The twenty-first North Carolina, left to support this battery, was exposed to the effect of the terrific fire, but under cover of the hill, happily escaped with few casualties. When the battery was threatened with an infantry force, this regiment was called and readily took its position to repel the enemy's attack, and stood modestly ready to do its duty, as gallantly as heretofore. To Colonel Mercer, for his judicious movements during the day, and to Colonel Canty, for his skillful retreat from picket and prompt flank manœuvre, I think special praise is due, as well as to my staff, Captain Hall and Lieutenants McKim and Lee, for the promptness and coolness displayed in conveying orders. I would also call the attention of the Major General to the services performed on this occasion and previously, by Captain Brown, of company A, sixteenth Mississippi, who, with portions of his company, has within the last few weeks, killed twelve of the enemy, captured sixty-four with their arms, and some twenty-five horses with their equipments; and to the conspicuous gallantry of private Long, of company B, twenty-first Georgia, who, while acting as skirmisher on the 8th instant, brought in ten prisoners, five (5) with their arms, captured at one time, and shot an officer of General Fremont's staff, obtaining from him the enemy's order of march, herewith enclosed.

from which it appears they had on the field seven brigades of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery.

It is but an act of simple justice to the brave men of my command to say that this battle was fought by their infantry and artillery, in fact, alone. Colonel Walker's thirteenth and twenty-fifth Virginia regiments aided in the last repulse. General Taylor's brigade, not having been engaged or seen by the enemy. The infantry, under Brigadier General Stewart, on the left of the line, encountered at no time of the day, more than the enemy's skirmishers, as they made no demonstration on our left. The battery of General Stewart was in the early part of the fight, but was withdrawn after a severe loss of horses, leaving Captain Courtney's battery to contend singly with four batteries of the enemy. Herewith I hand a list of the killed and wounded.

List of killed and wounded.—Twenty-five killed, twenty-five wounded and four missing, not including Colonel Walker's loss, which was small. The names of the officers killed and wounded are not here given.

Very respectfully,

J. R. TRIMBLE, *Brigadier General.*

REPORT OF GENERAL R. TAYLOR OF BATTLES OF 8TH
AND 9TH JUNE, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH BRIGADE, }
June 11th, 1862. }

To Major BARBOUR,

A. A. General, Third Division :

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the eighth brigade, as connected with the actions of the 8th and 9th instants :

On the morning of the 8th, I received orders to march the brigade to Port Republic to assist in repelling the attack commenced on the bridge at that point by Shields' forces. When within a mile and a half of the bridge, the column was halted by order of Major General Jackson, to await further orders. These were shortly received, in effect, to return to the front and act as a reserve to the troops then engaged against Fremont. Here the brigade became separated ; two regiments—the seventh and eighth Louisiana—being ordered by Major General Ewell to the support of a battery in the centre or on the left of our line, while I marched the remaining two regiments and Wheat's battalion to the right, to support General Trimble's brigade, then much pressed. The display of force caused the enemy to retire still further from the position, to which he had been driven by the vigorous charge of Trimble's cannoneers. The brigade, though not actually in action, on this day, was much exposed to the enemy's shell, and suffered a loss of one private killed, one officer, (Captain Green, seventh Louisiana,) and seven privates and non-commissioned officers wounded.

On the 9th, I marched from camp, near Donkard's church, according to orders, at daylight, and proceeded across Port Republic bridge to the field, where General Winder's troops had already engaged the enemy. Here I received orders from the Major General commanding to leave one regiment near the position then occupied by himself, and, with the main body, to make a detour to the right, for the purpose of checking a formidable battery planted in that locality. The nature of the ground over which we passed necessarily rendered our progress slow. On reaching the position indicated the charge was made, and the battery, consisting of six guns, fell into our hands, after an obstinate resistance on the part of its supporters. our troops being at the same time subjected to a most destructive fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, posted in a wood above the battery. After holding the battery for a short time, a fresh brigade of the enemy's troops, moving from their position on my left flank, and where they had been fronting the troops of Winder's brigade, made a determined and well-conducted advance upon us, accompanied by a galling fire of canister from a piece suddenly brought into position, at a distance of about three hundred and fifty yards. Under this combined attack,

my command fell back to the skirts of the wood, near which the captured battery was stationed, and from this point continued their fire upon the advancing enemy, who succeeded in reclaiming only one gun, which he carried off, leaving both caisson and limber. At this moment our batteries in my rear opened fire, and reinforcements coming up, led by Major General Ewell, the battle was decided in our favor, and the enemy precipitately fled. The seventh regiment, Colonel Hays, being the regiment left in the front by order of General Jackson, was meanwhile engaged in another portion of the field, and suffered heavy loss. The guns captured by the brigade were five in number, and one other—a brass twelve-pound howitzer—was afterwards discovered, deserted in the woods near the Brown's Gap road, by Lieutenant Dushene, quartermaster of Wheat's battalion, and by him brought off.

The loss of the brigade on this day was as follows:

Killed.—Sixth Louisiana regiment, Lieutenant J. H. Didlake; seventh Louisiana, Lieutenant A. G. Moore; ninth Louisiana, Wm. A. Meigell.

Wounded.—Colonel H. T. Hays, severely, but not dangerously, in the shoulder; Lieutenant Colonel C. De Chorseal, in the breast. Eighth Louisiana, Captain Le Crandell, slightly. Sixth Louisiana, Lieutenant James O. Martin; slightly; Lieutenant Farrar, slightly. Seventh Louisiana, Lieutenant Pendergast; Lieutenant W. C. Divin, known to be wounded and still missing; Lieutenant J. M. Brooks. Eighth Louisiana, Lieutenant Randolph, severely; Lieutenant L. P. Wren, severely and missing; Lieut. R. Montgomery, slightly. Wheat's battalion, Lieutenant John Coyle; Lieutenant F. H. Ripley; Lieut. McCarthy; Adjutant B. Putnam, severely; Lieutenant E. H. Cockroft, severely. Twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates killed, two hundred and forty wounded, and nine missing.

Recapitulation for the two actions of the 8th and 9th instants.

Officers, four killed; seventeen wounded. Non-commissioned officers and privates, thirty killed; two hundred and forty-seven wounded. Missing, nine privates. Entire loss of the brigade in killed, wounded, and missing, three hundred and seven.

The above record is a mere statement of facts; but no language can adequately describe the gallant conduct of the eighth brigade in the action of the 9th instant. Disordered by the rapidity of their charge through a dense thicket, making the charge itself just as the loud cheers of the enemy proclaimed his success in another part of the field, assailed by a superior force in the front and on the flanks, with two batteries in position within point blank range, nobly did the sons of Louisiana sustain the reputation of their State. Three times was the captured battery lost and won, the enemy fighting with great determination. Colonel Seymour, of the sixth Louisiana, and Major Wheat, of the battalion, on the left; Colonel Stafford, of the ninth, in the centre, and Colonel Kelley, of the eighth, on the right—all acted with the most determined gallantry, and were as gallantly supported by their officers and men. Members of each of the regiments engaged in the charge were found dead under the guns of the captured

battery. Captain Surget, A. A. General, distinguished himself greatly and rendered the most important service on the left. Lieutenant Hamilton, aid-de-camp, gave me valuable assistance in rallying and reforming the men, when driven back to the edge of the wood, as did Lieutenant Killmartin, of the seventh Louisiana regiment, temporarily attached to my staff. Circumstances unfortunately detained the seventh regiment, under the gallant Colonel Hays, in another part of the field. Its record of one hundred fifty-six killed and wounded—fifty per cent. of the number carried into action—shows the service it performed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR, *Brigadier General.*

Official:

G. CAMPBELL BROWN, *A. A. G.*

REPORT OF COLONEL W. C. SCOTT IN RELATION TO
THE BATTLE OF THE 6TH OF JUNE, NEAR HARRISON-
BURG.

The brigade now commanded by me, was comanded by General George H. Stewart. It was annexed to the first Maryland previously, under the command of that officer. The whole brigade having advanced in this direction about four miles this side of Harrisonburg, were marched back through the woods, towards Harrisonburg, for the purpose of cutting off a regiment of the enemy, which we understood was following us. The fifty-eighth Virginia was leading, the first Maryland next, the forty-fourth Virginia next, and the fifty-second last. We marched by the right flank. The fifty-eighth was first engaged, the others drawn up in line of battle in the woods. Ultimately, General Stewart led the first Maryland and forty-fourth by the right flank towards the main road, and then bending around towards the right, approached the place of combat, but halted then in the woods, when within one or two hundred yards of that place. We had remained halted but a few minutes, when General Ewell ordered us to charge bayonets. The first Maryland and forty-fourth dashed forward at a rapid rate, and with loud cheers, until they came up with the fifty-eighth, and on delivering their first fire, the enemy fled with precipitation. I am not sure they were not flying before, as I could not run as fast as the men, and did not get up as soon as they did. The fifty-eighth bore the brunt of the battle and fought gallantly. As reinforcements were advancing on the part of the enemy, we were ordered to retire towards the rear. The fifty-second did not accompany these movements, but remained in the woods, drawn up in line of battle, where the brigade was first formed, Colonel Skinner, the commander, informing me that he heard no orders to move.

In this action the fifty-eighth lost eleven killed, and thirty-nine wounded, and three missing. The forty-fourth and fifty-second lost none. I do not know the loss of the first Maryland.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. SCOTT,

Colonel 44th Reg. Va. Vols.

P. S.—In this action, General Ashby was killed.

REPORT OF COLONEL W. C. SCOTT IN RELATION TO
THE BATTLE OF THE 8TH NEAR PORT REPUBLIC.

In this action, in the early part of the day, I only commanded the forty-fourth regiment. The fifty-eighth Virginia was placed in rear of our batteries, on the left flank, to support them. The fifty-second was further in the rear. The forty-fourth was divided into two parts, and each part thrown forward as skirmishers. One part, under Major Cobb, skirmished the wood, near our most advanced battery on our left; the other part, under Captain Buckner, skirmished the wood near the main road to our front. This latter first came in contact with the enemy, and being overpowered, retired and formed a junction with the first part. They were then attacked by two regiments of the enemy, and after the exchange of a few rounds, the forty-fourth, under Major Cobb, gallantly charged them with the bayonet, drove them back, killing several, (one with the bayonet,) and taking five prisoners. The forty-fourth numbered, in the fight, about one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty men. The forty-fourth and fifty-eighth then waited, but the enemy not approaching very near, except the sharpshooters, there was no regular fight. I do not know the locality of the fifty-second in the evening, as I was with the forty-fourth and fifty-eighth, and momentarily expecting an attack.

In this engagement the forty-fourth lost one killed and three wounded. The fifty-second had two killed and twenty-four wounded, and the fifty-eighth none killed and five wounded. Lark's battery, two killed and three wounded. Total, five killed and thirty-five wounded. In this action, Major Ross, of the fifty-eighth was wounded; so was General Stewart.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. SCOTT,
Commanding Brigade.

REPORT OF COLONEL SCOTT, COMMANDING BRIGADE,
OF OPERATIONS ON THE 6TH, 8TH AND 9TH JUNE,
1862.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR MT. MERIDIAN, }
June 14, 1862. }

Major General EWELL:

GENERAL: In regard to the action of the 6th, I have only this to remark, that the fifty-eighth regiment was the right and leading regiment of the brigade, and first came in contact with the enemy, but as the brigade was then under the command of Brigadier General Stuart, I do not know personally what transpired with that regiment. The other regiments, the first Maryland, and the forty-fourth and fifty-second Virginia were drawn up in line of battle in the woods, in the rear of the fifty-eighth. After the firing had continued for some time, General Stewart led the first Maryland regiment, (the leading regiment,) towards the turnpike, by the right flank, followed by the forty-fourth, and thence up the fence towards the place from which the firing emanated, and was hottest. The fifty-second did not follow these movements, as the commander, Col. Skinner, says he heard no orders, but remained drawn up in the woods. Ultimately, you gave the command "Charge," to the first Maryland and forty-fourth, which they did in gallant style, until they reached the fence, when, pouring in a volley on the enemy, he fled in great precipitation.

On the 8th, the fifty-second and fifty-eighth were posted so as to support the batteries on your left wing. The forty-fourth was divided into two parts, and thrown forward a considerable distance, to skirmish the woods on the left, and the woods near the main road in front. That part which was ordered to skirmish the woods near the main road in front, first came in contact with the enemy, but being too weak to defend itself, it fell back and united with the other portion of that regiment in the woods near your left, and most advanced battery. At this point, the forty-fourth, numbering not more than one hundred and thirty men, were attacked by two regiments of the enemy, and, after exchanging a few rounds, the forty-fourth charged them gallantly with the bayonet, and broke them, chasing them a considerable distance, killing several, and taking some prisoners.

On the 9th, the fifty-second was detached and sent forward on our left to support General Winder, (I think.) When General Winder was driven back, the fifty-second went forward, but was driven back also. The forty-fourth and fifty-eighth were placed in a wood on our right wing. You were with them. You know all about the order to charge, the way in which the order was executed, the retirement of the regiments to the wood, in consequence of being overpowered, and there being rallied by you, and the ultimate charge under you by a part of the brigade. The casualties have been sent to General Jackson, from whom you can obtain them. I do not recollect them. I particularly commend to you the gallantry of Lieutenant Walker, of

company E, forty-fourth regiment Virginia volunteers. There may have been others equally worthy of commendation, but I could not fail to notice him. When the brigade halted in the field and sat down, he alone stood erect, went in front, and attempted to get the brigade to advance still nearer the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. SCOTT,

Commanding brigade.

Official :

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,

A. A. G., third division.

REPORT OF COLONEL NEFF.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, }
Brown's Gap, June 11th, 1862. }

To Captain O'BRIEN,
Assistant Adjutant General First Brigade:

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment on Sunday and Monday, the 8th and 9th instants:

About nine, A. M., on Sunday last, the camp was suddenly startled by general reports of artillery in the direction of Port Republic. I immediately gave orders to pack the wagons and get under arms, anticipating an order to that effect in a few moments from headquarters, in which I was not mistaken. The regiment was soon under arms, and in a few moments was put in motion, marching in the direction of Port Republic, my regiment in rear of the brigade. As we moved on, the cannonading became quite warm, and on a nearer approach, I found two, or perhaps portions of three, batteries actively engaged, firing from a commanding position on the west side of the river upon the enemy's infantry, several regiments of which were in a flat bottom on the east bank of the river.

Halting for a moment near a battery on the left of the road, I went forward for instructions, and, meeting Captain O'Brien, was ordered to follow the fourth regiment, then marching to the left. We marched on for perhaps a mile or more, taking various positions and changing them every few moments, until entering a body of woods, the fourth formed in line of battle, throwing skirmishers in front and left flank, it moved on down the McGaheysville road. I followed with my regiment, in line and about a hundred paces in rear. The fourth regiment halted, after proceeding about a quarter of a mile, and remained in that position during the remainder of the day, my regiment about a hundred paces in rear. Here we were all day, no enemy making its appearance in that quarter. At dark, we were withdrawn from our position and ordered to camp on the opposite side of the river. My regiment had crossed the river, when I was ordered back to near the same position for picket duty, and marched back accordingly.

Some time after sunrise, on the morning of the 9th, I was directed by Lieutenant Garnett to draw in my pickets and join my brigade at once. On enquiring where the brigade was, he replied that he was not sure whether it was on the Brown's Gap road, or whether it would go down the river.

I had scarcely collected my regiment and started for the bridge, when our artillery opened upon the enemy's camp. I pushed on, but, before I got to the bridge, I found the way blocked by wagons, ambulances, artillery and infantry. It was with great difficulty and considerable loss of time that I at last got my regiment across the

main bridge, and encountered almost every obstacle in crossing the temporary one across the smaller stream. I was without any definite knowledge of the whereabouts of the brigade, but took it for granted it was somewhere on the battle-field, and I moved on in the direction of regiments which had crossed before me. Marching along the road, I was considerably annoyed by the enemy's shells, which were bursting in and over the road almost constantly. I got under shelter of a small skirt of woods, near the road, and pushed on under this cover for some distance, when I came up to an ambulance which, the driver told me, belonged to the second Virginia infantry, and from him I learned that the second regiment had gone up the same road upon which I was then moving. I continued to march in that direction, expecting to meet with General Winder or some of his aids. At all events, I was getting nearer the scene of conflict, where I expected to be of some service. I had gone, as I supposed, half a mile further, when I met several members of the fourth Virginia, who told me the regiments were falling back, and their regiment was ordered back to support Carpenter's battery. I was now in the woods; there was sharp firing in front of me; I was totally ignorant of our position or that of the enemy, and scarcely knew what to do. I accordingly halted the regiment, and rode forward to ascertain, if possible, something of the condition of affairs. I had proceeded but a short distance when I met Elzey's brigade coming back, and was told, upon inquiry, that they could get no position and were coming back to a better one. I could get no information from the first brigade. In this dilemma I concluded to fall in with Elzey's brigade, and sent Major Holliday to report to Colonel Walker, until I could hear positively and know what to do. Before reporting to Colonel Walker, the Major accidentally met with Lieutenant Garnett, and soon after with General Winder and General Jackson. Orders now came in abundance. I do not remember which came first, but one from General Jackson, in person, "to push to the front at a double-quick," followed by others from other sources; but all tending to urge to the front. I pushed on as fast as I could, passing several regiments, and was in turn passed by others. The enemy were already falling back. The firing was, however, still quite warm, but receded quite rapidly, and I never got up in time to participate in the firing. My regiment followed in the pursuit for five or six miles, until the infantry was halted and ordered back, when I came back, following in the rear of the brigade. Being but little exposed to danger during the two days that the army was engaged with the enemy, my regiment has sustained no loss at their hands. My situation on the 9th was a perplexing and unpleasant one. I used my best efforts to reach my brigade in time to be of service and to act with it, but for reasons above stated was unable to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. NEFF,

Colonel commanding Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

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REPORT OF COLONEL C. A. DUNCAN.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, }
June 13th, 1862. }

Captain O'BRIEN, A. A. G.:

SIR: On Sunday morning, the 8th instant, the enemy, under General Shields appeared in force on the east bank of South river at Port Republic. Whereupon, I immediately put my regiment under arms and awaited orders. In a very little while, I was directed to move the regiment to a position on the McGaheysville road and to throw out a line of skirmishers. This put me in position on the left, and was the only point from which a flank movement of the enemy was apprehended. I threw out the skirmishers and so deployed them as to prevent surprise. I remained on the alert in this position until about dark, when I was ordered to withdraw and march the regiment to camp, crossing the Shenandoah at Port Republic and encamping near the village. I take no note of the engagement of same day between a portion of the Confederate forces and the enemy under General Fremont. Strength, rank and file, three hundred and ten.

On Monday, the 9th, at half-past five, A. M., I was ordered to cross the South river at Port Republic. After marching down the river a short distance, I suppose it was discovered that the enemy were preparing to give battle. The second regiment, Colonel Allen, was in front of me. His regiment filed to the right, through an open field. I was directed to follow and support Colonel Allen; whereupon I filed to the right, following Colonel Allen. In passing through this open field, the enemy's battery was brought to bear upon the regiment, but fortunately doing no damage. Arriving at the woods on the right, I formed on the right of the second in line of battle, threw out skirmishers and advanced through a very dense wood and laurel thicket. Arriving at a point in a field, (that I afterwards learned was very near the enemy's battery,) two or three of the skirmishers that I had thrown out fired upon the enemy. This drew a considerable volley from the enemy, who were concealed in the brush, and although at a very close range, no damage was done, the enemy overshooting. At this moment the enemy began to throw grape and canister into the woods, which they continued for some time, with great violence, from the effects of which four men were wounded, none mortally. Here Colonel Allen directed me to fall back, which I did. Shortly thereafter he directed me to move forward with his regiment. After advancing a short distance, the retreat of the enemy commenced and I followed in pursuit. Officers and men all acted well, and while not actively engaged with the enemy, yet the conduct of all was such as to justify me in saying that the fourth

regiment would have been equal to any emergency. Strength, rank and file, three hundred and seventeen.

Respectfully,

C. A. DUNCAN, Col. Fourth Va. Vols.

P. S.—The following privates were wounded on Monday, the 9th: Edward Haller, L. J. Cox and J. B. Major, company H.

C. A. DUNCAN, Colonel.

REPORT OF COLONEL GRIGSBY.

CAMP NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, VA., }
June 15, 1862. }

Captain JOHN F. O'BRIEN, *A. A. General* :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the twenty-seventh regiment Virginia volunteers, under my command, in the engagements of the 8th and 9th instants, near the town of Port Republic.

The engagement of the 8th, was with artillery; the infantry did not participate. The twenty-seventh regiment was ordered to support Captain Carpenter's battery, and remained near it during the day. At an early hour Monday morning, the command crossed the South river, and moved down the road leading to Swift Run Gap. The command had proceeded about one and a half miles, when the enemy made their appearance and commenced shelling our advance guard. Captain Poague's battery was ordered up, and took position in the field to the left of the road. My regiment (the twenty-seventh) was ordered to support this battery. I immediately took position a short distance in rear of it, and remained under a heavy fire of shells, for over an hour. The battery, by order, changed its position; I made a corresponding change, keeping near it. My regiment was afterwards ordered to move to the left to support a battery placed near a barn. Upon reaching the position, the battery was limbered up to move; I was ordered to form in line of battle, move forward and take position on the right of the seventh Louisiana. This I promptly did, when both regiments moved forward across an open field under a heavy fire of grape, by which my ranks were considerably thinned. The seventh Louisiana took position under cover of a fence. My regiment advanced some distance further. Finding myself unsupported, I ordered my command to drop back on a line with the seventh Louisiana. We remained under a perfect shower of balls for near an hour. In this position my horse was shot down, and so disabled that I was compelled to leave him.

My command, though small, maintained its position until two regiments of the enemy came within twenty paces of their line, when they fell back, by my order, amidst a perfect shower of balls. The whole line giving way about the same time. The enemy did not retain his advantage long, as they were compelled to fall back, and were soon driven from the field. A part of my regiment joined our pursuing forces.

In this engagement, the twenty-seventh suffered severely, having lost in killed, wounded, and missing, forty-seven officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. Too much praise cannot be given my officers for the gallant manner in which they bore themselves throughout the entire action—braving every danger coolly and deliberately. The non-commissioned officers and men behaved well and gallantly,

moving forward in good order under a heavy fire of grape; obeying all orders cheerfully. To make mention by name of any of my officers, would be invidious, where all behaved so well. The same of my non-commissioned officers and privates. Strength—rank and file, 150.

The following list embraces the names of those killed, wounded and missing, viz :

Killed.—Company B.—Lieutenant James A. Lemon; privates Joseph Sweet and Wm. Chittum. Company E.—Private Chapman Johnson. Company F.—Privates James M. Carter, Andrew M. Martin, and Wm. D. McClury. Company G.—Private Thomas C. Walton.

Wounded.—Privates Patrick Loague, Jno. P. Chittum, A. F. Smith, James Mordispaugh and Wm. Powers. Company C.—Lieutenant Joseph Haynes; orderly sergeants D. B. McDonald and Thomas R. Porter; privates Gillie Gillespie and John Baker. Company D.—Captain F. C. Wilson; privates Robert Lamb, D. Lotis and F. H. Brown. Company E.—Orderly sergeant Charles A. Nossinger; privates Henry Sandford and George W. Harper. Company F.—Corporal John Robinson; privates Wm. Ackerdy and William Pursley. Company G.—Privates James S. Campbell and J. A. Cummings. Company H.—Corporal William P. Drumbeller; privates Henry Heilbroun, Wm. Mitchell, James S. Thomas and Joseph Camden. Last, though not least, Major D. M. Shriver, severely wounded in shoulder and back.

Missing.—Privates James Lanyan, Philip Hoyleman, William E. Synder, James C. Davis and Robert Fry. Company F.—Orderly sergeant G. C. Black and private Leroy Sweeny. Company G.—Privates E. F. Myers, Archibald Smiley and Henry Ludwick.

Whole number killed, eight; wounded, twenty-eight; and missing eleven.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GRIGSBY,

Colonel 27th Virginia Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL J. W. ALLEN.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT VA. VOLUNTEERS, }
Camp Brown's Gap Pass, June 11, 1862. }

Captain O'BRIEN, A. A. G. :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of my regiment, during the engagements of Sunday and Monday, June 8th and 9th, 1862:

Early on Sunday morning, I received an order to get my regiment under arms as speedily as possible, and move down the road in the direction of the bridge at Port Republic, which place had been entered by the enemy's cavalry. Within five minutes after the reception of this order, I had my regiment formed and marched out of the woods into the field adjoining the road, where I halted long enough to load, and was proceeding down the road when Captain O'Brien directed me to occupy the woods to the left of the road, and guard the left flank. On reaching the woods, I deployed company A as skirmishers, and sent it forward to the river bank, and sent company D, under Captain Nadenbousch, to the left and front, who also went as far as the bank of the river, on our extreme left. The remaining five companies (three being on picket at the bridge and in town,) I kept in the edge of the wood, until ordered to support two pieces of artillery which were left under my charge on the left. I then moved in rear of these guns and remained there until after dark, when I received an order to return to the wagons, which were about a mile beyond Port Republic.

Soon after dawn, on the morning of the 9th, I received an order to get under arms at once, and moved back through the town, and across the river—the second regiment being in front of the brigade. After crossing, companies D and I were thrown forward as skirmishers—the former on the left of the road, and company I, with a portion of company G, on the right of the road. After advancing some distance down the road, the enemy opened on us, and I received an order from General Winder to advance, under cover of the woods, to the right, and take the battery which commanded the road on which we were advancing. I started forward with one hundred and seventy-seven privates and non-commissioned officers—the fourth following at some distance, as our support. After working our way with much difficulty through the undergrowth and laurel thickets, I came within a hundred yards of the battery which I had been ordered to take, but found it supported by three regiments of infantry. I immediately sent to General Winder a report of my position, and at the same time ordered the two left companies—being nearest the guns of the enemy—to take deliberate aim and fire at the gunners. Unfortunately, two chance shots showed our position, and one gun had been brought to bear on us, loaded with grape. At my first volley all the gunners were driven off, but the two regiments of infantry opened on us, and returning to their guns, they poured volley after volley of

grape on us, in such quick succession, as to throw my men into confusion, and it was some time before they were reformed. In the meantime, the fourth which had come upon my right, were subjected to the fire of the three regiments in reserve, I ordered it back a short distance, and then directed both regiments to retire to a more eligible position, whilst I reported to General Jackson, (General Winler being very hotly pressed by a much superior force to his own, on our extreme left,) my position, and utter inability to carry the battery without assistance. I was told that General Taylor had been sent to my right, ; and, returning, I met an officer from General Elzey's brigade, who reported to me for orders. I directed him forward, as the brigade was on my right, and moved back with the second and fourth regiments, but found that General Taylor had passed around my right, and carried the battery before we came up. We then followed on in rear until ordered to return to camp. Accompanying this is a report of my losses.

Strength, rank and file, two hundred and twenty-four.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ALLEN,
Colonel second regiment.

Casualties of second regiment in the actions of June 8th and 9th, 1862 :

Company A—Lieutenant Simpson, James N. Gallaher, William H. Moore, wounded.

Company B—William Magauhy, wounded.

Company C—O. S. Nelson, Nat. Grubbs, wounded.

Company D—James M. Albin, J. Hultz, C. G. Stover, wounded.

Company I—Peter Stickels, C. D. Castleman, George Kelley, wounded.

Company E—Corporal Hull, privates Weddell, Shank, Prince, Lowdwick.

Company F—Sergeant McCarty, privates Loher, Charles Dinkle, wounded.

Company G—Lieutenant R. M. English killed ; Pat Ryans, Mowny E. Fry, wounded.

Company K—Barton, wounded.

Killed, 1 ; wounded, 24. Total, 25.

J. W. ALLEN,
Colonel second regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL MUNFORD.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND VIRGINIA CAVALRY, February 26, 1862.

Major CHARLES J. FAULKNER, A. A. G. :

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from Lieutenant General T. J. Jackson, to furnish a report of the operations of the cavalry brigade connected with his brilliant campaign in the Valley, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following :

When I joined his army, under Major General Ewell, the sixth and second Virginia cavalry were attached to his division. Our regiments had just been reorganized, and, as the senior cavalry officer, I had the outpost. My headquarters were at Swift Run Gap, and my pickets extended from Culpeper Court House to the mountains on the east side of the Blue Ridge, and from near Harrisonburg to Wolfstown on the west. A heavy scout was kept watching Geary's command, who was marching on Fredericksburg to reinforce McDowell. After Shields had passed Warrenton, my regiment was, for the first time, assembled; finding over one hundred unarmed recruits added to my regiment, I was sent to Richmond to get arms, and while *en route* for that place, General Jackson started after Banks. I joined his command at Winchester, and reported for duty. The sixth and second cavalry were then under the command of Brigadier General George H. Stewart. My regiment had been employed in tearing up the railroad near Front Royal, (Lieutenant Colonel Watis' report has already been sent in,) and guarding the flank of the division, and constantly skirmishing with the enemy; and, as soon as they had commenced their retreat, they were pursued by the sixth and second on the turnpike, to within five miles of Winchester, capturing a number of men, wagons, arms, and stores. My regiment supported the sixth in their charge upon the first Maryland (Yankee infantry), and were constantly engaged picking up stragglers until the morning of the battle of Winchester; there they supported a battery on the right until after the rout of the enemy, when they pursued them on the road to Martinsburg, capturing many prisoners, wagons, arms, negroes, &c. The enemy making a stand at that place, it was not entered until the next day. Here I joined my regiment. Captains Dickinson, of company A, and Whitehead, of company E, were sent to destroy the bridge on Buck creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at North Mountain Depot. They captured many valuable stores, which they sent to Martinsburg to add to the splendid prize found in that town. On the 28th of May, I took two squadrons of my regiment to within one mile of Williamsport, (with one piece of artillery from the Baltimore battery,) and had a brisk skirmish with the Yankees, giving them several telling rounds of shell, but was unable to pursue, as they opened their batteries from the other side of the river. I was then recalled by General Stewart, when I sent for the rest of my regiment, and every few hundred yards on the road we found evidences of a

complete rout; wagons and ambulances were burnt; tents and cooking utensils, arms and clothing were scattered along for miles and miles. On the 29th, we marched to Charlestown, supported the batteries which were engaged in shelling the enemy from Bolivar heights; that evening I was driven from the heights. My regiment was performing heavy picket duty on all the roads, (on the Key's Ferry road and the Harper's Ferry road,) and one squadron was kept bringing Colonel Allen's regiment, second Virginia infantry, across the river behind them, (they had been occupying the Loudoun heights.) We were shelled nearly all night, and had had nothing for men or horses to eat for twenty-four hours. We marched from Charlestown to Kernstown on the 30th, (had no feed for our horses,) and, on the morning of the 1st of June, we started at early dawn to cover our retreat to Strasburg, at which place we were kept in line of battle nearly the whole day, watching for the approach of both Shields and Fremont—there we got about a third of a ration of corn for our horses—that night we were halted in rear of General Taylor's brigade (who were cooking rations) about two and-a-half hours. The sixth regiment cavalry was in the rear, and our men were completely worn down, most of them sleeping on their horses. Captain Dulany, now Colonel of the seventh cavalry, was in command of the rear-guard; was approached by the Yankee cavalry, it was dark, and when challenged, they replied, "Ashby's cavalry." Having been previously informed that General Ashby had one company out, he allowed them to approach very near, and suddenly they fired a volley and charged him; the sixth cavalry were surprised, and dashed through the second, who were sleeping, and relying upon the sixth to guard the rear, as we had alternated each day with that regiment. Colonel Dulany was badly shot in the leg, and several of his men were captured. To add to the confusion thus caused, a part of the seventh Louisiana fired into our ranks. This was our first surprise. Many of our men were nearly exhausted from hunger and loss of sleep. We had been in the saddle, and had had no regular rations for three days. My command was soon formed, and we drove them back, capturing three or four, who, in the dark, mistook us for their friends. The next morning, June 2d, found us still covering the retreat. Near Woodstock, Generals Stewart and Ashby, each with a battery and their cavalry, selected a position. Each seemed determined to do something, as the enemy had become very bold and annoying. My regiment was thrown to the right and rear of Caskie's battery, on the left of the road coming up the Valley, one company acting on my flank. Here the enemy opened a battery and shelled us furiously, and I was ordered by General Stewart to move back out of range, and crossed with my command to the other side of the turnpike, to support a battery there in position, which would check the enemy whilst Caskie's battery was retiring. In executing this order, after we had gone but a few hundred yards, to my utter surprise, I saw the battery and cavalry running together down the road pell mell, and the Yankees after them at full speed. The head of my column was under a hill, and, as we came out of the woods, a part of the forty-second Virginia infantry, mistaking us for

the Yankees, fired into my advance squadron, causing a stampede, wounding several. The Yankees, pressing on my rear, captured eight men. Such management I never saw before. Had the batteries retired by echelon, and the cavalry in the same manner, we could have held our position, or driven back their cavalry by a counter charge from ours. But a retreat was ordered, and a disgraceful stampede ensued. Mortified and annoyed at such management, Colonel Flournoy, of the sixth, accompanied me to see General Ewell, who was kind enough to intercede with General Jackson, and have us at once transferred to General Ashby's command. Here the gallant Ashby succeeded in rallying about fifty straggling infantry, and poured a volley into the Yankee cavalry, emptying many saddles, and giving them a check, clearing the road for the rest of the day. Ashby's cavalry, the sixth, and a portion of the second were *all equally stampeded*. We then marched across the Shenandoah, beyond Mount Jackson, in a drenching rain all day and night, (camped for the night, getting rations for both men and horses.) The next morning we were ordered to recross the bridge, before it was burnt, relieving the sixth, who were bringing up the rear. After burning the bridge, a heavy picket was thrown out, and we retired to New Market, and had heavy picket skirmishing all day. On the 5th, the enemy got their pontoon bridges over, and about one regiment of their cavalry crossed. The army moved up the Valley on the Port Republic road. About five o'clock, P. M., while the second and seventh were grazing their horses in a field on the right of the road, the sixth bringing up the rear, it was again suddenly charged by the Yankee cavalry; but we succeeded in repulsing them, who, in turn, were charged by the second and seventh, and driven back within half a mile of town. In this fight the Yankees lost their Colonel, Sir Percy Wyndham, captured, and sixty-three officers and men, together with their colors. Major Green, of the sixth, was severely wounded here, but we sustained no other loss. Here it was that Ashby determined to ambush them. Leaving me in command of the brigade, he marched with the first Maryland and fifty-eighth Virginia infantry, under cover of the woods, to my right, intending to flank the Yankees, instructing me, that as soon as he had dislodged them from the hill, to charge them with my whole force. In that enterprise he was baffled and ambushed himself. As soon as our forces became engaged, the Yankee cavalry advanced to the support of the "Bucktails." I advanced with my command to meet them, and getting within easy range, I opened with two pieces of Chew's battery, which had been masked in rear of the cavalry, and drove them from their position. Finding that a severe engagement had taken place, and that the brave Ashby had fallen, General Ewell ordered me to retire, making a heavy detail from my regiment to bear off our wounded on horseback. The next morning, June the 8th, I assumed command of the brigade. The general commanding having determined to give battle, the cavalry were disposed of as follows: The second on picket on the McGaheysville road, and on General Ewell's right flank. The sixth and seventh were thrown across the river, protecting the baggage train. Two companies, Captains Myers

and Chipley, disgraced themselves by running, and leaving the bridge to be burnt by the enemy. The night after the battle, I was engaged reconnoitering the road between Port Republic and Brown's Gap. Major Breckinridge, with the second squadron, second Virginia cavalry, was thrown on picket, on the road to Swift Run Gap, and skirmished with the enemy, (Shield's command,) until the battle commenced the next morning by the infantry, the second regiment bringing up the rear. Lieutenant Thomas Mullen, company E, was left on the other side of the bridge watching the enemy, which was burnt before he could cross, and in attempting to swim the river he was drowned. We were not engaged in the fight until after the enemy had been routed. The cavalry then pursued them about eight miles, capturing about one hundred and fifty prisoners, six or seven wagons filled with plunder, and bringing off the field two pieces of artillery abandoned by the enemy, and about eight hundred muskets. Also recaptured one of General Jackson's staff. We encamped about midnight near the top of the mountains, having been without rations for either man or horse for twenty-four hours. June 10th, we were engaged most of the day, picking up stragglers, and sending off prisoners to Lynchburg, by the dismounted men of my command. June 11th, we started again for the Valley, crossed the south and middle branches of the Shenandoah, camped near Mount Crawford, and captured two of the enemy's picket. Next morning, June 12th, we occupied Harrisonburg, captured about two hundred prisoners, many of them severely wounded in the Cross-Keys fight. We also captured medicines, wagons, camp equipage, and about two hundred Belgian guns. Here we again had evidence of precipitate retreat by the enemy. I advanced my picket to New Market, and then to Mount Jackson, and held that position until relieved by Brigadier General Robertson. On the 13th, a Yankee major and surgeon came up with twenty-eight ambulances, under a flag of truce, asking the privilege of carrying off their wounded. For military reasons, it was declined by General Jackson. (They having enough surgeons within our lines to attend to them.) Having received orders from General Jackson to move back with my regiment to Port Republic, and await further orders, I there learned that he was *en route* for Richmond, and that I was to follow. His command having had three days start of me, I did not overtake him until he arrived at Hanover Court House.

The weather had been extremely hot during our campaign in the Valley, the roads macadamized, and the cavalry unprovided with horse shoes, and being compelled to subsist them mostly on young grass without salt, I found my command in a most deplorable condition. Our work had been *eternal, day and night*. We were under fire twenty-six days out of thirty; having gone in with more than one hundred men unarmed, we returned generally well equipped. History bears no record of the same amount of service performed by the same number of cavalry horses in the same time.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. MUNFORD,

Colonel Second Va. Cavalry, commanding Ashby's brigade.

P. S. I have failed to mention any special marks of gallantry exhibited by any of my men, supposing that it has been done by those under whose orders they were acting. I shall omit in the rest of my report our Richmond campaign, and begin at Waterloo bridge, where I was ordered again to report to General Jackson, in advance of his army, moving on Manassas.

THOMAS T. MUNFORD.

REPORT OF COLONEL CRUTCHFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, NEAR GORDONSVILLE. }
July 28, 1862. }

Captain A. S. PENDLETON,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Valley District :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the different batteries of the army in the actions of June 8th and 9th, 1862, at Cross-Keys and Port Republic:

On Sunday morning, 8th instant, about nine, A. M., the advance of General Shields' division approached Port Republic, on the Swift Run Gap road, and while a part of their cavalry dashed into the village, they opened fire from a section of artillery on the bridge across North river. Soon two pieces (a six-pounder and twelve-pounder howitzer) were brought across South river, and planted in the village. As soon as their firing had disclosed their approach, Captain G. W. Wooding brought out his battery on the bluffs across North river, and opened on their infantry, which, to the amount of four regiments, was then near the town. The enemy's advance was soon driven out of Port Republic by the thirty-seventh Virginia infantry, and their six-pounder gun captured. About this time, the batteries of Captains Carpenter and Poague were brought out by Brigadier General Winder, and posted on the heights on the west bank of the South Fork, and their fire directed on the retreating cavalry, and still advancing infantry, of the enemy. Just then I came up, and, encountering the Major General commanding, he directed me to remain there in charge of these batteries, and also for the purpose of forwarding to him, about Cross-Keys, any dispatch sent to him by Colonel Munford, commanding second Virginia cavalry. The fire of our batteries was capital. The enemy's infantry soon broke and fled down the river, followed up by our guns on the opposite bank, for nearly a mile, when they disappeared in the woods around a bend in the road. I waited till about half-past two, P. M., and there being no signs of any intention on the enemy's part to return, I rode over towards Cross-Keys, where the battle had been raging between the forces of Major General Ewell and Major General Fremont since about ten, A. M. I found our batteries posted in good positions, on a commanding ridge, to the left of the road. Their fire had been directed by Brigadier General Elzey, up to the time he was wounded; and I found them holding their ground well, and delivering their fire with accuracy and spirit. Those engaged were the batteries of Captains Courtney, Lusk, Brockenbrough, Rice and Raines, while those of Cutshaw and Caskie were held in reserve. As I got up, I found Captain Courtney's battery withdrawing from the field, as also a part of Captain Brockenbrough's, having exhausted their ammunition. Upon inquiry, I found the other batteries getting short of ammunition, and as the ordnance train had taken a different road from the one intended,

and was a considerable distance away, I slackened their fire to correspond with that of the enemy.

Some of these batteries suffered a good deal from the enemy's fire of small arms, but all held their ground. At one time those of Captains Rice and Raines had to be withdrawn to the rear for a short distance for this reason. Captain Raines' battery was particularly well and gallantly managed, he having his horses shot and serving a gun himself when short of cannoneers. The enemy's fire soon ceased, and his guns withdrew from the field. None of our guns or caissons were lost or injured in this affair.

On Monday morning, June 9th, I rode down from Port Republic, on the Swift Run Gap road, and found the pickets of General Shields' advance being driven in by Brigadier General C. S. Winder, with skirmishers and Carpenter's battery. The enemy had a battery of six guns (five of them rifled) posted on an old coaling, at Lewiston, from which they soon opened an accurate fire upon our approaching infantry. Their battery was at once engaged by two rifled guns of Captain Poague's battery, posted in an open field, to the left of the road. Just then the Major General commanding sent me back to Port Republic to hurry up the 8th brigade of Brigadier General R. Taylor. Having done this, I proceeded to order up the rifled guns from our different batteries. Many of them I found short of ammunition, from the previous day's engagement and their ignorance of the exact locality of our ordnance train. To supply them consumed some time, and they could only go into action in succession. Those ordered up were guns from the batteries of Captains Chew, Brockenbrough, Raines, Courtney and Lusk, the latter of whom did not get his ammunition in time to engage in action. As they came up they were posted near Captains Poague and Carpenter, on the left of the road, and fired, advancing, a part on the battery and a part on the infantry of the enemy. Their fire was good, and they were generally well managed, particularly that of Captain Poague, which was subjected to a heavy infantry fire, and only fell back under orders.

At one time the enemy's infantry, observing, perhaps, the smallness of our supporting force of infantry, advanced across the field, somewhat to our left and front, and, by a heavy concentrated musketry fire, forced back our infantry support, in consequence of which our guns had to retire. The enemy's advance was soon checked by an attack on their flank by Major General Ewell, and our batteries enabled to resume the engagement, but not before the enemy had got one of Captain Poague's six-pounder guns, which they either carried off or managed to conceal. When the enemy were finally routed, the pursuit was continued by parts of the batteries of Captains Wooding and Caskie, with just spirit and serious effect, and the enemy forced to abandon the only gun they were seen to carry from the field. With the exception of the one gun of Captain Poague's battery above referred to, none of our pieces or caissons were lost, and none damaged. There were captured from the enemy six guns and a twelve-pounder howitzer, with caissons and all the limbers, except one. One or two of these caissons and limbers were slightly damaged, and one

spiked, and the carriage broken and pretty much destroyed. They were all reported to the quartermaster, and brought off. The guns were turned over to Brigadier General R Taylor, as also the unhurt caissons, except one gun, which was assigned to Captain Wooding, and a travelling forge given to Captain Brockenbrough.

Your obedient servant,

S. CRUTCHFIELD,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery Valley District.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MARTIN.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS., }
Camp near Port Republic, June 15, 1862. }

Captain R. N. WILSON, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of Colonel Patton, commanding second brigade, Valley District, the following report of the operation of the forty-second regiment Virginia volunteers, during the recent engagements of the 8th and 9th, near Port Republic:

Between eight and nine o'clock, on the morning of the 8th instant, the forty-second regiment received orders from headquarters to load their wagons, form quickly, and proceed from their encampment, which was about one mile and a half from Port Republic, on the Harrisonburg road. The regiment was promptly conducted to the heights near Port Republic, and stationed on the left of the road, in an open field, in rear of our batteries, and in view of the retreating enemy, on the opposite side of the Shenandoah river. We retained that position until about one o'clock, in hearing of heavy cannonading and musketry in our rear, when I was ordered by Colonel Patton to move my regiment quickly in that direction. I accordingly promptly put my regiment in motion, and conducted them back along the Harrisonburg road to a church, a distance of three miles, where I was met by Colonel Patton, and received orders to throw my regiment in line of battle, to the right of the road, and march them in quick time in the direction of the firing, which I accordingly did; and, after marching them several hundred yards, I received orders to conduct my regiment to the left of the position occupied by our batteries. I accordingly placed myself at the head of the regiment, and conducted it through an open field, a distance of half a mile, in rear of our batteries, under a heavy fire of shells and Minnie balls from the enemy. On reaching the woods, I was met by Captain Nelson, of General Ewell's staff, who conducted us a short distance to General Ewell, by whom I was ordered to place my regiment in position on the brow of the hill to the left of our batteries, which position we occupied about half an hour, many shells and Minnie balls passing over us. We were then conducted by Colonel Patton about three hundred yards further to the left, and formed on the left of the first Virginia battalion, when I threw out two companies of skirmishers, commanded by Captain Dobbins. We marched a short distance, then changed direction to the right, proceeding down quite a steep hill, crossed a small stream, about which place there were traces of repeated and heavy skirmishing on both sides—our skirmishers, as I have been informed by the captain in command, at one time driving back an entire regiment of the enemy, the casualties of which, upon our side, have been given in a report which I have heretofore had the honor of submitting. Shortly after crossing the stream, the seventh Louisiana regiment passed in our

rear, and formed on our left. We continued our march in the direction of the road, a short time before reaching which a sharp fire from the enemy drove in our skirmishers, and we halted, which was then about dark. We remained in this position until a little before daybreak the next morning, in full view of the enemy's camp fires and hearing of their voices. About eleven o'clock at night, a scouting party, consisting of a sergeant and four men of the fifth Connecticut cavalry, rode up to a picket posted on the Harrisonburg road, and were captured, and were evidently ignorant of the fact that we were in their vicinity.

A little before daybreak, on the morning of the 9th instant, Colonel Patton returned to my regiment, and conducted us, with the first Virginia battalion, back to the church, where we were thrown in line of battle on the previous day. We were then placed under the command of General Trimble, and brought up the rear of our column, then crossing the bridge at Pert Republic, which bridge was burned about ten o'clock, A. M., and we marched down the river two or three miles, and finding the column of General Shields completely routed, we were ordered across the mountain at Brown's Gap, and camped on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge.

During the whole of the two days in question, although losing only one man killed and two wounded, as stated in a former report, we were, nevertheless, exposed to the fire of the enemy, both artillery and infantry, for several hours on the 8th instant, and, I am pleased to say, that the officers and men behaved with remarkable coolness and bravery.

I have the honor to be, Captain your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MARTIN, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Commanding Forty-Second Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL FUNK.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REG'T VA. INFANTRY, }
June 11, 1862. }

Captain O'BRIEN, *A. A. General*:

SIR: In compliance with an order from headquarters first brigade, I make the following report of my regiment in the engagements of the 8th and 9th instants:

June 8th. The drum beat to arms about nine, A. M. Our wagons were unloaded, and the men cooking. Hurriedly we loaded the wagons, and were ready to move. I received orders to move in the direction of the Port Republic bridge, which the enemy were then trying to destroy. Arriving near the bridge, I was ordered to support Poague's battery, on the right of the road, leading from Harrisonburg to Port Republic. The enemy were in line of battle near a strip of wood beyond the river, on the Swift Run gap and Port Republic road. Our battery fired some well-aimed shots into their lines, causing them to retire in much disorder. I then moved by the left flank some three hundred yards across the the road, where my command laid behind the battery until four, P. M., when ordered to Port Republic.

Immediately after crossing the bridge, I received orders to return to the position just left, where I remained until ordered to camp, half a mile beyond Port Republic, where my command cooked two days' rations.

June 9th. Early upon this morning, I left camp south of Port Republic, passed through the village, crossed the ravine on a temporary bridge, and marched in direction of Swift Run Gap. Marching some two miles, we fell upon the enemy, and General Winder ordered me to support Poague's battery, posted in a wheat field, on the left of the road. The enemy shelled us furiously.

Remaining in this position half an hour, I received an order to move by the left flank some four hundred yards, to the left to support a piece of the afore-mentioned battery, moved to this point. Company L, Captain Burke, was deployed as skirmishers, who soon came in contact with a company deployed by the enemy, from the fifth Ohio. Driving the enemy's skirmishers back, upwards of a hundred yards, I was ordered to my skirmishers' support.

Moving off by the left flank to the river bank, I threw my column in line of battle, and marched to within fifty yards of my skirmishers. Colonel Hays, of the seventh Louisiana volunteers, then came up on my right, and we charged through an orchard and across a wheat field, the enemy prudently retiring three or four hundred yards. We rushed through a pond of water to the opposite shore, where the enemy opened a terrific fire upon us. We returned it, and were exposed to a murderous cross fire. One regiment of the enemy was in our front, in a lane in rear of Mr. Fletcher's house, another regiment lay in a wheat

field, and immediately on our left, and some three or four companies lay behind the river banks. I despatched one company to try and dislodge the latter. My men stood firmly, and poured death into their ranks with all the rapidity and good will that the position would admit. A field officer, mounted on a grey steed, rode in front of my regiment waving his hat and cheering his men, but he was soon picked off by some of my sharpshooters.

Finding that my men's ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that we would soon be compelled to fall back unless relief was sent me, I despatched Lieutenant McCarny to General Winder asking for reinforcements. But before aid reached me many of my men had fired their last cartridge, but remained in ranks for the word "charge upon the ranks of the foe." In the meantime the centre of our line gave way exposing my regiment. The enemy had already attempted to flank my regiment, and I deemed it prudent to fall back. I had nearly reformed my regiment at the edge of the orchard, when the seventh Louisiana, which had partly formed, was scattered by a raking fire and rushed through my line, scattering my men. General Trimble came riding up at a barn, some four hundred yards from our abandoned position, and asked them to go no further. I succeeded in rallying all that were near me and sent Major Williams to rally the others, which he did.

I was again ordered to support Poague's battery, which had fallen back to their position at the commencement of the engagement. The enemy soon gave way. I followed with my command in pursuit for four miles, when ordered back, taking a back road, encamped on top of the mountain, which I reached at midnight. Many of my men fell along the road-side, worn out and exhausted from the hard labor of the day. In the pursuit we secured the colors of the fifth Ohio, which was left on the field in their flight.

I deem it proper here to state that the officers and men, under my command, behaved more gallantly than I ever witnessed them before. The coolness displayed by them on the morning of the 8th, was worthy the veterans who have contested with the insolent invaders, every step from the Potomac, up their beautiful Valley, and on the 9th, held their position in face of superior numbers, under the murderous fire of grape, shell and musketry, falling back when completely overpowered, and then only to be rallied by the words of their commanders.

Major H. J. Williams assisted me in the command, and acquitted himself honorably, cheering and encouraging the men, by example, to the work which was so well executed. Lieutenant A. J. Arnold, commanding company I, fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his company. He was a noble young officer, whose loss will be seriously felt by all who knew him. Lieutenant Wright, company D, was wounded and is a prisoner. Adjutant Cornall received a wound early in the action, and was sent to the rear. Robert Fisher, color-sergeant, who bravely bore the colors to the front amid the showers of shell and bullets, was wounded. Corporal Walter Monteiro received and supported our banner manfully through the engagement.

The casualties are as follows: Killed, four; wounded, eighty-nine; missing, twenty. Total, one hundred and thirteen.

Rank and file, 447, (strength of regiment.)

With but one regret, that we were unable to do more in repulsing these vandals, who have polluted our fair Valley by their presence, I submit.

Very respectfully,

J. H. L. FUNK,

Lieut. Colonel 5th Virginia Volunteers.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL GARNETT.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS., }
Camp near Port Republic, Va., June 15, 1862. }

To Captain R. N. WILSON, *A. A. General, Second Brigade:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of Colonel Patton, commanding the second brigade, a report of the operations of the forty-eighth regiment Virginia volunteers, during the recent engagement of the 8th, near Port Republic.

At about eight o'clock, on Sunday morning, the men marched to the hills overlooking Port Republic, and took up a line of battle, in which we remained during a heavy cannonade of some two or three hours. Orders were then received to march to the rear, in the direction of the firing. The forty-eighth regiment, followed by the other portion of this brigade, moved rapidly to the scene of action. Colonel Patton then detached the forty-eighth regiment, and ordered me to move forward to the left of the road to support a battery, strongly threatened with being charged by the enemy. Here General Ewell placed the regiment in position, ordering to the front, as skirmishers, all the men with long-range guns. We remained at this place until about eight o'clock, at night, when we were ordered back to camp. Casualties during the day were three men killed, and one officer and eight men wounded.

Very respectfully,

THOS. S. GARNETT,
Lieut. Colonel com'nding 48th regiment Va. Vols.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL GARNETT.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH REG. VA. VOLUNTEERS, }
Camp near Port Republic, Va., June 15, 1862. }

To Captain R. N. WILSON,
A. A. General, Second Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of Colonel Patton, commanding the second brigade, a report of the operations of the forty-eighth Virginia regiment, during the recent engagement of the 9th, near Port Republic. At daylight on the morning of the 9th, the forty-eighth regiment was ordered to report to Major General Jackson at Port Republic. On reaching this point, I found that the General had left for the field of battle, and I immediately marched the regiment there, when I was ordered to take position with General Winder's brigade, and acted in conjunction with his and the Louisiana brigade, until the enemy was routed. The forty-eighth regiment then joined in the pursuit, throwing out skirmishers, and succeeded in capturing some sixty prisoners. Returning, we reached camp about two o'clock, Monday night.

Casualties during the day, one man killed and four wounded.

Very respectfully,

THOS. S. GARNETT,
Lieut. Col. commanding Second Brigade.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN LEIGH.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VA. BATTALION, P. A., C. S. A., }
Camp near Port Republic, June 15th, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of the officer commanding the second brigade, a report of the operations of the first Virginia battalion, Provisional army, C. S. A., on the 8th and 9th instants.

At about half-past eight o'clock, on the morning of the 8th instant, the battalion, along with the rest of the brigade, was ordered to load the wagons, form quickly, and proceed from their encampment, which was situated on the road from Harrisonburg to Port Republic, about a mile from the latter place, in the direction of Port Republic.

On our reaching the brow of the heights, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, overlooking Port Republic, the battalion was detached from the rest of the brigade, and ordered to support a rifled piece belonging to Cutshaw's battery. The piece moved off to the left and assumed a position on the bank of the river. We followed it, and laid in a hollow nearly in its rear, until about half-past two o'clock in the evening. During this time, we saw parties of the enemy retreating in confusion, under the fire of our batteries, down the right bank of Shenandoah. They were pursued by our cavalry until they reached the point where the road enters the woods. At that point the enemy made a stand, and their artillery drove our cavalry back. About half-past two o'clock in the evening, the battalion was ordered to rejoin the brigade. In order to do so, it was necessary for us to march back on the Harrisonburg road to a point near the three-mile sign post from Port Republic. At that point we were met by Captain Nelson, of General Ewell's staff, and conducted to a position occupied by Colonel Letcher's regiment, (——— Virginia) a short distance to the left of the road, about a mile further towards Harrisonburg. We took our place in line of battle, on the left of that regiment in prolongation of that line. It was then about four o'clock in the evening. We remained here about an hour, and during this time a number of shells and Minie balls passed near us. In the meantime, Colonel Patton, who commanded our brigade, came up with the forty-second regiment of Virginia volunteers, and drew it up in line of battle to our left. About a quarter after five o'clock in the evening, the brigade moved forward in line of battle through the woods. A line of skirmishers preceded us and drove out a few skirmishers of the enemy, with some loss on each side. After proceeding a short distance, we changed direction to the right, and proceeding down a considerable declivity and across a small stream, approached the road. Shortly before we reached the road the seventh Louisiana regiment of volunteers joined us, and formed on our left. As we reached the

road a sharp fire from the enemy drove in our skirmishers, and we halted. We remained in this position from about half-past seven o'clock in the evening until a little before daybreak the next morning. From the side of the road a few yards in front of us, I observed a battery of the enemy about five hundred yards to our left at an angle of forty-five degrees with our line. A short distance in front of the battery a line of the enemy's infantry, composed of about two regiments, according to my estimate, were drawn up behind a rail fence. A small wheat field in front of them was occupied by a number of their skirmishers, and another body of their troops occupied a large piece of woods in front of us. At dark the latter body moved across the wheat field and joined the troops drawn up behind the fence. They all immediately built fires, and we could see a number of camp fires behind them. We could distinctly hear the voices of the skirmishers in the wheat field. In the course of the night a scouting party, consisting of a sergeant and four men of the fifth Connecticut cavalry, rode up to a picket which we had put out on the road and were captured. They said they were entirely ignorant of the fact that we were in their vicinity. In the early part of the night, I sent back a detail from each company to cook provisions at our previous encampment, whither some of our wagons had been ordered to return for that purpose.

A little before daybreak, on the morning of the 9th instant, we marched back through the woods to a point near the three-mile signpost, which I have mentioned. Here the forty-second regiment and the battalion were ordered to join General Trimble's brigade. Whilst we were at this point, Major Seddon rejoined the battalion and assumed the command of it, but as that officer is now absent, I shall continue to give an account of the operations of the battalion during that day.

About eight o'clock we heard a cannonade to our rear in the direction of Port Republic. About half-past eight o'clock we commenced our march back towards Port Republic. On the way we halted at our old encampment and furnished the men with the provisions which had been cooked for them, as I have already mentioned. At ten o'clock we crossed the bridge at Port Republic. About a quarter past ten the bridge was burned. We crossed the south branch of the Shenandoah on a temporary bridge and proceeded about two miles down the right bank of the river. At about three-quarters after eleven o'clock, large bodies of the enemy's infantry, cavalry, and artillery commenced to appear on the heights. About half-past twelve o'clock, our troops filed out of camp, and marched along a cross-road to the road from Port Republic to Brown's Gap. On reaching that road we continued our march across the mountain, and a little before dark, halted a short distance from the summit on the eastern side of the mountain.

* During the whole of the days in question, not a single man in the battalion was killed or wounded, nor did the battalion fire a single shot. We were nevertheless exposed to the fire of the enemy, both

artillery and infantry, for several hours on the 8th, and regiments not more exposed than ourselves suffered severely.

I have the honor to be, Captain,

Your obedient servant,

B. W. LEIGH,

Capt. commanding 1st Va. Bat., P. A. C. S. A.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN POAGUE.

BROWN'S GAP, VIRGINIA, JUNE 11, 1862.

Captain J. F. O'BRIEN,
A. A. G., first brigade V. D. :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the battery under my command, on the 8th and 9th instants, near Port Republic, Virginia:

On the morning of the 8th, in obedience to directions from Brigadier General Winder, I hastened from camp with one of my Parrott guns, the first hitched up and ready to move, in the direction of the bridge at Port Republic, about three-fourths of a mile distant. Under the direction of Major General Jackson, in person, this gun was placed in position in the wheat field near the bridge, commanding both it and the country beyond the Shenandoah river. This piece drove the enemy's cavalry from beyond the river, and fired two shots at a six-pounder, stationed by the enemy at the further extremity of the bridge, when the cannoners abandoned the gun and retreated across the river, taking the limber with them. After this piece had been placed in position, I hurried back and found my other guns, four in number, taking a position, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Winder, on a ridge to the left of the road, and nearly opposite the position occupied by two pieces of the enemy's artillery, which had kept up an irregular fire for some time. After two or three shots from my battery, these two guns ceased firing. One of them, I learn, was afterwards found in the woods near by. Thereafter, my guns, in conjunction with Carpenter's battery, were turned upon the enemy's infantry, several regiments of which were within range. They were soon driven back, retreating in considerable haste, leaving some of their dead along the road. Two of my guns were then moved about a mile down the river, to a position from which to sweep the road, if the enemy should again endeavor to advance. This, however, was not attempted, and shortly after dark all of my guns were taken to camp.

Seventy-three rank and file, (strength of company.)

On the morning of the 9th, having crossed South river, and following the brigade about one and a half miles down the road leading to Swift Run Gap, I received orders to place two Parrott pieces on the left of the road, from which position they opened on the enemy's batteries. The balance of my guns, being of short range, were kept under cover. After firing about two hours, shifting position occasionally to the left, I received an order to take one of my Parrott guns to a point indicated, some distance down the road, within short range of the enemy's batteries. From this point, under a hot fire from four of their guns, a rapid fire was kept up, partly on their batteries, and partly on their infantry, with canister, until the ammunition was exhausted, when I ordered the piece to retire a short distance up the road. Hastening across to the left, where my other guns had been ordered up, engaging the artillery and infantry of the

enemy, I found that they had retired to the position first occupied in the morning. The officer in charge of them, Lieutenant Graham, informed me that after our infantry began to fall back, he ordered the guns to be limbered to the rear and retire. Having lost his horse in the engagement, and being some distance behind the guns, he sent three different messengers on to have the guns halted in the orchard. These orders were not received by the Lieutenant in charge. After the battery had commenced falling back, the fourth piece, a brass six-pounder, in charge of Lieutenant Davis, was ordered by Brigadier General Winder to halt and fire on the advancing infantry of the enemy. While unlimbering, Lieutenant Davis was severely, and several cannoneers slightly, wounded by the infantry of the enemy; two of the horses were also shot, one of them falling across the pole. But few men being left with the gun, the enemy within a hundred yards, and, finding it impossible to extricate the wounded horse, it was abandoned; the piece was taken from the field by the enemy; though the limber was afterwards recovered. A careful search was made for the gun, but nothing heard from it. Three of my pieces were again moved forward, and assisted in the final dislodgment and rout of the enemy, joining in the pursuit for about two miles, when I received orders to halt. The following is the list of casualties, all of which occurred on the 9th.

Lieutenant James C. Davis, severely wounded in the side; privates J. T. Gibbs, slightly in the foot; James Nicely, slightly in hand; William Cox, slightly in arm; Frank Singleton, missing, and believed to be severely wounded.

A number of others were slightly bruised. The conduct of all the men and officers engaged was unexceptionable.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM T. POAGUE,

Captain of Battery.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN CARPENTER.

HEADQUARTERS CARPENTER'S BATTERY, }
June 11th, 1862. }

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders, I hereby make the following report of the operations of my company in the recent engagements of the 8th and 9th instants, near Port Republic:

On the morning of the 8th, while in camp on the heights opposite Port Republic, and, as I supposed, in quarters for one day at least, my horses turned out to graze, I was very much surprised to hear a brisk cannonading at or near the bridge over the Shenandoah river. Knowing that the enemy was on that side of the river, and believing that he had made his appearance, I immediately ordered my horses to be caught and harnessed, and my battery put in readiness for action. At this time, I received orders from you to move my battery forward as soon as possible. I did so, and placed it in a position at a point indicated by yourself. Upon looking across the river, I saw the enemy's cavalry in full retreat, and, upon looking down the river, I observed his infantry coming, upon which I turned my pieces and opened fire. He was at first very obstinate, and appeared determined to move forward; but a few rounds from our artillery, upon the head of his column, soon taught him the importance of the "about-face and double-quick" in his drills. I then kept up a fire upon his retreating column, advancing by half-battery, so long as it was in sight. After remaining some time at the last position occupied, some half a mile below the bridge, I received orders to move to camp. Early in the morning, on the 9th instant, I received orders to move my battery across the South river. After proceeding a short distance down the river on the road leading to Swift run, the enemy's pickets were observed. Two of my pieces were unlimbered, and one or two rounds drove them off. I then received orders to limber up and move to the right. About this time the enemy opened fire upon us. I was then ordered to move my pieces forward, and through a wood that was just in front of me. After examining the wood, I found it was impossible to move artillery through, in consequence of the thick undergrowth. I reported this fact to Captain O'Brien, assistant adjutant general, when he directed that I should send one section of my battery to the support of the left. I did so, under the command of Lieutenant McKendree, who reported to the General in person and was ordered to take position on the extreme left. Of the operations of this section the General must be acquainted, as it was under his immediate observation nearly the whole time. With Captain O'Brien's permission, I ordered the other section, under command of Lieutenant Carpenter, to take a position on the extreme right, as there was no artillery there, and by so doing to get a cross fire upon the enemy. He moved forward until within short range of the enemy's guns, and opened upon them with shell. Very soon the infantry of the enemy began to advance upon him, when I ordered a round or two of can-

ister, which staggered them. He continued to pour canister into their ranks, and maintained his ground until his ammunition, except a few shell, was exhausted, in consequence of which, and the close proximity of the enemy, I ordered him to move to the rear and fill his limbers again. I then went to look after my other section, on the left. After getting nearly there, I found that it had already been ordered to the rear. The artillery duel was a sharp one, having been fought principally with canister and short-range shell.

The following is a list of the casualties sustained in my company : Thomas Jordan, supposed to be mortally wounded in head ; Samuel S. Carpenter, gunner, severely in arm ; William McAllister, slightly in side ; John Mackay, slightly in thigh ; George Byrd, slightly in cheek. I lost two horses killed ; three were disabled, and had to be left on the field. Strength on the 8th, rank and file, seventy ; strength on the 9th, rank and file, fifty-five—eleven not engaged.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH CARPENTER,
Commanding Battery.

COPY OF FREMONT'S ORDER OF MARCH.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, }
Harrisonburg, June 8, 1862. }

ORDER OF MARCH.

Advance Guard.

1. Colonel Chiseret's brigade.
2. The pioneers of all brigades, as also the axemen of every regiment, to start at five, A. M.
3. Fourth New York cavalry.
4. General Stahl's brigade, with Bucktail Rifles as flankers, at 5.30 o'clock, A. M.

Main Column.

5. Cavalry, under command of Colonel Zagongi, at 5.45 o'clock, A. M.
6. General Milroy's brigade, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
7. General Schenck's brigade, at 6.15 o'clock, A. M.
8. General Steinwehr's brigade, at 6.30 o'clock, A. M.
9. General Train's brigade, at 6.45, A. M.

Rear Guard.

10. General Bayard's brigade.

Each regiment to be accompanied by its ambulances and a sufficient number of wagons to carry their cooking utensils.

The train will move in the order of brigades.

All horses unable to perform service to be left at this place until further orders.

By order of Major General FREMONT.

(Signed,)

ALBERT TRACY,
Colonel and A. A. General.

Official:

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,

A. A. General Third Division.

CASUALTIES OF THIRD DIVISION.

ACTION OF JUNE 6TH, NEAR HARRISONBURG.

No. of BRIGADE.	DESIGNATION OF SERVICE.	OFFICERS.			N. C. OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.		
II.	1st Maryland regiment.....	2	.....	.....	4	11	.....	Brigadier General Stewart commanding.	
	58th Virginia regiment.....	1	.....	.....	10	39	3		
		3	.....	.....	14	50	3	70	Total loss action of June 6th.

ACTION OF JUNE 8TH, NEAR CROSS-KEYS.

No. of BRIGADE.	DESIGNATION OF SERVICE.	OFFICERS.			N. C. OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.		
	Division Staff.....	1	1	
II.	Field and Staff.....	2	Brigadier General Stewart commanding, wounded severely.	
	52nd Virginia regiment.....	1	2	.....	1	20	.....	
	1st Maryland regiment.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	.....	
	44th Virginia regiment.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	
	58th Virginia regiment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
	Lusk's Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
	Brockenbrough's Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
		1	7	6	57	71	
IV.	Field and Staff.....	1	Brigadier General Ezey commanding, wounded.	
	15th Virginia regiment.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	1
	12th Georgia regiment.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	
	Raines' Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	8
		1	6	31	9	47	
VII.	Field and Staff.....	1	Brigadier General Trimble commanding.	
	14th Alabama regiment.....	2	2	1	7	35	1		
	21st Georgia regiment.....	.....	1	.....	4	22	4
	21st North Carolina regiment.....	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....	
	15th Mississippi regiment.....	.....	2	.....	6	25	.....	
	Courtney's Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	
		2	7	1	11	102	5	138	
VIII.	Field and Staff.....	Brigadier General Taylor commanding.	
	7th Louisiana regiment.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	
	8th Louisiana regiment.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	
		1	2	14	17	
.....	Field and Staff.....	Colonel Patton commanding.	
	48th Virginia regiment.....	.....	1	.....	3	6	.....	
	42nd Virginia regiment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
		1	3	9	13	
								287	Total loss action June 8th.

CASUALTIES OF THIRD DIVISION—Continued.

ACTION OF JUNE 9TH, NEAR PORT REPUBLIC.

NO. OF BRIGADE.	DESIGNATION OF SERVICE.	OFFICERS.			N. C. OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.		
II.	1st Maryland regiment.....	1	3	...	13	1	...	Brigadier General Stewart's brigade, commanded by Colonel Scott, 44th Virginia regiment. In field and staff, both brigade and regimental staff officers are included.	
	44th Virginia regiment.....	1	4	...	11	61	...		
	52nd Virginia regiment.....	1	3	...	3	65	...		
	58th Virginia regiment.....	3	1	...	27	152	...		
							199		
IV.	Field and Staff.....	1	Brigadier General Elzey's brigade, commanded by Colonel Walker.	
	31st Virginia regiment.....	2	3	...	12	76	4		
	25th Virginia regiment.....	...	4	...	...	25	...
	12th Georgia regiment.....	...	...	...	...	1	...
		3	7	...	12	162	4	128	
VIII.	Field and Staff.....	...	2	Brigadier General Taylor commanding.	
	6th Louisiana regiment.....	1	2	...	1	53	...		
	7th Louisiana regiment.....	1	5	...	...	110	...
	8th Louisiana regiment.....	1	3	...	7	27	...		
	9th Louisiana regiment.....	1	...	...	3	36	...
	Wheat's battalion La. Volunteers.....	...	5	...	2	14	...		
		4	17	...	29	210	...	290	
		10	34	...	68	561	...	617	Total loss action of June 9th.

Official:

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,

A. A. General Third Division.

OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL LONGSTREET.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR RICHMOND, July 29, 1862.

Colonel R. H. CHILTON, *A. A. General*:

COLONEL: In obedience to confidential General Orders, No. 75, and previously arranged plans, the division of Major General D. H. Hill and my own, were put in march, the former at two, the latter at three o'clock, A. M., on the 26th, for the Mechanicsville turnpike, to await the progress of the command of Maj. Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill. The two divisions, were in position in front of Mechanicsville bridge, at eight o'clock A. M., but some unavoidable delay in the movement of the troops on the other side of the Chickahominy, kept us in waiting until about three o'clock, P. M., when the advance of Major General A. P. Hill's command was discovered. The divisions were put in readiness to cross at any moment, and at six o'clock the enemy had been turned and driven back far enough to enable the head of our column to pass the bridges. Brigadier General Hampton volunteered to give directions and positions to our heavy batteries, opposite Mechanicsville, now become useless, and to follow the movements of our troops down the river. The batteries followed our movements, and played upon the enemy's lines with good effect.

Ripley's Brigade of D. H. Hill's division was thrown forward, and soon became engaged in a sharp fight with the enemy at Beaver Dam creek, a stream from twelve to twenty feet wide, with perpendicular banks, from six to eight feet high. The enemy being very strongly posted behind this creek, with the bridges destroyed, these gallant troops could accomplish but little before night. A very handsome effort was made by them, however, to take the enemy's batteries. Major General D. H. Hill's report will give particulars of the conduct of his troops at this point.

Some time after dark, the rear brigade of my own division succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy, and Pryor's and Featherston's brigades were ordered to Beaver Dam creek, to relieve the portion of Major General D. H. Hill's division in position there, the balance of the division remaining near the bridge in bivouac.

At early dawn, on the 27th, the battle was renewed with artillery and infantry. The brigade of General Wilcox, and a battery was sent to the support of the brigades on Beaver Dam creek, and were engaged principally with artillery, until seven o'clock, when the enemy abandoned his trenches and retired. The columns were delayed about an hour repairing the bridges, when the general advance was resumed. Three of my brigades, Wilcox's, Pryor's and Featherston's, under Brigadier General Wilcox, were put in advance, to move, when the ground would permit, in line of battle, supported by Pickett's brigade, the other two, Anderson's and Kemper's, some distance behind. It was soon discovered that the enemy had fallen back rapidly from his right, burning, and otherwise destroying, most of the property that he could not remove. The pursuit was steadily continued until one o'clock, when the enemy was discovered strongly posted behind Powhite creek. The three brigades, under Wilcox, were advanced to the edge of the creek, to feel the enemy, and ascertain, as far as practicable, his strength. It was soon found that he was in full force. A message to this effect was received from Brigadier General D. R. Jones, a few moments previous. The troops were halted in position to await the arrival of the other divisions.

Major General A. P. Hill soon repaired the bridges at the mill, crossed the Powhite creek, and took position for the attack. The columns under General Jackson, having a longer march, were not in position for some time after. Finally, these columns were reported in position, and the commanding General directed my brigades to be put in position on the right, to co-operate.

In front of me, the enemy occupied the wooded slope of Turkey hill, the crest of which is fifty or sixty feet higher than the plain over which my troops must pass to make an attack. The plain is about a quarter of a mile wide; the further side of it was occupied by sharpshooters. Above these, and on the slope of the hill, was a line of infantry behind trees, felled so as to form a good breastwork. The crest of the hill, some forty feet above the last line, was strengthened by rifle trenches, and occupied by infantry and artillery. In addition to this, the plain was enfiladed by batteries on the other side of the Chickahominy. I was, in fact, in the position from which the enemy wished us to attack him.

The attack was begun by Major General A. P. Hill's division. My troops were drawn up in lines, massed behind the crest of a hill, and behind a small wood, three brigades in each position, and held in readiness, as the reserve. We had not been in position long, however, before I received an urgent message from the commanding General to make a diversion in favor of the attacking columns. The three brigades, under Wilcox, were at once ordered forward against the enemy's left flank with this view. Pickett's brigade making a diversion

on the left of these brigades, developed the strong position and force of the enemy in my front; and I found that I must drive him by direct assault, or abandon the idea of making the diversion. From the urgent nature of the message from the commanding General, and my own peculiar position, I determined to change the feint into an attack, and orders for a general advance were issued. General R. H. Anderson's brigade was divided—part supporting Pickett's in the direct assault, and the other portions guarding the right flank of the brigades under Wilcox.

At this moment, General Whiting arrived with his division, put it into position at once and joined in the assault. The opportune arrival of this division occupied the entire field and enabled me to hold in reserve my rear brigade, (Kemper's.) Our gallant officers and men were moved forward in the face of three lines of infantry fire, supported by batteries from both sides of the Chickahominy. The troops moving steadily on under this terrible fire, drove the enemy from his positions, one after another, took his batteries, and finally drove him into the swamps of the Chickahominy.

No battle-field can boast of more gallantry and devotion. The severest trials were encountered by Wilcox's, Featherston's and Pryor's brigades. These were skirmishing all day, and under a most annoying fire of artillery a great part of the time. They were the first, too, to make the assault, and receive the terrible fire of infantry from the enemy's lines. The enemy's left was forced, and his position was thus partially turned, several of his batteries and many prisoners and regimental standards falling into our hands. As our troops reached the crest, but a moment before occupied by the enemy, reinforcements advanced and were engaged with our troops for a few moments. Soon discovering, however, that they must give way, they fell back in some confusion, leaving their dead to mark their line of battle. This was the last opposition encountered by our troops, further than a show of resistance as the enemy was pursued. The firing along other portions of the line was continued until dark.

General Whiting having finished his work in our front, with his own division, asked for a brigade of General Jackson's command, which happened to be near me, and put it in position on our left, where he did other handsome work. After driving the enemy from his last position, many of our men continued the pursuit beyond, in a rather straggling condition. The enemy's cavalry, covering his retreat, seeing this, attempted a charge, but our troops coolly awaited their approach, and drove them back after delivering a few rounds into their ranks.

A little after dark the firing ceased, and the enemy left upon the field, surrendered, or straggled through the woods:

Up to the moment of gaining the enemy's position our loss was greater than his, but the telling fire of our infantry upon his lines, as he retired, and returned again to attack, thinned his ranks so rapidly, that his dead soon outnumbered ours. There was more individual gallantry displayed upon this field than any I have ever seen. Con-

spicuous amongst those gallant officers and men, were Brigadier Generals R. H. Anderson, Whiting, Wilcox and Pickett—the latter severely wounded; Colonels Jenkins, Withers, severely wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Hale, severely wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Slaughter, severely wounded, and Major Mullins, severely wounded. The gallant Colonel Woodward, of the tenth Alabama volunteers, fell at the head of his regiment in the assault on the enemy's position.

My personal staff, Majors Sorrel, Manning, Fairfax and Walton, Captain Goree and Lieutenant Blackwell, displayed great gallantry, intelligence and activity. They have my warmest thanks, and deserve much credit of the Government.

Major Haskell, of General D. R. Jones' staff, volunteered his services to me for the day. Upon his first field, his conduct would have done credit to any distinguished veteran. After gallantly bearing the colors of one of the regiments to the enemy's breastworks, and planting the standard upon them he lost his right arm by a cannon shot.

The gallant Captain Oehiltree, of the Adjutant General's Department, volunteered his services, and was very active and energetic in the discharge of duties assigned him. General Wigfall and Colonel P. T. Moore, and W. Munford, kindly offered their services, and were active and useful in transmitting orders, &c.

Early on the following day, (Saturday,) parties were sent forward to find the enemy. It was soon ascertained that he was not in force in my front, and had destroyed the bridges across the Chickahominy, immediately in front of me. It was supposed, however, that we would be able to draw him from his entrenchments, by cutting his base. Whilst other portions of the army were occupied at this work, my artillery was opened with such long-range guns as I could use against the enemy on the other side of the river. The range was so great, however, that we could do but little more than annoy him. The fire of one of the batteries in front of General D. R. Jones, however, made him feel exceedingly uncomfortable. The effort to draw the enemy out by cutting his base was entirely unsuccessful; and, on Sunday morning, it was ascertained that he had abandoned his fortifications, and was in full retreat towards his gunboats on the James river. I was ordered, with my own division and that of Major General A. P. Hill, to march, via New Bridges and the Darbytown road, to intercept his retreat. After a forced march, our troops reached a point that might within easy striking distance of the enemy.

The march was resumed on Monday morning. Soon after taking up the line of march, I was joined by the commanding General. Our forces came upon the enemy at Frazier's farm, about noon, when the enemy's skirmishers were reported as advancing. Colonel Jenkins, commanding the second brigade, was directed to ascertain the condition of the enemy. After drawing in his pickets, it was found that he was in force and position, ready for battle. My own division was put in position for attack or defence at once, and one of Major General A. P. Hill's brigades (Branch's) ordered forward, to support my right flank—the rest of Hill's division being left, for the time, on the

road, to secure the right or move up to support the front. About this time information was received that Major General Magruder was in rear, in easy supporting distance, but as information was also received that the enemy was in force in front of Major General Holmes, it was deemed advisable to order Magruder's forces to join Holmes, about three miles off to our right. After getting into position, artillery fire was opened about three o'clock, P. M., upon the enemy, apparently from the Charles City road. Taking this for Huger's attack, and thinking that his troops (rather fresh) would expect early co-operation, I ordered several batteries forward, hurriedly, in order to assure those troops that we were in position. The enemy's batteries returned the fire immediately, and with great rapidity. One battery was found to be so near our front line that I ordered Colonel Jenkins to silence it. The enemy was found to be in such force there, however, that the engagement was brought on at once, four o'clock. Troops were thrown forward as rapidly as possible to the support of the attacking columns. Owing to the nature of the ground, that concert of action, so essential to complete success, could not obtain, particularly attacking such odds against us, and in position. The enemy, however, was driven back slowly and steadily, contesting the ground inch by inch. He succeeded in getting some of his batteries off the field, and, by holding his last position till dark, in withdrawing his forces, under cover of night. The troops sustained their reputation for coolness, courage, determination and devotion, so well earned on many hotly contested fields. Branch's brigade, of Major General A. P. Hill's division did not render the prompt support to our right which was expected, and it is believed that several of our officers and men were taken prisoners in consequence. The other brigades of this division were prompt, and advanced to the attack with an alacrity worthy of their gallant leader. They recovered and secured the captured batteries, from some of which the troops of my division had been compelled to retire, for want of prompt support. The odds against us on this field were probably greater than on any other.

Major General A. P. Hill deserves much credit for the condition of his new troops, and the promptness and energy displayed in throwing his forces forward at the proper time, and to the proper points. I would also mention, as distinguished among others for gallantry and skill, Brigadier Generals R. H. Anderson, Kemper, Wilcox, Pryor, and Featherston, (the latter severely wounded,) and Colonels Jenkins, Corse, Strange, Patton, Perry, severely wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Marye, Lieutenant Colonel Coppens, Lieutenant Colonel Royston, and Major Caldwell, the two latter wounded; Captain Fields, commanding eleventh Alabama Captain King, commanding ninth Alabama, both wounded; Captain Otey, commanding eleventh Virginia, and Captain Kilpatrick, of the Palmetto sharpshooters.

The country and the service mourns the loss of Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Taylor, of the second Mississippi battalion; Lieutenant Colonel D. W. Baine, commanding fourteenth Alabama regiment; Lieutenant Colonel J. V. Scott, commanding third Virginia regiment, and Major William Anderson, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters. These brave and

valuable officers fell at the head of their commands, in a desperate charge on the enemy's batteries.

Majors Sorrel, Manning, Fairfax, and Walton, Captain Goree, and Lieutenant Blackwell, of my personal staff, displayed their usual gallantry and alacrity. After five days of night and day work, they kept up with undiminished zeal and energy. My volunteer aid, General Wigfall, remained with me also, conspicuous for his courage, coolness and intelligence. Major Meade and Lieutenant Johnson, of the engineer corps, were assigned to duty at my headquarters, at the beginning of the campaign, and were very energetic and untiring in their efforts to discover the various positions of the enemy.

I desire to render my thanks to the medical staff of my command, of which Surgeon Cullen is chief, for their humane and protracted efforts in the care of the wounded. The most untiring and unremitting attention was displayed by these officers, both after the actions of the 27th and 30th, and I refer to the report of Chief Surgeon Cullen for especial mention of the conduct of the subordinates.

For the details of the operations of Major General A. P. Hill's division, I respectfully refer to his official report.

Early on the following day, the troops of Major General Jackson were reported approaching the late battle-field, also Armstead's brigade, of Huger's division. The entire force was concentrated around this field about ten o'clock, A. M., and Jackson's command advanced, by the commanding General, on the route of the enemy's retreat. It was soon ascertained that the enemy was in position and great force near Malvern Hill, at Crew's farm.

Major General A. P. Hill's and my own division having been engaged the day before were in reserve. A little after three o'clock, P. M., I understood that we would not be able to attack the enemy that day, inasmuch as his position was too strong to admit of it. About five o'clock, however, I heard the noise of battle and soon received a message from Major General Magruder, calling for reinforcements, and understood from his staff officer that the enemy was attacking his position. I ordered the division of Major General A. P. Hill to his immediate support and put my own in position to secure his right flank, which was the only one that could be at all exposed. One of Major General A. P. Hill's brigades became engaged about night—no other portion of the two divisions. On Wednesday those two divisions were thrown forward again to pursue the enemy, but after marching two miles through a very severe rain storm, they were halted for the night near Dr. Poindexter's house.

On Thursday morning, the pursuit was resumed and the command of Major General Jackson moved forward, but by a different road. Both commands arrived near the new position taken by the enemy before night.

On Friday morning, I rode forward to examine the position of the enemy. He was found to be strongly posted under his gunboats. Major General Jackson placed his command in front of the enemy, drove back the enemy's pickets, and made the necessary disposition of his troops. Some complaint was made that the troops were not in

proper condition to attack the enemy under his gunboats. I ordered, therefore, that no advance should be made and wrote to request that the commanding General would ride forward at his earliest convenience. Brigadier General D. R. Jones, in command of his own brigade and that of General Toombs, reported to me just before the arrival of the commanding General. These brigades were put in position on Jackson's left and Major General A. P. Hill's division on his right, at Crenshaw's farm. After consultation, further offensive operations were not deemed expedient.

Some days were, therefore, occupied in collecting the arms and other property thrown away and abandoned by the enemy, when our forces were withdrawn to their present positions near Richmond.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES LONGSTREET,

Major General commanding.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of Longstreet's Division, in the action of the 27th and 30th June, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.	COMMAND.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
J. L. Kemper,....	First brigade,.....	8	36	14	191	19	146	41	373	414
R. H. Anderson,...	Second brigade,.....	10	125	47	587	.....	13	57	725	782
Geo. E. Pickett,...	Third brigade,.....	10	62	52	511	.....	19	62	592	654
C. M. Wilcox,....	Fourth brigade,.....	13	216	52	754	1	19	66	988	1,055
B. A. Fryor,.....	Fifth brigade,.....	15	154	35	645	.....	11	50	810	860
W. S. Featherston,	Sixth brigade,.....	7	107	31	510	3	6	41	623	664
Grand total,....	.....	63	700	231	3,198	23	214	317	4,112	4,449

GENERAL JACKSON'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, A. N. V., }
February 20, 1863. }

Brigadier General R. H. CHILTON,
A. A. and I. General:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit to you a report of the operations of my corps in the battle of Cold Harbor, and other engagements before Richmond.

On the 17th of June, last, leaving the cavalry and Chew's battery, under Brigadier General Robertson, near Harrisonburg—Whiting's division, then near Staunton, and Ewell's and Jackson's near Weyer's Cave, Augusta county, Virginia—moved towards Richmond. Lawton's brigade, subsequently of Jackson's division, being part at Staunton and part near Weyer's Cave, moved with the troops nearest their positions. Subsequently Colonel Munford, with his cavalry, marched in the same direction.

On the 25th of June, we reached the vicinity of Ashland, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, about twelve miles from Richmond.

The division of Brigadier General Whiting, embraced the Texas brigade, General Hood; the third brigade, Colonel Law commanding, with the batteries of Rielly and Balthis. The division of Major General Ewell, the fourth brigade, General Eizey; the seventh brigade, General Trimble; and the eighth brigade, Colonel L. G. Seymour; and the Maryland line, Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, with the batteries of Brockenbrough, Carrington and Courtney. Jackson's division, the first brigade, General Charles S. Winder; the second brigade, Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Cunningham commanding; the third brigade, Colonel L. W. Falkerson commanding; and the fourth brigade, General A. R. Lawton; with the batteries of Poague, Carpenter and Wooding.

On the morning of the 26th, in pursuance of instructions from the commanding General, I took up the line of march for Cold Harbor, Whiting's division in front.

Pursuing the Ashcake road, we crossed the Central railroad about ten, A. M. Approaching the Tottopotomy Creek, the Federal pickets crossed to the southside of the stream, and partially destroyed the bridge, and by felling trees across the road further on, attempted to delay our advance. After the Texas skirmishers had gallantly crossed over and Rielly shelled the woods for the purpose of driving the enemy from it, in order that we might safely effect a lodgment beyond the creek, Whiting rapidly repaired the bridge, and the march was resumed. That night the three divisions bivouacked near Hundley's corner. Whilst there, some skirmishing took place with detachments

of the enemy, in which Brockenbrough's battery, the first Maryland, thirteenth Virginia, and the sixth Louisiana regiments participated.

We were now approaching the ground occupied by that portion of the grand army of McClellan, which was posted north of the Chickahominy. His right was then resting upon Mechanicsville, from which point his lines extended some miles down the river.

As our route, that day, inclined towards the south, and brought us in the direction of, but to the left of, Mechanicsville, we distinctly heard the rapid and continued discharges of cannon, announcing the engagement of General A. P. Hill with the extreme right of the enemy. Early the next morning, (27th,) the three divisions resumed the march, General Ewell in the lead.

After crossing Beaver Dam, we halted to dislodge a force of the enemy, observed upon our right; near the intersection of the road then occupied by us with the road leading from Mechanicsville to Bethesda church; but the Federals observing the division of General D. H. Hill, then coming into view, and which was advancing from Mechanicsville towards the point of intersection, and at the same time seeing General Ewell moving down from my command, they promptly abandoned their position and fell back.

The enemy seen by us, as before stated, on our right, having fallen back, and the road being open for pressing further along his rear, the march was resumed towards Walnut Grove church, where I again halted until General A. P. Hill came up. Continuing to carry out the plan of the commanding General, I inclined to the left, and advanced on Cold Harbor, whilst General A. P. Hill moved towards the same point by a different road to the right.

The enemy having obstructed the road which I had taken, and adopted the additional precaution to delay my march by defending the obstructions with sharpshooters, it became necessary, for the purpose of saving time, to take a road still further to the left. The time consumed in this delay, threw me in rear of General D. H. Hill, who had moved by Bethesda church. Upon reaching and passing Cold Harbor about half a mile, his division was opened upon by a heavy fire from a position on his right, and also from artillery in his front. Soon after, General A. P. Hill became engaged, and being unacquainted with the ground, and apprehensive from what appeared to me to be the respective positions of the Confederate and Federal forces engaged, that if I then pressed forward our troops would be mistaken for the enemy and be fired into, and hoping that General A. P. Hill and Longstreet would soon drive the Federals towards me, I directed General D. H. Hill to move his division to the left of the road, so as to leave between him and the wood on the right of the road, an open space, across which I hoped the enemy would be driven.

Thus arranged, it was in our power to distinguish friend from foe in case the enemy should be driven as expected. Major General Stuart, who had been covering my left with his cavalry, was also posted so as to charge, should the Federals attempt a retreat to the Pamunkey by Cold Harbor.

But it soon becoming apparent, from the direction and sound of the

firing, that Gen. A. P. Hill was hard pressed, I ordered a general advance of my entire corps, which commenced with Gen. D. H. Hill upon my left, and extending to the right, through Ewell's Jackson's and Whiting's divisions, posted from left to right in the order named. The Federal commander had withdrawn his troops from their positions west of the Powhite—a small tributary of the Chickahominy—and had concentrated them in strong positions near Cold Harbor, and east of that creek. The ground which had been selected to receive our attack, had natural advantages for defence, and was strengthened by artificial works. His forces were posted upon an elevated ridge, running nearly parallel to the Chickahominy, his right resting near M'Gee's house, and his left upon an abrupt bluff, surmounted by artillery, and protected by a deep ravine and a double line of breastworks for infantry. This position, on the ridge, was further favored on his right by points still more elevated, rising in his rear, well adapted for batteries, from which a destructive fire could be maintained against an advancing line over the heads of his own infantry. In his front was a wood of deep and tangled undergrowth, through which a sluggish stream passed, converting into swamp or marsh the adjacent soil. This natural obstruction was further increased by felled timber, designed to retard the advance of our troops, and to keep them as long as possible exposed to fire. In advancing to the attack, General D. H. Hill had to cross this swamp, densely covered with tangled undergrowth and young timber. This caused some confusion, and a separation of regiments. On the further edge of the swamp he encountered the enemy. The conflict was fierce and bloody. The Federals fell back from the wood, under the protection of a fence, ditch and hill. Separated now from them by an open field, some four hundred yards wide, he promptly determined to press forward. Before doing so, however, it was necessary to capture a battery on his left, which could enfilade his line on its advance. To effect this, he sent two regiments of Elzey's brigade, which had become separated from their command, to go in rear of the battery, and ordered Colonel Iverson, with the twentieth North Carolina, and the first and third North Carolina regiments to make the attack in front. The order was promptly and gallantly obeyed and carried into execution by Colonel Iverson, with the twentieth North Carolina. He was severely wounded in the advance. The battery was captured with severe loss, and held for a short time, sufficiently long, however, to enable the division to move on free from its terrible fire, when it was retaken by the enemy. Again pressing forward, the Federals again fell back, but only to select a position for a more obstinate defence, when, at dark, under the pressure of our batteries, which had then begun to play with marked effect upon the left, of the other concurring events of the field, and of the bold and dashing charge of General Hill's infantry, in which the troops of General C. S. Winder joined, the enemy yielded the field and fled in disorder.

In the meantime, General Ewell, on General D. H. Hill's right, had moved the fourth brigade, General Elzey, to the left of the road, passing from Gaines' house to M'Gee's, and a portion of the seventh,

General Trimble, and the eighth brigade, into the wood on the right of that road. Having crossed the swamp, and commenced the ascent of the hill, his division became warmly engaged with the enemy. For two hours, assailed in front and flank by superior numbers, without reinforcements, Colonel Seymour, then commanding, having fallen, the eighth brigade was drawn from the field, but the line was still held by a portion of General Trimble's. The fifth Texas and a part of the Hampton legion now came to his support and rendered important service in holding the enemy in check until the arrival of General Lawton, of Jackson's division, enabled him to assume the offensive. Lawton, after aiding in clearing the front, wheeled a part of his brigade to the right, attacked the enemy in flank, and opened the way for the remainder of Trimble's brigade, which advanced to the field beyond the woods. General Ewell's troops having now exhausted their own ammunition, and in many cases such as they could gather from the dead and wounded, and having been engaged for more than four hours, the most of them withdrew from the field about dusk.

The four brigades of Jackson's division did not act together during the engagement, but were called to separate fields of service. In pursuance of the order to charge the enemy's front, the first Virginia brigade, commanded by General C. S. Winder, moved forward through the swamp, and, upon emerging into the open field, its ranks, broken by the obstacles encountered, were reformed. Meeting at that point with the Hampton legion, first Maryland, and twelfth Alabama, fifty-second Virginia, and thirty-eighth Georgia, they were formed upon his line. Thus formed, they moved forward under the lead of that gallant officer, whose conduct here was marked by the coolness and courage which distinguished him on the battle-fields of the Valley. The enemy met this advance with spirit and firmness. His well-directed artillery and heavy musketry, played with destructive effect upon our advancing line. Nothing daunted by the fall of officers and men thinning their ranks at every step, these brave men moved steadily forward, driving the enemy from point to point, until he was finally driven from his last position, some three hundred yards beyond McGee's house, when night prevented further pursuit.

In the charge near McGee's house, Colonel Allen, of the second Virginia infantry, fell, at the head of his regiment.

Five guns, numerous small arms, and many prisoners, were among the fruits of this rapid and resistless advance.

General Reynolds, and an officer of his staff, who lingered on this side of the river, after the Federal troops had crossed over, were among the number of prisoners. The second brigade, by request of General Wilcox, was removed to a point of woods about half a mile from the river. When it reached there, the enemy had already been repulsed at that point by a flank movement of Brigadier General R. H. Anderson. The third brigade was sent to support General Whiting's attack upon the enemy's left, but reached there only in time to witness the evidence of a bloody triumph, and the guns of the enemy in possession of the gallant Texas brigade. Colonel S. V.

Fulkerson, commanding the brigade, fell, mortally wounded, shortly after his arrival on the spot. General Lawton, of the fourth brigade, after rendering timely and important support, before described, to General Ewell's command, pressed to the brow of the hill, driving the enemy before him, and co-operating in that general charge, late in the evening, that closed the labors of the day. On my extreme right, General Whiting advanced his division through the same dense forest and swamp, emerging from the wood into the field near the public road, and at the head of the deep ravine which covered the enemy's left. Advancing thence, through a number of retreating and disordered regiments, he came within range of the enemy's fire, who, concealed in an open wood, and protected by breastworks, poured a destructive fire, for a quarter of a mile, into his advancing line, under which many brave officers and men fell. Dashing on with unflinching step, in the face of those murderous discharges of canister and musketry, General Hood and Colonel Law, at the heads of their respective brigades, rushed to the charge with a yell. Moving down a precipitous ravine, leaping ditch and stream, clambering up a difficult ascent, and exposed to an incessant and deadly fire from the entrenchments, these brave and determined men pressed forward, driving the enemy from his well selected and fortified position.

In this charge, in which upwards of a thousand men fell, killed and wounded, before the fire of the enemy, and in which fourteen pieces of artillery and nearly a regiment were captured, the fourth Texas, under the lead of General Hood, was the first to pierce these strongholds and seize the guns. Although swept from their defences by this rapid and almost matchless display of daring and desperate valor, the well disciplined Federals continued, in retreat, to fight with stubborn resistance. Apprehensive, from their superior numbers and sullen obstinacy, that the enemy might again rally, General Whiting called upon General Longstreet for reinforcements. He promptly sent forward General R. H. Anderson's brigade, which came in gallant style to his support, and the enemy were driven to the lower part of the plateau.

The shouts of triumph which rose from our brave men as they, unaided by artillery, had stormed this citadel of their strength, were promptly carried from line to line, and the triumphant issue of this assault, with the well directed fire of the batteries, and successful charges of Hill and Winder upon the enemy's right, determined the fortunes of the day. The Federals, routed at every point, and aided by the darkness of the night, escaped across the Chickahominy.

During the earlier part of the action the artillery could not be effectively used. At an advanced stage of it, Major Pelham, of Stuart's horse artillery, boldly dashed forward and opened on the Federal batteries posted on the left of our infantry. Reinforced by the guns of Brockenbrough, Carrington and Courtney, of my command, our artillery now numbered about thirty pieces. Their fire was well directed and effective, and contributed to the successful issue of the engagement.

On the following day, 23th, General Ewell, preceded by a cavalry

force, advanced down the north side of the Chickahominy to Dispatch Station, and destroyed a portion of the railroad track.

On the 29th, he moved his division to the vicinity of Bottom's Bridge, to prevent the enemy crossing at that point; but, on the following day, was ordered to return to co-operate with the movements of the corps.

The 28th and 29th were occupied in disposing of the dead and wounded, and repairing Grape Vine bridge, over the Chickahominy, which McClellan's forces had used in their retreat, and destroyed in their rear. During the night of the 29th we commenced crossing the Chickahominy, and, on the following day, arrived at Savage Station, on the Richmond and York River railroad, where a summer hospital, remarkable for the extent and convenience of its accommodations, fell into our possession. In it were about twenty-five hundred sick and wounded, besides some five hundred persons having charge of the patients. Many other evidences of the hurried and disordered flight of the enemy were now visible: blankets, clothing and other supplies, had been recklessly abandoned. General D. H. Hill, who had the advance, gathered up, probably, a thousand stragglers, and so many small arms that it became necessary to detach two regiments to take charge of them, and to see to the security of the prisoners.

About noon we reached White Oak Swamp, and here the enemy made a determined effort to retard our advance, and thereby to prevent an immediate junction between General Longstreet and myself. We found the bridge destroyed, and the ordinary place of crossing commanded by their batteries on the opposite side, and all approach to it barred by detachments of sharpshooters concealed in a dense wood close by. A battery of twenty-eight guns from Hill's and Whiting's artillery was placed by Colonel S. Crutchfield, in a favorable position for driving off or silencing the opposing artillery.

About two, P. M., it opened suddenly upon the enemy. He fired a few shots in reply and then withdrew from that position, abandoning part of his artillery. Captain Wooding was immediately ordered near the bridge to shell the sharpshooters from the woods, which was accomplished, and Munford's cavalry crossed the creek, but was soon compelled to retire. It was soon seen that the enemy occupied such a position beyond a thick intervening wood on the right of the road, as enabled him to command the crossing. Captain Wooding's battery was consequently recalled, and our batteries turned in the new direction. The fire so opened on both sides, was kept up until dark. We bivouacked that night near the swamp.

A heavy connoading in front announced the engagement of General Longstreet at Frazier's farm, and made me eager to press forward; but the marshy character of the soil, the destruction of the bridge over the marsh and creek, and the strong position of the enemy for defending the passage, prevented my advancing until the following morning. During the night the Federals retired, the bridge was rapidly repaired by Whiting's division, which soon after crossed over and continued the pursuit, in which it was followed by the remainder of my corps. At White Oak, we captured a portion of the enemy's

artillery, and also found another hospital with about three hundred and fifty sick and wounded, which fell into our hands.

Upon reaching Frazier's farm, I found General Longstreet's advance near the road. The commanding General soon after arrived, and, in pursuance of his instructions, I continued to press forward. The head of my advancing column was soon fired upon by the enemy, who, nevertheless, continued to fall back until he reached Malvern Hill, which strong position he held in force. General Whiting was directed to move to the left and take position on the Poindexter farm, General D. H. Hill to take position further to the right, Taylor's brigade, of General Ewell's division, to move forward between the divisions of Hill and Whiting, the remainder of Ewell's division to remain in rear of the first line. Jackson's division was halted near Willis' church, in the wood and held in reserve.

General D. H. Hill pursued the route indicated, crossing an open field and creek. His troops were then brought in full range of the enemy's artillery and suffered severely. Brigadier General Anderson was wounded and carried from the field. The division was halted under the cover of a wood, which afforded an opportunity for a more particular examination of the ground in front. The enemy, in large force, were found strongly posted on a commanding hill, all the approaches to which, in the direction of my position, could be swept by his artillery, and were guarded by infantry. The nearest batteries could only be approached by traversing an open space of three or four hundred yards, exposed to the murderous fire of artillery and infantry. The commanding General had issued an order that, at a given signal, there should be a general advance of the whole line. General D. H. Hill, hearing what he believed to be the signal, with great gallantry pressed forward and engaged the enemy. Not supported by a general advance, as he had anticipated, he soon saw it was impossible, without support, to sustain himself long against such overwhelming numbers. He accordingly sent to me for reinforcements. I ordered that portion of General Ewell's division held in reserve, and Jackson's division, to his relief; but, from the darkness of the night and the obstructions caused by the swamp and undergrowth through which they had to march, none reached him in time to afford him the desired support.

General Hill, after suffering a heavy loss, and inflicting a severe one upon the enemy, withdrew from the open field. In the meantime the reinforcements ordered, after struggling with the difficulties of their route, and exposed to the shelling of the enemy, which was continued until about ten o'clock at night, came up too late to participate in the engagement that evening. On my left, General Whiting moved his division, as directed, to a field on the Poindexter farm.

Batteries were ordered up. The position of the enemy, as already shown, naturally commanding; was materially strengthened by the judicious distribution of his artillery. The first battery placed in position, finding itself exposed to the superior cross-fire of the enemy, was compelled to retire, with loss. Balthis's, Poague's and Carpenter's batteries held their positions and fought well. The position

occupied by the artillery rendering infantry support necessary. Whiting formed his line accordingly, and supported by Trimble's brigade on his left, and by the third brigade of Jackson's division, as a reserve, was directed to remain there until further orders. Some of these batteries were well served, and effectually drove back, at one time, an advance of the enemy upon my centre. Toward night, Whiting received orders to send General Trimble's brigade to the support of General D. H. Hill, on the right, which order was promptly executed; but the brigade did not reach its destination until after Hill had withdrawn his division to the woods. Our troops slept in front of the Federal army during the night, expecting a renewal of the action. But, early the next morning, the enemy had withdrawn from the field, abandoning his dead and leaving behind some artillery and a number of small arms.

I herewith forward to you official reports of the casualties of this corps, from which it will be seen, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that, in the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 27th of June, there were five hundred and eighty-nine killed, two thousand six hundred and seventy-one wounded, and twenty-four missing; and at the engagement at Malvern Hill, on the 4th of July, three hundred and seventy-seven killed, one thousand seven hundred and forty-six wounded, and thirty-nine missing. I regret that I have not before me the data by which to ascertain with absolute precision the losses sustained respectively at Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, or of distinguishing, throughout the entire corps, the number of officers killed and wounded from the enlisted men. But Brigadier Generals Garland and Anderson, both since killed, having omitted in their reports to state the separate losses of their brigades in these two actions, and Brigadier Generals Rodes, Colquitt and Ripley having omitted to classify their losses as between officers and men, I have, so far as it relates to the two first named brigades, apportioned the aggregate of the reported losses between Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, according to a probable estimate of the fact, and omitted any statements of the loss of officers as distinguished from men in that division. In the three remaining divisions—Ewell's, Whiting's and Jackson's—the returns show a loss at Cold Harbor of thirty officers killed and ninety-nine wounded; of enlisted men, three hundred and five killed, and one thousand four hundred and twenty wounded; and at Malvern Hill, three officers killed and nineteen wounded. The principal loss sustained by my command at Malvern Hill, fell upon the division of Major General D. H. Hill.

On the 2nd of July, by order of the commanding General, my corps (with the exception of Major General D. H. Hill's division, which remained near Malvern Hill) was moved in the direction of Harrison's landing, to which point the Federals had retreated, under the shelter of their gunboats in the James river. On the morning of the 3rd, my command arrived near the landing and drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and continued in front of the enemy until the 5th, when I was directed to withdraw my troops and march to the vicinity of Richmond.

For further information respecting the engagements and officers who were distinguished in them, I respectfully call attention to the accompanying reports of division and other commanders. The conduct of officers and men was worthy of the great cause for which they were contending.

The wounded received the special attention of my medical director, Dr. Hunter McGuire.

For the efficiency with which the members of my staff discharged their duties, I take pleasure in mentioning Colonel L. Crutchfield, chief of artillery; Colonel A. Smead, inspector general; Major R. L. Dabney, assistant adjutant general; Captain A. S. Pendleton, assistant adjutant general; Captain J. R. Boswell, chief engineer; Lieutenant H. K. Douglass, assistant inspector general.

Colonel A. R. Boteler and Colonel William L. Jackson, volunteer aids, and Major Jasper L. Whiting, assistant adjutant general, who was temporarily on my staff, rendered valuable services.

The ordnance department received the special attention of Major G. H. Brier. The quartermaster and commissary departments were well managed by their respective chiefs, Major J. A. Harman and Major W. J. Hawks.

Undying gratitude is due to God for this great victory—by which despondency increased in the North, hope brightened in the South, and the capital of Virginia and of the Confederacy was saved.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,

Lieutenant General.

GENERAL EWELL'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NEAR SOMERSET, VA., }
August 4, 1862. }

Captain A. S. PENDLETON,

Assistant Adjutant General, Valley District:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movement of my division in the recent operations before Richmond:

The march from Ashland, and the movements preliminary to the fight at Gaines' Mill were all made under the immediate direction of the Major General commanding. I need only mention that in the skirmish at Hundley corner, Thursday evening, the first Maryland and thirteenth Virginia, and in that on the next day, the thirteenth Virginia and sixth Louisiana, were the regiments engaged.

On Friday, having formed line along the edge of a wood, I was ordered to throw skirmishers across a field on my right, into a wood, some four hundred yards distant, in which the enemy were understood to be posted, and to follow them with my main body. The skirmishers passed through the woods without becoming engaged; but before the division reached it, orders came to turn more to the left, as heavy firing was heard in that direction. Before arriving at the field of battle, I was met by Colonel Taylor, of General Lee's staff, sent to bring up reinforcements, and received directions for the march of my division. On nearing the battle ground, I ordered the fourth brigade, General Elzey, into the woods, on the left of the road, passing from Gaines' house to McGees', and as my other two brigades were not up yet, I took advantage of the interval to report to General Lee, who ordered me to hurry up my division as rapidly as possible, indicating where it was to take part in action. I accordingly ordered the seventh brigade, General Trimble, and the eighth brigade, Colonel Seymour, in the woods on the right of the road, and, by General Lee's directions, sent back Captain G. C. Brown, A. A. G., to bring up the divisions of Generals Jackson and Whiting, and Lawton's brigade. Having crossed the branch, and commenced the ascent of the hill, my division soon became warmly engaged with the enemy. The density of the woods and the nature of the ground were such as to prevent any extended view, and this fact, together with the importance of holding the position occupied by the Louisiana brigade and that portion of Trimble's which was on my left, now severely pressed by the enemy, made it necessary to confine my exertions mainly to that locality. These troops were attacked in front and flank by superior numbers, and were for hours without reinforcements. The Louisiana brigade having sustained a very severe loss in field officers, besides suffering in rank and file, was driven off the field, but the line was held by part of Trimble's brigade, consisting of a portion of the fifteenth Alabama regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Trentler,

Colonel Cantev, with the balance, having accidentally become separated from the regiment, and the twenty-first Georgia regiment, under Major Hooper. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of these troops, which were immediately under my observation. They were opposed to constantly renewed forces of the enemy, and held their ground against vastly superior numbers, advantageously posted, after the troops immediately to their right had fallen back, gaining ground slowly against large odds. Lieutenant Colonel Trentler, of the fifteenth Alabama, displayed the most indomitable bravery, encouraging and keeping his men in place, when, in many instances, their ammunition was exhausted, and their pieces had become too hot to load, and at a time when there were no troops in supporting distance, and the abandonment of his position might have been attended with disastrous results. I was also particularly struck by the gallantry of private Frank Champier, company F, fifteenth Alabama, who, on horseback, was very conspicuous in rallying and encouraging the troops—those he was ordering taking him for an officer of rank. Amongst the many officers who attracted attention by their gallant bearing, I would enumerate Major Lawthen; Captain Tragan, of company B; Second Lieutenant Bruer, company G; Brevet Second Lieutenant Bethune, company K; first Alabama regiment. General Trimble also furnishes the names of the following officers as having shown conspicuous bravery. Major T. W. Hooper, wounded; Captain J. B. Akridge, company K; Captain James C. Nisbet, company H; First Lieutenant W. J. Warren, company I; First Lieutenant M. T. Castleberry, company C; Second Lieutenant J. W. Patrick, company K, twenty-first Georgia regiment; and Captains P. V. Guery, company C, fifteenth Alabama; and James W. Brown, company A, sixteenth Mississippi, who were shot dead while leading their companies in a charge. During the late campaign in the Valley, Captain Brown's company was detached as scouts, and he rendered very effective service in this capacity, giving much valuable information, and proving himself a most capable and brave officer.

Captain Cantev, fifteenth Alabama regiment, accidentally separated from his regiment in the confusion, succeeded, with the assistance of Captain G. C. Brown, A. A. G., just returned from carrying orders, in rallying a number of fugitives, whom he led again into action. The fifth Texas regiment, of Hood's brigade, and a portion of the Hampton legion, first came to my assistance, and rendered valuable service in keeping back the enemy until the arrival of General Lawton enabled our forces to take the initiative. General Lawton, after assisting in clearing the front, wheeled part of his brigade to the right, attacking the enemy in flank, thus opening the way to the remainder of General Trimble's brigade, which was on my right, and which advanced to the field beyond the woods. The small body of troops with me had held their ground for two hours or more, alone, when the reinforcements already mentioned, came up, and they, having exhausted all their own ammunition, and in many cases that of the dead and wounded, and having been closely engaged for more than four hours, the most of them were withdrawn from the field about dusk. I re-

remained on the field myself, until after dark, in order that the troops which came up later in the day might profit by what I had learned of the ground, and the position of the enemy. I found the thirteenth Georgia regiment, Colonel Douglas, temporarily separated from the rest of Lawton's brigade on its left, but instead of waiting for orders, gallantly and successfully advanced against the enemy, though he was strongly posted, until assurances that those in front were friends, caused doubts in the minds of the men, and made it advisable to halt there under cover until the movements of the fifth Texas and the balance of Lawton's brigade was certain to dislodge the enemy.

On Saturday, under orders from General Jackson, I advanced, preceded by a cavalry force, down the north bank of the Chickahominy, to Dispatch Station, and destroyed a portion of the railroad track. The station and stores had unfortunately been burnt by the cavalry advance guard before my arrival.

About noon, on Sunday, I was ordered to prevent the enemy from crossing Bottom's Bridge, and took position accordingly, until six, P. M., when I received orders to return to Grapevine Bridge, and follow General Jackson's division.

Tuesday morning, on the march, I was joined by General Early, (ordered to my division,) who took command of the fourth brigade, General Eizey having been dangerously wounded at Cold Harbor. At this time, General Early was so disabled from the effects of a wound received at Williamsburg, as to be unable to mount his horse without assistance.

At Malvern Hill, my division was in reserve. General Trimble being posted in rear of General Whiting's left; Colonel Stafford; with the Louisiana brigade, on the right of General Whiting's line, and General Early in rear of Colonel Stafford. About dark, General Early was ordered to the right to support General D. H. Hill, and was exposed on his march, and on his arrival, to a heavy artillery fire. When morning came his troops were the only ones on that part of the field. Colonel Stafford's brigade was detached from my command, and consequently I can give no account of his movements. I refer you to his report, herewith forwarded.

At Westover, on Friday following, my division was placed in front, and advanced until our skirmishers became engaged with those of the enemy, when we were ordered to halt.

I enclose the reports of Generals Early and Trimble, Colonel Walker and Colonel Stafford. General Trimble furnishes the diagram. On a comparison of his report with mine, some discrepancies will be observed, which can in part be accounted for by the lapse of time, and the confusion of describing movements over ground not examined by us together. The report of Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, commanding Maryland line, is also appended, as are detailed lists of the killed and wounded, showing an aggregate loss of nine hundred and eighty-seven.

My staff at Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor, consisted of Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Jones, Adjutant General's Department; Acting Inspector General, Major James Barbour, and Captain G. C. Brown,

A. A. General's Department, and Lieutenant Hugh M. Nelson, A. D. C., who was slightly wounded. At Malvern Hill, the same, with the addition of Lieutenant T. T. Turner, A. D. C. Major B. M. Greene, division C. S., was also with me on the field on both occasions.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,

Brigadier General.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING in the Third Division, Army Valley District, in the battles of Cold Harbor, (Gaines' Mill,) June 27th, and Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862.

FOURTH BRIGADE, BRIGADIER GENERAL A. ELZEY.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, (GAINES' MILL,) JUNE 27TH.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	
Thirteenth Virginia.....	4	23	8	76			12	99	111
Twenty-fifth Virginia.....	1	2					1	2	3
Thirty-first Virginia.....	2		2	16		2	4	18	22
Forty-fourth Virginia.....		1		11			5	12	17
Fifty-second Virginia.....		4	1	24			1	28	29
Fifty-eighth Virginia.....	1	8	6	30			7	47	54
Twelfth Georgia.....			1	6			1	6	7
Total.....	8	38	23	172		2	31	212	243

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, JULY 1ST, 1862.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	
Thirteenth Virginia.....		1	1	7			1	8	9
Twenty-fifth Virginia.....				3				3	3
Thirty-first Virginia.....			1	3			1	3	4
Forty-fourth Virginia.....		1	1				1	1	2
Fifty-second Virginia.....		1		2		1	1	4	4
Fifty-eighth Virginia.....	1						1		1
Twelfth Georgia.....		1	1	13			1	14	15
Total.....	1	4	4	28		1	6	28	33

TOTAL IN BOTH BATTLES.

KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	
9	42	27	200		3	36	245	281

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING in the Eighth Brigade, Third Division, Army Valley District, in the battles of Cold Harbor, (Gaines' Mill,) Friday, June 27th, and Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862.

EIGHTH BRIGADE, COL. J. E. SEYMOUR, COMMANDING

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL		AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	
Sixth Louisiana.....	1	7	2	37	.....	.....	3	44	47
Seventh Louisiana.....	.....	6	.....	32	.....	.....	3	38	41
Eighth Louisiana.....	1	6	1	36	.....	.....	2	42	44
Ninth Louisiana.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	19	19
Thirteenth Special Battalion.....	.....	3	.....	16	.....	.....	3	19	22
Carrington's Battery.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	5	27	6	136	.....	.....	11	163	174

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates	
Sixth Louisiana.....	2	7	1	27	.....	.....	3	34	37
Seventh Louisiana.....	1	6	2	18	.....	.....	.....	24	27
Eighth Louisiana.....	1	7	.....	32	.....	.....	1	39	40
Ninth Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Thirteenth Special Battalion.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Carrington's Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	20	3	91	.....	.....	7	111	118

TOTAL IN BOTH ENGAGEMENTS.

KILLED.		WOUNDED		MISSING.		TOTAL		AGGREGATE.
Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	
9	47	9	227	.....	.....	18	274	292

LIST OF KILLED WOUNDED AND MISSING in the Seventh Brigade, Third Division, Army Valley District, in the battles before Richmond, June 27th, and July 1st, 1862 :

SEVENTH BRIGADE, BRIG. GENERAL J. R. TRIMBLE.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	
Fifteenth Alabama,.....	2	33	4	111	.....	6	144	150
Sixteenth Mississippi,.....	1	14	7	44	.....	19	77	85
Twenty-first Georgia,.....	1	19	5	75	.....	11	105	111
Twenty-first North Carolina,.....	.....	1	3	26	.....	15	42	45
First Battalion North Carolina S. S.,.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	8	9
Total,.....	4	67	20	260	.....	49	376	400

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, Maryland Line, in the battles of June 27th, and July 1st, 1862 :

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.	
June 27, First Maryland,.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8	8	
July 1, First Battalion Light Artillery,.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
" Maryland Line,.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	
" Artillery,.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	
Total,.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	11	11	

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE CASUALTIES in the Third Division, Army Valley District, Major General R. S. Ewell, commanding, in the actions near Richmond, June 27th to July 1st, 1862 :

KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	
23	169	58	695	.....	62	81	906	987

Official:

G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
A. A. General.

GENERAL HUGER'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS AROUND
RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
Falling Creek, Chesterfield County, July 21, 1862. }

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army Northern Virginia :

GENERAL: I submit, herewith, the reports of different commanders in this division, showing the part taken by the troops under their command, in the battles near Richmond, between the 25th June and the 1st of July, 1862:

Immediately after the battle of Seven Pines, my division was posted in the advance, opposite that position of the enemy from which our troops retired on the morning of June 2d. Our line extended from the York River railroad across the Williamsburg road, to and beyond the Charles City road. Maj. General Longstreet, commanding right wing, furnished additional brigades to assist in performing the arduous picket duty, and placed all the troops of his command at my disposal, for supports in case of need. I continually pushed the pickets up to the enemy's works, and offered them battle daily, always shooting or capturing every individual we could. The enemy made no advance upon us, and seemed to be occupied in strengthening and enlarging his fortifications, and clearing away the woods near them, until the 18th June, when he advanced and drove in some of our pickets. The fifty-third Virginia regiment, on picket duty that day, were driven in on part of the line. Colonel Wright came to their assistance, with his regiment, the third Georgia, and drove the enemy back. In the course of the next day or two, we found and buried twenty-nine bodies of the enemy, who were killed in this skirmish, eleven prisoners also being captured, from which we may suppose their loss was severe. The fifty-third Virginia had seven wounded. The third Georgia had five killed and two wounded. I consider that the enemy was severely punished for their attempt.

On the morning of the 25th of June, the brigade of Brigadier General Ransom (six regiments of North Carolina troops) joined me, by your order, and were placed in rear of our line, as a support. The picket line, which extended through the woods, close up to the enemy's works, consisted of the fourth Georgia regiment, Colonel Doles, on the right of the Williamsburg road, and the ninth Virginia regiment, fifth Virginia battalion and fifty-third Virginia regiment, of General Armistead's brigade, between the Williamsburg road and the railroad. At daylight, the enemy made a severe attack on our picket line, which was reinforced by Generals Armistead and Wright, bringing up their regiments from our entrenchments, and by the regiments of General Ransom's brigade, which had just arrived, and were

promptly brought up by him as supports. One of the latter regiments, the twenty-third North Carolina, Colonel Rutledge, was pushed to the left of the Williamsburg road, where the enemy had advanced, and drove them back in gallant style, holding our original line of pickets. General Armistead's troops, pushing back the enemy, resumed our line of pickets from Colonel Rutledge's left to the railroad. General Wright brought forward the first Louisiana regiment and the twenty-second Georgia to the support of the fourth Georgia, and drove the enemy back, in doing which, our loss was considerable, especially in the first Louisiana regiment, as shown by the list of casualties here with appended. Our pickets were relieved by regiments of General Ransom's brigade, and most of them, composed of new troops, behaved with great steadiness and coolness in this their first conflict with the enemy. Late in the evening, we pushed the enemy on our right to recover the ground lost in the morning. This was accomplished by the fourth Georgia regiment, supported by Colonel Hill's regiment, of Ransom's brigade, (forty-eighth North Carolina.) Brig. Gen. Mahone had sent Captain Grimes' battery to a position near French's house, and it was well served against the enemy. He also moved a portion of his brigade so as to protect the right of General Wright's line. The forty-ninth Virginia, Colonel William Smith, supported by the forty-first Virginia, was so placed as to flank the enemy on their left as they advanced on Colonel Hill. Their fire assisted greatly in repulsing the enemy. I enclose the reports of Generals Mahone and Wright. General Armistead's whole force was engaged on our left, and by evening they had fully recovered our original picket line. General Wright reports the handsome manner in which a portion of Captain Frank Huger's battery drove off the pieces the enemy had advanced down the Williamsburg road, and with which he kept up a fire on our whole line until driven off by our guns, which were afterwards advanced to the position held by the enemy, and fired into his camps. The brigade of Brigadier General Walker reported to me on the 26th, and was held in reserve as a support, but was next morning, by your instructions, sent elsewhere. The troops which were in my rear all moved off during the night of the 25th or morning of the 26th, to commence that series of brilliant actions, which began on the enemy's right. My division alone remained between the enemy and Richmond on this approach. During the 26th and 27th and 28th of June we pushed forward our scouts and advanced up to the abattis around the enemy's works, but found them in force, and similar reconnoissances, made by Generals Magruder and McLaws, with whom I was in communication, indicated that the force in our front was not reduced by the operations taking place on our left. On Saturday, June 28th, the enemy kept quiet, and we suspected they were retiring. The pickets heard wagons moving off during that night. I ordered the pickets to advance and push scouts up at daylight Sunday morning to give information. Sunday, June 29th, no report coming from them, after sunrise, I rode forward to the advanced pickets, and met Colonel Doles, of the fourth Georgia, who had just come to the conclusion that the enemy had left, and a white flag was

shown from the works. With a company of the fourth Georgia regiment, I rode forward with one aid-de-camp (Lieutenant Sloan) and entered the works. A few men, who represented themselves left as hospital attendants, were the only persons there. The tents were left standing, cut, and I was informed a surgeon was left with the sick. I rode on and found him, and read his order and directed him to remain with the sick, and he would not be considered a prisoner of war. By this time all the regiments on picket duty had marched up to the works. I rode along the lines, announced to them the enemy had left, and we were ordered to follow them down the Charles City road.

General Wright had joined me, and he and the other brigadiers were ordered to get ready to march at once and move over to the Charles City road. General Mahone, who was on that road, was ordered to move down it, General Armistead to follow him, Generals Wright and Ransom to follow.

Soon after Generals Wright and Ransom got their brigades in motion, a message was received from General Magruder, at Fair Oak Station, that the enemy were advancing on him in force, and asking me to support him with two brigades. Ransom's brigade was at once recalled and I marched with it back to the Seven Pines. Wright's brigade was ordered back.

The day was intensely hot, and this marching and counter-marching exhausted the men. I met General Magruder, who insisted the enemy were advancing in great force, and he desired my assistance, asking me to form line of battle, left on railroad, and right at Seven Pines. I had commenced moving the troops into position, when I saw a line in my front, and inquiring what troops they were, was informed it was McLaws' division. At the same moment I received a despatch from General Lee, (whom I left at my late headquarters,) saying it was very important I should proceed at once down the Charles City road, and if my assistance was not necessary to General Magruder, to move on. As the enemy had abandoned their works and retired, I could not conceive their attack was a serious one, but the demonstration was only to delay us, and, as General McLaws occupied the ground, I might leave, and sent a message to General Magruder, that under my orders, I had decided it was not necessary for me to stay. I had halted General Wright near French's house, and I sent him orders to resume his march to the Charles City road. General Ransom was sent off in the same direction at once. In the meantime, Mahone and Armistead had advanced down the road. In the evening, Ransom and Wright followed. I reached the head of the column late in the afternoon, near Bridewell's, (on map,) when our flankers, on the left, were fired on by the enemy. We pushed light troops into the woods, and examined the country. It appeared the enemy had not retired from the camps on our left, and, as I went down the road, I was leaving Kearney's division behind me. I was informed there was a road, called the *New road*, running along the edge of White Oak Swamp, and that Kearney's division was on the other side of the swamp. A boy, who had been over the swamp on a message, and

prisoners captured, gave me this information. I ordered a battery of artillery, supported by the forty-fourth Alabama regiment, to protect the junction of the New road with the Charles City road, and directed Brigadier General Wright to proceed at daylight, June 30th, down the New road, to find the enemy, and guard our left flank, and the main body to proceed down the Charles City road. The troops bivouacked in their position, while it was dark, and resumed the march at daylight. Mahone advanced cautiously, captured many prisoners, and killed some cavalry scouts, one bearing an order to Kearney to retire, and keep a strong battery of artillery with his rear guard. After passing Fisher's house, (map,) we found the road obstructed by trees felled all across it. General Mahone found it best to cut a road around the obstructions. For such work we were deficient in tools. The column was delayed, while the work was going on, and it was evening before we got through, and drove off the workmen, who were still cutting down other trees. As we advanced through the woods, and came to an open field, on high ground, (P. Williams, on map,) a powerful battery of rifled guns opened on us. General Mahone disposed his troops, and advanced a battery of artillery, (Moorman's,) and a sharp artillery fire was kept up for some time. The enemy's fire was very severe, and we had many men killed and wounded. (List of casualties sent herewith.) I went to the front and examined the position. I withdrew most of our guns, and only kept up a moderate fire. On our left the White Oak Swamp approached very near; the right appeared to be good ground; and I determined to turn the battery by moving a column of infantry to my right. It was now dark. I issued the following order for the morning: "*Orders.*—Armistead's and Wright's brigades to move to the right; Mahone to push pickets forward, and move on as soon as the road was clear; Ransom to follow."

My headquarters, Monday night, was at Mrs. Fisher's. Wright reported the camps on White Oak Swamp abandoned. He went on to White Oak bridge, where he met General Jackson, who informed me he was stopped at that point by the destruction of the bridge. General Wright, having only infantry, crossed the swamp, and joined me at Mrs. Fisher's, Monday evening, 30th of June.

Tuesday, July 1st, at three, A. M., I saw Armistead, with his brigade, ready to move, but, passing through the woods, the progress was slow. As soon as he cleared the road Wright followed. I now received notice from General Longstreet that the Charles City road was clear, and was much disappointed that General Mahone had not discovered the retreat during the night. He informed me he saw the pickets this morning, which was true; for, on advancing, the pickets gave themselves up as prisoners, and said the army had retired without ordering them in.

I now pushed on as rapidly as I could, with Ransom's and Mahone's brigades. We were delayed by meeting our troops; first Cobb's brigade, and afterwards Jackson's troops; and I had no one to show us what road to take. Major Taylor, A. D. C. to General Lee, came up, and conducted us to the front, where I reported to

General Lee. I found Armstead's and Wright's brigades on front line, exactly opposite the enemy, who were posted in large force, with powerful batteries of artillery, on a commanding plateau, near Crane's house. On riding to the ravine where these brigades were posted, the action commenced between the pickets. I had previously, by direction of General Lee, sent Mahone's brigade to support Cobb's; and as the action progressed, at the request of General Magruder, I ordered Ransom's brigade to report to him. All the brigades of my division were thus sent into the battle, and were engaged in the attack on the enemy's batteries. They were, during the action, under the immediate command of General Magruder. As the different brigades of my division were sent forward into the battle at Malvern Hill, I was directed to report them to another commander. Though present myself, I was not in command during this battle. As I was treated in the same manner at Seven Pines, I can only *hope* this course was accidental, and required by the necessities of the service. I, therefore, make no report, and have to refer you to the subordinate reports, herewith transmitted, and to the reports of other commanders, for details of the action of Malvern Hill. After this battle, as required, the division was occupied, under my orders, in removing the wounded and burying the dead.

From my personal staff I received every assistance; and I beg to name Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Anderson, A. A. G.; Captain Benjamin Huger, A. A. G.; Lieutenants Sloan and Preston, aids-de-camp; Lieutenant Willoughby Anderson, engineer, and Thomas Pinckney, volunteer aid-de-camp, as officers who rendered important service, and to whom my thanks are especially due. To Surgeon E. N. Word, medical director, and Major J. A. Johnston, quartermaster, I beg to call the attention of the General, for the prompt care bestowed on the wounded, and the transportation of them to the hospitals, &c.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HUGER,

Major General commanding Division.

FALLING CREEK, *July 21, 1862.*

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: In forwarding my reports of the different engagements of the division which I commanded, I have to request of you, as a reward to the regiments who most distinguished themselves, that an order be given, authorizing the following regiments to inscribe on their banners as follows:

1. The third Georgia volunteers, "South Mills."
2. The first Louisiana volunteers, "King's School-House."
3. The fourth Georgia volunteers, "King's School-House."
4. The twenty-fifth North Carolina volunteers, "King's School-House."
5. The forty-ninth Virginia volunteers, "King's School-House."

The whole division was sent forward in the battle at Malvern Hill, on 1st of July, but as the brigades were sent to report to other commanders, I am unable to make a special report of that action.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEJAMIN HUGER,
Major General.

GENERAL HOLMES' REPORT OF OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

PETERSBURG, July 15th, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel R. H. CHILTON,

A. A. G., Headquarters A. N. V.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of that part of my command which participated in the campaign of the last days of June and first days of July, before Richmond. In the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th of June, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, I moved three regiments of Colonel Junius Daniels' brigade, fifteen hundred and seventy strong, with two light batteries, across James river by the pontoon bridge. Three companies of cavalry, numbering one hundred and thirty men, under Major E. Burroughs, accompanied this force. The same evening, Brigadier General J. G. Walker, joined me with his brigade of thirty-six hundred effective men and two batteries, which had crossed the river on Thursday, the 26th June, and was now again placed under my command. The division bivouacked that night upon Cornelius creek, and moved, on Monday morning, agreeable to the orders of the commanding General, upon New Market, reaching that place at 10 A. M. I immediately placed my troops in a position of great actual strength; covering the junction of the Long Bridge and River roads, which was shortly afterwards inspected and approved by His Excellency, the President. At this juncture, Brigadier General Henry A. Wise reached New Market, coming voluntarily to my support from Chaffin's Bluff with two regiments of seven hundred and fifty-two bayonets and two batteries. The effective force under my orders thus amounted to six thousand infantry and six batteries of artillery. In my part, between the River and Darbytown roads, were two regiments of cavalry under Colonel Baker, 1st North Carolina cavalry. Matters were in this position when, about 4 o'clock, Major Meade of the engineers, rode up and reported the enemy as retreating in considerable confusion along the road leading over Malvern Hill. He suggested that a battery of rifled guns, placed under cover of a dense forest to the right and left of the River road, at a point where his reconnoissance had been made, distant some eight hundred yards from the enemy's column, would greatly embarrass his retreat. In this view, Major Stevens, chief engineer, fully concurred. I accordingly at once directed my chief of artillery, Colonel Deshler, to proceed to the point indicated, some two miles down the River road, with three sections of two rifled guns each, selected from the different batteries, and despatched the 30th Virginia, Colonel Harrison commanding, to Walker's brigade, as a supporting force. Soon afterwards, feeling solicitous for the safety of this detachment, I put the remainder of the division in motion for the same point, and proceeded to reconnoitre the ground in person. Upon reaching it, I found the General commanding the army just returning from an observation of the

enemy's position. He approved of what had been done and directed that, after the remainder of the division had been disposed to support the batteries, fire should be opened upon the enemy's column. By the time the infantry was in position, the enemy had taken the alarm and was drawn up in line of battle in the road between West's house and Malvern Hill, on very commanding ground. Before the fire of my artillery commenced, the enemy's gunboats began to shell vigorously the River road, clearly defined by clouds of dust, and the woods occupied by my troops. Colonel Deshler now opened his fire, upon my order, and three or four regiments of the enemy's infantry within range, immediately disappeared in the neighboring woods. A very heavy fire of field artillery was, however, at once brought to bear upon us from some twenty-five or thirty guns, so placed, as with the aid of the gunboats, to annoy us severely in front and on both flanks at the same time. Finding himself overrated in metal, and the ground not admitting of more guns being put in battery on our side, Colonel Deshler ceased his fire in about an hour, after losing a considerable number of men and horses and having two caissons exploded. The enemy kept up a furious cannonade until after dark. Under this, my troops which were mostly newly levied, behaved well, with the exception of Major E. Burroughs' battalion of cavalry and Graham's battery with a part of Branch's, whose conduct was shameful in the extreme. The officers of my staff, Colonel James Deshler, chief of artillery, Major Archer Anderson, A. A. G., Captain T. L. Barton, acting chief commissary, and cadet T. H. Holmes, Jr., C. S. A., performed their duty with the greatest zeal and intelligence, and behaved as brave men should do.

In this engagement the casualties were, as appears by the reports of brigade commanders herewith transmitted, as follows:

Daniels' brigade—killed, 2; wounded, 822.

Walker's brigade—wounded, 12.

Artillery—wounded, 15.

The strength of the enemy's position and their imposing numbers were such, that to attempt an attack upon them with my small force unsupported, would have been perfect madness; for to have done this would have required a march of over three quarters of a mile up a steep hill, destitute of cover. I accordingly withdrew, about 9 P. M., to a position somewhat in advance of that occupied in the morning. On Tuesday evening, I moved my division to a point on the River road half a mile below the upper gate at Curl's Neck, and there remained during the night in line of battle; but, as before, I deemed it out of the question to attack the strong position of Malvern Hill from that side with my inadequate force.

On Wednesday afternoon, in pursuance of orders from the commanding General, I took up my line of march for Drewry's Bluff, leaving General Wise at Chaffin's. Since then nothing of interest has occurred in my command.

I am Colonel, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

T. H. HOLMES,

Major General, commanding D. N. C.

GENERAL WHITING'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, }
July, 1862. }

Colonel R. H. CHILTON,

Assistant Adjutant General:

COLONEL: The following is a report of the operations of this division in the battle of Gaines' farm, 27th ultimo:

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, at three, A. M., the division, consisting of the Texas brigade, Brigadier General Hood, and the third brigade, Colonel Law, with Reilly's and Balthis' batteries, marched from Ashland as the advance of Major General Jackson's corps, which it had temporarily reinforced. After passing the advanced line of videttes, the march was conducted cautiously by the Ashcake road, the Texans leading, with skirmishers deployed. At ten, A. M., crossed the Central railroad, driving the enemy's cavalry scouts, discovered an advanced post of cavalry west of the Tottopotomy, which fled on my approach. At three, reached the creek, found the bridge in flames, and a party of the enemy engaged in blockading the road on the other side. The Texan skirmishers gallantly crossed and engaged. Ripley's battery being brought up, with a few rounds dispersed the enemy. The bridge being rebuilt, the troops crossed and continued on the road to Pale Green church or Hundley corner. Here we united with Ewell's division, and, night coming on, bivouacked. A furious cannonade in the direction of Mechanicsville, indicated a severe battle. Early the next morning the troops moved—Ewell in the lead. Prisoners were taken in great numbers as we advanced. Heavy musketry and cannonading being heard on our right, Major Whiting, of the staff, taking a battery, posted it so as to shell the enemy's rear on Beaver Dam; after which they retired, leaving the route clear for all the columns. We crossed the run without opposition. At twelve, A. M., having made a circuit and headed Beaver Dam, the column of Major General D. H. Hill appeared on the road leading to Cold Harbor, to which we had been directed, and passed us. Between one and two, P. M., cannonading commenced in the direction of Cold Harbor. The march continued slowly, interrupted by frequent halts, until near three, when an aid of General Jackson directed me to form in line-of-battle to my right, and press through the woods to the firing, which now became very heavy. This was at once done. The Texas brigade on the left, and Laws' on the right, a regiment of each in reserve, the troops forcing their way, in good order, in line-of-battle, through a dense forest and swamp. We came out on the telegraph road, in a heavy but distant fire of artillery, about four, P. M. At this point, I met several aids of different generals, all desiring assistance, and informing me that the troops of both Generals D. H. and A. P. Hill were hard pressed. Advancing, I shortly met the Commander-in-Chief, who indicated a direction a little to my right.

The field, where we entered it, was about the head of the ravine which covered the enemy's left near the main road, a deep and steep chasm dividing the bluffs of the Chickahominy. On the left side of this, as we forded, General Hood put forward the first Texas and Hampton's legion. Men were leaving the field in every direction and in great disorder; two regiments, one from South Carolina and one from Louisiana, were actually marching back from the fire. The first Texas was ordered to go over them and through them, which they did. The remaining Texas regiments were rapidly advanced, forming line on the right of the ravine, and the thirtieth again on their right, and, pressing on the whole time, came under the enemy's fire. Here, from the nature of the ground and position of the enemy, the third changed front obliquely to the left, bringing its front parallel to the ravine.

The enemy, concealed in the woods and protected by the ravine, poured a destructive fire upon the advancing line for a quarter of a mile, and many brave officers and men fell. Near the crest, in front of us and lying down, appeared the fragments of a brigade. Men were skulking from the front in a shameful manner; the woods on our left and rear were full of troops in safe cover, from which they never stirred; but, on the right of the third, a brigade, "Pickett's," were moving gallantly up. Still further, on our extreme right, our troops appeared to be falling back.

The Texans had now come up, and joined line on the left, led by General Hood, and the gallant fourth, at the double quick, when the word was given to charge, and the whole line, consisting of the fourth and fifth Texas, eighteenth Georgia, fourth Alabama and sixth North Carolina, (the second Mississippi being held in partial reserve, but advancing with the line.) charged the ravine with a yell—General Hood and Colonel Law gallantly leading their men. At the bottom ran a deep and difficult branch, with scarped sides, answering admirably as a ditch. Over against this was a strong log breastwork, heavily manned; above this, near the crest, another breastwork, supported by well served batteries and a heavy force of infantry—the steep slope, clad with an open growth of timber, concealing the enemy, but affording full view of our movements. Spite of these terrible obstacles, over ditch and breastwork, hill, batteries and infantry, the division swept, routing the enemy from their stronghold. Many pieces of artillery were taken, fourteen in all, and nearly a whole regiment of the enemy. These prisoners were turned over by Colonel Robinson, fifth Texas, to Brigadier General Pryor or some of his staff. The enemy continued to fight in retreat, with stubborn resistance, and it soon appeared that we had to deal with his best troops. On gaining the second line, and seeing the heavy force, apprehensive that he might rally, I went to Major General Longstreet for reinforcements. He immediately sent forward Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, who went on my right and engaged and drove the enemy most handsomely on the lower part of the plateau, the enemy being there, as, indeed, they appeared everywhere, in superior numbers. In the meantime, my division continued steadily to advance, though suffering heavily, until night found them completely across the plateau and

beyond the battle-field. Pickett's brigade had ably fought on the right, the general himself was wounded in the charge. The troops on my immediate left I do not know, and am glad I don't. Those that did come up were much broken, and no entreaty or command could induce them forward, and I have reason to believe that the greater part never left the cover of the wood on the west side of the ravine.

The battle was very severe, hotly contested and gallantly won, and I take pleasure in calling special attention to the fourth Texas regiment, which, led by the brigadier, Hood, was the first to break the enemy's line, and enter his works. Its brave old Colonel, Marshall, fell in the charge on the hither side of the ravine. The stubborn resistance maintained all day, faltered from that moment, and the day was gained. Of the other regiments of the division, it would be invidious and unjust to name one before the other. They were equally distinguished, and as they became engaged, went on in the murderous fire with unflinching determination. Towards the close of the fire, I detached the second Mississippi and Butler's battery, to the extreme right, to open fire on the retreating masses of the enemy, endeavoring to make their way to the edge of the swamp.

When the action closed, my line was in advance of the guns, (they captured fourteen in number,) closing to the left on General Lawton's troops, of General Jackson's army, and covered on the right by General R. H. Anderson. Of my staff, I cannot speak too highly; the chief, Major J. H. Hill, fell painfully wounded while leading the charge; the chivalrous Major Austin E. Smith, A. D. C., received a mortal wound in the same onset. Colonel Upson, Captain Fobel and Captain Tansill were among the foremost in the fray. Here, also, as in many previous battles, Captain Vander Horst, of S. C., gave a notable example. Major Randolph, by special order, remained with the ammunition. Though not on my staff, I should not do right not to mention the chivalrous daring of young Major Haskill, of South Carolina, belonging, as I am told, to the staff of General D. R. Jones. His personal bearing in a most deadly fire, his example and directions, contributed not a little to the enthusiasm of the charge. I regret to say that this brave young officer received a terrible wound from a shell, but walked from the field as heroically as he had gone into the fire. I take great pleasure in mentioning the distinguished bravery of privates Fairley, Westmoreland and Sharp, troopers of the legion who acted as officers, and displayed great coolness and courage. Conspicuous were Brigadier General Hood and Colonel Law, commanding brigades. Of the regimental commanders, too much cannot be said. Colonel Rainey, first Texas, though seriously ill, joined his command and fell, severely wounded; Colonel Marshall, fourth Texas, was shot dead, and Lieutenant Colonel Warwick was mortally wounded. Lieut. Colonel Ruff, of the eighteenth Georgia, led his regiment, and fortunately escaped unhurt. The legion, though not much exposed, was ably handled by Lieutenant Colonel Gary. In the third, Lieutenant Colonel McLemore, eleventh Alabama, received a painful wound early in the action, the command devolving on Major Webb, who ably sus-

tained his part. The second Mississippi, Colonel Stone, was ably handled by its commander, and sustained severe loss. The following is a recapitulation of casualties, the detailed list accompanies the report:

Texas Brigade.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
5th Texas,	13	62	1
4th Texas,	44	206	0
1st Texas,	14	64	0
18th Georgia,	16	126	3
Hampton's Legion,	2	18	0
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	89	476	4

Third Brigade.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
6th North Carolina,	5	47	0
4th Alabama,	22	108	2
11th Mississippi,	13	142	3
Second Mississippi,	21	79	0
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	66	376	5

Grand aggregate, 1,016.

So closed the battle of Gaines' Mill, the troops sleeping on their arms in the position so hardly won.

The battle of Malvern Hill, as far as my division was concerned, will require a separate report.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Brigadier General.

GENERAL WHITING'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, }
July, 1862. }

Colonel R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant General :

COLONEL: I continued my report from Friday evening, 20th ultimo. On Saturday morning, the division marched back across the ravine to renew its supply of ammunition, and get something to eat. We shortly received orders to march, and to follow the command of Major General Hill. After marching half a mile we halted, the troops in front being at a halt, and so remained under arms all day, being ordered into bivouac where we were at night. This was at McGee's house and farm, a position which had been the enemy's extreme right, and whence their causeway over the Chickahominy leads. The enemy had destroyed the causeway. Passed through their encampments, crossed the York River railroad, and, marching by the Williamsburg road, we turned off at the White Oak bridge forks, and reached the bridge about noon. Finding it destroyed, and the enemy drawn up in line of battle, batteries were brought up, and a heavy fire opened upon him, silencing his battery completely. Our fire was directed by Major Whiting, of the staff.

Sunday, ineffectual attempts were made during the day to repair the bridge, but the enemy keeping up a distant and random fire of shell about the crossing, the men would not work. During the afternoon the furious battle of Frazier's Farm was raging between the enemy and the troops of General Longstreet. It could be distinctly heard, and was scarcely two miles from us. Our delay at White Oak was unfortunate.

Next morning, the enemy having retired, the bridge was repaired, and the troops passed my division in the advance. Marching by the road to Turkey bridge, on —— road, we presently fell in with the line of skirmishers of Major General Magruder's troops, moving in line of battle by the Charles City road. They halted for us to pass—the troops marching by a flank. The commanding General of the corps, Major General Jackson, would not allow the dispositions to be made, to advance with skirmishers deployed and in line, but caused the troops to press on, until the heads of the columns closed in the advance guard, a regiment of cavalry, in a thick wood, near —— farm, about eleven, A. M. On the farm the enemy was found very strongly posted. They immediately opened with shell on the woods; every portion was under their fire. The result was, the cavalry came to the right-about, and broke through the long column of troops which filled the road, now enfiladed by the fire. Though suffering loss, they formed to the right and left with precision and promptness. To our left was a very large wheat field, on the farm of the Poindexters,

which afforded a good view of the enemy's position, and fair opportunities for artillery. Batteries were ordered up. The enemy's position, naturally strong, was materially strengthened by the judicious distribution of his artillery. The first battery ordered into Poindexter's field found itself exposed to a vastly superior cross-fire, and was soon compelled to retire, with loss. Balthis' battery, better posted, and better covered by the ground, fought well, and continued the action until their ammunition was exhausted. Other batteries were ordered up. The position to be taken by the artillery rendered infantry support necessary, and I was directed by General Jackson to form my line with my right on the road, in the wood, advancing to the edge in front and holding that. This was done by the third (Law's) brigade. The line, continued by Hood, extended across Poindexter's field, the men lying down, concealed by the wheat and the roll of the ground.

I had been strengthened by the third brigade, of Jackson's division proper, under the command of Brigadier General Hampton. This was held in reserve. Trimble's brigade, of Ewell's division, supported my extreme left. This disposition I was directed to maintain—the general attack of our forces being intended to be made as soon as practicable, on the extreme right—the enemy's left. In the meantime, it became apparent from our position that the enemy had divined the movement. Their artillery fire, which had been very severe upon my batteries and troops, ceased, and heavy columns were discovered in movement for disposition on their left. After some time, the movement of baggage and troops in retreat, by the Turkey bridge road, could be plainly observed.

After the attack commenced on the right, my division, with the exception of two regiments on the right of my lines, which was near our centre, and some of the Texas skirmishers, had nothing to do with the battle, except to suffer a murderous artillery fire, which they did unflinchingly. Personally, assisted by my staff, I was called upon to direct the artillery fire, which I continued to do during the afternoon. From my point of view, the enemy appeared to fight with great stubbornness, and our attack to have made but little impression upon him. He deployed, at one time, six batteries in front of our centre. Upon opening in this deployment with artillery, they, together with the stationary batteries already in position, and which we had been engaging at times during the day, all opened a terrific fire upon Poindexter's field. Our gunners replied with spirit, but from want of ammunition, the contest was too unequal, and I caused them successively to withdraw. This cross-fire was excessively severe upon the supporting troops. Towards night, learning that the centre was pressed hard, I received orders to direct General Trimble to move over from the left to that point, and commenced to close my own troops into the right, when night fell, with it the battle, which had raged with great fury, ceased. For an hour after nightfall the enemy shelled the woods and Poindexter's field with rapid and heavy firing. This indicated another withdrawal. My troops remained in position

all night. The advanced scouts confirming the withdrawal of the enemy during the night, leaving their dead and wounded.

Of affairs on our centre and right I can give no account. My list of casualties is almost entirely from the artillery fire of the enemy, for scarcely a musket was fired in the division. When the immense amount of their artillery is considered, the violence and duration of their fire, and the exposed position of the troops, the loss, thanks to God, may be regarded as small, while the courage and unflinching endurance of the troops is worthy of the highest praise.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded :

Third Brigade.	Killed.	Wounded.
Fifth North Carolina,	00	64
Fourth Alabama,	2	13
Second Mississippi,	1	10
Eleventh Mississippi,	1	20
Reilley's Battery,	00	12
	—	—
Total,	4	119
Texas Brigade,	Killed.	Wounded.
Fifth Texas,	2	9
Fourth Texas,	00	2
First Texas,	3	20
Thirteenth Georgia,	1	14
	—	—
Total,	6	45

I regret that I do not know the names of the different commanders of batteries who reported to me during the day, or the designation of their artillery. Captain Balthis behaved with great skill and gallantry, and was wounded. All fought with great spirit, but labored under much disadvantage from want of ammunition.

Wednesday morning, the 2d, a very heavy rain set in; the troops remained in bivouac, cooking.

Thursday, Major General Jackson's corps marched to take the road to Westover, but missed it, and bivouacked near Willis' church.

Friday, continued the march, arriving about two, P. M., at Her-ring creek, where the enemy's outpost were discovered entrenched.

No further active operations occurred in which this division took any part.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Brigadier General commanding Division.

GENERAL McLAWS REPORT OF OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, }
July 20, 1862. }

To General Magruder's Adjutant General :

The following is a report of the operations of my command, composed of the brigades of Generals Kershaw and Semmes, commencing on 26th ultimo, and ending July 1st, 1862 :

On the 26th, I received orders to hold my command in readiness for any movement. None was, however, made.

On the 27th, the troops were under arms at daylight. The look-outs, posted in trees, overlooking the enemy's camps, near the railroad, reported that the works of the enemy were being strengthened; more guns being placed in the redoubts near the railroad, and all the works numerously manned.

About eleven o'clock, orders were received to feel the enemy with two regiments. The movement was delayed until about four o'clock, when the seventh and eighth South Carolina, Colonels Aiken and Hennegan, advanced as far as the abattis of the enemy, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Finding the enemy in strong force, occupying their works, the regiments were withdrawn, returning to camp about ten o'clock, P. M. Loss, one killed and three wounded, in seventh South Carolina regiment. On the 28th, remained in camp. The works of the enemy were occupied by them in force. On the 29th, two regiments of General Kershaw's brigade, South Carolina volunteers, ordered forward at an early hour. One regiment, Kennedy's, being on reserve, supporting the pickets, had sent out companies to reconnoitre, and finding the enemy's works deserted, the whole regiment occupied the lines most advanced towards ours. The remaining regiments of the brigade, being ordered onward, joined that of Colonel Kennedy, and the whole brigade, under General Kershaw, went forward and took position beyond Fair Oaks Station, in the woods to the right of the railroad, keeping their skirmishers well to the front.

This brigade was in advance of all other troops, and waited their arrival. The enemy were seen crossing the railroad, about a mile, or less, in front, coming from the woods on our left; but it being understood that General Jackson's forces were crossing at Grape vine bridge, every one was very much concerned, fearing that we would become engaged with them. So much was General Kershaw impressed with that idea, that he withheld the fire of his troops, and sent a regimental flag down the railroad, waving it in order to give notice of the presence of Confederate forces. General Semmes' brigade, in the meanwhile, came up along the railroad, and was halted behind the works about Fair Oaks Station.

The enemy had opened a scattering fire from several pieces, which,

however, did no harm to my command. General Magruder having arranged his forces on the left, ordered that General Semmes' brigade should move to Kershaw's position, and Kershaw to advance.

General Huger's forces, or a portion of them, were seen at this time, coming towards my right flank, they soon, however, retired, going in the direction of the Charles City road. Their purpose I did not understand. This was about three o'clock, P. M. General Kershaw now advanced his brigade, leaving his left on the railroad, supported by that of General Semmes. Kemper's battery, as it came down the Nine Mile road, was ordered forward, supported by the tenth Georgia, Colonel Cumming. The brigade advanced in two lines, Semmes receiving orders to cross the Williamsburg road with his right. Not long after passing the junction of the Nine Mile and the Williamsburg roads the enemy opened fire from a battery on our right, which was replied to with such effect by Kemper's battery that the enemy retired without engaging with their infantry.

Kershaw, continuing the march, relieving the tenth Georgia from the support of his battery, engaged the enemy with his whole force—Semmes' brigade resting immediately behind and extending well to the right. Kemper's battery taking position on the right of the Williamsburg road, upon elevated ground, opened fire with extraordinary rapidity and great effect. Finding that Kershaw's right was being outflanked by the enemy, I ordered in two regiments from Semmes' brigade, and afterwards the whole remaining force, which effectually prevented the design. Our troops, and those of the enemy, were in very close proximity, so much so, that at one time the order was given, by some commanders, to cease firing; they being fearful that we were engaged with our own men. One of the enemy attempted to seize the flag of the tenth Georgia, but was immediately knocked down and killed. Some one hundred of the command were thrown into momentary confusion, and were retiring; but, with the assistance of my staff, they were immediately rallied, and returned to their companies.

As all of my force was now engaged, I sent to General Magruder for reinforcements, I did so because I wished for a reserve, principally to provide against contingencies. He sent me the thirteenth Mississippi, which was posted in rear of the line of battle, on the right of the Williamsburg road. It was not brought into action. When all my command were engaged, I had ordered a battery to the right, in a commanding position, to open fire if it could be done without injuring our troops, and to give assistance in case of disaster. As night advanced it became so dark, that the firing ceased on both sides. The South Carolina brigade remaining in the position it occupied in advance, and Semmes' brigade just in rear of its line of battle.

The engagement was commenced by an exceedingly severe and rapid shelling from the enemy's batteries at five and a half, P. M., and lasted until near nine—about three hours.

The South Carolina brigade carried into action fourteen hundred and ninety-six (1,496) men, and lost in killed, forty-seven; wounded, two hundred and thirty-four, and missing, nine. Aggregate 290 men.

Semmes' brigade—force actually engaged, tenth Georgia, fifth Louisiana, and tenth Louisiana, seven hundred and fifty-five (755) men—lost, in killed, eleven; wounded, fifty-three. Aggregate, sixty-four men.

Aggregate of both brigades, three hundred and fifty-four killed; wounded, and missing.

I beg leave to call attention to the gallantry, cool, yet daring, courage and skill in the management of his gallant command, exhibited by Brigadier General Kershaw; to the cool courage and knowledge of his duties, exhibited by General Semmes. Major McIntosh, the chief of my staff, exhibited that self-possession under fire, and disposition to be under fire, so characteristic of his name, his relations in the old army of the United States and our own.

I call attention to gallant conduct of Captain King and Lieutenant Tucker, my aids-de-camp; Major Goggin, inspecting officer; Major McLaws, quartermaster, and Major Edwards, chief commissary, who were actively engaged in carrying out my orders, and giving me information as to the movements of our own and the enemy's forces.

In passing to the front, our advance was through the deserted camps of the enemy, where property of great value had been left, consisting of tents, arms, accoutrements and ammunition, medical stores, and articles of private property which had been destroyed in wasteful profusion.

On passing down the Williamsburg road, I saw, to the right, a very large camp, or camps, to which roads had been cut through the woods, and towards which large bodies of men had lately passed. I sent a reconnoitering party to explore the grounds; they returned and reported the place entirely deserted. The night and early morning, after the battle, was passed in collecting and attending to the wounded, and burying the dead.

General Magruder was near the scene of action, and from him, during the day, and after the engagement, my general instructions, as to the advance, was received.

Lieutenant Barry, of the artillery, had been, for some days previous, placed in charge of a thirty-two-pound rifle gun, mounted on a rail car, and protected from cannon shot by a sloping roof in front, covered with plates of iron, (through which a port-hole had been pierced,) and from rifle shot on the sides by thick walls of wood, lined with iron. His battery moved down the road, keeping pace with the advance of the troops, and, by his fire, annoying the enemy whenever the range would allow. His enthusiasm at the decided success of the experiment, and in pushing through obstructions, deserves all praise.

For the details of the battle, and the many deserving instances of individual merit, I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders, and to Captain Kemper's report of his operations. It is but proper to remark upon the dashing manner in which Captain (now Major) Kemper fought his battery. It was cheering to the whole command to see and hear his very rapid firing.

The morning following the engagement of the 29th, the troops were ordered to be in readiness to move forward, and had commenced

the movement, when other orders were received, to cross over to the Darbytown road, my command leading. Some confusion occurred, owing to the want of guides, which being corrected, the column moved on and reached the neighborhood of "Timberlake's store" about one o'clock, P. M. It was there delayed by the rear of General A. P. Hill's division blocking the road. While resting at "Timberlake's store," an order was given to move to "New Market." General Semmes was sent with his brigade by the main road, protecting the artillery, and I went with General Kershaw's brigade, across the country, by a road which was reported as impracticable for wagons and artillery, and arrived at Warren's hill about six o'clock, P. M. While waiting there the arrival of General Semmes' brigade and directions as to encampments, another order was given, through Colonel Carey, to march my command down the river road to a position he would point out, said to be a place designated by Colonel Chilton. On the way down I met General Wise, who contended there must be some mistake about the place, as the one spoken of by Colonel Carey was entirely exposed to the gunboats. While this discussion was going on, another officer from General Magruder rode up and stated it was the General's orders to move down the Long Bridge road, which was done. General Semmes' brigade had never reached New Market with the artillery, but had been diverted and placed in the woods to the right of the Long Bridge road. My command had been marching all day, and General Magruder allowed me to halt it on reaching him, which was one mile down the Long Bridge road. At that time it was nearly dark. General Semmes came up and reported that a portion of his command, and all but one of his staff, had been separated from him in the thick woods where he had been posted. We remained in the road several hours, waiting until Jones' division and Cobbs' had passed. We then moved on, receiving orders that Lieutenant Phillips, of General Magruder's staff, would post the brigades. About two o'clock, arrived near the battle-field of the day before, and, after examining the ground as well as could be done in the dark, I posted General Kershaw's brigade on the right of the road, holding General Semmes' in reserve along the road. My command was completely exhausted, not having had anything to eat; had been heavily engaged the evening previous; had passed the night and early morning in attending to the wounded, and collecting and burying the dead, and had been on the march for about twenty hours. After resting but an hour or two, the lines were formed and moved to the front, on the right of the road. After going but a short distance beyond the Willis church, on the Quaker road, an order was given to recall the command, and, as I understood it, General Magruder's forces were to join on to the right of General Jackson's, which was at the time skirmishing with the enemy to our right. General Magruder directed me to bring up the rear, which I did, marching behind General Magruder's division. Arriving at the road, in front of Carter's field, General Longstreet ordered me to move by the left flank and join my command, to the right of General Jackson's, going down a road, which passed around Carter's field, to the battle ground,

(Crew's farm,) directing me first to reconnoitre the ground. On going down the road, I found the position I was to occupy held by brigades of General Huger! I informed General Longstreet of the fact, and he directed me to remain where I was for the present.

Arrangements being made to open fire with our batteries in front, I was directed to place my command out of the line of the fire, which would be returned by the enemy in response to our batteries. General Magruder shortly afterwards came back with the head of his column and, passing by Carter's house, went into the woods beyond. My command was ordered to positions to the right and left of Carter's house about half-past four o'clock, P. M. About six o'clock, P. M., they were ordered to the front, advancing one on the right flank of the field and the other on the left, separated four or five hundred yards and entirely out of sight of each other. They were carried to the point from which they were to advance by a staff officer of General Magruder, and General Kershaw's brigade was assisted as much as possible after their arrival by Major McIntosh, of my staff, in taking position. Brigadier General Semmes, advancing on the right, owing to various causes, viz: the thickness of the woods, or misconception of orders, and the fatigue his command had undergone, carried into action but five hundred and fifty-seven men. The dead of his command, however, found in advance, evidenced the gallantry of those few. His loss was: killed, seventeen; wounded, fifty-six; missing, sixty-three; aggregate, one hundred and thirty-six. General Kershaw, going forward on the left, lost in killed, twenty-two; wounded, one hundred and thirteen; missing, twenty-nine; aggregate, one hundred and sixty-four; carried into action, nine hundred and fifty-six men.

The fatigue of the two previous days, and want of sleep and food, caused the diminution of forces. Many men, having fallen out, were left behind on the march of the day and night previous. There were many stragglers from the various forces on the field, which were collected near Carter's house and sent back to join their regiments from time to time, and as the battle ceased, returned to the last camps of their regiments. For the minute particulars of the fight, and the cases of individual merit in the regiments, the attention of the General is called to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders. Major McIntosh was again conspicuous for his gallantry, having his horse shot under him. And my thanks are due to all the members of my staff, who rendered all possible assistance in preventing confusion, rallying the men and reforming the stragglers.

The following named officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments engaged, are noticed by their several commanders for good conduct in the several engagements:

KERSHAW'S BRIGADE.

General Kershaw mentions Colonel Hennegan, eighth South Carolina regiment; Colonel Kennedy, second South Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Goodwyn, wounded, second South Carolina; Major

Gaillard, second South Carolina; Colonel Nance, third South Carolina; Major Rutherford, third South Carolina; Colonel Aiken, seventh South Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Bland, wounded, seventh South Carolina; Captain Kemper, Kemper's battery; Sergeant Harley, color-bearer second South Carolina; Corporal Blakely, third South Carolina. Staff—Captain C. R. Holmes, A. A. G.; Lieutenant A. E. Doby, A. D. C.; Lieutenant W. M. Dwight, A. A. I. G.; Mr. J. A. Myers, A. A. D. C.

Colonel Hennegan, eighth South Carolina, mentions Major McLeod.

Colonel Nance, third South Carolina, mentions Captain D. M. S. Langston, wounded, and Lieutenant H. C. Johnson, third Alabama, acting voluntarily.

Colonel Aiken, seventh South Carolina, mentions Adjutant Childs and Sergeant Major Stallworth.

SEMME'S BRIGADE.

General Semmes mentions Colonel Cumming, tenth Georgia, and Captain Holt; Colonel Hunt, fifth Louisiana; Colonel August, fifteenth Virginia, wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Waggerman, tenth Louisiana, wounded. Lieutenant Benning, Georgia regulars, reported to General Semmes on the field. Staff—Captain Clemons, A. A. G.; Captain Briggs, A. D. C., wounded; Lieutenants Cody and Redd, volunteer aids-de-camp.

The enemy left something over five hundred dead on the field—five hundred and twenty, as reported by an officer left to bury our dead.

I call your attention to the report of arms taken at Shirley by Colonel Nance, of the third South Carolina regiment. The notice of their being at that place was given me by Major General D. H. Hill. Hundreds of muskets were collected by the different brigades, and by my quartermaster and ordnance officer, of which no account was made.

Very respectfully,

T. McLAWS, *Major General.*

I submit herewith—

1. General J. B. Kershaw's report of the operations of his brigade from the 26th of June to the 1st day of July, inclusive.
2. Report of the operations of the eighth South Carolina regiment from the 25th June to the 2nd July, inclusive.
3. Report of the operations of the second regiment South Carolina volunteers in the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.
4. Report of the seventh South Carolina regiment in the engagement of the 29th June.
- 5-6. Report of the operations of the third South Carolina regiment on the 29th instant.
7. Report of Captain Kemper of the operations of his batteries on the 29th ultimo.

8. Report of the seventh South Carolina regiment from the 25th to the 29th July, inclusive

9. Report of the seventh South Carolina in their engagement of the 5th instant.

10. Report of the third South Carolina regiment of the operations on the 1st July.

11. Report of Colonel Nance concerning arms captured at Shirley—nine hundred and twenty-five muskets.

12. Report of Brigadier General Semmes of the operations of his command at Savage Station, 29th June, 1862.

13. Report of Brigadier General Semmes of the engagement on the 1st July, at Crew's farm.

Respectfully,

T. McLAWS, *Major-General.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. R. JONES' REPORT OF DIVISION UNDER HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS, D. R. JONES' DIVISION, }
July 28th, 1862. }

To Captain A. G. DICKINSON;

A. A. General:

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and engagements of the division under my command, from the morning of the 27th of June to the termination of the 1st of July:

On the morning of the 27th ultimo, the third brigade, Colonel G. T. Anderson commanding, occupied the works around Mrs. Price's house. The first brigade, Brigadier General Toombs commanding, was stationed in rear and east of Mr. James Garnett's house. These positions have been held continuously since the 3rd or 4th of June, and that around Mrs. Price's house strongly fortified by my command, under a daily harassing fire from the enemy's batteries.

Early on the 27th ultimo, it was observed that the enemy had pushed his picket line into the wheat field in front of Mr. James Garnett's house, and was constructing a line of rifle-pits, extending from the old chimneys towards the gate-posts, in the further corner of the field. On his right he had a strong line of pickets thrown out a few yards in advance of his regiments drawn up in line of battle immediately in front of General Toombs' right regiment, then posted in a ravine east of the Garnett house. The nature of the position brought the opposing lines in such close contiguity that neither could advance their pickets more than a few yards from the main body. Both positions were strong for defence, but an advance from either was hazardous in the extreme. The disposition of the enemy, as above indicated, was made known to Major General Magruder, who directed me in the forenoon to send two twelve-pound howitzers, of Brown's battery, with a regiment of Anderson's brigade, as a support, to the overseer's house, equi-distant from Doctor and Mr. James Garnett's, and to send two other regiments of the same brigade, as a support to two howitzers, which he had instructed Lieutenant Colonel Lee, Chief of Artillery, to post on the left of the Nine-mile road. This being done, the artillery was ordered to open upon the enemy wherever seen. His working parties were driven in and his supporting troops retired from view. The enemy opened a terrible artillery fire from his batteries on the right of the Golding house. The rest of Brown's battery, (two smooth-bore six-pounders,) and Lane's battery, of six guns, were sent to Brown's assistance, and the fire was kept up vigorously for about twenty minutes longer, when the pieces were withdrawn by Lieutenant Colonel Lee, agreeably to instructions. In the afternoon, from the top of Mrs. Price's, I saw the enemy drawn up in great force, across the Chickahominy, ready to meet the steadily advancing lines of General Longstreet's command. So soon as the engagement

began, I directed Captain Dabney to open with his heavy battery of one thirty-two-pounder Parrott gun, known as "Long Tom;" and one eighteen-pounder rifled gun, upon the enemy's left flank. Notwithstanding the necessity of indicating the direction and range from the housetop, this fire was continued with the happiest effect until nightfall. It has since been reported to me that an officer captured from one of the enemy's batteries, stated that the fire from these guns was most disastrous. Early in the afternoon, Major Gen. Magruder notified me of his intention to feel the enemy along his entire front and directed me to issue the necessary orders to my command. Near sunset he further directed me to send another regiment of Anderson's brigade to support the two guns placed in position in the forenoon, on the left of the Nine-mile road. The fire on my right was to be the signal for commencing the demonstration. This order was communicated to Colonel Anderson verbally, but the pickets of General Toombs being in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, and believing a serious engagement with his brigade would be the result of this movement, I deemed it best to issue to him the following order in writing, first submitting it to General Magruder, who approved it:

"The divisions to your right have been ordered by General Magruder to feel the enemy in their front with strong pickets, and to follow up, to the utmost, any advantage which may offer or success which may ensue. You are ordered to do the same, taking as your signal for advance the commencement of the movement on your right."

Shortly before sunset, Lane's and Woolfolk's batteries being stationed near and in front of the overseer's house, opened a brisk fire on the enemy for some minutes, drawing upon themselves so heavy a fire from the enemy's well protected batteries, that they were compelled to withdraw, not, however, until the enemy in their camps had suffered severely, as was afterwards ascertained. The expected signal—firing on the right—being given shortly after, General Toombs advanced seven companies of the second Georgia regiment towards the enemy's position; but before these could be deployed, they were met with a heavy front and flank fire from several regiments. Unshaken by the odds before them, these companies gallantly held their ground and replied with vigor. The fifteenth Georgia regiment, led by the intrepid, but now lamented, McIntosh, rushed promptly to the support, and the fight was maintained with energy, until the enemy's advance was checked and driven back, and his firing had entirely ceased.

The two regiments—ninth Georgia, Colonel Turnipseed, and first Georgia regulars, Colonel Magill—detached by General Magruder's order, in the forenoon, advanced into the woods on the left of the Nine-mile road, throwing out skirmishers, and meeting a regiment of the enemy. This gallant body of skirmishers drove the enemy from his position through his bivouac, capturing knapsacks and canteens, &c., and only halted when they found themselves under the direct fire of the enemy's batteries and beyond the support of our lines on the right. They then retired on the main body, which retained its position under shelter of the woods, until withdrawn at midnight by General Magruder's order, Saturday, June 28th.

Going to General Magruder's quarters and failing to see him, I despatched Captain Latrobe, of my staff, to communicate with General Lee, requesting him to assist in a contemplated attack on the enemy in my front, by placing a battery of long-range guns, so as to enfilade his position from across the Chickahominy. Convinced, from information received, and from a personal reconnoissance, that the enemy were about to evacuate, I directed fire of the long-range guns attached to my command, to open fire from the New Bridge road, on the enemy, fortified at and near Golding's house. General Toombs being in advance; I directed him to take advantage of any positive retreat of the enemy, by the occupation, with his left flank, of the redoubt at Golding's, opening therefrom upon the retreating foe. Having ordered Brown's and Moody's batteries into position near the overseer's house, and made the necessary dispositions of my command, I went to the batteries on the road to direct their fire and watch its effect.

Observing that the enemy retreated in disorder from our fire, I despatched Captain Thurston, of my staff, to notify General Toombs of this fact, and to order Brown's and Moody's batteries to open upon the enemy's line to his (Toombs') right, and went myself to communicate with General Magruder. On my way to whom, Captain Thurston reported to me, that, upon delivering my message to General Toombs, he had been sent by him to order Colonel Anderson to advance to the attack, relying upon him (Toombs) for support; that Colonel Anderson had at once ordered forward the seventh and eighth Georgia regiments. Upon hearing this, and meeting General Magruder, I reported it to him, who, in consequence of an order from General Lee, just received through Captain Latrobe, directed me to countermand the movement at once. I despatched Captain Ford, of my staff, with this order, but not in time to stop the engagement, which had already begun.

The seventh and eighth regiments, with that impetuous valor exhibited on other fields, advanced rapidly on the enemy facing a hail of grape, cannister and musketry, and driving him from his entrenchments to the edge of the "Labor-in-vain" swamp. Just then, as General Toombs had ordered his regiments to advance in support, the order of recall was received, and the seventh and eighth were withdrawn with much loss; leaving the chivalrous Lamar dangerously wounded on the field. (See Anderson's report.)

Sunday, June 29th, obedient to orders from General Magruder, I advanced across the Labor-in-vain swamp through the camps lately occupied by the enemy, to the neighborhood of Fair Oaks Station. Discovering there that the enemy's pickets were a short distance in front, I directed Colonel Anderson to advance the first Georgia regulars, deployed as skirmishers, putting the remainder of his command in line of battle, instructing General Toombs to form his line on the left, rear of Colonel Anderson, and so placing the two brigades in echelon. Meanwhile the first Georgia regulars having advanced about four hundred yards, came upon the enemy's picket line, and drove it back to the main body of his rear guard, which was in position, with several pieces of artillery, in a field beyond. Finding my command

in advance of General Magruder's division, which was to move on my right, and without support on my left, General Jackson not having crossed the Chickahominy, I halted my command, and directed Hart's battery, attached to Anderson's brigade, and Moody's battery, attached to Toombs' brigade, to reply to the fire of the enemy. My skirmishers meanwhile keeping up a brisk exchange of fire. This was continued until he withdrew.

On notification from General Magruder, I advanced until my left had passed Mickly's farm, and my right had come in view of the enemy at Savage Station, when Colonel Anderson, by my order, opened with his artillery, to wit: two pieces of Hart's battery, compelling the retreat out of view of the enemy's infantry.

The engagement beginning on the right, about this time, I caused Colonel Anderson to change front to the right, so as to take the enemy in flank and rear, should he advance on General Cobb's position. Scarcely had this disposition been made, when orders were received from General Magruder, through Lieutenant Bryan, a member of his staff, to fall back to the railroad bridge with my whole command, to support the right of his line. Two guides were sent at the same time to conduct me to the position designated. This order I obeyed, but failing to find General Magruder, my men were bivouacked near the road in a drenching rain, about ten o'clock, P. M.

I cannot close my report of this days' operations without expressing my very great satisfaction with the admirable manner with which the first Georgia regulars acquitted itself of the arduous duties assigned it. Deployed in full, as skirmishers, nearly the whole day, in advance of the entire division, it preserved its alignments through woods and over every obstacle, and when in immediate conflict with the enemy, behaved with a steadiness and coolness, which exhibited the excellency of its discipline, the efficiency of its officers, and the courage of the men composing it.

Monday, June 30th, at eight o'clock, A. M., according to orders, I marched with my command to General Longstreet's position, beyond New Market, on the Darbytown road, a march of over eighteen hours duration, reaching and occupying the field of Monday's battles with my exhausted troops, between two and three o'clock, A. M., of Tuesday, July first.

About seven o'clock, A. M., by direction of General Magruder, my command, in conjunction with other troops, advanced as far as the Willis church road, where many prisoners were captured. In obedience to orders, about ten o'clock, A. M., my troops were withdrawn from this position, marched back on the Darbytown road some three or four miles, counter-marched, and finally halted some two miles in rear of the position occupied in the morning. Between two and three o'clock, P. M., under orders from Major General Longstreet, Colonel Anderson's brigade was placed in position on the right of the road leading to Crews' farm, and immediately in rear of the position occupied by General Cobb. General Toombs was stationed to the right and rear of Colonel Anderson. In an hour or two, under orders from General Magruder, sent through Captain Coward, of my staff, Colonel

Anderson was advanced to the position of General Cobb, who had just gone to the support of General Armistead—General Toombs occupying Colonel Anderson's position. Hardly was this change made, when Anderson was ordered by General Magruder to the support of General Cobb. Having no instructions to the contrary, Colonel Anderson advanced upon the front occupied by General Cobb over broken ground, and into a dense swamp. Under orders from General Magruder and direction of Captain Coward, the brigade changed front to the left, and advanced in line-of-battle through the swamp, followed closely by that of General Toombs, who took position upon his (Anderson's) left, and, under repeated orders from General Magruder, both brigades were hurried through the swamp, the difficulties of which, or the fearful fire of the enemy, cannot be exaggerated. Owing to less distance, General Toombs reached the plateau first, and advanced directly towards the enemy's batteries in open view, some six or seven hundred yards ahead, and slightly to the left. To that point every thing tended, my own command, as well as others already on the field, soon bringing the different troops in contact; and, under the terrific fire of the enemy, partial confusion ensued, to avoid which, and erroneously thinking I had so ordered it, Toombs' brigade obliqued to the left, crossed the road, getting out of my control. These movements had been made under a murderous fire, which these brave troops endured without the opportunity of returning a shot. For the further movements of this brigade I have to refer you to the report of General Toombs herewith enclosed. Colonel Anderson coming up in line with, and to the right of, General Toombs, struck the ridge at a point where it fell rapidly away from his front towards the right, causing the two regiments on his left to mount the ridge, while the balance of his brigade was in the bottom. To remedy this, and to advance with his whole command in line, he halted and retired the two regiments in advance, so as to bring his brigade parallel with the edge of the plateau. Before this change of front was completed, three of his regiments mistaking some order for that to advance, rushed forward, coming under a deadly cross fire of artillery, and suffering severe loss. Night had now closed in, and convinced that further attempts would be unavailing, this command was kept under the crest, in order to repel any advance of the enemy. Remaining in this position until about eleven o'clock, and there being no water convenient to the men, in the absence of other instructions, I withdrew the command to the position occupied previous to the commencement of the action.

Before closing this report, I desire to bear testimony to the brave and soldierly behavior of the officers and men of my command. Especially are my thanks due for prompt, cheerful and efficient service, to the members of my staff. Captain Coward, A. A. General, who rendered valuable assistance to me throughout and in Tuesday's battle, most gallantly went into action in lead. Captain Latrobe, A. A. and I. General, Captain Ford, aid-de-camp, and Captains Thurston and Jones, volunteer aids, the former, (Captain Thurston,) in charge of ordnance trains, displayed courage and coolness, Captain Ford, accompanying a portion of my command in the charge on Tuesday.

Lieutenant Campbell, engineer officer, attached to my staff, superintended the construction of the works around Mrs. Price's house, was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, accompanying Toombs' brigade in its charge on Tuesday. Major Garrett, my chief of artillery, was most efficient in the discharge of his important duties. Captain DeSaigle, when not necessarily absent in discharge of his duties as division quartermaster, was of much service to me as an aid.

Major Haskell, division commissary, volunteered, with Captain Latrobe, to carry to General Longstreet, across the Chickahominy, information of the position of the enemy, on Friday the 27th; remaining with that General, at his suggestion, he fell dangerously wounded while leading a regiment to the charge.

Surgeon Barksdale, division surgeon, for the prompt and efficient management of all pertaining to his department, deserves all praise.

The casualties in my command are as follows:

In infantry—killed 100; wounded 697; missing 21.

In artillery—killed 3; wounded 11.

For a detailed list of casualties, I refer you to the enclosed report.

I have the honor to be, Captain,

Your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,

Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF GENERAL A. P. HILL OF BATTLES AROUND
RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION, *March 5, 1863.*

Brigadier General R. H. CHILTON,

Assistant Adjutant General:

GENERAL: I send you my report of the battles of the Chickahominy, with an apology for so long delaying it. The report of General Gregg I have not been able to get yet, but will have it in a day or two, when I will send it up.

Respectfully,

A. P. HILL, *Major General.*

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION, }
Camp Gregg, February 28, 1863. }

Brigadier General R. H. CHILTON,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the light division in the battles of the Chickahominy:

In obedience to orders received from the General commanding, on Wednesday night, the 25th of June, I concentrated my division near the Meadow Bridge, viz: the brigades of J. R. Anderson, Gregg, Field, Pender and Archer—the brigade of General Branch having been directed to move to the bridge some seven miles above, where the Brooke turnpike crosses the Chickahominy; the batteries of Braxton, Andrews, Pegram, Crenshaw, McIntosh, Bachman and Johnson, with five extra horses to each gun—Johnson's battery accompanied Branch—in all, about fourteen thousand men. The brigades and batteries were entirely concealed from the view of the enemy. My orders were, that General Jackson, moving down from Ashland, would inform General Branch of his near approach. As soon as Jackson crossed the Central railroad, Branch was to cross the Chickahominy, and, taking the river road, push on and clear the Meadow bridge. This done, I was to cross at Meadow bridge, and, sweeping down to Mechanicsville, to open the way for General Longstreet. It was expected that General Jackson would be in the position assigned him at "early dawn," and all my preparations were made with a view of moving early. General Branch did not, however, receive intelligence from General Jackson until about ten o'clock, when he immediately crossed and proceeded to carry out his instructions. He was delayed by the enemy's skirmishers, and advanced but slowly. Three o'clock having arrived, and no intelligence from Jackson or Branch, I determined to cross at once, rather than hazard the failure of the whole plan by longer deferring it. General Field, already selected for the advance,

being in readiness, seized the bridge, and the fortieth Virginia, Colonel Brockenbrough, leading, his brigade passed over, meeting but slight opposition, the enemy falling back to Mechanicsville. The division being safely over, Anderson and Archer followed. Field, Gregg and Pender, turned short to the right, and moved through the fields, to co-operate on the right of the first column.

Beaver Dam creek curves around Mechanicsville, the high banks being on the north side, and in possession of the enemy. This naturally strong line of defence had been made very much stronger by rifle-pits and earthen epaulements for guns. The enemy opened a concentrated fire of artillery on the head of Field's column, who, throwing his brigade into line of battle, with Pegram in the centre, steadily advancing, drove the enemy from Mechanicsville. Anderson was ordered to make a flank movement to the left, and take in reverse a battery which was spiteful in its activity, while McIntosh was sent forward to attract its attention, and keep it employed. Archer was moved up to the support of field, and formed in line on his (Field's) left, with his own left resting on the turnpike—Braxton being sent to the assistance of McIntosh. Gregg and Pender approached the village in line of battle, over the hills and open fields, from the direction of the road. Field having driven the enemy from the village and its surroundings, across Beaver Dam creek to his stronghold, Pender was ordered to support these brigades already engaged, and to take position on the right of Field. This was gallantly done, in the face of a murderous fire. Andrews galloped up to the assistance of Pegram. The battle now raged furiously along my whole line. The artillery fire from the enemy was terrific. Their positions along Beaver Dam creek was too strong to be carried by a direct attack, without heavy loss; and expecting every moment to hear Jackson's guns on my left and in rear of the enemy, I forbore to order the storming of their lines. General Branch having come up, was ordered forward as a support to the brigades already engaged, and Johnson's battery took position near McIntosh and Braxton. Gregg was held in reserve near Mechanicsville. The thirty-eighth North Carolina, Colonel Hoke, and the thirty-fourth North Carolina, Colonel Riddick, of Pender's brigade, made a gallant but abortive attempt to force a crossing. Meeting General Ripley, who had crossed his brigade at the Mechanicsville bridge, I requested him to turn the enemy's left lower down the creek. This was gallantly attempted, but failed, and with heavy loss. Anderson, with the thirty-fifth Georgia, Colonel E. L. Thomas, leading, had moved as heretofore directed, and encountering the enemy, drove them back; and Colonel Thomas, with his regiment, crossed the creek, and gained an admirable position for charging the enemy's batteries. The fourteenth Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel Folsome, pushed forward to his support, but Lieutenant Colonel Folsome being stricken down, the regiment lost his gallant leading, and but few crossed. Colonel Thomas held his own until the battle closed, when he withdrew, and joined his brigade, on the south side of the creek. The battle ceased about nine o'clock, my brigade resting along the creek, the object of this attack, my clearing the

way for Longstreet, having been justly accomplished. It was never contemplated that my division alone should have sustained the shock of this battle; but such was the case, and the only assistance received was from Ripley. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, commanding nineteenth Georgia, and Major Bronaugh, Park battalion, were killed, and Colonels Starke, Connor, Hoke, Thomas, A. J. Lane, and Lieutenant Colonel Folsome and Captain Vandigriff, commanding fifth Alabama battalion, wounded.

COLD HARBOR.

The morning of the 27th, before dawn, the enemy again opened a rapid fire of artillery, it being directed principally to the village of Mechanicsville. My division was directly under arms. This shelling having continued some hour or more, I was directed by General Lee to take the route to Gaines' Mill. Gregg's brigade was put in advance. It was soon found that the enemy had retired from his lines along Beaver Dam creek, two companies from Gregg's brigade having handsomely dashed across and cleared the pits of the few men left as a blind. The evidences of precipitate retreat were palpable all along the route. Arriving at the creek, upon which Gaines' Mill is located, half mile from Cold Harbor, the enemy were discovered upon the opposite bank. Gregg's brigade was at once thrown in line of battle, and the skirmishers directed to effect a lodgment. Andrews' battery was brought up, and the woods opposite vigorously shelled. The skirmishers, rushing forward, cleared the crossing, and Gregg immediately filed his brigade across, forming line successively as each regiment crossed. His whole brigade being over, he made the handsomest charge, in line, I have seen during the war. The enemy were pressed, and the General sent me word that he had brought the enemy to bay, and that they were in force in his front, and requested permission to attack. This was refused, however, and he was directed to await orders from me. Branch was ordered up and formed on Gregg's right. Pender having cleared my right flank, to which service he had been assigned, Archer was sent to relieve him, thus putting him, (Archer,) on my extreme right. Anderson was formed on Branch's right and Field again on his right, and connecting with Archer. Crenshaw and Johnson were brought into battery on the left of the road and in rear of Gregg's line. I had delayed the attack until I could hear from General Longstreet, and, this now occurring, the order was given. This was about half-past two, P. M. Gregg, then Branch and then Anderson, successively, became engaged. The incessant roar of musketry and deep thunder of the artillery, told that the whole force of the enemy was in my front. Branch becoming hard pressed, Pender was sent to his relief. Field and Archer were also directed to do their part in this murderous contest. Braxton's artillery, accompanying Archer, had already opened. They were ordered to turn the enemy's left. These two brigades, under their heroic leaders, moving across the open field met the enemy behind an abattis and strong entrenchment at the base of a long wooded hill, the enemy

being in three lines on the side of this declivity, its crest falling off into a plateau and this plateau studded with guns. My front now presented a curved line, its convexity towards the enemy. Desperate but unavailing attempts were made to force the enemy's position. The fourteenth South Carolina, Colonel McGowan, (having hurried up from picket duty on the other side of the Chickahominy, and arriving in the thick of the fight,) on the extreme left, made several daring charges. The sixteenth North Carolina, Colonel McElroy, and twenty-second, Lieutenant Colonel Gray, at one time carried the crest of the hill, and were in the enemy's camp, but were driven back by overwhelming numbers. The thirty-fifth Georgia, Colonel Thomas, also drove through the enemy's lines like a wedge, but it was all of no avail. Gregg and Branch fought with varying success, Gregg having before him the vaunted Zouaves and Sykes' regulars. Pender's brigade was suffering heavily, but stubbornly held its own. Field and Archer met a withering storm of bullets, but pressed on to within a short distance of the enemy's works, but the storm was too fierce for such a handful of men. They recoiled and were again pressed to the charge, but with no better success. These brave men had done all that any brave soldiers could do. Directing their men to lie down, the fight was continued, and help awaited. From having been the attacking I now became the attacked, but stubbornly, gallantly was the ground held. My division was thus engaged full two hours before assistance was received. We failed to carry the enemy's lines, but we paved the way for the successful attack afterwards, and in which attacks it was necessary to employ the whole of our army that side the Chickahominy. About four o'clock, reinforcements came up on my right from General Longstreet, and later, Jackson's men on my right and centre, and my division was relieved of the weight of the contest. It was then continued on more equal terms, and finally the extreme left of the enemy's line was most gallantly carried by Hood.

About seven o'clock, the General-in-Chief, in person, gave me an order to advance my whole line, and to communicate this order as far as I could to all commanders of troops. This was done, and a general advance being made, the enemy were swept from the field, and the pursuit only stopped by nightfall, and the exhaustion of our troops.

The batteries of Crenshaw, Johnson, Braxton and Pegram were actively engaged. Crenshaw pretty well knocked to pieces. Pegram, with indomitable energy and eagerness of purpose, though having lost forty-seven men and many horses at Mechanicsville, had put his battery in condition for this fight also.

FRAZIER'S FARM.

Sunday, the 29th, having been placed under the orders of Major General Longstreet, I recrossed the Chickahominy, Longstreet's division leading.

On Monday, 30th, arrived in about one mile of the cross made by the Long Bridge road and the Quaker road, near Frazier's farm. The enemy were retreating along the Quaker road. My division was

halted, my field hospitals established, and brigades closed up. The division of General Longstreet, now commanded by Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, was in line of battle some three-quarters of a mile in advance of mine. The staff officer of General Longstreet at this time delivered me an order to take the command on the field. I did so, and reporting to General Anderson that such was the case, we rode over the ground and made such dispositions as were necessary. Before the battle opened, General Longstreet returned and resumed the command. The fight commenced by fire from the enemy's artillery, which swept down the road and from which his Excellency the President narrowly escaped accident. The battle had continued some little time, when I received an order from General Longstreet, through Captain Fairfax, to send a brigade to the left to the support of Generals Pryor, Featherstone, and others. General Gregg was detached on this service and guided by Captain Fairfax. The fire becoming very heavy, I was ordered forward with my division. Branch's brigade took the route, and, with springing steps, pressed forward. Arriving upon open ground, he formed his line and moved to the support of the troops engaged in his front. Field and Pender were successively thrown forward. Field pressed forward with such ardor that he passed far in front of my whole line. The sixtieth Virginia, Colonel Starke, and fifty-fifth, Colonel Mallory, charged and captured two batteries of Napoleon guns, and the sixtieth crossed bayonets with the enemy, who obstinately contested the possession of these guns. General Pender, moving up to the support of Field, found that he had penetrated so far in advance that the enemy were between himself and Field. A regiment of Federals, moving across his front and exposing their flank, were scattered by a volley. Pender continued to move forward, driving off a battery of rifled pieces. The forty-seventh Virginia, Colonel Mayo having gotten possession of a battery, turned its guns on the enemy and thereby greatly assisted Gregg, who was hotly engaged on the left. To this regiment also belongs the honor of capturing Major General McCall. The brigade of General Featherstone having become very much scattered and been forced back, Colonel McGowan, with the fourteenth South Carolina, retrieved our ground. On our extreme right matters seemed to be going badly. Two brigades of Longstreet's division had been roughly handled and had fallen back. Archer was brought up and sent in, and, in his shirt-sleeves, leading his gallant brigade, affairs were soon restored in that quarter. About dark the enemy were pressing us hard along our whole line, and my last reserve, General J. R. Anderson, with his Georgia brigade, was directed to advance cautiously and be careful not to fire on our friends. His brigade was formed in line—two regiments on each side of the road—and, obeying my instructions to the letter, received the fire of the enemy at seventy paces, before engaging them. Heavy reinforcements to the enemy were brought up at this time, and it seemed that a tremendous effort was being made to turn the fortunes of the battle. The volume of fire that, approaching, rolled along the line was terrific. Seeing some troops of Wilcox's brigade who had rallied, with the assistance of Lieu-

tenant Chamberlaine and other members of my staff, they were rapidly formed, and being directed to cheer long and loudly, moved again to the fight. This seemed to end the contest, for in less than five minutes all firing ceased and the enemy retired. My brigade rested upon the battle-ground until relieved near dawn by Major General Magruder.

The trophies of my division this day were fourteen pieces of artillery and two stands of colors.

The next evening was fought the battle of Malvern Hill. Finding that General Magruder needed assistance, I sent two brigades—Branch's and Thomas', (Anderson's.) They were, however, not actively engaged. My division, however, was placed in line of battle near the scene of action and under fire, but passive.

In this series of battles, in which my troops so well did their part, I beg leave to remind the General-in-Chief that three of my brigades had never before been under fire. Two of my batteries, Pegram's and Davidson's, (the latter having just been ordered up from my camp.) were engaged at Malvern Hill, and for two hours each nobly did their work, as their battered condition and many casualties sadly attested.

Among the general and field officers killed and wounded during these battles are Colonels Campbell, C. C. Lee; Lieutenant Colonels Johnson, Smith, Green, Shackelford; Majors Bronaugh, Burke, and McLaughlin, killed, and Brigadier Generals J. R. Anderson and Pender, Colonels W. J. Hoke, Riddick, Connor, McGowan, Goodner, Cowan, A. J. Lane, J. H. Lane, Thomas, Hardeman, and Starke; Lieutenant Colonels Folsom, Simmons, Barber, Christian, H. H. Walker, Howard, and Majors Fite, Livingstone, Hickerson, and Grice, wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Coleman, of the artillery, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Walker, from sickness, acted as my Chief of Artillery, and with energy and efficiency. The gallantry of Lieutenant Chamberlaine, the adjutant, was conspicuous. The members of my staff—Major R. C. Morgan, A. A. General; Major J. G. Field, A. Q. M.; Major E. B. Hill, Division Commissary; Major J. M. Daniel, Volunteer A. D. C., (wounded severely at Cold Harbor;) Captain Adams, signal officer, serving on my personal staff; my aides-de-camp, Lieutenants F. T. Hill and Murray Taylor, and Captain Douglass, my chief engineer officer—were all gallant and zealous in the discharge of their duties. Surgeon Watson, Medical Director, made efficient arrangements for the care of the wounded. The ambulance corps and drivers deserve especial mention for their active and untiring exertions in bringing off the wounded. Especial mention for conspicuous gallantry is made of the following officers: Colonels Starke, Mallory, McGowan, Thomas, Riddick, Barnes, Hamilton, Hoke, J. H. Lane; Cowan; Lieutenant Colonels Folsom, Gray, McElroy, Simpson, H. H. Walker; Majors C. C. Cole, Vandegriff; Lieutenants Young, Norwood, Crittenden, Bryan, Haskell, Shotwell, thirty-fourth North Carolina; Captains Collins, engineer; and of the the artillery, Pegram, Davidson, Braxton, Crenshaw, Andrews, McIntosh, and Lieutenant Fitzhugh, and Sergeant J. N. Williams. Ser-

geant Major of nineteenth Georgia regiment, Captain Wright and his company of cavalry, from Cobb's legion, acting as my escort, were of great service to me, and by my permission, made a gallant charge upon a body of the enemy's infantry. There are many cases of individual daring, both among officers and men, and I regret that I do not know their names.

This report being made out so long after the events transpired is not, of course, so perfect as I would desire, and injustice may be done officers and regiments. I respectfully refer you to the accompanying brigade reports for details. I append also a statement of the loss sustained by the light division in the battles around Richmond.

LOSS sustained by the Light Division, Major-General A. P. Hill, on the 26th, 27th, and 30th June, and 1st July, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Brigadier Generals, - - - - -		2
Colonels, - - - - -	2	10
Lieutenant Colonels, - - - - -	3	9
Majors, - - - - -	3	6
Captains, - - - - -	10	66
Lieutenants, - - - - -	32	138
Non-commissioned officers, - - - - -	94	428
Privates, - - - - -	475	2,592
Total, - - - - -	619	3,251
		619
Grand total, - - - - -		3,870

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL, *Major General.*

GEN. D. H. HILL'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION.

Captain A. S. PENDLETON, *A. A. G.*:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by my division in the engagements around Richmond, which resulted in lifting the Young Napoleon from his entrenchments around that city, and setting him down on the banks of the James river, twenty-five miles further off, with a loss of fifty-one pieces of artillery, twenty-seven thousand stand of arms and ten thousand prisoners.

On the 25th of June, my division constituted the supporting force to a portion of the brigades of Generals Wright and Ransom, which were engaged with the Yankees near King's School House on the Williamsburg road. We were exposed all day to an artillery fire, but with little loss. We marched that night through the mud to the vicinity of the Mechanicsville bridge, and there awaited the advance of Major Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill. The plan of operations was, for the former officer to come down by the way of Hanover Junction, and get in the rear of Mechanicsville, so as to unmask the bridge opposite it and enable my division to cross over, followed by that of Major General Longstreet. To the four divisions of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, A. P. Hill and myself, was entrusted the task of turning the right flank of the Yankee army.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, of the 26th of June, the firing commenced at Meadow Bridge, and was followed by the rapid running of the Yankees towards Mechanicsville. My division was put in motion and crossed the Chickahominy, after a little delay in repairing the bridge. General A. P. Hill was then hotly engaged about the town, and my leading brigade (Ripley's) was pushed forward to his support. The Yankees were beginning to retreat across the creek (Beaver Dam,) towards Ellison's Mill, but their artillery was still on the plain on this side. The three batteries of Jones' battalion, of my division, and Hardaway's battery and Bondurant's, were brought into action and drove the Yankee artillery off the field. In the meantime I had received several messages from General Lee, and one from the President of the Confederate States, to send forward a brigade. In advancing this brigade, I met General Pender, whose brigade had just been roughly handled, who told me that with the assistance of two regiments of Ripley's brigade, he could turn the position at Ellison's Mill by the right, while two regiments should advance in front. Brigadier General Ripley was directed to cooperate with General Pender, and the attack was made about dark. The enemy had entrenchments of great strength and development on the other side of Beaver Dam, and had the banks lined with his magnificent artillery. The approach was over an open plain exposed to a murderous fire of all arms, and an almost impassable stream was to be

crossed. The result was, as might have been anticipated, a disastrous and bloody repulse. Nearly every field officer in the brigade was killed or wounded, and a large number of officers of all grades were equally unfortunate. Those hero-martyrs, Colonel Stokes, of the 1st North Carolina regiment, and Colonel Robert A. Smith, 44th Georgia, deserve more than a passing notice. The former had served with credit in the Mexican war, and was widely and favorably known in his own State. The latter, though in feeble health and scarcely able to walk, insisted upon being at the head of his regiment, and attracted my particular attention by his gallantry. Lieutenant Colonel Estes, of the 44th, was severely wounded, and two captains, ten lieutenants and three hundred and twenty-one privates were killed and wounded in this regiment. Of the 1st North Carolina regiment, Colonel Stokes and Major Skinner, six captains and the adjutant were killed, and one hundred and thirty-three privates were killed and wounded. These two regiments (never before under fire) were badly demoralized, and scarcely preserved their organization in the subsequent operations. Captain N. A. Brown, of the 1st North Carolina regiment, and Captains Beck and Lumpkin, of the 44th Georgia, rallied the fragments of their commands and are handsomely spoken of by Brigadier General Ripley. The 3d North Carolina regiment, and the 48th Georgia, were less exposed than the other two regiments of Ripley's brigade, and, in consequence, suffered less severely; but Major Savage, of the 3d North Carolina, fell, badly wounded. The batteries of Captain Rhett and Captain Hardaway, were particularly distinguished in this engagement.

The division slept on the field that night. About 9, P. M., I received an order from General Lee, to co-operate with Major General Jackson, on the Cold Harbor road, going by way of Bethesda church. The route we had to take, was found at daylight, to be held by the enemy in force with strong entrenchments, mounted with artillery. I sent the brigades of Garland and Anderson, to the left to turn the position, while my other three brigades and all the division artillery, were kept on the main road ready to advance when the rear of the works were gained. The Yankees abandoned their earthworks, when Garland and Anderson gained their rear, and the whole division moved on. The shorter road, upon which Major General Jackson marched, being obstructed, he was compelled to turn off and follow in my rear, we therefore reached Cold Harbor, first capturing a few wagons and ambulances and prisoners. The division moved up cautiously to the edge of the Powhite swamp, where the Yankees were found to be strongly posted with ten pieces of artillery, commanding the only road upon which our guns could be moved. Captain Bondurant's battery was brought into action, but in less than half an hour was withdrawn, badly crippled.

By the order of Major General Jackson, the division was moved back to the edge of the woods, parallel to the road, to cut off the retreat of the enemy from the attack of Major Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill. It soon became apparent, however, that the fire on our right was receding, and that the Yankees were gaining ground.

Jackson's division and mine were then ordered forward to the support of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, who had been hotly engaged for several hours. My division occupied the extreme left of the whole Confederate line. The order of advance of the division was: Garland on the left, next Anderson, next Rodes, next Colquitt—Ripley being on the extreme right. In advancing we had a dense swamp to cross, with tangled undergrowth, and the radius of the wheeling circle had to be shortened. These combined causes produced much confusion, and a lapping of brigades and the separation of regiments from their proper places. Several regiments of my division were thrown into the rear and did not engage the enemy. The forty-eighth Georgia and the fragments of the forty-fourth Georgia (Ripley's brigade) were thus thrown into the rear. The sixth and twenty-seventh Georgia (Colquitt's brigade) were the only regiments of their brigade which drew triggers. The other three regiments of this brigade, twenty-third Georgia, twenty-eighth Georgia, and thirteenth Alabama, preserved their positions in rear, but did not engage the Yankees. The fifth and twenty-sixth Alabama (Rodes' brigade) encountered a battery in their front, which they charged and captured. Colonel C. C. Pegues, the noble Christian commander of the fifth Alabama, fell, mortally wounded, in this charge. "Upon falling," says General Rodes, "he called to the next officer in command, Major Hobson, and told him that the fifth had always been in the advance, and that it was his last wish it should go ahead and allow no regiment to pass it. Major Hobson gallantly carried out his wishes and led the regiment constantly ahead of all others in the division, except the twenty-sixth Alabama, which, under the brave Colonel O'Neal, kept steadily with it." In crossing the swamp, "the third Alabama encountered troops of our own ahead of them and was halted. The sixth did not; but moved on at a rapid pace into the field in front of the enemy's battery and in face of their infantry, encountering there an enfilading fire from the battery and a heavy fire of musketry in front, and, finding themselves unsupported, the men were required by Colonel Gordon to lie down; and finally, no support arriving, they retired under cover, in perfectly good order, and there awaited, with the third Alabama, further orders." In regard to the twelfth Alabama, General Rodes, it had shifted to the left late in the evening and joined the troops which came up on the left of Hill's division. Anderson's brigade, on the left, met the Yankees on the edge of the swamp and was first engaged. The contest was short, but bloody, and the woods were entirely cleared of the Yankees, who fell back behind a fence and ditch and the brow of the hill. My division now occupied the edge of the wooded swamp, separated from the Yankees by an open field, some four hundred yards wide. Confederate troops upon our right (subsequently discovered to be Winder's and Lawton's brigades) were advancing across the plain to attack them. I found Generals Anderson and Garland discussing, with great enthusiasm, the propriety of attacking the Yankees in flank with their two brigades, while Lawton and Winder attacked in front. The only objection to the movement was that a Yankee battery on our extreme left could

enfilade our line on its advance. Garland observed: "I don't think it can do much harm, and I am willing to risk it." Anderson responded in the same spirit, and I ordered an advance of the whole division. To prevent the destruction of life from the battery, I resolved to make an attempt to capture it. Two regiments of Blzey's brigade, I think, were found separated from their command, and these I ordered, under my volunteer aid, Mr. Sydnor, perfectly acquainted with the ground, to get in rear of the battery, while the twentieth North Carolina, Colonel Iverson, the third North Carolina, Colonel Meares, and the first North Carolina, commanded by Captain H. A. Brown, were ordered to make a direct advance. Unfortunately, Colonel Iverson alone carried out his orders fully. Says General Garland: "Colonel Iverson was seriously wounded at an early period, while gallantly leading up his regiment to take the battery. The regiment after he was wounded, was led by Lieutenant Colonel Franklin J. Faison. They advanced gallantly and took the battery, which they held for ten minutes. The gallant Faison received a mortal wound in the very act of turning a captured piece upon the flying foe. He was greatly beloved, and his memory will be cherished with veneration and pride. The enemy soon returned to the battery, and the regiment having sustained a loss of seventy killed and two hundred and two wounded, and being without support, retired by order of Major Toon." Heavy as was this loss, no doubt a greater loss was saved to the division in its advance by this gallant attack. The temporary silence of the battery enabled the division to move up in fine style and turn the tide of battle in our favor. "The effect of our appearance," says General Garland, "at this opportune moment upon the enemy's flank, cheering and charging, decided the fate of the day. The enemy broke and retreated; made a second stand, which induced my immediate command to halt under cover of the roadside and return their fire, when, charging forward again, we broke and scattered them in every direction." The statements of the Yankees themselves, and of the French princes on McClellan's staff, fully concur with General Garland that it was this final charge upon their right flank which decided the fortunes of the day. The Yankees made no further resistance, but fled in great confusion to Grapevine bridge.

It was now fairly dark, and hearing loud cheers from the Yankees in our immediate front, some two hundred yards distant, I ordered our whole advance to halt and wait the expected attack of the enemy. Brigadier General Winder, occupying the road to Grapevine bridge, immediately halted, and the whole advanced columns were halted also. The cheering, as we afterwards learned, was caused by the appearance of the Irish brigade to cover the retreat. A vigorous attack upon it might have resulted in the total rout of the Yankee army and the capture of thousands of prisoners. But I was unwilling to leave the elevated plateau around McGee's house, to advance in the dark, along an unknown road, skirted by dense woods, in the possession of the Yankee troops. The night was spent in caring for the wounded and making preparations for the morning. I drew back the advanced

troops several hundred yards, to McGee's house, and sent across the swamps for my division artillery. This, however, did not come up until after sunrise next morning. All of the advanced troops of General Jackson reported to me for orders, and, with my own, were entrusted with guarding the road to Grapevine bridge. Soon after daylight, it was discovered that the Yankees had retreated across the Chickahominy, destroying all the bridges. The Yankee General, John F. Reynolds, with his aid, was discovered in the woods by my pickets and brought to me. Major General Jackson came up after sunrise and assumed the command of his own and my division.

My thanks are especially due to Brigadier Generals Garland and Anderson for their skill in discovering the weak point of the Yankees, and their boldness in attacking it. Their brigades, being more exposed than the others of my command, suffered more severely. Brigadier General Rodes was on the field and displayed his usual coolness and judgment, though very feeble from the unhealed wound received at Seven Pines. The brigade of Brigadier General Ripley was not engaged, owing to that officer not keeping it in hand and not pressing vigorously in front. Colonel Colquitt, commanding brigade, in like manner, did not keep his brigade in hand, and three of his regiments did not draw trigger. The sixth Georgia and twenty-seventh Georgia, of this brigade, commanded by those pure, brave, noble, Christian soldiers, Lieutenant Colonel Newton and I. B. Smith, behaved most heroically and maintained their ground when half their number had been stricken down. My seven division batteries, under Captains Carter, Hardaway, Bondurant, Rhett, Clark, Peyton and Nelson, were all engaged at one time or another, at Mechanicsville, and all, in like manner, at Cold Harbor. Bondurant had three men killed, ten wounded, and twenty-eight horses killed and disabled at the latter place. The other six batteries suffered but little. Under the immediate supervision of Major General Jackson, they opened across the swamp upon the Yankee batteries just before our final charge.

On the 28th of June, Major General Ewell was sent, with his division, to Dispatch Station, on the York River railroad, while General Stuart went down to the White House, the terminus of the road. Both expeditions were completely successful, and the Yankee line of communication being thus cut, McClellan was compelled to change his base. We spent two days in destroying vast military and medical stores south of the Chickahominy, and attempted to hold the crossing over that stream. Scouts from Hood's brigade and the third Alabama, Rodes' brigade, succeeded in crossing, and my pioneer corps, under Captain Smith, of the engineers, repaired Grapevine bridge on the 29th, and we crossed over that night. McLaws' division had a bloody fight at Savage Station on the afternoon of the 29th instant, that night the Yankees continued their retreat, leaving one thousand one hundred sick and wounded in our hands. Jackson's command (my division leading) passed Savage Station early in the morning of the 30th instant, and followed the line of the Yankee retreat towards White Oak creek. We picked up about a thousand prisoners, and so

many arms that I detached the fifth and fourth North Carolina regiments to take charge of them both. At White Oak creek we found the bridge destroyed and the Yankee forces drawn up on the other side. Twenty-six guns from my division, and five from Whiting's division, opened a sudden and unexpected fire upon the Yankee batteries and infantry—a feeble response was attempted, but silenced in a few minutes. Munford's cavalry and my skirmishers crossed over, but the Yankees got some guns under cover of a wood, which commanded the bridge, and the cavalry was compelled to turn back. The skirmishers staid over all day and night. We attempted no further crossing that day. The hospitals and a large number of sick and wounded, at White Oak creek, fell into our hands. Major Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill attacked the Yankees in flank at Frazier's farm, some two miles in advance of us, that day, and a corresponding vigorous attack by Major General Huger on their rear must have resulted most disastrously to them. The obstacles he met, which prevented his advance, may have been of a character not to be overcome. I do not know and cannot judge of them. The bridge being repaired, Jackson's command crossed over (Brigadier General Whiting's division leading) and effected a junction with General Lee near a church a few miles from Malvern Hill—Whiting's division was turned off the road to the left at the foot of this hill, and mine to the right—we had to advance across an open field and ford a creek before getting under cover of the woods. We were in full view while effecting these objects, and suffered heavily from the Yankee artillery.

Brigadier General Anderson, on the extreme left, had become engaged, his brigade roughly handled, and himself wounded and carried off the field, before the other brigade had crossed the creek. By the order of Major General Jackson, the division was halted in the woods, and an examination made of the ground. The Yankees were found to be too strongly posted, on a commanding hill, all the approaches to which could be swept by his artillery, and were guarded by swarms of infantry, securely sheltered by fences, ditches and ravines. Tier after tier of batteries were grimly visible on the plateau, rising in the form of an amphitheatre. One flank was protected by Turkey creek, and the other by gunboats. We could only reach the first line of batteries by traversing an open space of from three to four hundred yards, exposed to a murderous fire of grape and canister from the artillery, and musketry from the infantry. If that first line was carried, another and another, still more difficult, remained in rear. I had expressed my disapprobation of a further pursuit of the Yankees to the commanding General, and to Generals Jackson and Longstreet, even before I knew of the strength of their position. An examination satisfied me that an attack would be hazardous to our arms.

About ten o'clock, I think, I received a note from General Jackson, enclosing one from Colonel R. H. Chilton, chief of General Lee's staff, saying that positions were selected, from which our artillery could silence the Yankee artillery, and as soon as that was done, Brigadier General Armistead would advance with a shout, and carry

the battery immediately in his front. This shout was to be the signal for a general advance, and all the troops were then to rush forward with fixed bayonets. I sent for my brigade commanders and shewed them the note. Brigadier General Rodes being absent, sick, the gallant Gordon was put in command of his brigade. That accomplished gentleman and soldier, Colonel C. C. Tew, second North Carolina regiment, took command of Anderson's brigade. Garland, Ripley and Colquitt, and these two Colonels, were present at the interview. Instead of ordering up one or two hundred pieces of artillery to play on the Yankees, a single battery (Moorman's) was ordered up, and knocked to pieces in a few minutes; one or two others shared the same fate of being beat in detail. Not knowing how to act under these circumstances, I wrote to General Jackson that the firing from our batteries was of the most farcical character. He repeated the order for a general advance at the signal of the shouting from General Armistead. As well as I could learn the position of our troops: Brigadier General Whiting was on my left, Major Generals Magruder and Huger on my right, and Major General Holmes some miles in our rear. While conversing with my brigade commanders, shouting was heard on our right, followed by the roar of musketry. We all agreed this was the signal agreed upon, and I ordered my division to advance. This, as near as I could judge, was about an hour and a half before sundown. We advanced alone, neither Whiting on the left, nor Magruder or Huger on the right, moved forward an inch. The division fought heroically and well, but fought in vain. Garland, in my immediate front, showed all his wonted courage and enthusiasm, but he needed and asked for reinforcements. I sent Lieutenant Colonel Newton, sixth Georgia, to his support; and observing a brigade by a fence in our rear, I galloped back to it, and found it to be that of Brigadier General Toombs. I ordered it forward to support Garland, and accompanied it. The brigade advanced handsomely to the brow of the hill, but soon retreated in disorder. Gordon, commanding Rodes' brigade, pushed gallantly forward, and gained considerable ground, but was forced back. The gallant and accomplished Mears, third North Carolina regiment, Ripley's brigade, had fallen at the head of his regiment, and that brigade was streaming to the rear; Colquitt's and Anderson's brigades had also fallen back. Ransom's brigade had come up to my support, from Major General Huger. A portion of it came, but without its brigadier. It moved too far to the left, and became mixed up with the mass of troops near the parsonage, on the Quaker road, suffering heavily and effecting little. Brigadier General Winder was sent up by Major General Jackson, but he came too late, and also went to the same belt of woods near the parsonage, already over-crowded with troops. Finally, Major General Ewell came up, but it was after dark, and nothing could be accomplished. I advised him to hold the ground we had gained, and not to attempt a forward movement.

The battle of Malvern Hill might have been a complete and glorious success, had not our artillery and infantry been fought in detail. My division batteries having been three times engaged, had exhausted

all their ammunition, and had been sent back for a fresh supply. If I had had them with me, with a good supply of ammunition, I feel confident that we could have beaten the force immediately in front of us. Again, the want of concert with the infantry divisions was most painful. Whiting's division did not engage at all, neither did Holmes'. My division fought an hour or more, the whole Yankee force, without assistance from a single Confederate soldier. The front line of Yankees was twice broken and in full retreat, when fresh troops came to its support. At such critical junctures, the general advance of the divisions on my right and left must have been decisive. Some half an hour after my division had ceased to struggle against odds of more than ten to one, I had to fall back. McLaws' division advanced, but to share the same fate. So far as I can learn, none of our troops drew trigger, except McLaws', mine, and a portion of Huger's. Notwithstanding the tremendous odds against us, and the blundering arrangements of the battle, we inflicted heavy loss upon the Yankees. They retreated in the night, leaving their dead unburied, their wounded on the ground, three pieces of artillery abandoned, and thousands of superior rifles thrown away. None of their previous retreats exhibited such unmistakable signs of rout and demoralization. The wheat fields at Shirley were all trampled down by the frightened herd, too impatient to follow the road; arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, overcoats and clothing, of every description, were widely strewn on the roadside, in the woods and in the field. Numerous wagons and ambulances were found stuck in the mud, typical of Yankee progress in war. The actual loss in battle, was, in my opinion, (though most persons differ with me,) greater on our side than on that of the Yankees. The advantage in position, range, calibre and number of their guns, was with them. The prestige of victory, and the enthusiasm inspired by it, were with us. Their masses, too, were so compact that shot and shell and balls could hardly fail to accomplish a noble work. My division was employed during the week after the battle in gathering up arms and accoutrements, burying our own and the Yankees' dead, and removing the wounded of both armies. We then returned to our old camp near Richmond, with much cause for gratitude to the Author of all good, for raising the siege of that city, and crowning our arms with glorious success.

The following list of killed and wounded will show that we lost four thousand out of ten thousand taken into the field. Among these we have to mourn these gallant spirits, Colonel Robert A. Smith, forty-fourth Georgia; Colonel Stokes and Major Skinner, first North Carolina; Colonel Gaston Meares, third North Carolina; Colonel Warthem, twenty-eighth Georgia; Lieutenant Colonel Faison, twentieth North Carolina, and Captain Thomas M. Blount, quartermaster of the fourth North Carolina, who fell while gallantly carrying, on horseback, the colors of the thirtieth North Carolina regiment.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Ripley's brigade,	164	● 731	30
Garland's "	192	637	12
Rodes' "	122	440	00
Anderson's "	159	704	00
Colquitt's "	72	633	6
Jones' artillery,	5	22	00
Hardaway's battery,	1	25	00
Nelson's battery—no report,	0	00	00.
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Total,	714	3,192	48
Aggregate, 3,955.			

This embraces the entire loss in the division, with the exception of one battery, from which no report has been received.

My thanks are due to all of my staff for faithful and efficient service. Major Ratchford, Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Reid, Aid-de-Camp, were much exposed, and were ever prompt and active. Major Pierson, Chief of Artillery, was always on horseback, by the side of the battery engaged. Captain Taylor, Inspector General, rendered valuable and important service. The ordnance officers, Captain West and Lieutenant T. J. Moore, attended faithfully to their duties. Lieutenant Sydnor of the Hanover light dragoons, volunteer aid at Cold Harbor, was conspicuous there for his zeal and gallantry. Sergeant Harmeling, commanding the couriers, and private Lewis Jones, courier, merit particular mention for their zeal and intelligent performance of duty.

D. H. HILL, *Major General.*

LIST OF CASUALTIES in Major General D. H. Hill's Division, during the Engagements around Richmond, commencing June 26th, 1862, and terminating July 1st, 1862.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. B. RODES' BRIGADE, (FIRST.)

REGIMENT.	COLD HARBOR, June 27, 1862.			MALVERN HILL, July 1, 1862.			Grand Total
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.
54th Alabama.....	2	14	.....	16	163	.....	200
5th Alabama.....	21	45	.....	66	26	.....	158
6th Alabama.....	3	13	.....	16	8	.....	63
12th Alabama.....	1	11	.....	12	.....	.....	12
28th Alabama.....	4	23	.....	32	10	.....	118
Carter's Battery.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total.....	31	114	.....	145	81	.....	425

BRIGADIER GENERAL COLQUITT'S BRIGADE, (SECOND.)

REGIMENT.	COLD HARBOR, June 27, 1862.			MALVERN HILL, July 1, 1862.			Grand Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.
8th Georgia.....	22	131	3	156	15	58	43
24th Georgia.....	3	24	.....	27	.....	.....	31
27th Georgia.....	9	76	1	86	2	26	28
28th Georgia.....	4	83	.....	87	3	.....	41
13th Alabama.....	6	40	.....	46	10	47	57
Total.....	44	306	4	354	31	138	200

BRIGADIER GENERAL GARLAND'S BRIGADE, (THIRD.)

REGIMENT.	COLD HARBOR, June 27, 1862.			MALVERN HILL, July 1, 1862.			Grand Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.
1st North Carolina.....	10	22	4	36	.....	.....	36
14th North Carolina.....	61	180	1	242	.....	.....	242
13th North Carolina.....	29	80	4	113	.....	.....	113
20th North Carolina.....	93	281	6	380	.....	.....	380
23d North Carolina.....	6	87	.....	93	.....	.....	93
Pondre's Battery.....	3	14	.....	17	.....	.....	17
Total.....	192	637	15	814	.....	.....	814

REGIMENT.	MECHANICSVILLE, June 29, 1862.			COLD HARBOR, June 27, 1862.			MALVERN HILL, July 1, 1862.			Grand Total.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.		Wounded.	Missing.
1st North Carolina.....	36	105	1	142	4	16	.....	20	5	60	6	75
3rd North Carolina.....	7	39	.....	46	1	15	.....	15	22	51	7	80
4th Georgia.....	71	264	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	9	40	16	65	400
48th Georgia.....	3	59	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Rhett's Battery.....	2	17	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Total.....	119	456	1	575	8	61	.....	69	41	191	29	264

Total loss in division, 2,576 except General G. B. Anderson's fourth brigade, which you have and which was handed in to these headquarters just as you have it. We never received lists of casualties by regiments in the different engagements. General Anderson is now dead, and his assistant adjutant general is away, and it is impossible to get the list as you wish it. So with General C. Garland's brigade.
J. W. RATCHFORD, Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF GENERAL MAGRUDER OF BATTLES AROUND RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 12, 1862.

*To the Adjutant General of General R. E. Lee,
Commanding Army Northern Virginia:*

SIR: About the 25th June, I received from Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant General, on the staff of General 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 (2) 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, attack the enemy's pickets from time to time, and open 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 rebuilt, which was done by the troops under Brigadier General Jones, in order to establish at least one line of communication between the two portions of our army. This was completed on Saturday, the 28th. On the same day Brigadier General Jones came up to my headquarters, and informed me that Brigadier General Poombs 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 General Lee, and at the moment reiterated through Captain Lathrobe, of Brigadier General Jones' staff, just from General Lee, to the effect that I should not make any attack on the enemy in my front unless absolutely cer-

tain 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. Brigadier General Jones sent the countermanding order by Captain Ford, of his staff, and soon after he left, Lieutenant Colonel 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 works were carried by our troops, who had been ordered by Brigadier General 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 Colonel Anderson, who was just withdrawing his troops, who informed him that the attack had been made by order of Brigadier General Toombs without the authority from myself or Brigadier General Jones, and that it was unsuccessful. This information I also communicated to General Lee, by whom I was ordered to obtain a report on the subject, from Brigadier General 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 rebuilt, 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 headquarters, 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 ensured him success, and the occupation of our works about Richmond, and consequently 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 Colonel Chilton and one of my staff, that the enemy, whose presence had been ascertained as late as three and a half o'clock, A. M., had evacuated his works and was retreating. Colonel Chilton, who rode into my camp on Sunday morning, hurried me off to see General 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' division, in advancing, to incline towards Fair Oak Station, as I had been informed that Major General Jackson had crossed, or was crossing the Grapevine 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 Grapevine 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 General 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 General Kershaw's, their right resting on the railroad. Brigadier General Cobb's, which marched in the 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 General Jones' 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 Grapevine 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 dispositions 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 General 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—Maj. Bryan reporting that Maj. Gen. 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 rich country near the railroad, on our retreat from the neighborhood of New Kent Court-House, I knew that there was a road leading from Grapevine ford, where the enemy had afterwards constructed the bridge, to the railroad bridge near Savage's Station, passing to the right and rear of the enemy, now in our front, and that when Major General 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 on the railroad and our centre, unfortunately mortally wounding the gallant General Griffith, commander of the third 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 practiced artilleryman, Lieutenant Colonel 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 Lieutenant Colonel Lee, I galloped to the right of the line to see General 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 accom-

plished this, I returned to the left, and threw forward the left wing of General Griffith's brigade, and the whole of General 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 General Jones, [See paper No. 1.] stating that Major General Jackson regretted that he could not co-operate with him, as he had been ordered to other important duty. 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 (McLaw's 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 Barksdale'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's 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 Lieutenant 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. General McLaws finding himself pressed, sent for reinforcements. I despatched at once two regiments of Griffith's (now Barksdale's) brigade, the seventeenth regiment, Colonel Holder, and the twenty-first 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 Colonel 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 great fury for about two hours, and darkness put an end to the conflict, our men sleeping on their arms, and in the advanced 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 General 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 General 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 meantime, desiring to have troops in hand, ready to reinforce, still farther, General McLaws, I left my position for a few moments to confer with General Cobb, on the left, from whose command I detached a regiment, and halted it near the railroad bridge. Whilst with General Cobb, an aid-de-camp of General Lee, Major Taylor, came up and informed me that General Jackson had orders to co-operate with me, and that there was some mistake about the orders directing him elsewhere. He desired to see General Jackson, but not knowing the way to Grapevine bridge, 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 General 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 daylight. I then slept an hour—the first in forty-eight. Previous to the arrival of General Jackson, I considered the situation as by no means satisfactory. Not having heard from Mr. Allen during the night, I was uncertain whether General Jackson had obeyed his orders to go elsewhere or not, and I was satisfied that there was at least a *corps d'armee* in our 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 General 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 retaken, among whom was the gallant Col. 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—General 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, General Kershaw, and his brave South Carolinians, were particularly distinguished, and were supported in the most gallant manner by both General Semmes and his brigade, and by Colonel Barksdale and the two regiments of Mississippians who were in the action. Captain Kemper was intrepid and skilful 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 Captain Inge, of Colonel Barksdale's staff, discharged his duties, under a fire of great severity, won my admiration.

My thanks are due to Major Bryan, Major Brent, Captain G. D. Monson, and Lieutenant Phillips, of my staff, for the meritorious and distinguished manner in which they performed their duties during that day. Lieutenants Eustis and Allston, my aids-de-camp, discharged their varied duties with zeal and gallantry. Major Bloomfield, my chief quartermaster, having been sent from the field by General Lee, to Richmond, on important business, returned in time to render me good service. I was also greatly indebted to Mr. J. Randolph Bryan, volunteer aid, for devoted and gallant services on this, as on many previous occasions.

Next morning (Monday) early, I received orders from General Lee in person, to proceed with my command to the Darbytown road, and a guide was furnished me 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 General Lee's headquarters, informing me that he, with General 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 paper filed no. 2.] Soon after, I received a communication, also from General Lee, through Major 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 half past four o'clock, P. M., when I received an order from General Longstreet to go with my command to the aid of General 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 General Longstreet, directing me to send the infantry by the shortest route, and to depend upon him for artillery. [See paper marked No. 3.] This plan having been already substantially adopted, was adhered to. Soon after, a courier informed me that Colonel Chilton wished to see me in front, on the Darbytown road, and that he was sent to conduct me to him. I

immediately galloped with him, and found Colonel Chilton near the intersection of the Darbytown and Long Bridge roads. He asked me where my command was, and after informing him what disposition had been made of my command, by order of General Longstreet, he said he would show me where my right would be placed in support of General Holmes; and, conducting me through the woods to what is known as the River road, he 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 General Holmes.

Having previously sent a staff officer to bring up General 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 Colonel Chilton, and galloped, myself, to the front, on the River road, in the hope of finding General 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 General Semmes, to which I had ordered my command, at New Market, to proceed rapidly. I ordered General Semmes to move forward through the woods, in obedience to Colonel 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 it was Colonel 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 General Longstreet to bring one-half of it to the position occupied by him, and very soon after another order from Colonel Chilton to proceed with the whole of it to General Longstreet. This order was received at the intersection of the Darbytown and Long Bridge roads. I instantly despatched staff officers to bring up my command, directing General 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 Generals Lee and Longstreet. General Lee directed me, as soon as my troops came up, to relieve those of General Longstreet, on his late battle-field, about a mile and a half in front. Proceeding to the battle-field, I directed the necessary dispositions 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. Having slept about an hour, I proceeded, before sunrise, to our front, where I learned that the enemy, who had been felt, according to General Lee's instructions, during the night, were still in position. Making the necessary dispositions as rapidly as possible, which could not be properly done in the darkness of the preceding night, I advanced a 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 General Jackson, but, fortunately, recognizing 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 General Jackson's forces, to continue my direct movement to the front, and volunteered, with my command, to lead in the pursuit of the enemy. General Jackson replied that his troops were fresher than mine; and General 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 resting my left on Jackson's right. General 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. General 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 General Lee, about this time, I marched in the new direction. It turned out, however, 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 Mr. Binford, marked No. 4, &c.] General Lee then directed me to place my troops on the right of Huger, 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 echelon* to the right and rear. I had scarcely made these arrangements, when I received an order from General Longstreet to support General 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 sixteenth 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 position 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 Lieutenant Phillips and Colonel Edmunds, sent by General Armistead. From two points in the open field the enemy could be well seen. I found a part of General 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 gunboats 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 reassembled, 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 our 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. General Armistead having informed me that General Longstreet would send him two batteries, I deemed such an artillery force inadequate, and soon after I ordered Lieutenant Colonel 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 Brigadier General 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 Colib. 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 Colonel Chilton, stating that an order had been given to General 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 paper filed, marked 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 General Lee, through Captain Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant General, "to advance rapidly, press forward my whole line, and follow Armistead's successes, as the enemy were reported to be getting off." (General Armistead had repulsed, driven back and followed up a heavy body of the enemy's skirmishers.) [See paper marked No. 6.] Captain 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 General Wright, again reconnoitered the enemy, in company with himself and General 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 General Wright. This was about half past five o'clock, P. M. Having given Major 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 General Armistead to advance with the remainder of his brigade. Being informed by him that his best troops were already in front, those in 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 General Ransom, on my left, to advance; and I proceeded in person to Colonel 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, shrapnell and round shot was terrific, stripping the limbs from the trees, and plunging 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 General Ransom, that neither he nor General Huger knew where the battery was, and that all orders coming to him must come through General Huger. [See paper filed, 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. 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 missiles and minnie 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 Generals 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 General Jones, having overcome the great difficulties of the ground over which he had to pass, gallantly supported the troops on our right with Colonel Anderson's brigade of his division; the other, General 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 copy filed, No. 8.] That division not having reached the wood bordering on the open field in advance, I despatched Major Hylsted, 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 in hand for anything that might occur. Not being able to find the commander of the division, General McLaws, and it being near dusk, Major Hylsted 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 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 General 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 Mahone 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 gunboats, 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 paper No 9, Colonel Cobb's letter.] 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 difficulties 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, twenty-nine hundred (2,900) 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 estimate at between six and seven thousand from the fire of my troops alone.

There was no infantry attack by General 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 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, with little 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 27th and 28th of June opposite Goulding's farm.

In the brigade, commanded by the gallant General Semmes, Colonels August and Cumming, fifteenth Virginia and tenth Georgia regiments, and Lieutenant Colonel Waggaman, of the tenth 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, 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—Brigadier General Mahone, commanding the second brigade Virginia volunteers, and General Wright, third brigade, both of Huger's division; Colonel Barksdale, commanding third Mississippi brigade of Magruder's division; Colonel Norwood, second Louisiana regiment, mortally wounded, commanding three regiments, Cobb's brigade, Magruder's division; Major Ashten, of the same regiment, who fell heroically, bearing the colors of his regiment to the front; Colonel Dowd, fifteenth North Carolina; Colonel Goode Bryan, sixteenth 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 characterized the well-trained soldier; Colonels Holder and Griffin, and Lieutenant Colonel Brandon, of the third Mississippi brigade, who were all severely wounded whilst gallantly leading their regiments into action; also, Lieutenant Colonel Carter, thirteenth Mississippi, who was borne from the field wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Fiser, Lieut. Col. Lusc, Major McElroy, and Captain Brooks, on whom the regimental commands devolved, all discharged their duties with signal ability. Captain Inge, Assistant Adjutant General of this brigade, distinguished in every path where duty leads to peril, was most conspicuous on this 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. Colonel Hodgers and Lieutenant Colonel Evans, of the fourteenth Virginia; Colonel Edmunds and Major Cabell, thirty-eighth Virginia, and Colonel Tomlin, of the thirty-second Virginia, all deserved the commendation of their brigade commanders and my own. Brigadier General Armistead held the line of battle in the wood which, skirted the field, and after bring-

ing on the action in the most gallant manner, by repulsing an attack of a heavy body of the enemy's skirmishers, skilfully lent support to the contending troops in front, when it was required. Brigadier General Cobb, whose brigade was posted at three different stations, occupied a central position near General Armistead, and rendered gallant and useful service, not only by the promptness and skill with which he came forward, and placed his troops in front, in support of General Armistead, but by the devotion with which he rallied, under an extremely heavy fire, bodies of troops which had suffered severely from the enemy. Brigadier General Jones, with his admirable division of gallant Georgians, the brigades commanded by General Toombs and Colonel 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, Major 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 aides-de-camp, Lieutenants Allston, Bustis; Lieutenant Colonel Cary, inspector general; Major Bloomfield, chief quartermaster; Major Brent, chief of ordnance; Major Hyllested, of the Zouave battalion, acting aid-de-camp, Captain Dickinson, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant 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. My chief commissary, Major A. B. Magruder, discharged all his duties to my entire satisfaction. I am also indebted to Captain Coward, of General Jones' staff, for gallant and valuable services. Captain Morris, of the signal corps, Mr. D. F. Brashear, and 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 lieutenant, (Hill Carter, Jr.) I owe a public acknowledgement 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 order of battle, directing the weeks' 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. Lieutenant Douglass, 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 headquarters 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,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

Major General.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF GENERAL MAGRUDER.

RICHMOND, September 9, 1862.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General :

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will forward, at once, to the Secretary of War the enclosed paper, marked A, (remarks of General Lee on the report of Major General J. B. Magruder of the operation of his command near Richmond,) and the paper B, (statement of General Magruder in explanation of General Lee's remarks on General Magruder's report of the operations of his command near Richmond,) in order that they may be submitted to the President without delay.

The papers numbered 1, 2 and 3, herewith enclosed, refer to my report of operations of my command near Richmond, with which I beg leave to request that you will have them filed, in order that my report may stand complete. They have been previously filed with my report of my operations on the Peninsula, to which they do not refer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major General.

From General Lee to Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
August 14, 1862. }

Hon. G. W. RANDOLPH,

Secretary of War, Richmond, Va. :

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report of Major General Magruder, and the officers of his command, of the operations in the late engagements around Richmond. At the request of General 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.

General 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 General Magruder intentionally omitted nothing that he could do to ensure success.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, *General.*

[A.]

Remarks of General Lee on the Report of Major General Magruder, of the recent operations of his command near Richmond.

1. General 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 General 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 twelve o'clock M., on Friday, June 27, and before the attack on the enemy at Gaines' Mill.

From the time we reached the position referred to, I regarded communication 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. Major General 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 General Magruder seems to have understood me to say, on Sunday, the 29th June. (See report, p. 8.)

3. General 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 General 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 General Magruder.

They were subsequently ordered to return to their original line of march, there being found to be no need for them on the Williamsburg road. (See report, p. 11.)

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

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

6. General Magruder was ordered to relieve the troops under General 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 General 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 in bringing up General Magruder was to have fresh troops to discover the enemy. (See p. 25 of report.)

7. The note referred to by General Magruder, as received from Colonel Chilton, directing him to press the enemy on his right; and informing him that General McLaws' division had gone in fresh, (see p. 39.) was written after General Magruder had sent to me for reinforcements by one of his staff. I was with General McLaws at the time, and, on receiving the application, ordered General McLaws to advance with his division. General Magruder was directed to press the enemy on his right, because I thought he was tending to march to the left.

R. E. LEE, *General.*

[B.]

Statement of General Magruder, in explanation of General Lee's remarks on General 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, 28th of 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, or the approach to it difficult, they came down and crossed at New Bridge on the same morning.

My statement in regard to these bridges was not intended as a criticism on General 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 General 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 brigades sent at my request down the Williamsburg road, did not delay his operations against the enemy. The same statement applies to remark No. 3.

Remark No. 4.—The mistake alluded to by General Lee in this remark, originated from an order from the latter to General 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 order to General Jackson, who ranked me.

Remark No. 6.—I made no claim in my report to any participation in General Longstreet's fight on Monday evening, but merely obeyed orders in relieving General Longstreet's troops on his battle-field.

Colonel Goode Bryan, sixteenth 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 Colonel 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.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major General.

[No. 1.]

General Magruder to Adjutant General Cooper.

FAIRFIELD RACE-COURSE, August 14, 1862.

To General S. COOPER,

Adjutant General, Richmond, Va. :

SIR: The clerk, in copying from the minutes of my report of the operations, omitted the name of my able and gallant ordnance officer, Major J. L. Brent. I beg that the bearer, Captain Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant General, may be permitted to insert his name next above that of Lieutenant Colonel Carey.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major General commanding.

[No. 2.]

General Magruder to the Secretary of War.

FAIRFIELD RACE-COURSE, NEAR RICHMOND, }
August 13, 1862. }

HON. GEO. W. RANDOLPH,

Secretary of War :

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will change the thirty-second regiment Virginia volunteers, mentioned in my report, immediately after the name of Colonel Tomlin, into the fifty-third Virginia regi-

ment, which regiment is commanded by that officer, and not the thirty-second, which is a mistake in my report. I have directed Mr. Turner, who knows the particular place at which it can be found, to make the correction, if you will hand it to him.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,

Major General.

[No. 3.]

Captain Dickinson to General Magruder.

General Leo 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 first occupied by General Anderson. Ransom's brigade has gone on to reinforce Cobb. Mr. Logan delivered you my message, I presume.

Yours, respectfully,

A. G. DICKINSON,

Captain, &c.

A true copy:

W. HILLESTED,

Major and A. A. G.

General Mahone to General Magruder.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, }
Anderson's Division, August 8th, 1862. }

To Major General BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Commanding:

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st, calling my attention to a certain paragraph in my report to you, duly received; and, but for indisposition, it would more promptly have had my attention. I remember very well when General Barksdale, with one regiment, came to our support, as I do also the appearance of troops from the front, shortly after our forces (General Wright's and my own) had entered the engagement; but it is not my prerogative to discuss the operation of the troops, even if they had all fallen under my own eye. I mean no reflection by the allusion. I am glad you have called my attention to this point in my report, for I do not desire to be understood as you conclude the cursory reader will infer. I prefer, and ask, as

a matter of gratification, that my paragraph, down to the word "here," be altered so that it will there begin and read as follows:

"Here for about two hours the fire and fury of battle raged with great obstinacy," &c.

I will be glad to have the alteration made in the report or any copy of it you have sent forward to General Lee.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier General.

Official:

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

General Wright to General Magruder.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, }
Anderson's Division, August 8th, 1862. }

Major General J. B. MAGRUDER,

Richmond, Virginia:

GENERAL: I am very sorry that the language in my report is not sufficiently explicit to be understood. I could not have meant that *I* was to attack upon the right, centre, and left, when it was stated, that supported by General Mahone, *I* was to attack upon the right. A simultaneous move was to be made upon the centre and left. If I am not greatly mistaken, General Anderson's brigade, supported by another, whom I do not recollect, was to attack upon the centre, and General Ransom's brigade, supported, I think, by General Armistead's brigade, was to attack upon the left. This was the disposition of your forces for the attack, that I heard dictated by yourself and reduced to writing and made out by one of your staff. I was called upon to report my own and the action of my brigade, and did not think it appropriate, on paper, that I should make a report of any other movement except such as were necessarily connected with my own. I am very glad to find that our loss on that day was less than it was thought to be. I know that the enemy's loss was very severe. All night long he had large parties with lanterns picking up his wounded and dead. These came within even a few paces of my position, and I could ascertain by the lights they bore and their conversation that they were engaged in removing their killed and wounded.

I have honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brigadier General commanding.

Since writing the above, I perceive that my report says I was ordered to attack the enemy's right. This is a mistake of my clerk who copied my report. The original draft reads, "I was ordered to advance and attack the enemy on *our right*," &c. This a serious error in the copy you have and may be also in the one that General Huger has. I will take steps to have it corrected.

A. R. W.

General Ransom to General Magruder.

JULY 1, 1862—5.45, P. M.

General MAGRUDER :

DEAR SIR : General Huger is present, and directs me to say, that neither he nor I know where the battery on the left is, and also that any order to officers or troops under his (General Huger's) command must pass through him.

Respectfully,

R. RANSOM,
Brigadier General.

A true copy :

W. HYLLESTED.

Order of General Lee to General Magruder.

JULY 1st, 1862.

General MAGRUDER :

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

By order of General Lee.

R. H. CHILTON,
A. A. General.

A true copy :

W. HYLLESTED,
Major and A. A. D. C.

General Longstreet to General Magruder.

Major General MAGRUDER, *commanding* :

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 General 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.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET, *Major General.*

If you can't 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 General A. P. Hill and take the right hand, getting into this.

A true copy:

W. HYLLESTED, *Major, A. A. D. C.*

General Lee to General Magruder.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Major General MAGRUDER:

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

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, *General.*

A true copy:

W. HYLLESTED, *Major.*

General Jones to General Magruder.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, June 29, 1862.

Major General MAGRUDER:

SIR: My line is formed to the left and somewhat to the front of General 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 line. 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,

D. R. JONES, *Brigadier General.*

Official:

W. HYLLESTED, *Major.*

Order of General Lee to General Magruder.

JULY 1, 1862.

GENERAL: The commanding General directs that you press the enemy's right. McLaws is going in fresh. By order of General LEE.

A true copy, seemingly from the handwriting of Lieutenant Colonel Chilton.

A. G. DICKINSON, *A. A. G.**Affidavit of L. T. Gatewood.*

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

I testify that, when on the point of starting with his forces for the Quaker road, with J. 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 J. B. Sweeney.

I further testify that I do now and 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.

L. T. GATEWOOD.

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

R. H. NELSON, *J. P.*

Official copy:

J. B. ESTES, *A. D. C.**Testimony of J. B. Sweeney.*

I am an enlisted man, a member of Henrico Light Guards; was a citizen of Henrico county; am twenty-three years of age; was born and raised, and was, at the time of entering service, living at Sweeney's tavern, about thirteen miles from Richmond, and in the

vicinity of Malvern Hill, near the Quaker road; know the country intimately, having frequently hunted 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 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 half a mile below Sweeney's tavern.

I further testify that the road into which I conducted Major General Magruder's forces on the 1st July, 1862, is regarded not only 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 to General Magruder as a guide.

J. B. SWEENEY.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, justice of the peace of Henrico county, J. B. Sweeney, who made oath that the above certificate is correct. Witness my hand and seal, this 22nd day of July, 1862.

R. H. NELSON, J. P.

A true copy:

J. B. ESTES, A. D. C.

Testimony of Mr. James W. Binford.

I was until recently, and have been for thirty years, a resident of Henrico county, living very near Malvern Hill. Have always known J. 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 for that neighborhood that could have been procured, and that the road on which Mr. S. says he conducted Major General Magruder on the morning of 1st of 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.

JAMES 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 fixed, is correct and true. Witness my hand and seal, this 24th day of July, 1862.

R. H. NELSON, J. P.

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, fifteenth 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 J. 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.

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 23rd day of July, 1862.

R. H. NELSON, J. P.

A true copy:

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

REPORT OF GENERAL RODES OF OPERATIONS OF FIRST BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE MAJ. GEN. D. H. HILL'S DIV., }
July, 19, 1862. }

Major J. W. RATCHFORD,

Assistant Adjutant General, Hill's Division :

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following reports of the operations of my brigade, composed of the third, fifth, sixth, twelfth and twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, and Carter's battery, making an aggregate of about one thousand four hundred and sixty men, from the evening of the 26th to that of the 28th June, last :

In common with other brigades of Major General D. H. Hill's, mine took position on the Mechanicsville turnpike, on the morning of the 26th of June. We lay there until late in the afternoon of the 26th, when we moved across the Chickahominy, taking position in the field between Mechanicsville and the Chickahominy. Next morning, after being subject to a brisk shelling process from the enemy, without loss, except one horse, we moved forward in the road to the left of the Mechanicsville battery, halted near that battery, and about nine or ten o'clock moved to the road to Bethesda church. General Ripley's brigade followed mine, being in reserve on that day. Following the preceding brigades of the division, we came under heavy artillery fire at New Cold Harbor, when we were ordered to take shelter for a time. At this point we were subjected to a heavy fire for a half hour or more, but lost only two men—Lieutenant Ramsey and a private of the fifth Alabama. I sent out both Captain Whiting and Lieutenant Webster, of my staff, from this point to communicate with the Major General commanding, but in moving forward in person, communicated with him myself, and under his orders, moved forward, in line of battle, to the support of General Garland, in a contemplated attack upon the enemy's batteries to the left of Old Cold Harbor. Before the attack was made, however, the position of both Garland's brigade and mine was changed, both brigades being wheeled on Garland's left to the rear. We were then ordered forward by Major General Jackson, to attack the enemy in front of New Cold Harbor, coming into the fight on the left of his troops. In crossing an almost impenetrable swamp, to get into action, great confusion ensued, from the fact that at the same point several brigades were crossing at the same time; and upon emerging from the swamp, and striking the field beyond, three of my regiments, the fifth, twelfth and twenty-sixth, were found on the left and behind, and the sixth and third Alabama on the right of Anderson's brigade, which was in front of us. Before reaching the swamp, I had received an order from or through Brigadier General Ripley to charge through the swamp at double-quick time. This order was obeyed by my brigade with alacrity, but the three first-named regiments finding Anderson's

brigade at a halt, and in front of them, engaged in a heavy fire of musketry, were halted. The third and sixth Alabama went on, however. The third encountered troops of our own in front of them across the swamp; the sixth did not, but moved on, at a rapid pace, into the field in front of the enemy's battery, and in the face of their infantry, encountering there an enfilading fire from the battery, and a heavy fire of musketry in front, and finding themselves unsupported, the men were required by Colonel Gordon to lay down; and finally, no support arriving, retired under cover, in perfectly good order, and there awaited, with the third, further orders. Almost upon the return of the sixth Alabama, the brigades of Generals Anderson and Garland, having, in the meantime, with three of my regiments, been brought into some sort of alignment, were ordered to charge. The charge was intended to be general, and had been, I thought, extended throughout the line, but upon traversing the field before spoken of, and attaining the road beyond, very nearly, I found, upon examination of my line, that two of my regiments had not moved with my brigade; and, upon examining the line further to the right, found that they were not with General Anderson either, and that his right was at least the length of two or three regiments from the lower edge of the field, and liable to be turned, whilst on the right of General A.'s brigade, the whole line having a moment before paused and hesitated, nearly if not the whole of the left of the division, as far as one in my position could see, broke and retreated in apparent confusion. I thought the whole of the brigade on the left of mine, as well as my three regiments, were involved in it. At that moment, though the whole of General Anderson's brigade seemed to be at a halt, still his right, composed of regiments which joined him after his halt, wavered, and looking around for troops to sustain him, I discovered some at the lower end of the field, to the rear, not engaged, but under artillery fire. I found them to be Colquitt's brigade; and close to them, on their left, I found the sixth and third Alabama regiments. Urging Colonel Colquitt to move up to Anderson's right, I ordered my two regiments directly forward to his support, and then moved up the original line to collect and return to the field, if possible, those who had fallen back from the left. I arrived at the left in time to stop some fugitives, but was so utterly exhausted from weakness, proceeding from my wound, not yet by any means healed, that I could do no more. I found, however, that the confusion before spoken of, on the left of the line, had not been general; that my three first-named regiments had continued the charge, and had successfully, and almost alone, beaten back two large bodies of the enemy on the top of the hill, besides taking a battery of the enemy directly in our front. The fifth Alabama regiment, which took the battery, was sustained in this portion of the charge by the twenty-sixth only, the twelfth Alabama, which was in some confusion, having shifted to the left late in the evening and joined the troops which came up on the left of Hill's division.

All the regiments and regimental officers acted handsomely; but the fifth and twenty-sixth were especially distinguished for their great

courage. I feel confident that no troops ever acted better than they did on this occasion—men and officers all acted nobly. Colonel C. C. Pegues, of the fifth Alabama, was wounded desperately in the charge, and has since died of his wounds. Upon falling, he called the next officer in command to him, (Major Hobson,) and told him that the fifth Alabama had always been in the advance, and that it was his last wish that it should then go ahead, and allow no regiment to pass it. Major Hobson gallantly carried out his wishes, and led the regiment on, constantly ahead of all others of the division, except the twenty-sixth, which kept, under its brave colonel, (O'Neal,) steadily with it.

Carter's battery had but little to do, except to receive the fire of the enemy, until late in the afternoon, when, for a short time, under my orders, with two of his pieces, and later with his whole battery, under the orders of Major General Jackson, it engaged the enemy's battery to the left of the Cold Harbor field, and silenced it. Fortunately the battery suffered but little loss. Captain Carter and his men, on this occasion, as on a former one, behaved with distinguished gallantry.

The total loss of the brigade in this battle was thirty-one men killed, and one hundred and fourteen wounded. Of these, the fifth Alabama lost twenty-one killed and forty-five wounded.

After causing the brigade to reassemble, we slept on the field of battle. The brigade, under orders, moved down near the Grapevine bridge, and remained there during the day. At the close of the day, (Saturday,) I was compelled, from the condition of my arm, and from consequent fever, to turn over the command of the brigade to Colonel Gordon, of the sixth Alabama. I desire to call especial attention to the conduct of the above mentioned officer; he was distinguished for all that a soldier can admire.

My regular and volunteer staff officers, Captain Whiting, Lieutenants Webster and Peyton, Messrs. Wood and Thomas Bouldin, and Mr. V. H. Rodes, and Mr. Lumsden, were of great service to me, and served me faithfully, at great personal risk, all the afternoon. Captain Whiting and Lieutenant Webster deserve especial mention, however. The latter was killed in the charge across the field, after having given evidence of the greatest coolness and courage, and of unusual intelligence. I am under especial obligation to Major B. G. Baldwin, who had rejoined my staff, and had consented to act as Lieutenant Colonel of the sixth Alabama regiment. Acting in both capacities, at intervals, during the day, he showed the highest order of soldierly qualities in both.

I submit herewith all the regimental reports that have been handed in.

I have the honor to be, Major, very respectfully,

R. E. RODES,
Brigadier General commanding, &c.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED in the First Brigade, Third Division, in the Engagements of the 27th June and 1st July, 1862 :

BATTLE OF 27TH JUNE.			BATTLE OF 1ST JULY.		
Name of Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded	Name of Regiment	Killed.	Wounded
Third Alabama.....	2	14	Third Alabama.....	37	163
Fifth Alabama.....	21	45	Fifth Alabama.....	26	61
Sixth Alabama.....	3	13	Sixth Alabama.....	15	29
Twelfth Alabama.....	1	11	Twelfth Alabama.....	00	00
Twenty-sixth Ala.....	4	28	Twenty-sixth Ala.....	13	73
Carter's Battery.....	0	3	Carter's Battery.....	00	00
Totals.....	31	114	Totals	91	326

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. WHITING, A. A. G.

REPORT OF COLONEL GORDON OF OPERATIONS OF FIRST BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, }
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 19, 1862. }

To Major J. W. RATCHFORD,

A. A. General, third division :

MAJOR: On the evening of 28th ultimo, the command of this brigade was turned over to me by Brigadier General Rodas, his physical prostration forcing him to retire.

At three o'clock, A. M., Monday, June 30th, the brigade was put in motion, crossing the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge, and halted, during the afternoon and night, on the Williamsburg road, near White Oak creek. Here one regiment (the twelfth Alabama) was sent across the creek as picket, and was next day ordered back to Richmond in charge of prisoners.

Continuing the pursuit of the enemy, on the 1st of July, we were halted near Malvern Hill. As ordered by Major General Hill, I formed the brigade in line of battle, on the right of the division, and threw out a portion of the third Alabama as skirmishers, covering my right flank. Remaining in this position for two hours, I received an order to move immediately forward. Ordering the third Alabama to call in its skirmishers, and by a rapid forward movement, to join the brigade, I moved on. The enemy's batteries were distant about one mile, and the ground intervening exceedingly rough. Passing across an open meadow, and up a precipitous hill, through dense woods, one of the regiments of General Anderson's brigade (Colonel Trew), reported to me as having lost its brigade. Forming it upon the left of this brigade, I moved forward, halting when near the open field in which the enemy had stationed his batteries. I here sent forward Captain H. A. Whiting, A. A. General to ascertain the respective positions of the Confederate and Federal batteries. Upon his report, I half wheeled the brigade to the left, and moving forward placed it under cover of a low hill in sight of the enemy's batteries, to await orders, with the twenty-sixth Alabama on the right, and the fifth Alabama next on the right, both immediately in rear of the position occupied by our own batteries. The twenty-sixth Alabama and the right wing of the fifth were suffering from the enemy's artillery fire, directed at our batteries. I therefore at once moved these portions of the brigade by the left flank in rear of the third Alabama, which I had previously brought into line. This was my position, when Major General Hill gave me the order to charge the batteries in our front, distant seven or eight hundred yards, across an open field. I ordered Captain H. A. Whiting to bring the twenty-sixth Alabama and the right wing of the fifth Alabama as rapidly as possible into line. The whole ground in front of the twenty-sixth, fifth and third Alabama regiments was swept by the fire of the artillery, which had, in rapid succession, silenced two Confederate batteries in our front.

As there was no artillery to attract the enemy's attention, his batteries, from the beginning, and his infantry finally poured a most destructive fire upon my ranks. Never was the courage of troops more severely tried, and heroically exhibited than in this charge. They moved on under this terrible fire, breaking and driving off the first line of infantry, until within a little over two hundred yards of the batteries. Here, the canister and musketry mowed down my already thinned ranks so rapidly that it became impossible to advance without support, and had it been possible to reach the batteries, I have high authority to back my own judgment, that it would have been at the sacrifice of the entire command. I therefore ordered the men to lie down and open fire, and immediately sent back to notify Major General Hill of my position, and to ask him to send up support. A brigade was sent forward, but failed to reach my line. The troops sent up from another division on the right, had already fallen back, and refused to rally under the efforts made by Captain Whiting, A. A. General, and myself. Nearly one half of the brigade had been killed or wounded, leaving me about six hundred men able to load and fire. With the enemy's batteries, and heavy lines of infantry concentrating their fire on my ranks, it was folly, without immediate and steady support, to hold the brigade longer in this position. I therefore ordered it to fall back. Night was upon us, and, in common with some of my officers, I assisted in placing other troops in position. The batteries were not taken; but, without detracting anything from the action of other troops, justice to these men compels me to say that the dead of this brigade marked a line nearer the batteries than any other. Some of the twelfth North Carolina regiment nobly rushed forward and perished among the dead of my right regiment. I called the attention of two of Major General Hill's staff to these facts the next day on the field.

There were many exhibitions of individual heroism, but I must call especial attention to the gallant conduct of Colonel O'Neal, of the twenty-sixth Alabama; Major Hobson, of the fifth Alabama; Major Sands and Captain Powell, of the third Alabama, and Major Baldwin, assigned to the temporary command of the sixth Alabama.

Mr. Lumsden, a volunteer aid to Brigadier General Rodes, was wounded in the hand, while discharging his duties. Of the gallant conduct of Captain H. A. Whiting, A. A. General, I cannot speak in too strong terms. Ordered to the right, under the heaviest fire, to assist me in preserving the line, he discharged his duty with great courage and spirit. His services on this, as on other occasions, were invaluable.

I submit herewith, a tabular list, furnished by each regiment. Owing to their positions in line, the third Alabama suffered most, and the sixth Alabama least.

Permit me to conclude by saying, that nothing so increases an officer's confidence in our own strength, as to lead such troops into battle.

I am, very respectfully, Major, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,

Colonel, commanding Rodes' brigade.

CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Carried in action.	REMARKS.
Third Alabama,	37	163	200	354	Several reports have been handed in, but this is correct.
Fifth Alabama,	26	66	92	225	
Sixth Alabama,	8	39	47	230	
Twenty-sixth Alabama,	10	76	86	218	
			425	1027	

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. GORDON,
Colonel, commanding brigade.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL PENDLETON, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS, NEAR RICHMOND.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the several portions of my command and by myself in the recent successful movement of our army against the enemy:

The duty, at the onset, assigned to me was to see such good use made of the artillery, on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, as to hold the enemy in check, should he advance against our weakened lines, while our more active force was attacking his right beyond the stream. To this I was directed to give my constant and unremitting attention, and, as a preliminary, instructed to have the reserve artillery posted on the different fronts, where it could be conveniently and rapidly brought into action, when necessary.

My arrangements were accordingly made; and early dawn of 20th June, found the reserve artillery distributed thus:

Major Charles Richardson, with two batteries of his battalion, those of Purcell and Milledge, on the heights near Mechanicsville bridge. Two batteries, those of Lane, from Lieutenant Cobbett's battalion, and of Woolfolk, from Major Richardson's battalion, some distance down the Chickahominy, near Mrs. Price's house, where they had been for many days on duty, with the guns, directed by Major Garnett, (under fire, often severe, from the enemy's batteries,) of Huckstep, Kirkpatrick and B. C. N. Page, advanced on the Nine-mile road to co-operate with the forces near Dr. Garnett's farm. Major H. P. Jones, with his battalion, the batteries of Clark, Peyton and Rhett, temporarily assigned as a division reserve to General D. H. Hill, and accompanying his command. Lieutenant Colonel Cutts, with three batteries of his battalion, those of Ross, Price and Blackshear, advanced on the Williamsburg road to strengthen General Huger, where his right had been engaged with the enemy on the previous day, and Colonel J. Thompson Brown, with several batteries of his regiment, constituting the remaining reserve stationed near the fork of the Nine-mile road, whence they could speedily move in any direction. With a command thus necessarily diffused, I could give only general directions to the whole, and occasional personal supervision to each portion. I am happy, however, to be able to testify that each, in proportion to opportunity, performed well its part, and was sincerely disappointed when opportunity proved but slight.

They all came, more or less, into requisition during the varied and protracted contest, and some rendered peculiarly valuable and gallant service. The particulars will be briefly given in the sequel, and are more fully exhibited in the reports of the several commanders herewith enclosed. My first personal care, on the morning of Thursday, 26th June, was devoted to our extreme right, where it seemed most likely the enemy might attempt to advance, if he knew or suspected

our movements. I therefore proceeded, early that day, to the scene of the preceding day's conflict, General Huger's right, and accompanied by his chief of artillery, Lieutenant Colonel DeLagnel, and by Lieutenant Colonel Cutts, made reconnoissance some distance in advance of our lines. This, though at first apparently hazardous, proved entirely safe, as the enemy, so far from advancing, had partially fallen back. Satisfied of this, and agreeing with the chief artillery officers as to the ground to be occupied, and the course to be pursued, should the enemy move forward, I passed to other points of that front, confident that, in the event of sudden action, Colonel Cutts, whose gallantry and capacity have been so well proved, would efficiently use the reserve, under his charge, in aiding General Huger to maintain his position. But no general or important move occurred on either side, nor was the comparative quiet broken here, even after the firing had commenced near Mechanicsville later in the afternoon.

On the morning of the 29th, finding our right still undisturbed, I applied myself to the line from Mechanicsville bridge, down the right bank of the Chickahominy, with a view to the service our batteries might there render. Major Richardson, with some long-range guns attached to his command, especially two powerful rifles, partly managed by the appliances of his batteries, and partly by a detail, under Captain Masters, from General A. P. Hill's division, was already paying his respects to the enemy across the stream with apparently good effect. But, as the shot endangered our own troops, pursuing the retreating foe, a message from the commanding General caused to be discontinued this adjunct to the main attack, after great effort on the part of Captain Milledge, under Major Richardson's supervision, to conduct one of these large guns along the hill's summit down the stream. The route we found impracticable, and as guns of short range were unavailing, those batteries which had been under fire for several days were sent to the rear. Later in the day, however, Captain Purcell was permitted to take one of the long-range guns to the front, on the Nine-mile road, in the hope of an opportunity for service there, and subsequently, Major Richardson succeeded in bringing the other by the same road with a similar hope. My own route, along the crest, brought me, about nine A. M., to a point below Dr. Friends' house, whence, with a field glass, I distinctly saw the enemy in very large numbers, and in battle order, upon an open slope some two miles below Dr. Gaines' farm, and portions of our own troops gradually advancing, as if feeling their way along the difficulties of the left bank.

The powerful array of the former, and the cautious progress of the latter, induced me at once to send a duplicate dispatch, through the nearest General, to the Commander-in-Chief, notifying him of the observed position and strength of the enemy. My two aids, acting Lieutenant Charles Hatcher and Cadet Taliaferro, who bore these dispatches across the different swamps, deserve honorable mention for the alacrity, resolution and success with which they performed the task. After some time, a return message came from the commanding General, directing that our longest range guns should be made, if

possible, to play upon the observed position of the enemy. An arrangement, to this end, had already been made, and two powerful rifle pieces, under Captain Dabney, were on their way to the best place accessible, just below Mrs. Price's. At the house, near this latter position, I met the President, General Magruder and other officers, and informed them of the fact thus noticed. Finding with the long-range guns too little ammunition, I despatched an aid, Lieutenant Peterkin, to have hastened from Richmond a sufficient supply. The trust he discharged with exemplary energy. Meanwhile, a sharp artillery contest was commenced between some of our batteries on Dr. Garnett's field and those of the enemy behind their breastworks, bringing numerous shells about our position. This contest was most gallantly waged on our side, under the general direction of Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Lee, and participated in with great spirit by Captains Lane and Woolfolk, and by Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant Massie, with a portion of the Huckstep battery. The two latter being especially commended by Major Nelson, whose calm and cheerful courage, under a very hot fire, was of utmost service to our inexperienced men, in their post of extraordinary exposure. The other portions of Major Nelson's command were also greatly exposed, though favored with no opportunity of returning fire. The two large rifles, under Captain Dabney, being posted as far forward as practicable, and committed, with instructions, to the command of Major Garnett, in due time opened upon the enemy, across the stream, with what effect we could not determine. Returning to the better post of observation below Dr. Friends' house, I watched the course of events till the fierce encounter, which, late in the afternoon, gave the field to our victorious troops. Immediately thereafter, the President requested me to conduct him to General McLaws' headquarters, and I have gratefully to record his preservation under a warm fire from the enemy's batteries which we encountered on the way.

Saturday, June 28th, my first care was directed to getting into position, at Dr. Garnett's, guns of sufficient power to silence the enemy's heavy batteries. Major Richardson's two large guns were ordered forward, and preparations made for the immense Blakely guns, rifled, which it was found could not be adjusted earlier than the following morning. Having again visited General Huger's front and found nothing new, I returned and remained, at Mr. Price's, while Lane's, Dabney's and Woolfolk's guns dislodge the enemy from his stronghold near Goulding's. This day having passed with no decisive information on our side of the Chickahominy as to many events on the other side, and there being with us no little suspense, the President, about sunset, requested me to bear for him a confidential message to the commanding General. This, with its sequence, arrangements with division commanders, by General Lee's order, for having the enemy's movements vigilantly watched that night, kept me at work until past one o'clock. Fever supervening, disabled me on the 29th, so that the day was necessarily passed by me as a quiet Sabbath. Portions of my command were, however, actively engaged, under

arrangements described, in pursuing, with other forces, the retreating enemy:

During the preceding days, Colonel Brown and Lieutenant Colonel Coleman, had sought opportunity of use beyond the Chickahominy. The latter accompanied two batteries of the regiment, the Richmond Fayette Artillery, Lieutenant Clopton commanding, and the Williamsburg Artillery, Captain Coke, ordered, on the morning of the 27th, to report to General Lee at Mechanicsville, as he had requested. These batteries were held as part of the reserve of that portion of the army, and Lieutenant Colonel Coleman was called to act as chief of artillery for General A. P. Hill's division during several days, Major R. L. Walker being at the time sick.

Colonel Brown became a close spectator of the Friday evening's struggle, and brought his experience and authority to bear in extricating one of his companies, third Howitzers, Captain Smithe, on duty with a brigade, from a perilous position in which they could do no good. The reserve battalion of Major Jones, accompanying General D. H. Hill's division, was much engaged three several days and did excellent service, as it did, also, subsequently, in the encounter at White Oak Swamp, eliciting from their commander a warm eulogium for their gallantry and for the honorable fact that there was not a straggler from their ranks the entire week.

On Monday, 30th, I was again able to be in the field, and employed the forenoon in ascertaining movements in progress, and adjusting to them the arrangements of my own command. The afternoon was given to making some of those large rifle guns of use on the field on Tuesday, if needed and practicable.

Tuesday, 1st July, was spent by me in seeking, for some time, the commanding General, that I might get orders: and, by reason of the intricacy of routes, failing in this, in examining positions near the two armies, towards ascertaining what could be best done with a large artillery force, and especially whether any point could be reached, whence our large guns might be used to good purpose. These endeavors had of course to be made again and again, under the enemy's shells, yet no site was found from which the long guns could play upon the enemy, without endangering our own troops; and no occasion was presented for bringing in the reserve artillery; indeed, it seemed that not one half the division batteries were brought into action on either Monday or Tuesday.

To remain near by, therefore, and await events and orders, in readiness for whatever service might be called for, was all that I could do. Here again it was my privilege to be thrown with the President, he having arrived sometime after nightfall, at the house near the battle-field, where I had just before sought a resting place. On Wednesday, 2nd, active operations being interfered with by a heavy rain, my main efforts were directed to examining a number of batteries, sending to the rear some that had been injured, and having taken to Richmond, such of the captured ordnance as had not been previously removed. Thursday, 3rd, the retreat of the enemy beyond Turkey Creek having been effected, and no probability of another renewal of engagement

then appearing, I received, on calling on the Commanding General, personal instructions to take to the rear all the artillery not required for the divisions, and to co-operate with the ordnance and quartermaster's departments in having sought for and secured all the stores wrested from or left by the enemy. With the discharge of these duties, on that day, and several others succeeding, terminated the moderate share it was the privilege of my command to have during that eventful period in the toils, sacrifices and inestimable services of our heroic army.

Our loss in the several contests of the occasion was, in Major Jones' battalion, five men killed and twenty-four wounded, thirteen horses disabled, and two wheels destroyed.

In Colonel Brown's regiment, one man wounded and two horses killed.

In Lieutenant Colonel Cutts' battalion, (Lane's company,) three men killed, five wounded, and one horse killed.

In Major Richardson's battalion, (Woolfolk's company,) one man killed, and three wounded.

In Major Nelson's battalion, one man killed, one wounded, (though seven struck,) and four horses disabled.

Making a total of ten men killed and thirty-four wounded, and twenty horses disabled.

Of our medical staff, Surgeon J. R. Page and Assistant Surgeons Green, Perrin, Semple, Monteiro and Hopkins were called upon for the exercise of their skill, and with exemplary fidelity devoted themselves not only to the relief of our own wounded, but to alleviating the injuries of other sufferers. In fact, my entire staff was assiduous in duty, and I may safely declare that no truer spirit animated our best troops than was exercised by those under my command.

In conclusion, while gratefully acknowledging that Divine favor which crowned us with victory, I would commend to the consideration of the commanding General, what seems to me to have been a serious error with regard to the use of artillery in these several fights. Too little was thrown into action at once, too much was left in the rear unused. One or two batteries brought into position at a time to oppose a much larger artillery force, well posted, must greatly suffer, if not ultimately yield, under the concentrated fire. This was in several instances our experience. We needed more guns taking part, alike for our own protection and for crippling the enemy. With a powerful array opposed to his own, we divide his attention, shake his nerves, make him shoot at random, and drive him from the field the more readily, worsted and alarmed. A main cause of the error in the present case, was no doubt a peculiar intricacy in the ground, from the prevalence of woods and swamps. We could form little idea of positions, and were very generally ignorant of those chosen by the enemy, and of the best modes of approaching them. Nor were good maps readily accessible, by which, in some measure, to supply this deficiency. Hence, a considerable degree of perplexity, which nothing but careful-reconnoissances by skillful officers could have obviated; but, which being obviated, if the attack had been more co-operative,

concentrated, and effectual, the enemy's condition would have been more crippled, and our success more triumphant, with less mourning in the land.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL R. S. RIPLEY.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, D. H. HILL'S DIVISION, }
Near Richmond, July 11, 1862. }

Major J. W. RATCHFORD,

Assistant Adjutant General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of Thursday, the 26th June, the brigade under my command, consisting of the first and third regiments North Carolina troops, and the forty-fourth and forty-eighth regiments of Georgia volunteers, marched from its position near the Williamsburg road, about five miles from Richmond, to a point in the vicinity of the batteries commanding the bridge over the Chickahominy river, on the Mechanicsville turnpike.

With other troops at that point, the brigade lay waiting orders until near four o'clock, P. M., when it was ordered to cross the Chickahominy in the advance of the division, and effect a junction with the troops of Major General A. P. Hill's command, then moving down the Chickahominy in the direction of Mechanicsville. The order was executed, and the infantry crossed at once, forming line of battle across the road leading to the village, about half a mile in advance of the bridge.

Upon communicating with General A. P. Hill, I was informed that the enemy had a strong and well served battery and force in position near Ellison's Mills, something over a mile to the east of the road, to attack which he had sent Brigadier General Pender's brigade by the right and other troops to the left, and it was arranged that my brigade was to co-operate. The enemy had opened on the Mechanicsville road and was rapidly verifying the range. My brigade changed front and advanced to the brow of the hill opposite the enemy's battery, expecting, if possible, to use artillery in the attack. While the troops were in motion, I received orders to assault the enemy, from General Lee, and also from Major General D. H. Hill, the latter of whom directed me to send two regiments to support General Pender on my right, and attack the battery in front with the remainder of my force.

The forty-fourth Georgia, under Colonel Robert A. Smith, and the first North Carolina, under Colonel Stokes, marched at once to the right, while the forty-eighth Georgia, under Colonel Gibson, and third North Carolina, under Colonel Meares, moved to a position in front of the enemy on their left.

Meanwhile, the passage of the Chickahominy by the artillery had been impeded by the broken bridges, and night coming on and it being deemed important to attack the position at once, the advance was ordered along the whole line.

General Pender's brigade and the two regiments of my own, advanced rapidly, on the right, while the remainder of my command moved against the front, driving back the enemy from his advanced

positions and closing in upon the batteries and their heavy infantry supports, all of which poured upon our troops a heavy and incessant fire of shell, canister and musketry. The ground was rugged and intersected by ditches and hedges and covered with abattis a short distance in front of the position to be assaulted. A mill-race, with reaped banks, and in some places waist deep in water, ran along the front of the enemy at a distance ranging from fifty to one hundred yards. To this position our troops succeeded in advancing, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy was exceedingly heavy and our loss extremely severe. Of the forty-fourth Georgia, Colonel Robert A. Smith and Lieutenant Colonel Ester, fell wounded, the former mortally, besides two captains and ten lieutenants killed and wounded. Of the first North Carolina, Colonel Stokes was mortally and Lieutenant Colonel McDowell severely wounded, and Major Skinner killed, with six captains and lieutenants of the regiment killed and wounded, including the adjutant.

The forty-eighth Georgia and third North Carolina had a more advantageous position, and suffered less severely than the former regiments, although the third lost its major, (Savage,) wounded.

The loss of non-commissioned officers and privates was heavy in the extreme, amounting in the forty-fourth Georgia to three hundred and twenty-one, and in the first North Carolina to one hundred and thirty-three. Near dark, Captain Burnet Rhett's battery of artillery, attached to my command, succeeded in crossing the broken bridges over the Chickahominy, and was located directly in front of the enemy at about twelve hundred yards distant. Captain Rhett opened an effective fire, and soon relieved our infantry from the storm of the shell and canister which had been poured upon them. It was soon reinforced by another battery, and a fire was kept up on the enemy until late in the evening. Some time after nightfall, under cover of the cannonade, our troops were withdrawn to a point of woods a few hundred yards distant, near the angle of our line of battle, which position was held by the third North Carolina and forty-eighth Georgia and a portion of General Pender's brigade. The fragments of the first North Carolina and forty-fourth Georgia, were rallied some distance in the rear, under some difficulty, owing to the loss of all their field and many of their company officers, who fell while gallantly performing their duty.

During the night, the enemy was engaged destroying and removing his stores, but the darkness and the intricacies of the position prevented an attack by our troops.

At about twelve o'clock, Colonel Colquitt's brigade advanced to within supporting distance of my command. At about half-past two, on the morning of the 27th, my own and Colonel Colquitt's brigade were relieved by Generals Featherston and Pryor, and moved to a position near and beyond Mechanicsville, on the turnpike, where they remained under a fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries along that road, until the latter were turned by our troops in advance, or silenced by our artillery.

The brigade then moved forward, with the division, on the road to

Cold Harbor and was held for a short time in reserve after arriving at that point. It then consisted of the third North Carolina and fortieth Georgia, with a battalion of the first North Carolina, under Captain H. A. Brown, and but a fragment of the forty-fourth Georgia, which had been sadly cut up. Some portions of both the latter regiments were, as I have been informed, ordered by General Lee to act as a guard at the Chickahominy bridge on the Mechanicsville turnpike. In the afternoon, the brigade was ordered to the front to take position on the left of the line, which had been formed and moved to the point designated. The country was densely wooded and in some places covered with morass and the movement was executed with some difficulty. In searching for a position for the command, I found some portion of our own troops already in front of the line which I was to occupy, and receiving a message from Brigadier General J. R. Anderson that support was required, I sent the forty-eighth Georgia to the right of the position occupied by our division to act in that capacity. The third North Carolina and the battalion of the first remained upon the left. During the various movements in the thick woods and swamps, a certain portion of the third North Carolina became separated from the body of the regiment. During this while, the brigade, as well as the rest of the division, was under a heavy fire of artillery, but suffered comparatively little, being sheltered from view and partially from fire.

Before dark, the masses of the enemy appeared in the vicinity of the command apparently endeavoring to turn our left. In this he was checked by the fire of our artillery and the charges made upon him by troops of different divisions and brigades in succession. These, from the nature of the ground, were more or less separate movements. The battalion of the third North Carolina, under Colonel Meares, and of the first North Carolina, under Captain Brown, took part, doing good service. The forty-eighth Georgia, from its position, was masked by the troops in front and did not get into close action. The loss in this battle from the brigade was comparatively small.

During the night, the troops remained on the field and moved early the following morning, with the divisions in advance, towards the Grapevine Bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy in his retreat during the night. It bivouacked within a mile and a half of that point during Saturday and Sunday.

On Monday, July 1st, it moved with the division early, across the repaired bridge, and followed the route of the enemy's retreat until he was found in position on the further side of White Oak Swamp creek. Here it was brought to within supporting distance of the artillery of the division, which engaged the enemy until nightfall, driving him from his position, and enabling the pioneers to repair the bridge, over which we crossed on Tuesday morning and followed the retreat of the enemy until our army came up with him in position at Malvern Hill.

Taking different positions during the morning, in the afternoon the brigade advanced, under orders from the Major General commanding the division, through a heavy fire of artillery to a dense wood in close

proximity of the enemy's position, where it lay for a time in reserve. At about five o'clock it was ordered to take position in a jungle near the hill, upon which the enemy was established, and to the left of General Anderson's brigade, which it did in the following order: The forty-eighth Georgia was now on the right, the third North Carolina and the forty-fourth Georgia, about one hundred and seventy men of which had rallied, and been brought by Captain Beck and other officers, and the first North Carolina on the left, under Lieutenant Colonel Bynum, of the second, who had been detached for the command of the first regiment.

In obedience to the orders of General Hill, I made a reconnoissance of the enemy's position and found him immediately in our front in strong force, with a battery well advanced toward us and supported by strong lines of infantry. The number of his guns could only be judged of by the rapidity of his fire, owing to the nature of the country.

At about half-past six or seven o'clock, an attack was made by the troops on our right, and we were, with the other brigades in advance, ordered by General Hill to move forward at once and attack the enemy. Gordon's and Anderson's brigades were on my right, and the troops of the three mounted the hill in a gallant manner. At its brow, our troops were met with a furious fire of shot and shell and musketry. Officers and men fell fast, but they maintained their ground, opening and keeping up a severe fire upon the enemy in return, before which his advanced battery fell back and his troops wavered. He pressed hard upon our left, however, and while moving his regiments to its support, the gallant and the accomplished Colonel Gaston Meares, of the third North Carolina regiment, fell. Meanwhile Garland's and Colquitt's brigades had been advanced and made good the action on the right. Darkness, however, was rapidly approaching and not knowing the extent of the enemy's suffering, the troops fell back to the road near the brow of the hill. Other portions withdrew to the cover of the rising ground, and the night coming on, there was much confusion from the loss of officers and the nature of the country. Dense, dark, and in many places marshy, observation could reach but a short distance, quick movement was impossible, and in the din of battle the voice could be heard but a few yards. Fresh troops were ordered forward, and the troops of the brigade were collected in parties by such officers as they fell in with. A portion remained in the vicinity of the field during the night, and the remainder with portions of other brigades of the division, having been collected, were retired a short distance on the Charles City road. During the night, the enemy fell away from this hardly contested field. On Wednesday morning, the brigade was reformed at the church in front of the battle-field; and with the division, whence it marched a short distance to the bivouack, at and near which it remained until the movement of the 9th to its present vicinity.

The movements and actions of the brigade under my command, during the six days' operations of the army being but a constituent portion of those of the division and army, a more detailed report is

believed unnecessary. The aggregate force which entered into the series of engagements, on the 26th of June, was twenty-three hundred and sixty-six, including pioneers and the ambulance corps. Of this, our loss has been forty-five officers and eight hundred and forty-four non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded, and missing, the latter class numbering but thirty. Seven out of eleven field officers fell, killed and wounded, while leading on their regiments and of the seven, four are dead. To the memory of these, the country will give that meed of consideration which is the reward of brave men, battling in such a cause as ours.

Three colonels out of four, all brave and accomplished officers—Colonel M. S. Stokes, of the first North Carolina; Colonel Gaston Meares, of the third North Carolina; and Colonel Robert A. Smith, of the forty-fourth Georgia—all have sealed their devotion with their lives. Their conduct on the field was beyond praise, and in their loss, their regiments and the service have suffered severely. Major Skinner, of the first North Carolina, died in a like manner. Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, of the first North Carolina, and Lieutenant Colonel Ester, (the former severely, the latter slightly,) were both wounded in the front of the battle. Of the surviving officers—Colonel Gibson and Lieutenant Colonel Carswell, of the forty-eighth Georgia, led their regiments in the actions in which it was engaged. Lieutenant Colonel De Rosset and Captain Thurston, (acting field officers,) of the third North Carolina, behaved with credit to themselves, and made good, to as full extent as possible, the loss sustained in their gallant colonel. Captain H. A. Brown, of the first North Carolina, rallied the troops of his regiment, with other officers, after all the field officers had been lost, and led the regiment until relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Bynum. Captains Beck and Lumpkin, of the forty-fourth Georgia, marched with the brigade, with the fragment of the regiment, on the 27th, and served through the subsequent actions. But one hundred and seventy-nine of this regiment were unhurt at the action at Ellison's Mills, of those who entered. I was attended during the engagements by my staff—Captain Leo. D. Walker, A. A. General, and Lieutenant F. G. Ravenel, aid-de-camp. Lieutenant-Ravenel, after behaving with most distinguished gallantry at Ellison's Mills and at Cold Harbor, was killed while leading on the troops of the right of the brigade in the very front at the battle of Malvern Hill. Of all who have fallen during this series of engagements, none braver have sealed their devotion to our cause. Major Mitchell, brigade commissary, was also on the field, and rendered valuable services.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that the troops of this brigade, arriving at Richmond, just after the battle of Seven Pines, were ordered immediately to the front and performed picket and out-post duty, with slight intermission, until the march towards Mechanicsville. Two of the regiments—the first and third North Carolina—had been some time in service, but not in action. The forty-fourth and forty-eighth Georgia were new troops, and it is perhaps to be regretted, as the whole were brigaded for the first time, that some further oppor-

tunity could not have been afforded for perfecting their organization and discipline as a brigade. Nevertheless the mass of the troops did their duty well, and although there were exceptions, from respect to those gallant officers and men who upheld bravely the honor of their flag, those who strayed from the field of duty I leave to their own consciences and the condemnation of their comrades.

I have the honor to enclose a return and lists of the killed and wounded and the reports of regimental commanders, so far as they have been received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,

Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GARLAND'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, }
July 14th, 1862. }

To Major RATCHFORD, *A. A. General*:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade in the recent engagements and operations of the army before Richmond:

On the 25th of June, the movements of the enemy on the Williamsburg road inducing Major General Huger, whose troops were in front, to call for support, I was ordered to move forward my brigade in supporting distance of Generals Armistead and Wright, and cooperate with them to such an extent as the exigency might require. Those Generals having moved forward their troops into the woods in front of our lines, on the Williamsburg road, my brigade was placed in the vacated rifle-pits and kept under arms, and exposed to artillery fire during the entire afternoon.

The fifth North Carolina, Colonel D. K. McRae, was ordered to move forward out of the rifle-pits, across the field in front, to the edge of the woods opposite, and protect a section of artillery brought up to that point to silence the enemy's guns. This duty they performed with their accustomed alacrity, and happily escaped casualties.

Having spent more than half the day under arms and under fire, the brigade was permitted to return to camp after dark, and make preparations for the impending movements. I mention the foregoing fatigues and exposure, because they were in the nature of extra duty borne by this brigade, on the eve of general operations, and the troops should receive the proper credit for it. Cooking until a late hour of the night, and then catching a little sleep, the brigade moved, about two o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 26th of June, along with the rest of this division, to a position on the Mechanicsville turnpike, just behind the crest of the commanding hills which overlook the Chickahominy, where we remained in position, masked from the observation of the enemy, until Major General A. P. Hill's troops should carry Mechanicsville from the other side. This part of the plan being at length accomplished, late in the afternoon, this brigade, along with the rest of the division, (and Major General Longstreet's) crossed the Chickahominy, and was drawn up in line of battle under the crest of a hill on the right of the turnpike, just in the rear of Anderson's brigade. In taking this position, the brigade was exposed to a severe artillery fire from the works of the enemy on the Beaver Dam creek. The fire ceasing as night closed in, the men slept upon their arms, in line of battle.

At an early hour on the morning of the 27th, we were put in motion to move off to the position assigned the division, in echelon, to Major General Jackson's column on the left, as we swept down the Chickahominy. To reach this position, it was necessary to cross the

Beaver Dam creek. The line of the Mechanicsville turnpike being still obstructed by an earthwork of the enemy, where they had artillery and some infantry, while our artillery engaged that of the enemy, and part of the division remained to support it, this brigade, along with that of General Anderson, moved up a road more to the left, and turning in through the country and crossing the creek higher up, at a secret ford, turned the position of the enemy and gained the Mechanicsville turnpike again, without firing a shot. The enemy, meanwhile, withdrew their guns and retired, leaving the way open for the artillery to come up from Mechanicsville, and the other brigades also. The whole division was now reunited, and effected a junction with Major General Jackson's forces near where the road from Pale Green Church crosses the turnpike. From thence we moved to Jackson's left, and taking the circuitous route by the Bethesda Church, proceeded to Cold Harbor, and thence towards New Cold Harbor, which point we reached early in the afternoon of Friday, 27th. As we approached a road crossing the line of our route, near New Cold Harbor, the enemy was discovered in line of battle, with artillery, to oppose our progress. Their position was quite a strong one, and dispositions were made for an engagement. Captain Bondurant's battery, of this brigade, being brought up to the front, took position just to the right of the road, and Anderson's brigade being in line of battle on the right, this brigade was placed in line of battle on the left of, and perpendicular to, the road by which we had advanced; the fifth North Carolina on the right, holding a little cove of timber just next the battery and the road, the rest of the line in the edge of a second growth of diminutive pines, which should be called a jungle, not a piece of timber, through which I threw forward a line of skirmishers to the further side, next and near to enemy. These skirmishers found themselves on one side of a valley, through the bottom of which ran a ditch, the ground rising to a crest on the other side, where, in the edge of the woods the enemy's lines extended, being some four hundred yards off. Their line of battle seems oblique to our own, and in my view, the advance of my own brigade in line of battle through the tangled growth in front seemed impracticable and further liable to the objection that my right flank would be exposed to the fire of the enemy's line, posted obliquely to my own. These views were stated to the General of division, and determined the direction of the subsequent movement of the brigade. An active artillery fight was now carried on for some time, in which Captain Bondurant's battery was engaged. That fine officer, his men and officers behaved well, and rendered an effective fire. But the enemy soon ascertaining the exact range, and bringing up heavier metal, Captain Bondurant sustained a loss of two killed and one mortally wounded, since dead, making three, and fourteen wounded; and twenty-eight horses killed and disabled. He was now relieved and sent to the rear, having fired nearly all his rounds. Captain Bondurant had also been engaged at Mechanicsville on Thursday evening. Major General Jackson arriving on our part of the field, a change was made in the disposition of our infantry forces, equivalent to a change of front

to rear, on the left battalion of my brigade, the expectation being that the enemy would be rolled back upon us, and received by us in this new position. The sounds of an active engagement were now heard going on, immediately in front of the last position, and perceiving that the result was doubtful, brigade after brigade of our division was ordered to proceed towards the sound of the firing. To do this, all had to cross an open field, several hundred yards wide, under a vigorous enfilading fire of artillery, and gain a skirt of timber covering a ravine, some half a mile in front. This brigade was ordered forward last to go to the support of the others, this being deemed more judicious on the whole than to charge the enemy's batteries and infantry supports, already referred to. Reaching the skirt of woods referred to, I there found the rest of the division, lying unengaged under cover; the fight being still further on in another woods separated by an opening of eight hundred or one thousand yards. General Anderson's brigade (the first sent over) seems to have driven some of the enemy from the belt of woods, in which I found the division. Owing to the necessity of prolonging lines to left or right, as the brigades came up, I found that several regiments were detached from their brigades, and that there were several lines of our troops in the belt of timber in reserve to each other.

Communicating with General Anderson, we ascended out of the ravine to commanding open ground, from whence we could see the engagement in front of us. We perceived a line of fresh troops brought up at right angles to our position, to the edge of the woods in our front, and pouring in volley fires into a line screened from our view by the woods. We concluded, from our imperfect knowledge of localities, that the line we saw must be the enemy, and that their flank was fairly exposed to us. In the absence of superior commanders, we were consulting as to taking the responsibility of ordering a charge on this exposed flank of the enemy, across the intervening open fields, under the heavy fire of artillery, when Major-General Hill joined us in person. We pointed out to him the situation and explained our proposed plan, which he, at once adopted and ordered the charge to be made without delay, as the evening was already wearing late. Under the order of the General of division all the brigades were to advance, and accordingly no time was lost in sending back detached regiments to their brigades. This will account for the fact that I found on the left, and under my general supervision, the third North Carolina, Colonel Mears, of General Ripley's brigade, and one of the regiments of General Rodes' brigade.

By a change of position, unnecessary to be detailed, I had placed Colonel McKrae, with the fifth North Carolina, on the left of my brigade; and the line being a long one, (with the additions stated,) I requested him to exercise a general supervision over the troops on the left, subject to my orders. The whole line now moved forward with rapidity and enthusiasm. So soon as it had well cleared the skirt of timber and emerged upon the open plateau, the enemy's artillery played upon it; but their fire was checked by a movement presently to be mentioned. The effect of our appearance at this opportu-

junction, cheering and charging, decided the fate of the day. The enemy broke and retreated; made a second brief stand, which induced my immediate command to halt, under good cover of the bank on the roadside, and return their fire; when, charging forward again, they broke and scattered in every direction, and following, I found that I had effected a junction with Major General Jackson's column, meeting with General Lawton in person, and with the officers and troops of Hood's and Winder's brigades. The battle was now over, except a scattering fight around a house to our left, near which the enemy's batteries had been posted. As our line moved forward, several regiments on the left, viz: the twentieth North Carolina and third North Carolina, were swung around by Major General Hill's orders to attack this battery; and thus to prevent it from playing on the other troops charging over the plain. In this movement the twentieth North Carolina, Colonel Iverson, participated, sustaining a heavy loss; and, at a later period, I sent Colonel Scales, thirteenth North Carolina, to reinforce our troops there. The attack was partially successful, our troops acting handsomely and maintaining themselves against superior numbers.

Having effected the junction with Major General Jackson's troops, as above stated, I suggested to General Lawton that further reinforcements should be sent to this point on the left, which being done, the enemy made no further stand, but abandoned the entire field. Thus ended the battle of Cold Harbor, in which this brigade bore an honorable part, sustaining a loss there of about five hundred killed and wounded.

That night, with the other troops, we bivouacked on the field. The next morning, about ten, A. M., we moved, with the other troops, in the direction of the Grapevine bridge, to Turkey Hill. Finding the bridge destroyed and that the enemy had some force and a battery on the other side, we were halted and drawn up in line of battle on the left of the road, while several of our batteries shelled the supposed position of the enemy.

We were delayed at this point during that day and the next. On the morning of the —, the Grapevine bridge being rebuilt and the road clear, this brigade, with the rest of the division, crossed and, moving across the line of the York River road, struck into the road to Bottom's Bridge, down which we proceeded, capturing prisoners, &c., until we turned to the right, following the course of the enemy, and took the road crossing the White Oak Swamp and running into the Long Bridge road. Upon reaching the White Oak Swamp, we found the bridge destroyed and the enemy drawn up in a strong position on the other side, with artillery. The infantry being kept under cover, our artillery was brought up in force and opened on the enemy, with marked effect. They withdrew their battery to a safer position. At this point we were delayed another day, until the enemy retired and the bridge over the White Oak Swamp was rebuilt. Crossing next morning, we followed up the retreat of the enemy towards James river, into the Long Bridge road, and then into the Quaker road, towards Turkey bridge. At Malvern Hill the enemy made their last

stand, with several batteries and two lines of infantry in a commanding position. Our own infantry were put under cover near the road, waiting to observe the effect of the fire of our artillery, this brigade lying behind that of General Ripley, in reserve, with Colquitt's still in our rear. The concentrated fire of two of the enemy's batteries from the hill was too heavy for the single battery (Moorman's) which we opposed to them. Late in the afternoon orders were communicated that the Commander-in-Chief had selected a position from which our artillery could enfilade the enemy's batteries; that the effect of our fire could be seen, and that, when the enemy's guns were crippled or silenced, that a general advance of the infantry would be ordered. The enfilading fire soon commenced, and the commander of this division, accompanied by several of the brigade commanders, including the writer, went to a point from which the effect could be observed. So far from producing marked effect, the firing was so wild that we were returning to our posts under the impression that no movement of infantry would be ordered, when suddenly one or two brigades, belonging to a division on our right (either Magruder's or Huger's), charged out of the woods, towards the right, with a shout. Major General Hill at once exclaimed: "That must be the general advance! bring up your brigades as soon as possible and join in it." Hurrying back to my own brigade, I moved it down the road, by the flank, to the edge of the field, over which the enemy's batteries were playing, and, filing out to my right, formed line of battle. I was then ordered to advance and charge the batteries, which were some eight or nine hundred yards off, on a commanding hill, straight to the front, supported by two lines of infantry. There was no cover and the ground nearest the enemy was ploughed. Anderson's, Ripley's and Rodes' brigades (Gordon commanding) had proceeded further down the road, thus keeping under partial cover and approaching somewhat nearer and on the right of the enemy's position. When ordered forward, I saw no troops of our own in front of me. The brigade moved forward with alacrity about half-way to the battery, or nearer, when the terrible fire of artillery and the opening fire of the infantry, induced them to halt, lie down and commence firing, without my orders and contrary to them.

The fire of the enemy was very severe, and being satisfied that the exhibition of force presented by a single brigade on that front was not sufficient to intimidate the foe, nor to carry the position, I sent my acting aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Haywood, to inform Major General D. H. Hill, that unless I was reinforced quickly I could effect nothing, and could not hold the position I then occupied. After some delay a brigade appeared from the woods in my rear, and seemed coming up to my support. But their movements seemed slow, and before they reached me my men began to give way, and very many ceased to respond to my efforts to hold them in line and maintain the position. Remaining on the spot, until, in spite of every effort, the men could no longer be held there, the brigade fell back to the edge of the woods from which we had started. It is not my desire to indulge in criticism or crimination. It is enough to say, that there

was, somehow, a want of concert and co-operation in the whole affair, that made a successful attack impracticable, and the consequent disorder and straggling of troops most lamentable. My own brigade went up as far as any troops I saw upon the field, and behaved as well. If they retired, so did all the rest who were ordered to charge the battery. The whole division became scattered.

As night closed in, General Ripley, Colonels Gordon and Colquitt, (commanding brigades,) and myself, set to work in concert to collect our commands together and bivouac them in a place of security. Next morning we found that the enemy were themselves so far damaged by the previous day's work, that they had retreated from Malvern Hill. Having gotten our commands together during the day, suitable details were made for burrying the dead.

This brigade, along with the rest of the division, were now put in bivouac, near the scene of the late battle-field, with orders to collect the arms and munitions, get off the wounded, the prisoners, &c. I had neglected to say that Colonel McRae, of the fifth North Carolina, with his own regiment and the fourth North Carolina, of Anderson's brigade, had been previously ordered back upon similar duties nearer to Richmond. They were not present at Malvern Hill. These duties being all discharged, and our army receiving orders to return towards Richmond, this brigade, along with the division, returned to its old position near the Williamsburg road.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the general good conduct of the regimental commanders of this brigade throughout these trying scenes. Colonel McRae, (absent from Malvern Hill under orders,) exhibited his accustomed gallantry and good judgment at Cold Harbor, rendering me material assistance in looking after the left of my line. Colonel Scales, thirteenth North Carolina, was conspicuous for his fine bearing—seizing the colors of his regiment, at a critical moment, at Cold Harbor, and advancing to the front, he called upon the thirteenth to stand to them, thus restoring confidence and keeping his men in position. Colonel Iverson was seriously wounded, at an early period, while gallantly leading up his regiment to take the battery, at the house on the left, at Cold Harbor. This movement seems to have been ordered by the division commander. The twentieth North Carolina, after Colonel Iverson was wounded, was led by Lieutenant Colonel Franklin J. Faison. They advanced gallantly and took the battery, which they held for ten minutes. The gallant Faison received a mortal wound in the very act of turning one of the captured pieces upon the flying foe, and breathed out his noble spirit in the moment of victory. He was greatly beloved, and his memory will be cherished with veneration and pride. Having sustained a loss of seventy killed and two hundred and two wounded in this charge, which was temporarily successful, the enemy soon returned in larger force, and this regiment, having no supports, retired, under orders from Major Toon, to the cover of the wood out of which it had charged.

Colonel Wade, twelfth North Carolina, conducted his regiment with coolness and discretion. Colonel Christie, twenty-third North Carolina, had the misfortune to be wounded, in the successful charge, at

Cold Harbor, while leading his regiment and bearing himself handsomely, when the command of this regiment again fell upon Lieutenant I. J. Young, who had been in command during the absence of Colonel Christie from the effect of his injuries at the "Seven Pines." I desire to notice the conduct of Lieutenant Young as worthy of special commendation. He was severely wounded at Malvern Hill, while leading the regiment, and compelled to retire. In the absence of three regimental commanders, who led the thirteenth, twentieth and twenty-third North Carolina regiments, in the recent engagements, the regimental reports of those commands refrain from the selection of the names of particular officers and men for special gallantry. Colonel McRae presents the following from the fifth North Carolina, as deserving special mention at Cold Harbor, viz: Major Sinclair, wounded early and compelled to retire; Lieutenants Riddick, Sprague, Davis, Brookfield, (severely wounded,) Taylor and Haywood; Color Sergeant Grimstead, wounded; Privates Noah McDaniel, (who captured seven prisoners,) and John Trotman. Colonel Wade, twelfth North Carolina, mentions the good conduct of Lieutenant Plummer, company C., and private T. L. Emory, company A.

My personal staff, during these engagements, consisted of Captain Charles Wood, A. A. General, Lieutenants Ro. D. Early and F. M. Haywood, Jr., the last at Malvern Hill only. I can most sincerely testify to their gallantry and intelligence. Lieutenant Early was severely wounded, and Captain Wood had his horse instantly killed under him by a solid shot.

I present below a succinct statement of killed and wounded, and file lists of the same by name.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Major, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL GARLAND, JR.,
Brigadier General, commanding Third Brigad, Third Division.

CASUALTIES.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
5th North Carolina regiment.....		10	2	20		4	36
12th North Carolina regiment.....	2	49	9	151		1	212
13th North Carolina regiment.....	1	28	2	78	2	2	113
20th North Carolina regiment.....	3	90	11	270	1	5	380
23rd North Carolina regiment.....	1	5	7	73			86
Endurant's battery,*.....		3		14			17
Grand Total.....							844

D. P. HALSEY, A. A. General,

*In this battery twenty-eight horses were killed and disabled.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL J. R. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, }
Camp on Mills' Farm, July 25, 1862. }

Major General A. P. HILL,

Commanding Light Division :

GENERAL: In compliance with your order, I respectfully submit a report of the part taken by the third brigade in the combats before Richmond.

On Wednesday evening, 26th of June, in pursuance of your order, I put my brigade in motion, and marched to Meadow Bridge, where we bivouacked that night.

On Thursday afternoon, I was ordered by you to march, and followed the first brigade, (General Field,) crossing the Meadow Bridge, and down the road to Mechanicsville. When within a few hundred yards of Mechanicsville, the enemy having opened from his battery to the left and beyond the place, my battery, Captain McIntosh, was directed, by your order, to take position and draw his fire, while I was directed to make a detour to the left, under the direction of a guide, and capture the battery. It had to march about a mile, a part of the way through a very dense wood, so that it was impossible to know whether we would strike a favorable point of attack. I ordered Colonel Thomas, commanding the leading regiment, to make a detour, so as, if possible, to take the battery in reverse or in rear, and the other regiments to support him. Being totally unacquainted with the ground, we came within range of the enemy's guns and the sharpshooters, too much to the right. Colonel Thomas, however, dashed forward with his regiment, withholding his fire, and succeeded in crossing the creek, (Beaver Dam,) and gaining the wood, dislodging the enemy posted there, and driving them back. They were soon heavily reinforced, and renewed the attack, and were a second time repulsed, with loss—Colonel Thomas being well supported by the fourteenth Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel Fuison, and the third Louisiana battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Pendleton. In the meantime, the forty-ninth and forty-fifth Georgia came up, and were posted on the right, opening a fire from their position on the enemy, lodged in their rifle-pits beyond the creek. Night approaching, and having now ascertained the position and strength of the enemy's works, that they were, contrary to our expectations, located on the far side of Beaver Dam, that my right was separated from them by a wide morass, through which ran the creek, considerably dammed up, and that the ground gained by the daring of the thirty-fifth and fourteenth Georgia and third Louisiana battalion, was still separated from the enemy's main work by a deep ravine, and their position strengthened by abatis at the foot of the hill, whilst its crest was strongly supported by extensive rifle-pits, manned with sharpshooters. I concluded it was better to adopt another line of approach, by a movement further to

the left, unobserved, through the woods, perhaps three-quarters of a mile, so as to gain the table land near the Old Church road, and take the work in rear. Darkness prevented the execution of this plan, and I determined to bivouack my brigade, and reported to you my readiness to execute the enterprise the next morning.

In this fight I have to report the loss of some of my best officers in killed and wounded, and many men, all of whom behaved in a manner worthy of all praise. I would specially notice the conduct of Colonel E. L. Thomas, commanding thirty-fifth Georgia, who evinced fearlessness and good judgment, not only in this affair, but throughout the whole expedition. He was wounded on this occasion, but remained always on duty, at the head of his regiment. His adjutant, too, Lieutenant Ware, was conspicuous for his gallantry, and sealed, with his life, his devotion to the cause of his country, as did other valuable officers, whose names have been reported to you. I have also, as the result of this action, to regret the loss from the service, at least for a time, of Colonel A. J. Lane, commanding forty-ninth Georgia, who received a painful and serious wound in the arm, and of Lieutenant Colonel Simmons, of the same regiment. Nor can I omit to call special attention to the gallant conduct of Captain L. P. Thomas, quartermaster of the thirty-fifth Georgia, who volunteered his services for the occasion, in the field, seeing his regiment deficient in field officers. He rendered valuable services, until he was seriously wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Fulsom, of the fourteenth Georgia, also deserves special mention. This officer was confined to his sick bed, but as soon as the order was given to move forward he got up, and gallantly led his regiment, though laboring under the effects of disease.

On Friday morning, the enemy having evacuated the place attacked the evening before by my brigade, I commenced the march, as ordered by you, deployed in line of battle in the edge of the woodland north of the Mechanicsville road, between the village and the river. Soon I received orders to fall in the column proceeding down the road, and placed my brigade in the position assigned it, next to the second brigade, Brigadier General Gregg's. Captain McIntosh's battery, attached to my brigade, having exhausted its ammunition, and one piece being disabled, was left behind, to renew its supply and repair damages; and I ordered up Captain Greenlee Davidson's battery, (Letcher Artillery,) from the other side of the Chickahominy. It was, however, so late in the day before that gallant and active officer received my order, that it was not in his power to reach me before the affair at Cold Harbor, though I learn that he took a part in the fight at a point on that field, which he reached before ascertaining where my command was posted.

After crossing the stream at Gaines' Mill, I was ordered by you to proceed up the right-hand road, and afterwards I received an order from you, through one of your aids, to march with caution, as the enemy were said to be in force at Turkey hill. I threw forward an advance guard, and flankers on each side of the road, in the woods, until I arrived at the cross roads, where we observed the enemy's

pickets, two of whom we captured in the wood on our right. I then filed to the right, marching through the woods by the right flank, until my right reached the field in which General Pender's battery was posted and playing on the enemy. Here I faced to the front, and marched forward in line-of-battle, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us, whilst I was supported by General Field's brigade, a few paces in rear.

On arriving near the edge of the woods, we came under a brisk fire of the enemy, which increased as we emerged from it and crossed the narrow slip of land to the crest of the hill. This hill was separated by a deep ravine and creek from the enemy's position. Here the brigade encountered a very hot fire, both of musketry and shells, which brought us to a halt from the double quick in which I commenced the charge. But it was only after a third charge in which every effort was made by me to gain the enemy's lines beyond the ravine, that in consequence of some wavering in the centre, I concluded to order my men to lie down in the edge of the woods and hold the position. At the same time, it seeming to be totally impracticable at this point to effect a passage of the ravine, I ordered the thirty-fifth and forty-fifth Georgia, who, under their brave leaders, Colonels E. L. Thomas and F. Hardeman, the former on my right flank and the latter on my left, had proceeded a considerable distance in advance of the centre, to fall back in line and lie on the ground, which position we maintained until, by the general charge, the day was won. On the night of the 29th, (Sunday,) my brigade having had a very exhausting march in the position assigned it in your column, bivouacked on the Darbytown road near Atlee's. Many of the men fell down by the wayside unable to march further on that day. The next morning, (30th,) when the firing commenced at Frazier's farm, I received an order from you to form close column of regiments on the side of the road, which was executed, on the right. Here we were within the range of the enemy's guns, but had not many casualties. About sunset, I received your order to bring forward my brigade and form line-of-battle on the crest of the ridge, which was quickly done, the road dividing my line into two parts, the third Louisiana battalion and fourteenth Georgia regiment forming the left, while the thirty-fifth, forty-fifth and forty-ninth Georgia formed the right wing. I was then ordered to send forward my left wing, under the senior officer present, Lieutenant Colonel Pendleton, of the third Louisiana battalion, who led it into the fight. A few minutes later, by your order, I led the remainder of my brigade into the fight, with a warning from you, that one of our brigades was in my front. This order was promptly and enthusiastically executed by the whole command, the more so, doubtless, as, at this moment, the President of the Confederate States galloped by us, the whole length of my column, and was recognized and vociferously cheered by the men. We had about half a mile to march, and the sound and flash of the musketry indicating the enemy's position to be on the left of the road, I filed to the left and changed my front forward so as to form line-of-battle parallel to what appeared to be that of the enemy. By this time it was dark. I immediately gave the order, "Forward in

line-of-battle." The march was handsomely performed. Orders were given that no musket was to be fired until we came up with and recognized *our friends* in front. The march was continued in perfect order, under a galling fire, until we came up to a fence, and, on my right, found my left wing in position, under Lieutenant Colonel Pendleton. I immediately ordered my brigade over the fence, and, placing myself in its front, re-formed the line, still believing our friends to be in front, and determined to proceed to their aid. At this moment, I was just able to see a force, which seemed to be a brigade or division, marching down upon us, and was soon satisfied that they were the enemy; but it was impossible to inspire my men with this belief, especially as the enemy, not then more than fifty or seventy-five yards from us, were constantly singing out, "for God's sake don't fire on us, we are friends." An order to fire, at this moment, I was satisfied would be unavailing, so I ordered "Charge bayonets in double quick," hoping that a moment more would satisfy my men of their mistake. At this moment, Lieutenant Colonel Coleman, of the artillery, who happened to come up, rendered me valuable assistance in attempting to undeceive my command, but it seemed to be impossible, and its consequent demoralization was great and unfortunate. All doubt should soon have been removed on the part of the enemy; by the command "fire," they delivered a very deadly fire, received by my then left wing, and chiefly the forty-fifth Georgia, Colonel Hardeman. The men were ordered to lie down and continue the firing, until finally the enemy were driven from the field. It was in this affair that Colonel Hardeman, while nobly encouraging his brave men, was severely wounded, and I, myself, receiving a blow on my forehead, fell disabled for a time, which devolved the command on Colonel Edward L. Thomas. The lists of killed and wounded in my brigade in these three fights, amounting to three hundred and eighty-four, have already been reported to you. In closing this statement, General, of the part taken by my brigade in the battles around Richmond, I respectfully refer to the reports of the regimental commanders for details. Where so many officers and men did their duty well, it would be difficult to particularize. But it is due to Captain Roscoe B. Heath, my able assistant adjutant general, that I should acknowledge the obligation I am under to him for his valuable assistance, not only on these occasions, but throughout his service, as the chief of my staff. Notwithstanding the fact that he was suffering from severe illness, he insisted on accompanying me on this march against my earnest advice, and, after passing through the battles of the 26th and 27th of June, was only induced to retire by assurance from the surgeon that further exertion would cost him his life. I beg to commend to your notice my aid, Lieutenant Wm. Herwood, who evinced, throughout, zeal, enterprise and daring; and to my volunteer aids, Captains Wm. Morriss and Philip Haxall, I am indebted for valuable assistance in delivering orders in entire disregard of danger, as well as in encouraging and rallying the troops. It was in the engagement of the 27th of June, at Cold Harbor, that Captain Morriss was severely and I fear dangerously wounded by a musket ball, breaking his thigh bone. My brigade commissary, Major

Lewis Ginter, and quartermaster, Major R. T. Taylor, more than justified my favorable estimate of their qualifications. I have not referred more particularly to the two field batteries, attached to my brigade, commanded by those accomplished officers, Captains McIntosh and Greenlee Davidson, because they were under your immediate command. Nor should I omit to express my unmeasured approbation of the fidelity of the surgeons of this brigade in the performance of their onerous and responsible labors. The chief surgeon and his assistants, I know by personal observation, devoted their skill and sleepless energies to the alleviation of the suffering of our brave men. The infirmary corps system, too, I regard as wisely conceived, and was, as far as my observation extended, faithfully executed by the several details.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON,

Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION, }
July 20, 1862. }

Major R. C. MORGAN,

Assistant Adjutant General :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, on the 26th ult., I was directed to cross from my camp, at Meadow Bridge, to the north side of the Chickahominy, as soon as General Branch's brigade, which was to cross higher up the stream, should appear opposite to me. It was designed that this movement should take place early on the 26th. Certain causes having delayed its execution, it was three o'clock, P. M., on the 26th, when Major General A. P. Hill, commanding the division, directed me to wait no longer, but to cross and attack the enemy at Mechanicsville. The enemy made no opposition to my passage of the Chickahominy, but posting skirmishers in a thick wood about a mile beyond, fired on the advance, wounding one man and himself losing one captured. From this point to Mechanicsville, the road was open; but as I approached that place, a heavy fire from several batteries on my left and front and from sharpshooters, all behind entrenchments, was opened. Forming my brigade in line of battle, the fifty-fifth and sixtieth Virginia on the right of the road, and the fortieth and forty-seventh Virginia and second Virginia battalion on the left, and Pegram's battery in the centre, we steadily, and in perfect line, advanced upon the enemy, the infantry and artillery occasionally halting for a moment to deliver fire. Gaining the cross roads, where it was known batteries had been posted, and were supposed still to be, it was found to be unoccupied—meanwhile an active and vigorous fire was opened on us from the batteries situated on the north side of Beaver Dam creek—I changed front to the left by throwing forward the right wing and advanced to attack them, directing Captain Pegram to take position and open fire on the enemy's batteries, a part of General Archer's brigade having been ordered by General Hill to support me. About a mile of open ground was to be gotten over, most of which was swept by three or four batteries, but the brigade, in the original order, gallantly moved forward, though their ranks were momentarily thinned by the most destructive cannonading I have yet known. Our only safety from this fire lay in pushing forward as rapidly as possible, and getting so close to the enemy's infantry as to draw the fire upon his own troops, should it be continued. He occupied a wooded hillside overlooking Beaver Dam creek. Gaining a dense thicket on this side, the stream only separating us, both sides opened with the musket, and continued it until nine o'clock at night. My brigade remained upon the ground resting on their arms all night. A desultory fire was maintained for some time next morning, but without much effect on either side. In this, our first day's combat, and first in the lives of many of the brigade,

all behaved well. My advance in line of battle was steady and continuous, and being throughout in full view of the enemy, must have given him no mean idea of the gallantry of troops who would press forward so steadily in the face of such a fire. Many a gallant fellow here fell, the officers leading and encouraging the men. Colonel W. E. Starke, sixtieth Virginia, received a painful wound in the hand. I suppose it was about two o'clock on the 27th, when my brigade was ordered to support that of Brigadier General J. R. Anderson, in an attack upon what proved to be the enemy's centre, at Gaines' Mill. Forming line of battle in a wood to the right of the road, both brigades moved forward, (mine in second line), and debouched into an open field about two hundred yards from the enemy's line. Giving the command to charge, we rushed forward and opened fire within one hundred yards of the enemy, which was continued until forced, by an overpowering fire from greatly superior numbers, to fall back for support, which was received. I again formed and moved forward to the attack, General Archer's brigade forming on my right. Both brigades gallantly responded to the call, and rushed forward and gaining the crest of the hill were again stopped by an infantry fire that nothing could live under. The men, however, did not retire, but falling on their faces, maintained, until support came up, a brisk and destructive fire upon the enemy. As events afterwards proved, the enemy were in heavy force at this point, were admirably sheltered behind temporary obstacles, such as abattis, &c., and were safe from expulsion by any less force than that which came to my assistance late in the evening. In this affair, from the long and determined character of the contest, my loss was heavy, Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Walker, fortieth Virginia, a most gallant and meritorious officer, being twice wounded. It was late in the evening of the 30th when I was notified to move upon the field of battle as soon as possible. Putting the column in motion at the double-quick, we were soon upon the theatre of action. Forming in line of battle, the fifty-fifth and sixtieth Virginia on the right of the road, and forty-seventh and the second Virginia battalion on the left, the command was given to cheer heartily and charge. About three hundred yards directly in our front, were two of the enemy's batteries, posted in an open field, and on the right and left of the road we were advancing on. I had heard that these batteries had been several times during the day taken and retaken, a constant struggle being maintained for their possession. At this time they were held by the enemy, but the horses being killed or wounded, he was unable to remove the guns. The whole line now rushed forward under heavy fire, beat the enemy back from the guns into the woods beyond, and pushing him on the right of the road back half a mile. The two regiments on this side the road, the fifty-fifth and sixtieth Virginia, were at this time in the enemy's rear, having penetrated through his centre in the eagerness of pursuit, but were withdrawn before he could profit by the circumstance. Lieutenant Colonel Christian was wounded, and Major Burke was killed, both of the fifty-fifth Virginia. Colonels Mallory and Starke behaved very handsomely here. The charge was impetuously made, and was an

instance where bayonets were really crossed, several of the enemy being killed with that weapon, and several of the sixtieth now being in hospital, bearing bayonet wounds upon their persons. It is proper to state that the fortieth Virginia, Colonel Brockenbrough, forming my extreme left, became detached on account of the inequalities of the ground, and was not under my eye. The Colonel reports, however, meeting with an overwhelming force and his heavy loss. My brigade held that part of the battle-field until relieved late at night by some fresh troops, I having in the meanwhile sent to the rear for horses and removed all the captured guns and equipments to a place of safety. I omitted to mention that the fourth-seventh Virginia, Colonel Mayo, after getting possession of the guns on the left of the road, manned two of them and used them against the enemy. This regiment also captured Major General McCall, commanding the Federal forces on the field. I desire to call the attention of the General commanding to the conspicuous gallantry of Captain R. C. Collins, Engineer Corps. He joined me as a volunteer aid, just as we were going into action, and by voice and action, led and cheered the men through all the fight with unsurpassed spirit. The conduct of Captain Pegram's battery in the engagements excited my admiration. Always eager, always alert, Captain Pegram was in every action where opportunity offered, and always doing his duty, as the loss of every officer, killed or wounded, and sixty, out of about eighty men, sadly attest. I trust that the merits of this officer will not go unrewarded by the Department. The several field officers of the brigade bore themselves, with but one exception, reported elsewhere, as became accomplished and gallant officers. The particular conduct of subordinates is detailed in the reports herewith forwarded. My thanks are due to my personal staff, Captain G. F. Harrison, assistant adjutant general, and aids, Lieutenants W. R. Mason and R. Robb, for zeal and intelligence throughout the week. The entire loss of my brigade was six hundred and three killed and wounded and eight made prisoners. This was about half my force at any time engaged, for I am pained to state that my brigade was, like all others that I met with, some officers and men either deserting the field entirely, or seeking safety by skulking behind trees, or halting outside the avenue of fire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. FIELD,

Brigadier General Commanding.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL PENDER.

RICHMOND, VA., July 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, as a part of the light division of the army, I left my camp near Friend's house, on the Chickahominy, Wednesday afternoon, June 25th, 1862, with my brigade, and marched to a point near the crossing of the Chickahominy, on the Meadow Bridge road, where I joined the division. Upon resuming the march next day, my brigade was placed fifth in order, so that after crossing, late in the afternoon, I was ordered to cross the field direct for Mechanicsville, to meet the brigades in front that were making the march by the road. Soon after leaving the Meadow Bridge road, one or two pieces of artillery opened upon us from a wood directly above Mechanicsville. I at once deployed into line of battle, bringing up one section of Andrews' battery; my line was then advanced, and the enemy's artillery soon withdrew. Here, owing to my imperfect knowledge of the road, and partial misleading of the guide, my left regiment went too far to the left and consequently did not join the brigade until late at night, for while it was coming up, after being sent for, it was ordered by some one to support another brigade, and I would here mention, it was reported to me as behaving well under a very murderous fire, to which it was soon exposed, losing about two hundred men. This was the sixteenth North Carolina, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McElroy. Upon reaching Mechanicsville, I was ordered by you to support General Field. I at once made my disposition to do so, but soon found that by taking the direction General Field was going, left his right much exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, which was playing at the same time on Pegram's battery with great effect. This artillery was obliquely to the right and lower down Beaver Dam creek, than I saw any troops going. I at once changed the direction of two of my regiments, so as to bring them to the right of this artillery, and succeeded in getting within one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards of it before we were opened upon; but when they did open upon us, it was destructive, and the obstacles so great in front of the creek and mill-dam, that after the thirty-eighth North Carolina had reached these obstacles, and within less than one hundred yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, they had to fall back. This regiment here advanced boldly and maintained its ground well. The thirty-fourth North Carolina, the other regiment that had been led by me to the right, had made too much of a detour, and did not come up until the thirty-eighth was repulsed. After bringing it up, I sent it still further to the right, to make as much diversion as possible in that direction. General Ripley came up at this time, with his brigade advancing over part of the same ground which had been passed by the thirty-eighth North Carolina directly in front of the mill. The thirty-fourth North Carolina advanced to the creek, and there maintained its position until after dark, when I had it withdrawn, so that with this and General Ripley,

with part of his brigade, we held the extreme right of our position until about daylight next morning, when I was relieved. General Ripley had been relieved before. Other brigades came up during the night. The twenty-second North Carolina, which had followed to support General Field, when getting to the creek near him, came suddenly upon a regiment of the enemy just across the run, and after some little parley, opened fire, driving the enemy quickly away, but found it impossible to cross. The loss of this regiment here was also very heavy, amongst others, its brave Colonel Conner, received a severe wound in the leg. I should state, while relating the incidents of this day's fight, that Colonel Hoke, thirty-eighth North Carolina, was also wounded and had to leave the field. The adjutant of the thirty-eighth was wounded also, but nobly maintained his position until after dark.

At daylight, on Friday morning, I had changed my position, in obedience to your orders, bringing my brigade strictly in front of the mill, on Beaver Dam creek. About this time, the enemy seemed to make a faint attack upon the troops on my right, when those brigades moved forward, and I moved mine forward also, until they had gained the creek, getting in the bed of it. Here our line was halted until a general concert of action could be had, by which their attention might be diverted to the extreme right from those in the immediate front. At this time, I brought up a section from each of three batteries I found in the plain in the rear. One of these was from the Donelson artillery, under Lieutenant Moran, who shelled them with spirit and effect, his men being exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, not two hundred yards off, in the rifle-pits. The section of Andrews' battery (Maryland) was under Lieutenant Dimint, who also did fine service. Captain Andrews, as usual, was present, chafing for a fight. I do not know to whose battery the other section belonged. We moved forward soon after crossing the run and mill race, with great difficulty. The thirty-fourth North Carolina, Colonel Riddick, was the first to gain the enemy's works, but they had a few moments before left under cover of their rifle-pits. I should here mention that a part of Andrews' battery was engaged with the enemy before, assisting Pegram's battery. After crossing the creek, we marched down the Chickahominy, not meeting the enemy until we reached Gaines' Mill, who opposed the right brigades of the division. I here brought up two sections of Andrews' battery, under Lieutenants Dimint and Dabney, who shelled the enemy with considerable effect. We again moved forward, crossing at Gaines' Mill. Soon I was ordered by you to pass to the right and throw out skirmishers, and, if possible, to surround the enemy who were lower down the stream.

We drove them off; but they retired upon their main body. Here, again, a portion of Andrews' battery was brought into play, with the desire to draw fire from the enemy's artillery, and to show us its locality, but failed to do so. Through the misconception of an order, by Colonel Riddick, his regiment had not come up, and I found myself weak, and asked for support. General Archer was sent forward, and I was ordered to support General Branch, farther up the road.

I found Colonel Riddick at the forks of the road, near Cold Harbor, and my brigade was at once ordered into action. I formed into line of battle, and moved into the wood on right of the right hand road, finding only the enemy and a fragment of one of our regiments. We were soon hotly engaged, and drove the enemy slowly before us for about two hundred and fifty yards. My brigade had started in weak, and suffered heavily here; and, seeing fresh regiments of the enemy coming up constantly, I sent my aid, Lieutenant Young, to ask for support. Two of my regiments, tenth and twenty-second North Carolina, had gained the crest of the open ground, getting into the enemy's camp, but finding themselves flanked, fell back, which caused those on the left who were not so far advanced, to fall back also. About this time, Colonel C. C. Lee, thirty-eighth North Carolina, who had been sent to our support, came up. My men were rallied, and pushed forward again, but did not advance far before they fell back; and I think I do but justice to my men to say that they did not commence it. The enemy were continually bringing up fresh troops and succeeded in driving us from the road. My men here fought nobly, and maintained their ground with great stubbornness. The left was subject to an enfilading fire from musket and cannon.

It was now nearly night, and here ended the part taken by my brigade except so far as Lieutenant Young, my aid, was concerned, for he not being satisfied with fighting as long as his General, went back and remained principally with General Ewell until the battle was closed. I would here state that Lieutenant Young acted both on this day and the day previous, with the most heroic bravery and coolness. Words fail me in expressing my admiration of his conduct, through the whole of the Chickahominy battles. I here lost Colonel Green, my volunteer aid, which was irreparable, he was an accomplished officer, and won the highest praise for his noble conduct. He was a noble man lost on that glorious day. Lieutenant Hinsdale, my A. A. A. General, was also of great service, and deserves the highest praise.

Before going further I must particularize a little. Lieutenant Colonel McElroy, commanding fifteenth, Lieutenant Colonel Gray and Major Cole, twenty-second, acted with great courage and judgement, leading their regiments forward promptly and with determination, not halting for a moment until they found the enemy in their rear. Colonel Riddick was here wounded, leaving his regiment without a field officer. Up to this time I had lost my volunteer aid, killed, my three colonels wounded, also three adjutants wounded, and Lieutenant Young slightly wounded on the side of the head. The thirty-fourth, Colonel Riddick, lost in this short fight between twenty and thirty in killed.

Sunday, we crossed the Chickahominy, marching down the south side of the river. Meeting the enemy again on Monday morning, my brigade, after being in direct range of the enemy's shell for some time, was ordered forward and went in rear of Kershaw's brigade, at least his men were coming out from my front as we went in. Reaching the further side of the field on the right, at the junction of the Long Bridge and Darbytown roads, we came in contact with the enemy once more. Here, just as my brigade was getting under fire, a regiment

of the enemy came down at double-quick in our front, passing from right to left, apparently not seeing us, when in our front, about seventy-five yards off, our men fired a volley into them and scattered them in every direction. In our front was a fine battery of rifle pieces that had been abandoned, but they were apparently trying to regain it, as we had quite a skirmish near it. They continued to make efforts here to flank us. They had quite a force upon my right, which was several times pushed forward. General Field, I have since learned, was a long way in front; but the enemy were in considerable force between us, if I am to judge from the stand they made.

At this position I left a few men to hold the flank, and pushed forward the rest well into the woods and, but for the untimely failure of ammunition, would have captured many prisoners; they were in considerable disorder, but were still too strong to be attacked with what few men I had, most of whom, were without ammunition. We here soon forced a battery, which had opened upon our right, to limber up and leave; they evidently, from what I saw and from what I heard from prisoners, had a strong force within a few hundred yards of these batteries. Dark coming on, I withdrew my men to the edge of the woods, holding our ground and the batteries taken. I had but a handful of men, but succeeded in getting two other regiments, I found near by General Field's brigade, which he had withdrawn, posting them so as to form the front, while I held the right flank. I subsequently led forward one of these regiments and ordered it to move in such a direction as to flank a force which seemed to be hotly engaging a part of our troops on the left of the road. After making these arrangements, I found that General Archer was on my right flank. This ended the fighting of my brigade in the late operations before Richmond, for, although ordered into action next evening, we did not get in, owing to the lateness of the hour, the thickness of the wood, and my ignorance of the relative position of our forces.

My aid, Lieutenant Young, had two horses shot under him in this engagement, and then took the colors of one of the regiments leading it promptly and well to the front. Lieutenant Colonels McElroy and Ray, the latter assisted by Major Cole, displayed their usual boldness in leading their regiments to the front. The thirty-eighth North Carolina here, as on Thursday, behaved well. I would mention that the thirty-fourth North Carolina, on Friday, behaved with great credit under a heavy and murderous cross fire; and here let me mention that Lieutenant Shotwell, thirty-fourth North Carolina, cannot be spoken of too highly for his gallant conduct, for he was not satisfied to take the colors, but seized the color-bearer and rushed him to the front, thus encouraging the enemy to move forward, at a very critical moment.

There are numerous instances of noble conduct by numbers of my command, but space would fail to mention all, and I will leave the result of their efforts to show how most of them did. I am forced to say that we had many cases of shameful and disgraceful desertions of their colors.

Here I would mention the loss, on Thursday, of a most competent and gallant officer, Major Bronaugh, of the second Arkansas bat-

talion; with his death ceased the battalion, so far as was concerned its usefulness on the field.

My total loss in killed and wounded was about eight hundred. The brigade left camp on the evening of the 25th, with between twenty-three and twenty-four hundred, including Andrew's battery, thus showing a loss of over one third of my entire command.

Andrews' battery behaved, on all occasions, with conspicuous coolness and bravery; their loss was, however, slight. The service has lost for a time, if not permanently, an invaluable and accomplished officer in Colonel Conner, twenty-second North Carolina. Colonels Hoke and Riddick, the former wounded on Thursday, the latter on Friday, were great losses to me. In conclusion, I would mention Mr. Goldman, an independent with the thirty-eighth North Carolina, who acted with the most conspicuous bravery and courage, also great capacity. He should be rewarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. PENDER,

Brigadier General Sixth Brigade, Light Division.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ARCHER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION, }
July 10, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the evening of the 26th of June, by direction of Major General A. P. Hill, I marched my brigade, one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight strong, into Mechanicsville, and thence up the Mechanicsville turnpike, in line of battle, the left guided by the line of the turnpike—the nineteenth Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, on the left; the first Tennessee, Lieutenant Colonel Shackelford, on the right; the fifth Alabama battalion, Captain Vandegriff, and the seventh Tennessee, Colonel Goodner, supporting. The fourteenth Tennessee, Colonel Forbes, was separated from me during the movement, becoming involved with General Field's brigade, and did not join me until night. The brigade moved on steadily to the Beaver Dam creek, under a heavy fire of artillery and rifles from the batteries and strongly entrenched position of the enemy on the opposite bank. Night closed in before a crossing could be effected. We remained during the night in possession of the ground we had gained, and the next morning the enemy abandoned their works. My loss in this action was forty-three killed and one hundred and seventy-one wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, commanding nineteenth Georgia, who fell gallantly cheering his men in battle, and among the latter was the gallant and efficient Captain Vandegriff.

On the 27th, at Cold Harbor, my brigade, reduced to less than one thousand men, advanced alone and unsupported, across an open field, to attack the enemy, strongly posted and protected in the wood beyond by works which, a short time afterwards, required seven brigades to carry. The troops under my command, except the nineteenth Georgia, which was held in reserve, advanced at a double-quick to within twenty steps of the breastworks, when they fell back before the irresistible fire of artillery and rifles. The obvious impossibility of carrying the position without support prevented me from attempting to check the retreat. Had they not fallen back, I would myself have ordered it. A half hour later my brigade, constituting the right of the light division, again moved forward to the attack of the same position, and entered it in the front line of attack. Beyond this point my brigade, worn out, exhausted and intermingled with the regiments and brigades of the supporting line, did not advance as an organized body. With a few of my command, however, (mostly Georgians, who, not having been engaged in the first charge, were fresher than the rest,) and some soldiers of other brigades, I continued on from a quarter to half a mile further, under a heavy artillery fire from batteries which were taken by Hood's brigade. While under the eminence on which they were posted, I was forming for attack the few men, not more than one hundred, remaining with me. I remained on the field during the night, and the next morning

was spent in burying the dead and attending the wounded. My loss in this action was forty-nine killed and two hundred and seventy-one wounded, making the total loss in the two battles five hundred and forty-two, besides Corporal Trezevant, of the Hampton legion, in command of my couriers, killed, and James L. Crittenden, volunteer aid, wounded. All the field officers of the nineteenth Georgia, first and seventh Tennessee regiments, and the two senior captains successively in command of the fifth Alabama battalion, were killed or wounded. I regret that the short period of my service with the brigade, and want of personal acquaintance with the officers and soldiers, renders it impossible for me to name many whose distinguished gallantry I noticed on the field. I have, therefore, to refer you to the accompanying reports of the regimental commanders. I should not, however, fail to remember the intrepidity of Lieutenant Colonel Shackleford, who was killed while most gallantly discharging his duty, and of J. W. Williams, sergeant major of the nineteenth Georgia. Mr. George Lemon, my volunteer aid and acting adjutant, and James L. Crittenden, volunteer aid, rendered throughout the most gallant and efficient service, both the regular officers of my staff being absent sick. The couriers of the cavalry of Hampton's legion, attached to my staff, rendered fearless and valuable service. Captain Carter Braxton, with his Fredericksburg battery, seconded by Lieutenant Marye, rendered efficient service in both actions and displayed remarkable skill and gallantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ARCHER,
Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL BRANCH.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION.

Major R. C. MORGAN,

Assistant Adjutant General :

MAJOR: On Tuesday, 24th of June, I received orders from General Lee to take a position on the Chickahominy, near Half Sink, on Wednesday evening, and to cross the river, and take the road to Mechanicsville, as soon as I should be informed by General Jackson that he had crossed the Central railroad. In my written orders it was stated that General Jackson would cross the railroad at three o'clock, Thursday morning; and allowing one hour for the transmission of the message, I was under arms, and prepared to cross at four o'clock, A. M., of Thursday. Not having received any intelligence from General Jackson, and General Lee's written orders to me being explicit, there was no danger of my making a false movement; but, after eight o'clock in the morning, I received from you an order, in these words: "Wait for Jackson's notification before you move, unless I send other orders." Up to this time, my brigade was in the open fields near the banks of the stream, and in full view of the enemy's pickets, on the other side. To deceive them as to my purpose, I now marched it back half a mile, in the direction of my camp, at Brooke church, and masked it in the woods. At a few minutes after ten o'clock, A. M., I received from General Jackson a note, informing me that the head of his column was, at the moment of his writing, "crossing the Central railroad." In less than ten minutes my column, which had been resting on its arms for six hours, was in motion, and soon reached the north bank of the Chickahominy. Placing the seventh North Carolina regiment (Colonel R. P. Campbell) at the head of the column, with a section of Captain Marmaduke Johnson's battery, and throwing forward the picked companies of that regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Haywood, as skirmishers, I turned sharply to the right, and directed my course down the river. The enemy's pickets retired before us, and offered no resistance until we approached Atlee's Station, on the Central railroad. At that place a stand was made, but they were forced to flee precipitately, leaving behind a cavalry guidon, which fell into the hands of the seventh regiment, and much personal baggage. Thence onward, they resisted our advance at every favorable point, but with no other effect than to retard, without checking, my march. Near Crenshaw's, the road on which the column commanded by Major General Ewell was advancing, and that on which I was advancing, approach within one-fourth of a mile of each other. The heads of our columns reached this point simultaneously; and, after a short personal interview between General Ewell and myself, we proceeded on our respective routes. After dislodging the enemy from several ambuscades, with only a small loss to my command, I reached the Meadow Bridge road, where I learned from

stragglers that Major General Hill had crossed the Chickahominy, without opposition, with the remainder of the division, and gone on towards Mechanicsville, then distant about one and a half miles. A courier from the General soon assured me of the correctness of the information, and, drawing in my skirmishers, I made all haste to join him at Mechanicsville. My brigade reached the field about an hour before sunset, and halting it, I rode forward over the field, to report to the General for orders. I did not find him; but simultaneously with my return, he rode up, and, after a short time, ordered me to proceed, with a guide, to the part of the field occupied by the remainder of his division. Marching my brigade over a broad extent of cleared ground, swept by the artillery of the enemy, I reached the designated point at dusk, and having no time, nor sufficient light, to reconnoitre the ground, I placed my command in a field, to support a battery on my left, which seemed to be doing good service, and to be much exposed. There we slept in line of battle.

Early Friday morning, the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery, and long-range musketry, on my line, from their redoubts and rifle-pits, but as they attempted no advance, my men were ordered to lie upon the ground, and the injury inflicted was small. About eight o'clock, by order of General Lee, I occupied a piece of ground in front of Brigadier General Archer, but finding myself strong enough to hold both, did not abandon my former position. About nine o'clock, I was ordered, by Major General Hill, "As soon as you see any movement on the right or left, or hear heavy musket firing, advance also, and storm the creek." My brigade was immediately formed for the assault; and learning that Brigadier General Anderson, of Major General D. H. Hill's division, had crossed the creek above the enemy's works, I was in the act of advancing to storm the redoubts in front of me, when I learned that the enemy had evacuated them. Crossing the creek, and turning to the right, through the woods, I passed Nownilly's mill, and fell into the road by which the remainder of the division was pursuing the enemy. On the by-road, passing Nownilly's mill, the evidences of a route and precipitate flight were most striking. On reaching Cold Harbor, I was ordered by you to take position across the road, connecting with General Gregg on the left, and General Anderson on the right. Before reaching the point designated by you, I encountered the enemy in great force. Colonel Campbell (seventh regiment) promptly engaged them, and whilst I was placing the remainder of the brigade in position, I received from Major General Hill an order to move two regiments into action by their left flank, and to hold the other three in reserve. In compliance with the order, the seventh and twenty-eighth North Carolina were ordered to take position on the left of the road, whilst the thirty-seventh, thirty-third and eighteenth North Carolina, were held in reserve, in a ravine about one hundred and fifty yards in their rear. Receiving no further orders from you in regard to the reserve, and finding the pressure greater than my two regiments could sustain, the remaining three regiments were placed in action on the right of the road. My brigade held its ground with heroic tenacity, but

must have been driven back, by overwhelming forces, but for the timely arrival of reinforcements. The seventh regiment, having been the first engaged, and having remained continuously under heavy fire, suffered most severely in officers and men. Lieutenant Colonel Reuben P. Campbell, who might be justly classed among "the bravest of the brave," fell whilst bearing in his hand the colors of his regiment. Brave and honorable as a man and skillful as an officer, his loss to the brigade was irreparable. The enemy having been driven from the field, my brigade bivouacked near it. During the march of Sunday and Monday in pursuit of the enemy, nothing note-worthy occurred until Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, when I was ordered by Major General Hill to mask my brigade in a wood to the right of the road. I remained but a few minutes in that position, when the shells of the enemy's artillery commenced to fall near us, and I was ordered to proceed and attack. Having no guide and no knowledge of the enemy's position, I took the direction whence came the shells, which carried me to the right of the road.

Forming my line of battle in a cleared field, and advancing, we soon encountered the enemy and drove them for nearly a mile. This was done under the fire of two batteries—one of which we silenced and the other of which enfiladed the left of my line. After proceeding about this distance, the enemy's force rapidly accumulated as they fell back, and finding that the enemy extended much beyond my right flank, no further advance was attempted. At dark I placed my brigade in bivouack on the edge of the battle-field, and having reported to Major General Hill through a member of my staff, was ordered to remain there until daylight, and then return to the point from which I had started into battle the previous afternoon. In this engagement I had the misfortune to lose Colonel Charles C. Lee, of the thirty-seventh regiment. A thoroughly educated soldier and an exemplary gentleman, whose whole life had been devoted to the profession of arms, the service lost in him one of its most promising officers.

During the afternoon of Tuesday I received marching orders, and after proceeding a short distance down the road on which we had previously been moving, was ordered to return to camp. I was returning, when a heavy fire of artillery and small arms on the left showed that an attack had been made on Malvern Hill and it was clear that our forces were being driven back. Orders were given to me to move quickly to the support of our forces engaged, and I did so at a double-quick across the fields. On arriving near the field of battle, a staff officer of some of the commands engaged volunteered to direct me to the position in which I could render most service. Under his directions I had posted two of my regiments and was in the act of posting the remainder, when I ascertained that I had been misled. Taking the troops I still had present with me, I proceeded towards the left and reached a position near to the enemy's batteries, but still too far for my short range guns and in full range of their artillery. Making my men lie on the ground, they remained in the position until the firing from our side had ceased; then collecting my brigade, I returned to my camp of the morning. Thus ended the

actual fighting of this memorable week, the enemy having during the night evacuated Malvern Hill. During the whole of it, officers and men alike, had been without cooking utensils or their baggage. My loss was about seven hundred and fifty in killed and wounded, and about fifty in missing. A list of the names having been furnished, a more precise statement in this report is not deemed necessary. Colonels Lane and Cowan and Lieutenant Colonels Haywood, Barbour, Hoke, and Perdie, all of whom commanded their regiments during the whole or part of the week, merit especial commendation. There are many officers whose good conduct would cause me to take pleasure in making special mention of them, but it is necessary that I confine myself to commanders of regiments, referring as I do, to their reports for the names of officers under them, who distinguished themselves. I take pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of the Government those thus mentioned. My staff suffered in an unusual degree. My assistant adjutant general, Captain W. E. Cannady, had been with me since my appointment to the command of a regiment, and in all situations had shown himself true and faithful. After leaving Mechanicsville, he was obliged to return to the hospital, and before the close of the expedition died of typhoid fever. My aid-de-camp, W. A. Blount, was severely wounded at Cold Harbor, and Lieutenant F. T. Hawks, assistant engineer, was seriously injured on Tuesday. My ordnance officer, Lieutenant James A. Bryan, though instructed to remain with his train in the rear, placed it in charge of an assistant and continued with me on the field throughout the expedition. My quartermaster, Jos. A. Engelhard, did the same as soon as it was possible. All the gentlemen named bore themselves with marked gallantry and devotion. Captain Marmaduke Johnson's battery was attached to my brigade until so much disabled in action as to render it necessary to order it to the rear for repairs. I have reason to think that it performed very important service, but as it was not under my eye and I have received no report from the captain, I am not able to report the particulars of its action. I beg leave to say, in conclusion, that it was a week of hard fighting and hard marching with my brigade, presenting few incidents to be committed to paper. I herewith present reports from the commanders of my regiments, to which I ask the attention of the Major General commanding the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. O'B. BRANCH,
Brigadier General.

COLONEL WARREN'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THIRD BRIGADE.

CAMP FRESCATTI, July 24, 1862.

Major R. L. DABNEY,

Assistant Adjutant General :

MAJOR: In accordance with an order from general headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the services rendered by the third brigade, army of the Valley, in the several engagements on the Chickahominy :

Thursday, June 26th, 1862, this brigade, under command of the late Colonel Fulkerson, of the thirty-seventh Virginia regiment, bivouacked on the north side of the Chickahominy and below Mechanicsville, having marched that day from Hughs' Tavern, near Ashland. Early Friday morning, it was on the road, and during the day kept well closed up on the brigade, which immediately preceded it. About five o'clock, P. M., the brigade, except Captain Wooding's battery, was ordered forward, when leaving the road on our left, we marched by the right flank through a wood, and crossing a branch to an open field in which the first brigade was forming, passing through this field and another skirt of woods, we entered a large grain field where we were exposed to a harmless fire. Here the brigade was formed in line of battle, the thirty-seventh Virginia, commanded by Major (now Colonel) Williams, on the right, the eighth Virginia, under my command, in the centre, and the twenty-third Virginia, under Captain A. V. Scott, on the left. Soon after the brigade was formed it was ordered forward, as I was then informed to drive the enemy from his works in the woods on the hill in front. The brigade moved forward rapidly with a shout, crossing the field and up to the enemy's works on the hill, which we found deserted, except by dead and wounded. We continued to advance until we came up to Brigadier General Hood's brigade, which being at a halt, the third was also halted, and Colonel Fulkerson went forward to examine the position of the enemy, when we received a heavy fire from the right, and the gallant Fulkerson fell mortally wounded. The fire was returned by another brigade on our right, and the enemy disappeared under cover of the darkness. The command of the brigade now devolved on the undersigned, and, by request of Brigadier General Hood, I relieved his brigade, and having deployed skirmishers in front, bivouacked for the night, the engagement being at an end. The next morning I moved the brigade forward, with skirmishers in front, and had the satisfaction to encounter a portion of the enemy's cavalry, which fled precipitately at the first fire of the skirmishers. We took also a number of prisoners. Subsequently, pursuant to orders, I reported to Brigadier General Whiting for orders, and Brigadier General Hampton was assigned to the command of the brigade. Saturday and Sunday, the brigade was bivouacked in front of McGee's house. Early

Monday morning, it crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy with the rest of the army of the Valley, and that evening, with the other brigade of Brigadier General Whiting's division, was ordered to the support of our batteries at White Oak Swamp.

Tuesday morning we again took the road in pursuit of the enemy, who we encountered rather suddenly about two and a half miles from our bivouac of the previous night. The third brigade was ordered into position on the right of the road, near a corn-field, and skirmishers from the tenth Virginia Regiment were deployed in front. Subsequently we were ordered to a position in a large grain field on the left, where we remained during the rest of the day and night, and more exposed to a heavy battery of the enemy.

Our casualties were, however, but slight, for which we are alone indebted to the mercy of the Divine Being.

The action of Captain Wooding not coming under my observation from the fact that I did not command the brigade, I respectfully refer to his report herewith enclosed. For a list of casualties, I refer to the accompanying report from the different regiments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. T. H. WARREN,
Colonel Tenth Virginia Regiment.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CUNNINGHAM'S REPORT OF
OPERATIONS OF SECOND BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Camp near Liberty Mills, Va., July 24, 1862. }

Captain A. S. PENDLETON, *A. A. General, V. D. :*

CAPTAIN: In the absence of Brigadier General Jones, from sickness, I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of the second brigade, army of the Valley, before Richmond:

On the 27th June, we were aroused, soon after daylight, by heavy and continuous cannonading on our right, our position being on the Meadow Bridge road. Soon after, the brigade was put in motion, in the direction of Cold Harbor, moving slowly, with frequent halts, the brigade being in the extreme rear, and immediately behind the first brigade, Valley District. We moved in this way until about five o'clock, P. M., when I was ordered, by yourself, and soon after by Major Dabney, A. A. General, to carry the brigade into action, to form on the right of the third brigade, Colonel Fulkerson commanding, and to advance with this brigade. I moved the brigade quite rapidly through the woods, at one time causing it to double-quick for a short distance, in order to keep in sight of the third brigade. It was at this point, that the first Virginia battalion, Captain Leigh commanding, was separated from the brigade.

I refer you to Captain Leigh's report, enclosed herewith, for further information as to the operations of the battalion during this evening.

I formed the the brigade in line of battle, under cover of a hill, protecting us from the enemy's shell, and, at about seven o'clock, moved forward in line of battle, to relieve Brigadier General Wilcox, at the request of an aid of Major General Longstreet. I carried the brigade, under direction of Brigadier General Wilcox, to a point of woods on the extreme right of our lines, and about one half mile from the Chickahominy river. The enemy, however, when we arrived at the woods, had been driven out, by an attack in flank, by General R. H. Anderson's brigade, and we had only to secure about forty prisoners, who were trying to make their escape. We occupied the ground which had been held by Butterfield's brigade, that night.

In moving to our first position, four men, in the forty-eighth Virginia regiment, were slightly wounded.

On the morning of Saturday, the 28th June, we left our position, and, soon after daylight, formed on the right of the first brigade, V. D., in the extreme front, where we remained until about nine o'clock, A. M., when I was ordered, by the Major General commanding, to take the brigade to a house, occupied by Brigadier General Winder, for headquarters, and to rest the men in the shade of trees in the yard.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 28th and 29th of June, we remained near Cold Harbor, comparatively inactive.

Brigadier General Jones took command of the brigade on Sunday morning.

On Monday, the 30th June, we crossed the Chickahominy, and encamped that night near the White Oak Swamp.

On Tuesday, the 1st July, we moved in the direction of Malvern Hill, halting frequently. At about five o'clock, P. M., we were drawn up in line of battle, in a body of woods on the right of the road, and about four hundred yards in advance of a church, our position being immediately in rear of the first brigade. We had, several times, to shift our position, to avoid a great number of shells thrown near us by the enemy, by which a captain and two men, in the forty-eighth Virginia regiment were slightly wounded. About dark, the brigade was moved, by the left flank, out of the road, and proceeded slowly, in the direction of the firing, for a short distance, when it was stopped by some confusion in the brigade in front of us. At this point, Brigadier General Jones received a contusion on the knee from a piece of shell, when the command of the brigade again devolved on me. As soon as the road was somewhat cleared, I led the brigade forward, and occupied a position immediately on the road, and about twenty (20) paces in rear of the first brigade. We remained in this position until sunrise, next morning, 2d July, when we retraced our steps, and went into camp near the church mentioned before and remained during the day and night.

On Thursday, the 3d July, we moved in the direction of the Long Bridge, and encamped that night about two miles from our last position.

I should have mentioned before that Brigadier General Jones resumed the command on the morning of the 2d July.

On Friday, the 4th July, we moved to the field opposite Westover, where we were drawn up in line of battle until late in the afternoon, when we went into camp in a body of woods on our left. We remained in this wood until Monday, the 7th July, when we relieved a part of General Whiting's division, on picket.

On Tuesday, the 8th July, we left our camp near Westover, and started in the direction of Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.,

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding second brigade.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL C. S. WINDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, V. D., }
July 9, 1862. }

Captain A. S. PENDLETON, *A. A. General,*
Headquarters Valley District :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from 27th day of June to July 1st, 1862, inclusive:

The brigade left bivouac, near Tottopotomy Creek, about five, A. M., being in rear of the column, except one brigade. The march was slow and tedious—firing was heard on the right. Between four and five, P. M., I received orders from General Ewell to move up rapidly. I ordered the ordnance wagons and artillery to halt, and moved the brigade from the column, filing to our right through a wood and swamp, directing the head of the column to the point where I heard the heaviest fire. On reaching a clear field, near Cold Harbor, I formed my regiment, and led the head of the column near the Telegraph road, where the brigade was massed by regiments. Finding Major General A. P. Hill, senior officer present, I reported my arrival, and asked for orders; he directed me to detach two regiments to support a battery. I ordered Colonel J. W. Allen, second regiment, and Colonel W. H. Baylor, fifth regiment Virginia volunteers, to move forward to execute this order, which was rapidly done.

After waiting some half hour, I was ordered by General Hill to charge the enemy's line with my command. I immediately formed line of battle with the thirty-eighth regiment, Colonel Neff, twenty seventh, Colonel Grigsby, fourth Colonel Ronald, the Irish battalion, Captain Lee, who was near, and moved forward. As the line advanced, Colonels Allen and Baylor formed on the left, and the entire line moved forward in handsome style, through a swamp and thick undergrowth of laurel and bushes. On emerging from this, finding the line somewhat broken in consequence of this swamp, I ordered all troops, whom I found in front, to join their commands, making the line continuous.

Lieutenant Colonel Geary, Hampton's Legion; Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, first Maryland regiment; twelfth Alabama regiment; fifty-second Virginia, Lieutenant Colonel Spinner; thirty-eighth Georgia, Captain and A. A. General Lawton commanding, joined this line, and moved in splendid style over the field, the enemy retiring before it, long ere it was possible to use the bayonet.

The second and fifth regiments Virginia volunteers moved so rapidly they got in advance of the line receiving a heavy fire which thinned their ranks, depriving them of some of their best officers. Nothing daunted they held their ground until the line came up, and moved on with that same impetuosity and determination.

Here that gallant officer, Colonel J. W. Allen, second regiment, fell

mortally wounded, whilst leading his command in the charge. He was a true soldier and gentleman, whose loss to his regiment, country and friends will be long mourned, though falling in so sacred a cause. His patriotism and noble character had endeared him to all. At the same time that meritorious soldier and gentleman, Major F. B. Jones, of same regiment, fell mortally wounded. His mild and gentlemanly manner had long since endeared him to all, and deeply is his loss felt and regretted.

The line advanced steadily under the fire of two batteries, and much infantry, and the enemy were driven some three hundred yards beyond McGee's house; this being beyond their last position, the line was halted. The lateness of the hour (about nine, P. M.) and ignorance of the country prevented any further pursuit of the enemy. At this time, Major General D. H. Hill came on the field, and I relinquished the command to him. Upon consultation with him, it was decided to retire the line of battle to the crest in the rear. This I did, and took the necessary precautions to guard against any surprise.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men of my brigade, in which, for the time, I must include the Irish battalion, Captain Lee. Their coolness, bravery and discretion entitles them to my warmest gratitude, as also, those serving under me a portion of the time, especially that gallant soldier and gentleman Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, with his small band of veterans, ever ready to advance on the enemy and aid our cause.

Colonel Baylor and his regiment were subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, but he held the regiment well in hand, moving up in gallant style. Though he lost heavily he held the extreme left, and delivered to me two Parrott guns, a part of the fruits of his victory.

Upon Lieutenant Colonel L. Botts, devolved the command of the second regiment after the fall of Colonel Allen, and this command he exercised with coolness and bravery, reflecting much credit upon himself and regiment. The other regiments were led up by their respective commanders, in fine order, though their position did not place them under such heavy fire.

My thanks are eminently due to my staff, Captain O'Brien and Lieutenants Howard and Garnett, for the promptness with which they transmitted my orders, and the assistance rendered me during the evening, exposed to a heavy fire frequently and at great risk. Also to Mr. Samuel D. Mitchell, of Richmond, a volunteer aid, who was ever ready and prompt to transmit my orders to any point, regardless of his own life. He fell, mortally wounded, whilst with the second regiment, in advance, and expired in a few moments, one of the many instances of the self-sacrificing spirits of our young men.

Two revolving guns, one Napoleon gun and many small arms and stores were collected by Lieutenant Garnett, ordnance officer of the brigade, on the morning of the 28th, and sent to the rear.

Shortly after daylight, on this morning, the pickets were advanced to a wood in front, and many prisoners brought in, among the number

Brigadier General John F. Reynolds and Captain Kingsberry, of his staff. The brigade remained in position during the day.

On the 29th, it was ordered to take the advance and move to the Chickahominy river, which it did. The bridge being incomplete, shortly before sunset it was ordered to its former bivouac.

On the morning of the 30th, it took up the march at half-past two o'clock, following the troops in advance of it. At night it bivouacked near White Oak Swamp.

Took up the march at five, A. M., on July 1st, following troops in front. Hearing from General Whiting that artillery was needed in front, I ordered Captains Carpenter and Poague to report to Brigadier General Whiting, with their batteries. For an account of their operations, I respectfully refer to their reports. The brigade was halted near a church in the wood and held in reserve. Being within range of the enemy's shell, it was twice removed to the rear, but unfortunately the first shot indicating the necessity of a move, killed that promising and gallant officer, Captain Fletcher, fifth regiment Virginia volunteers, and the next, causing a second move, killed one man and wounded three of the same regiment.

Between six and seven o'clock, P. M., I was ordered to the front with my command. On reporting to General Jackson, I was ordered to file to the right through the woods and report to Major General D. H. Hill. I obeyed the first part of the order. I had not gone far when I found the brigade under the fire of a battery. It was moved steadily on under a heavy fire. I despatched a staff officer to a house near by to see if I could hear of General Hill's locality. I could learn nothing, and hearing a heavy fire to my left, I moved directly for it. To gain that point the command was exposed to a terrific fire, and in consequence of the darkness of the hour and much wood and swamp, the brigade became greatly separated. Finding myself with a portion of the thirty-third regiment, Colonel Neff, and a portion of the fourth regiment, I moved to the assistance of our troops through the swamp, sending Captain O'Brien to find the other regiments and bring them up. On emerging from the swamp, I found a handfull of gallant men of the first and third N. C. regiments receiving a most terrific fire. I immediately placed the thirty-third and fourth regiments in position, and with about one hundred men held this hill against the enemy, who gave us the most terrific fire I have ever seen. There was a continuous stream of shot, shell, and balls for some two hours, when the enemy's fire slackened and ceased about ten o'clock, P. M. During this time the officers and men behaved with true courage. Our loss was heavy. Colonel Neff and Major Holliday, thirty-third regiment, and Lieuts. Howard and Garnett, of my staff, particularly attracted my admiration by their coolness and untiring efforts to keep the men in their position. Their escape from injury is truly providential. About nine, P. M., whilst trying to find remnants of my brigade, for some few men had found out my position and joined, I met a portion of the thirteenth Georgia regiment and ordered it to this position. In a short time parts of my regiments came up, all having been subjected to a heavy fire whilst

moving up; but in consequence of the thick woods and darkness, could not find their proper positions. For details of their operations I refer to their several reports. Here the fearless and gallant Colonel A. J. Grigsby, twenty-seventh regiment Virginia volunteers, was wounded, slightly, I am glad to say, but obliged to leave the field. Captain O'Brien, of my staff, was injured by a fall from his horse, and was not with me after reaching the field. Hearing of troops near by not engaged, I immediately sent for them and was reinforced by a portion of General Lawton's brigade, General J. R. Jones' brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, and a part of the Louisiana brigade, and that gallant band of Marylanders, under the brave Colonel B. T. Johnson. Colonel Johnson hearing I needed assistance, came forward to tender his regiment, which I gladly accepted and gave him the advance, directing him to extend our line some half a mile to the right, placing my picket on and near the flank of the enemy. This duty he executed rapidly and with good judgment, holding his position until after the enemy had retired the following day. Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham's brigade I placed on Jackson's left, and the balance of Lawton's brigade between Cunningham's and my original position, securing my entire front and flank, sleeping on the field so hotly contested against heavy odds. After these dispositions, General Lawton arrived and I rode in to report to Generals Hill and Jackson my position. This effected, I returned to the field before dawn and made the requisite dispositions to repulse any attack; but at daylight we found the enemy had evacuated his position during the night, taking off his guns, but leaving his dead, small arms, and other indications of a defeat and hasty retreat, which was an agreeable surprise, for I had learned through prisoners captured about day-light, his force the previous day had been vastly superior to ours. Shortly after, six, A. M., on the 2d instant, I was ordered to bivouac some two miles from the front. The casualties are as follows:

On the 27th of June—

Killed,	5 commissioned officers.
Killed,	10 rank and file.
Wounded,	12 commissioned officers.
Wounded,	52 rank and file.

Total killed and wounded, 79

On the 1st of July—

Killed,	1 commissioned officer.
Killed,	16 rank and file.
Wounded,	3 commissioned officers.
Wounded,	104 rank and file.

Total, 124

Total killed and wounded in both battles, 203.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. WINDER,

Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL LAWTON OF ENGAGEMENT OF JUNE 27, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT, }
Near Gordonsville, July 28, 1862. }

Captain A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant General:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from the Major General commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of the 27th of June, 1862, near the Chickahominy river and a few miles from Richmond. In the order of march towards the battle-field on that day, my brigade brought up the rear of General Jackson's army, and was therefore the last to engage the enemy. I had remained at a halt for several hours, more than two miles from the point where the brigade afterwards entered the field, and was not ordered forward until nearly five o'clock, P. M. I then marched rapidly on, retarded much by the artillery and ambulances which blocked up the narrow road. On reaching the edge of a corn field, about a mile and a half from the nearest point of the battle-ground, I was informed that General Ewell was sorely pressed by the enemy, and reinforcements were promptly needed. I then marched forward at double-quick, and the men reached the wood on the south side of the battle-field almost exhausted. Having no knowledge of the local geography, and failing to find any staff officers who could direct me at what point I should enter the fight, two regiments, standing in the open field, were pointed out to me as having just retired from the woods, whence the fire of the enemy had driven them. I at once moved by the flank through the interval between these regiments, promptly formed line of battle, and accepted for my brigade the position which they had abandoned. A continuous line of thirty-five hundred men moving forward in perfect order into the wood, and at once opening fire along its entire length, (chiefly armed with Enfield rifles,) made a decided impression, and promptly marked the preponderance of musketry sound on our side, as was observed by other commanders on the field. The extreme density of the wood, and the sloppy, miry soil, with no knowledge of the conformation of the country beyond me, made it evident that the different regiments of the brigade would soon be separated from each other. I therefore sent different members of my staff to the right and left of the line to press it forward, and remained myself as near the centre as possible. Onward the line advanced through the wood, firing at every step, and guided only by the volleys from the enemy, towards the thickest of the fight. In the midst of the wood I met Major General Ewell, then hotly engaged, who, as he saw this long line advancing under fire, waved his sword and cried out—"Hurrah for Georgia!" To this there was a cheering response from my command, which then moved forward more rapidly than ever. From General

Ewell I learned something of the condition of the field and the point at which my command would be most useful. To that point I directed such portions of the brigade as could then receive my orders in time. This portion advanced steadily forward, commanded by myself in person, the regiments occasionally disunited by the smoke, dust and confusion of the battle-field, and then brought together again. They were all the time under a continuous fire of musketry and artillery, until they reached the brow of the hill on the field, directly in front of the position where they had emerged from the wood. This steady advance was only checked occasionally by the extreme difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe, as the dusk of the evening was added to the other elements of confusion. In conjunction with fragments of other brigades, having driven the enemy steadily before us, when I reached the brow of the hill already mentioned, I found his battery had retired and his infantry taken to flight. I then gathered up the fragments of several other brigades and regiments, and adding them to mine, retired a few hundred yards to the rear and diagonally to the left, where I could still distinguish a disjointed line of Confederate troops. A hasty conversation with Brigadier General Garland, satisfied me that I was the commanding officer on that part of the field, and I at once assumed command and ordered into line all the troops near me. It was by this time quite dark. Learning from a staff officer, who then rode up, that a charge was to be made on the extreme left of the field, in which assistance was needed, I at once commenced to move, by the right flank, all the troops over whom I had assumed command, towards the point indicated. After marching two or three hundred yards, the shouts of victory from our friends announced that the last battery of the enemy had been taken, and the "rout" complete. I then halted in the midst of the battle-field, separated the regiments of my brigade from the rest of the troops, and ordered the men to sleep on their arms.

During all the time above indicated, after the brigade was fairly engaged, the two regiments on the left (thirty first and thirty-eighth Georgia) were beyond my reach, and under the immediate direction of my adjutant general, Captain E. P. Lawton. In emerging from the wood, these two regiments found themselves in the hottest part of the field, where our friends were pressing on the enemy towards the left, and joined them in the contest at that point, under a murderous fire. Steadily on did they press, doing great execution, until the last cartridge was expended, and then joining heartily in that last charge after nightfall, which resulted in the shouts of victory already referred to. The conduct of these two regiments, officers and men, and of Captain E. P. Lawton, who led them, cannot be too highly appreciated; and the list of the killed and wounded, for the short time they were engaged, attest the danger which they so gallantly faced. Captain Lawton had his horse killed, and received a slight wound in the leg. Lieutenant Colonel Pair, in command of the thirty-eighth, had his arm shot off, near the shoulder, and Major Matthews was severely, it is feared mortally, wounded. Colonel Evans, commanding the thirty-first regiment, received a slight flesh wound; and a number of

other officers were killed and wounded, as appears by the annexed list.

Early in the action, and soon after entering the wood, my volunteer aid-de-camp, Captain Edward Cheves, while riding by my side, had his horse shot down. He promptly rose to his feet, announced to me his safety, and his intention to keep up with the brigade on foot. He followed on towards the left, where the thirty-first and thirty-eighth were so hotly pressed, and while gallantly pursuing the line of his duty, he fell, pierced through the heart by a rifle ball. Though a mere youth, he had exhibited a degree of zeal, intelligence, and gallantry worthy of all praise, and not one who fell on that bloody field has brought more sorrow to the hearts of those who knew him best.

To the members of my staff I am much indebted, for the promptness, energy, and gallantry they displayed in conveying orders, and pressing on the different parts of the line which were beyond my personal supervision.

Where the engagement was so general, and the numbers so large, and all acted so well, it is difficult to enumerate instances of personal gallantry. For some of these, however, and for the parts taken by different portions of my brigade, I beg leave to refer to the reports of the different commanders of regiments, herewith submitted. I beg leave to refer also to the annexed list of killed and wounded.

• Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. LAWTON,
Brigadier General commanding.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED in the Fourth Brigade, Valley District, commanded by General A. R. Lawton, in the action of the 27th of June :

Thirteenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.—Killed: Non-commissioned officers and privates, 6. Wounded: Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Smith, Captains Mitchell and Crawford, 3; non-commissioned officers and privates, 51. Total, 60.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.—Killed: Lieutenant H. L. Strickland, 1; non-commissioned officers and privates, 7. Wounded: Lieutenant J. R. Paxton, 1; non-commissioned officers and privates, 31. Total, 40.

Sixtieth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.—Killed: Non-commissioned officers and privates, 3. Wounded: Lieutenant McCarny, 1; non-commissioned officers and privates, 10. Total, 14.

Sixty-First Regiment Georgia Volunteers.—Killed: Non-commissioned officers and privates, 6. Wounded: Captain H. F. Colley, Adjutant G. W. Lamar, Lieutenants C. S. Virgin, C. Bramer and J. Crawford, 5; non-commissioned officers and privates, 25. Total, 36.

Thirty-Eighth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.—Killed: Captains Mc-

Clusky and Jones 2; non-commissioned officers and privates, 53. Wounded: Lieutenant Colonel Parr, Major Matthews, Lieutenants Phillips and Marable, 4; non-commissioned officers and privates, 114. Total, 172.

Thirty-First Regiment Georgia Volunteers.—Killed: Non-commissioned officers and privates, 29. Wounded: Lieutenants Johnson, Harrison, Bozeman and Branson, 4; non-commissioned officers and privates, 137. Total, 170.

Total killed, 106; wounded, 386. Aggregate, 492.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL LAWTON OF THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT, }
Near Gordonsville, July 28, 1862. }

Captain A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. G. :

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action at Malvern Hill, on the 1st of July, 1862:

Soon after the musketry fire had fairly commenced, I received orders from the Major General commanding to form in line of battle on the left of the road leading up the hill, a few hundred yards beyond "Willis Church," the brigades of General Winder and others continuing this line to the right of the same road. Soon after this line was formed, it was apparent that the shells of the enemy were about to inflict serious injury upon us, while we were entirely inactive. After several casualties in different parts of the command, upon consultation with General Winder, we determined to retire the line about three hundred yards to the rear, until we should receive orders to advance.

In this last position I remained until after sunset, when I received verbal orders to move up the road to the gate-posts near which the Major General commanding had his headquarters, then to file to the right through the woods, advance towards the fire of the enemy, and report to Major General Hill. The ground admitted only of a flank movement, and I led the thirteenth Georgia (the right of the brigade) as rapidly as possible through the woods, towards the point indicated. Leading in person the foremost regiment, of course I could not see, through the woods, whether the other regiments were closed up behind us. When I reached the open field, and stood, with the thirteenth regiment, under as heavy a fire of shot and shell as was ever known to the most experienced veterans, I ascertained that the other regiments of the brigade had taken a different route or missed the road through the woods.

It was then nearly dark, the fire of the enemy's battery was doing great execution, our friends evidently wanted assistance, and no time was to be lost. Ordering the thirteenth to lie down in a ravine for a few minutes, until I could go forward towards the battery, and endeavor to ascertain the best route by which to advance, I soon discovered that I must move *with the fire of the battery as my only guide*. This regiment was ordered up from the ravine, and it advanced rapidly and handsomely over every obstacle—woods, ditches, fences, streams—until the height on the same level with the enemy's battery, opposite Littleton's house, was gained. Still onward they pressed, and met with a heavy loss from the fire of musketry that were posted to support the battery. While crossing the road, just

below the height to which this regiment was advancing, I was met by Brigadier General Winder, who suggested that the height might be reached by a better route along the position where a portion of his command was engaged. I then permitted the head of the column to proceed, under the lead of Colonel Douglass, and attempted to direct the remainder towards the route indicated by General Winder. The darkness and confusion made it difficult to adopt any new order, or check the impetuosity of this regiment. Having gained this height, the advanced position of General Jackson's army, I determined to hold it until further orders. I returned promptly for the rest of my command, found the other five regiments formed in good order, marched them up to the height occupied by the thirteenth, and bivouacked for the night.

The enemy having removed his battery to a more secure position, commenced shelling the height occupied by my brigade, throwing one shell every two or three minutes for nearly an hour after the engagement was properly at an end. But for the fact that I caused the men to lie down behind the crest of the hill, on the slope towards the wood the casualties must have been numerous. In the morning, appearances indicated for a while an intention on the part of the enemy to renew the contest, and I was making preparations to receive him. It was soon evident, however, that these demonstrations only served to protect his flight, which continued during the drenching rain of that day.

The thirteenth Georgia was the only regiment of the brigade actively engaged in the fight, and nothing could exceed the energy, valor and zeal exhibited by officers and men during their impetuous charge. The other regiments were within range of shells for three or four hours, and from these several casualties ensued. I beg leave to refer to the annexed list of killed and wounded, and to the report of Colonel Douglass for further details of the part taken by the thirteenth regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. LAWTON,
Brigadier General commanding.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED in the Fourth Brigade, Valley District, commanded by General A. R. Lawton in the action of the 1st July.

REGIMENT.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		TOTAL.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Privates.	
13th regiment Georgia volunteers...	1*	0	...	45	55
60th regiment Georgia volunteers...	...	...	...	14	14
26th regiment Georgia volunteers.....	...	...	...	...	...
61st regiment Georgia volunteers.....	...	...	...	...	...
38th regiment Georgia volunteers.....	...	...	...	6	6
31st regiment Georgia volunteers.....	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total.....	1	9	...	65	75

*Major Baker.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL COBB.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, }
June 12, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a succinct report of the operations of this brigade, under my command, from the morning of the 29th June, to the 1st July, inclusive:

For several days previous to the 29th June, my command had been kept day and night under arms, prepared, at a moment's notice, to move in co-operation with the operations of our army on the other side of the Chickahominy.

On the night of the 28th, the men were required to remain in the trenches at the position then occupied by the brigade, at the "Burnt Chimney," on the Nine-mile road.

From the trenches we moved, on the morning of the 29th, expecting to find the enemy still occupying their strong line of fortifications immediately in our front. It was now ascertained, however, that they had evacuated their works during the night, and our march was continued in their pursuit. On reaching a point, not far distant from Savage's Station, on the York River railroad, the enemy were reported to have made a stand in our front. The division of General Magruder was here drawn up in line of battle—the brigade commanded by the brave and lamented Griffith, on the right, and my brigade on the left. The remaining brigades of General Magruder's command I did not know. In line of battle, our march continued to Savage's Station, without encountering the enemy. At that point, the enemy was first seen. A few well directed shots from the Troup artillery battery, drove from our right the few of the enemy in our sight; but the subsequent events of the day showed that they were there in strength prepared to make a stubborn resistance. My brigade was placed on the left of the railroad—my right resting on the road. The position to which I was ordered was in the rear of the woods, which separated us from an open field in our front. Unwilling to give the enemy the advantage of the woods, in event of their advance, I advanced my line some four hundred yards through these woods, and occupied a position in the skirt of woods, with an open field in my front. The battle of that evening was fought on the right of the railroad, and hence my brigade, though exposed, from their advanced position, to the continual firing of the enemy, had no opportunity of participating, actively, in the fight.

On the morning of the 30th, the enemy having disappeared from our front, we again took up the line of march, and, after a most fatiguing march, were placed that night in line of battle on the field, where the enemy had been successfully met and overcome by Gen. Longstreet's division, during the day. My brigade occupied the second line, in support of Griffith's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Barksdale, both on the left of the Williamsburg road. The lines were scarcely formed, when the morning of the 1st July summoned us to another

march in pursuit of the enemy, who had again disappeared during the night. We had not proceeded far when, meeting with the command of General Jackson, it was found that no enemy was in our front; and, returning by the position from which we had marched in the morning, we reached the battle-field of the 1st. Here, a portion of my command—the Georgia legion—was placed in support of the artillery. The remaining regiments were posted in the ravine to the right of Mrs. Carter's house. Shortly after the battle commenced, another regiment of my command—the sixteenth Georgia—was detached and sent forward, to occupy a ravine on the right, to prevent any attempt of the enemy to advance in that direction. My command was thus posted at three different points, rendering my own position, in endeavoring to lock after each, an embarrassing one. Whilst at this point, I received a message from General Armistead, who occupied, with his brigade, the advanced position in our front, that he needed support, and I immediately moved to his support, with the remaining regiments of the brigade, the twenty fourth Georgia, second Louisiana, and fifteenth North Carolina. To reach that point, we had to pass through the open field in our front, under the fire of the enemy, which was done in double-quick and good order, and had to pass through dense woods and almost impassable ravines, which separated us from General Armistead's position; all of which was done in quick time and with alacrity, by the three regiments. On reaching this point, I immediately posted my command on the crest of the hill in front of the batteries of the enemy, which continued to pour a deadly fire upon that point, as well as the entire distance we had traversed from the ravine near Mrs. Carter's house. Our duty was to prevent any advance of the enemy, and to unite, at the proper time, in the effort to carry the batteries of the enemy. We had not occupied this position long, when General Magruder was informed that the enemy was advancing in our front, and, under his order, I at once advanced these three regiments to the open field in front of the batteries of the enemy. The advance of the enemy was repulsed, and the regiments united in the general assault on the batteries.

The conduct of both officers and men, throughout, was all that could be asked, and even more than could be expected of men. The best evidence I can offer of the daring and courage of the men of my command, is the fact that, after the battle, their dead were found mingled with those of other brigades nearest the batteries of the enemy. It was at this point, in the battle, that Colonel Norwood, of the second Louisiana, whilst gallantly leading his regiment, fell, severely, but I am happy to say not mortally, wounded. Major Ashton, of the same regiment, had seized the colors of the regiment, after three brave men had been shot down in the act of bearing them forward, and was bravely cheering on his men and rallying them to their standard, when, pierced by several balls, he fell and died instantly. In the same action, the brave and gallant commander of the fifteenth North Carolina, Colonel Daw, was severely, but not mortally, wounded, and his regiment deprived, for the present, of his invaluable services. At a subsequent period of the battle, the sixteenth Georgia, previously

detached, was brought into the action, and, like their comrades, were found among the foremost in the fight. The Georgia legion, though under the fire of the enemy during the entire day, were not brought into the action because of their position in support of the artillery.

It is but justice to the men of my command to state the fact that, for more than forty-eight hours previous to the battle, they had had neither rest nor food; and though their ranks had been greatly reduced by exhaustion, there was no murmuring or spirit of complaint, as long as there was an enemy in the front. We commenced the march from the Burnt Chimney on the morning of the 29th June, with twenty-seven hundred men, but fatigue and exhaustion had so reduced our ranks, that less than fifteen hundred were carried into the battle of the 1st, and of that number, nearly five hundred are in the list of killed and wounded.

I would add that the Troup artillery (Georgia legion) were with my brigade during all of its operations, and did effective service. On Tuesday, their position was such, that, while exposed to a galling fire, they could not reply with safety to our own men. The coolness and composure of the men was commendable.

I annex a list of the casualties in each regiment. It is due to the members of my staff, to say, that they acted with coolness and energy, and to my entire satisfaction.

HOWELL COBB, *Brigadier General.*

GENERAL TOOMBS' REPORT OF BATTLE OF JUNE 27, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, }
In the Field, July 7, 1862. }

Captain A. COWARD,
Assistant Adjutant General :

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of the following order, "the divisions to your right have been ordered by General Magruder to feel the enemy in their front, with strong pickets, and to follow up, to the utmost, any advantage which may offer or success which may ensue. You are ordered to do the same, taking as your signal for advance, the commencement of the movement on your right." I placed my brigade in position to be ready to advance whenever the signal should be given.

At a few moments past seven, P. M., on the 27th of June, a heavy firing was heard on my right, within the points indicated by the order, leaving no doubt that the troops on the right had met and engaged the enemy. I immediately ordered Colonel Bute, with seven companies of the second Georgia, (about two hundred and fifty muskets) to advance and take position in the ravine in front, to the left of James Garnett's house, immediately in rear of my advanced pickets. He had not finished deploying his line before the enemy, (whose pickets being in sight discovered the movement,) opened a very heavy fire upon him from their regiments. It was returned with great gallantry and effect by Colonel Bute's command, aided by the pickets, for half an hour, when the enemy reinforced his line by a large force, equal at least to a brigade, and brought an additional force both to the right and left flank of Colonel Bute's position. I then ordered forward the fifteenth Georgia, Colonel McIntosh, to Colonel Bute's support, in the ravine—ordered the seventeenth Georgia, Colonel Benning, on the left flank, and Colonel Cumming, of the twentieth Georgia, on the right flank. The action now raged with great violence for an hour and a half, the enemy exhibiting a determined purpose to drive us out of the position in the ravine; but finding themselves incapable of wrenching it from the heroic grasp of the second and fifteenth Georgia volunteers, were driven back and repulsed after two hours of fierce and determined conflict. Nothing could exceed the courage and good conduct of the two regiments mainly engaged.

The second lost, in killed and wounded, about one half of the men carried into action. The fifteenth went to their support under a severe and galling fire, within eighty yards of their front, and gallantly sustained the action until the enemy were repulsed, losing seventy-one men out of three hundred carried into action, including their chivalrous Colonel McIntosh, mortally wounded. Captain Burch and Lieutenant Lilly were killed in action, and many other valuable officers and men of both regiments were either killed or wounded, a detailed statement of whom has heretofore been sent in, and if practicable, will be attached to this report. The seventeenth and twentieth

regiments both acted with great promptness and firmness, and maintained their positions, protecting my flank during the action. Just before the conclusion of the battle, I apprehended that an additional regiment would be needed to hold the ravine, (which I was ordered to hold on any terms,) and sent for the seventh Georgia regiment, belonging to Colonel Anderson's brigade, which was posted on my right supporting a battery, and they promptly obeyed the order and came at double-quick time, with a cheer, to the support of their comrades, and took position in the rear of the twentieth, which regiment I intended to send forward in case of need, holding the seventh to support the right flank; but before any change was made, the enemy were repulsed and the battle was over. I am not able, at this time, from the circumstances under which the report is made, to refer particularly to minute events or individual instances of good conduct, of which there were many; but I can say, with the utmost candor, that the conduct of the whole brigade, without an individual exception, as far as I know, was excellent, and that of the second and fifteenth, more actively engaged, was brilliantly heroic.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS,

Brigadier General first brigade, first division.

GENERAL TOOMBS' REPORT OF BATTLE OF JULY 1, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, }
In the Field, near Westover, July 7, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: On Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, in pursuance of orders from Brigadier General D. R. Jones, I marched my brigade, and formed it in line of battle, on the New Market road, immediately in front of the enemy's batteries; afterwards, according to additional orders, I advanced it to a ravine, several hundred paces in front, and again advanced it to a position in the woods, immediately in front of the enemy's batteries, under the immediate direction of General Jones. I was ordered to advance to this last position in support of Colonel Anderson and General Cobb's brigades, in the assault on the batteries, it being at the same time stated to me that other troops would be in advance of these brigade in the assault. Accordingly, I advanced rapidly in line of battle, through the dense woods, intersected by ravines, occasionally thick briar patches and other obstructions, guided only by the enemy's fire in keeping the direction, frequently retarded, and sometimes broken, by troops in front of me, until the command reached the open field, on the elevated plateau immediately in front of, and in short range of the enemy's guns. Here, coming up with a portion of the troops which I was ordered to support, I halted my line, for the purpose of rectifying it, and of allowing many of the troops whom I was to support to pass me and form. These objects were but imperfectly accomplished by me, as well as by the rest of the troops within my view, from the great confusion and disorder in the field, arising much from the difficulties of the ground over which they had to pass, and in part from the heavy fire of grape, canister and shells, which the enemy's batteries were pouring in upon them. But having accomplished what could be done of this work, and that portion of Colonel Anderson's brigade immediately in my front having advanced further into the field, I ordered my brigade to advance. It moved forward steadily and firmly, until it came up with the troops in advance, who had halted. I then ordered it to halt, and ordered the men to lie down, which they did, and received the enemy's fire for a considerable time, when an order was repeated along my line, coming from my left, directing the line to "oblique to the left." This order I immediately and promptly countermanded as soon as it reached the part of the line where I stood, and arrested it in part. I saw that the immediate effect of the movement was to throw the troops into the woods and ravines on the left of the plateau, and necessarily throw them into great confusion. Amid the turmoil of battle, it was difficult to trace orders to their proper source; and an erroneous impression prevailing in two of the regiments that the order came from General Jones, the twentieth and second Georgia regiments, and a part of the fifteenth Georgia regiment, executed it, and marched rapidly, and, as they approached the woods, in consid-

erable confusion, over the fence, into the road and woods. Finding that a large portion of the command had, under this mistake, executed the movement, and a portion of my right (the seventeenth Georgia regiment) having, up to this time, been prevented by troops in their front from coming up, and one company of my left (Captain Sage's) having, from the difficulties of the ground, and the interposition of other troops, been prevented from getting into line on the plateau, and seeing the importance of getting my command together, I ordered those troops whom I had prevented from executing the "left oblique" movement to unite with the command on the left, and the whole to form themselves, and await further orders and events. I then passed down my right, to put them also in position. A portion of it only had emerged from the woods, and were ordered in position. Passing up the edge of the woods, I ordered such of the broken parties as had been separated from their command (by troops retiring from their front) to join their command on the left; and, failing to find the balance of the seventeenth and the missing company of the twentieth, I remounted and passed down my left, which, together with the rest of the command which had joined them, were under the direction of my adjutant, Captain Dubose, and Major Alexander, and my aid, Captain Troupe. They had formed, in part, on the road to the left of the plateau, and in the woods and ravines in the rear thereof, seeking such protection as the ground afforded, they being under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. The stream of fugitives was pouring back over my line, frequently breaking it, and carrying back with them many of the men. I immediately began passing up and down my lines, and in the rear, ordering and bringing back those who had thus been swept away; but it frequently happened, in bringing them back, the position of those they had left had been changed by the same and other causes, and left them out of their proper positions. I continued these efforts until all the troops in my front, on the plateau, had disappeared—my own regiments mostly separated and maintaining regimental or company organizations under such cover as the ground afforded. The cannonading still continued, and supposing that whenever it ceased, would charge, I devoted my time to gathering up and forming my troops, and to be prepared for the charge. This work was exceedingly difficult, as it had become dark, and many brigades were mixed up in the woods and roads on this part of the battle-field. In the meantime, General Kershaw came into the field with his brigade, near one of my regiments, (the second Georgia,) which still remained in very good order, and my adjutant, Captain Dubose, proposed to him to unite that and some other companies of other regiments with his command in the attack on the enemy's batteries, to which he assented; and this command, under Colonel Buté and Colonel Holmes, accompanied by Captain Dubose and Major Alexander, my quartermaster, who acted as one of my aids on the field, advanced with General Kershaw's brigade beyond the edge of the woods, into the open field, but under the destructive fire of the enemy's cannon and small arms, wavered, and fell back into the road skirting the pine thicket. It was during this charge (which was also participated in by part of

the twentieth Georgia) that the heroic Colonel Buté (colonel of the second Georgia) fell, and the command devolved upon the gallant Colonel Holmes, lieutenant colonel of the regiment. In this position in the road, this portion of the command remained for some ten or fifteen minutes, when a heavy musketry fire was poured into them from the left flank, and they retreated in disorder. Captain Dubose, Major Alexander and Captain Troup, of my staff, were on this part of the road, and used their best exertions in rallying the troops, and succeeded in joining me with about two hundred men.

After these disasters, finding that the enemy did not charge, and that the troops were generally in disorder, and there not being any organized body of troops on the plateau in front, I gathered up my command and marched back to the road where we entered the battle, and encamped them as near thereto as the convenience of water would allow.

In all of these movements, and especially during the time my brigade occupied the open plateau in front of the enemy's batteries, my losses were very severe, the total being one hundred and ninety-four, in killed and wounded, out of about twelve hundred carried into action. [A report of which has heretofore been forwarded to you, and a more detailed one will be furnished as soon as it can be made out. The wounding of two of my regimental adjutants, and the sickness of another, and constant marches since, having retarded the work.]

I am happy to add, that the disorders which did arise were due rather to the difficulties of the ground and the nature of the attack, than from any other cause, and that, as far as my observation went, they extended to all troops engaged on the plateau in front of the enemy's guns. This is further evidenced by the fact, that at reveillé next morning, over eight hundred of my command answered to their names at roll-call, leaving two hundred unaccounted for; many of whom soon made their appearance.

I considered the conduct of the officers and men highly praiseworthy and honorable to themselves and the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS, *Brigadier General,*
First Brigade, First Division.

COLONEL ANDERSON'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF JUNE
29TH, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, }
In the Field, July 8, 1862. }

Captain A. COWARD, *A. A. General* :

SIR : I have the honor to forward the following report of the action of my brigade, in the affair near Garnett's house, on Saturday, 28th June. The disposition of the regiments were as follows: The seventh and eighth Georgia near the overseer's house, the eleventh on picket near New Bridge and the first and ninth Georgia on duty at Mrs. Price's house.

It was determined that morning, by Brigadier General D. R. Jones, commanding division, to place some heavy guns in position, on the New Bridge road, and drive the enemy from their works near the river, if possible ; and Brigadier General Toombs was directed to attack the enemy if, in his discretion, it could be done without too serious loss to ourselves, and I was to support him, if necessary, with my brigade.

The enemy was driven from the works by our batteries on the New Bridge road, and by Captain Brown's Wise Artillery or Captain Moody's batteries, near Garnett's house, and Captain Thurston, of General Jones' staff, was sent to General Toombs to notify him of the fact. From some cause, not understood by me, General Toombs sent Captain Thurston to me to make the attack, and as Captain Thurston was on General Jones' staff, I supposed the order had been changed, and, expecting to be supported, ordered the eighth and ninth Georgia to advance, which they did in most beautiful order, and with their usual gallantry, driving the enemy before them over and beyond their works, all the time exposed to a galling fire from artillery and musketry. Satisfied that these two small regiments could not cope successfully with the enemy, I asked General Toombs two or three times to send forward men to support me in the attack, but before this was done an order came from General Magruder, to cease the attack, and I recalled the troops.

I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the gallantry and good conduct of all the officers and men of both regiments in this action, in which our loss was very severe, as the list of casualties will show. The eighth Georgia led the attack, under command of the heroic Lamar, and suffered severely. Colonel Lamar was wounded and taken by the enemy, but has been recovered from them. Lieutenant Colonel Towers and Lieutenant Harper taken prisoners ; Major Magruder, seriously wounded ; Captain Butler, Lieutenants Montgomery, Williamson and Blackwell all wounded, and thirteen men killed, sixty-three wounded, six missing and fifteen prisoners. The third Georgia supported the eighth. The casualties are Lieutenant Colonel White, commanding regiment, seriously wounded ; Captain Hicks wounded, and seven men killed, sixty wounded and eight missing.

I am satisfied that if I had been able to bring my whole brigade into action or been properly supported, the whole of that part of the enemy's works would have been taken and held: A prisoner taken next morning, reports the enemy's loss to have been about equal to ours.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. ANDERSON,
Colonel commanding Brigade.

COLONEL ANDERSON'S REPORT OF BATTLES OF JUNE
29TH AND 30TH, AND JULY 1ST, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, }
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 14, 1862. }

Captain A. COWARD,
Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: I have the honor to forward the report of the action of my brigade in the series of battles from June 29th to July 1st, inclusive, the report of the action of the seventh and eighth Georgia, on the 29th, having been already forwarded.

Early on Sunday morning, I was ordered to march in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having soon formed, my brigade moved through the deserted camp and works of the enemy, near Garnett's farm. The first Georgia regulars, and the seventh Georgia regiment, Major E. W. Hoyle commanding, in support; the eighth Georgia, Captain G. O. Dawson; ninth Georgia, Colonel Turnipseed, and eleventh Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel Luffman commanding, were formed in line of battle, and in this order we set out in search of the enemy.

After marching some distance, the first Georgia came up with the foe and opened fire upon them, receiving in return a heavy fire from artillery and musketry, losing several men killed and wounded. But officers and men, I am proud to say, behaved in the most gallant manner, and drove the enemy before them, inflicting severe loss upon him.

After marching in line of battle all day through woods, swamps, and open field, we did not participate in the fight until late in the day, our direction bringing us considerably to the left of the enemy. We reached our bivouac that night, or morning rather, about one o'clock, having been exposed to a severe fire for over an hour.

The next morning, June 30th, we marched to join Major General Longstreet, and reached him, after being on the march eighteen hours, at two o'clock, A. M., July 1st, and rested until daylight, and again set out in search of the enemy; marched across the battle-field of the day previous some one and a half miles; was ordered by Major General Magruder to march back to the Darby road; marched some five miles and was ordered back, moving by the left flank; was next ordered by Major General Magruder to shelter my men under a hill to protect them from the fire of the enemy, as our batteries were ordered to open upon them. From this position was ordered to take the position recently occupied by General Cobb in my front; was about getting into position and was ordered to move some quarter of a mile to the right, and before I could get my line dressed, was again ordered to move to the right of my brigade on the line and take position. Had, as I supposed, nearly reached this last point, when I was again ordered by General Magruder to move back rapidly by

the left flank to support General Cobb, all of which orders were executed promptly by my command, over swamps, dense undergrowth, ravines, and hills. At about half-past four, P. M., I received orders to advance to attack a battery of the enemy; and moving rapidly to the front through the dense woods, the left of my line reaching the open field first, gained so much ground to the front and in advance of the right, that I ordered a halt to re-establish a correct line on the open field. In the meantime the enemy were firing on us from two batteries and their infantry. Before I succeeded in rectifying my line, other troops were hurried on to the attack and then my right—the first Georgia regulars and seventh and eighth Georgia regiments, supposing that I had given command to advance, became separated from the command. But I am proud to be able to say, that every officer and man behaved himself with coolness and gallantry, and aided materially in the final results of the day. The ninth and eleventh Georgia were more immediately under my own observation, and the conduct of the officers and men of both regiments, under a most severe fire, was all that I desired, each man standing to his post willingly and cheerfully until long after dark, when I withdrew them from the field, my other regiments having passed a few moments before.

Colonel Magill mentions in terms of strong commendation the names of Sergeant W. J. Garitt, company M; Corporal J. C. Camp and private W. L. Moorhead, first Georgia regulars. Captain Carmichael reports very favorably of the conduct of Sergeant Adderhold, company I, seventh Georgia. Other commanders report that all acted well and bravely.

The casualties in the brigade are as follows:

First Georgia regulars.—Officers killed, none. Wounded, Lieut. W. A. Williams, very dangerously; Lieutenant J. D. Anthony, painfully; Captain H. C. Cannon, slightly; Captain Tomlinson Fort, slightly; Lieutenant G. A. Rutherford, slightly; Lieutenant Pierce Horne, (acting adjutant,) slightly. Enlisted men killed, four; wounded, thirty-eight, (two since dead,) and missing, fifteen.

Seventh Georgia regiment.—Killed: Lieutenant F. S. Watson. Major E. W. Hoyle, mortally wounded; Adjutant Maddox, Captain R. B. Hicks, Lieutenant Bellinger, Lieutenant White, and Lieutenant Wynn, slightly wounded. Enlisted men killed, thirteen; seriously wounded, fifty-three; slightly, forty-eight.

Eighth Georgia regiment.—Enlisted men killed, four; wounded, eight.

Ninth Georgia regiment.—Wounded, Lieutenant J. A. Arnold and Lieutenant Hardee. Enlisted men three killed and twenty-eight wounded.

Eleventh Georgia regiment.—Wounded, Lieutenant and Adjutant J. F. Green, severely; Lieutenants M. F. Gudger and H. L. Parrish, slightly. Enlisted men killed, six; wounded, fifty, (most of them severely,) and sixteen missing, some of whom have rejoined.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded	Missing.
Commissioned officers,	1	17	
Enlisted men,	30	225	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31	242	36

It is due the men to state that they had been without rest almost entirely since the night of the 27th, and marched in line of battle all day Sunday, 29th, and for eighteen hours the 30th of June, and were marched and countermarched the day of battle from daylight until four, P. M., and many of the men fell out from exhaustion, and have since rejoined.

I bear willing testimony to the gallantry of the whole command, officers and soldiers, and feel proud of having the honor of commanding such brave and determined men. I am under many obligations to Lieutenant C. C. Hardwicke, eighth Georgia volunteers, A. A. General, for his bravery and gallantry, executing promptly every order entrusted to him. Also, to Captain J. G. Jackson, of Virginia, and Charles Daniel, of Georgia, volunteer aids, for gallantry and distinguished services on all occasions. I cannot refrain from mentioning private D. E. Humphries, company C, eleventh Georgia volunteers, my orderly, for his gallantry and good conduct.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. T. ANDERSON,

Colonel 11th Ga. Vols., comd'g brigade.

REPORT OF GENERAL SEMMES OF BATTLE OF SAVAGE STATION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, }
Crew's Farm, July 4, 1862. }

Captain T. S. McINTOSH, A. A. G. :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, soon after the opening of the battle of Savage Station, on the 29th ultimo, having received orders from Major General McLaws to send forward two regiments to the support of Brigadier General Kershaw's brigade, then engaged with the enemy, the tenth Georgia, Colonel Cumming, and the thirty-second Virginia, Lieutenant Colonel Willis commanding, were ordered to advance. Very soon after, perceiving that the firing bore to our right, without waiting to communicate with the Major General, I moved in that direction with the fifth Louisiana, Colonel Hunt. These three regiments found themselves confronting the enemy in the following order, from right to left: fifth Louisiana, thirty-second Virginia, tenth Georgia. Having halted the fifth Louisiana and reformed it in the thick wood through which the advance had been made, and discovering troops not more than forty yards in front, and being necessarily uncertain as to whether they belonged to our army or that of the enemy, I directed private Maddox, company K, fifth Louisiana, to advance and challenge, "Who are you?" to which the reply was, "Friends." Hearing this reply, I demanded "What regiment?" and was answered, "Third Vermont;" whereupon the order was given to commence firing. After the firing had continued for some time with spirit, hearing firing immediately in our front at a distance of some hundred yards, and apprehending that our troops might become engaged with each other, it being then quite dark, I gave the orders to cease firing, to reform the line, and for the men to rest on their arms. After thus resting for half an hour, the battle having terminated by the cessation of all firing, I, at about half-past eight o'clock, conducted the fifth Louisiana and the thirty-second Virginia back to camp, whither the tenth Georgia had just repaired. During the engagement Colonel Hunt, of the fifth Louisiana, suggested a charge, which was promptly declined, owing to the darkness, the thick wood and the great risk of coming in contact with portions of our own troops. The enemy fled from the field, it is true; but, under such circumstances, I was unwilling to pursue, thereby jeopardizing unnecessarily valuable lives, and incurring the great risk of encountering other portions of our own army.

Much of the time, the enemy were engaged at a distance of not above forty yards. Their heavy comparative loss doubtless resulted mainly from the greater efficiency of our smooth-bore muskets with buck and bullets at short range, the superior steadiness of our men and the precision of their fire.

A list of casualties has been heretofore forwarded to division headquarters. Cumming's regiment being longer and more severely engaged, suffered incomparably more than the two others, and inflicted heavier loss on the enemy. Although these three regiments carried into action only seven hundred and fifty-five men, no less than four hundred of the enemy's dead were found on the field the next morning in their front; his wounded having been removed during the night. The loss of the fifth Louisiana was only six, while more than one hundred of the dead enemy were counted on the field immediately in its front! The loss of the thirty-second Virginia was also small, and the damage to the enemy nearly in the same proportion with that inflicted by the fifth Louisiana. In the early part of the action, Captain Clemons, A. A. G., was thrown from his horse and stunned. Captain Briggs, aid-de-camp, rendered me valuable service on the field throughout the action. Lieutenant Beall, volunteer aid, while bearing an order to Colonel Cumming, tenth Georgia, found himself under a cross fire from the fifty-third Georgia and the enemy. His horse was three times struck, and his coat perforated in front by bullets. Lieutenant Cody, volunteer aid, also actively participated. Lieutenant Cody bore an order to Manly's battery to move forward and take position on my right, which Captain Manly found it impossible to do, owing to the darkness and the impracticability of the ground. Three of Manly's horses were wounded in his efforts to get into position. The fifteenth Virginia, tenth Louisiana and fifty-third Georgia were held in reserve.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your servant,

PAUL J. SEMMES,

Brigadier General.

REPORT OF GENERAL SEMMES OF BATTLE OF CREW'S FARM.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, }
Crew's Farm, July 4, 1862. }

Captain J. S. McINTOSH,
Assistant Adjutant General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part borne by my brigade in the battle of Crew's Farm, on the 1st instant:

Immediately after the commencement of the battle, and sometime before any engagement with small arms, by order of Major General Magruder, my command was moved up and held in reserve in a ravine about twelve hundred yards from the enemy's batteries, at which place it was subjected to a shelling unsurpassed for severity in any conflict during the war. Between five and six o'clock, P. M., Captain Latrobe delivered an order from Major General Magruder to me to move to the support of Brigadier General D. R. Jones' division. My brigade was flanked to the right about three hundred yards, and then advanced in line of battle. The advance commenced a distance of not less than eight hundred yards from the enemy's guns. The right of my line, consisting of the fifteenth Virginia and thirty-second Virginia, and part of the fifth Louisiana, advancing in an open field in full view of the enemy's guns, and being much exposed to his missiles, distance was taken to the left, so as to bring these regiments under cover, first of the wood and then of a hill in the open ground in front, as far as practicable. Colonel August, commanding the fifteenth Virginia volunteers, and a number of his men were wounded, and two men of the thirty-second Virginia volunteers, killed. My own coat, whilst I was in front of the fifteenth Virginia, was cut by a fragment of a shell. Major Walker, of the fifteenth Virginia volunteers, was soon after killed, while advancing with his regiment. Having passed beyond the centre of the line, and judging that sufficient distance had been gained to the left, the advance was resumed. Finding myself in front of the tenth Georgia volunteers, and the left of the fifty-third Georgia, the fence separating the wood from the open ground was passed over, and the tenth Georgia volunteers, then under command of Captain Holt—Colonel Cumming, while gallantly leading his regiment, having been previously stricken down by a fragment of a shell and stunned and borne from the field—and company "K," of the fifty-third Georgia volunteers, Lieutenant McCowan commanding, were halted and reformed immediately on the right of our disabled batteries, which had ceased to reply to those of the enemy. The line being reformed, was moved obliquely to the right, and most of the time for a distance of not less than five hundred yards, in full view of the enemy's artillery, and after having attained the slope under and about two hundred yards from the crest on which his guns were in position, was halted preparatory to making a charge. Some

minutes after, the tenth Louisiana volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Waggaman, appeared and traversed nearly the same ground over which the tenth Georgia and company "K," of the fifty-third Georgia volunteers had passed. An order was borne by Lieutenant Cody, volunteer aid to Lieutenant Colonel Waggaman, commanding tenth Louisiana volunteers, to incline to and form on my right, which was accomplished. Owing to a misconception of orders, the difficulties of the ground and the lateness of the hour, only five hundred and fifty-seven of my men were finally brought into action. Lieutenant Benning, first Georgia regulars, of Anderson's brigade, reporting his presence, with a company of that regiment, which had become separated therefrom, was ordered to take post on the left of the tenth Louisiana. Parts of North Carolina and Mississippi regiments were formed on the ground and on Benning's left, the tenth Georgia and company "K," of the fifty-third Georgia, being on the left. There were parts of numbers of other regiments on the slopes and in the ravines to await orders, who were sent to join in the charge, using for this purpose Captain Briggs, and Lieutenant Cody, of my staff, and Captain Holt and Lieutenant Slade, of the tenth Georgia; but for some cause these troops did not come forward. The lateness of the hour, and the darkness, would not admit of further delay. About seven hundred men, consisting of troops of my brigade, and detachments from regiments of other commands, as above stated, were formed and moved forward to the charge, silently and in quick time. The charge was made with calmness and regularity, for a distance of one hundred and fifty yards, in the face of a terrific fire from the enemy's guns, consisting of six six-gun batteries, and four guns of a ten-gun parrot battery, (six of which had been previously captured,) and his musketry, when unfortunately, the right of our line was fired into from the rear by troops of other brigades of our own army, which, with the terrible fire poured by the enemy on our front, caused the line to waver, and finally to break, the men seeking partial shelter behind a number of farm houses not more than sixty yards from the enemy's nearest gun. Our line approached that of the enemy's diagonally, thereby throwing the tenth Louisiana, which was on the right, further in advance. The dead of this regiment were commingled with those of the enemy, and very near his guns. It was here that the last was seen of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Waggaman, while leading his regiment, who it was supposed, was wounded and taken prisoner. Dead bodies of our men and those of the enemy, were found in close proximity at and near these houses. For half an hour every possible effort was made to reform and again advance to the charge, but owing to the small number, the lateness of the hour, (half past eight, P. M.,) the horror of coming in deadly conflict with troops of our own army, and the terrible and incessant cross-fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, although there was no terror manifested, no demoralization apparent, still the effort proved unavailing. Finding further efforts useless, I, at nine o'clock at night, ordered the troops to withdraw quietly, which was done. Having been actively engaged for more than three hours, I had become so ex-

hausted as to be almost unable to leave the field, and could not have reached the camp that night but for the timely assistance of two of my men. A list of casualties has been heretofore forwarded to division headquarters.

My staff, Captain Clemons, A. A. General, Captain Briggs, A. D. C., and Lieutenants Cody and Redd, volunteer aids, rendered very efficient service on the field. They were much exposed to the enemy's missiles, ball, shell, grape and bullets; but fortunately, all escaped untouched, except Captain Briggs, who was stricken senseless to the ground by a grape shot, which had passed through and killed outright, a man in his front, by which he will be disabled for some time. Individual cases of gallantry might be named, but this is deemed unnecessary; only the chivalrous and the brave were there in such close and deadly proximity to the foe. The coward and the skulker had long, ere the close of the battle, sought safety in inglorious flight from the bloody field under cover of the darkness.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL J. SEMMES,

Brigadier General.

REPORT OF COLONEL BARKSDALE OF THIRD BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, }
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 24, 1862. }

Captain DICKINSON, *A. A. General* :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade, in the battles of Sunday the 29th of June, at Savage's Station, and at Malvern Hill, on Tuesday the 1st of July.

On Sunday morning, we were ordered to pursue the enemy, who had abandoned his fortifications on the Nine-mile road, and was understood to be retreating down the York River railroad.

On reaching these fortifications, a fire was opened upon us by the enemy's rear guard. The brigade was at once ordered in line of battle, and while gallantly executing this order, General Griffith fell, mortally wounded, and was borne from the field by Majors Watts and Hawkins, of his staff, when the command devolved upon me. Continuing the pursuit, I was ordered to support General Cobb, who was in the advance, should he become engaged with the enemy.

The brigade advanced in line of battle, on the left of the railroad, through the thick woods, and over a marshy country, until we reached Savage's Station, where an attack was made on the right side of the road, upon the enemy, by General McLaws' division. The seventeenth regiment, Colonel Holder, and the twenty-first, Colonel Humphries, were ordered to that side of the road, and to support Kershaw's brigade, if it should become necessary to do so.

About sundown, these regiments advanced gallantly and promptly when the order was given, under a severe fire, across an open field to the support of a battery, and engaged the enemy, then strongly posted in the woods beyond the field, and poured several destructive volleys into his ranks, when messengers arrived and requested that the firing should cease, as danger would result from it to our friends, who were manœuvring between them and the enemy. The men were ordered to lay down, and night coming on, and the firing having ceased, they retired in good order to the woods in rear of the battle field.

The eighteenth regiment, Colonel Griffin, was ordered, after dark, to the battle field, and slept upon it, the enemy, during the night, continuing his flight.

On Monday, we continued the march, but did not reach the battle field of that day, until ten o'clock at night. The next morning at daylight, the pickets reported that the enemy was advancing. I at once ordered the brigade in line of battle, and advanced across the field to a skirt of woods and halted, and awaited his attack, throwing out several companies of skirmishers, but the report proved to be unfounded, the enemy having, during the night, retreated, leaving his

dead and wounded in our hands. Our companies of skirmishers captured a number of prisoners, who were sent to the rear.

About two o'clock, the enemy were discovered in a strong position, and in immense numbers on the Crew's farm and Malvern Hills. By your orders, given to me in person, the brigade was formed in the woods in front of the enemy, and in range of his fire, both from his batteries and gunboats in James River, about one mile and a half distant, the men being protected, as well as it could be done, by the woods and brow of a hill. Here shot and shell fell thick among us. Several being killed and wounded, and among them, Major Moody, of the twenty-first regiment, who was seriously wounded in the foot.

At about six o'clock, the brigade was ordered to advance upon the enemy, to support our friends who were already engaged, and if possible, to take his batteries. The order was promptly obeyed. The brigade was formed in the open field, and advanced upon the enemy under a terrible fire of shell, grape, canister and minnie balls, and continued the assault until night closed the scene, when it retired in good order to the position it formerly occupied in the woods. Colonels Holder, Griffin, and Lieutenant Colonel Brandon, commanding twenty-first regiment, were all severely wounded, while gallantly and nobly leading their regiments into action.

Lieutenant Colonel Carter, commanding the thirteenth regiment, while handling his men with consummate skill, was wounded and taken from the field. The command in the thirteenth regiment, devolved upon Major McElroy; in the seventeenth, on Lieutenant Colonel Fizer; in the eighteenth, on Lieutenant Colonel Luse, and in the twenty-first, on Captain Brooks, all of whom discharged their duties bravely and with signal ability.

The entire command, although one-third of its number fell upon the field, maintained its ground with undaunted courage, and dealt bravely terrible blows upon the ranks of the enemy, as his dead and wounded, in front of our lines the next morning clearly proved. I am under peculiar obligation to Major Inge, adjutant general of the brigade, for his valuable assistance in both engagements. He was prompt in the execution of all orders, and constantly exposed to the severest fire of the enemy's guns, in directing the regiments into battle.

To Captain Costin, aid-de-camp, I am much indebted. He was with me in the field, encouraging the men by his example, and gallantly discharging his duty.

I was deprived of the valuable services of Majors Watts and Hawkins, by the fall of General Griffith, both of whom, were ordered to remain with him.

It is proper for me to say that, twice during the battle, Captain McCarthy's battery engaged the enemy, and that both he and his command behaved with coolness and courage worthy of the cause.

Doctor Gilmore, senior surgeon of the brigade, and his assistants, in the discharge of their duties, were indefatigable, having the wounded borne from the field as rapidly as they could be found.

I desire to call the attention of the department to this officer, who by his skill as a surgeon, and ability as a physician, is eminently entitled to its favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARKSDALE,

Colonel, commanding Brigade.

REPORT OF GENERAL KERSHAW.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, }
Near Richmond, July 14, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken by the troops under my command, in the recent battles before Richmond:

With the exception of frequent movements of my regiments, under orders from Maj. Gen. Magruder, and occasional attacks upon the outposts of the enemy to ascertain their strength, resulting in the loss to the seventh regiment of one killed and three wounded, and to the third of several wounded, and the discovery that the enemy was at least in his usual force in our front, nothing of importance occurred in my command until Sunday morning, the 29th.

At an early hour, I received orders from Major General McLaws, to send forward a regiment and ascertain the condition of things in front. I despatched the second South Carolina, Colonel Kennedy. Some hours after, I received from that officer, information that the enemy had disappeared, and that he occupied his abandoned works. Immediately communicating with division headquarters, I received orders to advance my entire command to the support of Colonel Kennedy. Soon after the arrival of this brigade at Fair Oaks, my skirmishers, under command of Major Gaillard, of the second regiment, became engaged slightly on the left, and my whole command was ordered to advance cautiously, across the York River railroad, along the Nine-mile road, under repeated cautions to be careful not to engage the forces of General Jackson, who were believed to be advancing from the Chickahominy to our left. We advanced about a mile, when the firing along the left of my line, of skirmishers, became general, and an artillery fire from our left front was opened upon our column. Having every reason to suppose that this might be a collision with General Jackson's forces, I restrained the fire of my men and sent a regimental battle-flag to the front to be waved on the railroad. At this juncture, I was ordered to fall back and take position with my left resting on the railroad. Here, it became evident, from the continuance of the fire upon our lines, that the enemy was in front of us.

About three o'clock, P. M., the other troops of General Magruder's command being in position, I received orders to advance along the line of the railroad, and marched at once steadily in the direction of Savage's Station. Arriving at the point from which the enemy had fired his artillery, (the first house on the right of the railroad, below Fair Oaks,) it was ascertained that he had retired. Still advancing, my right skirmishers became engaged while passing through the wood; but, upon reaching the open plain beyond, the enemy was found occupying a series of heavy earthworks, at the far end of the field, on the Williamsburg road. I halted the command under the brow of the hill, sent for Kemper's battery, and ordered forward, along a ravine,

near the railroad, to a thick wood in front of my left, the second and third regiments South Carolina volunteers, to flank the redoubts, and to charge them if practicable. Kemper arriving, I directed him to open upon the enemy, which he did with such rapidity and effect, as to disperse them without the aid of infantry. At this moment, I received orders from Major General Magruder, to continue my advance, and attack any position I might meet the enemy in. I ordered my command forward, preceded, as before, by skirmishers, commanded by Major Gaillard, to whose assistance I sent Major Rutherford, of the third regiment. I signified to Major Brent, who brought me the order, that, in my opinion, there should be troops to my right, which only extended to the Williamsburg road, though my skirmishers were extended beyond to cover that flank. In a few minutes, I heard that Major General McLaws had ordered forward General Semmes' brigade to that position, continuing the advance through the abandoned works and camps of the enemy, taking some prisoners on the way, we arrived at the edge of the wood which skirts Savage's farm. Sending forward the line of skirmishers to brush the wood, they soon encountered the enemy in heavy force, and a formidable artillery fire. Kemper's battery was placed in position on the road; Colonel Henagan's eighth South Carolina regiment was thrown to his right across the road, and the whole command became engaged. I ordered the second and third regiments to charge, which they did in gallant style; and, immediately after, the seventh regiment, Colonel Aiken. These regiments steadily and rapidly advanced, driving the enemy before them, through the wood, and well into the field beyond, throwing them into confusion and strewing the ground with dead. In the meantime, the seventh regiment, which was next the Williamsburg road, found itself flanked by the enemy, who had advanced along that road in the direction of Kemper's battery and the eighth regiment, to a position some two hundred yards in our rear. Matters were in this position, when General Semmes attacked on my right; the line of his fire upon the enemy rendered the position of my advanced regiments on the left of the road extremely hazardous, and Colonel Aiken very properly fell back to the general line of battle, followed by Colonels Nance and Kennedy. In the meantime, Kemper's battery, flanked by the eighth regiment, had inflicted terrible havoc upon the enemy, whose dead lay in heaps along the road, scarcely two hundred yards from the battery. The conduct of both officers and men in this engagement was most commendable. Nothing could exceed the gallantry, self possession and efficiency of the regimental commanders, Colonels Henagan and Kennedy, Nance and Aiken, to whom my thanks are especially due.

Though my loss was heavy, it is with pride and satisfaction that we turn to five hundred dead of the enemy left on the field as attesting the bravery and efficiency of the troops engaged at Savage's, and that our loss was fearfully avenged. I regret to record the loss of Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Garlington, third regiment South Carolina volunteers, of whom his commanding officer most truly says, he was an officer of fine judgment, cool courage and commendable energy. He

was killed instantly in the act of brandishing his sword defiantly. Lieutenant Colonel Goodwyn, of the second regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Bland, of the seventh South Carolina regiment, were both severely wounded, conspicuously exposed as they were in the active discharge of their duties in the field. Major Gaillard, of the second regiment, was charged with the important and responsible duty of directing the movements of the skirmishers during the day. This duty he discharged with great judgment and gallantry. His horse was killed under him during the engagement. He was efficiently assisted in the duties of his position by Major Rutherford, third S. C. V. Captain Kemper and the officers and men under his command maintained the high reputation they established at Vienna, Bull Run, and Manassas. For particular mention of such of the company officers as require especial notice, I respectfully refer to the reports of the regimental commanders, which accompany this. This action being closed by the approach of a stormy night, my command, reinforced by the eighteenth Mississippi regiment, Colonel Griffin, lay upon their arms on the field of battle until daylight, when it was ascertained that the enemy had disappeared. Removing our wounded and burying our dead, we marched, under the command of Major General McLaws, by the Enrourthy Town road to New Market, and prepared to bivouac for the night, but were almost immediately ordered forward to the support of General Longstreet, then engaged with the enemy at Frazier's farm. On the way, we were halted and permitted to rest until eleven o'clock, P. M., when we continued the march to Frazier's farm, arriving just in time to take our position by daylight on the morning of the 1st of July. About eight o'clock, A. M., we advanced in line of battle as far as the Willis Church road, where the forces of General Jackson passed to our right, and we were ordered back along the Long Bridge road, several miles to the rear, where we remained in line of battle until four o'clock P. M., when we were ordered forward to the open field on the farm adjoining Crew's farm. Here we remained under the fire of the enemy's artillery until about six o'clock, P. M., when I was directed by an officer of Major General Magruder's staff to advance and attack the enemy's battery. Having no special instructions and no knowledge of the ground or position of the enemy, I led the brigade in line of battle through a wood for half a mile towards the right of the enemy's line of fire, exposed all the while to a front and flank fire of artillery, which could not be avoided. During this march, I passed three lines of troops, who had preceded me in the attack. Arriving immediately in front of that portion of the enemy where I determined to assail him, I was indebted to your assistance, Captain, for finding my way to a ravine which led immediately up to the plateau, upon which the enemy was formed. Availing myself of this shelter, I led my command up to the Willis Church road. Here the enemy occupied the open field in two lines, in force, in my front, forming an obtuse angle, facing towards the road in such a manner as to flank any force which might ascend the brow of the hill in my front. Between these two lines of the enemy, at the point of intersec-

tion, a battery of artillery was placed, pouring over our heads a crushing shower of grape and canister, while the infantry lines blazed with a constant stream of fire. Still further to my right, the artillery on the hill near the orchard, enfilading my line, and their infantry in Crew's farm to my right rear were engaged with some of our forces, whose line of battle was parallel to my own. In this position we occupied a fence and thick hedge in front of the road, forming a considerable obstacle to an advance along the centre of my line, while the rising ground in front screened the enemy from view, except on my extreme right and left. The second regiment, which extended to near the parsonage, having open ground in front, engaged the left line of the enemy with some effect, but the rest of the command were powerless to accomplish anything in their then position, and I was satisfied that any further advance at that point would ensure the destruction of my command, unless some change was made in the enemy's position. The nature of the ground affording considerable protection to the men, I determined to hold them there in the hope that some diversion by an attack, either on the right or left, might be created in our favor. After some time, a galling fire was opened from our rear, killing and wounding the men and producing a general feeling of uneasiness in the whole command. Capt. Holmes, A. A. G., and Lieutenant Dwight, A. A. I. G., of my staff, went back in person to arrest the fire. Major Rutherford, of the third regiment, attempted to do the same, and Corporal T. Whitner is especially commended by Colonel Nance for having volunteered for the same dangerous duty. Finding that the fire still continued for some time, doing us more damage than that of the enemy, I ordered the command to retire by the route we came to the next road in our rear. At this point, I found Major Gaillard commanding, reforming the the second regiment. With this regiment I retired to the next road in our rear, where I again halted, supposing that the other regiments would be found there, but owing to the intricacies of the wood and the approaching darkness, the commanding officers conducted their regiments severally to the field, whence we entered the fight. While collecting on the flag of the second regiment all the men of the brigade who came by, General Ewell rode up and desired me to advance my command to support a brigade he was about to lead into action in Crew's field. Calling attention to the small number of men with me and my desire to collect the remainder of the brigade, I indicated my unwillingness to do so, on account of the inefficiency of any support I could render, but as he became very urgent, I yielded and led the second regiment, under command of Major Gaillard, to the point indicated. Soon General Ewell's forces appeared, and he led two regiments in beautiful order to the attack under a terrible fire of artillery and infantry. While we were at this point, Sergeant Harley, color bearer of the second regiment, exposed himself with gallantry, worthy of especial mention, in his efforts to encourage and animate the men around him, and was wounded by a shell while thus engaged. Several regiments having arrived and taken position in our rear in support of General Ewell's advance, and the infantry fire

having materially diminished, I brought off the second regiment about nine o'clock, P. M., and reformed the brigade in the field from which we had advanced.

It gives me great pleasure to commend the conduct of officers and men for coolness and firmness under many trying circumstances on this occasion, and have nothing to regret but that we were, by a series of accidents, prevented from accomplishing as much for the country on this occasion by the gallantry and discipline exhibited by the troops as we could desire, though the losses of the command attest that it was no fault of theirs.

I must not omit to mention that the conduct, during these engagements and operations, of my personal staff was such as to entitle them to particular commendation. Captain C. R. Holmes, A. A. G.; Lieutenant A. E. Doby, A. D. C., and Lieutenant W. M. Dwight, A. A. I. G., in both engagements, and Mr. John A. Myers, acting as aid on Sunday, were assiduous, active and efficient in the discharge of their varied duties on the field, and distinguished themselves by high exhibitions of courage and self-possession amid the the greatest dangers. I again refer to the accompanying reports of commanders for further particulars.

The particulars of our losses are herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, Captain, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF GENERAL EARLY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, }
August 2, 1862. }

Captain G. C. BROWN,

Assistant Adjutant General, Third Division :

I submit the following report of the operation of this brigade at or near Malvern Hill, on the 1st ultimo :

On that morning, I was ordered by General Lee to report to Major General Jackson, for temporary duty, with one of the brigades of this command, and was by him assigned to the command of the brigade lately commanded by Brigadier General Elzey, in the division of Major General Ewell. Of this brigade I assumed command about midday, on the road leading from White Oak Swamp to Willis' Church. In the afternoon of the same day, the brigade consisted of fragments of the thirteenth, twenty-fifth, thirty-first, forty-fourth, fifty-second and fifty-eighth Virginia regiments, and the twelfth Georgia regiment, numbering in all about one thousand and fifty men present, was formed, by order of General Ewell, in line of battle in the woods on the left of the road leading from Willis' Church to Malvern Hill, where it remained until very late in the afternoon, during a heavy cannonading between the enemy's artillery and our own, an occasional shell falling near the brigade, doing no damage, however, except the killing, by the same shot, of a private in the forty-fourth Virginia and a young gentleman named Field, who was a volunteer on the staff of General Walker, of the thirteenth Virginia regiment. About sundown, an order was received by General Ewell, in my presence, from General Jackson, through a staff officer, to send my brigade to the right, to the support of Major General D. H. Hill, and the brigade was immediately put in motion, and marched, under the guidance of an officer sent for the purpose, across the road and through the woods, passing along the side of the ravine, covered with trees and thick undergrowth; until the head of it reached a small road leading across an open bottom on a creek. Here the brigade was halted for a few minutes, until the guide could ascertain the route to be pursued, when it was again put in motion, and as the head of it arrived at the open bottom, by the guide's direction, the brigade was started across the bottom, and General Ewell and myself, with my staff officers, were directed to cross by a detour to the right, over an old dam, as the only practicable way for horses. On arriving at the point where it was expected to meet the brigade, nothing could be seen of it, and thick brushwood excluded it from view. In the meantime, a large number of men, retreating from the battle-field, began to pass along the road into which we had then got, and filled the brushwood mentioned, producing great confusion, and rendering it impossible for me to ascertain whether the brigade was passing through the brushwood. After many fruitless efforts to ascertain this

fact, I rode towards the route over which the brigade was started, as far as I could, and found a very deep ditch, filled with skulkers from the battle-field, over which it was impossible for me to pass with my horse. I then rode around to a point where I could get a view of the place at which I separated from the brigade, and seeing none of it passing, I rode forward on the road leading to the battle-field, with the hope of finding the brigade emerging from the woods further off. It was then nearly dark, and I found the road filled with a large number of men retreating in confusion, being mostly from Gen. Toombs' Georgia brigade. These troops, aided by my assistant adjutant general, Captain Gardner, I endeavored to rally, but found it very difficult to do so. During my exertions to rally these men, the twelfth Georgia regiment, of my own brigade, came up, under the command of Captain James G. Rodgers, and I marched it off, accompanied by Colonel Benning, with a few men from his regiment, of Toombs' brigade. These men were formed in line, by direction of General Ewell, who had preceded me with some men rallied by him in a field, over which a considerable body of our troops had charged, in the early part of the engagement, and in rear of some regiments then engaged with the enemy. Here I was soon joined by the thirty-first and twenty-fifth Virginia regiments, which were brought up by my aid, Captain J. H. Early, who had gone to the rear to look for the brigade. With these regiments I remained on the field during the night, in the position designated by General Ewell—Major General D. H. Hill being present at the time they were posted, and for some time thereafter.

During the march the brigade was exposed to a terrific cannonading, and shell were constantly bursting over and around it. For some time, the regiments with me on the field, which were ordered to lie down, were exposed to the fiercest artillery fire I ever witnessed. About the close of this fire, Brigadier General Ransom, with a portion of his command, retired to the rear, past my position, leaving none of our troops in front of me. A short time after the cessation of the fire, we heard, distinctly, the rumbling of wheels, indicating a movement of the enemy's artillery, and a large number of lights were seen moving about over the field, in immediate proximity to the enemy's position, which were doubtless borne by persons from the enemy's lines, in search of their wounded.

As soon as it was light next morning, an appalling spectacle was presented to our view in front. The field, for some distance from the enemy's position, was literally strewn with the dead and wounded, and arms were lying in every direction.

It was apparent that the enemy's main body, with his artillery, had retired, but a body of his cavalry, supported by infantry, was soon discovered on the field. To the right, near the top of a steep hill, leading up towards the enemy's position, we saw a body of our own troops, some distance off, lying down, which proved to be a small body under Brigadier Generals Mahone and Wright. In the meantime, parties of our men were going to the front in search of the wounded, and after a demonstration by the enemy's cavalry, which was abandoned on the firing of a few shots by the Maryland regiment, posted

in the woods some distance to my left, the parties from both armies, in search of the dead and wounded, gradually approached each other, and continued their mournful work without molestation on either side, being apparently appalled, for the moment, into a cessation from all hostile purposes by the terrible spectacle presented to their view. About ten o'clock, A. M., the last of the enemy's forces retired, and left the field of battle to our occupation.

The other regiments of the brigade, which, on the march, were in front of those who got with me on the field, not being able to find any practicable way for marching over the route designated by the guide, across the bottom mentioned, in their efforts to discover me, reached the battle-field at a different point from that at which I had arrived, and got very near to the enemy; but, as it had become very dark, and amidst the confusion, it being impossible to distinguish friend from foe, they retired, and went back that night to the position at which the brigade was first drawn up in line of battle. The separation of the brigade was caused by the impracticable character of the route over which it was marched, the confusion produced by the immense number of men retiring in disorder from the field, and the attempt of the guide over a nearer route than that taken by General Ewell and myself. The men with me did not get under a musketry fire, and were only exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, within the range of round shot and shell.

I was favorably impressed with the deportment of the officers and men of the brigade, so far as it came under my own observation, and was particularly struck with that of Captain James G. Rodgers, in command of the twelfth Georgia regiment, who led the regiment through a large body of disorganized men, who were giving the most disheartening account of the state of things in front; he all the time encouraged his own men, and endeavored to induce the fugitives to fall into his ranks, and return to the battle-field.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. EARLY,

Brigadier General, commanding Brigade.

COLONEL STAFFORD'S REPORT OF EIGHTH BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH BRIGADE, }
July 30, 1862. }

Captain G. CAMPBELL BROWN :

SIR: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, requiring a report of the part taken by this brigade in the late battles before Richmond, I have the honor to make the following statement of facts connected therewith:

Owing to the illness of Brigadier General Taylor, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel J. G. Seymour, of the sixth Louisiana regiment. On the afternoon of the 27th ult., (Friday,) in the charge at Cold Harbor, Colonel Seymour was shot from his horse and died a few minutes after. I then took command of the brigade, and was ordered, by General Trimble, to form the troops in line of battle near the edge of the wood. This was done. It soon after became dark and no other movements were made. The brigade remained on the ground that night and the next morning, (the 28th,) was ordered to advance in pursuit of the enemy, who were retiring. On this and the two days following, we continued to advance steadily forward. The enemy, on arriving at Malvern Hill, there made a stand and prepared to resist our further advance. The brigade was first ordered to form in line of battle near the road on the left. Very soon, however, our position was changed to a wheat field near by. This movement was also countermanded, and our position again changed to a ravine near the enemy's batteries. At dusk, an order was brought (we then being under orders of General Whiting, and supporting his division,) to charge forward on the battery. This order was given by an officer unknown to myself or any of the officers of my command. Three of the regiments, the sixth, seventh and twenty-eighth Louisiana, advanced as ordered. It now being night, this order was not heard or properly understood by the ninth Louisiana, and no advance was made by that command. This charge resulted in the loss of some valuable lives. After the charge, the brigade being somewhat scattered, was withdrawn to a gate and order restored. Leave was obtained of General Ewell for the men to get water at the church, and again advanced and remained at the gate, (near the ground previously occupied by them.) During the night, a portion of the brigade, however, remained on the field from which the charge was made.

Accompanying the report is forwarded a list of the casualties of the brigade in the two engagements, in which it was actively engaged, viz: that of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, as furnished by the regimental commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. STAFFORD,

Colonel, commanding eighth brigade.

LIST OF CASUALTIES in the command of Major General Jackson at the Battles of Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, JUNE 27, 1862.

DIVISIONS.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.			AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Jackson's.....	9	125	30	442	.....	1	134	472	1	607
Ewell's.....	8	32	23	172	.....	12	46	193	12	243
Whiting's.....	13	142	46	806	.....	9	155	852	9	1,016
D. H. Hill's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	1,152	12	1,418
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	589	2,671	24	3,284

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, JULY 1, 1862.

DIVISIONS.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.			AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Jackson's...	1	25	6	171	.....	.....	26	177	.....	203
Ewell's.....	1	4	4	28	.....	1	5	32	1	38
Whiting's ..	1	9	9	155	.....	1	10	164	1	175
D. H. Hill's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	1,373	37	1,746
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	1,746	39	2,162

GENERAL TRIMBLE'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH BRIGADE, ORANGE COUNTY, }
Near Liberty Mills, July 28, 1862. }

Major General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Second Division, Valley District :

GENERAL: In compliance with orders, I submit a report of the conduct and operation of the seventh brigade, from June 26th to July 3d:

On the 26th, we moved with the army from Ashland, in a southerly direction, passing to the east of Mechanicsville, in the afternoon, and at four, P. M., heard distinctly the volleys of artillery and musketry, in the engagement of General Hill with the enemy. Before sundown the firing was not more than two miles distant, and, in my opinion, we should have marched to the support of General Hill that evening.

On the 27th, line of battle was formed at — roads by eight o'clock, after which we marched towards Cold Harbor, passing near — church. At this point, distant one and a half miles from Cold Harbor, line of battle was again formed, about three and a half o'clock, and the advance ordered. After marching half a mile, the front was changed considerably to the left, and orders received to hasten to the front, in the direction of the enemy's fire. On reaching the vicinity of Cold Harbor, our front was again changed towards the left, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and the point indicated where we were to engage the enemy, with the impressive caution, that the troops already engaged were hotly pressed. By order of General Ewell, I took the fifteenth Alabama, Colonel Canty, the leading regiment, down the road leading from Cold Harbor to McGee's farm, crossed the swamp, and placed this and the twenty-first Georgia regiment, commanded by Major T. Hooper, in position to advance. The sixteenth Mississippi and the twenty-first North Carolina regiments, in the confusion, were cut off and separated from us by several regiments who were marching out of action in such good order as showed they had fallen back without hard fighting. The two regiments were ordered to advance, and soon concentrated a furious fire of musketry, shot and shell from the well-selected position of the enemy. Several regiments were met falling back; and, leaving the field, we continued slowly to advance through a dense wood, met by a perfect sheet of fire, under which the killed and wounded were falling fast in our ranks. Still the brave fellows pressed on, followed by a Virginia and a Texas regiment who took an active part in the engagement. General Ewell being on that part of the ground directing the movements and encouraging the men with conspicuous bravery, his presence alone held the men in position for over an hour and a half, under this terrific fire. I returned to bring up the sixteenth Mississippi and the

twenty-first North Carolina regiments, with Major Wharton's battery. I met General Whiting near the Cold Harbor house, who had just rode up, and asked me where he had better carry in his division. Convinced that our efforts were too much concentrated in the previous direction, causing much confusion, in a dense wood, with the risk of firing on our own men, (as I am sure had been done.) I strongly advised him to meet the enemy half a mile to our right, (north,) so as to flank the force in our front, or encounter a second body of the foe. After results showed that General Whiting's selection of the point of attack, as indicated, was highly judicious, as he met a reserved body of the enemy, defeated them and captured their battery. A few moments after the brief interview with General Whiting, Brigadier General Winder met me, and said his brigade was coming up, and asked where he should enter the field. I directed him to march well to the left, which he did, and brought a timely support in a perilous crisis to General Elzey, and other brigades, who had been terribly cut up by the terrible fire of the musketry, and the well-served batteries at McGee's house, afterwards captured. These brief meetings over, I sought the two regiments who were awaiting orders, uncertain what to do. I decided to enlarge the front of attack, as I had suggested to Generals Whiting and Winder, and led these regiments across the road into the pines, one-third of a mile to the right (north) of the first point of attack. Here, we met two regiments coming out of the field in confusion, who cried out, "You need not go in; we are whipped; you can't do anything!" Some of our men cried, "Get out of our way, we will show you how to do it." I formed my force, increased on the left by the fragments of other regiments who had been rallied, as nearly parallel with the line opposed to us as I could judge by their fire through the woods, and then rode along the line, distinctly telling the men, in the hearing of all, that "they were now to make a charge with the bayonet, and not to stop one moment to fire or reload, by doing which they remained longer under the enemy's fire, and gave him the advantage over us, posted as he was, in a good position, and strengthened by fallen timber to obstruct our advance, and that the quicker the charge was made, the less would be our loss"—leading them on with perfect confidence in their pluck. The regiment advanced firmly and gallantly, receiving heavy volleys of the enemy's fire from the opposite height, without returning it, pushed on down the hill and over the trees felled in the swampy ground to impede our progress; all the time under torrents of musketry fire, and bravely and rapidly ascended the hill, cheered on by the continuous shouting of the command, "Charge, men, charge!" It would have required older and braver troops, and those engaged in a better cause to have stood firm against an onset so rapid, so resolute, so defiant. The enemy were swept from the hill, and retreated rapidly from his strong position, and it was not until his flying forces presented a strong temptation, that a destructive fire was opened upon them. Pursued to his camp, the enemy perceiving some of our forces on his flank, one regiment surrendered in a body, the others fled down a ravine to the Chickahominy.

Reaching the plateau which the Federal General had judiciously selected, and so well defended by artificial aids, I found a battery of seven guns, the first Pennsylvania artillery, Captain Cater, which had been captured a few minutes before by parts of several regiments, who had, with determined courage, pressed forward at the first point of attack, with fearful losses. Parts of these companies of the eighteenth Alabama, and fragments of several companies of the twenty-first Georgia regiments, were the first at the guns followed by the fifth Texas and eighteenth Georgia.

Placing the twenty-first North Carolina in charge of the captured battery, my brigade slept on the field from which the enemy had fled. A careful examination of the ground the day after the battle, showed as strong a position as could have been selected for defence. It is an elevated ridge on the southeast of the Chickahominy river, mostly cleared land on its summit, surrounded by several more elevated points admirably adapted for artillery, and from which an incessant fire could be maintained against an advancing foe, over the heads of its own infantry, which was secured from harm by the abrupt acclivity of the hill under which they had been posted. So that our men had, the day before, been exposed for over ten hours to the combined fire of shot, shell, grape and musketry, to which Yankee engenuity had added a sort of repeating gun, called a telescopic cannon, discharging sixty balls per minute. Several of these were captured. The natural defences of the position were strengthened by felling timber on the hill side and in the marshy ground of the rivulet at its fork, to make the progress of an attacking force slow and longer held under fire. Many parts of the brow of the hill, were provided with rude breast-works of logs, &c. There is good reason to believe that fresh forces of the enemy were successively brought into action for several hours to replace those who had become fatigued or defeated. To repulse a force double our own, thus advantageously posted, free from a fatiguing march and liberally supplied with whiskey, (as the canteens of dead wounded and prisoners proved,) required much more than the ordinary exhibition of skill and daring; that it was done everywhere along the line by troops who had marched all day without food, entitle the army to the name of the "indomitable."

It is with just pride I record the fact that not one of the regiments of the seventh brigade came out of the action during its progress, and that the charge of the sixteenth Mississippi and twenty-first North Carolina, sustained from the first movement without a falter, could not be surpassed for intrepid bravery and high resolve.

I need not enumerate the gallant exploits of a brigade where every officer and man behaved so well; but I cannot refrain from allusion to the conspicuous gallantry of Captain Brown, of the sixteenth Mississippi, and Captain Guery, of fifteenth Alabama, both shot dead in front of their companies while cheering on their men to the charge; and of my aid, Lieutenant McKim, who rode by my side or along the line, constantly repeating, with inspiring voice and jesture, the command, "charge! charge!" Captain Hall A. Alsine did signal service during

the action by bringing up and directing the movements of fresh troops, as, also, Lieutenant Lee, inspector general, who was slightly wounded.

The subjoined list of killed and wounded best show the severity of the conflict, and a comparison of those of the different regiments fairly illustrate the superiority of a rapid charge over a standing fight, not only as the best mode of securing victories but doing it with smaller loss.

The thirteenth Alabama and twenty-first Georgia, numbering one thousand three hundred and fifteen men, stood under a destructive fire for an hour or more, returning the enemy's volleys all the time, and advanced only half a mile with fragments of companies at the close of the day. Their loss in killed and wounded was two hundred and fifty-one men.

The sixteenth Mississippi and twenty-first North Carolina, numbering one thousand two hundred and forty-four men, passed under as hot a fire an equal distance in fifteen minutes, losing in killed and wounded only eighty-five men.

Annexed is a sketch of that part of the field of battle on which the third brigade was engaged, but on which is put down only the positions occupied by the seventh brigade. The Alabama and Georgia regiments advanced in a body no farther than the swamp S, except the fragments of those companies who assisted in driving the enemy from F, and taking the battery. The Mississippi and North Carolina regiments advanced to B and F, taking the battery, and with unbroken front, in good condition to continue the fight.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

J. R. TRIMBLE, *Brigadier General.*

I casually omitted to mention the name of Lieutenant Vindell, adjutant of the twenty-first Georgia regiment, who behaved with distinguished coolness and bravery, and did signal service in holding that regiment in its position while under the heaviest fire.

J. R. TRIMBLE, *Brigadier General.*

GENERAL TRIMBLE'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS FROM
JUNE 28 TO JULY 1, INCLUSIVE.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, July 30, 1862.

Major General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL: I respectfully append the following as a continuation of the operations of the seventh brigade from June 28th to July 1st, inclusive:

On the 28th June, the brigade rested on the field of battle, and was chiefly employed in taking care of the wounded and burial of the dead. On Sunday, 29th, orders were received to march down the Chickahominy. During the delay of starting, I halted, about nine o'clock, at a dwelling on the battle-field, and sent an officer up a tree which had been prepared by the enemy as an observatory. This officer could, with glasses, plainly see the Yankee forces moving southward from Reynoldsville, (General McClellan's headquarters.) The smoke of burning stores could also be distinctly seen. I wrote a note addressed to General Lee, or General Jackson, stating these facts, and that the Federal army were certainly retreating. General Lee answered the note, and stated that the enemy were in heavy force on the right, and that he had tried to reach them with artillery, but without effect. Meantime, four large conflagrations had become plainly visible, and infantry, artillery and waggons were seen moving amidst clouds of dust, in a southerly direction. I again wrote to General Lee, then two miles distant, communicating these facts, and expressed the opinion that the enemy were certainly retreating with great precipitation, as burning stores were a sure indication, and ought to be vigorously pursued. It was afterwards known that General McClellan did break up the camps on Sunday morning at the place referred to, and commenced a rapid retreat.

Under previous orders, we continued our march, about ten o'clock, and, after several halts, reached the York river railroad, near Bottom's Bridge, about two o'clock, with the third division. After marching and countermarching several times, a halt of some hours was made two miles north of the railroad. Several times in the afternoon, I had called attention to the dense cloud of dust observed on the north side of the Chickahominy; that it plainly indicated a rapid retreat of the enemy, and that our forces should be thrown across that stream to intercept their flight or increase their disorder. A practicable ford was discovered near the point where we halted, and General Ewell had decided, under the discretion allowed him, to cross and attack them at four o'clock. But orders from General Jackson conflicting with this, prevented so important a movement. About six P. M., the division was marched back up the Chickahominy, crossed that stream in the night at New Bridge, and bivouacked at Reyn olds-

ville, twelve hours after the enemy and General McClellan had abandoned that place.

It is deeply to be regretted that, from the sure indications of rapid retreat given by the Federal forces, some portion of our army was not thrown across the Chickahominy that day to fall on the flank of the enemy's retreating columns. This could have been safely and suddenly done at the ford before alluded to.

On Monday, 30th, by orders, we marched, at an early hour, over the same road taken by the enemy twenty-four hours before, and, three miles distant, passed the battle-field where General Longstreet had engaged the enemy the afternoon previous. At about four, P. M., we reached the White Oak Swamp, where, after an hour's engagement with artillery, General Jackson's army bivouacked for the night, (including General Whiting's division.)

On Tuesday, July 1st, we marched, by orders, at sunrise, crossed White Oak Swamp, (the bridge, destroyed by the enemy, causing some hours delay,) continued by slow marches to — church, and formed line of battle on Poindexter's farm, opposite the Malvern Hills, about two, P. M.,—the seventh brigade, on the extreme left. We remained in position about three hours, during the greater part of which time artillery and musketry firing was heard on our right, a mile or two distant. At five, P. M., Courtney's battery was put in position, opened a brisk fire, which was answered by heavy discharges from four or five batteries of the enemy posted on Malvern Hill. After half an hour's engagement, doing good service, the battery was withdrawn reluctantly by an order of General Whiting, through a courier, (staff officer R. S. E.,) which turned out to have been intended for another battery.

At three, P. M., that day, after the enemy's position and disposition of his forces had been well reconnoitred through a glass, and plainly visible, I asked permission to move through the continuous woods to the left and attack the enemy by a surprise on his right. This proposal, forwarded to General Jackson, was declined by him. About sundown, orders were received to march the seventh brigade to the right, where the battle had raged fiercely for some two hours, and our troops repulsed. I moved quickly, guided by an officer of General D. H. Hill's staff, through a dense woods, in the dark, exposed, for a mile and a half, to a continuous and rapid fire of the enemy's artillery, and took up a position on that part of the field where General Magruder had made his disastrous charges across an open field, every yard of which could be swept by the adverse artillery. This field was about half a mile broad, skirted by woods on the left, and a high and abrupt declivity descending to Turkey creek, on the right. I reported to General Ewell, and a few moments after, to D. H. Hill, who ordered the brigade to remain in its position near the woods, on the edge of the field. I proposed, soon after, to General D. H. Hill, to ride forward and reconnoitre the enemy's position. It was then about nine o'clock. We rode forward, and approached within one hundred steps of the batteries, and could hear plainly the ordinary tone of conversation. The guns were then firing on the woods

to our left, where the last attack had been made at right angles to that part of the field we were in. I suggested to General Hill the advantage of making an attack on this battery, and that it must be successful; as the enemy would not expect one from our position, and, under cover of the darkness, we could approach them undiscovered. General Hill did not seem inclined to make the movement. We rode back to the brigade, conversed some time, when I again urged the propriety of an attack, as we could approach so near undiscovered as to ensure success, the enemy having no skirmishers in our front; but he declined, as before, to order the attack, and directed me to make no further movement. I occupied this position until about twelve o'clock, when all firing had ceased for more than two hours, and as General Ewell and General Hill had both been absent during this time, I retired the brigade into the woods to bivouac for the night, as the men were completely worn out, and no further action expected.

The next morning, by dawn, I went off to ask for orders, when I found the whole army in the utmost disorder; thousands of straggling men asking every passer by for their regiment; ambulances, wagons, and artillery obstructing every road, and altogether in a drenching rain, presenting a scene of the most woeful and disheartening confusion. The seventh brigade not having been fairly brought into action, was in good order next morning, and prepared to move in a body. By six o'clock, orders were received from General Jackson, whom I met casually, to march to the church, where we remained all day the 2d of July. Thursday, 3d July, we had orders to march to the front; did so, and encamped about eight miles from James river, opposite Westover. July 4th, we again marched to the front, reached a point about four miles from James river, where line of battle was formed and skirmishers thrown out half a mile in advance, who occasionally exchanged shots with the enemy's scouts. At night, one of my regiments was put on picket. We lay in camp until July 8th. We were ordered to move, at dark, to the rear, and on the 10th of July, encamped four miles from Richmond. Scarcely able to march from excessive fatigue and prostration, the result of constant fighting and marching in a country where air and water were both impure, and rapidly breaking down the health of the army.

I append below, the list of killed and wounded in the before mentioned engagements.

Yours, respectfully,

J. R. TRIMBLE,
Brigadier General.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Sixteenth Mississippi regiment, enlisted men,	-	-	3
Fifteenth Alabama,	-	-	4
Twenty-first North Carolina,	-	-	8
Total,	-	-	16

J. E. DOUTHIT,
Assistant Surgeon.

On the above report was the following endorsement :

This report was handed in by General Trimble after the completion of my report. Some portions of it may require explanation, but time is not sufficient to alter mine, already delayed.

R. S. EWELL.

COLONEL WALKER'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE
FOURTH BRIGADE AT GAINES' MILL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA, }
August 2, 1862. }

Lieutenant G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
A. A. General:

In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, directing me to report the operations of the fourth brigade at the battle of Gaines' Mill, fought on the 27th of June, I have the honor to report that I was not called upon to take command of the brigade until after General Elzey was wounded late in the evening, and that I knew nothing of the movements of any regiment, except my own, prior to that time. When informed that General Elzey had been wounded and carried from the field, I went in search of the other regiments of the brigade, but General Elzey's aids having all been killed or wounded, I was only able to find the thirty-first, fifty-eighth, and forty-fourth Virginia. These regiments remained in the action until dark, when I directed them to withdraw to Butler's church to rest and procure ammunition.

The next morning, the remaining regiments of the brigade, viz: the twelfth Georgia and the twenty-fifth and fifty-second Virginia, reported to me, they having been detached the day before by General Elzey to support batteries.

I enclose the report of the commanding officer of each regiment for particulars and for list of killed and wounded. My own regiment, thirteenth Virginia, was sent forward as skirmishers in the morning and killed and wounded five or six of the enemy and took some twenty-five prisoners. In the evening it was in the hottest of the fight and both officers and men, with a few exceptions, behaved well and fought with a determination and bravery worthy the cause in which we are engaged. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was very heavy in proportion to the number engaged. Only about two hundred and fifty went into action, and of that number one hundred and twelve were killed and wounded. The loss in company officers was particularly heavy and is the best evidence of the gallant manner in which they discharged their duties.

I beg leave to add my humble testimony to the gallantry of Capt. Wm. H. Shearer, who was mortally wounded while bravely encouraging his men. Also to that of Captain C. G. Cooke, of company A; First Lieutenant F. D. Sherrard, of company K, and Lieutenant Strait, of company H, all of whom fell like brave and true men at their posts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. A. WALKER,
Colonel Thirteenth Virginia Regiment,

GENERAL HOOD'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE, }
July 10, 1862. }

Major J. H. HILL, A. A. G. :

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the part enacted in the engagement of the 27th ultimo, near Gaines' Mill, by this brigade :

Arriving on the field between four and five o'clock, P. M., I was informed by Colonel J. M. Jones, of General Ewell's staff, that his troops were hard pressed and required assistance. Line of battle was formed at once, with the Hampton legion, Lieutenant Colonel M. M. Gary commanding, on the left, with orders to gain the crest of the hill in the woods and hold it, which they did. The fifth Texas, Col. J. B. Robertson commanding, engaging the enemy on the right of the legion, and the first Texas, Colonel A. T. Rainey commanding, on the right of the fifth Texas. The brigade moved gallantly forward, soon becoming engaged from left to right. The battle raged with great fury all along the line as these noble troops pressed steadily on, forcing the enemy to gradually give way. Directing in person the fourth Texas regiment, Colonel John Marshall commanding, on the right of my line, they were the first troops to pierce the strong line of breastworks occupied by the enemy, which caused great confusion in their ranks. Here the eighteenth Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel S. L. Ruff commanding, came to the support of the fourth Texas, and the regiments pressed on over a hotly contested field, inclining from right to left, with the fifth Texas on their left, taking a large number of prisoners and capturing fourteen (14) pieces of artillery, when night came on and further pursuit of the enemy ceased. The guns were captured by the fourth Texas and eighteenth Georgia and a regiment was taken prisoners by the fifth Texas regiment.

In this engagement, I regret to report the loss of many gallant officers and men. Among those who fell, either killed or mortally wounded, were Colonel John Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel Warwick, Captains E. D. Ryan, J. W. Hutcheson, P. P. Porter, T. M. Owen, A. A. G., and Lieutenants R. J. Lambert, C. Rich, D. L. Butts, D. P. Lyons, T. H. Halleman, of the fourth Texas; Lieutenants J. E. Chute and W. G. Wallace, of the fifth Texas; Captain B. F. Benton, first Texas; Lieutenants L. A. McCullough, T. J. Cohn, Thos. Dowden, of the eighteenth Georgia; also, Major Key, of the fourth Texas; Colonel Rainey, of the first Texas, and Colonel Robertson, of the fifth Texas, received severe wounds, while nobly discharging their duty. On the field officers of the fourth Texas being killed or wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on Capt (now Major) W. P. Townsend, who led it most gallantly. There are many other officers and men distinguished for their noble deeds on that day, for

which I will have to refer you to reports in detail of regimental commanders. During the engagement, most efficient service was rendered me in gallantly leading forward troops and transporting orders by Captain W. H. Sellers, A. A. G.; Lieutenant J. T. Hunter, of the fourth Texas, A. D. C.; Colonel J. H. Murray, and General T. J. Chambers, of Texas, and Major B. H. Blanton, of Kentucky volunteer aid-de-camp—Lieutenant D. L. Sublett, A. D. C., being ordered to remain with the ordnance train. I also take great pleasure in acknowledging the distinguished services rendered me by Lieutenant James Hamilton, of General Taylor's staff. As to the conduct of the officers and men, one and all, too much cannot or even will be said in their praise.

The following is a recapitulation of casualties, the detailed list accompanying report: Killed, eighty-nine; wounded, four hundred and seventy-seven; missing, four.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,

Brigadier General commanding Texas Brigade.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WISE.

HEADQUARTERS OF BRIGADE, }
Chaffin's Farm, July 16, 1862. }

To ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G. :

MAJOR : In compliance with the request of Major General Holmes, I send you the following report. On the morning of the 30th June last, my aid, Lieutenant J. J. Wise, brought me a verbal message from General Holmes that he was advancing to meet the enemy and inquiring whether I could join him, as his forces were few and fatigued. I then had three regiments of infantry, the fourth, twenty-sixth and forty-sixth Virginia volunteers, and four batteries of light artillery, under strict orders to guard and support the heavy batteries at Chaffin's Bluff. General Holmes, in the message delivered to me, disclaimed giving me *orders*, but suggested rather that he needed reinforcements, and enquired whether I could aid him. I immediately assumed the responsibility of ordering to his command the twenty-sixth, Colonel Page, and the forty-sixth, Colonel Duke, and Andrew's and Rives' batteries, under Major Stark, leaving of these only small camp guards, and the fourth regiment and French's and Armistead's batteries to guard the bluff. On the 30th of June, the twenty-sixth regiment, by morning report, had thirty-one officers, seventy non-commissioned officers, and three hundred and fifty-four privates; the forty-sixth had thirty-one officers, sixty-four non-commissioned officers and three hundred and six privates; and twenty privates of each for guard. The total of infantry was sixty-two officers, one hundred and thirty-two non-commissioned officers and six hundred and twenty privates; aggregate infantry, eight hundred and fourteen. The artillery corps had: Company A, Captain Andrews, four pieces, four officers, nine non-commissioned officers, sixty-three privates; company C, Captain Rives, four pieces, two officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and sixty-two privates. Total, six officers, sixteen non-commissioned officers, and one hundred and twenty-five privates; making in all, infantry and artillery, the aggregate of nine hundred and sixty-one officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. I commanded these in person, and was attended by my official aid and two volunteers—Lieutenant J. J. Wise, Captain George D. Wise, (who acted as volunteer aid of General Holmes,) and Lieutenant Barksdale Warwick.

As early as possible after General Holmes passed with his force, I followed, and reported to him at the Drill house, near New Market. There, finding President Davis, I submitted my action, in joining General Holmes without orders, to him, and, he approving, I took orders from General Holmes. He posted me in position on the extreme right of the high grounds near New Market. Rives' battery, on the left, was supported by the forty-sixth; Andrews', on the right,

by the twenty-sixth. In this position we remained until ordered to advance on the evening of the 30th. I was ordered to follow the brigade of Colonel Daniel, and brought up the rear, which threw me on the extreme right, on the River road, leading past Malvern Hill and over Turkey creek bridge. When I arrived in position on the narrow road, I found it obstructed by Burrough's cavalry, and ordered it out of the way of my infantry, so that I might join my line to that of Colonel Daniel's infantry. The forty-fifth North Carolina regiment, I am informed, of Colonel Daniel's command, was in juxtaposition to my twenty-sixth regiment. Major Burroughs moved his cavalry in advance of my position, and in the rear of the forty-fifth North Carolina regiment. There was a corps of cavalry, Baker's, I am told, in advance of that of Burroughs. The enemy commenced a heavy shelling of the road, and of the open field on its right and left. In a few moments the cavalry, said to be Baker's, wheeled into the field on the left, rode irregularly around that field, and in a short time came rapidly past the infantry in the road; in a few moments more, artillery horses, loose, then a caisson, and then guns, said to be Branch's battery, came stampeding, in wild confusion, by and through my line; and these were followed, in confusion, by the regiment next to the twenty-sixth, of my brigade, said to be the forty-fifth North Carolina. It was with difficulty my men could avoid serious damage by this wild rout of cavalry, artillery and infantry. But I am proud to say that both of my regiments and my artillery maintained their posts firmly, without a man's moving until they were ordered. This position was on the road where the River road joins the Quaker road, west of a branch of Turkey creek, with a wood and that branch between it and Malvern Hill; distance from the hill about six hundred yards, with the woods and creek intervening.

Late in the evening, I was ordered back to take position where the River road joins the Long Bridge road, and there my force bivouacked for the night of the 30th. On the morning of the 1st of July, I was ordered again to take position, as at first, on the right of the high grounds of New Market. And again, later in the day, I was ordered to leave the front, advancing upon the enemy down the river road. I was halted in the road, in front of Curl's Neck, with a woods on the left, and deployed to the left, aligned in the woods. There my artillery was posted, north of the open field where the Quaker road meets the river road.

Late in the evening I was ordered to advance with my infantry, to mount the fence and pass the field in double-quick. When I came to the field I was again halted, and my men fell back into the edge of the woods to avoid the shells of the gunboats. In a short time I was ordered to move, and passed the field, until I came up to the fence dividing it from the Quaker road. This brought my forces to within about four hundred and fifty or five hundred yards of the enemy's batteries, the woods, swamp and creek intervening, and it being quite dark.

Before this advance across the field, the heavy volleys of musketry.

opened on the left at about six, P. M., and continued until about nine, P. M. Whilst halted at the Quaker road, the cheers of the combatants were distinctly heard.

At about nine, or half-past nine, P. M., I was ordered to fall back to the other side of the open field. I was commanded by Major General Holmes in person, and bivouacked with him in that field on the night of the 1st of July. During the night, the movements of the enemy retreating were distinctly audible.

A drenching rain came on next morning and flooded the woods where our men slept, and we were early ordered back to where the River road joins the Long Bridge road. Late in the evening of the 2nd, I received orders from General Lee to return to this post, where I have since remained. The accompanying map will show or illustrate my report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier General.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT PEARCE.

HEADQUARTERS CHAFFIN'S FARM, July 16, 1862.

To Brigadier General HENRY A. WISE:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the force you left here with, on the morning of the 30th June, as follows:

Twenty-sixth Virginia regiment, Colonel P. R. Page—31 officers, 70 non-commissioned officers, 354 privates.

Forty-sixth Virginia regiment, Colonel R. T. W. Duke—31 officers, 64 non-commissioned officers, 306 privates.

Artillery corps, two companies, (Major Stark.)—*Company A*, Captain Andrews—4 pieces, 4 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 63 privates. *Company C*, Captain Rives—4 pieces, 2 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, 62 privates.

Total—68 commissioned officers, 935 enlisted men.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. PEARCE, *A. A. G.*

REPORT OF COLONEL DANIEL OF OPERATIONS OF
THIRD BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA, }
Camp near-Petersburg, July 16, 1862. }

Major A. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department North Carolina :

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions just received, dated July 16th, 1862, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command, on the north side of the James river :

Agreeable to orders from Major General Holmes, I left Drewry's Bluff on the 29th, with my command, consisting of my own regiment, the forty-fifth North Carolina troops, Colonel Keenan's, the forty-third North Carolina troops, and Colonel Craton's, the fiftieth North Carolina troops, Brem's and Graham's field batteries, the former of six and the latter of four pieces, and Burrough's battalion of cavalry, in all about seventeen hundred effective men, and crossed the James river at the pontoon bridges, about twelve o'clock, M., of that day, and encamped with Walker's brigade, by order of the Major General commanding, on the Mill road, near the Newmarket road

The next day, we continued the march, at an early hour, following the Newmarket road, leading towards the enemy's left, and arrived upon the field of action at about three o'clock, P. M. Upon getting near the field, I received orders from General Holmes to order the artillery forward to the fork of the road in front of us, and there to report to Colonel Deshler, chief of ordnance, and to order Major Burroughs, with his cavalry, to report to Colonel Rosser, and to halt my infantry a little in the rear of the forks of the road, and there to await further orders. As I was marching, by order of the General, with my artillery in front, and cavalry in rear, I directed Captains Graham and Brem to move forward and report to Colonel Deshler, and did not see these batteries any more until I saw them leaving the field, when Captain Graham's battery was almost completely disorganized, and with two pieces and two caissons less than when it left me. This battery, as I afterwards learned, left the field without proper orders, and in great disorder as will be seen in my special report, handed in some time since.

For the operations of Captain Brem's battery, I respectfully refer you to his report.

At the time that I ordered these batteries to report to Colonel Deshler, I ordered Major Burroughs, through a staff officer, to report to Col. Rosser in a field upon the right of the road, and in rear of our position. Seeing Colonel Rosser a short time after this, and learning that he would move his cavalry from a field on the right of the road to the left, and in front of us, I sent an officer to direct Major Burroughs to turn into the field on the left instead of the right.

About this time, the gunboats opened a very heavy fire upon my line, and after the first few discharges, the cavalry became confused and partially disorganized, and commenced leaving the field in great disorder, so much so as to seriously injure some of the infantry, by running through their ranks. After this, I did not see them again, as they were placed under the orders of Colonel Rosser.

The position occupied by my command was in the road, with a cultivated field intervening between it and the river, distant from nine hundred to a thousand yards, with an open field in front of the centre and some woods opposite the extreme right and left. This position was reached by three distinct fires from the gunboats in the river, from a battery in front, which Colonel Deshler, chief of ordnance, thinks had some twenty-five or thirty guns, and from a battery that I afterwards understood was firing on General Longstreet's command. The road being worn away from use, presented the best cover from the enemy's fire. I therefore directed the infantry to sit down in the road for protection.

During the stampede of the cavalry and artillery, I received an order from General Holmes, to send him an infantry regiment. I immediately ordered my regiment to proceed to the point designated, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Morehead. This regiment moved off in good order, but was stopped by the rout of the artillery, which almost completely blocked up the road. It was at this time, under a terrible fire, and from the confusion of the the artillery, and from fear of being run over by it, it left the road in some disorder. Seeing this, I proceeded there and rallied it in a few moments, and it then marched off in good order to report to the General commanding. It lost two killed and fourteen wounded. In addition to this, there were several others seriously hurt, by being run over by the cavalry and artillery.

During the stampede of the cavalry and artillery, the forty-third and fiftieth regiments both became slightly confused, but were soon rallied, and remained steady the balance of the evening. In the forty-third, there was one wounded, and in the fiftieth, there were seven wounded. These three regiments were all new, and behaved well under the circumstances.

My staff officers, Major Edmunston, Captain Badger, Lieutenants Hammond and Bond, behaved with coolness and bravery, and were of great assistance to me.

In addition to this list of casualties, please add the number of casualties in Brem's battery.

About ten o'clock, on the night of the 30th ultimo, we marched to the rear about a mile and a half, by order of the Major General commanding, to find water and a camping ground. The following evening, we took a position in line of battle, near the position occupied the previous evening, and remained in line of battle all night, and until nine or ten o'clock the next morning, when we marched some three-quarters of a mile to the rear, by order of the Major General commanding, for water and a camping ground. That evening, about six o'clock, we received orders to march immediately to Drewry's.

Bluff. I took up the march immediately, recrossed the river at the pontoon bridge early in the morning, and reached Drewry's Bluff about half-past eight, A. M.

I am, Major, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JUNIUS DANIEL,

Colonel forty-fifth N. C. Troops, commanding 3d brigade.

REPORT OF COLONEL MANNING OF OPERATIONS OF FOURTH BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, DEP'T N. C., }
Camp Lee, July 16, 1862. }

Major ARCHER ANDERSON, *A. A. General*:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the recent engagements in front of Richmond:

Thursday night, June 26th, orders were received from the Secretary of War for the fourth brigade, Brigadier General J. G. Walker commanding, to cross the James river, and reinforce Major General Huger's division. The brigade, composed of the third Arkansas, thirtieth Virginia, fifty-seventh Virginia, twenty-seventh North Carolina and forty-sixth North Carolina regiments, and second Georgia battalion, Captains French and Branch's light batteries and Captain Goodwin's cavalry company, in all amounting to about four thousand men and officers, crossed the pontoon bridge and reached General Huger about twelve o'clock, M, on Friday, the 27th June. Whilst with General Huger's division, the fifty-seventh regiment Virginia volunteers was relieved from duty with this brigade, and in its place Col. R. C. Hill's forty-eighth regiment North Carolina troops was substituted. Friday night, the brigade was ordered to cross the Chickahominy on a bridge thrown across the stream by the enemy, which was accomplished by noon Saturday, and the command moved down and bivouacked on the battle field of the day before, where they remained until Sunday morning, when orders came to recross the Chickahominy and report to Major General Huger again. The troops were crossed by daylight Sunday morning, and proceeded at once to General Huger's division.

Orders came in the afternoon of Sunday, to move down the River road. The column was immediately put in motion, and, after an exceedingly fatiguing march reached General Holmes' division in the evening, in the vicinity of the pontoon bridge across James river.

Monday, June 30th, the brigade moved forward about five or six miles, and formed line of battle on a very commanding hill, in order to check the reported advance of the enemy. In the afternoon of Monday, the brigade was advanced, and came into action with the enemy, about five o'clock, P. M. A heavy fire of artillery was kept up between a section of Captain French's battery, under Lieutenant Cooper, a section of Captain Branch's battery, under Lieutenant Martin, and the enemy's numerous batteries, advantageously posted on Malvern Hill. Unfortunately, our troops were under the range of the enemy's gunboats, which kept up an incessant fire with guns of the heaviest calibre, with extraordinary precision. The firing ceased before dark, except an occasional shot, and about nine o'clock, the command returned to its original position. Notwithstanding the exceedingly heavy fire the brigade was exposed to during the evening of the 30th, com-

paratively few casualties occurred, twenty men having been wounded, one of whom has since died. During the greater part of Tuesday the 1st July, the brigade remained in line of battle on Warren's Hill. In the afternoon an advance was ordered, the command moved forward in line of battle, for about half a mile, when they were halted and remained in line during the night.

It is proper to state here, that the brigade General commanding met with a painful accident on Tuesday evening, which incapacitated him to retain command of the brigade, and, as senior colonel, I was assigned to command. On Wednesday evening, at five o'clock, orders were received for the brigade to move back to Drewry's Bluff. After a fatiguing march through a drenching rain and muddy roads, we reached the bluff safely by daylight, Thursday morning. With few exceptions the conduct of officers and men, both on the march and in action, was everything that could be desired.

List of killed and wounded of the fourth brigade, in action Monday evening, June 30th, 1862:

- Third Arkansas regiment, one wounded slightly.
- Thirtieth Virginia regiment, five wounded, one since dead.
- Twenty-seventh regiment North Carolina troops, six wounded.
- Forty-sixth regiment North Carolina troops, none.
- Forty-eighth regiment North Carolina troops, none.
- Second Georgia battalion, none.
- French's battery, seven wounded, three severely.
- Branch's battery, one wounded slightly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MANNING,

Colonel, commanding Fourth Brigade.

Official:

W. A. SMITH, *A. A. General.*

GENERAL RIPLEY'S REPORT OF ADVANCE ON 15th OF JUNE.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Turner's Field, June 16, 1862. }

Captain G. M. LOVEL,

Assistant Adjutant General, in Right Wing :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the headquarters of the right wing, I caused a line of skirmishers to be formed across the front occupied by Huger's division, composed as follows: Colonel Stokes, first North Carolina volunteers, on the right; Colonel Gaston Mearns, third North Carolina volunteers, in the centre, and Colonel Smith, forty-fourth Georgia regiment, on the left, extending from White Oak Swamp, across the Williamsburg road, to the York River railroad. Each regiment threw out from three to six companies of skirmishers, the remainder being, under orders of their respective colonels, in reserve. Colonel Gibson's forty-eighth Georgia regiment was held in readiness for such service as required. Soon after three o'clock, the line of skirmishers advanced along the whole front, driving in the enemy's pickets to close proximity of their camps. Colonel Stokes encountered the difficult ground of the swamp, which prevented a rapid advance, but drove in the pickets, capturing one captain and two privates of the enemy. Colonel Mearns advanced in the centre, to the battle-ground of the Seven Pines, to within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's works, which they appear to have strengthened, but which are not, as yet, armed with artillery. Colonel Mearns was reinforced by Colonel Gibson's regiment during his advance. Colonel Smith's pushed the enemy back to the abattis, covering the field in vicinity of the enemy's works, near the Williamsburg road, and drove back his pickets near the railroad. A heavy storm of rain prevailing from the time of the advance until nightfall, prevented an accurate reconnoissance. The enemy, however, was in force behind his lines, and, although his pickets gave back readily, appeared willing to give battle in position. The advance positions were held until near nine o'clock, P. M., when, in obedience to orders, the line of skirmishers was slightly withdrawn, and the reserves of the different regiments held in hand. During the night some picket firing occurred, and this morning, about four o'clock, Colonel Smith's regiment was threatened by a force of infantry, artillery and cavalry. At about nine o'clock, the force was withdrawn from the front, with the exception of the first North Carolina and forty-eighth Georgia regiments, which held the advance line of pickets. We captured, altogether, one captain and ten privates, four of the latter being wounded. Colonel Smith recovered twenty stand of arms from the battle-field.

Our loss consisted of Third Lieutenant Waro and private S. S. Hankin, captured, and private Dardy Johnson, killed, of the cavalry,

and two privates killed, and four wounded, of the forty-fourth Georgia regiment. Some six of the first North Carolina volunteers were missing last night, having been lost in the swamp. All but three, however, have returned, and it is hoped that all will be present before nightfall.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY, *Brigadier General.*

REPORT OF GENERAL PRYOR OF OPERATIONS OF FIFTH BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, *July 29, 1862.*

Major SORELL, *A. A. General:*

MAJOR: I beg to submit the following report of the operations of the fifth brigade in the recent engagements around Richmond:

About eleven o'clock, on the night of the 26th of June, I was directed by Major General Longstreet to relieve the brigade of Colonel Colquitt, in its advanced position on the field of the day's fight. Expecting the enemy to renew the combat in the morning, I disposed my regiment in such manner as to prevent a surprise, to resist an assault and to reinforce Featherston, whom a march by the left flank had placed in my front. Maurin's battery I posted on an elevation in the rear, whence it might fire without affecting our men, and yet attain the enemy, who occupied another eminence across Beaver Dam creek. Scarcely had I completed my arrangements, when, by the light of the earliest dawn, the enemy began the attack. Featherston being in advance, received the first shock. As rapidly as possible, I hurried my troops to his assistance. We assumed the aggressive, and, after an obstinate resistance of two hours, the enemy were pushed back until our brigades were prepared to pursue them across Beaver Dam creek. But General Wilcox arrived meantime with his brigade, and determined not to take this step until a bridge could be constructed for the passage of the artillery. While we were engaged in that business, Major General Longstreet came up, and assumed personal direction of our movements.

In this affair at Ellyson's mill, my command sustained considerable loss. The battalion of Lieutenant Colonel Coppens, and the third regiment Virginia volunteers, were especially distinguished.

Arriving at Hogan's house, in pursuit of the enemy, I was directed by Major General Longstreet to conduct my brigade as an advanced guard. I had not proceeded more than a mile, when the enemy were observed in the woods on Dr. Gaines' farm. I detached a few companies to drive in his nearest skirmishers and to dislodge his sharpshooters from their cover. This was effected without much difficulty. A line of skirmishers, extending along the entire front of the woods in rear of Dr. Gaines' house, discovered to me the position in which the enemy had resolved to offer battle. Of this position, about eleven o'clock, I attempted a reconnoissance. I deployed my entire brigade, under a galling fire from the enemy's battery over the river, and advanced across the field, a distance of a half mile, to within range of the enemy's infantry. I found him in very great force. A few hours afterwards, Captain Meade, of Major General Longstreet's staff, delivered me an order to engage the enemy. Immediately I moved from my position at Gaines' house, straight forward to the wood in which the enemy was concealed. Ascending the hill in front of his

position, my men were staggered by a terrific volley, at the same time that they suffered severely from the battery across the Chickahominy. I was compelled to retire them to the cover of a ravine in my rear. After the lapse of a few moments, I again moved them forward, and again they encountered a fire which it was impossible to endure. This time, however, they were not arrested before they had rushed down to the edge of the wood where the enemy lay. In these assaults, I sustained a very great loss—as much, almost, from the enemy's artillery as from his infantry fire. A single shell killed and disabled eleven of my men. Meanwhile, Wilcox had come to my assistance. Then Featherston and Pickett appeared.

Forming line on the acclivity of the hill which screened us from the enemy, we moved forward, but, for several minutes of painful suspense, we were held in check by the deadly volleys poured upon us. At last, with a terrific yell, our brave men rushed down the hill, leaped the ditch, and drove the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. Emerging from the woods, they encountered an awful fire of grape and canister from the batteries in the field before them. Nevertheless, they pressed on, drove the enemy from his second line, and captured his artillery. So the field was won. In this brilliant fight my brigade bore a not unworthy part. Although they had been engaged with the enemy from the earliest dawn, and had already suffered serious losses, they were not behind the foremost in the final victorious charge.

At Frazier's farm, the position of my brigade was indicated by yourself. About four o'clock, I received an order from Major General Longstreet to go into the fight. At once I moved in line towards the field, but the wood and other obstructions forced me to form column and send my regiments in successively. Arriving on the field, I discovered that the brigade on my right had been repulsed, and that my command were exposed to a destructive fire on the flank as well as in front. Nevertheless, they stood their ground, and sustained the unequal combat until reinforced by the brigade of General Gregg. We did not return to our original position until the enemy had abandoned the field, and surrendered his artillery into our possession. In this engagement my loss was uncommonly heavy—in officers as well as men. The fourteenth Alabama, bearing the brunt of the struggle, was nearly annihilated. I crossed the Chickahominy, on the 26th; with one thousand four hundred men. In the fights that followed, I suffered a loss of eight hundred and forty-nine *killed* and *wounded*, and eleven *missing*. In a report which I had the honor to submit some days ago, I distinguished the officers whom I thought worthy of promotion. I will only add, now, that Captain Maurin, of the Donaldsonville artillery, attached to my brigade, exhibited himself a most courageous and capable officer.

I am Major, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROGER A. PRYOR,

Brigadier General commanding.

REPORT OF COLONEL STRANGE OF OPERATIONS OF
THIRD BRIGADE IN BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, }
June 15, 1862. }

To Major G. M. SORREL,
A. A. General:

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from headquarters, I respectfully submit a report of the part taken in the battle of Gaines' Mill, Friday, June 27th, 1862, by this brigade. The report should not have been so long delayed, but for the fact that, in three instances, regiments were left without a field officer, and several instances occurred where companies were left without a single officer, thus causing unavoidable delay in the regimental reports:

The brigade reached Gaines' Mill about four o'clock, P. M., and was immediately led to the right in the direction of heavy firing. Passing through woods, we soon reached a large open undulating field, with heavy timber on all sides, where we were formed in line of battle, and awaited a few minutes the approach of the enemy, which was momentarily expected, as they were exactly in our front. Finding they would not advance, General Pickett ordered the brigade to advance, which it did in good order and at a double-quick, until it reached the brow of the hill, about seventy yards in front of the entrenched enemy. Here the firing became so fearful that the men threw themselves upon the ground and commenced returning the fire with spirit. Seeing the inequality of the contest, a charge was ordered, which was obeyed with promptness. Here our gallant general (Pickett) fell, badly wounded, while nobly urging on our boys. Colonel Withers, was also badly wounded, at the head of his regiment, and Colonel Hunton was sick, though he did not leave the field, I understood afterwards, the command thus devolving upon me even before I was aware of it. The enemy were driven from a triple row of defences, (first, from a deep ditch; second, from an abattis just beyond, and third, from the last line of defence, a barricade upon the top of the hill.) The brigade captured a battery of splendid Parrott guns, and several hundred prisoners. The long lists of killed and wounded will show the determined manner in which the brigade conducted itself. We were relieved about dark and went back about three-quarters of a mile, where we bivouacked.

The brigade entered the battle with one thousand four hundred and eighty-one men and officers, (1,481,) and lost, in killed and wounded, four hundred and twenty-six, (426,) including forty-one (41) officers.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the men and officers for their gallant conduct upon this occasion, and it is hard to discriminate where so many deported themselves so well; yet there are a few cases which cannot pass without honorable mention. Among the most deserving, I submit the cases of those who acted pre-eminently brave.

Lieutenants Hutcherson and J. Thomas Green, eighth Virginia regiment, Lieutenant J. D. McIntre, of the nineteenth Virginia, acted with a coolness and bravery never surpassed. Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Shepherd and Sergeant Gilmer, of the nineteenth Virginia, also acted with conspicuous bravery. Sergeant Gilmer, while urging his men over the breastworks, and calling upon them to follow their colonel, and to remember "Butler," fell, badly wounded. Also, Color Corporal Lee, of the twenty-eighth Virginia, and Captain Jeffress, of the fifty-sixth, behaved with marked bravery. Privates Thacker, company "G," and Henry Melton, company "F," nineteenth Virginia, deserve notice.

I omitted to state that a good many of the brigade did not hear the order to "halt," when given, and kept on in pursuit of the flying foe. When about six hundred yards from our advanced lines, these, who were joined by many stragglers from other brigades, were charged by a squadron of United States cavalry; but our boys, though scattered in every direction, waited until they approached within about seventy-five yards, when a volley caused them to break and fly in all directions, leaving many men and horses dead upon the field. They did not attempt a second charge.

Respectfully, your obedient-servant,

JOHN B. STRANGE,
Colonel, commanding.

REPORT OF COLONEL STRANGE OF OPERATIONS OF
THIRD BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF JUNE 30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, }
July 15, 1862. }

Major G. M. Sorrel,
Assistant Adjutant General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the third brigade in the engagement of Monday, June 30, 1862.

It was brought up confronting the enemy on the Darbytown road, in line of battle, about four, P. M., under command of Colonel Hunton, eighth regiment Virginia volunteers; was then halted and ordered to lie down, while skirmishers were thrown forward to ascertain the exact position of the enemy's forces. Soon after, Captain Dearing's battery came into position directly in front of us, and opened with such a destructive fire that one of the enemy's batteries was soon forced to retire to another position, leaving, as it afterwards appeared, a limber upon the field. We were then exposed to a most furious cannonade for an hour or more, sustaining, however, but little damage. About five o'clock, Colonel Hunton gave the order to charge, to which the respective regiments responded with alacrity; but after proceeding across an open field, exposed to grape and shell, we entered a skirt of woods, where we were halted and then ordered to march by the right flank, which was done, until the brigade had crossed to the right of the Darbytown road, when we changed direction to the front, but over such broken ground and through an almost impassable marsh, as well as encountering a brigade in full retreat, which forced its way through our ranks, that the command was thrown into confusion. After passing through the marsh, the line was again formed; but before starting forward, a column of the enemy, posted in the woods on our right flank, opened fire upon us, while the batteries threw a shower of grape into us through the open field in front, to avoid which, and gain cover, we marched by the left flank, by order of Colonel Strange, who, at this point, took command, by request of General Pickett's aids, as Colonel Hunton had become separated from the command, not being able to keep up on account of exhaustion, proceeding from his enfeebled condition, to a point of woods which afforded shelter, to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's batteries. I then ordered the brigade forward in line of battle, under cover of this wood, and on emerging from it, discovered a large force approaching one of the batteries, which seemed deserted. Thinking our forces were in the wood in front engaging the enemy, as there was hot firing there, I assumed that these in their rear were friends, until convinced to the contrary by the open, honest display of the "old flag;" whereupon I ordered a fire and a charge, drove them from the battery back to their line in the woods beyond. I regret, though, that in this fire, we had to kill nearly all the fine horses

attached to the battery. Upon capturing this battery, Adjutant McCulloch, of the eighteenth regiment Virginia volunteers, asked my permission to turn the guns on the retreating enemy; but being satisfied that we had friends in front, and not knowing the exact position, I prohibited it for fear of doing more damage to our own troops than to the enemy. I gave permission afterwards, just before dark, to turn the guns upon the foe, which was done, and a continuous fire kept up until about half past eight, P. M., when night closed the conflict.

Among those whose names deserve special mention for courage and daring, I find commended by their commanders:

Adjutant R. McCulloch, Lieutenant company B, eighteenth regiment Virginia volunteers; ex-Lieutenant Richard Ferguson, volunteer, same command.

Privates John Lightner, company B, — Bowyer, company F, N. W. Herndon, company F, William Campbell, company F, nineteenth regiment Virginia volunteers.

Lieutenant J. W. Jones, company B, fifty-sixth regiment Virginia volunteers.

Private Royall Lockett, company G, fifty-sixth regiment Virginia volunteers.

I would also bring to your notice the name of Captain Charles Pickett, A. A. G., who acted with the most conspicuous gallantry, carrying a flag by my side at the head of the brigade, on foot, (having lost his horse,) and urging forward—all the time forward—until shot down, seriously wounded, and then begging those who went to bear him off the field, to leave him and go to the front, if they could not carry him off conveniently, but to leave him his flag, which he still held, and let him die there under its folds. Lieutenant Symonton, volunteer aid, also acted with a bravery and coolness seldom equaled. His horse was shot down early in the action, but still he exposed himself to every danger, rallying retreating troops, stragglers, &c., and in every way rendering the most efficient service.

The brigade carried into action seven hundred and twenty-three muskets, and of this small number the loss was two hundred and twenty-eight, including four officers killed and thirteen wounded, as by the accompanying table showing the loss of each regiment.

I would respectfully suggest that more definite instructions be given to aids in regard to the delivery of orders, so as to ensure their reception through the proper authorities. A failure to observe this rule often creates much confusion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. STRANGE,
Colonel, commanding.

GENERAL WILCOX'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF JUNE 27,
1862.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, LONGSTREET'S DIVISION, }
July 13, 1862. }

Major G. M. SORRAL, *A. A. General* :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my brigade in the battle of Friday, the 27th ultimo :

Early in the morning of the 26th ultimo, the brigade, in common with the other brigades of the division, moved from camp on the Charles City road across to the Mechanicsville turnpike. Here, the division was halted and remained until nearly dark. While resting on this road, and between the hours of two and three, P. M., artillery was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. This fire continued with more or less vivacity till nearly dark, during much of which time musketry was also heard.

Near dark, the division moved down the turnpike, crossed the Chickahominy, and bivouacked for the night at and near Mechanicsville, the enemy having been driven from the immediate vicinity of this place. At dawn of day, the following morning, (Friday,) the enemy opened fire with their artillery, and continued, for more than an hour, throwing shot and shell into our camp, without, however, causing serious inconvenience, or inflicting any loss.

At sunrise, I was ordered, by the Major General commanding, to move, with my brigade, across an open field, down the Chickahominy, to the support of Generals Pryor and Featherston, distant about a half or three-quarters of a mile and engaged at the time in a brisk skirmish with the enemy. Arriving at the position occupied by the brigades of Pryor and Featherston, I found them on the crest of a ridge, in a pine woods; in front of them a ravine, through which ran a small stream, in a direction nearly parallel with the Mechanicsville turnpike. This stream was reported as impracticable for infantry. The enemy were seen in rifle-pits, and behind trees on the crest of hills that rose rather abruptly from the far side of this stream, and were at the time delivering a well-directed and brisk fire upon our troops. Halting my brigade in rear of Pryor and Featherston, I directed a company of the eighth Alabama to be deployed as skirmishers into the woods skirting the Chickahominy, to the right, and the tenth Alabama was moved to the front and to the right of the positions of Pryor and Featherston, and formed in the woods on the bank of the little stream above referred to. Neither the skirmishers nor the tenth Alabama met any of the enemy. A battery of artillery was now ordered into position, on the ridge where the two advanced brigades were then under fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. This battery opened a fire of shot and shell upon the enemy. The Thomas artillery, Captain Anderson, of my brigade, was also placed in battery, and commenced a fire of shot and shell upon the enemy's

infantry, who were soon dispersed. The Thomas artillery fired of shot and shell one hundred and fifty rounds, losing one man killed by the enemy's sharpshooters, while gallantly doing his duty, Corporal Bartlett, a brave soldier.

At this time, orders were received from the Major General commanding, for the three brigades to advance down the Chickahominy. The stream in front being impracticable for artillery, it became necessary to construct a bridge. The sleepers of an old bridge that had been destroyed by the enemy, were found near the stream, and plank from abandoned bivouacs of the enemy a short distance in rear; axes, spades and nails were furnished by one of the batteries, and a detail from the eighth Alabama, and in less than thirty minutes the bridge was rebuilt, and the brigades, together with their batteries, crossed the stream safely. The Major General commanding now assumed direct control, and ordered the advance in line of battle down the Chickahominy—my brigade on the right, three regiments in line of battle, one near the Chickahominy, and the fourth in rear of the centre of my line; Pryor's brigade in line on my left. Having advanced nearly one mile, a house was passed, the occupants of which reported that the enemy had just left it, and that they were drawn up in line in the woods beyond. My brigade, passing the house, entered the woods, and, descending for a hundred or two yards, crossed a stream, and then ascending a steep hill for four or five hundred yards, emerged upon an open field, not having met the enemy. Here we found a large deserted camp of the enemy, in which was found forage, bacon, flour in small quantities, and boxes of valuable medicines, and surgical instruments. At this point, troops were seen off to our left flank and front, and not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, a halt was made for a few minutes. It was soon ascertained that it was a part of Jackson's forces, Ewell's division. The command was then moved forward, my brigade still on the right, and Pryor to the left, and, inclining more to our right, we again entered an open field. Here we were halted by the Major General commanding, and from this place we could see the Chickahominy to our right, and extending far to our front, and upon the far side troops that we supposed to be our friends. Remaining here for a few minutes, we were moved off, by the left flank, about one mile, and here being joined by Featherston's brigade, we continued our advance, following a road leading through a heavy pine forest, in which it was again supposed that the enemy would be found. Having cleared this forest, we arrived at the house of Dr. Gaines; beyond this house, as we approached it, was an open field of at least a mile in extent, and terminating by heavy forest and marshy ground, bordering the Chickahominy. On commanding heights beyond the Chickahominy, we saw what we supposed to be both our own and the camp of the enemy. Slightly to the left of Dr. Gaines' house, the field was bounded by a small growth of trees, and the field again extended to the left, leaving a thin belt of timber to the right, and fringing the banks of a small stream, the ground falling rapidly to this stream. After ascending gradually for one hundred or two hundred yards, as

it was approached from the Gaines house, and after crossing this little stream, the ground rose quite steep and was covered with a belt of timber, more than one hundred yards deep, and in rear of this there came a field extending again as far as the Chickahominy. In the open field extending beyond the house of Dr. Gaines, the enemy's skirmishers could be distinctly seen, some about five hundred yards and others eight hundred or one thousand yards—the near line of skirmishers being in front of the timber skirting the small stream above described. At Dr. Gaines' was found a deserted battery, which commanded the open field and the road passing this house down to and across the Chickahominy.

We had now advanced from Mechanicsville about six miles, the enemy's skirmishers were seen in our front and we were here halted with instructions to engage the enemy's skirmishers, but to advance no further for the present, and not to enter into a general action. General Pryor threw out skirmishers to the front, and firing for a short time, the enemy's skirmishers withdrew. A battery (Pryor's) was now brought to the front, and from a commanding position in front of the Gaines house, fired across the open field to the forest beyond and bordering on the Chickahominy. The enemy were seen in this woods, but no fire came from this quarter in reply to our artillery; but a battery upon an eminence beyond the Chickahominy soon began to return our fire. This was a battery of heavy rifled guns and beyond the range of the pieces of our battery, which was now withdrawn. The enemy's skirmishers again appeared in small numbers within five or six hundred yards of us and on the crest of the hill in front of the small stream above referred to. When fired upon they would fall back behind the crest of the hill and would soon be out of sight. The enemy's battery of rifled guns on the heights beyond the Chickahominy continued to fire, but without doing any injury, although the shot and shell would frequently fall and burst near us.

After remaining two and a half or three hours near the Gaines house, the Major General commanding directed that the enemy's skirmishers that continued to re-appear on our left should be driven in and followed to their support, and at the same time that I should hold my own, Pryor's and Featherston's brigades in readiness to commence the attack on the enemy when firing should be heard on our extreme left. One of General Pryor's regiments was ordered to advance against the skirmishers, the remainder of this brigade being held in reserve in close supporting distance. My own and Featherston's brigades were brought up near and in rear of Pryor. Pryor's regiment advancing against the skirmishers, they soon fell back over the crest of the hill, pursued by this regiment. Reaching the hill in pursuit of the enemy, it here came in full view of the enemy in position and drew upon itself a heavy fire of musketry, thus revealing the fact that the enemy were there in strong force. The regiment was soon withdrawn to the rear and down a ravine to its support and out of fire of the enemy's infantry. The enemy did not follow. I now made my preparations for an attack upon the enemy, intending

it to be made with the utmost vigor and with all the force at my command. My brigade was advanced to the front and two regiments, the tenth Alabama and eleventh Alabama—the latter on the right—were formed in line of battle in rear of the crest of the hill from which Pryor's regiment was withdrawn from the pursuit of the enemy's skirmishers. Pryor's brigade, with the exception of one regiment, (the second Florida,) formed in line on the left of mine, the two remaining regiments of my brigades, the eighth and ninth Alabama—the former on the right—were formed in rear of the tenth and eleventh Alabama, and Featherston in rear to support both Pryor's and my brigade. It is proper that I should state that this placing of troops in position to attack the enemy was made under a brisk enfilading fire of artillery from the enemy's batteries of rifled cannon from the heights beyond the Chickahominy. Our troops behaved admirably under this fire, no confusion or disorder being perceptible in their ranks. Every preparation being made for a vigorous attack, firing was now heard on our left, which was the signal for our advance, and the order was immediately given. Our men moved forward in admirable order, preserving their alignments perfectly. Ascending the crest of the hill, they came in full view of the enemy, and were instantly met by a heavy and destructive fire of infantry within less than one hundred yards. Our men now make a dash at the enemy and the conflict begins with an ardor and determination on our part that could not fail to inspire the utmost confidence in those that witnessed it. Nothing could surpass the valor and impetuosity of our men. They encountered the enemy in large force directly in their front, behind two lines of breastworks, the second overlooking the first, and from behind this, as well as the first, a close and terrible fire of musketry is poured in upon them. The bed of the small stream at their feet and between them and the enemy is used as a rifle-pit and from this a strong line of fire is also brought to bear on us. Thus exposed to three lines of fire, they bravely confront it all and press forward and close in upon the enemy. Now there is a slight halt and some wavering, and a few men give way, but a second supporting line is near. The eighth and ninth Alabama press on in rear of the tenth and eleventh Alabama, and Featherston in rear of Pryor. The first impulse is more than redoubled; other brigades come in on the left of Pryor, and in rear of where we are so hotly engaged; our men still press on with unabated fury; the enemy at length, with but a few yards between themselves and our men, are shaken and begin to yield; our men, full of confidence, rush with irresistible force upon him, and he is driven from his rifle-pit, pell-mell, over his first breastwork of logs, and here he vainly attempts to reform and show a bold front, but, closely followed by our men, he yields and is driven over and beyond his second parapet of logs into the standing timber and finally into the open field. Now, for the first time, cheers are heard from our troops, and the enemy is driven from his strong position. Our loss has been, up to this time, severe, but now the enemy is made to suffer, no longer screened by his breastworks or standing timber, his slaughter is terrible; our

men have no difficulty in chasing him before them in every and all directions. The precision of our fire is now demonstrated clearly; the numbers of the enemy's dead in regular lines mark, in some places distinctly, where the lines of battle of their different regiments were formed. The enemy, yielding in all directions, loses his battery of Napoleon guns, many prisoners are taken, we pursue them far across the open field to the woods of the swamps of the Chickahominy, and the pursuit is only arrested by night. The victory is complete, the enemy is repulsed and pursued at every point, and those that escape falling into our hands do so under the cover of the darkness of the night.

Before closing this report, I beg to say that the magnificent courage of our men as displayed in this action, is worthy of all praise. To properly appreciate the gallantry of those that aided in the achievement of this brilliant victory, we have only to examine the position occupied by the enemy's infantry, and to recall the fact that the open field over which our men advanced was swept by a direct fire of artillery, shot, shell, grape and cannister from the rear of the enemy's infantry, and from an enfilade fire from batteries of rifle cannon from beyond the Chickahominy.

The enemy's infantry, as previously stated, occupied the bed of a small stream as a rifle-pit, and on the ascending ground in rear of this were two lines of log breastworks, behind which were sheltered, in comparative security, heavy masses of their infantry. Their lines of infantry fire could thus be used against our men at the same time, and within less than a hundred yards. In driving the enemy from this strong position, our loss was heavy; but we should be profoundly grateful that it was not more so.

In closing this report of the operations of my brigade in the engagement of the 27th ultimo, it gives me pleasure to state, for the information of the Major General commanding, that the general good conduct of both officers and men, renders it difficult to mention specially the names of those most distinguished, without injustice to others perhaps, equally deserving of such notice.

It becomes my painful duty to report that, early in the action, the commanders of my two leading regiments, the tenth and the eleventh Alabama, fell while leading their regiments, closely and heroically confronting the enemy in his stronghold. The former, Colonel J. J. Woodward, tenth Alabama, dead, (shot through the head;); the latter, Lieutenant Colonel S. T. Hale, eleventh Alabama, severely (perhaps mortally) wounded; left arm and shoulder broken and left leg broken. These two regiments received the first volleys of the enemy's fire, and suffered more on this part of the field than the two following regiments.

The list of killed and wounded of the brigade has been forwarded before this. Of the officers killed and severely wounded, I may mention the names of Captain W. W. Lee, tenth Alabama, mortally wounded, (since dead;); Lieutenant W. C. Faith, eleventh Alabama, killed; Captain Thomas Phelan, Lieutenant C. M. Maynard, Lieutenant Lane and Lieutenant Augustus Jansen, of eighth Alabama,

killed; Captain E. Y. Hill, ninth Alabama, was killed far in advance on the field. Of the dangerously wounded, are Captain Hameon, Lieutenant McHugh and Lieutenant McGrath, of eighth Alabama; Captain Hobbs, ninth Alabama; Lieutenant Shelly, adjutant tenth Alabama and Lieutenant Wayland, quartermaster of ninth Alabama, severely wounded. The latter officer's duties did not require his presence with his regiment in battle, but he volunteered for it, and served with his company, (Captain Hobbs') with great coolness and courage. This officer served in like manner at the battle of the Seven Pines.

The casualties among the officers of the brigade number in killed, eight; wounded, thirty-five. Officers and men killed, one hundred and seventeen; wounded, four hundred and sixty-three, and four missing—making an aggregate of five hundred and eighty-four killed, wounded and missing. This loss occurring in a force of about one thousand eight hundred and fifty men.

After the fall of Colonel Woodward, the command of the tenth Alabama, devolved upon Major Caldwell, and after the wounding of Lieutenant Colonel Hale, the command of the eleventh Alabama, devolved on Captain Field. Major Williams was in command of the ninth Alabama, and, late in the evening, before the battle was won, left the field sick. Lieutenant Colonel Royston, commanding the eighth Alabama, was with his regiment during the entire engagement, and commanded it with great courage and good judgment, and the losses sustained by this regiment, the weakest in numbers, is evidence of the severity of the contest in which it was engaged.

Among the medical officers on duty with the brigade, I may call to your favorable notice, Surgeon Royston, eighth Alabama, acting as brigade surgeon; Surgeon Mincer, ninth Alabama, and Assistant Surgeon Saunders, eleventh Alabama. These officers were prompt and efficient in providing for and attending the wounded, and are all men of marked skill in their profession.

To my personal staff, Captain W. A. Harris, A. A. General, and Lieutenant Walter E. Winn, eleventh Alabama, aid-de-camp, my thanks are especially due, for assistance cheerfully rendered at all times during the engagement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,

Brigadier General commanding right wing

REPORT OF GENERAL WILCOX OF BATTLE OF JUNE
30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, LONGSTREET'S DIVISION, }
July 21, 1862. }

Major G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant General :

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle of the 30th ultimo :

Having remained on the battle-field the night of the 27th ultimo, and the following day and night, on the morning of the 29th of June, (Sunday,) my brigade, in common with the other brigades of the division, recrossing the Chickahominy near the Gaines house, marched across the Nine-mile road, the York River railroad, the Williamsburg and Charles City roads, and encamped for the night on the Darbytown or Central road, near the farm of Mr. Atlee, having made some ten or twelve miles

The march was resumed early the next morning, and continued until about two o'clock, P. M. It being now evident that the enemy was in front of us, and not far distant, my own, Generals Pryor and Featherston's brigades were ordered to take positions in line of battle, on the left of the road. Before, however, getting into position, a second order was given to return to the road, and, after advancing about one mile further, we formed in line of battle in the edge of the woods, with a field in front of us, on the left of the road, and to the left of General Pickett's brigade. We remained in this position for two or three hours. Skirmishers were thrown out to the front, and some firing ensued between them and those of the opposing forces. It was now near five o'clock, P. M., and the enemy's artillery began to fire. Shot and shell passed over and fell beyond us, some exploding near us. One of our batteries was placed in position on the road in front, and replying to the fire of the enemy, continued for nearly an hour, but as a heavy forest intervened, but little effect was produced on either side. At length, near six o'clock, P. M., (twenty minutes of six,) I saw the brigade (Pickett's) on my right advance across the open field, in front, and I was ordered to form line in the same field, the line being at right angles to the road upon which we had been marching. The brigade was soon formed in line, as directed, and I was then informed that General Featherston's brigade had been ordered to extend to the left, with the view of communicating with General Huger, and that I must also close in to the left; but, a minute afterwards, I was ordered by General R. H. Anderson to advance with my brigade to the support of other brigades then engaging, or moving forward to engage, the enemy. Twice was the order given to close to the left, and twice to move forward—my brigade being, in the meantime, in line, and under a brisk artillery fire of shot and shell. Finally, I was directed to obey General Anderson's order, and to

move to the front. The order was now given to "forward," and the brigade was marched in line across the field to the woods. Finding this so thick with undergrowth that a forward movement, in line of battle, was impracticable, the order was given for the regiments to move "by the right of companies to the front." Marching in this manner, they made their way slowly for one or two hundred yards, until the woods became more open. At this place I met General Anderson, and was ordered by him to press on directly to the front. I was aware that the enemy was in my front, but as to the distance, his strength, the position of his batteries, and their supports, I knew nothing. I had no knowledge as to the character or topography of the ground over which I had to march in the execution of my orders: Marching directly to the front, as ordered, and being guided alone by the artillery fire of the enemy, the shot and shell from which passed over, and often very near, without, however, causing any casualties. I had not advanced more than two hundred yards, when I found that two of my regiments were on the right and two on the left of the road, (Long Bridge road,) which ran in the direction of my line of march. The woods on either side were so thick as to prevent my seeing well the extreme right and left regiments. The road, now descending slightly for some distance, at length crossed a small stream, in the bed of which rails had been thrown to fill it up, so as to allow wagons and artillery to pass. This stream, on the right of the road, was boggy, and with a dense growth of trees in it, rendering it difficult for the regiments on this side to make their way through it. We were now under a close fire of artillery, the grape-shot coming thick and fast through the trees. Having crossed the little stream above referred to, (on the left the woods were less dense, being small and scattered pine,) and, ascending slightly for some distance, we came to a field on the left of the road, and the enemy's infantry, in the woods on the left of this field, opened a brisk and close fire upon the left regiment of my line. This regiment, the eighth Alabama, halted and engaged the enemy at this point. In this field, about three hundred yards to the front and one hundred yards to the left of the road, was a house, and beyond the house, about two hundred yards more, was a six-gun battery of the enemy. This battery had an open field of fire, the ground in front being perfectly level. The eighth Alabama being engaged with the enemy, the eleventh Alabama, the next regiment to it, continued to advance, and entering upon the open field, came within full view of the six-gun battery on this side (the left) of the road. This battery began at once a rapid discharge of grape and canister upon this regiment. It did not halt an instant, but continued to advance steadily and rapidly, and without firing, until it approached within two hundred yards of the battery, when it gave loud cheers, and made a rush for the guns. Halting for an instant in front of it, they fire upon the battery and infantry immediately in rear of it, and then make a successful charge upon, and take, the battery. The enemy's infantry, all in the woods, in heavy force beyond, and two hundred yards distant, and in the woods skirting the field to the left of the battery and not so far, and here, in like manner,

in strong force. The enemy have a direct and flank fire upon this regiment, now at the battery. The two regiments on the right of the road continued steadily to advance through the woods, which extended along the road side to within one hundred yards of a second six-gun battery, this battery being nearly opposite to the one on the left of the road, and some two hundred yards distant from it. Halting for a few minutes in the woods fronting this battery to deliver their fire, these regiments, the ninth and tenth Alabama, charge upon and take this also—the enemy's infantry supports being driven back. Both these batteries were now in our possession, having been carried in the most gallant manner, the men and officers behaving with the most determined courage and irresistible impetuosity. The taking of the battery on the right of the road was not attended by such a bloody strife as followed the assault and capture of the one on the left; for here the enemy had not the heavy pine forest so close in rear and on one flank, in which he could retire, reform, and then renew the conflict, with increased numbers. On the contrary, the pine was in our possession, and our men, under cover of it, were within one hundred yards of, and in front of, the battery. The field extending far off to our right, and the timber in rear of the battery being more distant, other brigades, too, were on our right engaging the enemy, but none on our left and near the batteries.

The battery on the left of the road was the first taken. The eleventh Alabama had experienced severe loss in crossing the open field while advancing against this battery. Here, the enemy, at first repulsed and driven from the battery, retire to the woods, both on our left and in rear of the battery, and from there, under shelter of the woods, and, with superior numbers, deliver a terrible and destructive fire upon this regiment. With its ranks sadly thinned, it heroically stands its ground and returns the enemy's fire with telling effect: the latter, under cover of trees on our left flank and directly in our front, confident and bold from their superior strength, and seeing this regiment isolated and unsupported, now advance from their cover against it. Our men do not fly from their prize so bravely and dearly won, overwhelmed by superior numbers; but with a determination and courage unsurpassed, they stubbornly hold their ground, men and officers alike engaging in the most desperate personal conflicts with the enemy. The sword and bayonet are freely used; Captain W. C. Parker had two successive encounters with Federal officers, both of whom he felled with his sword; and, beset by others of the enemy, he was severely wounded, having received two bayonet wounds in the breast and one in his side, and a musket wound breaking his left thigh. Lieutenant Michie had a hand to hand collision with an officer, and, having just dealt a severe blow upon his adversary, he fell, cut over the head with a sabre bayonet, from behind, and had afterwards three bayonet wounds in the face and two in the breast—all severe wounds, which he survived, however, for three days. Many of the men received, and gave in return, bayonet wounds.

Having assaulted and carried this battery, and driven the infantry into the woods to the left and beyond, they hold it until the enemy

reform and return in superior force, and now they resist in a hand to hand conflict with the utmost pertinacity. There are no supports for them; no reinforcements come, and they are at length forced to yield and retire to the pine woods on the right of the road, and in rear, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards, the enemy not pursuing, having left dead upon this field, in the battery and its vicinity, in front and in rear beyond it, Captain J. H. M. Wath, Captain S. E. Bell, Captain T. H. Holcomb, Captain W. M. Reatton, Lieutenant A. B. Cohen, commanding company. Lieutenant A. N. Steele and Lieutenant Michie, commanding company, were both mortally wounded and since dead. Captain J. C. C. Saunders and Captain W. C. G. Parker severely wounded, and also Lieutenant J. H. Prince, commanding company, slightly, and Lieutenant R. H. Gordon, dangerously. Forty-nine privates killed, and Lieutenant Higginbotham and eleven privates taken prisoners.

The eleventh Alabama retired, as above stated, to the right of the road into the pine woods, and there, together with the ninth and tenth Alabama, remained. From this position, the battery on the right of the road was in full view, and not more than one hundred yards distant.

The enemy made no effort to retake this battery, though their infantry continued to fire at long range upon our men then in the pine woods.

The eighth Alabama, as explained previously, became engaged with the enemy's infantry before reaching the batteries and contending against superior forces, maintained its ground until regiments from General Pryor's brigade, and afterwards Featherston's, arrived on this part of the field. The severity of the fight at this point of the field is evident from the loss sustained by this regiment.

It was now sunset, and other troops arriving upon the field, my brigade, with ammunition now quite exhausted, were withdrawn for some one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards, and there remained until nine o'clock, P. M., when they were withdrawn from the field, other and fresh troops, in sufficient force, having arrived, and the enemy having been driven back from the field far to the rear.

I cannot close this report without assuring the Major General commanding that, on this occasion, both officers and men of my brigade behaved with remarkable coolness and gallantry, and I beg to call his attention to the fact that two of the enemy's batteries, of six guns each, were taken, and if one of them was retaken, it was only owing to the fact that overwhelming numbers were brought to bear against a solitary regiment, unsupported, and which entered this engagement with three hundred and fifty-seven men, of which number, one hundred and eighty-one were killed and wounded. Among whom was the commander of the regiment, Captain Field, who received two wounds, one through the leg and the other through the arm; and of the ten officers commanding companies, five were killed on the field near the battery, one has since died of his wounds, and two others were severely wounded, and one slightly—there being but one company commander that escaped unhurt. Although this battery was

retaken, I have no personal knowledge that the enemy ever again used it against us. The other battery remained in our possession and the enemy made no effort to retake it.

Of my four regimental commanders, all were wounded. It gives me pleasure to bring to your particular notice the conduct of them all as deserving high praise. Lieutenant Colonel Royston, commanding eighth Alabama, received a severe wound from a fragment of a shell; Major Caldwell, commanding the tenth Alabama, was also wounded by a piece of shell striking him over the eye; Captain King, commanding ninth Alabama, is deserving of especial praise for his coolness and bravery, and he, also, received a severe wound in the leg. Other officers and men of the different regiments gave evidence of marked courage in this sanguinary engagement.

A list of the killed and wounded in this battle has been forwarded before this; it will suffice in this report that I should state that the total loss in killed, wounded and missing was four hundred and seventy-one, (of which sixteen are missing, and since ascertained to have been taken prisoners,) a loss proportionally greater than in the engagement of the 27th ultimo.

Of the medical officers attached to the brigade, it gives me pleasure to commend to your favorable notice, Surgeon Royston, eighth Alabama, Surgeon Minor, ninth Alabama, Surgeon Taylor, tenth Alabama, and Assistant Surgeon Saunders, eleventh Alabama. They have each given abundant evidence of their skill and untiring industry in the treatment and constant care they have bestowed upon the wounded of their respective regiments.

The brigade quartermaster and commissary, Majors Pierce and Robertson, were active and efficient in providing, promptly, for the wants of the men in their respective departments.

To my personal staff, Captain W. A. Harris, assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Walter E. Winn, eleventh Alabama, aid-de-camp, my thanks are due for efficient service cheerfully and promptly rendered at all times.

I beg leave, also, to call to your favorable notice, private James C. Causly, of the third Virginia cavalry. He was of great service to me in the transmission of orders to various parts of my command, and often under the heaviest fire. Though not wounded, his clothing bears evidence of the dangers through which he has passed, being frequently perforated with Minnie balls.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier General commanding, &c.

REPORT OF GENERAL FEATHERSTON OF OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, *July 12, 1862.*

Major G. M. Sorrel,

Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: In obedience to orders, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the sixth brigade of Major General Longstreet's division in the late battles of the Chickahominy.

About ten o'clock, on the night of the 26th June, I crossed the Chickahominy with my brigade, near Mechanicsville, halting not far on the other side. Here we remained until about two o'clock on the morning of the 27th, when I was ordered, with my brigade, to relieve General Ripley and his command as soon as practicable. I immediately marched to General Ripley's position, which was about three fourths of a mile to the right of the road we travelled to Mechanicsville, and about the same distance from the town, and near Beaver Dam creek, some distance above its connection with the Chickahominy. The position of the enemy and the nature of the ground were unknown to me, for a knowledge of which I was dependent upon a short interview with General Ripley, who had occupied the position the evening before and that night until relieved by me. My brigade was placed in the position vacated by General Ripley's command, which was a ridge of woodland some six hundred yards in length, with an average breadth of some ten hundred yards, and entirely surrounded by an open field. My brigade got into position about three o'clock in the morning in the edge of the woodland fronting Beaver Dam creek. Beaver Dam creek was not more than from one to two hundred yards in front of this portion of my command in line of battle. From my position to the bank of the creek, was a gradual declivity. After crossing the creek, immediately in my front the ground rose by a gradual ascent to a continuous ridge, the summit of which commanded the position occupied by me, as well as the open ground surrounding my position. Upon this summit the enemy had planted his artillery and thrown up breastworks, dug rifle pits, and extending down in the direction of the creek, General Pryor, with his brigade, was ordered to take position in my rear, to support me in case of an attack. He took position in the field not far in my rear, very soon after I did. The brigades of General Ripley, General Pender and Colonel Colquitt, which had previously occupied the ground, were withdrawn as soon as my brigade and General Pryor's got into position. Between daylight and sunrise on the morning of the 27th, the enemy opened a very brisk fire of musketry on my brigade from the right to the left; we were anticipating the attack. Three companies of skirmishers had been thrown out to the front of my lines, and the entire brigade had been ordered to rest in line with guns in hand. The brigade advanced in line of battle a few steps only, in the direction of the

creek, and were halted in the edge of the woods, near the open field, and returned the enemy's fire. Here they remained in position about one hour, during which time the firing was rapid on both sides, and continuous. The enemy appeared to be in greatly superior numbers, judging from the firing and obstinate and determined purpose to drive us back, if possible. As soon as the sun arose and I saw the nature of the ground in front and the position of the enemy beyond the creek, I directed Captain Smith's battery, (third Richmond Howitzers,) attached to my brigade, to be placed in position two hundred yards from the left wing of my brigade, and return the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was then playing on us sharply. This was the most elevated and practicable position on the field for artillery. I then ordered my men to charge the enemy's lines. This order was promptly executed from right to left, the men moving forward in an unbroken line, and with great rapidity, driving the enemy before them until they reached Beaver Dam creek. This creek could be crossed at only a few places, a fact unknown to me, but known to the enemy. Finding it impossible to cross the creek in line on account of its precipitous banks, the command was ordered to halt at the creek, where it was, to some extent, protected by the bank of the creek and its skirting. The impossibility of passing the creek in line, for the reason stated, and the consequent necessity of reforming under the enemy's fire from his breastworks and rifle-pits, now in easy range, would have involved a loss so heavy that I was induced to halt the men in this partially protected position. From my position in the creek, a very heavy fire on both sides was kept up for an hour or an hour and a half, when the enemy retired from his works and retreated rapidly in the direction of Gaines' farm, or Cold Harbor, down the Chickahominy. After my brigade had reached the banks of Beaver Dam creek, I directed General Pryor to bring his brigade into action, who informed me that his brigade had been sent forward, and that he had sent to Gen. Longstreet for reinforcements. On returning to my lines, I found one of his regiments on the hill, and directed into line on my right, to prevent a flank movement. General Pryor's battery, (the Donaldsonville, Louisiana, artillery,) was also placed in position near Smith's, of my brigade, when the two played very handsomely on the enemy's lines, keeping up a constant and well directed fire. Both companies behaved with great gallantry and coolness, and displayed a skill in the use of their guns highly creditable to that arm of the service. After a protracted and heavy firing on the bank of the creek, some hour and a half, the enemy abandoned their works and retreated, as I have already stated. Here the firing of small arms ceased. About this time, General Wilcox's brigade came up as a reinforcement. The battery of Wilcox's brigade, (Thomas' artillery,) was also placed in position, and fired a few well directed shots at the retreating foe. General Wilcox sent one of his regiments down Beaver Dam creek, on our right, to find a place across which the brigades might pass. Some distance below, they found an old bridge which had been torn up by the enemy, but was rebuilt in an hour or two, and the three brigades crossed Beaver Dam creek and continued

the march in pursuit of the enemy in the following order, viz: General Wilcox in front, (who after his arrival was senior brigadier,) General Pryor next, and my brigade in the rear.

I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration of the conduct of my entire brigade from the beginning to the close of the action. While holding this portion of the hill, which was never for a moment yielded, they were subjected to a very heavy and galling fire. The charge was made in excellent order and a good line was preserved, and continuing the fight from the bank of the creek under a very heavy fire of small arms, they were equally cool and eager to advance upon the enemy. Captain Smith and his company, (third Richmond Howitzers,) could not have acted better. I regret to say that our loss in killed and wounded was comparatively heavy. A list of casualties is herewith appended. Major Lilly, who was in command of the twelfth Mississippi regiment, was wounded while gallantly and coolly discharging his duties, at the head of the regiment, and retiring from the field, left the command to the senior captain, (Thomas.) Major Mullins, commanding the nineteenth Mississippi regiment, displayed coolness, courage and skill in the command of his regiment. The Mississippi battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John G. Taylor, could not have had a more gallant and skillful officer to direct its movements. I am also much indebted to my volunteer aids, Captain Parker and Lieutenants Sykes and Redding, for their valuable services on that occasion. They were always ready to execute, with coolness and dispatch, any orders delivered to them. I regret very much that my assistant adjutant general, Captain George P. Foote, who had been by my side all the time on the field, was killed in this engagement. He fell while gallantly leading one of the regiments in the charge far in advance of the main line. In his fall, the army has lost a gallant and skillful officer, society has lost one of its most perfect members, and the Southern Confederacy one of its most promising young men.

For a list of those who particularly distinguished themselves in the fight, as well as the casualties, I refer you to the lists furnished by regimental commanders, herewith attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
*Brigadier General, commanding Sixth Brigade,
 Longstreet's Division.*

REPORT OF GENERAL FEATHERSTON OF BATTLE OF
JUNE 27, 1862.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1862.

Major G. M. SORREL,

A. A. General, Major General Longstreet's Division :

SIR: About eleven o'clock, on the 27th June, after crossing Beaver Dam creek, my brigade moved forward, with General Longstreet's division, in the direction of Gaines' farm or Cold Harbor. The division was halted near Hogan's farm. Soon after the division was halted, General Pryor was ordered forward, with his brigade, to Gaines' house to drive back some skirmishers and a body of the enemy, supposed to be in a skirt of wood near the house. General Wilcox and myself were ordered forward with our brigades to support him, the balance of the division remaining in a line at Hogan's farm.

General Pryor advanced—General Wilcox and my brigade close in his rear. After a sharp skirmish, the enemy was handsomely driven from the skirt of woods by General Pryor's brigade.

The three brigades were subjected to a very heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, planted on the other side of the Chickahominy. They were, therefore, thrown back into the woods in rear of Gaines' house, (after the skirmishers had been driven out from the skirt of woods in front) to await further orders. Here they remained until almost four o'clock in the evening, when they were ordered to advance, and unite in a joint attack upon the enemy, who were posted on our side of the Chickahominy, south-east from Gaines' house. These three brigades, Wilcox's, Pryor's and my own, constituted the extreme right of our attacking column, and was separated some distance from the balance of our attacking forces. General Wilcox was the senior brigadier present, and directed well the movement. The three brigades were thrown in line of battle near a ravine, where they were partially protected in front from the fire of the enemy. After they were formed in line of battle, they were ordered to move rapidly over the field in front, some six or eight hundred yards in width to the edge of the woods, where the enemy was posted. During this advance, they were exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's artillery in front as well as from his long-range rifles. The advance was rapidly made, with unbroken lines, displaying an order and discipline that would have been creditable to the oldest veterans. A more dangerous charge could not be made by troops than the one made by these three brigades on this occasion. The woods were reached with considerable loss in our ranks. A murderous fire was opened upon the enemy by our men, and they were driven back. Our men encountered on entering the woods, ditches and ravines, and, in pursuing the enemy through the woods, had to ascend a steep hill, but their course was onward and steady. The enemy, fighting with great desperation, were driven gradually back from one position to another; first from the edge of the wood back behind their works on the top of the hill, and then their

works were stormed and taken. Hard pressed, they were compelled to abandon their artillery, (four pieces of which were passed over by my brigade, and a number of prisoners taken by them,) and finally to flee in wild confusion. Our troops held the ground and occupied their encampments that night. The struggle was a desperate one from the time our troops were ordered to advance until the close of the fight, about three hours. They were opposed by superior numbers and exposed to the heaviest kind of artillery and infantry fire. While these three brigades were attacking the enemy from the direction of Gaines' house, one column was moving simultaneously on our left. Our loss was heavy in this engagement; but it is believed that the enemy suffered much more severely, notwithstanding he fought under the cover of his works, with every advantage in the ground, and with the additional advantage of the position of his artillery, which commanded the entire field occupied by our troops. I directed Captain Smith's battery to be planted on a hill not far from Gaines' farm, the most commanding position that could be found in the open field in which we were marching. From this position he fired several rounds at the enemy immediately in front and some distance to the right in the woods. I regretted to lose, in this engagement, Major Mullins, in command of the nineteenth Mississippi regiment, who was severely, though not mortally, wounded.

A list of the casualties in the different regiments is herewith transmitted; also, a list of those who were particularly distinguished in the action.

To the members of my staff, who were present, Captain Parker and Lieutenant Redding, (Lieutenant Sykes having been sent to Richmond by me,) I am indebted for the promptness and coolness with which all orders were executed. To the commissary department, under charge of Major Partridge, and the medical department, under the charge of Dr. Craft, and the quartermaster's department, under charge of Major Barksdale, we were greatly indebted for the industry and attention displayed by them in supplying our wants in their respective departments.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. L. FEATHERSTON,
*Brigadier General, commanding Sixth Brigade,
 Longstreet's Division.*

REPORT OF GENERAL FEATHERSTON OF BATTLE OF
JUNE 30, 1862.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1862.

Major G. M. Sorrel, A. A. G.,

Major General Longstreet's Division :

SIR: On Monday morning, June 30th, General Longstreet's division engaged the enemy to the left of the Darbytown road, some fifteen miles from this place and not far from the James river. This was about four o'clock in the evening. The engagement soon became general from his right to his left. My brigade was held in reserve at the beginning of the fight, but about five o'clock in the evening was ordered to attack the enemy on the left of General Longstreet's division. As I passed up to the place designated, I found the contest was becoming very hot on the left, and I thought the enemy advancing. On reaching General Pryor's brigade, which was then on the extreme left of General Longstreet's division, I was requested by General Pryor to bring my brigade to the support of his. I immediately saw the necessity of doing so, and threw my men into line of battle and marched them in. Overlooking to our extreme left, I saw that an attempt would be made by the enemy to flank us, probably with a very heavy force, and immediately sent back one of my aids, Lieutenant Sykes, to General Longstreet, requesting him to bring up the reinforcements. General Longstreet had informed me on our march to the field of action that reinforcements would be sent forward. My brigade was advanced to the front lines, to or near a force at the edge of the field. Here they opened a steady fire on the enemy's lines, and the enemy, pouring a well directed fire into our ranks, seemed not to be giving way, but inclined to advance. My first determination, after giving them a few fires, was to order a charge; but believing the force in front to be vastly superior to ours, and seeing that a flank movement was contemplated by the enemy, I declined to do so, for the reason that it might have resulted in having my small command surrounded and cut off before the reinforcements sent for could come up to our support. At this time, I received a painful wound in the shoulder, and was compelled to retire from the field. When I left the field General Gregg's brigade had reached it, and was but a short distance in rear of mine, forming in line. For what occurred subsequently I refer you to reports of regimental commanders, herewith transmitted. For the casualties, and names of those who distinguished themselves in this engagement, I also refer you to lists appended thereto.

I regret to learn that in this engagement, Lieutenant Colonel John G. Taylor, of the second Mississippi battalion, fell, mortally wounded, and died in a few hours. The loss of so gallant, skillful and experienced an officer, at such a time, cannot but be seriously felt to the cause. Resigning his office in the old army at an early period in

this revolution, and quitting his native State (Kentucky) and coming here to unite his fortune with ours, the people of the Confederacy should cherish his memory and will mourn his loss.

On this occasion, as on the former, I am greatly indebted to my staff for their valuable services. Captain Parker and Lieutenant Redding were at the right place at the right time, in the execution of orders. Major W. R. Barksdale was also present and rendered valuable services, assisting me to bring the men into line of battle and getting them into position. Knowing the scarcity of field officers, I sent him to the left of the brigade, to remain there and aid in controlling the movements of that wing. He displayed great coolness, courage and sagacity. Captain Wynn, of General Wilcox's staff, tendered his services to me, as we were going on the field, as a volunteer aid, to whom I felt much indebted for his assistance and gallant bearing.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Commanding Sixth Brigade, Longstreet's Division.

GENERAL KEMPER'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, LONGSTREET'S DIVISION, }
July 17th, 1862. }

Major G. Moxley Sorrel,

Assistant Adjutant General:

MAJOR. I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of my command:

This brigade left its camp on the Williamsburg road about dawn on the morning of Thursday, the 26th ultimo, numbering fourteen hundred and thirty-three muskets, and provided with three days' rations, which were carried by the men in their haversacks.

The division being marched left in front, during the late operations on the north side of the Chickahominy, the first brigade brought up the rear of its line, and was not ordered into any of the actions which occurred prior to Monday, 30th ultimo. It was held in reserve, however, in immediate proximity to the battle-fields of the 26th and 27th ultimo, as well as that of the 1st instant, in readiness to be thrown into action at a moment's notice.

Upon the 30th ultimo, the division was halted in the vicinity of the enemy, on the road leading through Frazier's farm, and under the orders of Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, commanding the division, I formed my command in line of battle on the right, and nearly perpendicular to the road; one regiment of the second brigade being posted in line between my left and the road. My command constituted the extreme right of our general line of battle, and was posted upon the rear edge of a dense body of timber; the seventeenth Virginia regiment (Colonel M. D. Corse,) occupying the right; the twenty-fourth Virginia regiment, (Lieutenant Colonel Hairston commanding,) the left; the first Virginia, (Captain Norton commanding,) the centre; the eleventh Virginia, (Captain Orey commanding,) the right centre, and the seventh Virginia, (Colonel W. T. Patton,) the left centre. Soon after getting into position, I received orders from Maj. Gen. Longstreet, to use the utmost care in guarding against any movement of the enemy upon my right, and I at once caused Colonel Corse, of the right regiment, to change front to rear on his left company, so that his regiment formed an obtuse angle with the line of the brigade, and fronted obliquely to the right. I also caused two companies of this regiment to move forward from Corse's new front, as skirmishers, under command of Captain Simpson. After advancing several hundred yards, these skirmishers were halted upon the rear edge of an open field, a good view of which was commanded from their position. I also posted Rogers' battery of four pieces upon an open eminence, near the right of my line, and in supporting distance of Corse's regiment; the position being such as to command an extensive field upon my right. About five o'clock, P.

M., an order being received from Major General Longstreet to advance my line, I immediately, in person, ordered Col. Corse to change his front forward so as to bring the right of his regiment up to the brigade line, and sent my staff along the line towards the left, so as to ensure the simultaneous advance of the entire line. The brigade advanced in line of battle steadily and in good order, notwithstanding the unevenness of the ground, which, in places, was almost precipitous, the entangled undergrowth which filled the woods, and the firing of one of the enemy's batteries, located directly in front, which rapidly threw shell and round shot over and almost in the midst of my command. The advance continued to be conducted in good order, until very soon coming upon the pickets of the enemy, and driving them in, the men seemed to be possessed with the idea that they were upon the enemy's main line, and, in an instant, the whole brigade charged forward in double-quick time, and with loud choers. Nothing could have been more chivalrously done, and nothing could have been more unfortunate, as the cheering of the men only served to direct the fire of the enemy's batteries; and the movement in double-quick time through dense woods, over rough ground, encumbered with matted undergrowth, and crossed by a swamp, had the effect of producing more or less confusion, and breaking the continuity of the line, which, however, was preserved as well as it possibly could have been under the circumstances. But a single idea seemed to control the minds of the men, which was to reach the enemy's line by the most direct route, and in the shortest time; and no earthly power could have availed to arrest or restrain the impetuosity with which they rushed towards the foe, for my orders previously given, with great care and emphasis, to the assembled field officers of the brigade, forbade any movement in double-quick time over such ground, when the enemy were not in view. The obstructions were such as to make it impossible for any officer to see more than a few files of his men at one view, and it was apparent that any effort to halt and reform the entire brigade would be futile, and would only serve to produce increased confusion. But whatever the error of the men in advancing too rapidly, in disregard of previous orders to the contrary, it was an error upon the side of bravery. After advancing in this way probably ten or twelve hundred yards, crossing two bodies of woods, and a small intermediate field, the line suddenly emerged into another field, facing a battery of the enemy, consisting of not less than eight pieces, distant but a few hundred yards, while the enemy's infantry were found protected by an imperfectly and hastily constructed breastwork, and a house near by. At the same time, it became apparent that another battery of the enemy was posted a considerable distance to our left. These two batteries and the enemy's infantry, poured an incessant fire of shell, grape, canister and lead upon my line, and did much execution. Still there was no perceptible faltering in the advance of these brave men, who rushed across the open field, pouring a well-directed fire into the enemy driving him from his breastworks, and the battery in our front. The guns of the battery were abandoned to us for the time being, and my command was in virtual possession of the chosen position of the

enemy. A more impetuous and desperate charge was never made than that of my small command against the sheltered and greatly superior forces of the enemy. The ground which they gained from the enemy is marked by the graves of some of my veterans who were buried where they fell; and those graves marked with the names of the occupants, situated at and near the position of the enemy, show the points at which they dashed against the strongholds of the retreating foe. It is proper to be stated here, that the left of my line was entirely unsupported, and greatly to my surprise and disappointment, for I had supposed that the movement of my brigade was part of a general advance of our entire lines. Up to this time no firing was heard upon my left, except the firing of the enemy, which was directed upon my line with telling effect.

Afterwards, at a late hour, I found the right regiment of the second brigade (on the right of which I had originally formed) standing fast at or near the position they had occupied in the beginning, and near the line from which my advance was begun. I was informed that this regiment had remained from the first in that position, having received no subsequent orders to move forward. I trust I shall not be understood as alleging or intimating any delinquency upon the part of the second brigade, and I certainly do not undertake to say at what time that brigade, commanded by Colonel Jenkins, advanced; but, if its advance was simultaneous with my own, it must have happened that the lines of advance of the two brigades were so divergent as to leave a wide interval between the right of the one and the left of the other. Whatever were the operations of the second brigade they were doubtless in keeping with its proud character in the past, and that of its gallant commander. All that I undertake to state positively in this connection is, that the right regiment of the second brigade did not advance for a long time after my brigade had been moved forward, and that at the time when my command had obtained virtual possession of the enemy's position, no Confederate troops were anywhere visible except my own. It now became evident that the position sought to be held by my command, was wholly untenable by them unless largely and immediately reinforced. The inferior numbers which had alarmed the enemy and driven him from his breastworks and batteries soon became apparent to him, and he at once proceeded to make use of his advantage. While greatly superior numbers hung upon our front, considerable bodies of the enemy were thrown upon both flanks of my command, which was now in imminent danger of being wholly captured or destroyed. Already they were capturing officers and men at different points of my line, principally upon the right. No reinforcements appeared, and the dire alternative of withdrawing from the position, although of obvious and inevitable necessity, was reluctantly submitted to.

Owing to the difficulties offered by the wilderness through which the brigade had advanced, the task of reassembling and reforming the regiments, was attended with much trouble. I sent out details as speedily as possible to direct officers and men where to reform, and as soon as this task was accomplished, imperfectly it is true, but as

effectually as was possible at so late an hour of the day, I repaired to General Longstreet's headquarters as soon as I could find them, and, under instructions there received, it now being night, I proceeded to select a suitable position on the road in the rear, at which stragglers could be arrested, and such of my men as had not then come in could be re collected.

I should have mentioned before, that soon after my command was overpowered, and before all of it had fallen back, General Branch's brigade was found coming up, and General Branch was shown by me into the position which my gallant men had vainly sought to hold against overwhelming odds, and immediately afterwards the third brigade of this division, Colonel Hunton commanding, took position on Branch's right. If it had been possible for these brigades to have advanced simultaneously with my own, the victory of the day would have been achieved on the right of our line with comparatively little difficulty, and at an early hour. When my line emerged into the open field in front of the enemy's batteries, the seventh Virginia, commanded by Colonel W. T. Patton, gallantly assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Flowree and Major Swindler, was in good order, considering the difficulties of the ground over which it had passed, and this regiment and the first Virginia, nobly sustained by such portions of the other regiments as had come up, made the first daring charge which drove the enemy from his position. Seven companies of the seventeenth Virginia, were unavoidably delayed for some time by the almost impassable nature of the swamp at the point at which they crossed.

Praise is due to Colonel Corse, seventeenth Virginia, and to Lieutenant Colonel Hairston, twenty-fourth Virginia, as well as to Colonel W. T. Patton, seventh Virginia, (who acted with eminent gallantry,) for discharging their duties with the utmost fidelity and bravery.

The same praise is accorded to Captain K. Otey, commanding eleventh Virginia; Captain Norton, commanding first Virginia; Lieutenant Colonel Marye and Captain Simpson, of the seventeenth, fell into the hands of the enemy, while discharging their duties with conspicuous gallantry. I am satisfied all the field officers did well. I especially commend the good conduct of Captain W. T. Fry, my A. A. General, and Mr. A. Camp Beckham, who acted as my volunteer aid-de-camp.

Among those reported to me as deserving especial notice for gallantry on the field, are Captain Joel Blanchard, company D, and Lieutenant W. W. Gooding, company K, seventh Virginia, who were both killed, Lieutenant W. E. Harrison, company A, sergeant-major Tansill and color sergeant Mays, both wounded, and both of whom had distinguished themselves in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines; first sergeant William Apperson, company C, who was killed, and private George Watson, company F, who has also repeatedly distinguished himself for bravery, all of the seventh Virginia regiment.

Captain James Mitchell, company C, and Lieutenant Logan Robins, company B, first Virginia regiment, both of whom were wounded; Lieutenant W. R. Abbott, company E, and Lieutenant E. T. Dix,

company K, eleventh Virginia, both of whom were killed; Lieutenant Calfee, company G, of the twenty-fourth Virginia, who was killed within a few paces of the enemy's battery, and Captains Bentley and Nowlin, of the same regiment. I doubt not there are many others, omitted in the reports, who equally distinguished themselves. The list of killed and wounded are made up of the very best officers and men of which my command could boast.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses of the day, of which full returns have already been rendered:

RECAPITULATION.

	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		AGGREGATE.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers and Men.
First Regiment.....			2	3		6	11
Fourth Regiment.....	2	12	6	60	3	38	121
Eleventh Regiment.....	2	7		50	2	39	100
Seventeenth Regiment.....	3	14	2	21	13	60	113
Twenty-fourth Regiment....	1	3	4	57	1	13	79
	8	36	14	191	19	156	424

I have the honor to be, Major,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. KEMPER,

Brig. General commanding First Brigade, Longstreet's Division.

REPORT OF GENERAL GREGG OF BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp on South Anna river, near Gordonsville, }
August 6th, 18'2.

MAJOR: My report concerning the battles before Richmond has been delayed, first by the delay in the reports made to me by subordinate commanders, caused by the wounds or sickness, under which all of them suffered, and next by movements of the brigade and duties in the field. After nightfall, on the 25th of June last, four regiments of the second brigade, accompanied by Crenshaw's battery, followed from the position on the extreme right of the division, the march of the other brigade to the left, and halted to bivouac on the Meadow Bridge road. The fourteenth regiment South Carolina volunteers, under Colonel McGowan, was left on picket duty on the edge of the Chickahominy valley, in front of the position evacuated by the brigade, to be relieved by other troops of another division the same night, and to follow the march. By some mischance, however, it was not relieved at all. I had to remain in place the next day and night and until the middle of the following day, when the retreat of the enemy down the opposite side of the river enabled it to cross and rejoin the brigade in the midst of the battle of Cold Harbor, where the light division, in the afternoon of the 26th of June, crossed the Meadow Bridge and attacked the enemy at Mechanicsville. The second brigade, still marching in rear of the division, did not become actually engaged, but was deployed in reserve. It was exposed for some time to a fire of shot and shells, from which, however, the lines were much sheltered, by taking advantage of inequalities in the grounds and causing the men to lie down. Only four men were wounded. At one time an erroneous report was brought to me that the enemy were appearing to our left and rear. A detachment from Colonel Marshall's regiment, thrown out as skirmishers, quickly detected the error. During the action, I sent forward my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Langdon C. Haskell, to learn whether reinforcements were needed from my brigade, but as he did not meet Maj. General Hill, and did not find the state of battle such as to require my moving forward without waiting for orders, I remained in position. The brigade lay on its arms that night. Early in the morning of the 27th, I received orders from General Hill to take the advance with the second brigade, and to drive the enemy from their position on Beaver Dam creek, at Ellyson's Mills. Forming the first regiment South Carolina volunteers, Colonel Hamilton commanding, and the twelfth, Colonel Barns, in line of battle, with two companies of skirmishers—Captain Cordew's, of the first, and Captain Mills', of the twelfth—thrown forward, while the thirteenth regiment South Carolina volunteers, Colonel Edwards, and the first regiment rifles,

South Carolina volunteers, Colonel Marshall, followed in support—Crenshaw's battery being in rear. The brigade advanced to the attack. Slight resistance was made here by the enemy, and the passage of the stream, which presented a strong natural defence, was gained. Many Confederate soldiers, wounded or killed in a preceding unsuccessful assault, lay in the road towards the crossing of the creek, and had to be moved aside to allow the passage of our artillery. A small bridge, broken up by the enemy, had also to be repaired. This was towards eight o'clock in the morning. Crossing Beaver Dam creek, the brigade advanced along the road amongst piles of knapsacks and other property and burning stores abandoned by the enemy, with skirmishers from the first and twelfth regiments out to the front and left. Coming into the edge of an open field, Captain Cordew's company, (first S. C. V.) deployed as skirmishers, was fired on by artillery in front, and Second Lieutenant N. C. Heine and a soldier were wounded. Captain W. T. Haskell's company, of the same regiment, advancing in open space, discovered that the forces meeting us in front from the left were those of Major General Jackson, and entered into communication with them so as to avoid the risk of further mischief. In the meantime, two companies of the twelfth regiment (Miller's and Neville's) sent out under Lieut. Colonel Cadwallader Jones, to meet the enemy seen on the left, took and brought in some twelve of the prisoners, belonging in chief to regiments of Pennsylvania reserves. At the intersection of the roads, near Walnut Grove church, where Major General Hill stopped to confer with Major General Jackson, I received General Hill's farther instructions and resumed the advance on the roads running near the Chickahominy to Gaines' Mill. Approaching the vicinity of Hogan's house, where General Lee stopped me by the road side and gave me farther directions for advancing and attacking the enemy, I moved the brigade forward in nearly the same order as the first—the first and twelfth regiments leading, with skirmishers in front. In compliance with a request sent me by General Longstreet, I rode hastily across to Hogan's house, where I informed General Longstreet of the route by which my brigade was moving and learned from him the parallel road on my right, by which his troops were to move. In approaching Powhite Creek, we passed an extensive deserted camp of the enemy, with great quantities of accoutrements and stores abandoned or burning. A large pontoon train was burning in a field to our left. The enemy made some stand at Gaines' Mill, and here our skirmishers, (Cordew's and Haskell's companies, of the first, and Miller's, of the twelfth,) became so pply engaged. The enemy was sheltered by trees. Our riflemen availed themselves of the inequalities of the ground, where they could fire and load lying down. This exchange of fire having continued for some time, while the first and twelfth were preparing to advance in line, and judging that a rapid charge of skirmishers would dislodge the enemy, with least loss to our troops, I ordered them forward at the double quick. At the word of command the riflemen sprang to their feet, and, advancing impetuously, drove the enemy before them. The first and twelfth now

followed in line of battle, and, after the bridges on the creek and mill-race, torn up by the enemy, had been rebuilt by a working party under Lieutenants Johnson and Izard, of the engineer corps, crossed the stream and again formed line of battle on the brow of the hill to advance, supported by the other two regiments.

It was now nearly two o'clock, P. M. The advance across the plain, which extends from the valley of Powhite creek to that beyond Cold Harbor, was made rapidly and steadily, under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers. For a good part of the distance, the line advanced at the double-quick. Among the troops driven from the ground, the ninth Massachusetts was noticed. Descending into the hollow beyond Cold Harbor, the sides of which are wooded and the bottom occupied by a marsh, somewhat difficult to cross, the brigade dislodged the enemy and was formed in two lines. The first consisted of the first and twelfth regiments, on the further hillside; the second consisted of the first rifles and the thirteenth, in the low grounds, behind Captain Crenshaw's guns, now placed in battery near the brow of the hill on the Cold Harbor side, from which he commenced firing on the enemy across the valley, who replied from batteries on the hill in our front. In this position, with the fire of artillery passing overhead, the infantry remained at a halt, by General Hill's orders, from about half-past two o'clock until four, to await the formation of the line of battle on our right and left, preparatory to a general attack. When General Hill sent the order to make the attack, I directed the first and twelfth regiments to advance up the hillside. The ground, especially in front of the first, was covered with a dense thicket of young pines. As our troops ascended towards the open ground, they were met by a continuous fire of small arms from a much superior number of troops, and at the same time were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, both direct and oblique. The fire was so destructive they could not advance further. Finding that great damage was done by an enfilading fire from a battery established a good distance to our right, I directed Colonel Marshall, with his regiment, to charge and take it, throwing forward two companies in open order, supported by two others, as a reserve, in close order, and following with the rest of the regiment, joined in column of companies. Colonel Marshall, addressing a few brief and stirring words to his regiment, proceeded upon the execution of this highly perilous service in the handsomest manner. The two flank companies of Capt. D. M. Perrin and Capt. T. J. Norton were thrown forward as skirmishers, under command of Capt. Perrin. The companies of Captains Miller and Miles M. Norton followed, in support. The four leading companies were all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ledbetter. The charge was made at the double-quick, the column of six companies being deployed into line after reaching the open ground. A most destructive fire of musketry and artillery, in front and in flank, did not check the charge, which was continued for several hundred yards, across the open ground and into a wood, where several regiments of the enemy were posted. The battery, which was the object of the charge had been withdrawn. The regiment, on reaching the wood,

commenced firing on the enemy's infantry and drove them in, many of the men engaging in a hand to hand conflict with the bayonet and with clubbed rifles. A strong body of New York Zouaves now made a hot attack on the left wing and flank of the regiment. They were repulsed and brought to a stand by the steady and well directed fire from a party which, on the spur of the moment, and with marked presence of mind and skill, Lieutenant Higgins formed to check them. Colonel Marshall, finding that no support was sent to him from the rest of the brigade, now too hard pressed on its front, ordered his regiment to fall back, and reformed it in the wooded hollow, some distance to the right of its original position, where a North Carolina regiment, which just then came up, aided in holding the ground. Of five hundred and thirty-seven men carried into action, Colonel Marshall's regiment lost eighty-one killed and two hundred and thirty-four wounded. Nearly all this loss occurred in the charge just de-scribed. I refer to Colonel Marshall's report for the names of many gallant officers mentioned by him, both those who fell on the field and those who passed safely through. I have to remark that, in the two leading companies deployed in open order, the loss was not so heavy in proportion as in the other companies. I have no doubt but, by drawing the fire of the enemy, those companies made the loss in the whole regiment less than it otherwise would have been. While the first rifles were thus engaged, the first and the twelfth regiments, although relieved from the enfilading fire of the battery on the right, had a hard struggle to maintain their ground against the superior forces in their front. The twelfth was able at one time to gain some distance in advance in the open field, but Colonel Barnes found it necessary to withdraw it and reform his line on or near his original ground in the hollow. Two of the companies of this regiment at first, McMeekin's and Erwin's, afterwards relieved by Booker's and company G, Lieutenant Garvin commanding, had, during the halt in the hollow, been deployed as skirmishers in advance, to watch the enemy. The two last named only resumed their places in line after the return to the hollow. At this time, in consequence of the difficulty of the ground, the right of the twelfth got in rear of the first, and there was much danger, in such a thicket, of the first suffering from the fire of that portion of the twelfth behind it, until Colonel Hamilton interposed and prevented it. The twelfth advanced again, abreast with the first, and the two regiments fought bravely to maintain their ground, but suffered great loss, and were compelled to fall back in some disorder.

In the first regiment, all the members of the color-guard were shot down around Colonel Hamilton, who, for part of the time, bore the colors himself. Colonel Burns, of the twelfth, received a hurt which, although he did not leave the field, in a great measure disabled him for the rest of the day. The nature of the ground rendering it impracticable to preserve or establish regularity in the front line, I therefore ordered Colonel Edwards to hold the thirteenth ready to receive the enemy with a steady fire, at short range, if they should descend the hillside through the pine thicket. The twelfth not being

at the time so heavily pressed as the first, I left it to continue the struggle; the first I ordered to reform at some distance in the rear of the thirteenth, retiring around the left of that regiment. The fourteenth regiment, Colonel McGowan, now arrived on the field, at the moment it was so greatly needed. By General Lee's order, I had sent my aid-de-camp, Captain Henry Hammond, across the valley of the Chickahominy, to relieve this regiment from duty on the post so long occupied by it, and to guide it to the brigade. Captain Hammond, met, at the river, Captains Wood and Taggart, sent forward with their companies by Colonel McGowan, to endeavor to communicate with me. The bridge at which they met, was one constructed by the enemy opposite Dr. Friend's house, and torn up and burned by the enemy the night before. Leaving his horse at the river, Captain Hammond got across on foot and carried the order to Colonel McGowan, who at once led his men across the valley, and hastily repairing the bridge, marched on for the battle-field, under the constant fire from one of the enemy's batteries. Stopping the fire of Crenshaw's battery for a short time, to allow a passage through the guns, I ordered the fourteenth forward. Tired as they were, by two days and three nights of outpost duty, and by a rapid march under a burning sun, they recovered strength at once and advanced, with a cheer, at the double quick. Leading his regiment to the right of the thirteenth, and across the hollow, Colonel McGowan arrived just in time to repulse the advancing enemy, and prevent him from establishing a battery on the edge of the open ground on the brow of the hill. The fourteenth was formed along a fence, up the hill, on the other side of the hollow, and maintained its position gallantly to the end of the battle. After it had held it some time alone, other troops came up, and, in concert with a North Carolina and a Georgia regiment, the fourteenth made a charge across an open field, for the purpose of taking a battery. In this charge, Colonel McGowan was bruised by a grapeshot, and for a short time disabled. The distance to the battery being too great, and the fire both direct and across, too heavy, our troops halted and lay down to shelter themselves, then retired, and the fourteenth resumed its position near the brow of the hill, where, after the battle, it lay on its arms. Meanwhile, the thirteenth held its position, Colonel Edwards commanding. The enemy did not venture to charge directly down the hill upon his position, but kept up a constant fire, which caused considerable loss. Colonel Edwards threw forward his right company, deployed as skirmishers, to dislodge the enemy from the pines in front and on the right, then ordered the rest of the regiment to take position a little in advance of the foot of the hill beyond the boggy stream. From this difficulty of crossing the bog and the incessant roar of cannon and musketry, his commands not being well heard, a separation of the regiments took place. A part of the left wing effected the movement intended by Colonel Edwards, and maintained the new position until the close of the battle. The right and centre companies, supposing the order to be to move in a different direction, marched under Colonel Farrow a short distance to the rear. Desiring to form a reserve of this force,

and of the first regiment, for further movements I directed Major Farrow to march further to the right and rear and form near Colonel Hamilton. Two companies of the first, those of Captain W. T. Haskell and A. P. Butler, not having heard the order to retire, remained engaged in the front, and on the advance of the other troops, acted in concert with those nearer them, to the end of the battle. Before I made any further dispositions of the portions of the first and thirteenth, under Colonel Hamilton and Major Farrow, they were ordered by Major General Hill to take a position considerably to the right of my brigade, in support of the brigades of Generals Anderson and Fields. At the close of the battle, having united with the first rifles, the whole under Colonel Hamilton, they bivouacked on their ground. In the progress of the battle, after the wound received by Colonel Barnes, the twelfth regiment having suffered heavy loss, and being in difficult grounds, became somewhat separated, but portions of the regiment falling in with other commands, continued the fight to the end. Captain Booker's company then joined, and fought in company with, Colonel James Canty's regiment, from Alabama.

The part taken by Captain Crenshaw's battery, was important at the beginning, but became more so after the infantry had become so severely engaged, and after two regiments and the greater part of the third had been moved to the right, leaving the original position of the brigade, to be held by a comparatively small force of infantry. The fire of the battery was well aimed and rapid, and the position, under an exceedingly heavy fire from the enemy, was maintained with great gallantry. At one time, very heavy bodies of infantry were to be seen in the open field beyond the ravine and to our right, drawn up in many lines, and apparently preparing for a formidable advance. Captain Crenshaw's guns, directed on the masses, caused them quickly to disappear, sheltering themselves in the long hollow which ran through the field, and rendered the enemy's position so strong. At a late hour, a large body of troops was seen to our left beyond a house in front. This was the point at which we thought it probable that General Jackson's troops would emerge from the woods and attack the enemy in flank; but upon watching the body of troops before me for a short time, I became satisfied that they belonged to the enemy and threatened a dangerous assault on our left, where it was weak; I therefore ordered Captain Crenshaw to fire upon them. Very soon a staff officer of General Ewell came up to insist on stopping this fire, as General Ewell believed the troops before us were friends. I caused the fire to be suspended for a few moments; but being fully satisfied, by further observation, my first conclusion was right, I directed Captain Crenshaw to resume the fire, which he did, with good aim, dispersing the enemy quickly. General Ewell was afterwards fully satisfied with the correctness of this course. At one time during the action, and before firing on the troops mentioned, Captain Crenshaw, with my approval, withdrew the battery to some distance to the rear to rest for three quarters of an hour. For a part of the time during the action, two or three batteries were firing on him at once; at last, two of the pieces having been disabled by the breaking of the

axles, and the other two having become too hot to fire, and many men and horses killed or disabled, I directed Captain Crenshaw to withdraw his battery from the field, which he did by moving the two disabled pieces by hand and using the horses with most of the other guns. Captain Crenshaw was immediately replaced by Captain Marmaduke Johnson, whom General Lee ordered forward on my application for another battery. Capt Johnson, who had already been, at an early hour in the morning, at Mechanicsville, proud of the efficiency of his battery by silencing the artillery of the enemy opposite to him, entered on this second conflict with great vigor. Three batteries opened upon him, and he was exposed to an incessant shower of rifle balls. He silenced one of the enemy's batteries, by the use of round shot, and kept up the contest hotly, with the others. In a short time, I think about twenty minutes, twenty of his men and ten horses were killed or wounded, and his battery was disabled. Under this severe fire his men stood to their guns like veterans, till I ordered the battery to be withdrawn, in order to replace it by a section of that of Captain McIntosh, sent forward by General Lee, at my request.

Captain McIntosh had hardly taken his position when his horse was shot under him. Like Captain Johnson, Captain McIntosh had already proved the efficiency of his battery, at Mechanicsville, having opened the fight and been hotly engaged the evening before, and having resumed it in the morning, until all his ammunition was expended, and he was obliged to go back for a farther supply. When Captain McIntosh took his position, he found the view of the enemy's position too much obstructed by smoke and dust to allow him to aim at any object. He fired two or three rounds, but no artillery replied to him. He then, by my direction, withdrew his guns some distance to the rear, to remain in readiness for further orders.

It was now towards sunset, and from this time until half past eight o'clock, when the enemy were driven from the field, under the repeated attacks of large bodies of fresh troops, the regiments of my brigade were engaged at different points, as I have stated above.

CAMP GREGG, VIRGINIA, }
 March 10, 1863. }

I, A. C. Haskell, certify, on honor, that the original, of which the foregoing is a copy, was found among General Gregg's papers. I am well acquainted with General Gregg's hand writing, and I know the said report to be in his proper hand writing. No further report of the operations around Richmond can be found among General Gregg's papers.

A. C. HASKELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF GENERAL RANSOM OF OPERATIONS ON THE
25TH, 26TH AND 27TH JUNE, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT, N. C., }
Drewry's Bluff, July 19, 1862. }

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

General Huger's Division :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the different regiments composing my brigade at the time, on the 25th, and 26th, and 27th of last month:

On the 24th-ultimo, the brigade left Petersburg for Richmond, with orders to report to General Lee. About ten o'clock at night, I reached Richmond, with the twenty-fifth North Carolina volunteers, (Colonel Rutledge;) the twenty-fourth, thirty-fifth and forty-ninth having preceded—the twenty-sixth and forty-eighth being left to follow.

Before daylight, on the 25th, all had reached Richmond. Upon my arrival in Richmond, I received orders to report to General Huger, to be placed by him in reserve, on the Williamsburg road. At an early hour I started the troops, giving directions for them to report to General Huger. At nine, A. M., I reported at headquarters of General Huger, for orders, and, after waiting for an hour or more, ascertained that General Wright had sent back and ordered forward two of my regiments, the twenty-fifth and forty-ninth, Colonels Rutledge and Ramscur. I at once marched to the front and past the entrenchments, when I learned that Colonel Rutledge's regiment was then actually engaging the enemy just to the left of the Williamsburg road, about three-fourths of a mile in front of our works. From that time, eleven o'clock, A. M., till sunset, this regiment held in check the enemy's troops, who three times attempted to force them, but without effect. About six, P. M., the enemy opened upon that regiment with grape, but they held their position without waver, until Captain Huger, with a section of his battery completely silenced the fire of the enemy.

During the whole afternoon, the enemy was throwing shell, and at one time, very rapidly. Casualties, two killed and several wounded. This was the first time that this regiment (twenty-fifth) was ever under fire, although in service for nearly a year. The regiment behaved admirably and I am proud to bear witness to its unwavering gallantry.

The forty-ninth North Carolina volunteers, Colonel Ramscur, was the next to take position under fire. On the 25th June it was placed in support of a regiment of Colonel Wright—several casualties occurred. In the afternoon it was relieved by the twenty-fourth, Colonel Clarke. On several occasions, from the 25th to the 29th, the regiment was under fire, and acted handsomely. It had then been in service only about two months. I have before reported its conduct on the 1st inst. The twenty-fourth, Colonel Clarke, relieved Colonel Ramscur's regiment in the afternoon, and was pushed forward to the

advance pickets, where it met a severe fire, but it repulsed the enemy, and captured several muskets. During the evening, two were killed and seven wounded. At sunset, the regiment was relieved. On the 27th, the regiment went again on picket. During the afternoon, the enemy attempted to dislodge it, with both artillery and infantry, but without effect. At two o'clock at night, he made an attack, but was signally repulsed.

Early on the morning of the 28th, the line was advanced, a few prisoners captured, and the enemy's pickets driven to his works. This regiment had never before been under fire, and its conduct deservedly received my commendation.

The forty-eighth, Colonel R. C. Hill, early in the day, 25th June, had been thrown out to support Colonel Doles. During the afternoon, by some misapprehension, it had retired to the works a few hundred yards in rear. As soon as I ascertained this fact, the regiment was ordered out to its former position. This was about six, P. M. Hardly had the regiment gotten to the ground, before the enemy was seen advancing in strong force. Colonel Hill had formed his regiment just in front of French's house, behind a low hill, and under cover of a fence. Before the approach of the enemy, the regiment, which was lying down, rose, charged, and drove him back several hundred yards, covering the ground with his dead and wounded. There were known to have been two regiments, the first New York and tenth Indiana opposed to them. Colonel Hill's loss was eighteen killed, and from sixty to eighty wounded. He has made no official report, as on the day after this he was detached from my brigade, and I have not since been able to communicate with him. Colonel Hill was conspicuously gallant. His regiment was only two months in service, and I am happy to have witnessed its courage.

At sunset, June 25th, Colonel Ransom's regiment, thirty-fifth North Carolina volunteers, relieved the twenty-fifth on picket. At about nine and a half, P. M., the enemy, under cover of the darkness, approached to within less than a hundred yards, and opened with a heavy fire of musketry upon the regiment. The fire was instantly returned with fearful effect, as the enemy were standing and our men lying down. A small portion of the regiment became disordered, but the Colonel soon brought them into position; and although twice afterwards during the night they were attacked, the regiment held its position till morning, without giving a foot of ground, losing one killed and five wounded. At the battle of Newbern this regiment is said to have acted badly. On the night of the 25th ultimo and 1st instant, it acted with wonderful staunchness and admirable gallantry. Any officer may be proud to command it.

At a little before dark, 25th June, Colonel Vance, twenty-sixth North Carolina volunteers, relieved the twenty-fourth in front of the enemy. During the night it was attacked by a strong body of the enemy. Most of the regiment held its ground and did good service. A part, however, became detached, and left its position, which it did not retake till next morning. The loss was three killed and eight wounded. On the 27th June, the regiment was again on picket,

pushed to the front, and took possession of some unfinished works of the enemy. Just as it was about to be relieved, it was attacked by the enemy, but returned the fire so briskly and with such effect as to drive them back. The loss to us was two wounded. In making this report, I am without any official communication from Cols. Hill and Ramseur. The cause of the absence of a report in case of Col. Hill I have explained. Colonel Ramseur was severely wounded on the 1st instant, in the engagement, and has not been able to communicate with me since. My brigade was composed of new troops, and those principally who had never been under fire of any description.

During the whole of the afternoon of the 25th, all of them were subjected to quite a lively fire from the enemy's artillery, and during that and the conflicts of the days and nights subsequent, it behaved in a manner highly creditable to well-trying veterans. To all the field officers I owe my thanks, particularly to Colonels Clarke and Rutledge, Ramseur and Ransom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Brigadier General.

GENERAL RANSOM'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, HOLMES' DIVISION, }
Drewry's Bluff, Va., July 11, 1862. }

Colonel S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General, General Huger's Division :

SIR: Having been temporarily attached to General Huger's command at the time, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action on Malvern Hill, during the afternoon of the 2d instant:

My brigade consisted of the following named regiments, all from North Carolina: twenty-fourth, Colonel Clarke; twenty-fifth, Colonel Rutledge; twenty-sixth, Colonel Vance; thirty-fifth, Colonel Ransom; forty-eighth, Colonel Hill; forty-ninth, Colonel Ramseur—Colonel Hill's regiment was absent on duty with the brigade of General Waker. The effective force present was about three thousand. Between two and three o'clock, P. M., the brigade left the Quaker road, and was put in line of battle, by General Huger's order, about a mile and a quarter from where the action was then going on. The ground then occupied was a belt of woods, bordering on a small stream.

In this position we remained, exposed to the bursting of an occasional shell, until about five o'clock, P. M., when a messenger reached me from General Magruder, asking that I would go to his support. The summons was not obeyed; but I sent word to General Huger to get instructions. His reply sustained my action. In about half an hour another order from General Magruder arrived. General Huger was present, and under his direction, I informed General Magruder that orders to me must come through General Huger. The engagement was now very warm, and extended along our whole front. At seven o'clock, P. M., I received word from General Magruder that he *must* have aid, if only a regiment. The message was so pressing that I at once directed Colonel Clarke to go, with his regiment, and report to General Magruder, and, at the same time, sent my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Broadnax, to General Huger for orders. Lieutenant F brought me somewhat discretionary orders, to go or not, but not to place myself under General Magruder. The brigade was at once put in motion by the right flank, (as the line we had been occupying was at right angles to that upon which the battle was raging.) Colonel Clarke's regiment had already gone; Colonel Rutledge next followed; then Colonel Ransom, Colonel Ramseur and Colonel Vance, all moved to the scene of conflict, at the double-quick. As each of the three first-named regiments reached the field, they were at once thrown into action, by General Magruder's orders. As the last two arrived, they were halted by me, to regain their breath, and then

pushed forward, under as fearful a fire as the mind can conceive. In the charge made by Colonel Ransom's regiment, he was thrice wounded, and had to be taken from the field. The lieutenant colonel (Petoray) then took command, and, in a few moments, he fell, mortally wounded. Colonel Rutledge's regiment went gallantly forward, and the colonel was seriously stunned by the explosion of a shell, and the major severely wounded. The fire was so firm that the three regiments were compelled to fall back under the crest of some intervening hills.

At this juncture, I arrived with Ransom's and Vance's regiments, and, ordering the whole to the right, so as to be able to form under cover, brought the brigade in line, within two hundred yards of the enemy's batteries. This was upon our extreme right. The hills afforded capital cover. I had no difficulty in forming the line as I desired. In going to this position, I passed over a brigade, commanded by Colonel Anderson, of Georgia, and requested him to support me in the charge I was about to make. This, to my sad disappointment, he declined to do.

It was now twilight; the line was put in motion, and moved steadily forward, to within less than a hundred yards of the batteries. The enemy seemed to be unaware of our movement. Masses of his troops seemed to be moving from the left towards the right. Just at this instant the brigade raised a tremendous shout, and the enemy at once whirled into line, and opened a perfect sheet of fire from musketry and the batteries. We steadily advanced, to within twenty yards of the guns. The enemy had concentrated his force to meet us. Our onward movement was checked; the line wavered and fell back before the fire, the intensity of which is beyond description.

It was a bitter disappointment, to be compelled to yield, when their guns seemed almost in our hands. It was now dark, and I conceived it best to withdraw the brigade, which was quickly done, to near the point from which we had started at seven o'clock.

Although we did not succeed in taking the enemy's guns, I am proud to bear testimony to the resolute and gallant charge of the brigade. Officers and men behaved, in every way, as becomes the soldier of the Southern Confederacy. While I cannot but be happy in commending those who survive, we must not pass unnoticed the gallant dead, and most conspicuous among them, the noble young Lieutenant Colonel Petoray, who fell at the head of his regiment. I should do injustice if I failed to mention the conspicuous conduct of Colonels Rutledge, Ransom and Runseur, the two latter being severely wounded. Major Frances, too, of the twenty-fifth, deserves the highest approbation.

To my staff, Lieutenant J. G. Ashe, acting assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant N. E. Broadnax, aid-de-camp; Captain Fred. Blake, volunteer aid-de-camp, I am indebted for valuable assistance in the field. To Lieutenant J. L. Henry, first North Carolina cavalry, ordnance officer, I must express my thanks, for his energy and zeal in collecting arms and accoutrements under fire.

A list of casualties is here appended: Sixty-nine killed, three hundred and fifty-four wounded, seventy-six missing; total, four hundred and ninety-nine.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, *Brigadier General.*

REPORT OF GENERAL MAHONE OF OPERATIONS OF HIS
BRIGADE FROM JUNE 1ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1862, INCLU-
SIVE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, }
Huger's Division, July 10, 1862. }

To Colonel S. S. ANDERSON,
Adjutant General, Huger's Division :

• COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from the Major General commanding, the following report is submitted of the services performed by this brigade subsequent to the battle of Seven Pines, Sunday, June 1st, to that of Malvern Hill, Tuesday, July 1st, 1862, inclusive :

Having returned from the battle-field of Seven Pines, Monday, the 2d of June, it was assigned to position on our front line, upon the Charles City road, at Parad's house, connecting on the left with Brigadier General Wright's brigade, stationed in like manner on the Williamsburg road. Being wholly unsupported on the right towards the Darbytown road, the protection of the long line was committed to its charge, which, in its diminished condition, numbering only about eighteen hundred (1,800) men and officers, imposed constant vigilant exertions. For four weeks the laborious duties, incident to this outpost position, were cheerfully and faithfully performed by the troops, though often with severe trials to their health, owing no less to the season of the year, than to the locality which they occupied. During this period several skirmishes, between scouting parties in advance of the lines, occurred, but no engagement of any consequence, except that at French's field, on Wednesday, the 25th of June, upon which a separate report is submitted. In these skirmishes two men were killed and two wounded on our side. The enemy's loss is not known ; with certainty beyond four killed.

On Sunday, the 29th of June, orders were received to proceed down the Charles City road, for the purpose of co-operating with other forces of our army, now pursuing the retreating enemy along the line of the Chickahominy, but mainly in reference to the forces which had been stationed on the north side of the White Oak Swamp, immediately confronting our position on the Charles City and Williamsburg roads. This brigade, which was followed by those of Brigadier Generals Armistead and Ransom, pursued their march without the occurrence of any incident worthy to be noted, until they arrived at the place known as Brightwell's house, where a small party of the enemy's cavalry was met. At this point a cross-road, leading from the Darbytown road, was known to pass down to the White Oak Swamp, crossing the swamp at a passable ford, in rear of Chapman's, leading thence into the main White Oak Swamp road, which had been heretofore held by the enemy, and upon which his camps and fortifications had been established. It was anticipated that, by the White

Oak Swamp road, Kearny's division, which had been more immediately confronting our lines, would attempt to retreat, crossing the swamp either at this point or at Fisher's crossing, where another division of the enemy was known to have been fortified, or at White Oak Bridge, where he was also known to have been in large force formidably fortified. Upon meeting this cavalry scout, it was deemed essential to our safety, before leaving this pass to the Charles City and Darbytown roads in our rear, to ascertain if the enemy had left his camp on the opposite side of the swamp, at Chapman's. With this view, a reconnoitering party was immediately despatched, which soon returned and reported the enemy's column then in the act of crossing the swamp, about half a mile distant from our troops. The brigade was promptly placed in position, to meet the approach of this force, whose advance guard and our skirmishers, in a few minutes afterwards, came into collision. This guard was dispersed, and two regiments of the brigade pushed forward upon the crossing at the swamp. Meantime a cavalry scout of the enemy again made its appearance, advancing up the road, and were routed with a loss of three men and three horses killed. It was now night, and our forces, holding this position, slept upon their arms. At this point we captured fifteen prisoners. Early the next morning, it was ascertained that Kearny's division, upon coming up with our skirmishers, had re-crossed the swamp. Satisfied that the enemy had changed his route of retreat across the swamp, the next point which seemed to require the like precautions, as at Brightwell's, was Fisher's, near by where there was a still better crossing of the swamp, and which was known to lead directly to a large camp of the enemy. The brigade was now advanced to a position, covering the crossing at Fisher's, when it was ascertained that a considerable body of the enemy had passed from across the swamp into the Charles City road the evening before. Again moving forward, we at once came upon the rear guard of the enemy, and found the road for more than a mile blockaded. Skirmishing was kept up along this section of the road, the enemy readily yielding to our advance until we came to Bracket's field, where he was found in force, fortified by the advantages of a superior position, which it was deemed necessary to reconnoitre before pushing further, and the propriety of this precaution, it may be well to remark, was fully sustained by subsequent actual examination of the ground he occupied. Meantime two pieces of Moorman's battery were put in position, and opened fire upon his lines, which was returned with great energy and effect. This continued until late at night. The loss of the brigade in this engagement was serious, considering that it was confined exclusively to the artillery, the conduct of whose officers and men deserves high commendation, and especially that of Captain Moorman, who directed the operation of his pieces, under a galling fire, with great vigor and self-possessed deliberation. He lost in killed, one man; in wounded, a lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers and one private. The forty-first Virginia, which suffered more severely than any other regiment, owing to its position as a supporting force to our battery, and where it behaved well; under the

authority of the gallant Parham, lost in killed, one officer and seventeen privates, and in wounded, eighteen privates. The forty-ninth Virginia, occupying like relations to the battery, with the same commendable firmness, stimulated by the characteristic coolness of its fearless commander, Colonel William Smith, also suffered heavily under this fire, losing in killed two men and twenty-eight wounded. The sixth Virginia, which firmly maintained its place on the right of our front, lost in killed, one commissioned officer and two privates, and in wounded, two privates. When it was considered that this regiment suffered this entire loss from a terrific cannonading, (of short duration,) which it was impossible for them in any manner to return, their intrepidity cannot be too much admired.

The next morning, Tuesday, July 1st, we took up our march along the Charles City road, and thence into the Quaker road, and under the more immediate direction of the Major General commanding, until reaching the scene of the engagement of that day, when, by his order, the brigade was reported to Major General Magruder, by whom it was at once put into the battle of Malvern Hill, in connection with which its conduct and casualties are made the subject of a separate report.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier General.

REPORT OF GENERAL MAHONE OF BATTLE OF JUNE
25TH, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS (IN FIELD) SECOND BRIGADE, VA. VOLUNTEERS, }
Huger's Division, July 10, 1862. . }

Colonel S. S. ANDERSON, *A. A. G. Huger's Division* :

COLONEL: The importance given by Major General McClellan, United States army, to the engagement which took place in French's field on Wednesday, the 25th June, between a portion of his forces and those of Major General Huger's command, in front of our lines on the Williamsburg road, makes it but just to the troops of this brigade that the part performed by them in that action should be recorded. It is apparent from the despatches of the Federal commander to his Government that he was present, in person, directing the attack, and that he looked to it as the beginning of a general demonstration upon our lines. The series of victories achieved by our army immediately subsequent may give to this day's proceedings still more consequence. This brigade, it will be remembered, occupied that portion of our front lines which covered the Charles City road, its passes and approaches; while that of Brigadier General Wright held a like position on the Williamsburg road, immediately on my left. Early on the morning of the 25th of June it was discovered that the enemy were pressing with energy upon General Wright's front. Assistance from this brigade was immediately tendered, but in a short time General Wright, sustained by a portion of Brigadier General Ransom's brigade, succeeded in driving him back over the ground he had so boldly presumed to occupy, and the firing had now ceased. With the view, however, of providing against a renewal of the attack by the enemy with an increased force, and any attempt which might be made to flank General Wright's position on the right of his line, where it appeared he was not sufficiently protected, a large portion of this brigade, with two pieces of Grimes' artillery, were brought up and placed in position, the former under cover of woods, and the latter masked. Soon after, skirmishing, with some severity, was renewed on General Wright's front, and in the afternoon a vigorous attempt was made to turn his flank where I had anticipated such effort would be made. For this, however, we were prepared, and a few well directed shots from Grimes' pieces drove the enemy, with loss and confusion, from his position. But, in a few minutes, he returned to the conflict under cover of a piece of artillery, which was placed in a position favorable to his contemplated advance. At this point of time, now late in the evening, Colonel Wills' regiment, of Ransom's brigade, moved forward in line of battle, supported on the left by Colonel Doles' regiment, of Wright's brigade. The firing now became active and serious in its effects. Colonel Wills' regiment, having moved close upon the enemy in his concealed position, had suffered severely, and for a moment gave way. Their

ground, however, was promptly occupied by the twelfth and a battalion of the sixth Virginia regiments, of this brigade. Meantime, Colonel Smith, of the forty-ninth, whose regiment, with that of the forty-first and the second battalion of the sixth Virginia, had been placed in a skirt of woods leading out on the enemy's left flank, most opportunely moved forward and attacked him upon his rear and flank. Thus pressed simultaneously upon front and flank, the enemy fled precipitately, leaving a large number of his dead and wounded scattered upon the field. Colonel Smith captured nine prisoners.

The timely appearance of Colonel Smith with his regiment, and his deliberate and judicious direction of its actions, rendered the combined movement of our forces at this point eminently successful. His written report to me is herewith forwarded as an interesting paper in connection with the engagement. In this action the forty-ninth had two officers and six men wounded, the sixth Virginia one man wounded, and the twelfth twenty-three men wounded.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier General.

REPORT OF GENERAL MAHONE OF BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

HEAD'QRS SECOND BRIGADE, VA. VOLS., HUGER'S DIVISION, }
July 15, 1862. }

Colonel S. S. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant General, Huger's Division :

COLONEL: In conformity to usage, and in compliance with the Major General's request, I beg to report the conduct and casualties of this brigade in the battle of Malvern Hill, Tuesday, July 1st, 1862 :

As directed by him, the brigade was reported to Major General Magruder, who ordered that it should take position immediately in rear of Brigadier General Wright's brigade, already in position, for the purpose of a combined charge upon the line of the enemy's batteries, which he had arranged to make by simultaneous movement from our front and flanks. The brigade, although prompt in moving to the position assigned it, and in doing which was exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, adroitly posted behind wheat shocks in the valley on our right, had not yet gotten into place when the order came from General Magruder, who, I presume, supposed all was ready with us, that the charge assigned to our forces, (General Wright's brigade and my own,) should be made. It was now about five, P. M. The order was responded to with spirit and alacrity by our troops, but with less order and effect than was desirable, and would otherwise have been secured, owing to the circumstances which I have adverted to. Our troops, however, went forward with an earnest, over a succession of steep hills and ravines, until coming up within a few hundred yards of the enemy's left batteries, where they encountered his advance troops, in large force, strongly positioned behind the crest of hills, under cover of his guns. At this time, there were no other troops engaging the enemy in our view, or in supporting connection, and here, for about two hours, the fire and fury of battle raged with great obstinacy and destruction on both sides. Our men finally succeeded in driving the enemy from the heights occupied in our front, and immediately under his guns, and upon his reserves at that point, and occupying the position from which he had resisted our advance with such obstinacy and deadly effect. It was now near night, when it was discovered that the enemy had advanced from his right across the field, and had enfiladed our position. Our men were then suffering severely from his fire in this direction, when, opportunely for our protection, and, perhaps, rescue from utter destruction, our troops came upon him from the right of the line, disconcerting this plan of his, and driving him back, with great slaughter, upon his line of artillery and reserves. In the meantime, the portion of our command which had driven the enemy from our front and occupied his position, pressed on until

more intimately engaged, many of them falling side by side with his men, and near his batteries. Utter darkness now covered the scene, and the tragedy closed, leaving General Wright and myself, with the remnants of our shattered brigades, in possession of the ground, which they had, at a heavy sacrifice of kindred blood, but with spirit and gallantry, won. General Wright and myself, conjointly as equals, and not as his senior, arranged and positioned for the night all the various troops which were now within the reach of our authority—first establishing our picket line, and then giving such attention to the wants of the wounded around us as our capacity and resources would admit. These more exigent dispositions completed, General Wright and myself made a reconnoissance of the enemy's operations, when it was readily discovered that he was rapidly, though in evident good order, abandoning his lines, which information was promptly communicated to General Magruder. At an early hour next morning, a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the line which he had occupied, with his artillery at first, and for a while indicating, by their movements, the purpose of a descent upon our ambulance corps and details then employed on the field; the one in their legitimate duties, and the other in collecting scattered arms and accoutrements. The small body of troops now remaining upon the field, and under my command, were of my own brigade exclusive, and, with but few exceptions, of the twelfth Virginia, the exertions and gallantry of whose Colonel, D. A. Weisiger, in conducting the operations of his regiment, merit high commendation. With these, I continued to hold the ground which we had occupied during the night, mainly with the view of protecting our details from any onslaught by the enemy's cavalry, employing details from my own limited force to care for the wounded, and to gather up the scattered arms and accoutrements in my immediate vicinity. This work completed, and the enemy's cavalry having withdrawn, and other bodies of our own troops having come upon the field, I withdrew my small band, which was now much in need of rest and food. It would be unjust, perhaps, to particularize any acts of personal gallantry, as my own inability to overlook the conduct of all might lead to injustice to some equally distinguished for deeds of heroism. The banners, however, of the regiments of this brigade, which were engaged in the fight, the sixth, sixteenth, twelfth, and forty-first Virginia regiments, bear evidence of the severity of the fire under which they were pressed upon the enemy's lines. Unfortunately, that of the sixteenth, which was borne forward with conspicuous gallantry by Lieutenant Colonel Ham, commanding, and returned to me completely riddled, and its staff shattered to pieces, was taken by some unworthy hand during the night we remained upon the field. Lieutenant Colonel Parham, of the forty-first, the only field officer with the regiment, was unfortunately seriously wounded while boldly leading his regiment into action, and on this account, this regiment participated to a less extent in the fight, though it suffered quite as much, owing to its exposed position while engaged. The brigade carried into this battle ninety-three commissioned officers and eleven hundred and

thirty-three non-commissioned officers and privates, and lost, in killed, four officers and thirty-five men, and wounded, thirteen officers and one hundred and fifty-one men; missing, one hundred and twenty men.

All of which, Colonel, is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier General.

REPORT OF GENERAL ARMISTEAD.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, HUGER'S DIVISION, }
July 14, 1862. }

Colonel S. S. ANDERSON,

A. A. General, Huger's Division :

COLONEL: In obedience to orders, dated headquarters department Northern Virginia, July 10th, 1862, I have the honor to submit the following report:

June 26th, 1862, the fourth brigade, Huger's division, was posted about five miles from Richmond, between the Richmond and York River railroad and the Williamsburg road. The brigade occupied rifle-pits in the margin of the woods, from the railroad to the Williamsburg road, in front of an open field, extending along the line three-quarters of a mile wide, to another belt of woods. The ninth and fifty-third regiments, and fifth battalion were thrown out as pickets in the woods, in front of the field with the third Georgia, of General Wright's brigade, as a reserve, engaged the enemy at ten o'clock, A. M. Enemy in force. The fourteenth and thirty-eighth sent in to support the line, which was maintained. Later, the fourteenth and thirty-eighth were ordered to occupy the advanced line with the ninth, fifty-third, and fifth battalion as reserve; second Georgia in rifle-pits. Loss on our side one killed, (private,) one wounded, (lieutenant,) two missing. Loss of the enemy unknown. Prisoners taken and sent to General Wright's headquarters, one captain, one sergeant and nine privates.

June 26th, 1862.—The third Georgia, at five o'clock, P. M., relieved the fourteenth and thirty-eighth Virginia. The fifth battalion; ninth, fourteenth and fifty-third ordered back to rifle-pits.

June 27th, 1862.—The fifty-third and ninth relieved the second Georgia at four o'clock, P. M. Enemy tried to force the line. Fourteenth and thirty-eighth ordered to support it. Enemy driven back. General Huger orders the woods to be held. Don't want to attack. Number of men present in the brigade for duty, eleven hundred and thirty eight; officers, seventy, exclusive of the third Georgia.

June 28th, 1862.—At sunrise, the fourteenth Virginia was ordered to relieve the fifty-third, which came back to the rifle-pits; reported loss, seven wounded. The ninth and fourteenth Virginia in advance, thirty-eighth as reserve. Four o'clock, P. M.—Fifty-seventh Virginia ordered out as advance, all other regiments ordered back to rifle-pits.

June 29th, 1862.—The thirty-eighth Virginia ordered to support fifty-seventh, at six o'clock, A. M.

During the last five days, there has been constant skirmishing along the line. Sections of Captain Turner's and Scribbling's artil-

lery companies were in position; the former did good service, and delivered a very effective fire. The enemy did not come within range of the guns of the latter, who was ordered not to fire unless the enemy came into the field, or appeared on the railroad. Brigade moved to the Charles City road. Skirmish engagement between General Mahone's brigade in advance, and the enemy. Captain Grimes (artillery company) reported to me.

June 30th, 1862.—Moved down the Charles City road; General Mahone in advance. Engaged the enemy with artillery. Loss in my brigade, one killed and one wounded.

July 1st, 1862.—Being on the Charles City road, between the creek called White Oak Swamp, and P. Williams' farm, I was ordered by Major General Huger, commanding division, with my brigade and General Wright's, to pass to the right of the Charles City road, and take the enemy in flank. Proceeding in this direction, by a blind road, for about two miles, it brought me into the Long Bridge road, near the point where General Longstreet had engaged the enemy the day before. I reported to General Lee, commanding, and was ordered by him to proceed to the Quaker road, in the direction of Willis' church. Proceeding, in obedience to orders, for about a mile through the woods, around Mrs. C. Gathright's farm, I met with Captain Sattatt, the commanding General's aid, who informed me that the enemy were near this place about twelve o'clock, M. I immediately threw out the necessary pickets and skirmishers in front, and took a position with the right of my brigade in a ravine near the edge of the woods skirting Crew's farm on that side. By a reconnoissance, made first by Colonel Edmonds, and soon after verified by General Wright and myself, a sketch of which, made by Colonel Edmonds, was sent by me to the commanding General, I found that the enemy were in large force near and around Crew's house, and that the hill in front of the ravine we occupied, was a good position for artillery; it was asked for, and Captains Pegram and Grimes' batteries were sent. The enemy's pickets were handsomely driven in to prepare for our artillery. They were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Evans, fourteenth Virginia, the senior officer.

The enemy, in the meantime, had opened fire, about one o'clock, P. M. The fire was a terrible one, and the men stood it well. The enemy must have had thirty or forty pieces opposed to ours, of superior calibre. No men could have behaved better than Captains Pegram and Grimes; they worked their guns after their men were cut down, and only retired when they were entirely disabled. I sent for more artillery repeatedly. One officer reported to me, whose name I have, unfortunately, forgotten. But what I wanted never arrived, that is, more guns and heavier ones. About three o'clock, P. M., General Longstreet came where I was, to whom I made known my wants, and he promised to let me have what I required. If sent, I never saw or heard of them. Shortly after this, the enemy approached with a heavy body of skirmishers. I ordered the thirty-eighth, fourteenth and fifty-third Virginia regiments, of my brigade, to drive them back, which they did, in handsome style. In their ardor, they went too far,

but fortunately gained some protection by a wave of the ground between my position and that of the enemy. I was thinking of the best way to withdraw them, and of the practicability of charging the enemy's battery, but another view of the ground, and the distance, (three-fourths of a mile,) determined me in the opinion that it was folly to attempt it, unless there could be a simultaneous charge made upon the right and left. About this time, somewhere between four and five, P. M., General Magruder came to where I was, assumed command, and gave orders for a charge—my three regiments being still in advance of Generals Mahone and Wright's brigade, which came up immediately on my right. Following my three regiments came General Cobb's brigade, and soon after, the ninth and fifty-third Virginia, of my brigade, and these by the fifty-seventh Virginia, same brigade. The enemy's fire ceased soon after dark. My brigade remained on the field until the next morning, and retired, by permission, to drier ground.

For the time I was in command, I have to thank General Wright for his hearty co-operation and assistance. He exposes himself unnecessarily. The country cannot afford to lose him. To Colonel Edmonds and Major Cabell, of the thirty-eighth Virginia, and to Colonel Hodges and Lieutenant Colonel Evans, of the fourteenth Virginia, my thanks are due. Others may equally merit them, I do not doubt it; but it is impossible for any one man to see everything on a battle-field. I am extremely pleased with the conduct of my brigade on the 1st instant, although there were some few who did not behave well.

My staff officers, Captain J. W. Pegram, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant J. D. Darden, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant W. L. Randolph, ordnance officer, and my volunteer aids, Lieutenant John Danlop and the Rev. J. C. Joyner, chaplain of the fifty-seventh Virginia, did all that men could do, and did it well. Lieutenant Danlop was especially much exposed in carrying orders. Lieutenant R. B. Daniel, Jr., adjutant of the fifth regiment, reported to me on the 27th ultimo, as volunteer aid. He rendered valuable service in a bold reconnoissance, and for his subsequent gallant conduct I have to refer you to the report of Major Cabell, thirty-eighth Virginia. And for the meritorious conduct of many others, I respectfully refer to the respective reports of the subordinate commanders. I would also mention the good conduct of one of my clerks, private A. T. Darden, of Upshur's Randolph dragoons. He was with me all the time.

My brigade remained in camp until the 3d instant, about ten or eleven o'clock, A. M. I was then ordered to report to General Longstreet, near Temperance Hall, about three miles from Shirley's, nearly opposite the mouth of the Appomattox. On the road, I received an order, from General Longstreet, to report to General A. P. Hill, which I did that evening, the 3d, and remained subject to his orders until the 11th instant, when I rejoined my division, at this place.

I have the honor to enclose the reports of subordinate commanders, of the parts taken by them in the engagements of July 1st, and copies

of reports of skirmishes on the 25th and 27th ultimo, (originals previously forwarded,) with list of casualties. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. ARMISTEAD,
Brigadier General

GENERAL WRIGHT'S REPORT OF BATTLE OF KING'S SCHOOL-HOUSE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, HUGER'S DIVISION, }
Camp in Advance on Williamsburg Road, }
July 8th, 1862. }

Lieutenant Colonel S. S. ANDERSON,
A. A. General, Huger's Division :

COLONEL : I beg leave herewith to enclose to you a report of the action of my brigade in the battle of "King's School-House," on the 25th ultimo, which was the beginning of the great battles of Richmond :

About daylight, on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th of June, the enemy advanced a considerable force upon our pickets, on the right of the Williamsburg road, and, after a sharp fire, succeeded in driving them back to the skirt of woods immediately in front of and about half a mile distant from our lines. The fourth Georgia regiment, Colonel George Doles, was on picket duty on the right of the road, and his regiment, numbering less than four hundred men, occupied a line of twelve hundred yards. He had instructions to give me immediate information in case the enemy made any demonstration against him, and, failing to receive any communication from Colonel Doles, I was not apprised of the success of the enemy in driving back our pickets until I saw them coming out of the woods. In justice to Colonel Doles, it is proper to state that, as soon as he discovered the intention of the enemy, he despatched a mounted courier to give me the proper notice. The courier took to his heels, failed to bring me the report, and has not been heard of since. As soon as I was apprised of the condition of affairs, I ordered out the first Louisiana and first Georgia regiments, and, with them, immediately proceeded to the scene of action. The first Louisiana regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Shivers commanding, was ordered to advance upon the right of the Williamsburg road, its left resting upon the road, and the twenty-second Georgia regiment, Colonel R. K. Jones, was ordered into position on the right of the first Louisiana. These dispositions being made, the order was given to charge upon the enemy, then about emerging from the woods, and drive him back to their entrenched works. The order was obeyed with alacrity, the troops springing forward with loud cheers and advancing through a terrific fire of musketry, routed the enemy and drove him before them for more than a quarter of a mile. Here their further advance lay over an open field, behind which, under cover of heavy forest timber and dense underbrush, the retreating foe had taken shelter. With a gallantry and impetuosity which has rarely been equalled, and certainly never excelled, since the war began, these brave and daring Louisianians and Georgians charged through this open field and actually drove from their cover the whole brigade, supposed to be

Sickles'. Our loss in the charge was heavy, including Lieutenant Colonel Shivers, who was wounded in the arm. The enemy being reinforced by the addition of Barry's brigade, our force was compelled to retire for a short distance, which was accomplished in good order. During this time a strong force of the enemy, afterwards ascertained to be Meagher's brigade, was pressed forward on the left and near the Williamsburg road, and, moving rapidly up, soon drove our pickets from our lines. At this important juncture, Colonel Rutledge's North Carolina regiment came up to our assistance, having been ordered up by Brigadier-General Ransom in compliance with my request for support. Colonel Rutledge was ordered to move down on the left of the road, supported by the third Georgia regiment, Major J. R. Sturges commanding, engage the enemy, and, if possible, drive him out of the woods. This movement was executed in handsome style, and with complete success. The enemy having now been driven on both sides of the road to the position which they occupied when the fight commenced, except for a few rods in our centre and our extreme right, where their immense force had succeeded in maintaining the advantage won from us in the morning, a strong effort was made to dislodge us on the immediate right and left of the road and a battery of heavy guns, strongly supported by infantry was moved down the road to within a short distance of our lines. This movement was unobserved, owing to the dense woods on both sides of the road; the road itself, at this point, turning suddenly to the right, secured them an unobserved advance, and the movement was not detected until they opened upon our thinned ranks a murderous fire of shell, grape and canister. On the immediate right of the road, the first Louisiana and twenty-second Georgia were still posted, supported by Colonels Clark and Ramseur's regiments of North Carolina troops, ordered up by General Ransom and bravely maintained their position. On the left of the road the enemy made a vigorous attack, and, under cover of their battery, a heavy force of infantry was advanced upon Colonel Rutledge's command, who received their fire with great coolness and obstinately disputed their further approach. As soon as the enemy's battery opened upon us, I ordered Captain Frank Huger, with a section of his battery, to advance upon the left of the road and, under cover of a point of woods to bring his guns into action at a point about eight hundred yards distant from the enemy's battery. This movement was executed with great celerity, and suddenly unmasking his guns from behind the point of woods, Captain Huger opened a well directed fire upon the enemy's battery, which in a very few minutes disabled their guns and drove them from the field. Captain Huger advanced his battery, upon the retreat of the enemy, to within a few rods of the position recently occupied by the enemy's guns and poured a heavy fire upon their infantry, then concealed in the thick woods on the other side of the road. Colonel Rutledge, with his own and Major Sturges' third Georgia regiment, had not only maintained his position on the left of the road, but had, with these two small regiments, actually advanced

upon and driven the enemy, at least three thousand strong, back to the line of their abattis, in the rear of Schurm's burnt house.

On our extreme right the enemy still maintained their position in the heavy woods about four hundred yards in advance of King's School-House, and not more than one thousand yards in advance of our line of rifle-pits. Colonel Doles' fourth Georgia regiment, supported by Colonel Hill's North Carolina regiment, was ordered to advance, engage the enemy, and if possible, dislodge him from his advanced position in the woods, and drive him back beyond the lines occupied by our pickets in the morning. This order was promptly obeyed by Colonel Doles who, with his small command, now worn out and completely exhausted by the fatigue and want of rest the night before, and the constant fight during the whole day, rushed forward and soon found themselves confronted by Sickles' brigade strongly posted in a thick growth of pines. The fire here for twenty minutes was furious and terrific beyond anything I had ever witnessed, but the gallant fourth pressed on amid a deadly fire, and soon the foe began to fall back. Seizing the opportune moment, a charge was ordered and our men rushed forward, and, at the point of the bayonet, drove the enemy in great disorder and confusion through the woods to King's School house, where they were temporarily rallied for a few minutes, but another deadly volley from the fourth Georgia, followed by a dashing charge, and the enemy fled from their position, leaving us masters of the field and in possession of a great number of prisoners, besides most of their killed and a few of their wounded.

While this last movement was progressing, I had ordered the first Louisiana regiment, now commanded by Captain Nolan, Lieutenant Colonel Shivers having been disabled by a wound in the right arm, received in the morning while charging across the field before alluded to, and the twenty-second Georgia, supported by Colonels Clark and Ransom's North Carolina troops to advance and regain the centre of our picket line, from which we had been forced to retire by an overwhelming force concentrated against us there about the middle of the day. These regiments, now sadly thinned by their severe losses of the morning, again moved up in good order, and, after a feeble resistance by the enemy, again took possession of our old picket lines. The day had now closed, and the fight ceased, leaving us masters of the battle field and in the identical position our pickets occupied when the enemy made the first attack in the morning.

Our troops, during the whole day's fight acted with great coolness and courage, and in the morning when we were compelled, more than once, to fall back, the movement was always conducted in good order and without the slightest confusion.

The operations of the enemy were conducted by General McClellan in person, and the troops engaged embraced all of Kearney's division and a part of Hooker's, numbering in all not less than eight or ten thousand. To oppose this heavy force I had my own brigade (numbering about two thousand men) and two regiments, Colonels Rutledge and Hill's, of General Ransom's brigade; about one thousand men, making my whole force engaged not more than three thousand men.

The object of the enemy was to drive us back from our picket line, occupy it himself, and thereby enable him to advance his works several hundred yards nearer our lines. In this he completely failed, and although General McClellan at night telegraphed over his own signature, to the war office in Washington, that he had accomplished his object; had driven me back for more than a mile; had silenced my batteries, and occupied our camps, *there is not one word of truth in the whole statement.* When the fight ceased at dark I occupied the very line my pickets had been driven from in the morning, and which I continued to hold until the total rout of the Federal army on the 29th ultimo.

In this severe and long-contested battle, all our troops behaved well without exception. But without disparaging the merit of others, I beg leave to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of the first Louisiana regiment in their charge across the field early in the morning, and the very creditable manner in which Colonel Rutledge met and repulsed a whole brigade with his own and Sturgis' third Georgia regiment. The conduct of Colonel Doles, fourth Georgia regiment, challenges our warmest admiration and thanks for the gallant manner in which it rallied, late in the evening, and drove from their stronghold the famous "Excelsior brigade." I beg leave to suggest that, in justice to these two regiments, the first Louisiana and the fourth Georgia, an order be issued authorizing them to inscribe upon their banners, "King's School-House." I was greatly assisted throughout the entire day's fight by my assistant adjutant general, Captain J. B. Girardy, whose coolness, courage and daring intrepidity, throughout the hottest of the fight, entitles him to receive the highest commendations of the department. I regret to add that my volunteer aid, Captain Charles L. Whitehead, was taken prisoner late in the evening while taking an order from me to Colonel Doles, of the fourth Georgia regiment. The conduct of this young officer after he came upon the field in the afternoon was, in an eminent degree, brave, chivalric and daring.

Our total loss in the whole day's fight amounted to thirty-nine killed, two hundred and twenty wounded, and eleven missing. This does not include the loss in Rutledge's and Hill's regiments, which was slight—no report being made to me by them. The enemy's loss was very severe, amounting to at least twelve hundred men.

On the morning after the fight, a flag of truce was sent by one Col. Brown, of the twentieth Indiana regiment, asking permission to relieve his wounded and bury his dead. I had already ordered a detail to do this, and, as I did not recognize him as the proper party to send a flag, the whole matter was referred to Major General Huger for proper action.

I herewith send you a detailed list of the killed, wounded and missing of each regiment of this brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,

Brigadier General commanding brigade.

On the above was the following endorsement :

General Wright's brigade was in the centre near the Williamsburg road, General Mahone's brigade on his right, and General Armistead on his left, General Ransom's brigade being in support. All were more or less engaged in this action, as shown by their reports. All rendered valuable assistance in securing the result. The attack of the fourth Georgia and forty-eighth North Carolina on the right, in the evening, was greatly assisted, and the enemy driven back, by the position and action of the forty-ninth Virginia regiment, General Mahone's brigade.

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brigadier General.

JULY 19, 1862.

GENERAL WRIGHT'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF HIS
BRIGADE FROM JUNE 26 TO JULY 2, INCLUSIVE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, HUGER'S DIVISION, }
July 12, 1862. }

Lieutenant Colonel S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General, Huger's Division :

COLONEL: I herewith enclose a report of the operations of my brigade from the morning of the 26th of June to the morning of the 2d of July, inclusive, in obedience to circular from headquarters Department Northern Virginia, July 10, 1862 :

After the fight had ceased, on Wednesday night, June 25th, Colonel Vance's North Carolina regiment, of Ransom's brigade, was placed on picket duty on the right of the Williamsburg road, and my own brigade retired to the rifle-pits for rest and refreshment, General Armistead having picketed the left of the road.

On Thursday morning, 26th of June, I ascertained that Colonel Vance's regiment had, during the night, fallen back from our advanced picket line, and that the enemy had again occupied it. I ordered Colonel Jones' twenty-second Georgia regiment, (of my brigade,) to advance to the support of Colonel Vance, and retake our original picket line. This was accomplished without serious loss on our side. Upon regaining our line, we discovered that the enemy had already begun a line of rifle-pits through the woods, and had considerably advanced their works, when we forced them to retire, leaving a large number of axes, spades, shovels and picks, and quite a number of small arms, all of which fell into our possession. We also captured a few prisoners.

During the night following, and the succeeding two days, Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th, a continuous attack was kept up by the enemy on our pickets, which, from its continuation and violence, greatly fatigued and worried my already small command. Our actual loss during this time was very light. On Saturday night, the 28th, Colonel George Doles, fourth Georgia regiment, was ordered on picket duty on the right of the Williamsburg road, (General Armistead still picketing on the left,) with instructions to keep a close watch upon the enemy; to throw scouts and flankers out in advance of his picket line; push them up to the enemy's works, and give me immediate notice of any movement on the part of the enemy, who, it was thought, would either attack us or fall back from their entrenchments early on the succeeding morning, (Sunday.)

I received no report from Colonel Doles until about sunrise on Sunday morning, when he sent me word nothing unusual had occurred during the night, and that he was still occupying our old picket lines. I immediately sent Captain Girardy, my assistant adjutant general, to order Colonel Doles to advance his scouts quickly up to the abattis in front of the enemy's redoubts, and observe their

action and their movements. I was still confident, from the results of the fight the two days previous, that the enemy would be forced to make some important movement this morning, and I directed Captain Girardy to accompany Colonel Doles' advance and ascertain what the enemy were about. At about eight o'clock, A. M., Captain Girardy returned with information that the enemy had retired from their entrenchments, and that their main body had got entirely off, leaving only their rear guard and a few stragglers. I immediately put my brigade in motion, and pushed forward into the enemy's deserted works, intending to fall upon his rear and give him battle. After reaching the enemy's works, I found Major General B. Huger on the field, and reported to him for instructions and orders. I was directed to return to our camp, (about one and a half miles,) let the men get breakfast and then move across to the Charles City road; go down that road, cautiously feeling for the flying foe. Soon after getting in line, preparatory to moving across to the Charles City road, I received orders from General Huger to proceed immediately down to the Williamsburg road to the enemy's entrenched camp again, as they were reported to be still in the rear of their advanced works in considerable force. This order I instantly obeyed, and again reported to General Huger, in the enemy's entrenched camp. After a very inconsiderable delay here, I was again ordered to move back with my command, and crossing over to the Charles City road, to proceed down the road until I should fall upon the enemy. I commenced this movement, and had proceeded about two miles, when I received another order from General Huger to return quickly to the entrenched camp of the enemy, as General Magruder had informed him that the enemy, in great force, was about to advance upon him, (General Magruder.) I immediately retraced my steps, and, taking a by-path, soon the head of my column marched into the deserted entrenchments. Here I received orders to wait for further instructions. About two o'clock, P. M., I received orders to again take up my march to the Charles City road, which I instantly obeyed, and, putting my command in motion, moved across White Oak Swamp and fell into the Charles City road two miles above White's Tavern, and, thence proceeded down that road to a point just below the tavern, when, coming upon the rear of General Ransom's brigade, (Huger's division,) at a halt, I also halted, and sent to General Huger for instructions. It was now quite dark, and I was instructed to throw out skirmishers and pickets to the left of the Charles City road, until I reached what was called the New road, and then down that road as far as might be necessary. That night, 29th June, I received orders to move my brigade at daylight next morning across to the New road, about one and a half miles to the north of the Charles City road, and running parallel to it, and follow down that road towards White Oak Bridge, feeling cautiously for the enemy there, supposed to be on some of the numerous islands or farms in White Oak Swamp. Colonel Ross' battery, of Lieutenant Colonel Cutt's artillery, had been, the day before, attached to my brigade, and, leaving this on the Charles City road, with instructions to follow as soon as I should need them, at early dawn on the

morning of the 30th. of June, I moved my brigade across the woods and fields, until I fell into the New road, near Hobson's house, here I learned that the enemy, in considerable force, under General Kearney, late the evening before, had passed down the road towards the north fork of White Oak Swamp.

I passed on, and at eight o'clock my line of skirmishers had reached the crossing on the north fork of White Oak Swamp, where we encountered the enemy's pickets, posted a short distance in advance of the crossing. The passage over the swamp here was over a log bridge, the approach to which was thoroughly destroyed by felling of trees; the bridge itself being torn up and thrown in masses across the road. I ordered my line of skirmishers to advance, and drive in the enemy's pickets, while Lieutenant Luckie, of the third Georgia regiment, was ordered to move up the swamp, and find a pathway, which, my guide informed me, was a half a mile distant, cross over, if possible, and reconnoitre the enemy's position, and give me a speedy report of his observation. I also ordered Colonel Doles, whose regiment (the fourth Georgia) was in advance, to send down a strong party below the road, and attempt a crossing, which I learned from the guide was practicable, about three-fourths of a mile below the bridge. In the meantime, I had advanced my line of skirmishers up to the margin of the swamp, (here about half a mile wide,) driving the enemy's pickets before us. In this advance we captured two of the enemy's pickets, who informed me that the main body of the enemy had left their camp on the opposite side of the swamp, near the fork, and were in rapid retreat towards White Oak Bridge, (across the main swamp,) then about six miles distant. Lieutenant Luckie having returned, and the result of his reconnoissance confirming the prisoners' statements, I ordered the column forward, and driving the pickets and rear guard of the enemy before us, we rushed across the broken bridge, and ascending a hill on the opposite side, found ourselves in the deserted camp of the enemy. Here we captured several prisoners and a large quantity of small arms, tents and camp equipage, commissary and quartermaster's stores, which, in their haste, the enemy had failed to destroy. We also captured a large number of entrenching tools, and a very considerable quantity of medical stores. Leaving a small guard here to take charge of the prisoners, and to protect the public property in the camp, I passed on, and for three hours my march lay through a succession of the enemy's camps, in all of which immense quantities of small arms were found, with considerable amounts of commissary and quartermaster's stores. All along the route of the flying foe was strewed with guns, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, clothing and ammunition. Moving forward rapidly, I captured quite a large number of prisoners; but owing to some misunderstanding of orders, they were moved off to Richmond in the evening, without proper lists having been retained, under command of Lieutenant Lumpkin, of company M, same regiment. I am; consequently, unable to give you the exact number. At half-past two o'clock, P. M., I reached White Oak Bridge, where I met General Jackson, who, with his command, had just arrived. I reported to him for orders, and he

directed me to move along up the swamp, and, if possible, effect a crossing—the enemy being in large force, and obstinately disputing the passage over White Oak Bridge. In obedience to these instructions, I retraced my steps for about one mile, when, through the assistance of my guide, I discovered a crossing over the swamp, which had evidently been used by a portion of the enemy's forces. I threw forward Captain Green's company, (C.) of the third Georgia regiment, and Captain Armistead's company, (C.) of the first Louisiana regiment, as skirmishers, on the right and left of the woods respectively, and moved my column on. Accompanying my line of skirmishers, I soon discovered the enemy had destroyed the bridge, and had completely blockaded the road through the swamp by felling trees in and across it. Pushing the skirmishers through the creek and over the net-work of fallen timber, I soon discovered the pickets of the enemy, posted in the margin of the swamp, and protected by a *rail fence and ditch* in front. My line of skirmishers steadily advance, and, driving the enemy's pickets from their position, took possession of it. From this point I was enabled to make a good reconnoissance of the enemy's position and force. I ascertained that the road debouched from the swamp into an open field meadow, commanded by a line of hills, all in cultivation, and free from timber. Upon this range of hills the enemy had posted heavy batteries of field artillery, strongly supported by infantry, which swept across the meadow by a direct and cross fire, and which could be used with terrific effect upon my column while struggling through the fallen timber in the road through the swamp. Two prisoners, whom we captured here on picket, confirmed by their statements my own observations of the enemy's fortified position, and, having no artillery with me to support my infantry while crossing, I determined to withdraw from this point, and seek a crossing higher up the swamp. Skirting along the northern margin of the swamp about three miles, I discovered a *cow trail*, which led across not far from, and in rear of, Fisher's house, on the Charles City road. This trail I took, and at dark halted my brigade for the night, on the Charles City road, near to Fisher's house.

Having reported to General Hager in person, I received orders from him that night, instructing me to move, early in the morning, down the Charles City road, supporting General Armistead's brigade, which would move down in advance of me. This order was countermanded next morning, (Tuesday, July 1st.) and I was instructed to follow General Armistead's brigade, which was directed to move across from the Charles City road, in the direction of James river, skirting along the west side of the Quaker road, and closely watching the right of that road. After marching about two and a half or three miles, I halted my brigade, having found General Armistead's brigade halted upon the intersection of the road we were moving along with the Long Bridge road. Here I remained nearly an hour, waiting for the command in front of me to move forward. Between eight and nine o'clock, A. M., I again moved forward, and, following General Armistead's brigade, I crossed the Long Bridge road near to the battle-

field of the day before, (Monday, 30th of June,) and passed in over a blind road, in the direction of Malvern Hill.

After moving about one and a half miles, I was again halted by finding General Armistead's brigade had stopped on a skirt of wood about one mile in front of Dr. Metterst's now (Crew's) house. Moving along General Armistead's line, I proceeded, and found the General in a deep ravine, about one hundred yards from, and running parallel to, Crew's field fence. Here I ascertained that the enemy in very large force was occupying the crest of the hills on Crew's farm, immediately in front of his farm yard, and had pickets and sharpshooters advanced near the edge of the woods in which we then lay. No definite idea could be obtained from our scouts, of the number or position of the enemy, and I suggested to General Armistead that we go forward to the edge of the field, and under protection of a strong force of skirmishers, ascend a high knoll or hill, which abruptly sprang from the meadow below, and on our right, from the summit of which we would be able to observe the enemy's movements. Having reached this position, we were enabled to get a very complete view of McClellan's army. Immediately in our front, and extending one mile, stretched a field, at the further extremity of which, was situated the dwelling and farm buildings of Mr. Crew, (formerly Dr. Metterst's) In front, and to our left, the land rose gently from the woods up to the farm-yard, where it became high and rolling. Upon the right, the field was broken by a series of ridges and valleys which ran out at right angles to a line drawn from our position to that of the enemy, and all of which terminated upon our extreme right to a precipitous bluff, which dropped suddenly down upon a low, flat meadow, covered with wheat, and intersected with a number of ditches, which ran from the bluff across the meadow to a swamp or dense wood, about five hundred yards further to our right. This low, flat meadow stretched up to and swinging around Crew's house, extended as far as Turkey Bend, on James river.

The enemy had drawn up his artillery (as far as could be ascertained, about fifty pieces,) in a crescent-shaped line, the convex line being next to our position, with its right (on our left) resting upon a road which passed three hundred yards to the left of Crew's house, to Malvern Hill; the left of their advanced line of batteries resting upon the high bluff which overlooked the meadow to the right (our right,) and rear of Crew's house. Their infantry a little in rear of the artillery, and protected by the crest of the ridge upon which the batteries were placed, extended from the woods on our left, along the crest of the hills, and through a lane in the meadow on our right to the dense woods there. In rear of this, and beyond a narrow ravine, the sides of which were covered with timber, and which ran parallel to their line of battle, and but a few yards in the rear of Crew's house, was another line of infantry, its right resting upon a heavy, dense wood, which covered the Malvern Hill farm on the east. The left of this line rested upon the precipitous bluff which overhung the low meadow on the west of the farm. At this point, the high bluff stretched out to the west for two hundred yards, in a long ridge or

ledge, nearly separating the meadow from the low lands of the river, upon the extreme western terminus of which was planted a battery of heavy guns. This latter battery commanded the whole meadow in front of it, and, by a direct fire, was able to dispute the manœuvring of troops over any portion of the meadow. Just behind the ravine which ran in rear of Crew's house, and under cover of the timber, was planted a heavy battery, in a small redoubt, whose fire swept across the meadow. These two batteries completely controlled the meadow, from one extremity of it to another, and effectually prevented the movement of troops upon it in large masses. The whole number of these several batteries could not have fallen far short of *one hundred*. The infantry of the enemy I estimated at least twenty-five or thirty thousand, from what I saw. Large numbers, as I ascertained afterwards, were posted in the woods on our extreme right and left, and the line of ditches across the meadow were lined with sharpshooters.

Having no artillery with us, it was deemed prudent to keep our little force, amounting to not more than twenty-five hundred men in both brigades, concealed in the deep ravine in front of Crew's field, and send to the rear for guns. General Armistead being the senior officer present, directed me to bring up Grimes' battery and place it in position on the crest of the ridge in front of our position. Grimes' battery was ordered up; but, the distance being so great, only two pieces of his battery (rifles) were put in battery. As soon as Grimes' battery opened, the enemy began a fierce cannonading along their whole line, concentrating their fire upon Grimes' two pieces. Returning down the hill, after conducting Grimes to his position, I met General Armistead's and my own brigade advancing, (Armistead's some twenty or thirty paces in front of my own,) in a run, up the hill, and towards the open field, in the far edge of which the enemy was posted. Having received no order for this advance of my brigade, and being convinced the movement was not a judicious one, I ordered my brigade to halt just before emerging from the woods, and fall upon the ground, as the enemy's shells were falling in a pitiless storm all around us. Just as I got my men quiet, I was officially notified that General Armistead had ordered the advance, and I moved my brigade on. Emerging from the woods, we passed into the open field, set with clover, at this point; and, continuing the ascent some fifty or sixty yards, we reached the summit of the hill, where we found the fire from the enemy's guns so well directed and incessant, that I deemed it prudent to halt and make my men lie down in the high clover. Meanwhile Grimes' guns had been silenced by the loss of horses and men, and he was forced to retire, leaving one of his pieces. I immediately ordered my brigade to fall back and seek cover under the woods in the ravine, and reported to General Armistead what I had done. In this ill-timed advance, my loss was very severe. Part of my brigade, the fourth Georgia and the twenty-second Georgia, under Major Wasden, and a part of the third Georgia, under Captain (acting Lieutenant Colonel) Nesbit, had advanced on the extreme right so far as to pass over the crest of the ridge, and were

lying in a hollow about two hundred yards in advance of the line of woods. These were permitted to remain, as they were comparatively secure from the effects of the enemy's shells.

General Armistead directing, I ordered up another battery, (Moorman's, I think,) and got it in position a little under the crest of the hill in the clover field, and opened upon the enemy. The superior metal and number of the enemy's guns, in addition to his strong position, gave him the decided advantage of us, and very soon this battery was forced to retire. Meanwhile, Captain Pegram's battery was ordered up, and taking position two hundred yards to the left of Moorman's, opened a well directed fire upon the enemy, which told with fearful effect upon them. But this chivalric commander, by the retiring of Moorman's battery, was left alone to contend with the whole force of the enemy's artillery. Manfully these gallant men maintained the unequal conflict, until their severe losses disabled them from using but a single piece. Even with one piece, they gallantly held their ground, and continued to pour a deadly fire upon the enemy's line, until seeing the utter hopelessness of the contest, I ordered them to cease firing until I could get more guns in action. It was now three o'clock, P. M. We had been fighting since half past eleven, A. M., and still the enemy continued to pour volley after volley upon us from their whole line. Another battery was soon ordered up, and again the gallant Pegram opened, with his single gun, himself assisting to work it. Still the superior number and calibre of the enemy's guns enabled him to pour a continuous and galling fire upon our artillerymen, and keep the skirt of woods, in which my men lay, wrapt in a sheet of flame and hail from their immense shells. Again our few guns were silenced, and I rode from the scene convinced that, with the small force at our command, further demonstrations against the enemy in this stronghold, were utterly futile and highly improper. These views I urged upon General Armistead, who entirely concurred in opinion with me, and ordered the firing to cease: I immediately reformed the shattered fragments of my brigade, at least that portion of it not already in advance, in the hollow of the field. I regret to state that, in reforming, I was unable to find the twenty-second Georgia regiment, or its commander, Colonel R. H. Jones. After a long search, and considerable delay, I discovered Colonel Jones approaching from the rear, where he had been some mile or more without my assent, knowledge, or approval. He had received a slight scratch in the face from a fragment of shell, left his command, and retired to the rear. I ordered him to collect his regiment and form on the left of the first Louisiana regiment. This he failed to do, and in the subsequent severe fighting which occurred that afternoon, no portion of that regiment was engaged, except the small number who, under Major Joseph Wasden, had, in the first advance, got over into the hollow in the field.

Major General Magruder came on the field about four o'clock, and, assuming command, directed the future movements of my brigade. I was ordered by him to advance, supported by Brigadier General Mahone's brigade, upon the enemy's right, and charge upon the enemy's

batteries. This movement was to be simultaneous with an advance upon the enemy's left and centre. I immediately took my brigade round by a flank movement to the right, and, by filing to the left under the edge of the bluff, got it in line in the hollow already occupied by the fourth Georgia and portions of the twenty-second and third Georgia. Here I formed my line, the fourth Georgia upon the right, the first Louisiana, and a few of the twenty-second Georgia, under Major Wasden, in the centre, and the third Georgia on the left. I had lost a few men, wounded, in getting into this position, and the enemy, detecting the movement, opened a furious fire upon us; but my gallant soldiers lay quietly upon their faces, ready and eager for the order to advance. At a quarter before five o'clock, I received an order from General Magruder, through Captain Henry Bryan, one of his staff, to advance immediately, and charge the enemy's batteries. No other troops had yet come upon the field. I ordered my men forward, and springing before them, led my brigade, less than one thousand men, against a force I knew to be superior in the ratio of at least twenty to one. Onward we pressed, warmly and strongly supported by General Mahone's brigade, under a murderous fire of shot, shell, cannister and musketry. At every step my brave men fell around me; but the survivors pressed on until we had reached a hollow about three hundred yards from the enemy's batteries, on the right. Here I perceived that a strong force of infantry had been sent forward on our left, by the enemy, with a view of flanking and cutting us off from our support, now more than one thousand yards in our rear. I immediately threw the left of the third Georgia regiment a little back along the upper margin of the hollow, and suddenly changing front of this regiment, I poured a galling fire upon the enemy, which he returned with spirit, aided by a fearful direct and cross fire from his batteries. Here the contest raged with varying success for more than three quarters of an hour. Finally the line of the enemy was broken, and he gave way in great disorder. In the meantime, my front, supported by General Mahone, had been subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and had begun to waver, and, I feared, would be compelled to fall back. Just at this moment firing was heard far away on our left, and soon we saw our columns advancing upon the enemy's centre. This diverted a portion of the enemy's fire from us, and I succeeded in keeping my men steady.

We had now approached to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's advanced batteries, and again I gave the order to charge, which was obeyed with promptness and alacrity. We rushed forward up the side of the hill, under the brow of which we had for some time halted, and dashing over the hill, reached another hollow or ravine, immediately in front of and, as it were, under the enemy's guns. This ravine was occupied by a line of Yankee infantry, posted there to protect their batteries. Upon this we rushed with such impetuosity that the enemy broke in great disorder and fled. During this little engagement, the enemy's batteries in front of us, and to which we had approached to within a few rods, moved off around and behind

the barn and stables, which stood on the side of the hill, and were again put in position upon the crest of the hill just in front of Crew's house. But for our encountering the infantry of the enemy in the ravine, we should have certainly captured this battery; but the delay occasioned by the fight there enabled them to move off the guns to a safer and better position.

The firing had now become general all along the left and centre of our line, and, night setting in, it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe. Several of my command were killed by our own friends, who had come up on our immediate right, and who commenced firing long before they came within reach of the enemy. This firing upon us by our friends, together with the increasing darkness, made our position peculiarly hazardous; but I determined to maintain it at all hazards, as long as a man should be left to fire a gun. The fire was terrific now, beyond anything I had ever witnessed; indeed, the hideous shrieking of shells through the dusky gloom of closing night, the whizzing of bullets, the loud and incessant roll of artillery and small arms, were enough to make the stoutest heart quail. Still, my shattered little command, now reduced to less than three hundred, with about an equal number of General Mahone's brigade, held our position under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and poured volley after volley, with murderous precision, into their serried ranks.

Night had now thrown her black pall over the entire field, and the firing ceased, except from a few of the enemy's guns, which continued at intervals, to throw shell and grape around the circuit of the field. Our forces had all retired and left us (Mahone and myself) alone, with our little band, to dispute the possession of the field with the insolent, but well chastised foe. Upon consultation, we determined to remain where we were, (now within one hundred yards of the enemy's batteries,) and, if any of the foe should be left when morning dawned, to give him battle again. We had lost too many valuable lives to give up the decided advantage which we had won from the enemy. Just at this time, a portion of Colonel Ramseur's North Carolina regiment, having got lost upon the field, was hailed by me and ordered to fall in with my brigade. A strong picket was advanced all along our isolated position, and the weary, hungry soldiers threw themselves upon the earth to snatch a few hours rest. Detachments were ordered to search for water and administer to our poor wounded men, whose piercing cries rent the air in every direction. Soon the enemy were seen with lanterns, busily engaged in moving their killed and wounded, and friend and foe freely mingled on that gloomy night in administering to the wants of wounded and dying comrades.

After getting our dispositions made for the night, I wrote a note to General Magruder, informing him of what I had done and my present condition, asking that my worn out and exhausted men might be relieved. At daylight I renewed the application. Early on the morning of the 2d July, General Ewell rode upon the field, and, coming to the position where my men lay, I reported to him and was

relieved from further watching on the field, and immediately collected my shattered force on the Darbytown road, about a mile and a half from the battle-field. The enemy, as soon as night had set in, began to move, and all night long his columns were slowly moving from the field. When morning dawned all his vast force had left, excepting a squadron of cavalry and a small force of infantry. These, too, as soon as daylight had well opened, began their retreat down the river, without pursuit.

My loss in this engagement was very severe, amounting to fifty-five killed, two hundred and forty-three wounded, and sixty-four missing. I have no means of determining the loss of the enemy, though I am satisfied it was very heavy. All the officers and men of my command (except, as I have already stated, of the twenty-second Georgia) *b'aved well*. My loss of officers was very heavy, including Major J. R. Sturges, commanding third Georgia regiment, who fell at the head of his regiment, under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns. In the fall of this young officer, the regiment which he commanded has sustained an irreparable loss, and the country loses one of its most deserving and competent officers.

I am again called upon to acknowledge the valuable services of my assistant adjutant general, Captain J. B. Girardy, during the protracted movements of my brigade.

Enclosed, I forward a detailed list of the casualties in my brigade.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,

*Brigadier General, commanding Third Brigade,
Huger's Division.*

On the above was the following endorsement :

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, July 16, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. I fully concur in the commendations of General Wright on the conduct of Colonel George Doles, and can bear testimony to his continued attention to his duties, as well as his gallantry in action. It is also proper to state that Captain Grimes returned to the field and removed such of his pieces as he was unable to take off at first on account of the loss of horses.

BENJAMIN HUGER,
Major General commanding.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, }
Near Richmond, Va., July 14th, 1862. }

Colonel R. H. CHILTON,
A. A. G., Headquarters Department of Virginia :

COLONEL : In compliance with the orders of the commanding General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 26th of June to the 10th of July, 1862, embracing the series of battles with the Federal forces before Richmond :

The part assigned to my command is set forth in general orders No. 75, (confidential) of June 26th, 1862, and I beg leave to congratulate the commanding General upon the signal fulfillment by our army of what was planned in that order of battle, so much so, that the order affords a very correct history of the battle.

My command, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, consisted of—

First Virginia cavalry,	Colonel Fitzhugh Lee.
Third " "	Colonel T. F. Goode.
Fourth " "	Captain Chamberlayne.
Fifth " "	Colonel T. L. Rosser.
Ninth " "	Colonel W. H. F. Lee.
Tenth " "	Colonel J. Lucius Davis.
Cobb Legion cavalry,	Colonel T. R. R. Cobb.
Jeff. Davis Legion,	Lieut. Col. W. F. Martin.
Stuart horse artillery,	Captain John Pelham.

A squadron of Hampton Legion cavalry, Capt. Scrivener, (attached to fifth Virginia.)

The third Virginia cavalry was directed to observe the Charles City road, the fifth Virginia and detachment of first North Carolina cavalry to watch the enemy's movements towards James river, and notify the commander nearest to hand of any attempt of the enemy to move across from White Oak Swamp to the James, and to harass and delay him en route, till our forces could fall upon him. The tenth Virginia cavalry was put in reserve on the Nine-mile road. With the remainder of my command, including the horse artillery, I marched, late on the 25th, without baggage, equipped in light marching order, and three days' rations in haversacks, and crossing Jackson's line of march, after he had encamped, so as not to interrupt his progress, placed myself on his left flank near Ashland. It is proper to remark here that the commanding General had, on the occasion of my late expedition to the Pamunky, imparted his design of bringing Jackson down upon the enemy's right flank and rear, and directed that I should examine the country with reference to its practicability for such a move. I, therefore, had studied the features of the country very thoroughly, and knew exactly how to conform my movements to Jackson's route. As that part of my former mission

was confidential, I made no mention of it in my former report, but it is not, I presume, out of place to remark here, that the information obtained then and reported to him verbally, convinced the commanding General that the enemy had no defensive works with reference to attack from that direction, the right bank of the Tottopotomy being unoccupied, that his forces were not disposed so as successfully to meet such an attack, and that the natural features of the country were favorable to such a descent. General Jackson was placed in possession of all these facts.

Having bivouacked near Ashland for the night, on the morning of the 26th, the Jeff. Davis legion and fourth Virginia cavalry, having joined me here from an advanced position of observation on the South Anna, which effectually screened Jackson's movements from the enemy, my command swept down upon Jackson's left, extending its observation as far as the Pamunky river road, passing Taliaferro's mill, where the enemy had a strong picket, which fled at our approach. I reached General Jackson's line of march at the cross-roads at Dr. Shelton's in advance of his column.

From Taliaferro's mill to this point, there was constant skirmishing between the enemy's pickets and my advance guard, Colonel Lee's company D, (sharpshooters,) first Virginia cavalry, displaying the same courage and address which has already distinguished it on so many occasions, killing and wounding several of the enemy, without suffering any loss.

At Dr. Shelton's I awaited the arrival of General Jackson, sending a squadron in advance, (Captain Irving, first Virginia cavalry,) to seize and hold the bridge at the Tottopotomy. The enemy anticipating us, had torn up the bridge and held the opposite bank, and obstructed the road, without, however, making any determined stand. Capt. W. W. Blackford, corps of engineers, assigned to duty with my command, set about repairing the bridge, and in half an hour, with the details furnished him, the bridge was ready. Passing Pale Green church, General Jackson's march led him directly towards the crossing of Beaver Dam creek, opposite Richardson's. Reaching that point, he bivouacked for the night, and I disposed my command on both his flanks and rear, with five squadrons on picket, looking well towards Cold Harbor and Old Church. About sundown the enemy made his appearance, near Jackson's flank on the Old Church road, but a few rounds of shell put him to flight, and my pickets on that road were not disturbed during the night. The next morning, General Jackson moved directly across Beaver Dam; I took a circuitous route to turn that stream, turning down first the Old Church road, (both aiming for Old Cold Harbor,) and directing my march so as to cover his left flank, he having formed, at Beaver Dam, a junction with the divisions which marched by the way of Mechanicsville. All day we were skirmishing with, killing and capturing small detachments of, the enemy's cavalry, mostly of the Lancers, Colonel Rush.

Passing Bethesda church, I sent the Blakely gun, of the horse artillery, and a portion of my command, under Colonel Martin, off to the left, to see if any force was about Old Church. Colonel Martin

found nothing but some flying cavalry, and I continued my march by way of Beulah Church, taking several prisoners *en route* to Cold Harbor, where I found General Jackson. He directed me to take position on his left, in reserve. I kept a squadron in observation down the Old Church road, down the Dispatch road, and made dispositions for action whenever opportunity might offer.

Owing, however, to the nature of the ground, the position in a wood, and the steadiness of our troops, the cavalry proper had no hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, though subject to the severe ordeal of a raking artillery fire from guns beyond its reach. Videttes, placed on our left, kept me advised of the enemy's operations, and, about five or six, P. M., a movement of artillery was observed, and reported, on the road from Grapevine bridge. The only artillery under my command being Pelham's "Stuart's Horse Artillery," the twelve-pounder Blakely and Napoleon were ordered forward to meet this bold effort to damage our left flank. The Blakely was disabled at the first fire, the enemy opening, simultaneously, eight pieces, proving afterwards to be Weed's and Tidball's batteries. Then ensued one of the most gallant and heroic feats of the war. The Napoleon gun, solitary and alone, received the fire of those batteries, concealed in the pines, on a ridge commanding its ground, yet not a man quailed, and the noble captain, directing the fire himself, with a coolness and intrepidity only equalled by his previous brilliant career. The enemy's fire sensibly slackened under the determined fire of this Napoleon, which clung to its ground with unflinching tenacity. I had an opportunity of calling General Jackson's attention to the heroic conduct of the officers and men of this piece, and later, he, by his personal efforts, reinforced it by several batteries of rifle pieces, which, firing, advanced in echelon, about dark, and drove the enemy from his last foothold on the right. I received information that General D. H. Hill was pursuing the enemy down the road at the point of the bayonet.

Expecting a general rout, I immediately joined my cavalry, and dashed down the road leading by Dr. Tyler's, to its intersection with the White House road, about three miles. It was quite dark, but no evidence of retreat, or other movement, could be detected on that road; so, leaving a squadron for observation at that point, I returned to Cold Harbor with the main body, late at night. Early in the morning that squadron was so burdened with prisoners, mostly of the regular army, (among others, Major Deloizier Davidson, commanding fourth United States infantry,) that I had to reinforce it. Being sent for by the commanding General at his headquarters, New Cold Harbor, I galloped up, leaving my command prepared for instant service. I received from the commanding General instructions to strike for the York River railroad at the nearest point, so as to cut the enemy's line of communication with the York, and intercept his retreat. General Ewell's division (infantry) was put in motion for the same object, and Colonel Lee, of the ninth, with his regiment, preceded him as advance guard, finding, *en route*, two fine rifle pieces, abandoned by the enemy.

With the main body of my cavalry, I pursued a parallel route, and, arriving near Dispatch, passed the head of General Ewell's column, and pushing a squadron of Cobb's legion (cavalry) rapidly forward, surprised and routed a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, they leaving, in their hurried departure, the ground strewn with carbines and pistols. They fled in the direction of Bottoms' Bridge. I directed the immediate tearing up of the track and cutting the wire, which was done in a very few minutes, and the result reported to General Ewell and the commanding General. General Ewell decided to await further orders at Dispatch; I determined to push boldly down the White House road, resolved to find what force was in that direction, and, if possible, to rout it.

A train of forage wagons, with a few cavalry as escort, was captured before proceeding far, and, further down, several sutlers' establishments. The prominent points on the road were picketed by cavalry, all of which fled at our approach; and long before the column of cavalry had marched half way to the White House, the flying pickets had heralded the approach of what, no doubt, appeared to their affrighted minds to be the whole army of the Valley, and from the valley of the Pamunkey a dense cloud of smoke revealed the fact of flight, and destruction in the path of a stampeded foe. All accounts agreed that Generals Stoneman and Emory, with a large command of cavalry, infantry and artillery, had gone in the direction of the White House, where Casey was said to be in command.

I found no resistance until I reached Tunstall's Station. Here I found a vacated field work, and captured a cavalry flag near it. This work, as well as the evidence of recent encampments along the line of railroad, showed that one of the great results anticipated from my late expedition—the detaching a large force to protect the enemy's line of communication—had been accomplished. At the crossing of Black creek, near this place, the enemy had a squadron drawn up, on the further bank, in line of battle, and what appeared to be artillery on a commanding height beyond. He had destroyed the bridge over this difficult stream, whose abrupt banks and miry bed presented a serious obstacle to our progress. The artillery was ordered up to our front, and a few well-directed rounds of shell dispersed the squadron, as well as disclosed, in a scrambling race, an adroitly formed ambuscade of dismounted men on the banks of the stream, and produced no reply from what was supposed to be artillery. A small party of dismounted men, under the daring Captain Farley, soon gained the further bank and secured the woods, while the ever-ready and indefatigable Blackford set to work to repair the crossing. It was dark, however, before it could be finished, and we slept on our arms until morning, finding ample corn for our jaded horses at Tunstall's Station.

The conflagration raged fearfully at the White House during the entire night, while explosions of shell rent the air. I was informed that five thousand men held the place.

Early, the next morning, I moved cautiously down, catching the scattered fugitives of the day before, as we advanced, till coming in plain view of the White House, at a distance of a quarter of a mile

a large gunboat was discovered lying at the landing. I took the precaution to leave the main body about two miles behind, and proceeded to the point with a small party and one piece of artillery. Colonel W. H. F. Lee, the proprietor of this once beautiful estate, now in ashes and desolation, described the ground, and pointed out all the localities to me, so that I was convinced that a few bold sharpshooters could compel the gunboat to leave. I accordingly ordered down about seventy-five, partly of the first Virginia cavalry, (Litchfield's company D,) and partly Jeff Davis legion and fourth Virginia cavalry. They were deployed in pairs, with intervals of forty paces, and armed with rifle carbines. They advanced on this monster—so terrible to our fancy—and a body of sharpshooters were sent ashore from the boat to meet them.

Quite a determined engagement of skirmishers ensued; but our gallant men never faltered in their determination to expose this Yankee bugaboo called gunboat. To save time, however, I ordered up the howitzer, a few shells from which, fired with great accuracy, and bursting directly over her decks, caused an instantaneous withdrawal of the sharpshooters, and a precipitate flight under headway of steam down the river; the howitzer gave chase at a gallop, the more to cause the apprehension of being cut off below than of really affecting anything.

The gunboat never returned. The command was now entirely out of rations, and the horses without forage, and I had relied on the enemy at the White House to supply me with these essentials. I was not disappointed, in spite of their efforts to destroy everything. Provisions and delicacies of every description lay in heaps, and the men regaled themselves on the fruits of the tropics, as well as the substantial of the land. Large quantities of forage were left also. An opportunity was here offered for observing the deceitfulness of the enemy's pretended reverence for everything associated with the name of Washington—for the dwelling-house was burned to the ground, and not a vestige left, except what told of desolation and vandalism.

Nine large barges, loaded with stores, were on fire as we approached; immense numbers of tents, wagons and cars, in long trains, loaded, and five locomotives; a number of forges; quantities of every species of quartermasters' stores and property, making a total of many millions of dollars—all more or less destroyed.

During the morning, I received a note from the commanding General, directing me to watch closely any movement of the enemy in my direction, and to communicate what my impressions were in regard to his designs. I replied that there was no evidence of a retreat of the main body down the Williamsburg road, and that I had no doubt that the enemy, since his defeat, was endeavoring to reach the James, as a new base, being *compelled* to surrender his connection with the York.

If the Federal people can be convinced that this was a part of McClellan's plan; that it was in his original design for Jackson to turn his right flank, and our generals to force him from his strongholds, they certainly can never forgive him for the millions of public treasure that his superb strategy cost the nation. He had no alternative

left, and possessed with the information that his retreat was not progressing towards the York, the commanding General knew as well as McClellan himself that he must seek the only outlet left. It took the remainder of Sunday to ration my command, and complete the destruction of some property I was apprehensive the enemy might return and remove; but I sent, that day, a regiment, first Virginia cavalry, Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, across to observe the enemy's movements from Bottom's Bridge to Forge Bridge.

On Monday, I moved my whole command in the same direction, except one squadron, Cobb's legion, which was left at the White House.

Colonel Lee, first Virginia cavalry, was stationed near Long Bridge, and the remainder near Forge Bridge. The former reported the enemy's pickets visible on the other side, and, at the latter place, I observed a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery. The Napoleon was left with Colonel Lee, but it was disabled at the first shot, the trail breaking.

The Blakely being disabled at Cold Harbor, left me with only a twelve-pounder howitzer, (one section being present.) Capt. Pelham engaged the enemy across the Chickahominy with these, and after a spirited duel against one rifle piece and one howitzer, the enemy was driven from his position, with the loss of two men and two horses killed; we escaping unhurt. The infantry abandoned their knapsacks in their hurry to depart. I tried in vain to ascertain by scouts, the enemy's force beyond, and it being now nearly dark, we bivouacked again. During the entire day, Colonel Lee, of the first, as also the main body, captured many prisoners, but none seemed to know anything of the operations of the army. One was a topographical engineer.

At half past three, A. M., the next morning, I received a despatch from Colonel Chilton, the hour of his writing being omitted, stating that the enemy had been headed off at the intersection of the Long Bridge and Charles City roads, and that his destination seemed, for the present, fixed, and expressing the commanding General's desire for me to cross the Chickahominy and co-operate with the forces on that side, suggesting Grapevine Bridge as the most suitable point. I asked the courier when it was written. He replied, "at nine, P. M.:" which point of time was after the heavy firing in the direction of White Oak Swamp Bridge had ceased: and I believed, therefore, that the status of the enemy referred to was after the heavy firing. I therefore started at once for Bottom's Bridge, eleven miles distant, pushing on rapidly myself.

Arriving at Bottom's Bridge, I found our troops had passed down. Galloping on to White Oak Swamp Bridge, I found many on the march, and saw at once that from the lack of firing in front, and the rapid rate of march, that the only way I could co-operate with the main body, was by retracing my steps. Fortunately, the head of my column had not passed Bottom's Bridge, and crossing at the Forge Bridge to come up on Jackson's left, I wrote a note to General

Jackson to apprise him of this intention, and hurried back to carry it out.

I found, upon reaching Forge Bridge, a party of Munford's second Virginia cavalry, who informed me of the route taken by Jackson's column, and pushed on to join him, fording the river.

Passing Nance's shop about sundown, it was dark before we reached Rock's house, near which we stampeded the enemy's picket, without giving it time to destroy the bridge further than to pull off the planks. I aimed for Haxall's landing, but soon after leaving Rock's, encountered picket fires, and, a little way beyond, saw the light of a considerable encampment. There was no other recourse left but to halt for the night, after a day's march of forty-two miles.

As it was very dark, very little could be seen of the country around; but I had previously detached Captain Blackford to notify General Jackson of my position, and find where he was. He returned during the night, having found our troops, but could not locate General Jackson's line.

I ascertained, also, that a battle had been raging for some time, and ceased about an hour after I reached this point. My arrival could not have been more fortunately timed; for, arriving after dark, its ponderous march, with the rolling artillery, must have impressed the enemy's cavalry, watching the approaches to their rear, with the idea of an immense army about to cut off their retreat, and contributed to cause that sudden collapse and stampede that soon after occurred, leaving us in the possession of Malvern Hill, which the enemy might have held next day, much to our detriment.

It is a remarkable fact, worthy of the commanding General's notice, that, in taking the position I did in rear of Turkey creek, I acted entirely from my own judgment; but was much gratified, next day, on receiving his note, to find that his orders were to the same effect, though failing to reach me until the next morning after its execution.

Early next morning, I received orders from General Jackson, that unless you had otherwise directed, to take position near his left. Not yet apprised of the enemy's move in the night, I proceeded to execute this order, and, having halted the column near Gatewood's, where Colonels Rosser, Baker, and Goode, with their respective regiments, joined my command. I went forward to reconnoitre. Meeting with General Jackson, we rode together to Dr. Poindexter's, where we met Major Meade and Lieutenant Samuel R. Johnston, of the engineers, who had just made, in the drenching rain, a personal examination of the enemy's position, and found it abandoned.

I galloped back to my command and put it in motion for Haxall's Landing, hoping there to intercept the enemy's column. The Jeff. Davis legion preceded and soon reached the River road, in rear of Turkey creek, capturing scores of the discomfitted and demoralized foe at every turn—wagons, tents, arms and knapsacks abandoned—and the general drift of accounts, given by the prisoners, spoke eloquently of the slaughter and rout that will make Malvern Hill memorable in history.

Colonel Martin dashed off with a few men towards Haxall's, and, in plain view of the monitor, captured one of her crew on shore and marched back several other prisoners, the very boldness of the move apparently transfixing the enemy's guns. Appreciating the importance of knowing the enemy's position with reference to Shirley, I endeavored to gain the fork of woods near that point; but it was strongly defended by two regiments of infantry—a prisoner captured near by said Sickles' brigade. The indications were clear, however, that the enemy had gone below that point. The day was consumed in collecting prisoners and arms back towards Malvern Hill, the road from which, was thoroughly blockaded, and in harrassing the enemy's rear, which, in spite of his good position was very thoroughly done by Colonel Martin with one of Pelham's howitzers, causing marked havoc and confusion in his ranks. I also reconnoitred in the direction of Charles City Court-House with a view to fall on his flanks if still in motion. The result of the last was to the effect that at ten, A. M., no part of his force had reached Charles City Court-House. I therefore sent down that night towards Westover, under Captain Pelham, supported by Irving's squadron first Virginia cavalry, with orders to reach the immediate vicinity of the River road below, so as to shell it if the enemy attempted to retreat that night. A squadron (Cobb's legion) was left near Shirley, and the main body bivouacked contiguous to oat-fields, of necessity our only dependence for forage since leaving the White House; but the regiments were warned that the pursuit might be resumed at any moment during the night should Captain Pelham's reconnoissance apprise us of a continuance of the retreat. During the night, Captain Pelham wrote to me that the enemy had taken position between Shirley and Westover, near the latter, and described the locality, the nature of Herring creek on the enemy's right, and indicated the advantage to be gained by taking possession, with artillery, of Evelington's heights, a plateau commanding completely the enemy's encampment. I forwarded this report at once to the commanding General, through General Jackson, and proceeded at once to the ground with my command, except one regiment of the ninth Virginia cavalry, Colonel W. H. F. Lee, which was ordered down the road, by Nance's shop, and thence across towards Charles City Court-House, so as to extend my left, and keep a look out towards Forge Bridge, by which I was liable to be attacked in flank and rear by Stoneman, should he endeavor to form a junction with McClellan.

I found Evelington's heights easily gained. A squadron in possession vacated without much hesitation, retreating up the road, the only road by which it could reach Westover, owing to the impassability of Herring's creek below Roland's mill. Colonel Martin was sent around further to the left, and the howitzer brought into action in the River road, to fire upon the enemy's camp below.

Judging from the great commotion and excitement caused below, it must have had considerable effect. We soon had prisoners from various corps and divisions, and from their statements, as well as those of

citizens, I learned that the enemy's main body was there; but much reduced and demoralized.

I kept the commanding General apprised of my movements, and I soon learned from him that Longstreet and Jackson were en route to my support. I held the ground from about nine, A. M., until two, P. M., when the enemy had contrived to get one battery into position on this side the creek. The fire was, however, kept up until a body of infantry was found approaching by our right flank. I had no apprehension, however, as I was sure Longstreet was near by, and although Pelham reported but two rounds of ammunition left, I held out, knowing how important it was to hold the ground until Longstreet arrived. The enemy's infantry advanced, and the battery kept up its fire. I just then learned that Longstreet had taken the wrong road, and was then at Nance's shop, six or seven miles off.

Pelham fired his last round, and the sharpshooters, stongly posted in the skirt of the woods bordering the plateau, exhausted every cartridge, but had at last to retire; not, however, without teaching many a foeman the bitter lesson of death. My command had been so cut off from sources of supply, and so constantly engaged with the enemy, that the abundant supply which it began with on the 26th of June, was entirely exhausted. I kept pickets at Bradley's store that night, and remained with my command on the west side of the creek, near Philips' farm. General Longstreet came up late in the evening, he had been led by his guide out of his proper route.

The next day, July 4th, General Jackson's command drove in the enemy's advance pickets. I pointed out the position of the enemy, now occupying, apparently in force, the plateau from which I shelled their camp the day before, and showed him the routes by which the plateau could be reached to the left, and submitted my plan for dispossessing the enemy and attacking his camps. This was subsequently laid before the commanding General. The enemy's position had been well reconnoitred by Blackford, of the engineers, the day before, from a close view, and further on this day (July 4th), demonstrating that his position was strong, difficult to reach, except with rifle cannon, and completely flanked by gunboats, all of which were powerful arguments, and no doubt had their due weight with the commanding General against renewing an attack, thus far of unbroken successes, against a stronghold, where the enemy had been reinforced beyond a doubt. The operations of my own command extended further to the left, except one regiment, Cobb's legion cavalry, which was directed to follow up the enemy's rear on the River road, and the first North Carolina cavalry, which remained in reserve, near Phillips' farm.

The remainder of the 4th and 5th July were spent in reconnoitering and watching the river.

On the morning of the 5th, Colonel S. D. Lee, of the artillery, reported to me with a battery of rifle guns, (Squiers' Washington artillery,) to which I added Pelham's Blakely, which had just returned from Richmond, for attacking transportation on the river below the Federal forces. The point selected was Wilcox's landing, which was reached after dark. The only transport which passed dur-

ing the night was fired into with distant damage, but she kept on. On the 6th, the battery was augmented by two rifle pieces of Rogers' battery, and proceeded to Wayne's Oak, lower down the river. During that night and next day, (7th,) the batteries commanded the river, seriously damaging several transports, and compelling the crews from two to take to their small boats for the opposite shore, leaving one transport sinking. The batteries were subject to incessant fire from the gunboats, which invariably convoyed the transports; but Colonel Lee, whose report is very interesting, says no damage was done to the batteries, demonstrating, as was done at the White House that gunboats are not so dangerous as is generally supposed. On the afternoon of the 7th, the batteries returned to their camps, the men being much exhausted from loss of rest and continuous exertion.

During the 6th, 7th and 8th, the enemy persistently annoyed our pickets on the River road, below Westover, and, with all arms of service, tried to compel us to retire from that position. Colonel Rosser, commanding fifth Virginia cavalry, was present in charge of the post and inspired his men with such determined resistance, arranging them so as to resist to the best advantage, that the enemy failed in the effort, *within three-quarters of a mile of his main body, and in his rear.*

At sundown on the 8th, it being decided to withdraw our forces from before the enemy's position, the cavalry covered the withdrawal of the infantry, and prevented the enemy's having any knowledge of the movement.

At daylight, on the 9th, the cavalry proceeded above Turkey Island creek, with a view to establish a line of cavalry outposts from the vicinity of Shirley, across by Nance's shop to the Chickahominy. On the 10th, a portion of the cavalry was left on this duty, and the remainder, by the direction of the commanding General, marched to a reserve camp.

I regret that the very extended field of operations of the cavalry, has made this report necessarily long. During the whole period it will be observed that my command was in contact with the enemy. No opportunity occurred, however, for an overwhelming charge, a circumstance resulting, first, from the nature of the positions successively taken by the enemy, in woods, or behind swamps or ditches—he taking care to change position under cover of night, the distance being so short, only fifteen miles, as to be marched in one night. Added to this was the uncertainty whether the enemy would attempt the passage of the Chickahominy where I awaited him, or under cover of a demonstration towards Chaffin's Bluff, he would gain the James. The country being obscurely wooded and swampy, his facilities for effecting the latter were great. The portion of the cavalry operating under my instructions on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, was under command, at first, of Colonel Rosser, and afterwards of Colonel L. S. Baker, first North Carolina cavalry. The latter made a gallant charge, on the 30th ultimo, at Willis' church, with his and a portion of Colonel Goode's command, but were repulsed, with small loss. Their reports, enclosed, will give particulars

of their operations. Major Crumpler was mortally wounded, and Captain Ruffin taken prisoner. For other casualties you are respectfully referred to Colonel Baker's report. During the series of engagements in which the portion of the brigade with me participated, very few casualties occurred, notwithstanding frequent exposure to the enemy's fire. During the whole period the officers and men exhibited that devotion to duty, thorough discipline and efficiency, which characterizes regular troops, and claims, at my hands, the highest measure of praise and grateful acknowledgment.

Colonels T. R. Cobb, Fitz. Lee, W. H. F. Lee, and Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Martin, under my immediate command, were frequently, in turn, entrusted with distinct, isolated commands, and displayed that zeal and ability which entitles them to favorable notice and gives evidence of capacity for higher trust.

Captain John Pelham, of the horse artillery, displayed such signal ability as an artillerist, such heroic example and devotion in danger, and indomitable energy under difficulties, in the movement of his battery, that, reluctant as I am at the chance of losing such a valuable limb from the brigade, I feel bound to ask for his promotion, with the remark that, in either cavalry or artillery, no field grade is too high for his merit and capacity. The officers and men of that battery emulated the example of their captain and did justice to a reputation already won.

Capt Wm. W. Blackford, of the engineers, assigned to duty with me the day before the battles, was always in advance, obtaining valuable information of the enemy's strength, movements, and position, locating routes and making hurried topographical sketches. He is bold in reconnoissance, fearless in danger, and remarkably cool and correct in judgment. His services are invaluable to the advance guard of an army. Captain J. Hardeman Stuart, signal corps, was particularly active and fearless in the transmission of orders at Cold Harbor, and deserves my special thanks for his gallant conduct. Captain Norman Fitzhugh, A. A. G., chief of staff, though but recently promoted from the ranks, gave evidence of those rare qualities, united with personal gallantry, which constitute a capable and efficient adjutant general. Captain Heros Von Borcke, A. A. G., was ever present, fearless, and untiring in the zealous discharge of the duties assigned him.

Major Samuel Hardin Hairstone, Q. M., and Major Dabncy Ball, C. S., were prevented by their duties of office from participating in the dangers of the conflict, but are entitled to my thanks for the thorough discharge of their duties.

The following officers, attached to my staff, deserve honorable mention in this report for their valuable services: Captain Redmond Burke, Lieutenant John Esten Cooke, ordnance officer; Lieutenant J. S. W. Hairston, C. S. A.; Lieutenant James R. Christian, third Virginia cavalry; Lieutenant Chiswell Dabney, aid; Volunteer Aids Captain W. D. Farley and W. E. Towles—they having contributed their full share to whatever success was achieved by the brigade.

My escort did good service. Private Frank Stringfellow, fourth

Virginia cavalry, was particularly conspicuous for gallantry and efficiency at Cold Harbor. The majority of the Hanover company, (G,) fourth Virginia cavalry, possessing invaluable merits as guides, were distributed as such among the various generals.

First Lieutenant D. A. Timberlake accompanied me, and from his intimate acquaintance with the country, as well as his personal bravery, was an indispensable aid to my march. His deeds of individual prowess in Hanover place him high among partisan warriors, and enabled us to know exactly the enemy's position and strength near Atlee's Station.

Accompanying this report, I have the honor to submit a map, drawn by Captain Blackford, corps of engineers, of the region of country traversed by the cavalry, showing the extent of its operations, and exhibiting the various engagements in which the cavalry took part; also—

Report A, Colonel T. R. R. Cobb, Georgia legion cavalry.

Report B, Colonel L. S. Baker, first North Carolina cavalry.

Report C, Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Martin, Jeff. Davis legion.

Report D, Colonel T. L. Rosser, fifth Virginia cavalry.

Report E, Colonel S. D. Lee, artillery, fourth Virginia cavalry.

Report F, Colonel Thos. F. Goode, third Virginia cavalry.

Map G, already referred to.

H. My instructions to officer commanding cavalry west of Chickahominy.

I. List of killed, wounded, and missing.

The reports of other commanders have not been received. Should they be sent in subsequently they will be forwarded.

My command captured several thousand prisoners and arms, the precise number it being impossible to ascertain.

The detachment of cavalry left at the White House secured much valuable public property enumerated already.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Your most obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,

Brigadier General.

REPORT OF COLONEL FITZ LEE,

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }
Hanover Court-House, Aug. 1, 1862. }

Captain N. R. FITZHUGH,

A. A. General, Cavalry Brigade :

SIR: I have the honor to report that the first Virginia cavalry remained, during the battles in front of Richmond, under the immediate command of General J. E. B. Stuart, and took part in all the operations. The only casualty was the loss of private R. P. Thomas, of company A. He had been sent to the front, in company with Lieutenant Stuart, of company B, to reconnoitre, dismounted, when he came suddenly upon a large body of the enemy, concealed in the woods. Refusing to surrender, this party of two gathered up some abandoned arms in the vicinity and fought bravely, until Thomas was killed, when the Lieutenant made his escape, the enemy not daring to pursue a soldier who had shown he was not to be taken alive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ LEE, (*Late Colonel First Virginia Cavalry,*)
Brigadier General commanding Brigade.

REPORT OF COLONEL ROSSER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }
Camp Cary, July 26, 1862. }

GENERAL: In pursuance with your instructions, I habitually kept my command, during the battles, well in hand and as near the enemy as possible.

On the 23th of June, my scouts came in and reported the enemy, in considerable force near Willis' church, and also that he was moving small bodies of troops in the direction of James river. This I reported, at the time, to General Huger. The next morning I started out on a scout in the same direction, and met Colonel Baker, with his own regiment, (the first North Carolina,) and the third Virginia, returning to his camp, having been unsuccessful in his attack upon the enemy near Willis' church, where he found the enemy in great force—his attack being met with infantry, artillery and cavalry. My scouts on the right found the enemy extending his lines in that direction, and succeeded in recapturing fifteen horses, belonging to the first North Carolina, that the enemy had taken in Colonel Baker's engagement, early in the morning. This was also reported to General Huger. That night, (Sunday, 29th ultimo,) my pickets were strongly reinforced, and I moved down, with my entire force, composed of my own regiment and the Hampton legion, to the junction of the River and Long Bridge roads, and remained there during the night.

Next morning, about eight o'clock, my pickets were driven in, on the Long Bridge road, near Willis' church. I at once moved down with my entire command, and, after some skirmishing, succeeded in re-establishing my pickets. I then dismounted one company, and deployed them as skirmishers, giving them a squadron for support, and sent them forward, and after driving in the enemy's pickets, still pressed upon him, and, strange to say, this gallant little band of Captain Bullock's, of my regiment, drove them back within a few hundred yards of their main force, and was still pressing upon them, when General Longstreet's advance came up, and, with his infantry and artillery, attacked them upon the line to which I was holding them. My pickets upon the River road, about this time, reported the enemy advancing in that direction, and General Longstreet ordered me to take my command over in that way.

After re-establishing my pickets on that road, I made a reconnoissance, with a portion of my command, to the front, and found the head of the retiring column moving hurriedly and confusedly in the direction of James river. I was then just coming on Malvern Hill. I reported this fact to Generals Longstreet and Holmes, about one o'clock, P. M. For some reason or other, no attention was paid to this report. I then reported to General Lee, who came to see for himself, and who ordered General Holmes to move at once to this point, and attack the enemy. But as General Holmes did not arrive until

late in the day, (about five o'clock, P. M.) and by marching his troops down the river road, the dust revealed the movement to the enemy, and gunboats were sent up the river, which opened a heavy fire upon Holmes' advancing column, which drove him back. I then withdrew my command to cover, and sent scouts in the direction of the river to observe the movements of the boats. My quartermaster (Captain Taylor) was one of the party, and was taken prisoner. General Holmes having withdrawn, it became necessary for me to place the greater part of my command on picket, dismounted.

Early the following morning, the 1st instant, by reconnoissance, I found the enemy in line of battle on Malvern Hill. I was near enough to hear loud and prolonged cheering, as if reinforcements, or a general, had arrived. This I also reported to General Huger. But Colonel Baker having arrived, assumed the command, and soon moved, with my command, over to the left, to support the attack which General Magruder was about to make. My command was held on the left, and, as the lines were extended in that direction, I was moved to the left, and early the following morning I joined you with my command.

In every instance where my men were thrown in contact with the enemy, I could but observe the great want of proper discipline, necessary to insure implicit confidence. They had not been drilled, and the most of them had never been under fire before.

I took several prisoners, and collected many arms. I lost four men—two sergeants, one corporal and one private—by desertion to the enemy.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. L. ROSSER,
Colonel Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, June 25, 1862.

To Colonel T. L. ROSSER,

Or Cavalry Officer commanding Right Wing of Pickets :

COLONEL: You will immediately supply your command, from Major Ball, C. S., with three days' rations of hard bread and bacon. Should an engagement take place, you will move your main body towards the front, so as to support and watch our right flank, and take advantage of any movement the enemy may make towards James river, to harass and delay him by demonstrations in his front, and by vigorous attacks on his flanks. Keep your command well together and well in hand, and be sure to keep a perfect communication and thorough cooperation with Major General Huger, and any other commander near you, bearing in mind that it is our first duty to whip the enemy, and to effect that, no necessary sacrifice is too great, no hardship too severe.

I have entire confidence in your skill, ability and energy. Colonel Goode, third Virginia cavalry, will be on the Charles City road.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Brigadier General commanding.

Should you be ordered to join me, with your regiment, these instructions will be turned over to your successor in command.

J. E. B. STUART.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN LITCHFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }
Hanover, August 2, 1862. }

Colonel R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant General:

COLONEL: In answer to Major Taylor's note, asking for a report of the facts concerning the dash of the enemy's cavalry upon the camp of the Bath cavalry, at Verdon, I have the honor to state that Captain Litchfield, who commanded the squadron of my command sent to that vicinity after the raid at Beaver Dam, has, at my request, submitted a report, which is herewith forwarded, giving a lucid account of the affair.

The bath cavalry has never been assigned to any regiment, but belonged to the Valley forces, and had been, for five weeks, at Verdon, according to the Captain's account, (Captain McChestney,) depending on the vicinity for rations and forage. The company, according to the accounts of the citizens, fled at the approach of the enemy. I arrived upon the ground in the afternoon. Captain McChestney reported his force to be seventy-five or eighty men, two of whom were captured, and he informed me about ten horses. He was just a mile from the ford over the North Anna, a ford where the enemy crossed, at which point a determined stand could have been made, as I noticed myself, the bank being very advantageous for sharpshooters. If *Litchfield* could have reached that point, the enemy would never have crossed. Upon the foregoing, and other representations made me by citizens, I telegraphed and wrote to General Jackson that I thought this company had better be withdrawn; whereupon it was done, and is now, no doubt, temporarily attached to some regiment of Robertson's command—perhaps the second Virginia cavalry.

The extent of damage to the camp is not precisely known, but believed to be slight—only a few tents.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major General, commanding.

CAMP DISCIPLINE, HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, }
July 31, 1862. }

GENERAL: In obedience to your written order, I report, in writing, the late demonstration and attack of the enemy at Verdon and vicinity:

Agreeably to your instructions, I left Atlee's Station, on Sunday, the 20th instant, in charge of a squadron, and proceeded in the direction of Hanover Junction, (*via* Hanover Court-House,) which place

I reached about dusk and encamped beyond, some mile and a half, sending, as directed, Lieutenant Grattan, with six men, up to Beaver Dam Station to ascertain the extent of damage done the railroad, and the position and strength of the enemy's forces at that point.

During the night, a courier arrived from Lieutenant Grattan, stating that but little injury was done the road, and the enemy had returned, and that the necessary repairs could have been made in a few hours. I started early next morning with the command, and proceeded as far as Anderson's Station, where I halted to feed. I there found a cavalry company encamped, from Bath county, commanded by Captain McChestney, who informed me that he was picketing the Telegraph road, leading to Fredericksburg, and scouting in that direction. I then sent a Lieutenant and nine men from Major Critcher's battalion, down the road with Captain McChestney's picket, to go in the direction of Bowling Green, by a road running parallel with the Telegraph road, and leading to that place.

I then proceeded on to Beaver Dam, and found the road had been repaired, ready for the passage of trains. I halted my command to ascertain something of the condition of the road above, about three miles, at a place called "Green Bays Crossing," and found that there was likewise but little injury done the road at that point, but deemed it important to have three roads guarded leading to Green Bay and Frederick Hall, so that the trains might pass uninterruptedly, or be notified in time to prevent accident.

I therefore sent Lieutenant Coyner, with eleven men, in charge of the post, and proceeded with the remainder of my command across Anderson's bridge, and down the road leading towards Fredericksburg, in search of the enemy and information. I followed this road to a point where it intersected the Telegraph road and Dr. Flippo's house, when I came upon a party of seven of the enemy, six of whom I captured, (after a sharp skirmish,) wounding the seventh so severely that he had to be left at the doctor's house. I here learned that the enemy were in pretty strong force down the Telegraph road, about three miles. I then proceeded up this road in the direction of a cross-road leading to Bowling Green; but before reaching that point, was informed that the party guarding that road had been run in by the enemy that evening, and that they were in considerable force upon the other road.

I went on to the forks of the road, and finding no picket, as I expected, I concluded the information I had received was correct, and that it would not be prudent or advisable to proceed further, with my small force, rendered so by guarding the road above, and made less effective in guarding this road and my rear, I therefore fell back across the river, and encamped for the night. In the morning, after feeding, I started down the road toward Captain McChestney's camp, to ascertain what had become of his men and the party sent out by myself. Upon reaching which place, I learned that his pickets had not been posted beyond Carmel church, but that a scouting party had been down as far as Dr. Flippo's. I then sent a message to the party sent out by myself, notifying them of my position, with instructions

to join me, and I determined to take a scout in another direction. I sent Lieutenant Stuart to guard the bridge at or near Beaver Dam, and started up to island ford, where I had intended crossing; but, stopping to feed near the ford, and before the horses were done eating, a courier arrived from Captain McChestney, stating that a regiment of the enemy's cavalry were approaching the ford by the Telegraph road. I immediately sent him back with a message to Captain McChestney to take his entire force and proceed to the river and keep them in check until I could come to his aid, should they attempt to cross. I started as quickly as possible to his aid, and met a second courier, with the information that they had crossed the river, and were fighting. I hurried up to the point to find it in possession of the enemy, and the entire camp in flames. I was considerably in advance of the column, and found that they had possession of all the roads, and a force in the field above Anderson's house, and to my left, in addition to a force on the road leading to my rear. Of their strength on the road I could learn nothing, and knew that I could be easily cut off, if that force was sufficiently strong to fight through at this point; they, besides having a superior force, had also the advantage of position. I moved my command across the field, and through the timber, determined to force a crossing on the road leading to my rear. Placing videttes at commanding points, to ascertain their strength, I soon gained the road to my rear, and found they were falling back, and came up just as Colonel Martin had passed in pursuit.

In my opinion, a small force at the river ought to keep in check a very superior one; but Captain McChestney afterwards informed me that he had not sufficient notice to reach that point, and that he had, besides, very little ammunition.

The officers and men in my command, all behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness when in the presence of the enemy, ready cheerfully to obey my orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. LITCHFIELD,

Captain, commanding squadron.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL BOWER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST N. C. CAVALRY, }
Hanover Court House, Va., July 27, 1862. }

Captain FITZHUGH, *Assistant Adjutant General*:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived with five companies of my regiment, on the morning of 28th of June, after a forced march from North Carolina, where I had been on duty.

I was directed by General Lee to assume command of all the cavalry that was not with General Stuart.

On the night of 29th, I was directed by General Lee to make a bold, daring scout and find out where the enemy was. I accordingly proceeded, with five companies of my regiment, viz: Captains Ruffin, Johnston, Barringer, McLeod, and Lieutenant Blair's, and the effective force of Colonel Goode's, (one hundred and fifty or two hundred,) down the New Market and Charles City roads.

It was rumored that there was a camp of the enemy near Willis' church, on the Quaker road; but not being able to obtain any reliable information of their movements, I determined to drive back their cavalry force, which was covering their movements, and proceeded to the Quaker road, and, on coming up to the enemy, charged them, killing several with sabres, and driving them to their main camp. Number killed not accurately ascertained, as I was compelled afterwards to retreat from their main camp, which I found to be their main army, or a division covering its movements.

Their camp was in a very thick place, and, in the pursuit, I was in a few yards of it before I ascertained the place.

The fire of the enemy was very heavy, and I regret to report the loss of Major Crumpler, severely wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Gaines, adjutant, wounded; eleven privates and non-commissioned officers wounded, and brought off. One private, third Virginia regiment, severely wounded. Captain Ruffin, Lieutenant Shields, and forty-six non-commissioned officers missing, being wounded, killed, and thrown from their horses.

All the officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery. I saw every officer and man doing his duty promptly and well.

On Monday, the cavalry was kept on the right to ascertain the position of the enemy, and follow any success.

On Tuesday, was ordered on the left of General Jackson, and afterwards in scouring the country for prisoners; but nothing to report.

On Wednesday, I joined General Stuart, and my regiment accompanied him in pursuit of the enemy. Since then, they have been on picket duty, in front of the enemy during the whole time, with an occasional skirmish incident to such service, but of no importance.

I am, sir, with much respect,

T. S. BOWER, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

REPORT OF COLONEL GOODE.

WHITE HOUSE, July 15, 1862.

Brigadier General J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry :

GENERAL: In compliance with your order of the 13th instant, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my regiment from the 26th June to the 10th of July:

On the 26th June, the regiment was on the Williamsburg road, as a reserve. Early in the morning of the 27th, in compliance with an order from General Lee, I moved down on the Darbytown road, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp. A portion of the regiment being left along the enemy's lines, to observe his movements, the remainder returned that day to camp.

On Saturday evening, (the 28th,) I was ordered, with my command, to join Colonel Baker, of the first North Carolina cavalry, who was under orders to reconnoitre the position of the enemy on the Charles City road, in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp, and, if possible, to penetrate his lines. In the execution of this order, I moved down upon the Charles City road on Saturday night.

Early, on Sunday morning, (29th,) I moved off, with Colonel Baker, in the direction of the Long Bridge. As we approached Willis' church, we came upon and charged a body of the enemy's cavalry. Following them a short distance, we were opened upon by several pieces of artillery, when we found ourselves in an ambuscade of artillery, infantry and cavalry. My regiment had one man severely (supposed to be mortally) wounded, and retired in good order. That evening, I returned to my encampment, and, a few hours afterwards, in compliance with an order from General Lee, moved down on the Darbytown road, reporting to Major General Longstreet. In compliance with his order, early on the morning of Monday, the 30th, I reported to Colonel Jenkins, commanding General Anderson's brigade, and moved down as his advanced guard, until he came upon the enemy, on the Charles City and Quaker roads. Some time after the fight commenced, I was ordered by General Longstreet to a position a short distance in the rear, which I maintained during that day.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 1st July, I was ordered to move down the River road, in the direction of Malvern Hill. After remaining in that vicinity for some hours, I was ordered under Colonel Baker, first North Carolina cavalry, to take position on the right and rear of General Lee. After occupying that position several hours, my command moved with Colonel Baker, with a view of getting to the command of General Jackson, beyond the Quaker road. After moving some miles in that direction, the advance guard from my regiment, thrown out by Colonel Baker, reported that both sides of the road leading to Jackson's left, which road was exceedingly narrow and thickly wooded on either side, was occupied in force by the enemy's sharpshooters, it was deemed impracticable to make the connection

with Jackson's command, and we encamped that night at Gatewood's farm.

Early on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d July, my regiment was ordered by yourself to move down by way of Nance's shop and Forge Bridge, to Talleyville, and return by way of Bottom's Bridge; the execution of which order occupied Wednesday, the 2d and Thursday, the 3d July.

On the 4th July, I remained in camp, and the 5th reported my command to you at Salem church, in Charles City county, and on the next day, 6th, in compliance with your order, moved to this place, where I remained until the 10th instant; when, in obedience to an order from General Lee, I moved with my command in the direction of Norman's ferry, with a view of intercepting a party of the enemy's cavalry, reported to be crossing the Mattaponi at Walkerton. Learning, however, that night, from Dr. Walker, who had conveyed to General Lee the intelligence of this supposed move of the enemy; that he had retired in the direction of, and most probably to, Gloucester Point, I returned, on the next day, to this place.

I have the honor to report that, since forwarding to you an inventory of the Government's property at this place, a few days since, a large wagon train has been sent down, which carried off everything of value. There is nothing of any value or consequence remaining.

I have the honor to submit for your decision whether the men over thirty-five, who have not re-enlisted, are entitled to a discharge tomorrow, the 10th?

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. GOODE,

Colonel commanding.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MARTIN.

CAMP TOTTOPOTOMY, July 20, 1862.

Captain NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
A. A. General, Commanding Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the services rendered by my command, in the recent battles and skirmishes near Richmond, from the 25th ultimo to the 6th instant:

The force under my command consisted of the fourth Virginia cavalry, Captain Chamberlain commanding, and the Jeff Davis legion of cavalry. On the 25th ultimo, I had a line of pickets from Woodring's shop, on the Ashland road, along that road to Ashland, and thence towards Hanover Court-House to the residence of Colonel Wickham. On the afternoon of that day, after General Jackson's advance guard had reached the neighborhood of Ashland, a company of the eighth Illinois cavalry drove in my videttes from the point where the Ashcake road crossed the Telegraph road. I ordered Lieutenant Smith, of the Black Horse cavalry, fourth Virginia, with seventeen men, to drive the enemy back. He charged at once, and the enemy fled, leaving two horses dead on the road, carrying off one man killed and one wounded in the charge. Lieutenant Smith had two men wounded, private Crump, arm broken, and private Robertson, wounded slightly. The telegraph wire which had been cut was immediately restored.

Thursday, 26th ultimo, moved with the cavalry brigade to the neighborhood of Pale Green church, and bivouacked. Friday, 27th ultimo, the brigade moved towards Old church. By command of the General, I sent forward to clear the road, company F, (Georgia Huzzars, Captain Waring,) of the legion. The pickets of the enemy were discovered at a point two miles from Old church, and Lieutenant Waldron and private Herwellman succeed in overtaking two of the lancers, and killed one and wounded the other who was subsequently captured. A piece of the horse artillery was advanced, under Captain Pelham, and fired in the direction of the church. Subsequently it was ascertained that the firing put to flight one thousand or fifteen hundred of the enemy's cavalry, in that vicinity. My command being in front, the Jeff Davis legion on the right, the brigade advanced towards Cold Harbor. Captain Avery, during the forenoon, was detached to advance on a line with the infantry skirmishers, to the left of our line of battle, which had been pushing forward since an early hour in the morning. About one o'clock, we reached the immediate vicinity of the battle, which was raging near Cold Harbor. My column was advanced and placed in position to charge the infantry of the enemy if it should make any attempt to flank our infantry or should break through it. I left, by order of the General, to post a squadron on picket on the Old Church road, to our left, leaving Major Stone in command.

Shortly before I returned, I learned that a brisk cannonade began in front of the column, and that it was rapid and well directed. Private C. Warwick, company C, fourth Virginia regiment, was killed by a shell, and Captain Williams of the same regiment, wounded in the head by a piece of a shell. Later in the day, after my return, the column was again exposed to a very heavy fire from a battery of field pieces in front, and the command was moved out of range and formed sufficiently near to charge, in the event of its services being needed. About dark all firing ceased, the enemy moved off the field. After dark my command accompanied the General, with the seventeenth Virginia cavalry and Cobb's legion (cavalry) in pursuit towards Dispatch Station. Nothing was seen of the enemy, and we returned and bivouacked near the battle field.

Saturday, 28th ultimo, at an early hour, my command, in obedience to orders, reconnoitred the country around Old church towards the New Market road, and discovered that the enemy's cavalry had, during the previous afternoon, retired towards the White House. I joined the brigade at Dispatch Station, and moved with it the same afternoon to the vicinity of Tunstall Station. Here the artillery of the brigade drove back a squadron of the enemy's cavalry. We bivouacked at this point, and next day advanced to the White House. Captain Avery, second legion and Lieutenant Murry, fourth cavalry, with three companies, were dismounted, and with two pieces of the horse artillery, sent forward to engage a large gunboat lying off the White House. The boat was compelled to retire, and the brigade took possession of the place, with the large and valuable stores abandoned by the enemy in his precipitate flight.

The preceding night large fires were seen in the direction of the White House. This place was now a scene of desolation. The house was wantonly burned, with its contents, many of the shade trees were felled, and all of the fencing had disappeared. This once beautiful estate, made more interesting by associations connected with the great leader of the first revolution, George Washington, now utterly despoiled, forcibly reminded us that we were contending against a foe respecting nothing, sparing nothing.

Scattered over the fields were abandoned wagons and ambulances, mules, tents, commissary and quartermasters' stores. Hundreds of bonfires had been made by the enemy of whatever was combustible. Still an immense amount of property was left uninjured. My command was supplied with abundant rations for three days, and the horses with forage from the enemy's supplies.

Monday, 30th June, my command, with Pelham's artillery now moved towards the Forge bridge, encountering a few of the enemy's skirmishers. It was discovered as the bridge was approached, that the enemy already held the position with infantry, cavalry and artillery. Captain Pelham was advanced with two of his pieces to a point within four hundred yards of the bridge and opened with his pieces, (howitzers.) He was replied to by two rifled pieces; but soon silenced them, and they withdrew to the hills beyond the river. A reconnoitering force was crossed over the river to examine the position assumed by the

enemy, and was charged upon by cavalry in the afternoon. In order to clear the road of the cavalry, Captain Pelham was ordered, with two twelve-pounder howitzers, to take position on the bridge and shell the road. Just as he unlimbered, the enemy opened upon him with two rifled pieces, one only four hundred yards distant. As this gun had been turned upon the road occupied by the pieces of Captain Pelham, its fire was very accurate and rapid, yet in fifteen minutes the enemy was driven away, with a loss of two men, and two horses killed and several wounded. The force of the enemy had been sent to repair the bridges, and had begun work when we attacked them. As far as could be ascertained, the enemy had one regiment of infantry a squadron of cavalry and two pieces of artillery in the forenoon, and this force was increased towards the afternoon.

During the following night and forenoon, two squadrons of the brigade were on picket above and below the Forge Bridge.

Tuesday, 1st July, early in the morning, an ineffectual attempt was made, at the ford above the Forge Bridge, to drive the pickets from their post. Private Robertson, of company D, Jeff Davis legion, posted as vidette, encountered four privates of a New York regiment, killed one and compelled the other three to surrender. After this, the enemy retired and was not seen till next day. This command moved with the brigade to the farm of — Reck, five or six miles from Haxall's landing, where it bivouacked.

Wednesday, July 2nd, a drenching rain fell during the morning. A squadron from the command, composed of the Boykin Rangers, Jeff Davis legion, Lieutenant Chestnut commanding, and the Black Horse company, fourth Virginia cavalry, Lieutenant Smith, was posted on picket, on a road leading towards Westover. Lieutenant Chestnut, with ten men in advance, supported by thirty of the reserve, now charged upon a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, posted in the road, and compelled it to fall back, with the loss of one man killed and one horse captured.

One piece from Stuart's horse artillery, a twelve-pounder howitzer, Lieutenant Shaw commanding, had been ordered to report to me. I advanced on the road leading to Haxall's landing. This road leads at right angles to the River road, at an elevated point nearly opposite the landing, which is from this point one-fourth of a mile distant. The space between this road and the river is an open field, and the road leading to the landing, as well as the whole field, is within easy range of the gunboats on the river. One gunboat was discovered at the landing. The advance guard, twenty-four guns, under Lieutenant —, of Captain Williams' company, fourth cavalry, with six or eight men from the legion, now deployed through the woods to gather prisoners, directing their course towards the landing, with instructions to keep out of sight of the boat, as far as possible. Accompanying the advance guard, I proceeded to the neighborhood of Haxall's landing, and, having found that the Monitor and Galena were in front of the house, about two hundred yards distant, suspecting that I might find some of the enemy, lurking about the overseer's house, immediately on the bank of the river, with private Volney

Metcalf, of company A, Georgia legion, I succeeded in getting to the rear of the house, about sixty yards from the Monitor and Galeña, and captured three prisoners, with arms, one being a sailor from the Monitor. Our character seeming to be undiscovered by the gunboats, I ordered five of my men, and as many prisoners, into the field, near the river bank, to drive away some twenty-five or thirty mules there feeding, some with harness on. As my men had Yankee overcoats and caps on, and were assisted by Yankees, I was permitted to move off with one hundred and fifty prisoners and guns and the mules to a place of security. In the meantime, the main column had been advanced on the River road, towards Shirley, within two hundred yards of the point at which the road turns abruptly to the left. In the angle thus formed are thick woods, and from these shots were fired at the head of the column, slowly retiring. Ordering in Captain Avery's company as sharpshooter's, dismounted, I again advanced; but halted the column when I found that our sharpshooters were outnumbered. Suspecting that the enemy were in ambush, I ordered the howitzer to the front, and, in the meantime, discovered a regiment of infantry behind a line of bushes, beyond the turn of the road and on the right. Upon elevated ground, masking the guns, I was enabled to open fire unexpectedly upon the regiment, which proved to be the forty-second New York, or Tammany regiment, one of the best, it is said, in the service of the enemy. This force was soon driven in confusion and rapidly towards Berkeley. Our skirmishers had captured three prisoners of the enemy and killed them. Pursuit was made as rapidly as the skirmishers could proceed through the woods. The Tammany regiment was, however, too fleet for us, and reached the main body of McClellan's army at Berkeley before we reached it. I was checked in pursuit by finding a brigade in line of battle across the road, and a gunboat getting into position. I had only six rounds of ammunition left for the howitzers, and three hundred men. Many wagons, ambulances and stores destroyed, and wounded left at Haxall's, disclosed the confusion which must have prevailed in the retreating army. Privates Volney Metcalf and William Barnard of company A, of the legion, deserve especial notice for their boldness and activity at the landing. We returned at night to our bivouack at Rock's. Thursday, July 3rd, moved with the brigade to Phillips', on the road to Westover, and while the horse artillery was shelling the woods, I was ordered to reconnoitre to the left, and to advance to a point opposite the mouth of Herring creek, a place called Dr. Wilcox's. I reached this point and observed that the enemy was massed above the mouth of the creek. A large fleet of sail vessels, sixty or seventy in number, were dropping down the stream. Several ocean steamers followed them, and great activity prevailed on the river. Six or seven gunboats were discovered. One of them opened upon us with tolerable precision. I moved the command out of range and reported the facts.

Friday, July 4th, my command was on picket during the day, on the left of the infantry, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. Captain Richardson's company, (B,) of the legion, was

deployed as skirmishers in the woods near Evelington heights, and succeeded in killing three hundred of the enemy's skirmishers. With Captain Strother's company, I again visited Dr. Wilcox's, first driving off a company of the enemy's cavalry. We killed one horse and wounded one man. I was compelled by a large infantry force to return to my line of pickets.

Saturday, July 5th, was spent in our bivouac.

Sunday, July 6th, I was relieved of the command of the fourth Virginia cavalry, and started on my return to Richmond, reaching camp next day with the legion. Lieutenant-Fisher, company B, with fourteen men of the legion, on his way from camp to join the legion, then on the Chickahominy, assisted by Lieutenant Yager and three privates of the fourth Virginia cavalry, captured a company of the Bucktail regiment, consisting of the captain, one lieutenant and fifty-one non-commissioned-officers and men. Among the officers of my command, during the eventful period of time covered by this report, I would mention Major Stone, Captains Avery and Waring, and Lieutenants Waldham, Chestnut and Moseley of the legion; Captains Chamberlain and Strother, and Lieutenants Merchant, Smith and Payne, of the fourth Virginia cavalry; Captain Pelham and Lieutenant Shaw, of the horse artillery. It is hard and difficult to make a distinction, where officers and men vie with each other in the performance of their duty.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. MARTIN,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT ROBINS.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }
Camp Cary. }

To Captain NORMAN FITZHUGH, *A. A. General* :

CAPTAIN : In pursuance of orders from yourself, I proceeded, on the morning of the 22d of July, with a detail of ninety men and three commissioned officers, from the third, fourth, fifth and ninth regiments Virginia cavalry, to march through the counties of King William, King and Queen, and Gloucester, to Gloucester Point.

The object of the scout was the arresting and bringing to the headquarters of the General commanding cavalry brigade, all deserters and disloyal citizens, whom I might find in those counties. When I arrived in King and Queen county, it was reported to me that the enemy had landed troops consisting of infantry and cavalry, at Gloucester Point, from Yorktown on the opposite shore. Not being entirely satisfied of the correctness of the report, and being determined to find out for myself, I did not discontinue the march, but proceeded to Gloucester Point, having thrown forward a reliable scout, in order to ascertain certainly if the enemy was really at the point, and in what force. At Plain View, my scouts returned with the information that the enemy had only spent a short time in Gloucester, and had again embarked and gone back to York. Having again resumed the line of march, I advanced the main column to a point about four miles from Gloucester Point, and sent forward a small party and established my pickets at the point, in full sight of the enemy at York and his gunboats in the river, in order that I might watch him closely to prevent his either landing in front or sending troops up the river to cut off my retreat.

I found in the river, in the vicinity of Yorktown, two gunboats and a large transport. I sent a party to burn the huts at Gloucester Point, and also the wharf at that place, in order to prevent the landing of cavalry with facility. The enemy had frequently crossed the river with cavalry and had harassed the citizens of Gloucester and King and Queen in predatory excursions. I succeeded in committing to the flames the huts, notwithstanding the efforts of a gunboat lying in the stream, which did not cease to shell the party during the accomplishment of the work, with no casualty to us, as I am happy to inform you. The men having been accustomed to gunboats at the White House and other points, did not seem to be at all disturbed by the large shells that were thrown far over their heads, shrieking and crashing through the woods beyond. I did not succeed in burning the wharf, as the gunboat, finding out my intention, took up a position about fifty yards from it, and from which she could sweep it with grape and canister.

I then withdrew the column to Gloucester Court-House, leaving a picket at the point, and remained at the former place in order that I

might be able to continue the arresting of deserters and disloyal persons, which I had commenced immediately upon arriving in the county. I succeeded in arresting eighteen deserters, three disloyal citizens, and three free negroes, charged with ferrying over to the enemy runaway slaves, and also arrested and brought up two conscripts. Having done all that I could at the time, I took up the line of march on my return on the 26th of July. Marching by easy stages, and lying over one day at Walkerton, in King and Queen county, for the purpose of resting the horses, I arrived and reported to you on the 30th of July.

It only remains for me to add that the hospitality of the citizens all along the road was unprecedented. There are in those counties large quantities of grain and beef, long forage and bacon. The citizens of those counties urged me to represent to the General commanding the cavalry the necessity of keeping a small cavalry force in the vicinity of Gloucester Point, say one squadron, which would be subsisted (both men and horses) without expense to the Government, for the purpose of protecting the road leading to Richmond. If this were done, large quantities of beef, mutton, bacon and such things as are necessary for the sick and wounded, would be sent to the latter place. This force would keep open the road to Richmond leading from the counties of King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex, and Matthews, in all of which counties are large military stores.

While at Gloucester Point my picket reported a large transport filled with men, leaving the wharf at York. She went out of the river and returned in the course of six or eight hours, light, and when I left was loading with stores of some sort.

The citizens in the vicinity of Gloucester Point reported to me that the guns in the fort at York had been bursted some short time before. The reports induced me to believe that the enemy is evacuating Yorktown.

I am, Captain, respectfully,

W. T. ROBINS,

First Lieutenant commanding scout.

REPORT OF COLONEL COBB.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA LEGION, July 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of General Stuart, I have the honor to report the operations of the cavalry under my command from the 26th June to 10th July:

We left our camp on an hour's notice, on the evening of the 25th June, joining General Stuart upon the Brooke turnpike, and continuing the march until we met the army of General Jackson, near Ashland, that night. Nothing special occurred with my command on 26th.

On the 27th, near close of the battle of Cold Harbor, we were ordered forward into the field. The position in which we were halted exposed my entire line to the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, which lost no time in opening upon us. Finding my men immediately within the range, and the shell striking under their horses and exploding over their heads, I promptly removed them under the cover of the hill. Fortunately, no casualty occurred.

On Saturday, 28th, one of my squadrons, under command of Major Detoney, was in advance, with orders to proceed to Dispatch Station. Finding it defended by a cavalry force, they were promptly charged and put to flight. On pursuing them beyond the railroad, another company of cavalry were found in line, who were promptly charged and routed. The only casualties to this squadron were a flesh wound received in the arm by Lieut Early; a slight sabre cut on the head by a private, (Walters,) and a slight wound to one or two horses. Our success enabled us to cut the wires and break the communication between the enemy and his base. While separated from the main column, on the 28th, my command captured three wagons and teams of the enemy, and several prisoners, that were sent to the rear.

On Sunday, 29th, I was detached and ordered to proceed to Tunstall's Station, to destroy the track, cars, etc., at that point, which was done. On that evening, I rejoined the command at the White House.

On Monday, 30th, by order, I left one squadron at the White House, to complete the work of destruction there, with orders to preserve certain property, and send it to Richmond. This squadron did not rejoin me until after the 10th. I continued with the column until Thursday, 3d July, when I was ordered by General Stuart to take position near Shirley, on James river, in the rear of the enemy. This position I occupied until the 10th. I found the rear guard consisted of about two thousand infantry, one battery of artillery, and about five hundred cavalry. These protected a wagon train of three or four hundred wagons. With the assistance of a few guns and two regiments of infantry, I think I could have captured this train and its guard, and I applied accordingly, to General Lee and General Stuart. They were not furnished, doubtless for good reasons, until General A. P. Hill arrived, on the 6th I believe, at which time the

entire train and guard had crossed the creek, and joined the main army.

My scouts brought in numerous prisoners, who were sent to the rear, and my command collected a large number of small arms, and other stores which were secured.

The casualties in my command were :

Company A—Private Hillens, killed, first squadron, at Cold Harbor. Lieutenant Early, wounded, third squadron, at Dispatch Station. Private Walters third squadron, at Dispatch Station. Missing, private Burr, fourth squadron, taken prisoner at Shirley.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. R. COBB,
Colonel, commanding Georgia Legion.

REPORT OF COLONEL MCGOWAN.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS., }
Near Richmond, Va., July 10, 1862. }

Captain L. C. HASKELL, A. D. C.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the fourteenth regiment South Carolina volunteers, under my command, in the late battles around Richmond:

On Wednesday, the 25th of June, the brigade was encamped at Smith's farm, on the Chickahominy, and my regiment went on picket duty that morning. During the day, all the brigade, except my regiment, was ordered to move up the river, towards Meadow Bridge. I was informed that other troops would relieve me on picket during Wednesday night, and, in that case, I was to follow and join the brigade. It turned out, however, we were *not* relieved. The regiment remained on picket all the night, next day, and the next night, being two days without rest or sleep.

About ten o'clock, A. M., on Friday, we could discover, from our picket post on the hills, that the enemy was retreating, and our friends pursuing them down the opposite bank of the Chickahominy. As soon as the enemy had cleared our front, I sent two companies (Captains Wood and Taggart) down to the river to communicate, if possible, with General Gregg. They there found Captain Harry Hammond, of the General's staff, who, not being able to get his horse across the river, came on foot to the regiment, delivered an order for us to join the brigade, and guided us on the march. We had great difficulty in crossing the river, as the enemy had torn up and burnt the bridge (the upper, new bridge) the night before. We succeeded, however, in repairing it, so that the regiment crossed and moved on, under a constant fire of shells from one of the enemy's batteries. The ambulance and surgeon's wagon had, however, to make the circuit by Mechanicsville, and arrived about the time the battle began. The day was intensely hot, and the regiment being much fatigued, Captain Hammond led us to a point near where the brigade was engaged, on the extreme right of the enemy, and halted us, to rest for a few moments, whilst he went forward to see the General. At this moment the battle opened with great fury, and, exhausted as we were, we were at once ordered forward. By the direction of the General, and under his own eye, I formed line of battle in the rear of Crenshaw's battery, (which ceased firing for a moment to allow us to pass,) and charged, at the double-quick, down the hill, between the guns, straight towards the heavy firing in the front. I was informed by the General I would find the regiments of Colonels Edwards and Barns in the skirt of woods bordering the field occupied by the enemy. As soon, therefore, as we had crossed the boggy ravine in the woods, and commenced to ascend the hill beyond, I halted the regiment, and sent out, in every direction, to find the regiments indicated. The thicket

was very dense, and, for the fear of firing into friends, I went forward myself to the edge of the field held by the enemy, calling aloud for the friends who were supposed to be there. I soon found that no friends were in front of us, for the enemy had retaken possession of the field, and were in the act of establishing a battery at the edge of the woods near where my regiment stood. Seeing the enemy in front, and hearing nothing of our friends, I ordered the fourteenth to advance alone, through the woods to the fence, to drive the enemy back and hold that position, which was promptly and gallantly done. For a long time we held this position, without any assistance whatever. During this period, the enemy once made an effort to turn our left flank, but was repulsed by the left companies, under Lieutenant Colonel Simpson. The left wing of the regiment was then advanced over the fence and through the pine thicket, making nearly a right angle with the right wing, but it was soon drawn back to its original position. At length a North Carolina regiment came up on our right, and a Georgia regiment on our left. Endeavoring to act in concert with these, we made a charge on the batteries in front of us, but finding the distance so much greater than was expected, in an open field, under a terrific cross fire of musketry, grape shot and canister, the men, after having gone over half the distance, were compelled to lie down, and were soon after ordered to retire, and occupy their former position.

In this charge I received a severe bruise on my right side, from a grape shot, which, for a short time, disabled me. We never yielded, for an instant, our original position. We held it, except when charging, all the afternoon. We held it at the time the batteries were finally carried, late in the evening; and, after the struggle was over, fell upon the ground, entirely exhausted, and slept there, surrounded by the dead and dying.

I grieve to state that the list of killed and wounded in this battle is large. Lieutenant Plunket, company H, was shot twice, and gloriously died on the field. Major Carter, Captains Brown, Tuggart and Croft, Lieutenants Brunson, O. W. Allen, Stephens, McCarley, Darrah and Carter, were wounded, besides many others killed and wounded—a list of whom is hereto attached. Some have since died. The whole regiment acted in the most satisfactory manner, and where all did their duty, it is impossible to discriminate without injustice. Lieutenant Colonel Simpson and Major Carter were always active in preserving order and encouraging the men. Adjutant Reedy was also active, until he was wounded and left the field. William F. Nance, Esq., of Newbury, happened to be with the regiment when it left the picket station, (Friday, at noon) and being unwilling to remain a mere spectator at such a time, he voluntarily accompanied us, and made the charge of that evening with the regiment. Captain C. H. Suber, A. Q. M., as directed, remained with the train, at our camp, on Smith's farm.

In regard to the fight of Monday night, the General well knows how suddenly we were called upon to go into it. We had marched all day until late in the evening, and soon after we arrived in the

neighborhood of the fight, it was represented to us that the enemy was turning the left of our lines. I was directed to form the fourteenth, which was the leading regiment, in line of battle immediately, and to send forward, through the thick undergrowth, skirmishers to feel the enemy and ascertain his position. I accordingly sent forward Captain West, who threw out his men as skirmishers, and gallantly advanced some three hundred yards towards our left and front. In a few minutes he returned, stating he had found General Featherston in the undergrowth, wounded, who informed him the enemy's skirmishers were all around him—that he was in danger of being captured, and if any Confederate troops were near at hand, they should advance at once. As soon as Captain West made this report, my regiment was ordered forward through a perfect jungle of vines and bushes. We took the direction indicated by the skirmishers, and as soon as we approached the open ground, in which the enemy had hastily thrown up a breastwork, we fell upon his skirmishers, who, upon our approach, scattered and fled in every direction. The regiment halted at the edge of the cleared ground, and volley after volley was thrown into the ranks of the enemy, who returned upon us a very hot and fatal fire. In this musketry fight, some of my men having obtained patent cartridges, shot *seventy times*. At one time, just after dark, the belief seemed to take possession of the enemy, as it did of ourselves, that we were mutually fighting friends, and the firing ceased for a time entirely. During the cessation of fire, an officer came over to us and enquired who we were. I demanded to know to what regiment he belonged? to which he replied, “the twentieth Indiana,” which was in the woods to our left and front; thereupon he was politely informed that he was in the midst of the fourteenth regiment South Carolina volunteers, and at the same time ordered to the rear for safe keeping. A few moments after this interview, an officer of the enemy was distinctly heard to give the command, “commence firing;” and immediately the whole ridge in our front was a sheet of flame. They poured into the regiment, for a short time, the most destructive fire. We, however, held our ground, and returned the fire until the enemy fled. The fourteenth certainly fired the last gun in the battle of Monday. We remained on the ground until all the firing had ceased, and then joined the other regiments of the brigade. Once during the evening, the enemy endeavored to turn our left flank, but Lieutenant Colonel Simpson directed upon them the fire of the left companies, and with distinguished gallantry, drove them back. If we could have had a regiment on our left, we certainly would have captured the twentieth Indiana regiment. In this contest, also, as well as that of Friday, we lost many valuable officers and men. Captains Owens, Harper and Stuckie were wounded; the first two, I fear, very seriously. Lieutenant Davis died gallantly on the field; and Lieutenants Watson and Miller, were wounded, besides many others killed and wounded, a list of whom is enclosed.

Seven captains went into the fight; six were wounded, leaving only one for duty.

In the combat of Monday night, we took about twenty prisoners, the names and regiments of some of whom are remembered: Harrison Patrick, twelfth Pennsylvania reserves, company (B); Frederick Harvey, fortieth New York, company (H); Captain Reid, twentieth Indiana regiment, company (K,) and fifteen or sixteen others, mostly of the twentieth Indiana regiment. Having no place to keep these prisoners, they were turned over, by my direction, to a mounted escort in charge of prisoners.

As we were going into the charge, General Pryor, (in rear of whose brigade we passed,) presented to General Gregg a battle-flag, bearing upon its folds the names of "Williamsburg," and "Seven Pines," and belonging to St. Paul's Louisiana battery, which the General entrusted to the fourteenth for that occasion. I called upon company (D,) the flag company, for a flag-bearer, and T. W. Carmile, quite a youth, volunteered to carry it, and did carry it through the fight with great gallantry. It was struck by balls *five times* during the contest, and yet the bearer escaped unhurt. I recommend young Carmile to the favorable consideration of the General, for his distinguished gallantry.

I cannot omit to mention, also, the services of Lieutenant James Dunlap, of company (F.) who, in addition to his other laborious duties as commanding officer of his company, after his gallant Captain Owens had fallen, discharged, also, at my request, the duties of adjutant of the regiment. I take pleasure in commending him as a most faithful and efficient officer.

As my adjutant and both orderlies were shot down in the first action, (orderly White was killed, and orderly Harris seriously, if not mortally, wounded,) I am unable to give the exact number that went into the different combats. I know that several fainted, and many broke down on the march. I judge that about *five hundred* went into the fight on Friday, and about *two hundred* into that of Monday evening. It will be seen that our loss is more than half the number engaged. We lost, Friday, eighteen killed, and one hundred and ninety-seven wounded and missing; and on Monday, eleven killed and sixty-five wounded and missing—*total, two hundred and ninety-one.*

Some of those reported as wounded, have since died. I have heard of the deaths of Captain Owens, Sergeant Franks, and Albert Boyce, and I greatly fear that others have and that many will still die.

The honored and lamented dead have laid down their lives in a just cause—defending their country from invasion, and their homes from pollution. They died gallantly. Their names will be embalmed in history as martyrs of liberty, and added to the long roll of Carolina's heroes.

I have been greatly indebted to Surgeon Hunt, and Assistant Surgeon Youngblood, and their assistants, for their indefatigable attention to the numerous wounded.

Hoping that the General will be satisfied with the conduct of the regiment, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MCGOWAN, *Cpl., 14th reg't S. C. Vols.*

REPORT OF COLONEL BROCKENBROUGH.

CAMP FORTIETH VIRGINIA REGIMENT, }
July 24, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the operations of the fortieth Virginia volunteers, in the recent battles around Richmond:

On the afternoon of the 26th June, this regiment, being in advance, was the first to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge. Advancing towards Mechanicsville, we encountered the enemy's pickets, at intervals, and drove them before us until we reached the village. Receiving orders at this point to charge the enemy in their strong position, we advanced rapidly under a galling and murderous cross-fire of their artillery, until within musket range of them. Discovering that they occupied an entrenched position, separated from us by an almost impassable swamp, and about one hundred yards distant, we entered into a severe engagement, which lasted until the retreat of the enemy after nightfall. Early next morning, we were put under march to follow up the retreating foe, overhauling them near Gaines' Mill, on the evening of the 27th. Here, again we took part in that gallant charge, which resulted in their rout and the complete success of our arms.

On Sunday, the 29th, we recrossed the Chickahominy and marched down to Frazier's farm, the scene of Monday's battle. Here, before our division was ordered into the engagement, I was directed to deploy my regiment as skirmishers on the right flank of the army, which deprived us of the privilege of entering into the engagement with the brigade. Receiving orders to follow on and engage the enemy's right, we proceeded to the position indicated and engaged (alone) a vastly superior force of the enemy. About night arose a loud cheering on the enemy's left, and a cessation of firing in that direction, which induced us to believe that the contest had been decided. Being in doubt as to the result, we continued the engagement. In the meantime, the enemy, who had been deceived by the cheering on their left and within their lines, charged in force upon us. We poured several murderous fires into them, which checked their advance, and though within twenty feet of us, caused them to retire to their original position. Their loss at this point was much heavier than upon any other portion of the field, being at least ten to one on our side. This ended the series of battles in which the fortieth Virginia volunteers were engaged. Both officers and men, with few exceptions, were not at all wanting in gallantry and good conduct, and for the most part behaved in the most praiseworthy manner. We sustained a loss of one hundred and eighty killed and wounded, being about one-half of the effective force of the regiment.

I respectfully recommend the following promotions, viz.: Orderly Sergeant T. D. Ficklin, as First Lieutenant, to fill vacancy occa-

sioned by the death of First Lieutenant E. Brockenbrough, killed in the engagement of the 26th; Sergeant Major J. S. Seader, as Second Lieutenant, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Second Lieutenant R. D. R. Sydnor, in the engagement of the 30th. Orderly Sergeant Ficklin and Sergeant Major Seader were both wounded in the engagement of the 27th, and while they behaved gallantly during the battles of the 26th and 27th, their conduct was about equal to and not conspicuously above that of many others in the same company. I recommend them upon the petition of a majority of those over whom they will have command, and from my confidence, derived from personal acquaintance, in their capacity and qualifications to discharge ably and faithfully the duties of the offices for which they are recommended.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. BROCKENBROUGH,

Col. 40th Va. Vols.

REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-NINTH VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, }
Second Brigade, Huger's Division, July 1862. }

GENERAL: In consequence of the degree of importance attached to the battle of the 25th June, within the lines (or front) of Brigadier General Wright, and of your order, I respectfully report as follows:

On the morning of the 25th June, a considerable firing having been heard on your left, or rather on the right of General Wright's position, you ordered me to move my regiment, consisting of about one hundred and fifty rank and file, being the number not on other duty. Approaching the scene of conflict, you ordered me to take a position in the woods to assist a movement which you thought the enemy might make to flank one of our regiments, the fourth Georgia, which had lain down on the wheat near French's house, or to flank the enemy, should it at any time prove judicious to do so. Having ordered the forty-first Virginia to support me, I remained in my position for some hours, when, shortly before sunset, a large regiment, the forty-eighth North Carolina, Colonel Hill, appeared upon the field, in line of battle, and opened upon the enemy with spirit and effect. Just before doing so, I received your order to flank the enemy; the order was promptly obeyed. I was moving by the left flank, and ordered the forty-first Virginia to keep close to my right. Before, however, my flank movement was completed, by being within a satisfactory distance of the enemy, the North Carolinians broke and precipitately retired, the enemy pursuing them. With but a fragment of my own regiment, and unsupported by the forty-first Virginia, which had been unaccountably (at the time) detained in the woods, in the presence of a greatly superior force of the enemy, and without assurance of support from any quarter, I was in great doubt for a moment as to my line of duty. But it was for a moment only. I ordered my left wing to open upon the enemy, the right having already secured a most favorable position, which was promptly obeyed. The effect was magical. I arrested the pursuit of the North Carolinians instantly. The enemy broke in dismay, with but little effort at resistance, and the field was soon my own. But for the unfortunate detention of the forty-first Virginia, we must have realized much more complete results. As it was, we recovered all the ground we had lost, killed and wounded a number of the enemy, took a few prisoners, whom their guard were ordered to report to you, and closed the day very differently from what the enemy anticipated in the morning. I had not time to give the field a close examination, as it was getting quite late, and my time was occupied in forming a new line of battle of the various regiments as they came up, to receive a new attack of the enemy which was expected.

I am glad to inform you that my loss was not heavy. Lieutenants Boyd and Colbert were severely wounded—Lieutenant Boyd being

permanently disabled—and six men were wounded, some of them dangerously.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Colonel forty-ninth Virginia Volunteers.

N. B.—I had commenced my report before I received your order to prepare it, hence the character of my first paragraph.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES.

FIFTY-SEVENTH VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, }
July 14, 1862. }

Captain J. D. DARDEN, *A. A. A. General:*

Our regiment was drawn up in line of battle along a string of fence, about nine o'clock, on the morning of the 1st July, near the battle field of this memorable day. We were ordered to lie down, to prevent being too much exposed to the shell of the enemy that was flying over our heads in every direction all the time we remained in this position. Four men were slightly wounded during this part of the engagement. The left company of the regiment was posted beyond a small swamp, from the balance of the regiment, and were compelled to move lower down during the evening, to get out of the range of the shell, which, at this time, began to fall pretty thick and uncomfortably near.

At or about six o'clock, P. M., orders passed down the lines for our regiment to charge the enemy's batteries, when the whole line were on their feet and started off with a defiant shout, and at a run, through a pine thicket, which had been literally torn to pieces by the artillery of the enemy, and a difficult pass down a steep bluff over a ravine and up a hill which cleared us of the woods and brought us in full view of the enemy and in direct range of their guns. Here we confidently expected to begin the engagement, but found the enemy still a long way off, and posted in a very advantageous position; but on we sped, nothing daunted, and under partial cover of a hill; but really exposed to a galling fire, we were brought to a halt and formed, when our commanding Colonel, E. F. Keen, gave the word to charge, and taking the lead was followed in good order and steady ranks to the summit. Here we again halted, and seeing the stars and stripes floating defiantly before, we poured in a well directed fire and had the extreme gratification of seeing the colors totter and fall to the ground; while a wide gap was made around it, as like wheat before the sickle. The hirelings wilted before Confederate fire. But a few well directed rounds had been fired when Captain J. J. Alhew, company K, had his right arm nearly shot off, and Captain T. J. Martin of company F, being instantly killed on the field, proved to the regiment an unfortunate affair, as these companies became confused, and the color-bearer being stunned by a piece of a shell, left the field which tended to confuse the entire line, and we were ordered to fall back, which we did in some confusion. An attempt was made to rally the regiment to a second charge; but with partial success, as it was useless for a regiment or even a brigade to charge against such formidable odds as greeted us. The colors were again carried to the summit of the hill; but few men were found to rally a third time under such a fire.

Individual instances of heroic conduct might be here mentioned of both officers and men, who even followed other regiments to the charge

again and again. But enough of this. The list already furnished will speak more plainly than words of the part the fifty-seventh Virginia volunteers bore in the battle of July 1st.

I forgot to mention that company C, Captain Hechman's company, was sent out on picket before we were ordered to the charge, and was, consequently, not in the action.

W. F. JAMES,

Lieutenant Colonel Fifty-Seventh Virginia Volunteers.

CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Captains,	1	1	0	2
Lieutenants,	0	3	0	3
Sergeants,	0	5	0	5
Corporals,	2	2	0	4
Privates,	10	72	17	99
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	83	17	113

E. F. KEEN,

Colonel Fifty-Seventh Virginia Volunteers.

DANIEL ANINGTON,

Acting Adjutant.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL GILLIAM.

FRAZIER'S FARM, NEAR RICHMOND, }
July 2nd, 1862. }

Brigadier General ARMISTEAD,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the action of the ninth Virginia regiment during the battle of the 1st of July:

On the morning of the 1st of July, we left the Charles City road in pursuit of the enemy, and arrived about ten o'clock, A. M., at this farm. We were first left to guard the road, to prevent a flank movement of the enemy, and for two hours were exposed to a most appalling and incessant artillery fire, and, notwithstanding the terror of its rage, my officers and men behaved with great coolness and gallantry. About five o'clock, we were ordered to change our position and take post in rear of and to support an artillery battery; and, in about thirty minutes after, we were ordered to charge the enemy's battery, supporting Cobb's brigade. It is but just to say that no regiment ever charged with more impetuosity. On they went, with utmost speed, amidst the deadly fire of musketry and artillery. Having a force to our front, interfering with our fire, we, by an oblique to the right, came within good musket range of the opposing lines of the enemy, and poured in upon them volley after volley, until night closed the scene.

Where all behaved so well, the mention of individual acts might seem to be invidious. But justice demands that I should call your attention to the acts of Captain J. T. Kilby, company I, who, amidst the fire of the enemy, seized a flag of some regiment that had been broken and tried to rally its scattered remnants and bring them against the foe, and, while thus acting, the flag-staff was shot from his hand. Of Captain James I. Phillips, who, after our color-bearer was shot down and its guard scattered, preserved the colors of his regiment, and saved it from the dishonor of leaving its colors on the field, and restored them, still to wave in their proper place. Of Lieutenant James F. Crocker, adjutant of the ninth regiment, who received several severe, if not mortal, wounds in bravely leading the regiment in front of its colors and encouraging the men by his bold and gallant bearing. And I might, indeed, mention every officer on the field as having done their duty nobly, not only in this fight, but in all the hard duty that we had to undergo for the last thirty days.

In closing my report, it is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to number among the fallen brave the names of Captain Dennis Vermillion, company K; second Lieutenant C. M. Dosier, of company I. These brave and gallant officers fell bravely fighting for their homes and firesides, martyrs to vandal tyranny; but a grateful country will cherish their sacrifice and preserve their memory.

Below you will please find a duplicate report of the casualties of

my regiment, which you will discover to be quite large, since I carried not exceeding one hundred and fifty effective fighting men on the field. Believing that my regiment did its duty faithfully, I cherish the hope that we shall receive your kind approval.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JAMES S. GILLIAM,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding Ninth Virginia Regiment.

CASUALTIES.

Company B—Killed: Loyd W. Drake. Wounded: Sergeant J. H. Pressor, Corporal J. Walker, James R. Kello, B. Hight, John G. Kello, J. R. O'Donald, J. D. Smith. Missing: W. E. Wornell, G. Trader, W. Brown, J. Jenkins.

Company C—Killed: John T. Brown. Wounded: First Sergeant H. C. Brittain, second Sergeant Benjamin Dyson, fifth Sergeant Leorick Wells, privates J. O. Cook, L. F. Chalkley, J. L. Farmer, J. M. Gregory, G. C. Hancock. Missing: H. B. Archer, W. R. Atkins, C. Graves.

Company D—Killed: Private R. D. Saunders. Wounded: Private James H. Batlin.

Company E—Wounded: Sergeant John W. Hack, first Corporal W. J. Banadolling.

Company F—Wounded: Privates W. Gray and Bray Walters. Missing: Privates W. J. Richardson, Holland, Edmonds, and Addison.

Company G—Killed: First Sergeant William H. White. Wounded: J. H. Grant, R. K. Beaton, H. I. Phillips. Missing: W. B. Bennett, T. Johnson, W. J. Anderson, James Fundley.

Company I—Killed: Junior Second Lieutenant L. M. Doser, privates Lucaters W. Jones, Joseph Prentiss, Thomas Parker. Wounded: Second Sergeant H. B. Lewer, privates J. T. Baines, Nathaniel Duke, Nathan E. Jones, Henry Waltem. Missing: Privates G. W. Barnes, John H. Bidgood, James C. Bidgood, (was wounded,) Josiah Cupps, James King, Richard Quillon.

Company K—Killed: Captain Dennis Vermillion. Wounded: Private John Bennett. Missing: Fiske, (since learned to be mortally wounded,) Richardson.

Field and Staff—James Y. Crocker, adjutant, seriously wounded in neck, arm and chest.

JAMES S. GILLIAM,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding Ninth Regiment Va. Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL TOMLIN, OF FIFTY-THIRD VIRGINIA.

JULY, 10th, 1862.

Captain J. D. DARDEN, *A. A. General*:

On the 29th of June, the fifty-third regiment, reduced in strength, by sickness and death, to a very small number, marched from our camp, on the Richmond and York River railroad, as a part of Brigadier General Armistead's brigade, in pursuit of the enemy, retreating from before Richmond to the James river.

On Tuesday, the first day of July, after lying in the woods for some time, we marched in line of battle through the woods to the edge of the field on Crew's farm. After receiving several orders from General Armistead, through his aid, I waited upon him in person, and was instructed by him to throw forward into the field, to the distance of fifty yards, one company as skirmishers, with a field officer in command, and to support them if attacked, at every hazard, and in case of my wanting reinforcements, to communicate the fact to him, and he would send them. In obedience to his instructions, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Waddill to execute this command, with Captain Martin's company. Immediately upon deploying this company, the artillery was brought from the woods into the field, and the attack became sufficiently spirited and warm to justify the advance of my regiment to the support of my skirmishers. From the woods to the summit of the hill the ground was gently sloping. The men were ordered to trail arms, and, bending forward and low, to use the crown of the hill as protection, until they reached the position occupied by the skirmishers, where they were commanded to charge, and, at a run, drove the enemy back and advanced, and occupied a ravine, from five to six hundred yards from the woods. During this distance, we encountered a red storm of every deadly missile. Fletcher Harwood, of company K, as color-bearer, while gallantly bearing the flag ahead, was cut down by a shell, and, waving it around, called for some one to bear it along. Instantly, Captain Martin, company I, seized the flag, and, with words of encouragement, called on all to follow. The noble, manly conduct of Captain Martin, was such as to challenge the admiration of all. At this time, I was some fifty yards ahead of my regiment, urging them to pass quickly this dangerous position, and therefore cannot speak, of my personal knowledge, of the individual instances of bravery and courage. But few of my regiment, as well as the other three who started together, reached the ravine at this time. You will recollect that two of our companies were detached, on the 29th, to collect and guard stores, taken from the enemy, and the other eight were so small, and the officers so few, that they were consolidated into four companies, having only four captains for duty. Three of these reached the ravine, and one, Captain Edmondson, was utterly exhausted, and instantly taken so ill that I advised him to return with the assistance of one of his men. After remaining in this position for about an hour, I despatched

the sergeant-major to General Armistead, to inform him of our position and condition, and that, in my opinion, we ought to be reinforced. I have not seen the sergeant-major since, now being sick, and received no reply. Some time between six and seven o'clock, General Wright brought with him, into the ravine, two regiments, and formed line of battle immediately behind ours, and, addressing a few words, led the charge up the hill to the battery. Captain Saunders was severely wounded in the thigh, soon after reaching the top of the hill. The different numbers of our regiment were formed into one company, under command of Captain Martin, whose gallantry was not exceeded by any one, in that memorable battle, and, with the other parts of the two brigades, were compelled to fall back as often as they charged the batteries of the enemy. Our line, composed of three regiments, was yet a short one, with two colors, and, for our own company, it would have seemed that a musket would have been of more value than the color, but Corporal Pollard, company E, one of the color guard, insisted he would carry it, and, when he fell, gallantly bearing it along, handed it to a Georgian, who was fighting by his side. The darkness of the night separated us all, and, after nine o'clock, gave up the contest for the time.

Out of one hundred and seventy-eight men, thirty were killed and wounded.

Company A—Killed, none. Wounded, second Lieutenant Jas. D. Clay, in both thighs, seriously; privates James P. Woodall, in shoulder, slightly; Micajah R. Fenell, in hand, severely; C. C. Hudson, in shoulder, slightly.

Company B—Killed, Sergeant Walter H. Boswell. Wounded, Capt. James M. Saunders, in thigh, severely; third Lieutenant Sylvester Richardson, in face, slightly; private Daniel Robins, in foot, slightly.

Company C—Killed, none. Wounded, privates J. C. Destin, in leg, severely; N. G. Weaver, in head slightly.

Company D—Killed, Corporal W. T. Johnson. Wounded, Elkana Clements, in thigh, slightly.

Company E—Killed, none. Wounded, Sergeant Wm. R. Barker, in arm and hip, severely; Corporal William A. Pollard, in face and shoulder, slightly.

Company F—On detached service.

Company G—Killed, none. Wounded, none.

Company H—On detached service.

Company I—Killed, none. Wounded, Sergeant J. W. Whitehead, in knee, slightly; Serg't D. S. Muse, in leg, severely; privates J. C. T. Glass, in head, severely; T. J. Hudson, in shoulder, severely; J. H. B. Keatts, in hand, slightly; V. A. Linthicum, in hand, severely; J. E. Roach, in head and side, slightly; W. B. Riddle, in head, slightly; J. H. Simpson, in hand, slightly; G. W. White, in face and shoulder, slightly; R. H. L. Whitehead, in arm, severely; G. E. Mays, in leg, slightly.

Company K—Killed, private W. D. Rock. Wounded, Sergeant F. F. Harwood, in leg, severely; privates N. P. New, in thigh, slightly; R. B. Gill, in leg, slightly; R. H. Mayo, in hand, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, three; wounded, twenty-seven. Total, twenty-eight.
Aggregate, thirty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. TOMLIN,

Colonel, commanding 53d reg't Va. Volunteers.

REPORT OF MAJOR WADDILL:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-THIRD VIRGINIA REGIMENT, }
June 26, 1862. }

Captain J. D. DARDEN,

A. D. C. & A. A. A. General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, after a week's sickness, on the 25th instant, at half-past eleven, A. M., I returned to my regiment, then on picket, and commanded by Captain W. R. Aylett, and at the time engaging the enemy. Captain Aylett immediately turned over the command to me, and used diligence to show me the position of our forces and the enemy, and made the following report of the action of the regiment up to the time of my arrival: That on the 24th instant, at half-past four o'clock, P. M., the fifty-third Virginia regiment, the ninth Virginia regiment and the fifth Virginia battalion, were sent out to relieve the third Georgia regiment, on the advance line, between the Williamsburg road and the York River railroad. Nothing of interest transpired during the night. About eight, A. M., on the 25th instant, Captain Aylett, upon visiting the picket post on the extreme right of the line, resting on the Williamsburg road, was informed that one or more regiments of the enemy were advancing up the road, and about that time heavy firing commenced on the other side of the road, when it appeared the picket had been driven in. Cautioning his pickets to stand their ground until he could reinforce them, Captain A. went for his reserves, consisting of companies A and D. This little force was double-quickened to the support of the picket, but before it could reach the line, the picket on the right, next to the road, was met retiring before the enemy, who had suddenly advanced in overwhelming numbers, driving them in by his immense odds and rapid advance. The reserve, together with the picket which had been driven in, were promptly deployed by Captain A., so as to connect with that portion of our picket line which had not been forced back. The men were made to lie down behind trees, to conceal their small numbers and position, in order that the enemy might be held in check until reinforcements could arrive. For one hour and a quarter did this little force, of only three small companies, maintain its position against two regiments, alone and unaided, and a storm of bullets rarely surpassed for severity. The men were ordered not to fire until they saw an object, and thought they could hit it. Hence almost every shot told, as was indicated by the frequent cries of those struck. While the right of the fifty-third was enduring this fire, the enemy had advanced on the right of the road, and thus flanked our position, and gotten even in the rear of a portion of it. Still Captain A. and his command held their ground, until the noble twenty-fifth North Carolina came to their assistance, to whose gallant commander Captain A. reported, and was ordered by him to take position on his left. The fifty-third Virginia and twenty-fifth North

Carolina were now both subjected to a terrific fire for some time, but they returned it with such effect that the enemy was driven back, and the fifty-third was enabled to resume its picket line, except a small portion of it immediately on the road, where, from the exposure of a field, and the fire from a battery, (planted by the enemy in the road after they had advanced by us on the right of the Williamsburg road,) it could not then be occupied. There was fighting along the whole line occupied by the fifty-third, at intervals during the day; but, as indicated, mainly on the right. Six prisoners were taken by the fifty-third, and the enemy's loss must have been heavy. Later in the evening, the woods were heavily shelled by the enemy; but the fifty-third, men and officers, gallantly stood their ground, though they were almost broken down with fatigue and exhaustion, from having been on picket duty so long. It would be pleasing to mention the names of those who most gallantly deported themselves; but where all acted so well, it might appear invidious. As the regiment has not yet come in, a list of its casualties cannot now be made out; but it is believed to be small. When the long-continued and terrible fire to which the regiment was exposed is considered, a small list of casualties would seem to be miraculous, and can only be explained by the fact that our men were deployed as skirmishers, well concealed and protected, and the enemy were so drunk they could not shoot. This latter view is known to be correct, as prisoners taken were found to be intoxicated. The regiment is at this time acting as reserve for the fourteenth and thirty-eighth Virginia, commanded by Captain Martin, Captain Aylett and myself both being sick, and unfit for duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WADDILL,

Major Fifty-Third Virginia Regiment.

The casualties of the 25th are as follows, viz: Company D.—Killed: George W. Brushwood. Missing: Lewis W. Kelley and J. F. Chick. Company E.—Lieutenant B. S. Farrenholt, ribs fractured by the falling of a limb from a tree.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. WADDILL,

Major commanding Fifty-Third Virginia Regiment.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN GRAMMER.

JULY 15, 1862.

Captain J. D. DARDEN,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. :

CAPTAIN: The following is a list of the non-commissioned officers and men reported to me by their officers as having distinguished themselves by their conduct in the skirmishes and battles around Richmond, in which the fifty-third Virginia regiment was engaged:

Company A.—At Seven Pines, Corporals Noell and Wright, and private H. C. Hudson, and at Malvern Hill, Corporals Noell and Wright. In the skirmishes of the 18th, 25th, and 27th of June, all the men present behaved well.

Company B.—Sergeants J. H. and J. R. Hockaday and privates S. B. Sweeny, R. H. David, T. J. Elliott, at Malvern Hill.

Company C.—Sergeant R. B. Bradshaw, Corporal W. S. Weaver, and privates J. C. Desdine and C. J. Weaver, at Malvern Hill.

Company D.—Corporals W. T. Johnson (killed) and R. Clemens, privates Pollard, Ashby, Ellet, and Kelly, at Malvern Hill.

Company E.—Privates William Bowers and G. J. Green, killed in the skirmish of the 18th; Sergeant Barker, wounded at Malvern Hill; Corporal William A. Pollard, the third man who carried the colors, the 1st of July, was shot twice before he fell. In the confusion of regiments charging through and mixing up with each other, he took the colors off with him when borne to the rear. L. C. Blackburn, distinguished at Seven Pines for coolness and daring.

Company F.—No report. Not in the fight at Malvern Hill.

Company G.—Corporal John B. Scott, at Seven Pines.

Company H.—In the skirmish of the 18th of June, private T. Howchins was seen to kill four Yankees, exposing himself freely all the while.

Company I.—Privates White, Whitehead, and Hudson, at Malvern Hill—all three wounded.

Company K.—Private John A. Bullifant, (wounded,) at Seven Pines; private Haws Coleman, in the skirmish of the 27th of June.

Color-Sergeant T. F. Harwood, wounded at Malvern Hill, while pressing forward with the colors, struck the staff in the ground and, cheering all the while, held on to it till taken from him by Captain Martin.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. GRAMMER, JR.,

Captain commanding 53d Va. regiment.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN MARTIN.

Captain J. D. DARDEN,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. :

CAPTAIN: On Friday, June of 27th, at half-past four, P. M., the fifty-third Virginia regiment was posted on picket, the right wing resting on the left of the Williamsburg road, left on right of the ninth Virginia regiment, the men deployed at five paces apart. About sundown, the enemy opened fire upon our line with both musketry and shell. The fire was not returned, because I instructed the men to wait until the enemy was in good distance, which distance was not obtained. The enemy, however, advanced upon the centre and left and was driven back by the fire of the left wing. The whole line was well-sustained except by three companies—F, H, and K—F and K falling back because they could not sustain the heavy fire of the enemy; company H having no commander. All three of these companies, however, returned to their positions and held them. The enemy again opened fire this morning about half an hour before day. This fire was, however, not directed so much towards us as the pickets on the right. This fire was not returned at all by our pickets. The regiment generally acted coolly and deliberately, keeping its position until relieved by the fourteenth Virginia this morning. The casualties are as follows: Company A, one slightly wounded; company D, one slightly and two severely; company H, two slightly; company K, one slightly. Total, seven wounded.

• Most respectfully,

R. W. MARTIN,

Captain commanding 53d Va. regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL HODGES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, VA. VOLS., }
In the field, near Richmond, July 10, 1862. }

Captain J. D. DARDEN,
Assistant Adjutant General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the fourteenth regiment, Virginia volunteers, under my command, in the battle of Tuesday, 1st day of July, 1862:

Early in the morning of that day, the regiment, with the others of the same brigade, was posted in a ravine opposite to the position held by the enemy; and one half of the regiment was thrown forward to the edge of the field between us and the enemy, as skirmishers. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the skirmishers were ordered forward to drive in the enemy's pickets, so that our artillery could be placed in position, and that portion of the regiment which had been held in reserve, was ordered forward to their support. As soon as the men were seen by the enemy, a terrific fire of artillery was opened upon them by the enemy from their guns, which were in position about a half mile off, commanding nearly the whole field. The men rushed forward, firing upon the enemy's skirmishers, driving them before them, continuing to advance until they found shelter from the enemy's fire in a ravine, about midway from the position formerly held, and the enemy's batteries. Soon after passing over the crest of the first hill, Lieutenant Colonel Evans was disabled, by a wound, and I was knocked down and burnt by a shell exploding near me, rendering me incapable of going forward with my men. In passing over the hill, my regiment suffered severely. Among those killed, I cannot fail to mention Captain Charles Bruce, whose conduct was worthy of all praise. The regiment remained exposed to a heavy fire during the whole battle, and were forward in the charge each time an effort was made to take the enemy's batteries. I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the gallant conduct of Captain W. W. T. Coghill, Richard Logan, Jr., and P. Poindexter, who acted, during the whole day, with great coolness and bravery. We lost twelve killed and fifty-seven wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. GREGORY HODGES,
Colonel, commanding fourteenth Virginia regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL S. D. LEE.

CAMP DISCIPLINE, July 20, 1862.

Captain N. R. FITZHUGH,

Assistant Adjutant General, Cavalry Brigade :

CAPTAIN: By direction of the General commanding, I have the honor to report that, by his direction, on the night of the 5th and 6th instants, I proceeded to the banks of James river, above Charles City Court-House, with — battery, Washington artillery of New Orleans, and a rifle piece of Pelham's battery, horse artillery, and about two, P. M., on the 6th, opened fire on one of the enemy's transports carrying supplies to McClellan's army, some four miles above the point where we were. On opening fire, the boat immediately put out her lights. She was struck several times and considerably injured, but succeeded in passing the battery. On the 6th instant, the same guns, accompanied by a section of Rosser's battery, proceeded to a point known as Wayne's Oak, on the banks of the James river, four miles below Charles City Court-House. About seven, A. M., on the morning of the 7th, opened on a transport, and, after some twenty shots, made her turn back, throwing overboard a part of her cargo to facilitate her escape. Several gunboats of the enemy immediately came to the vicinity and commenced shelling the works and fields, but without damage.

About mid-day, I sent a section of Squiers' battery some five miles lower down the river, under Lieutenant Galvin. He opened on two transports towed by a tug. He drove the tug down the river, and the crews from the transports, sinking one of the transports and severely injuring the other. The crews took to their small boats and made their escape to the opposite bank of the river.

A gunboat there escaped the section when it withdrew. About three, P. M., six or eight transports, (schooners,) towed by a tug and conveyed by a gunboat, came up the river, as also several small river steamers. The guns were drawn up behind a bluff at Wayne's Oak, and, when the transports were opposite, ran to the edge of the bluff and opened on them. Some seventy shots were fired into the transports, damaging them severely; the tug was also damaged. The gunboat opened on the battery as soon as discovered, firing shell, spherical case and grape from her large guns. She fired some thirty rounds. No damage was done the battery, all her shot either falling short or passing over our heads.

Officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry and coolness, firing their guns as if no gunboat was in their vicinity, and seemed convinced that a gunboat was not so dangerous as they had supposed.

The enemy were much annoyed on their trips, and kept several gunboats engaged in shelling the woods and vicinity, doing no dam-

age. They even fired at the houses in the vicinity, occupied only by inoffensive families.

On the evening of the 7th, the batteries returned to their camp.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEE, *Colonel of Artillery,*
Commanding Guns in vicinity of Charles City Court House.

REPORT OF COLONEL S. D. LEE.

TURKEY ISLAND BRIDGE, July 22, 1862.

General MAGRUDER,

Richmond, Virginia:

GENERAL: Enclosed I send you my report of the artillery of your division. I must apologise for its coming in so late; but on your leaving Crew's farm, I was put on duty with the cavalry, in command of the ninth North Carolina, late on picket duty. It was impossible for me to prepare it, from the fact that I was put into camp of instruction, with several drills a day, and to study my new arm, as they had brigade drills, &c. I did not receive your kind note inviting me to accompany you west until after you had left, though I had heard through Major Brent that you invited me.

I met Captain Eustis in Richmond and asked him to deliver my answer to you. Accept my thanks for your kindness and the flattering invitation contained in your note.

I am, General, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,

Col. Artillery, commanding 4th Cavalry.

Captain Dickinson's note to me, calling for a report of the 4th, only reached me July 20th.

CAMP FOURTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }
Near Richmond, July 22, 1862. }

Captain DICKINSON,

Adjutant General, Magruder's Division:

I had the honor, a few days since, to receive your note, directing me to render a report of the service of the artillery, at Garnett's farm, near New Bridge, at Savage's Station, and at Crew's farm.

The different batteries of the division performed arduous picket duty on Garnett's farm, from about the 1st of June to the 29th of June, at which date the enemy broke his lines and the division started in pursuit. Previous to the 29th of June, the batteries under fire and engaged with the enemy, were Woolfolk's, Lane's, and Moody's batteries, at Mrs. Price's house, overlooking the New Bridge. These batteries were engaged several times, firing on the working parties of the enemy at the bridge, causing them to desist from the work, and in every instance they drew the fire of the enemy's batteries from the opposite side of the river, which, being long-range guns, we could not reach. The officers and men of these commands behaved with coolness and gallantry, and on these several occasions lost several men, killed and wounded. On the 28th of June, to prevent the enemy from working on some advanced entrenchments, Brown's

and Lane's batteries were brought in action near Mr. Garnett's overseer's house, and, after a quarter of an hour's shelling, drove the enemy from their new works. The enemy opened on these two batteries with twelve rifle guns of large calibre, (twenty-pounder Parrot.) The engagement was kept up for half an hour, when the batteries were withdrawn, having accomplished the object for which they had been ordered out—some of the enemy's batteries being behind works and out of range. In this action, two men were killed and several wounded, and some six horses disabled.

On the 26th of June, from the same position, in the morning; Lane's and Moody's batteries opened again on the enemy's entrenchments, which the enemy had re-occupied, driving them out again. Their fire was replied to by several of the enemy's batteries behind works. The action was kept up for half an hour, when our guns were withdrawn, and there was but little prospect of injuring the enemy's batteries, half masked in the woods and behind strong entrenchments. The same experiment was repeated by our batteries in the evening—Lane's, Woolfolk's, Page's, and T. Jeff's batteries being engaged with some results. Captain Kirkpatrick, of Major Nelson's reserve artillery, was also engaged on the 26th, with two guns.

On the 27th of June, Moody's and Brown's batteries engaged the enemy's works, as he showed signs of vacating them. He replied with alacrity, showing he was still strong. I mention those two batteries especially, as they were, each of them, under very heavy artillery fire. None of the captains, except Brown, had their entire batteries in action. They went into action with their rifle sections. Generally, officers and men behaved well. In these different actions some eight men were killed and twenty wounded. Lieutenant —, of Brown's battery, was killed. Lieutenant Merwin, of Moody's battery, had an arm shot off. Lieutenant Merwin got out of a sick bed to go into action with his company. Several other batteries were under fire, but not engaged, viz.: Richardson's, Reed's, and Page's—the latter belonging to Major Nelson's reserve artillery.

On the 29th, the enemy vacated his works, and the division started in pursuit. At Fair Oaks Station, he fired upon our advance with artillery. He was replied to by Carlton's battery. In the evening the enemy made a stand and quite a severe action occurred at Savage's Station. Kemper's battery was here engaged and did good execution. The enemy's skirmishers came up to within two hundred yards of his battery, when he was compelled to withdraw some four hundred yards. At this point he was advanced upon by a regiment of the enemy, (second Vermont,) which delivered a volley into his battery at a distance of three hundred yards. He opened upon them with canister, and being well-supported by a Mississippi rifle regiment, repulsed the enemy with heavy loss. The enemy left fifty-two dead bodies in a circumference of fifty yards. Captain Kemper behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry, as did his officers and men. Lane's battery was also under fire in this action, as also McCarthy's battery, but did not have an opportunity of engaging the enemy, as the ground, and the position of our troops, did not admit of it. In the

severe action of July 1st, this artillery did not play a conspicuous part, though most of it was under a severe artillery fire during the entire action. The batteries engaged were McCarthy's howitzer battery, and also some of Hart's battery and the Washington artillery, of Charleston. The batteries were well-served and did good execution. One of McCarthy's pieces were struck twice. The enemy having selected their ground, had lined their position with artillery, having some forty pieces in position. Our artillery had to be brought up in a narrow lane under a terrible fire, and as soon as they discovered a battery coming up they concentrated their entire artillery on it. Several batteries were in succession disabled almost before getting into action. Carlton's and Kemper's batteries were in reserve—not engaged, but had several men killed. Carlton had a limber blown up by the enemy's shell. The enemy's artillery was admirably handled in the action, and is admitted to have been the most terrible artillery fire during the war. Their pieces were in admirable position, and so arranged that they could concentrate from twenty to thirty guns on any position. Enclosing my report, I will testify to the general good conduct of officers and men. Major Nelson, of the artillery, was under fire several times at Garnett's farm; exhibited coolness and gallantry. Lt. Paul Hamilton, my adjutant, was in every action—at Garnett's farm, at Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, and Crew's farm, and on every occasion exhibited conspicuous coolness and gallantry. In one of the actions, (at Garnett's farm,) he had his horse shot under him.

Having been placed on duty with the cavalry immediately after the action of Crew's farm, it has been impossible for me to obtain the necessary facts to make this report complete.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEE,

Col. Artillery and Acting Chief of Megruder's Div'n.

REPORT OF COLONEL COWAN.

HEADQ'RS EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, }
Near Richmond, Virginia, July, 1862. }

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment, under my command, in the recent battles around Richmond:

Our march across the Chickahominy, on the morning of Thursday, June 26th, and down its northern bank, to Mechanicsville, having been conducted under your personal direction, it is not necessary to refer to its incidents.

We reached Mechanicsville Thursday afternoon in time to participate in the attack upon the batteries which commanded that crossing, but were not prominently engaged. Thursday night, we were ordered to defend the batteries, planted upon the position which had been taken from the enemy, from any attempt which might be made to retake them during the night. Consequently, we slept upon our arms in the immediate vicinity, with the proper picket force out on all sides; but no demonstration was made by the enemy. Friday morning, at dawn of day, he opened upon us with his artillery, and the fire was continued until his position was turned, and he was thus forced to abandon it. In all of these engagements, however, my men were but little exposed, and my loss was very slight—only three men being wounded by the explosion of a shell.

Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, we were put into the fight at Cold Harbor. By your order, my line of battle was formed on the right of the road; and, in this order, I advanced through the dense woods in which the enemy were posted. A small ravine, deep and boggy, compelled us to flank still further to the right. By this means, I became separated from the remainder of the brigade, (which had been formed on the left,) and, for a long time, was wholly without assistance in my attempts upon the enemy's position. Again and again was that position assailed, and again and again were we repulsed, by vastly superior numbers. Regiment after regiment, sent in to the same attack, shared the same fate; and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the continuous arrival of fresh troops had given us something like an equality of forces, that any decided impression was made upon the enemy. His position was carried in that late general charge, which swept his whole army from the field in a perfect rout. In this fight I was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of my regiment. The position of the enemy was such that we were exposed to a heavy fire from the flank, as well as from the front; and, though the regiment was frequently broken and compelled to fall back, yet I did not once lose the command of it. The men reformed with alacrity, and my commands were obeyed with the promptness, if not the precision of drill. My loss, in killed and wounded, was sixty-eight. Nothing but the thickness of the woods saved us from total destruction in our first unassisted efforts upon the enemy's position. Saturday,

we were engaged in the work of burying the dead. Sunday morning, we crossed to the south of the Chickahominy in pursuit of the enemy. Monday, the pursuit was continued, until we engaged the enemy at Frazier's Farm. Here my regiment joined the brigade in the series of charges upon the enemy's batteries. Without a sign of faltering, shouting the battle cry of "Stonewall," which they adopted of their own accord, they advanced across two open fields in the face of a perfect shower of grape and musketry, until they reached a small ravine, (traversed by a fence,) within a short distance of the enemy's line of battle. Taking advantage of this slight shelter, they maintained themselves in this position until the arrival of reinforcements, when they joined in the general charge, which won the batteries. My loss here was very heavy: killed and wounded, one hundred and fifty men, among them First Lieutenant W. A. Hoostin, of company I, and my sergeant-major, A. Dumone, both of them young men of brilliant prospects, and as gallant, as daring, as devoted to the cause as any officer in the Confederate service. Tuesday, at Malvern Hill, we were marched to the field, but were held in reserve, and had no opportunity to deliver a fire. Three of my men, however, were wounded by fragments of shell. My total loss has been two hundred and twenty-four in killed and wounded—a detailed statement having already been furnished you. When it is stated that I entered the series of battles with less than four hundred men, it will be seen that the proportion is very heavy.

That there were many stragglers from the field of battle, is not to be denied. There have been stragglers from every field since the war began. As a general rule, however, it appeared to me that the men fought, throughout the whole army, as if each individual were thoroughly impressed with the belief that it was necessary that we should be victorious in the field before Richmond. Amid this army of heroes, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with my regiment. Whether on a march or in the field exposed to fatigue and privation, in the midst of danger, and in the face of death, they were cheerful and obedient, prompt and daring. No order was given that they did not cheerfully and faithfully attempt to execute. Where all behaved well, it is difficult to make distinction. My field and staff did their full duty. Still I desire to make special mention of my Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas J. Pender. He was every where in the thickest of the fight: cool and courageous, encouraging the men and directing them in their duty. His services were invaluable. I desire, also, to make special mention of Captains Savage Barry, McLaurin Gore, and Byrne. They were all conspicuous in the discharge of their duties, and all wounded on the field, the last three very seriously, Captain Byrne having lost an arm.

Very respectfully, your most obedient, &c.,

ROBERT H. COWAN,
Colonel, commanding 18th N. C. T.

REPORT OF COLONEL EDWARDS OF THE PART TAKEN
BY THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA
VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, S. C. V., }
July 18, 1862. }

Captain A. C. HASKELL, *A. A. General*:

I. The thirteenth, numbering four hundred and thirteen (413) men, reached the scene of action near Mechanicsville and Beaver Dam creek, at half past six, P. M., on the 26th June, formed line of battle and remained under fire of shot and shell until nine, P. M., when the firing ceased, and then bivouacked for the night, on the spot. No casualties.

II. In the action at Beaver Dam, on the morning of the 27th, my regiment numbered four hundred and fourteen (414.) The fire of shot and shell from the enemy's battery beyond the creek opened at four, A. M., sweeping across our position, and continued until forty minutes after five, when we advanced half a mile to the Mechanicsville turnpike, halted and loaded. Under orders to support Colonel Barnes, twelfth regiment South Carolina volunteers, I advanced in that attitude to the bridge across the creek, (thirty five minutes after seven, A. M.) where a brief delay occurred to repair the bridge. Crossing as soon as the work was completed, I pursued the march directly on, along the road to Walnut Grove church, where, at ten minutes after nine, A. M., the command halted until ten o'clock, A. M. No casualties.

III. In the action near Powhite creek, about noon on the 27th, my regiment numbered four hundred and fourteen (414.) Under former orders extended, I moved, supporting Colonel Barnes, forming line of battle at twelve, M. While the front of the brigade was actually engaging the enemy, I moved on in position assigned me, through some camps of the enemy, to the road near its crossing (a bridge) over the creek. Halted while the bridge was being repaired.

Casualties.—Wounded one.

IV. Into the action at Gaines' farm, or Cold Harbor, my regiment went with four hundred and thirteen (413) men. Under orders to support Colonel Hamilton, first regiment South Carolina volunteers, I moved forward at two, P. M., from the Powhite creek, eastward, towards the strong position held by the enemy. Near the outset of this advance, I lost some men. After a brief pause, by order, the forward movement was continued until we reached a ravine and brook between the position, about this time assumed by Captain Crenshaw's field artillery, and the main front of the enemy. This halt of the brigade was at forty minutes after two, P. M. The fire under which my regiment remained here, was very heavy, and from the ordering forward of the commands of Colonels Hamilton, Marshall and Barnes, it was double fire from front and right. Being ordered to hold the position assigned me along the brook, until Colonel Hamilton should fall back,

I held the position and awaited that event. My instructions were to hold the position, and be ready when Colonel Hamilton fell back, and then to pour a destructive volley into the enemy as he emerged from the pines; that Colonel Hamilton at that juncture, would take position in my rear to support me. After occupying this exposed position—exposed by reason of the apparently unimpeded fire of small arms pouring constantly upon us as before stated—for an hour or so, without the appearance of Colonel Hamilton or his command, and finding my regiment severely pressed and partly surrounded by the enemy upon my right, where I had expected the regiments of our own brigade, and finding the availability of my left wing materially interfered with by the bog and undergrowth, I felt it my duty to change my position slightly. I accordingly ordered forward, as skirmishers, my right company, driving the enemy from that wood, and then threw my regiment a few yards across the brook, with a view of protecting my right (in case of a repetition of the enemy's former movement) and as the best means of holding my position as ordered, for the purpose indicated in that order. The brook is passible at only two or three places in the position occupied, so that a regular movement in line was impracticable. In the confusion produced by this circumstance, by the din of incessant cannon and small-arm firing, and other noise incident to battle, my commands could not be heard perfectly, and the irregular nature of the ground and the undergrowth caused a separation of the wings of my command. Major Farrow, with the right and centre companies, in a few minutes reported to Brigadier General Gregg, near by, and under orders from him, took position on another part of the field. A fragment of three companies of the left, under my command, remained on the ground until night and victory closed the action. Bivouacked on the field.

Casualties.—Killed, 4; wounded, 44. Total, 48 casualties. Since dead, 4.

V. My regiment went into action near Willis' church, Monday the 30th June, numbering three hundred and forty-two (342) men. At half-past five, P. M., we halted in a wood adjacent to the action, and were, for nearly an hour, under a sporadic fire of shells, by which I lost one man killed. At half-past six, the brigade moved forward to the immediate scene of the battle. My regiment moved, under same orders, to the left, by successive stages, halting frequently. About half-past seven, loaded, fixed bayonets, and when it neared the front of the supposed enemy, under a galling fire of small arms in front, it was ordered to form in close column of companies, and charge bayonets through a dense copse. This movement was arrested to enquire definitely whether friends or enemy were before us, for darkness utterly prevented our distinguishing by sight. Inquiry seemed to result in determining that our friends were before us, and I was ordered to move by the right, and reform in the road from which the charge was made, which I did promptly, and bivouacked there for the night.

VI. My regiment numbered two hundred and sixty-nine (269) in the action at Malvern Hill or Crew's farm, on the 1st July. At five, P. M., we were marched, with some halts, perhaps two miles, to a

position near the road, where our line of battle was formed about eight, P. M. Here we were under sporadic fire of shells until about half-past nine, when the action closed. We then returned to our bivouac. No casualties.

General summary.—Grand total, killed, 5; wounded, 60. Grand total casualties, 65; since dead 5; deaths, 10.

The conduct and bearing of my regiment, officers and men, in these actions were, with a few exceptions, highly commendable. They were steady, cool, prompt and ready. Under the most trying ordeal of receiving a severe fire for hours without returning it, they proved themselves efficient soldiers, and worthy our great cause.

Respectfully submitted,

O. E. EDWARDS,

Colonel Thirteenth regiment South Carolina volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL MAYO.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT, }
July 15th, 1862. }

Brigadier General C. W. FIELD,

Commanding First Brigade, Light Division :

GENERAL: I have the honor hereby to report the action of the forty-seventh Virginia regiment in the recent engagements before Richmond. With the rest of the brigade, we crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge on Thursday evening, June 26th. Nothing of importance occurred until, arriving near Mechanicsville, we were opened upon by the enemy's batteries and exposed to a most galling fire until late at night, without being able to return a shot. Our casualties at this place were ten in number, including two captains. On the next morning (Friday, 27th) we marched in the direction of Cold Harbor, and again came up with the enemy at Powhite creek, in a very strong position. It was represented by some that it was impossible to cross the creek opposite to our position, though this proved afterwards to be entirely erroneous. The brigade being ordered to advance in a double line, with the forty-seventh in front, we approached to within musket range and opened fire, continuing to advance at the same time. But no sooner had we commenced firing than the second line also opened fire, and, finding it impossible to check it, I was obliged to make my men lie down whilst loading, and even then I had several men killed and wounded by *my friends* in the rear. Among the latter was Captain Green, a most gallant and efficient officer. We remained upon the ground until our ammunition was expended, and then retired to the edge of the woods, about eighty yards in our rear. Our casualties at this place were thirty-four, the number engaged being about one hundred and seventy-five rank and file. We did not again participate in an engagement until Monday, 30th, when we were called on, with the rest of the brigade to advance upon two batteries of the enemy that had been taken by General Longstreet's division, but which had been recaptured. The forty-seventh, with the second Virginia battalion, were ordered to advance upon the battery on the left of the road, which they did, charging it immediately in front, and exposed to a raking fire of grape and canister for three-quarters of a mile. As soon as we got within short musket range we opened fire, continuing to advance at the same time, and soon drove the cannoneers from their pieces. We followed them up until we arrived at a position about fifty yards beyond their battery, when we were opened upon, both on our right and left flanks, by a very severe fire. Our forces in all not amounting to three hundred, a halt was called to await reinforcements, and in the meantime, at the suggestion of some one whose name I have not been able to find out, one of the enemy's guns was trained to the left, the fire from that quarter being much the hottest, and a fire opened upon

them. The fire from the front having nearly ceased, while that on the right and left still continued, I caused my command to be formed in the road, so as to protect the battery from either of those directions. About this time you rode up, for the second time, and ordered us to cease firing the cannon, as we might injure some of our friends in advance. It was then quite dark. Shortly after we ceased firing the cannon, and you had ridden off to another portion of the brigade, the sounds of horses' hoofs were heard advancing from the direction of the enemy, and the regiment was cautioned to be on their guard. They turned out to be four horsemen, who, riding up upon our left, enquired who we were. I called out at the top of my voice, "Friends," but some one on the left having unwittingly called "Forty-seventh Virginia regiment," two of the party turned back and rode off at a double-quick down the road. They were instantly fired at, and one of them, who turned out afterwards to be Major Bidle, adjutant general to General Macall or McCall, was killed. The other two were captured, and turned out to be Major General McCall and one of his couriers. They were both immediately sent to the rear. Nothing more of importance that night, and we were not actively engaged on Tuesday, though somewhat exposed to the enemy's artillery. The casualties in this engagement were thirty-four, the total number engaged being one hundred and fifty-six rank and file, making the total number of casualties in all three engagements seventy-eight. The conduct of those who remained with their regiment was so uniformly good that I find it almost impossible to make any distinctions. I, however, make the following recommendations for promotion: Private T. V. Sanford, company E, clerk in commissary department, to the place of second lieutenant in company D, in which there are two vacancies; private Schooler, company I, color-bearer, to be made color-sergeant, and private Mason, company E, to be made sergeant in said company.

Very respectfully submitted,

ROBERT M. MAYO,

Colonel Forty-seventh Virginia regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL EDMONDS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH VA. VOLUNTEERS, }
August 15, 1862. }

Colonel R. H. CHILTON, *A. A. General:*

SIR: Having been absent for some weeks after the engagement at Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862, the last of the series of battles around Richmond, on account of sickness, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part my regiment acted on that occasion, and respectfully request that it be filed with the report of the General commanding, as I consider the report furnished by Major J. R. Cabell incomplete in many particulars:

My regiment (the thirty-eighth Virginia volunteers,) formed the advance of Brigadier General L. A. Armistead's brigade, General Huger's division, which was the leading brigade on that day. We proceeded, cautiously feeling our way, and reconnoitering diligently, to prevent falling unexpectedly upon the enemy, who might have been in ambush, in many of the swamps and thick woods fronting Malvern Hill. We soon became aware of his presence, when we were formed in the woods opposite to his position and skirmishers thrown out from each regiment to feel the enemy's skirmishers and learn somewhat the strength of his position and numbers, my skirmishers being under the command of Major J. R. Cabell. The skirmishers soon engaged the enemy, each holding his position, no orders, as yet, having been given to advance. During the skirmishing, General Armistead and myself reconnoitered the position of the enemy, from a good stand point, and, with the assistance of a strong glass, readily detected his presence, in force, and the advantages of his position. Major Generals Magruder and Longstreet came up in turn and observed the enemy from the several points to which I conducted them, and left, perfectly satisfied, as I supposed, of the impossibility of charging them from the position, which our advance (Armistead's brigade) held, unless supported by a large amount of artillery, as General Magruder remarked, "it would take thirty pieces of the heaviest calibre." This, I supposed, had been determined upon, as the Colonels commanding the regiments, were immediately ordered to pull down the fencing in their front preparatory to advancing our skirmishers, supported by the regimental reserves, so as to force back the enemy's skirmishers, with a view of bringing up our artillery. So soon as the fencing was removed, the order was given to drive in the enemy, which was being done in the most successful manner, when I received an order, or rather, General Armistead, with hat off and arm uplifted, waved us to charge, where and upon what I was at a loss to imagine. It could not have been to support our skirmishers; they needed none, for they were driving the enemy's pickets before them. It could only then have been the main position of the enemy upon which we were to charge. The charge was made most gallantly, by my regiment, a

portion of the fourteenth and fifty-third Virginia regiments, under the lead of their respective Colonels, up the hill, across the extensive plateau, and through the valley, until we arrived at the hill nearest the position of the enemy. We were here supported by a Georgia regiment, who having charged under mistaken orders, were returned to their original position with General Wright's brigade. Thus it was that my regiment, with a part of the fourteenth, under the command of a captain, a part of the fifty-third, Colonel Tomlin, held this advanced position for three hours, awaiting orders. Receiving none, I sent Major Cabell to General Armistead, asking orders, who returned with instructions that we must hold our position, and that reinforcements would soon be at hand. I am proud to say we did hold our position, through all the storm of bullets, canister, grape, shell, with occasional shells from the huge pieces playing upon us, from the gunboats, until we saw the gallant Wright, with hat off, and glittering blade, leading his brigade across the hill, to our support. New life was infused among those wearied with watching and waiting. Every man was at his post, loud shouts of welcome rent the air; all sprang to their feet, feeling certain of victory, with such a support. Being the ranking Colonel of the brigade, (Colonel Hodges being stunned, and having his beard singed by the explosion of a shell, when just emerging from the woods,) General Armistead being absent, I gave the order to charge, which was most gallantly performed by all engaged. Again leading, closely followed by Wright's brigade, until we reached the musket range of the enemy's supports to his artillery, where the fire from both became so galling, a momentary pause ensued; six times was the attempt made to charge the batteries by the regiments of Armistead's brigade, just mentioned, and as many times did they fail for want of support on the left, involving the necessity of falling back a short distance under cover of the brow of the hill.

Every man behaved most nobly on that occasion. All, officers and men, heedless of the deadly fire to which they were exposed, seemed only intent upon gaining the enemy's position. I have the painful duty to announce the loss of my color-sergeant, L. P. H. Tarpley, first color-corporal C. Gilbert, and private Parker, company F, who fell upon the field, while bearing the colors, in advance of the regiment, during the charges made. Color-corporals Watkins, Burlington and Gregory, were severely wounded, each in turn, as they grasped the colors. They were then seized by Lieutenant Colonel Whittle, who was badly wounded, and compelled to retire. Captain Daniel, volunteer officer, commanding company F; then took them, and he, too, fell, severely wounded in three places, and was borne from the field. I then took them for a while, and when in the act of handing them over to the only remaining color guard, who claimed the right to carry them, the staff was shattered, the flag falling, but not upon the ground, it was caught by color-corporal William Bohannon, who stuck it upon his musket, and gallantly bore it the remainder of the fight. I beg to mention particularly all of my color guard, as deserving the highest commendation, and would recommend that some distinctive badge be given them. I also desire to return

my thanks to Lieutenant Colonel P. B. Whittle, who acted his part most gallantly, proving himself worthy of the position he held—daring all things, fearing nothing. Volunteer Captain R. T. Daniel performed every duty in the most creditable manner. Though among strangers, his deeds won their confidence and respect, and attested his gallantry. I observed him, particularly when waving the colors and urging the men forward, not a muscle or nerve betraying a want of firmness. Calmness and composure was expressed in every lineament of his countenance, and there stood, like a veteran, until pierced *three times* by the enemy's balls. Too much praise cannot be given this brave young officer, who thus showed his willingness to serve his country, and determination to expel the enemies of her peace and dignity. To the officers and men of company A, commanded by Captain D. C. Townes; company B, Junior Second Lieutenant James Warren; company C, First Lieutenant A. Anderson; company D, First Lieutenant N. D. Price; company E, Captain T. M. Tyree; company F, Captain R. T. Daniel; company G, Captain H. L. Lee, and company K, Captain G. R. Griggs, I return my hearty thanks, more particularly because of their ready co-operation and willing obedience to every order, and their conspicuous gallantry, while urging forward their men through such destructive fire. Major J. R. Cabell also performed his duty in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner, and behaved with coolness, while in charge of the skirmishers and when sent for instructions to General Armstead at a subsequent period. My adjutant, A. G. Smith, was always at his post, and with a calmness and composure, and utter disregard of danger, performed his duty in a manner reflecting the highest honor and praise. The other officers present behaved well, and performed their duty like men. Lieutenant N. D. Price, commanding company D, who fell mortally wounded, at the head of his company, performed his duty, on this occasion, as on *all* others, with marked coolness and bravery. He died as he had lived, a bright and shining ornament to society and his church. He lived a Christian; he died a hero and martyr. No man or officer fell on that occasion with more honor, or deserving more undying laurels. My surgeon, James N. Macalpine, and Assistant Surgeon T. W. White, are deserving the highest praise for their unremitting attention to the wounded—the one for the faithful manner he followed his regiment, bearing off the wounded, amid the leaden hail; the other for the scientific and untiring manner he performed his duties. Such was their attention and assiduity, that the wounded were moved from the field, their wounds dressed and cared for, and all sent to the hospitals, in the early morning. The one snatched them from the mouth of the cannon, the other from the jaws of death. Each proved themselves with hearts to sympathise with the wounded, and hands ready and willing to offer every assistance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. EDMONDS,
Colonel Thirty-Eighth Virginia Volunteers.

REPORT OF MAJOR CABELL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS.,)
July 11, 1862.)

Captain J. D. DARDEN,

A. A. General, Fourth Brigade, Huger's Division :

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the thirty-eighth Virginia regiment in the engagement with the enemy at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862:—

I, with fifty men, deployed as skirmishers, was ordered to proceed to the edge of the wood, to watch and report the movements of the enemy. Soon after which I was ordered to pull down the fence, and advance my lines, which was accordingly being done, when Colonel Edmonds came up with the regiment, in single file, with orders to charge the enemy's pickets, and drive them in, and hold the hill far enough in advance for our artillery to get position, and play upon the enemy. The charge was well executed; and, as the regiment came up, I ordered my command to join in with it, and the enemy were driven pell-mell before them; and we held our position from twelve o'clock, M., until about half-past five o'clock, P. M., when Generals Mahone and Wright came up with their brigades. The order was given to charge, which was obeyed with promptness and alacrity, the thirty-eighth being on the right, and leading the charge. After getting in about seventy-five yards of the enemy, they were halted, and commenced a terrific fire, after which the order was again given to charge, which the men did most gallantly—attempted five separate and distinct charges, but were compelled to fall back, for the double reason of not being supported on the left and the heavy reinforcements coming up to the support of the enemy. The regiment remained upon the advanced line until nightfall, when they were withdrawn by Colonel Edmonds, after all the ammunition had been exhausted. The men all the time displayed great individual coolness, courage and gallantry, doing, during the whole fight, the most terrible execution.

Our color-sergeant, L. H. P. Tapley, to whom the colors were given upon the battle-field at Seven Pines by Major General D. H. Hill, which he promised he would carry until he fell, did not falsify his word. He always kept the colors in advance—the last order given him being to move slower. The colors were then taken successively by color-corporals Cornelius Gilbert, mortally wounded—since died—C. C. Gregory, John Bullington and L. D. Watkins, all severely wounded. Private Churchwell Parker, company F, then took them, and was almost instantly killed. Lieutenant Colonel Whittle then took the colors, and gallantly bore them forward, when he, too, whilst continually in advance of the regiment, was severely wounded, having the larger bone in one arm broken. Captain R. T. Daniel, adjutant fifth Kentucky regiment, being on furlough, volun-

teered for the fight, and was assigned to the command of company F, grasped the colors, and coolly and calmly waving them, appeared not to be moving a muscle, save the motion of his arm. He was calling on the company, which he so well commanded, to rally around them when he fell, pierced with three balls. As he fell, he drove the staff into the ground, still holding on to it, until taken from him by Colonel Edmonds, in whose hands the staff was soon after shot with grape, and literally shivered into fragments. The colors were borne from the field by the only remaining color-corporal, William M. Bohannon, upon a musket, and, upon examination, were found to have been pierced in fifty places. It is with deep sorrow and profound regret that I have to report the death of First Lieutenant Napoleon D. Price, commanding company D, who fell, shot through the bowels, whilst gallantly charging in advance of his company, calling on them to follow him. He was a generous, high-toned, honorable, Christian gentleman, and, I doubt not, is now enjoying peace and heavenly rest. All the officers of the regiment behaved with great gallantry, charging, in every instance, in advance of their respective commands. Such was the conduct of all the officers, that I feel that it would be doing injustice to mention one above another; and I feel sure all their desire is the consciousness of having done their duty, which, I am sure, all should feel. Colonel Edmonds and Colonel Whittle may have some such to report; if so, they will attend to it at some future day. The number reported among the non-commissioned officers and privates for individual gallantry is so large that I cannot give it with this. If, however, the General desires it, I will have a list of their names made out and forwarded to him.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. CABELL,

Major commanding Thirty-Eighth Virginia Regiment.

REPORT of those who Distinguished themselves in the Thirty-Eighth Virginia Volunteers, at the Battle of Mulvern Hill, July 1, 1862:

Company A.—Captain Townes reports all of his men as having fought bravely and well, particularly private George A. Finch.

Company B.—Company commander absent. Regimental commander reports all as having fought bravely. Sergeant W. T. Atkins, and privates Green, Jones, John Arthur, James Dunn and George J. Shelton, as worthy of especial mention.

Company C.—Lieutenant Anderson reports all as having behaved well—Sergeant J. J. Cassada, Color-Corporal William Bohannon, privates R. I. Sneed, A. M. Simpson, Alexander Prewett, Benjamin H. Lewis, Eli J. Lewis, specially.

Company D.—Lieutenant Herndon reports all as having behaved so well that he cannot make distinctions without doing injustice.

Company E.—Captain Tyree severely wounded and absent. Lieutenant Knight, now commanding, reports all as having fought bravely,

except one or two, and reports Sergeant Miller, privates John T. Brown, John Davis, Hillery Bolten, J. C. Clayton, Larkin Davis, Kilech and W. H. Howerton, wounded.

Company F.—Captain R. T. Daniel, commander. He is absent, wounded. The regimental commander reports all as having fought well, except one or two. He regards privates Churchwell Parker and Daniel Hodnett, who were killed, and private Joseph Singleton, as worthy of special mention.

Company G.—Captain Lee reports the company as having behaved well. He desires to mention the following-named non-commissioned officers and privates as having displayed individual gallantry: Sergeant H. H. Moore, Corporal Robert F. Mackasey, privates W. W. Graves, Alexander Gilchrist, Alexander Nethery, R. D. Riggins, John D. Aigood, Samuel W. Crowder, James Singleton, George T. Tucker, C. S. Roffe and Henry Hoteln.

Company H.—The regimental commander reports private Dudley as worthy of special mention.

Company I.—Captain W. W. Wood was severely shocked by a bomb early in the action. The regimental commander reports all as having behaved well.

Company K.—Captain Griggs reports all as having behaved so well that he cannot mention one above another without doing injustice. The regimental commander reports the color-sergeant and guard as having won for themselves immortal honor. It consisted of Sergeant L. P. H. Tarpley, killed, whilst gallantly carrying the colors in advance of the regiment; Color-Corporals Cornelius Gilbert, mortally wounded, since dead, for the same; Color-Corporals L. D. Watkins, C. O. Gregory and John Bullington, for gallantly bearing the colors, in turn, in advance of the regiment. Color-Corporal William Bohannon behaved gallantly, and brought our colors from the field upon a musket, the staff having previously been shivered into fragments.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. CABELL,

Major commanding Thirty-Eighth Virginia Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL DESHLER.

CAMP NEAR SWIFT CREEK, July 15, 1862.

Brigadier General W. N. PENDLETON,

Chief of Artillery, C. S. A., in the field :

GENERAL: In compliance with your letter of yesterday, to General Holmes, I enclose, herewith, a report of the number of batteries serving with this division :

You will notice in the column of remarks opposite to Graham's battery, that that battery lost two guns (one rifled Parrott and one six-pounder) near Malvern Cliff, on the 30th June, though the battery was not directly in action.

While the division was in position near New Market, on the afternoon of the 30th, I received directions from General Holmes, to take six rifle guns and go to a position down the road, towards Malvern Cliff, to be shown to me by Captain Meade, engineer corps, and there to open upon the enemy. Accordingly, I proceeded with six rifle guns, taken by sections, from Brem's, Branch's and French's batteries, with the thirtieth Virginia as a support, down the road towards the enemy's position on Malvern Cliff. Captain Meade accompanied me, and designated two points as practicable for establishing a battery. Upon consultation with him, and also Major Stevens, engineers, I selected a position, and, after great difficulty succeeded in getting five guns in battery. This difficulty was caused by a heavy growth of forest timber, and much underbrush. In order to get the guns in position it was necessary to leave the road and go for some distance through a thick wood. In the meantime, whilst I was thus occupied, General Holmes had brought his division down the road, to support this advanced battery. Being in front myself, I saw nothing of the batteries until ten, P. M., of that night, so that the facts I now give you relative to the loss of these guns, are from the evidence of others and not from my own personal observation.

As soon as I had the rifle gun battery in position, and received word from General Holmes that the infantry were in position to support me, I opened fire. The enemy immediately responded with a very large battery, or rather a number of batteries, situated on a commanding cliff or hill. Their guns occupied such an extent of ground, that it gave them almost a cross fire upon me. It was impossible to tell accurately, the number of pieces that they had in battery; I tried to count them, but could not do so, as they made such a smoke that I could not see their line clearly. I judged that they had twenty-five to thirty pieces playing upon my battery. Being so much superior to me in metal, after about an hour's firing, they had pretty well disabled my battery, so many men being wounded that the guns could not be properly served, and it being necessary to disable the caissons in order to supply the pieces with horses. One or two limbers

and caissons were blown up. Under these circumstances, I ceased firing, and withdrew my pieces. *None of the guns or caissons which were in action were lost*; but, as I afterwards learned, unfortunately, the reserve batteries were so situated that the enemy's shell and shot, which passed over my battery, fell amongst them; in addition, they were exposed to a heavy cross fire from gunboats in James river. At this time, there appears to have been very bad conduct on the part of some of the artillery. Graham's battery seems to have completely *stampeded*; the pieces and caissons got entangled amongst the trees, and some of the drivers cut their traces and ran off upon the horses; the whole thing resulting in the loss of two guns and three caissons. Of all this I was totally ignorant until about nine or ten o'clock at night. Captain Graham by that time had succeeded in collecting some of his horses and men. I went back with him, and endeavored to recover his guns and caissons. One caisson was recovered, being near the road. The remaining carriages it was found impossible to find, owing to the darkness and the pieces being off the road in a thick wood. Captain Graham went back in the morning, but reported that the enemy's pickets had possession of the ground. He went again after the enemy had evacuated their position on Malvern Hill, but found that his guns had been taken off; he thinks they were taken into Richmond, under the supposition that they had been abandoned by the enemy; upon this point I cannot even give an opinion. This whole matter will be made the subject of investigation, as General Holmes has ordered charges to be preferred against the officers upon whom, at present, the responsibility appears to rest.

It is with pleasure that I turn from the relation of these mortifying circumstances in order to call to the favorable notice of the department the gallant conduct of the few officers and men who were under my immediate command, at the rifle battery. Captain Branch, first Lieutenant Cooper, of French's battery, and first Lieutenant Coleman, of Brem's battery, served their pieces themselves, and did everything that men could do to encourage their men, and make their fire effective, under a very hot fire, from a much larger number of the enemy's guns. Lieutenant Cooper was wounded severely, but declined to leave the field, until positively ordered to go to the surgeon. After he was disabled Sergeants Jesse Newton and George Newton had charge of the two pieces, and acted very gallantly. Other cases of individual good conduct I witnessed, but cannot give names, as the men were mostly strangers to me.

Several of the batteries are much in need of men; there is a good deal of sickness amongst them, though generally not of a serious nature. I have directed the captains of batteries, in need of men, to write the officers in charge of conscripts of their respective States, and ask them to forward the number of conscripts necessary to fill up their batteries.

General Holmes has recommended that Cohoon's battalion, which has about one hundred and twenty-five effective men, partly from Virginia and partly from North Carolina, be disbanded as an infantry battalion, and the men assigned to the batteries of this division.

If his recommendation should be complied with, this number would just about supply us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DESHLER,

Colonel and Chief of Artillery, dep't N. C.

REPORT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANIES serving with Major General Holmes' Division, Confederate States Army, July 15, 1862.

NAME OF BATTERY.	FROM WHAT STATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN.	TOTAL EFFECTIVES.	NUMBER OF GUNS.	SIX-POUNDERS.	TWELVE-POUNDERS.	HOWITZERS.	PARROTT RIFLES.	THREE-INCH RIFLES.	EFFICIENCY.	WHERE STATIONED.	REMARKS.
French's Battery...	Virginia...	*	98	6	...	...	3	1	2	Excellent.	Near Petersburg.	Two rifle guns engaged in action near Malvern Cliff on 30th June. First Lieutenant Cooper and eight men wounded; five horses killed, none wounded. Did good service. Battery also engaged with a gunboat and transport in James river, near Fort Powhatan, on 10th instant.
Branch's Battery...	Virginia...	137	95	6	2	...	2	...	2	Good, but needs drilling.	Near Petersburg.	Two rifle guns engaged in action near Malvern Cliff, 30th June. One man wounded, one horse killed, and one wounded. Did good service.
Brem's Battery...	N. Carolina...	112	79	6	...	...	4	...	2	Good.	Near Petersburg.	One rifle gun engaged in action near Malvern Cliff, 30th June. Did good service. Battery had seven men wounded, four horses killed and four wounded. One limber chest exploded. Battery also engaged gunboat and transport on James river, near Fort Powhatan, on 10th instant.
Graham's Battery...	Virginia...	63	24	3	2	...	...	...	1	Needs drill and discipline.	Near Petersburg.	Lost two guns in action near Malvern Cliff, on 30th June, though not directly in action. See accompanying letter, marked "A."
Grandy's Battery...	Virginia...	124	70	6	2	...	2	...	2	Needs drill.	Near Petersburg.	Not in any recent action. One gun not in use, awaiting harness.
Lloyd's Battery...	N. Carolina...	102	74	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	Near Petersburg.	Not in any recent action.
Total.....		538	440	31	8	13	9	1	9			

The above comprises all of the batteries serving with General Holmes' division in the field. There are a number of other batteries throughout the department of North Carolina, but I have not received any returns from them since the division took the field. All of these batteries, excepting French's and Brem's, have only been under my command for a few days, so that the remarks regarding efficiency are necessarily more or less imperfect.

JAMES DESHLER, Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Department of North Carolina.

* Company detached. Total not known exactly.

On the foregoing report was the following endorsement:

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS, July 22, 1862.

There is reason to believe that the two guns herein reported as lost from Captain Graham's battery, were not captured by the enemy, but secured by some company of our own. It is positively affirmed at the Ordnance Department in Richmond that a brass six-pounder, indubitably identified as Captain Graham's, was turned in there disabled, and has been subsequently reworked and delivered to Captain Graham. Of the caisson and Parrott gun nothing is known, but if the six-pounder was secured, that might have been. The enemy seem not to have occupied that position in force. Respectfully submitted.

W. N. PENDLETON, Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery.

REPORT OF COLONEL BARNES.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT S. C. V.,
Laurel Hill, July 17, 1862.

Captain A. C. HASKELL, *A. A. General:*

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I submit the following report of the part performed by the twelfth regiment, in the late battles before Richmond:

On the 26th ultimo, about five o'clock, P. M., we crossed the Chickahominy near the Central railroad, having bivouacked the night previous, some five miles below that point on the Meadow Bridge road. Immediately after crossing, we turned in the direction of Mechanicsville. I had not advanced far before we came under the shells of the enemy who had been attacked by the advanced forces of our division. We continued our march until we came within a half or three-fourths of a mile from the point at which the battle was progressing, formed in line of battle in a flat where we were enabled to protect ourselves from the shells and shot of the enemy by lying on the ground. In this position we remained during the night, being annoyed considerably by the shells, until a short time before dark, when the firing ceased. With the exception of one man, who was very slightly injured by a piece of shell, we escaped unhurt.

Early the next morning we marched across the Mechanicsville turnpike road in the direction of Beaver Dam creek. Arriving within half a mile of that stream we halted, formed line of battle and sent forward company B, Captain Miller, as skirmishers. We were then ordered by General Gregg, to cross the stream and occupy the hills beyond. This order was promptly executed, and without much resistance, except from scattering shots from the pickets of the enemy, who fled as we advanced. We were now in full view of deserted camps and burning fires in front. We immediately continued our march, and about half a mile further we entered a piece of woods where a large heap of commissary and other stores were on fire; but the quantity of knapsacks, oil cloths and other articles scattered through the woods, and along the roads, gave unmistakable evidence that the enemy had left his camp in great haste.

Here we halted a short time, when General Gregg came up and ordered the regiment to be formed in column of companies, and to advance in that order. Just at this moment I was told that the enemy had been seen on our left. This fact I communicated to the General, when he ordered the two left companies to be sent in that direction to reconnoitre. Immediately company B, Captain Miller, and company K, Captain Neville, were sent, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Jones. The regiment now moved off in columns, and soon arrived at a church, wherewe met with General Jackson's command, or a

portion of it. We remained here a short time, during which, the two companies sent out to reconnoitre on our left sent in nine prisoners, and soon after came themselves, bringing eight more, making seventeen in all captured. We continued the march without further resistance until we arrived in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill, on Powhite creek. Here, the enemy making demonstrations of resistance, the regiment was formed in line of battle, and company B, Captain Miller, thrown forward as skirmishers. A spirited attack being made by the skirmishers, and at the same time a few shells being thrown from one of our batteries, the enemy were soon put to flight, making towards a pine thicket beyond the creek. Advancing to the creek we found the bridge torn up; the regiment was ordered to cross on the dam, and after crossing to wait for orders. In a short time the bridge was repaired so as to enable the whole command to cross. The regiment was then formed in line, and throwing forward company A, Lieutenant Parker, and company D, Captain Voulandigham, as skirmishers; we advanced at double-quick towards the pine thicket, the enemy, as before, firing and retiring before us. In this advance private N. S. Camp, company A, was killed. Continuing the pursuit, we soon came in sight of the enemy in force, at Cold Harbor. In a few moments a fight commenced between our artillery and that of the enemy. The shell from the batteries of the enemy soon began to fall thick and fast around us, and taking the double quick, we advanced to a branch in front of us, and towards the enemy, under a heavy fire of shell; crossing this branch we came to a halt for nearly two hours. During the halt, by order of the General, I sent company F, Captain McMeekin, and company H, Captain Erwin, in advance, to watch the movements of the enemy, and afterwards relieved them by company D, Captain Bookter, and company G, Captain Garvin. In the performance of this duty, company F and company D had each two men wounded.

About five o'clock, P. M., as near as I can guess, the twelfth and first regiments were formed in line—the twelfth having only eight companies, the two sent in advance to watch the movements of the enemy not having been called in. My understanding of the order was that we were to make the attack on the enemy. The General, himself, giving the order to march, we moved off up the hill, through the pines, and, on reaching the open field above the twelfth regiment, continued the march across this field towards a branch or hollow, two or three hundred yards in front of us, where the enemy were known to be. We did not advance, however, more than one hundred yards, before a battery (the position of which I was not before aware of) situated in a piece of woods about three or four hundred yards to my right, poured a heavy fire of shell and grape shot upon us, wounding and stunning five or six men in the first volley. I now discovered that the first regiment had halted at the edge of the pine thicket, and saw at once that to attempt to reach the hollow under this fire, and then encounter the enemy there, or to change front and march alone against the battery, would be to sacrifice the regiment, with little or no damage to the enemy. This being the situation of the regiment,

I immediately marched, by the left flank, down the hill to the branch, turned and marched up the branch, through a dense thicket, and under a heavy fire of shell and shot, until I got opposite the pine thicket through which I had gone before entering the open field. We were now out of range of the artillery, and here I formed the regiment in line as soon as I could, being joined by the two companies who were out reconnoitering the movements of the enemy, when we commenced the advance. The regiment was now marched in line through the pines up to the edge of the open field, and took position on the left of the first regiment.

Scarcely had we got into position before a greatly superior force appeared in front of us, and an engagement immediately ensued, being commenced by us. We held our position obstinately for a time, but in consequence of overwhelming numbers, we were driven back a short distance, suffering seriously in killed and wounded. Although our numbers were much reduced, and our line somewhat broken, the greater portion of the command was soon rallied, and recovered our former position at the edge of the open ground. Again we poured a vigorous fire into the enemy, and maintained our position for some time; but owing to the great disparity of numbers, we were again forced back, sustaining a heavy loss in officers and men. The entire command by this time was well nigh exhausted and greatly reduced. I myself, from exhaustion and from a wound which I received in the thigh, causing considerable pain, was unable to take further command. I am not able, of my own knowledge, to say what part any portion of the command took in the fight after this time; yet, from reliable information, I am fully convinced that some did fall in with other commands and continued the fight after this time. Captain Bookter, with Lieutenant Talley, and others of his company, joined an Alabama regiment, commanded by Canty, and while with this regiment, Captain Bookter, and several of his men, were wounded. The conduct of the command, as a whole, was gallant and commendable. We had, when we left Mechanicsville, about four hundred and thirty muskets, including many who were indisposed. Taking from this number those who tired out during the march of the day, I am sure that we did not carry more than four hundred, if that, into the fight. The casualties, a list of which accompanies this report, are, seventeen killed, and one hundred and forty-eight killed and wounded. Among the killed, was First Lieutenant J. W. Delany, commanding company B. He was killed in the first conflict, at the edge of the pine thicket. By his death, the regiment, the State, and the Confederacy, has been deprived of an officer of intelligence and great gallantry. Among the wounded are some of our most valuable officers, to-wit: Captain Vonlandigham McMeekin, Bookter and Miller. Captains Vonlandigham and McMeekin were wounded at the last stand we made at the edge of the pine thicket. I am not informed as to the place Captain Miller was wounded, he having been absent ever since. Captain Bookter, as before stated, was wounded after joining an Alabama regiment, late in the evening. It is gratifying to know that the wounds of Captains Bookter, McMeekin and Miller, are such as to

render the loss of their services only temporary ; but even this will be seriously felt by the regiment. The wound of Captain Vonlandigham was such as to require the amputation of the left leg. His loss will be seriously felt in the regiment, and to his company, it will be irreparable.

Passing by all the details of the pursuit, I come now to the fight of Monday evening, 30th June. About five o'clock, P. M., we arrived in the vicinity of the enemy: halted and stacked arms in a piece of wood to the right of the road. The fight soon commenced in front of us, and about half past six o'clock, the regiments of the brigade were formed in line and marched by the right flank above one mile and a quarter, to a point near where the fight was progressing. On arriving at this point we were halted, and the regiments were formed in column of companies, the twelfth being third in order. About sundown, the twelfth was ordered to form line to the front. This being done, we were ordered to march through the thicket and take position in rear as a support to the fourteenth, which had been previously sent into the fight. I marched a short distance through the thicket and came upon the first regiment, lying down. Halting, therefore, a few seconds, to make some enquiry about the position of the fourteenth, I gave the command, "left face," marched around the left of the first regiment, then marched to the front and took position about two or three hundred yards in rear of the firing, with my right flank a short distance from, and nearly opposite, the centre of the line of the first regiment and perpendicular to it, and made the men lie down, in order to protect them from the bullets which were flying fast and thick over and about us. We remained in this position until the close of the fight, about half past eight, P. M., having seven men wounded at this place. Colonel McGowan now brought out his command, (the fourteenth,) and the regiments of the brigade bivouacked. About ten or eleven o'clock at night, the General himself came to us and ordered us to return in the morning to the place we had left in the evening. This we did, and remained in that position until about six o'clock, P. M., of Tuesday, 1st July. We were then marched up the road about two miles, passing the battle ground of the previous day, and were there halted. In a very short time the battle of the 1st of July began, and progressed fiercely in front of us and on the right wing of the enemy. The firing of the enemy soon slackened on his right, but was taken up fiercely along his line towards his centre and left, and we were marched back about half a mile, halted and faced to the front. General Hill came up and ordered the twelfth and fourteenth to remain in that position, and watch towards the enemy. Here we remained, until the close of the fight, without participating in the engagement. I close this report by acknowledging the cordial and efficient assistance rendered me by Lieut. Colonel Cad. Jones, the only field officer I had, and also by bearing testimony to the faithful discharge, by Dr. J. Ford Prieleau, Surgeon, and Dr. J. W. Keith, Assistant Surgeon, of their arduous duties.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

D. BARNES, *Colonel, commanding 12th reg't.*

REPORT OF COLONEL MALLORY.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, }
July 12, 1862. }

Captain G. F. HARRISON,

A. A. G., First Brigade, Light Division :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my regiment in the recent engagements before Richmond :

On the night of Wednesday, June 25th, the regiment was on picket near the Little Meadow Bridges. About three o'clock, P. M., Thursday, June 26th, it being reported that the enemy's pickets had been withdrawn, I immediately took possession of the bridge which he had held. Our brigade being in advance, was soon ordered to cross. The fortieth Virginia crossed first, followed by the fifty-fifth Virginia and the other regiments composing the brigade. A mile or more beyond the swamp, the regiment was formed in line of battle across the road where the first prisoner was taken by Capt. Alexander's company. It was here that we received a few shots from the enemy's pickets, which retreated in haste. Turning to the right, we marched in the direction of Mechanicsville. About half a mile from Mechanicsville our line of battle was again formed on the right of the road, supported by the sixtieth Virginia, Colonel Starke commanding—the fortieth Virginia on the left, supported by the forty-seventh Virginia regiment and second Virginia battalion. We advanced upon Mechanicsville, exposed to a very heavy fire from three of the enemy's batteries. After advancing a short distance beyond the village our line of battle was changed to the left, facing the batteries. We advanced some six hundred yards in the direction of the right battery, when, not wishing to be separated from the remainder of the brigade, it became necessary to cross the field to the left, the left of the brigade being at this time under cover of the woods. This was done by marching obliquely across the field, approaching the battery as we neared the woods to prevent their getting our range. Before entering the woods the regiment was halted just below the brow of a slight hill and the men ordered to lie down to protect them from the shell, grape, and canister, which were being used with great effect. Our brigade was then ordered to advance. We moved forward a few hundred yards, under very heavy fire and entered a wood which we attempted to charge through. But the undergrowth being very thick and finding another brigade in front of us, our men became scattered, many of them mixing in with this brigade, I ordered a halt, but finding it impossible to form the regiment in such a place, I directed the men to fall back to the edge of the woods and reform. This was done in very good order. By this time it was quite dark, and my men being very much exhausted, I fell back about a hundred yards, over a hill, where we rejoined the brigade and rested for the night. In this engagement my loss was very heavy, being greater than that of both the others.

Captain William L. Brook, company K, was killed while gallantly leading his company, and both of his lieutenants wounded. His company was on the left of the colors, and suffered more than any other. Captain Street, and Lieutenants Boughan Kerr and Goodrich were wounded in this engagement, besides a number of men. About twelve o'clock, on Friday, June 27th, the regiment was formed with the brigade and marched in the direction of Gaines' Mill, Lieutenant Colonel Christian commanding. After passing a short distance beyond the mill, the brigade was formed in line of battle to support General Anderson's brigade, who were ordered to attack the enemy in front. We advanced to his support until we found the brigade halted in a small orchard in an open space in front of the enemy's battery. This brigade finally broke and ran through ours, throwing it into some confusion. We, however, did not retire until ordered by General Field, to "fall back in order." This was not very well executed; but a portion of the regiment was immediately rallied by Colonel Christian, and remained with him during the remainder of the evening, doing good service. In this engagement, Lieutenants Mann and Garnett were killed, and Lieutenant Brockenbrough and two or three color-bearers, wounded. On Sunday, June 29th, we marched from Gaines' Mill to the south side of the Chickahominy. Monday morning, we marched a few miles and were halted in the woods until about five o'clock, P. M., when we were ordered, with the brigade, to go to the support of General Kemper. We marched at a double-quick, when we were formed in line of battle on the right of the road, the sixtieth Virginia on our left. We advanced through the woods until we came to the brow of a hill, where was a battery recently taken from the enemy. The brigade which had taken it had disappeared, and the enemy had advanced to within a few yards of the battery. We halted, fired a few volleys, and charged, driving the enemy about a mile into the woods, when we halted to reform, and finding that the enemy were about to flank us, we fell back to the edge of the woods, where we remained until the firing had ceased. The regiment was ordered to remain at this point until the captured battery could be taken off, when we marched back across the field and bivouacked for the night. In this engagement, Lieutenant Colonel Christian was seriously wounded, Major Burke and Captain Wright, killed, and Lieutenants Hall and Blair, and Adjutant Williams, wounded. The regiment was in readiness to participate in the engagement of Tuesday, July 1st; but was not actively engaged. The officers and men who remained with the regiment, acted well; but many of them who had been on the sick list previously, and were just returned to duty when we started, being weak, were compelled to fall out during the march.

I beg leave to call the attention of the General commanding to the following named officers for coolness under fire, and the efficient manner in which they performed their duties: Lieutenant Colonel Christian, who fell mortally wounded in the charge of the 30th; Adjutant Williams, Captain Fauntleroy, Captain Saunders, Captain Rice, Captain Roy, Captain Jett, Captain Healy, Captain Lawson, and Captain

Alexander, and Lieutenants Brockenbrough, Roane, Reynolds, Davis, Healy and Street; particularly Captain Fauntleroy and Lieutenants Brockenbrough and Roane.

The General's attention is also called to the following named non-commissioned officers and privates: Sergeant-major Mallory; Color-sergeant Fauntleroy; Corporal Micon, company A; private Nicholson, company C, and Costenbader, company E.

The following are names of non-commissioned officers and privates honorably mentioned by their Captains:

Company A —Privates Ruffin Starke, E. T. Smith, Robert Carter, R. H. Dunmead, A. F. Allen.

Company C —Private Thomas Thurston.

Company D —Privates Archibald Brooks, G. E. Minor, Reuben L. Dyke, G. Shackelford and Burwell Mitchell.

Company G —William T. Garrettes, J. W. Carter, R. S. Burch, T. M. George, A. W. Hundley, W. C. Wayne, and E. D. Munday.

Company H —Privates A. E. Vaughan, G. W. Vaughan, N. Mason, E. Clagville, and J. R. Traler. Corporal Stilf fought through all the battles with a sick leave in his pocket.

Company I.—William T. Cowan, James Yates, R. Todd, and V. H. Fauntleroy.

Company M —Sergeants Bullock and Morris; Privates James W. Smith, R. O. Perry, McGary Burress, Blanton Humphreys, Johnson Newton, S. Rice, and Goodrich. Sergeant Robinson, company M, acted well.

The aggregate loss is as follows: Killed, 22; wounded, 94; missing, 3.

I am Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. MALLORY,

Colonel, commanding 55th Virginia.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARBER.

HEAD'QRS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. CAROLINA TROOPS, }
July 13, 1862. }

GENERAL: The thirty-seventh regiment left its camp on the 25th June, pursuant to orders, with the other regiments composing your brigade, and on the 26th, crossed the Chickahominy. On the evening of the 26th, my command reached Mechanicsville, and was exposed to a severe artillery fire, which wounded, severely, several men and two officers; but the regiment was not otherwise engaged. On the evening of the 27th, we reached Cold Harbor, and my command was ordered into action. Not knowing the position of the enemy, we moved up the road some two hundred yards, when the enemy opened a deadly fire upon us, killing several and wounding a large number. The swamp and undergrowth rendered it very difficult to form the regiment in line of battle, which, together with the destructive fire of the enemy, threw it into considerable confusion, thereby rendering it inefficient for a short time, until order could be restored. During the rest of the engagement it behaved very well.

On Monday evening, the 30th instant, my regiment, with the other regiments of your command, charged the strong position occupied by the enemy's artillery and infantry. Throughout this engagement, my regiment behaved with great gallantry, driving the enemy before them with great loss.

On Tuesday evening, the regiment was again under arms, and under fire, but was not engaged. All the officers of my command behaved well, except those who have been reported to General Hill, under previous orders. I take pleasure in mentioning, specially, Captain Melon, who remained with his company during these trying scenes, although more than sixty years old, and worn out by exposure and fatigue. In the action of Monday evening, Colonel Lee was killed while gallantly leading the regiment into action. He was a brave, experienced officer, and a pure man. His loss will be severely felt.

Lieutenant Isham Hartjoy was mortally wounded on Friday evening, and has since died. He was an excellent officer and a brave, true man. My total loss is one hundred and thirty-eight killed and wounded. A number of the wounded have died since the action. A list of killed and wounded has been heretofore forwarded to you.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM M. BARBER,

Lieut. Colonel, commanding 37th regiment N. C. T.

LIST OF OFFICERS of Thirty-seventh Regiment who absented themselves from their companies without leave:

Lieutenant McCoy, and Second Lieutenant Sammons, company I, alleged sickness.

Lieutenant Owens, company K, behaved badly, and has not yet returned.

Lieutenant Smith, company F, went to camp, on Tuesday, without permission; alleges he was sick and unfit for duty.

WM. M. BARBER,

Lieutenant Colonel.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN MARMADUKE JOHNSON.

RICHMOND, *July 17, 1862.*

GENERAL: I have just received your order directing me to report to you the part taken by my battery in the late combats before Richmond, accompanied with a list of the killed, wounded, missing, etc. I beg leave to state that I should have done this some time since, but for continued and severe indisposition, on account of which I am now confined in my chamber.

It may not be impertinent to state that on Thursday, the 25th ultimo, I was under the command of Brigadier General Branch, and marched my battery with his brigade, from Brooke Church to Mechanicsville, and arrived at that place late in the evening, and but a short time before the battle ceased. I took my position behind some incomplete breastworks, erected by the enemy, and had hardly planted my battery when the order was given to cease firing. The breastworks were not in condition to be serviceable, and I kept my men at work all night in putting them in condition so that they could be useful. About daybreak the enemy's batteries, which had created so much havoc the evening before, opened on me, and also most vigorously shelled all the quarters surrounding us. I immediately replied, having the co-operation of none of the other batteries on the field—Captain McIntosh having exhausted his ammunition the evening before, and Captain Pegram, I believe, having been ordered to hold his fire. So that this battle was contested almost solely by my battery and those of the enemy. At six o'clock precisely, I entirely silenced and repulsed them, they hastily leaving their works, and having suffered very great damage, as was obvious from a subsequent visit to the entrenchments. During the two hours of this engagement the fire was uncommonly vigorous on both sides. The enemy's shot almost perfect range, and he would have done serious injury to my command, but for the fortunate protection of the breastworks mentioned.

I beg leave to say, that too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for the coolness and intrepidity manifested by them in this, the first heavy engagement in which they have participated. In this engagement only two men and three horses were slightly wounded.

Late in the day, I marched to the scene of the bloody battle which took place on Friday, and, quite late in the evening, was ordered by General Lee to report with my battery to you, which I immediately did with all possible dispatch. You yourself formed a personal witness to me the behavior of the men and officers. You saw the fearless courage with which they fought through that deadly fire, until twenty of them fell, ten horses killed and wounded, and the battery entirely disabled, exposed to the fire not only of the batteries of the enemy, but of sharpshooters, who could not be seen. You saw them silence one of the batteries, and manfully resist others, until, by your orders,

I withdrew them from the field. It is needless, therefore, for me to assure you of my gratification at their behavior.

Accompanying, I send you a list of the casualties, as directed.

I have the honor, General, to be,

Your most respectful and obedient servant,

MARMADUKE JOHNSON, *Captain.*

• REPORT OF COLONEL LANE. •

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS, }
Near Richmond, July 12, 1862. }

Brigadier General L. O'B. BRANCH,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Light Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Wednesday, the 25th of June, I left camp with my regiment, numbering four hundred and eighty, and, with the balance of your brigade, proceeded up the Telegraph road, crossed the Chickahominy on the morning of the 26th, and advanced towards Meadow Bridge. Two of my companies were ordered to Mrs. Crenshaw's bridge to apprise Lieutenant Colonel Hoke, with a portion of his regiment, which was doing picket duty on the south side of the Chickahominy, that the way was clear. We then continued our march towards Mechanicsville.

The fight had commenced on our reaching this place, and we were ordered to support a battery, which was firing from the works to the left of the road. I had one man wounded that evening. We slept upon the field, and were held as a support again next morning, when the artillery opened upon us, and another one of my men was wounded. As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position, and was in full retreat, we were ordered to follow, and, on reaching "Cold Harbor," the seventh North Carolina troops and my regiment were ordered into the woods to the left of the road leading to the battle-field. The seventh preceded us, and when I was about to form my regiment on its left, a sharp fire, both of shell and infantry, was opened upon us, causing one of the wings of the seventh to give way. On asking the cause of this, I was informed by some of the company officers of the seventh, whose names I do not know, that Colonel Campbell had ordered them to fall back, and, as there was a large pond of water in my rear, I led my regiment out of the woods by the left flank, when I met you and was ordered back. I then marched up the road and wheeled my entire regiment into the same piece of woods. Colonel Lee followed with his regiment, which he intended posting to my right, but the enemy opened upon him just as he was about to turn the angle of the road, and his right was thrown into confusion. This caused companies D, A and I, of the right wing, and company H, to the left of the colors, in my regiment, to give way. Company D promptly reformed and came into line; the other three companies, I am told, reformed and attached themselves, for the remainder of the day, to other regiments. They were not with me. Colonel Campbell's regiment, seven of my companies, Lieutenant Webb of company H, and a few rank and file from the three missing companies, engaged the enemy in the woods and were exposed to a hot fire, when fresh troops came up and relieved us temporarily.

Major James Barbour, General Elzey's assistant adjutant general, approached me soon afterwards and requested me to take my command to the support of a portion of his forces, which had advanced into the open field in front of the woods. My command advanced most gallantly through the woods and into the open field, although exposed to a front and right enfilade infantry fire, and bravely remained there until General George B. Anderson's brigade debouched from the woods to our left and charged across the field. I ordered my men to cease firing when this brigade was nearly in front of us, and, forming on the right, assisted them in clearing the field of the enemy.

At the "advice" of General Anderson, my men being now very much fatigued, I remained with a portion of his brigade, in a somewhat sheltered position, until nightfall, when I rejoined you. Our loss in this engagement was thirteen killed and seventy-eight wounded.

Sunday evening we recrossed the Chickahominy, and on Monday evening (the 30th) were among the first to engage the enemy. The whole brigade advanced, driving the foe before us, notwithstanding the character of the ground. My regiment, in its advance, had to pass through two skirts of woods, containing swampy ground, and an intermediate open field, in which there was a dwelling, surrounded by a yard and garden, all of which, I am told, had been converted into a temporary breastwork by the enemy. All of my men behaved well in this action, notwithstanding they were exposed to a murderous fire of shell, grape and small arms. I did not remain with my regiment until the close of the fight, as a flesh wound in the right cheek forced me to leave the field. Our loss was six killed and fifty wounded.

We were not actually engaged in the Tuesday's fight, though we were ordered out late in the evening and were exposed to a terrific shelling, first in the open field in front of the enemy's guns, and then to the left, in a small piece of woods. Fortunately, we had only one man wounded and none killed.

With only one field officer, three captains, but few lieutenants, and our ranks greatly reduced by sickness, caused by the hardships we had to undergo in our retreat from Hanover Court-House, we had to contend with the enemy in the recent terrible engagements before Richmond under many disadvantages; but our loss, one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, out of an effective force of four hundred and eighty, including the ambulance corps, about one-third, will show how nobly the twenty-eighth behaved in this great struggle for independence.

I would respectfully call to your attention Captain T. James Linebarger, of company C, and Captain D. A. Parker, of company D; first Lieutenant N. Clark, of company E; first Lieutenant E. G. Morrow, of company G; first Lieutenant W. W. Cloninger, of company B; second Lieutenant Robert D. Rhyne, of company B. All of these officers behaved with great gallantry and bravery.

Sergeant-Major Milton A. Lowe, on the battle-field of the 27th and 30th, more than once proved himself a brave and fearless young

defender of southern rights, and has won the admiration of all who saw him.

Color-bearer J. P. Little, of company C, was wounded on the 27th, but was at his post again in a short time.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. LANE,

Colonel commanding Twenty-eighth Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

REPORT OF LIETTENANT COLONEL HOKE.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, }
July 12th, 1862. }

General L. O'B. BRANCH,

Fourth Brigade, Light Division:

DEAR GENERAL: On 35th June you called the commanding officers of your brigade together and informed us of the intended, and manner of, attack upon the enemy who were on the north side of the Chickahominy, and at the same time ordered me to have my command ready to move at five o'clock, P. M., with three days' rations. I having five companies on picket at the Crenshaw bridge, was ordered to take command at that point; while the other five companies, under Major Cowan, would march with the brigade, and cross the river at the Telegraph bridge, and move down the river, in order to drive the enemy from their position.

My orders were, that I should cross the river, with the five companies, as soon as I heard firing, and make an attack in the rear of the enemy.

About twelve o'clock, on the 26th, I heard sharp skirmishing, and drew in my pickets, in order to cross, and, while doing so, could see that the enemy were in full retreat. While crossing the river, I received a despatch from you, ordering me to join the command; that you were in the road immediately opposite. I joined the command, and from that point we marched to Mechanicsville, and reached that place under a most terrific fire of shot and shell.

About twelve o'clock, P. M., the firing ceased, and we were ordered to lie in our position upon our arms. At three o'clock, A. M., of the 27th, we were ordered to be ready to march at a moment's warning; but did not take up the line of march until twelve o'clock, and then moved in the direction of Gaines' Mills down the Chickahominy. We reached that point at four o'clock, P. M., and finding heavy fighting going on, were ordered immediately into the engagement, and, remaining in the fight until dark, by which time the enemy had been driven back a distance of two miles, I then reported to you, with my command, at the road, and was ordered to bivouac my men and give them rest. This was a hard fought battle, and the men deserve great praise for their coolness and firmness on this occasion.

On the 28th we remained quiet all day. The enemy having been driven across the Chickahominy, we were ordered to prepare two days' rations, and be ready to march at daylight.

On the 29th we recrossed the river and moved down James river, marching a distance of twelve or fifteen miles and encamping.

On the 30th we again marched down the river, in order to make an attack, and reached the point about three o'clock. The presence of the enemy was soon made known by the roaring of artillery; and

we were immediately ordered up the road in the direction of the enemy, by a flank movement, under a very great fire of shot and shell. Soon, you, at the head of your brigade, filed to the right, and, moving six hundred yards in that direction, halted, faced to the front, formed a line of battle, and moved slowly through a skirt of woods until you reached an open field. You then halted, formed a perfect line of battle, and charged by the double-quick, and with a yell, the enemy's batteries, which were strongly supported by infantry across this field, a distance of five hundred yards. We, at the same time, were enfiladed by grape shot; but neither fire upon the front or flank at all stopped the men, but on they pressed, and soon silenced the fire upon them. They seemed not to heed the falling of friends by their side; but had the great duty of defeating the enemy foremost in their minds. Here, my loss was heavy, not so much in killed as in wounded.

My men, in this charge, had no cover at all. I cannot refrain from asking that great praise may be given to both officers and men, for their actions on this occasion.

After passing through the field and entering the woods on the opposite side, my regiment became divided, by the interference of a Brigadier General, unknown to me, who had ordered the left of my regiment to march to the left. I remained, with a portion of my men on the field, until dark, and reported to you in an old field, at which place you were encamped.

On the 1st of July, we were quiet, until six o'clock in the evening, at which time we were ordered in to support D. H. Hill's division. In this fight, I was not engaged, but was under a heavy fire of shot and shell.

On the 2d and 3d of July, we were marching after the enemy; but their retreat was too speedy to be overtaken. We then bivouacked for several days, inviting the enemy to battle, which was not accepted. We then marched to this point, arriving here on the 9th instant.

My loss was very heavy for a small command. The report of casualties has been sent in, as well as that of the action of officers and men, which need correction.

I am happy to say that, with few exceptions, I am truly proud of the officers and men of my command. I cannot well make distinction among those officers and men who so nobly did their duty, but ask that credit may be given those to whom it is due, and action taken against those who deserve it.

Casualties.—Killed, eight; wounded, fifty-two; missing, fifteen. Total, seventy-five.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOKE,

Colonel commanding.

REPORT OF COLONEL HAMILTON.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS., }
Camp on New Market Road, July 14, 1862. }

Brigadier General MAXCY GREGG,

Commanding Second Brigade, Light Division :

In obedience to orders, I desire to report as to the part taken by my regiment in the recent battles of the 27th and 30th June, and the 1st of July, 1862.

On Thursday afternoon, the 26th June, I put my regiment in march, to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge. Nothing of importance occurred until my regiment (leading the brigade) reached a position, commanded by the battery of the enemy, near Mechanicsville turnpike, when a pretty sharp fire of shot and shell was opened upon my regiment. By compelling my men to lie down behind the crest of the hill, I escaped, with the wounding of only two men, (company F.)

On Friday morning my regiment, and that of Colonel Barnes, leading the other regiments of the brigade, commenced the advance upon the lines of the enemy. We crossed Beaver Dam, only being slightly annoyed by the skirmishers of the enemy. On reaching one of the camps of the enemy, shortly before vacated, I was astonished to find myself under fire from field artillery. It, however, proved to be a section of artillery belonging to the army of General Jackson. The mistake was soon discovered; but, unfortunately, not in time to prevent the wounding of Lieutenant Heice, company C, and one private of the same company. After a short delay, I was ordered to advance upon Powhite creek, throwing out skirmishers in advance. This was done; and for some little time a brisk fire was kept up on both sides; but the enemy soon ceased to attempt to dispute the crossing of the creek, which was done very quietly, and without any interruption. After a short rest, to enable us to collect and provide for our wounded, we resumed our march, and soon came upon the camp of the seventh Massachusetts regiment, who seemed at first disposed to give us battle; but, upon giving the order to charge bayonets, at double quick, they broke and fled. We continued to advance, and upon gaining an open field; commanding a view of the enemy's position at Cold Harbor, we were subjected to a severe fire of shells from the battery of the enemy. This fire was soon silenced by our own battery, and then, under your order, I advanced upon the position of the enemy through a thick swampy piece of ground, and formed line of battle on the edge of the open field. In a short time I saw a brigade moving down upon us. When within easy range of us they opened a most deadly fire upon my regiment, wounding and killing a large number of my officers and men, and amongst these all of my color guard. Here was my principal loss, amongst them Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who had distinguished himself for gallantry and good con-

duct, although feeble from a recent severe illness. His wound, which at first was apparently slight, proved, eventually, mortal, and he sank to rest calm and composed, feeling that he had done his duty to his country. After being so severely handled, I considered it proper to take my regiment out from under fire, which was accordingly done. Upon coming out of the swamp, I found Colonel Marshall, with a remnant of his regiment. This, with my own, I formed in line, and, under orders from General Lee and Major General A. P. Hill, I took command of these two fragments of regiments, and led them into the wood in rear of the position occupied by the brigades of Generals Anderson and Field. Soon I was joined by a portion of Colonel Edward's regiment, under Major Farrow, and, with this portion of the brigade, I occupied the ground as above indicated, and on Saturday morning, I marched my regiment, by your orders, to another position, near the battle-ground, where we remained until Sunday, the 29th of June. On this day we recrossed the Chickahominy. We marched in pursuit of the enemy, but did not come up with them until Monday evening, the 30th of June. Then, although under fire, and having several soldiers and one lieutenant (Sweeny, company K,) wounded by the fire of the enemy, there was no chance of our coming in actual contact with the enemy, from the fact that the ground in front of us was occupied by others of our own troops. We were likewise drawn out on Tuesday afternoon, 1st July, but did not become engaged with the enemy, although for some time under the fire of artillery. We continued the pursuit of the enemy, (with the rest of the second brigade,) who had sought the shelter of their gunboats; and, after remaining for twenty-four hours near them, we were ordered back to the neighborhood of Richmond, to go into camp.

I feel that it would be invidious, where all of my officers, and most of my soldiers, behaved so well, to single out any one for special praise, except that I desire to mention private Dominick Spellman, of company K, who bore my colors gallantly during the battle, after Sergeant Taylor and Corporal Hayne, who, carrying the colors, were shot down—the latter taking them from my hands when the former was first struck, to be mortally wounded himself immediately. I have promoted private Spellman to be color-bearer, for gallantry on the field of battle.

I beg to submit appended list of casualties, marked A, and likewise lists showing where each officer and soldier of the regiment was on the three days in which we were engaged with the enemy.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HAMILTON,

Colonel First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

LETTER OF GENERAL GREGG TO GENERAL COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION, }
Laurel Hill, July 18, 1862. }

To General S. COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: I learn from Colonel Hamilton, commanding first South Carolina volunteers, that, in an interview with yourself and the Secretary of War, the other day, the name of Major McCrady, of the same regiment, having been somewhat accidentally mentioned, Colonel Hamilton expressed the opinion that Major McCrady had not behaved properly, saying he had served on my staff on the 27th of June, but could not find his regiment until it was driven back, and that now he had gone home on sick leave. Upon which you remarked that Colonel Hamilton had better have him ordered back, and that you would issue such order, if Colonel Hamilton desired it, and that if he should not report, you would have a letter of another kind addressed to him, which would compel him to resign. To which the Secretary of War assented.

I differ entirely with Colonel Hamilton in the view which he takes of Major McCrady's conduct, and I beg leave to interpose to prevent any hasty action from being taken against Major McCrady, without giving him a fair hearing. When my brigade was put in march, at the commencement of the late operations, Major McCrady was sick in Richmond. He left a sick bed, and overtook me on the battlefield at Cold Harbor, looking extremely feeble and ill. He said to me that he thought he might be able to accompany me and perform some staff duty, although not strong enough to accompany his regiment. This might well be, as I had required the field officers to dismount awhile for the purpose of seeing better and sending orders more promptly. Myself and my staff remained on horse back. I do not think Major McCrady could have reasonably anticipated less risk in accompanying me on staff duty, mounted, than in marching with his regiment on foot. I requested him to accompany me, and he did so. In the heat of the battle, I sent him to rally a portion of my troops, which, from the difficulty of the ground and the fierceness of the enemy's fire, had got into some disorder. I do not think I saw him again. Some time after, proceeding to execute my order, he was seen by one of my captains retiring in a state of exhaustion. He told this officer that he had rallied the troops referred to, and staid with them in the fight until his strength gave out entirely. Major McCrady's regiment had, at this time, been formed, by my orders, somewhat to the rear, preparatory to another movement. Major McCrady went to it, and, in attempting to dismount, fell to the ground, as I have been informed by his brother, Lieutenant Thomas McCrady, who was obliged to leave him thus lying on the ground, when the regiment was shortly afterwards ordered by Major General A. P. Hill,

to take a position in advance. Lieutenant McCrady has not since seen the Major, but understands that he got back to Richmond in a carriage in which he had come to the immediate neighborhood of the battle ground. I understand that Major McCrady afterwards went home on sick leave, granted in Richmond, without referring the application to his commanding officers. If this proceeding was irregular, it was an irregularity which the War Department has permitted until very lately, if it is not still permitted, and Major McCrady cannot be held responsible for it. Colonel Hamilton himself was very unwell during the late operations of the army, and at one time, on the march on the 29th June, sank fainting from his horse. He refused, however, to go off duty, and although I was advised to order him, I judged it best not to do so. By the power of his constitution, Colonel Hamilton was able to overcome disease in a remarkable manner, and this may cause him to apply his own standard to other men. But I do not think it right. Few men have such power. Possibly Major McCrady may not possess it; but Major McCrady had been sick for a month before the march commenced, and was perhaps in a condition of body which no power of mind could overcome. I see no reason whatever to question the good conduct of Major McCrady. I respectfully request that you will ask the Secretary of War to read this.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MAXCY GREGG,

Brigadier General. P. A. C. S.

REPORT OF COLONEL HAYWOOD.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, }
July 10, 1862. }

Brigadier General L. O'B. BRANCH,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Light Division :

GENERAL: In consequence of the fall of that gallant soldier and generous gentleman, Colonel R. P. Campbell, late the commanding officer of this regiment, who was slain in the fight near Gaines' Mill on the 27th ultimo, it becomes my duty, as second in command of this regiment, to report to you the proceedings of my troops in the recent battles before Richmond. His fittest monument is the tattered flag which drooped above our glorious dead when this fearful conflict was over.

I have the honor to report that, on the 25th June, 1862, after orders were received from you, we proceeded, together with the rest of your brigade, from our camp, on the Brooke turnpike, up the Telegraph road, towards the Chickahominy river. On the following morning, at half past three, A. M., after bivouacking the night previous, in pursuance of orders received from you, we were in readiness to move; but did not change our position until ten o'clock, A. M., in consequence, as I was informed, of the want of information as to the position of Major General Jackson. At this hour we were put in motion, the seventh regiment being in the front of your brigade. We soon reached the Chickahominy, upon the crossing of which I was immediately thrown forward with three companies, to-wit: companies C, F and A of this regiment, about one-quarter of a mile in front of the head of our column, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy's pickets between us and the Meadow Bridge. After marching a few miles I encountered about two hundred of the enemy; whom we immediately attacked and, after a short conflict, drove from their position. We succeeded in capturing their flag and several of their company books and memoranda, with a slight loss of wounded and none killed on my part. The loss of the enemy we had no means of ascertaining. The next point at which we encountered the enemy was a few hundred yards beyond Atlee's station, on the Virginia Central railroad. Here we had another severe skirmish. Colonel Campbell, of the seventh regiment, immediately ordered forward company B. During the skirmish one of the last named company was mortally and a few soldiers of the other companies were seriously wounded. It is a palpable duty, General, that I should express my high appreciation of the gallant conduct of the three companies that were more immediately under my command. Captain J. McLeod Turner, of company F, had assigned to him the perilous duty of covering my front and skirmishing through woods, open fields and swamps, for the purpose of discovering the enemy's pickets. Whenever he became engaged he was promptly and fearlessly sustained by

Captain R. B. McRae and J. G. Knox, of companies C and A, under my command. Captain McRae succeeded in bringing away the enemy's flag from the first skirmish, near Crenshaw's, and Captain Knox did his best in effecting the dislodgment of the enemy. After this second skirmish company F was withdrawn from the front, and company A ordered to assume that position, in order to divide the labors of the march. Captain Knox's company was now engaged in actively firing for a while upon an actual or supposed enemy in our front, but there was no response.

About the middle of the afternoon, having learned that the greater portion of Major General A. P. Hill's division had crossed the Chickahominy and was in front of us, I reported to you, whereupon I was ordered to unite my command with the rest of my regiment, under Colonel Campbell. I may confidently assert that no unnecessary time was spent in the various skirmishes just described.

About an hour and a half before dark we reached Mechanicsville, under a terrific fire of shot and shell. For a short time, we were compelled to wait until we could receive orders from General Hill. Before dark, we were ordered to take our position in a road which appeared to run at right angles with the road we had previously occupied and to the left of it. Upon the application of General Archer the seventh and twenty-eighth regiments were ordered by you to report to him, but, upon Colonel Campbell's application, we ascertained he had no immediate duty for us to perform. It was then fully dark, though the artillery conflict still continued, and, as soon as it ceased, we were ordered to take our position immediately in front of the enemy's batteries and about a quarter of a mile therefrom, being still in the front of your brigade. At this point we bivouacked for the night, and were prepared for action at three o'clock next morning, under orders from you. In a short time after this, the enemy's batteries opened upon us, as did some of their sharpshooters. Under this fire we remained for about an hour and a half, when we were ordered into the woods on the right of the road last spoken of, to which position we moved, marching by the right flank.

About ten o'clock, A. M., of the 27th ultimo, we were ordered again to take our position in the road, which we accordingly did. After remaining there for some time, it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position in the batteries. We then took up our line of march for Gaines' Mill, which point we reached between three and four o'clock, P. M., of the same day. Almost immediately upon arriving at this point, our regiment was ordered into action. We advanced upon the right-hand road, having thrown forward two companies as skirmishers, who were immediately engaged, when the whole regiment advanced rapidly to their support. In this advance, company B did distinguished credit to itself and its commander, Captain R. S. Young, by the readiness with which it became aligned, and its marked steadiness in advancing under a very heavy fire. As we approached, Colonel Campbell ordered the skirmishers to form upon the right of the regiment and the line advanced to a rail fence in front of the woods. Here we engaged the enemy, vastly su-

perior to us in numbers. After holding this position for some time, and finding he was not so rapidly reinforced as he anticipated, Colonel Campbell ordered his regiment to retire to the rear of the wood. The command was then separated. About seven companies under command of Col. Campbell, were almost immediately advanced to their previous position, and three companies under my command, to-wit, B, F, A, and a portion of G, were rallied in the rear of the wood, and reported to Major General Hill for orders. The seven companies, under Col. Campbell, after driving the enemy through the wood, were ordered by Major General Ewell to charge their position by a movement by the right flank. After moving about a quarter of a mile, they were ordered to advance across a swamp, and over an abattis of felled trees, up a hill, upon an entrenched position of the enemy. It was in this advance that our patriotic Colonel lost that life which was so dear to his whole regiment. The colors, when the advance began, were in the hands of Corporal Henry T. Fight, of company F. He was instantly shot down, when they were again seized by Corporal James A. Harris, of company I; he was also shot down, when Colonel Campbell himself seized the colors, and, advancing some twenty paces in front of his regiment, ordered them not to fire; but follow him. Within twenty paces of the enemy's line he was shot down, when Lieutenant Luncan C. Haywood, commanding company E, again seized our flag, the staff of which had been shot in two, and advanced to the front of the regiment. He also immediately lost his life, whereupon the the flag of the regiment was carried out of the action by Corporal Geary, of company C.

It was now nightfall, and Major Junius L. Hill, who had behaved with his usual distinguished gallantry, finding that more than half our force was destroyed, and himself exhausted by long action, and a severe shock from one of the enemy's bombs, formed such of his men as he could collect, and reported to me.

The flag which was borne during this conflict was literally shot to pieces, and bore upon its field the marks of *thirty-two balls*. This is the best indication of the heavy fire to which our brave men were exposed.

My portion of the command, which, in obedience to orders, had fallen back to the rear of the wood, after the first two hours of the engagement, was, upon my application to Major General A. P. Hill for orders, ordered towards the right of our lines for the purpose of supporting a portion of General Jackson's command, which, he informed me, was then upon the field. My men cheerfully and earnestly advanced towards the right, with cheers for "Old Stonewall." We were under heavy fire for the rest of the evening, but were not so actively engaged as the rest of our regiment; the aforesaid portion of Jackson's command and Wheat's battalion being in our front.

Near nightfall I reported to you, stating the exhausted condition of my troops, when you directed me to form on the left of the road, approaching the enemy, and post sentinels along the road so as to collect such portions of your brigade as might pass along said road, directing them to bivouac at this point.

On Saturday, the 28th, we remained quietly in our bivouac caring for the wounded and dead.

The country and our State too painfully appreciate the loss of our most capable Colonel for me to say aught in his praise.

It was in this battle that company E, under the command of Lieutenant Haywood, lost all of its officers. Lieutenants Haywood and Clap were killed in the brave and faithful discharge of their duties. Lieut. H. C. Graham, late of the twenty-second regiment North Carolina troops, who had volunteered to take a command in the same company, as Lieutenant, had his leg broken early in the conflict.

Where almost every officer has distinguished himself, it is difficult to bestow especial praise upon any; but the serious bereavement which this company has sustained, not only in the loss of their officers, but also in the loss of men, induces me to commend it to your special consideration. I shall take occasion hereafter to recommend Lieutenant Graham for promotion, if his wound will admit of his again entering the service.

In this battle it was, also, that Captain R. B. McRae was seriously, and W. N. Peoples, of company K, mortally, wounded. Lieutenant Jos. C. Miller, of company K, here rendered up his life, having fallen in close proximity to the point where Colonel Campbell fell while bravely leading his men into the conflict. Captain McAuley, company I, and Lieutenant W. J. Kerr, company D, (the color company,) also sustained serious injuries from which they will not soon recover. Many others sustained injuries, the extent of which may be learned from official reports already published.

On Sunday, the 29th, we proceeded to recross the Chickahominy, and pursued the enemy until Monday evening, the 30th, when we overtook him, and were at once formed in columns of regiments, on the right of the road, under cover of the woods. In a few moments we were led into action by you, in person. Since you witnessed the daring of my regiment while advancing towards the enemy, under a terrific fire, and the disadvantages under which they labored in meeting retreating batteries, and in not knowing with accuracy the point for which they had been designated, I shall leave it to you, General, to say all that is necessary in their praise.

So soon as the enemy appeared in sight, the order was given for our regiment to charge, which we did, without faltering, and drove him before us for at least one mile, every inch of which was hotly contested. It was now near sunset, and finding that he had fallen upon his reserves, which extended far beyond my right flank, and that we had driven away the immediate force that were protecting the enemy's batteries, I ordered a change of position, so as to reform in rear of General Pender's brigade, which was then advancing to our support. About this time, I was myself disabled by a slight wound on the head, but, by the assistance of some of my men, was enabled, for a while, to keep the field and to send a portion of my men again into action under command of Major J. T. Hill.

During this action, and in the reformation just spoken of, I take occasion to acknowledge the eminent services rendered to me, my

regiment, and the cause, by Major Hill, who was always ready to expose himself to the hottest fire; to Lieutenant L. D. Stockton, my adjutant, who was by my side during the whole action, except when bearing official messages, under the enemy's fire, and did great service in assisting me in rallying the men; Lieutenant Munro, of the second North Carolina regiment, who was acting as volunteer; lieutenant in company E also distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery. Captain J. McLeod Turner, company F, and his command, distinguished themselves, as they have always hitherto done, by the eagerness with which they approached the foe. Lieutenant Murchison, company C, also proved himself a worthy successor of his disabled captain, R. B. McRae. It was in this contest that Lieutenant J. Milton Alexander was mortally, and Lieutenants Dickey and Blackmar seriously, wounded. In this battle I have no complaint to make of any officer or man in their advance upon the enemy; and I beg leave especially to commend the conduct, not only of the officers whom I have just named, but also of Captain J. G. Harris, company H, and Lieutenant A. A. Pool, commanding company K. This night my regiment spent upon the field; and on Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, while we were under marching orders, and actually on the march, we were ordered into the action at Malvern Hill. We advanced under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, but the darkness came upon us so rapidly that we were not actively engaged that night. We were then continued in the pursuit of the enemy, until the 9th instant, when we were ordered to our present camp, four miles from Richmond.

During these contests we have lost six officers killed or mortally wounded, and sixteen wounded, twenty-nine men killed on the field, and two hundred and two wounded. The number actually carried into action on Friday, 27th ultimo, was near four hundred and fifty, officers and men. In specially commending certain officers, whose conduct was markedly brought to my own notice, I have reason to believe that my officers generally behaved quite as gallantly as they. It is a painful duty, in such a regiment, to record the fact that Lieutenant W. C. Gwin, of company K, absented himself from his company and regiment, without leave, as did, also, Lieutenant M. W. Hill, of company A, after the fight on Friday. It is but fair, however, to these officers to state that no official investigation has yet taken place of their conduct upon this occasion.

I have the honor, General, to be,

With high respect, your obedient servant,

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Colonel, commanding Seventh Regiment N. C. Troops.

REPORT OF COLONEL STARKE.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH REG. VIRGINIA VOLS., }
July 19, 1862. }

Captain G. F. HARRISON,
*Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade,
Light Division :*

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late battles before Richmond :

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, orders were received to hold the regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At three o'clock; P. M., on that day we received the order to take up the line of march. Obeying this order, we crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, and, in connection with the other regiments composing the brigade, drove in the enemy's pickets to within a half mile of Mechanicsville, at which point the regiment was drawn up in line of battle in rear of the fifty-fifth Virginia, on the right of the road. Advancing steadily, we forced the enemy to abandon Mechanicsville. Immediately beyond this point we encountered a severe fire from their batteries in crossing an open field in their front. In obedience to orders, the direction was changed to the left, and, marching by that flank, we reached the cover of the woods on that side, where we were halted. Here we were exposed for a few moments to a most galling fire from the enemy's batteries, under which fire I was wounded in the hand; and turned over the command to Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Jones, to whom I am indebted for the facts connected with the report from that time, until I resumed the command. Proceeding through this wood, another field was crossed and another wood again entered, where the enemy was drawn up in line of battle on the crest of the hill on the opposite side of a small branch in the ravine in front of us. Advancing through this wood, the regiment having been wheeled into line of battle, we moved down the side of the hill, took our position in rear of the forces of a brigade immediately in our front, and opened fire upon the enemy. Here, for at least two hours, the battle raged most violently.

Our loss here was considerable, Lieutenant Stely, of company I, being killed; Captain Caynor and Lieutenant Paxton, of company F, and Lieutenant Pack, of company A, being wounded, and many privates, both killed and wounded.

About ten o'clock, Friday morning, the brigade was ordered to move in the direction of Gaines' Mill, Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Jones still in command of the regiment. Having passed beyond the mill, the brigade was halted and disposition made to support General Anderson's brigade; which had been ordered to attack the enemy, strongly posted in front to the right of the road. This regiment was formed in column of companies, at half distance, to support the regiments of the brigade in line of battle in front. Advancing, after a

short delay, through the wood, we drove back the enemy's sharpshooters in the direction of his main line. Emerging into a field in front, the command was given to charge, and the regiments in front, supported by this regiment, (the sixtieth Virginia,) rushed forward with loud shouts. Unfortunately, however, we had proceeded but a few hundred yards, when, upon reaching the crest of the hill, within full view of the enemy, the centre of the line encountered a house and garden fence, which broke the line of the regiments in front. At the same time the enemy opened upon us a terrific fire of artillery and musketry. Nevertheless this regiment maintained its position until some regiments in front, said to belong to General Anderson's brigade, gave way, falling back through the brigade. We were then commanded "to fall back in order," by the General commanding. This movement was attended with some confusion, but a large proportion of the regiment rallied gallantly around their flag and many members of other regiments, exhorted by the General commanding, and others, rallied with us. Here Capt. Tomkins, of company G, was killed while gallantly exhorting his command to stand by their colors. Not being advisable to attempt another charge at that time, we fell back to the woods, where the regiment remained until again ordered forward in the final and victorious charge, in which charge, however, the regiment did not act as conspicuous a part as was desirable, owing to a misapprehension of orders; but the whole command behaved with remarkable coolness, though exposed for several hours to a most harassing fire of shell and musketry. The regiment remained on the battle-field until Sunday morning, when the brigade crossed the Chickahominy.

On Sunday evening, I rejoined the regiment and resumed the command.

On Monday evening, the 30th, we were ordered to the support of General Kemper's brigade, then engaged near Frasier's farm, with an overwhelming force of the enemy. The regiment advanced at double-quick, nearly two miles, to the brow of a hill, where a battery of eight guns (Randall's Pennsylvania battery) was posted, which had been taken from the enemy, and by them recaptured before we reached the ground. We were immediately formed into line of battle, the fifty-sixth Virginia on our right, and ordered to retake the battery. Delivering a few volleys, the regiment moved forward, charged the enemy, drove them in and through the woods for a considerable distance, killing, wounding and taking many of them prisoners and recapturing the battery. Upon reaching the wood, however, the enemy poured a heavy fire into our line, upon which, the command was given to "charge bayonets." This command was obeyed with great alacrity and very many of the enemy fell before the formidable weapon. After driving them for a half mile beyond this point, the regiment was ordered to halt, where we remained for a half an hour, it being then quite dark. The enemy not again appearing, the regiment was ordered to return to the battery, and there remain until the pieces were carried from the field. This accomplished, we returned to the road and bivouacked for the night. In this engagement,

Captain Gilliam, company K, and Lieutenant Moore, company F, were wounded, with a loss of many privates killed and wounded. Suffering from a wound in my hand, I was again compelled to relinquish the command, and left the regiment in charge of Major Summers—Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Jones being quite unwell, and having been sent to Richmond by advice of the surgeon.

On Tuesday evening, the regiment was drawn up in line of battle with the brigade, but was not called into action. In closing this report, I must beg leave to mention, *most particularly*, the great gallantry and coolness displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Jones, who was most conspicuous in every engagement until forced to leave the field of battle; and it was to me a source of intense satisfaction that, when forced to relinquish the command, I was enabled to place the regiment under the charge of so capable and brave an officer. Major Summers led gallantly in various charges in which the regiment was engaged, acting with coolness and discretion. To Lieutenant Pollock, adjutant of the regiment, too much praise cannot be rendered; conspicuous in the field, leading the men in every fight, and aiding most materially in rallying the regiment around its colors. Of the officers of the line, Captain Hammond and Lieutenants George Given and Johnson, company D; Captain Taylor and Lieutenants McClintic and Larew, of company E; Captain Coyner and Lieutenants Cabell, Paxton and Moore, company F; Captain Rowan, Lieutenants Pack and Shanklin, company A; Captain Johnston, Lieutenants Canon and Torbough, company B; Captain Dews, Lieutenants Easley and Darlington, (the latter commanding the infirmary corps.) of company C; Captain Bailey, Lieutenants Hale and Belcher, company H; Captain Gilliam, Lieutenants Wilson, Heslip and Tucker, company K; Captain Thompkins, (killed,) Lieutenants Ingraham and Kelly, company G; Lieutenant George, commanding company I, aided by Lieutenant Stephenson and Lilly, (the latter killed,) all displayed conspicuous gallantry.

I desire to notice, particularly, the good conduct of Lieutenant George, not only throughout the engagements in which the regiment participated, but for past merits while in charge of company I, in faithfully discharging the responsible duties of his position. After Captain Coyner received his wounds, on the 25th, the command of company F devolved on First Lieutenant Cabell, who, in the succeeding engagements, deported himself with remarkable coolness and bravery. Lieutenant Ingraham, of company G, who assumed command of company G upon the death of Captain Tompkins, attracted the attention of all by his unshrinking courage and resolution. The highest terms of praise apply with equal justice to Lieutenants Curren, company B; Easley, of company C; Hale, of company H, upon whom, owing to the wounds or sickness of their captains, in particular engagements, devolved the command of their respective companies. Lieutenant Larew, company E, particularly distinguished himself in the charge of the 30th, seizing the colors of the regiment from the color-bearer, who was exhausted, he bore them gallantly in front of the regiment until the enemy were driven

from the field. It is proper to remark, in this connection, that Lieutenant Summers, company A, was absent on detailed service, and Lieutenants Jones, company B; Johnson, company C; Rector, company G; Carr, company H, and Captain Ryan, company I, were absent, sick, during these engagements.

I would be doing injustice to Sergeant-major Corbell, a mere youth, were I to omit calling special attention to the coolness and soldier-like bearing that marked his conduct throughout. He is a young officer of great promise.

Ordnance-sergeant Peyton also discharged his duties with promptitude and fidelity. Captain McDonald, quartermaster, and Captain Estelle, regimental commissary, were prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties and their general conduct ever since their connection with the regiment, has been worthy of all praise. To Surgeon H. R. Noel and Assistant Surgeon W. R. Capehart, I was under many obligations for their unwearied and skillful attentions to the wounded of the regiment. The non-commissioned officers, with but three exceptions, acted their parts well.

I cannot close this report without noticing the conduct of Privates George R. Taylor, company E, and Robert A. Christian, company I. The former may be styled the father of the regiment. Near sixty years of age, he volunteered at the commencement of the war, and his energy, patriotism, and general good conduct, as well as his determined bravery in all the recent engagements, have excited the admiration of all. Private Christian, in the bayonet charge of the 30th, was assailed by no less than four of the enemy at the same instant. He succeeded in killing three of them with his own hands, though wounded in several places by bayonet thrusts, and his brother, Eli Christian, going to his aid, despatched the fourth. Rev. Nathaniel G. Robinson, formerly a Lieutenant in company I, but who was not a candidate for re-election, returned to the regiment after a brief absence, and taking his musket, fought gallantly through the battles of the 26th, 27th, and 30th ultimo, in the last of which he received a slight wound. Such conduct, prompted by patriotism and a sense of duty alone, is worthy of note. For a detailed account of the good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates generally, I beg leave to refer you to the several company reports accompanying this document.

W. E. STARKE,

Colonel, commanding 60th Virginia regiment

REPORT OF COLONEL J. F. MARSHALL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT RIFLES, S. C. V., }
Second Brigade, Light Division. }

To Brigadier General GREGG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Light Division :

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report as embracing the part that my regiment took in the battles before Richmond, commencing Thursday, the 26th June, and ending on Tuesday night, 1st July, instant :

On Wednesday night, the 25th June, the brigade took up the line of march for Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, and halted about three, A. M., to rest the troops, preparatory to the coming struggle. On Thursday evening, four, P. M., the brigade was put in motion for Meadow Bridge, which we reached about six, P. M., the enemy having abandoned all their entrenchments near the bridge and fallen back upon their stronghold at Mechanicsville. The other brigades of the division having engaged the enemy in and around Mechanicsville, there seemed to be no immediate need of our brigade, and, in obedience to orders, I formed my regiment in line of battle, in rear of a hedge row, to await further orders. Here, during a heavy cannonade of shell and grape, my regiment was put to a severe trial of their courage for two and a half hours without the privilege of returning a shot; but I am happy to report that not a man shrank from his post of duty. I had one private killed by a shell—Samuel O. Read, of company G. Night closed with the capture of Mechanicsville. On the morning of the 27th, the second brigade of Major General A. P. Hill's division was put in the advance and pressed on after the enemy as rapidly as circumstances would allow. On approaching Gaines' Mill, the enemy was discovered in strong force on the opposite side of the creek, to resist our crossing and the rebuilding of the bridge. After reconnoitering the position of the enemy, the second brigade was soon formed into line of battle, Colonel Hamilton on the right, supported by Colonel Edwards; Colonel Barnes on the left, supported by Colonel Marshall. Thus formed, we advanced upon the enemy, and in fifteen minutes after we opened fire they retreated in the direction of Cold Harbor. The division having crossed over, General Gregg was again put in the advance and was ordered to reconnoitre and scour the woods and fields that lay on the left of the road leading to the enemy's works. For this purpose the same line of battle was formed by the brigade as before crossing at Gaines' Mill, and the order to advance given. As soon as we discovered the enemy, posted in a pine thicket, the charge was made, and in ten minutes we drove them out, and those we did not capture or wound beat a hasty retreat to the main battle-ground, selected and fortified by the enemy. At two, P. M., we advanced to Cold Harbor, where we rested a few moments, preparatory to a charge upon the enemy's positions. The

Crenshaw battery was ordered forward, which, in a gallant style, opened upon the enemy's position in front. This disclosed two heavy batteries of the enemy, who commenced throwing shot and shell into our ranks at a destructive rate. The second brigade was now formed into line of battle, with Colonel Hamilton on the right, Colonel Marshall in the centre, Colonel Barnes on the left, and Colonel Edwards for a support. In this position we advanced upon the enemy at a double-quick, under heavy discharges of shell, grape and canister, many falling, killed and wounded. We dashed through tree tops, mud, marshes and branches, driving the enemy before us until we got possession of the brow of the hill upon which the enemy's batteries, in strong force, were posted. Here we remained for about two hours, exposed to canister, grape and musketry, while a heavy cannonade was going on over our heads between the Crenshaw battery and those of the enemy. At four, P. M., you having determined to take a battery which had been throwing grape and canister on our right, called for the first rifles, South Carolina volunteers. I asked what were your orders? You replied that you wanted me to take a battery with my regiment, which had been playing on our right, and drive the enemy back. "The battery was about five hundred yards in that direction," pointing with your hand. I replied that I would do it if it were possible. I placed the two flanking companies, Captain Perrin's and Captain J. J. Norton's, one hundred yards in front, as skirmishers, covering the front of my regiment when deployed, and under the command of Captain Perrin. I placed Captain Miller's company fifty paces in rear of Captain Perrin's, to support him; and Captain Miles M. Norton fifty paces in rear of Captain J. J. Norton, to support him. I placed the four companies under command of Lieutenant Colonel Leadbetter. In rear of these companies, thus disposed, I placed the six remaining companies, viz: Captains Harrison's, Moore's, Cox's, Henagan's, Hawthorn's and Hadden's—all the captains being present and in command of their respective companies. Before giving the command to advance, I called upon the regiment "to remember the State from whence they came, to put their trust in God, and acquit themselves like men." At this awful moment there was not a quiver nor a pallid cheek, nor any disposition to give way on account of feeble health, when there were, as I personally know, more than twenty men who had just risen from beds of sickness to participate in the battles. There was a calmness and settled determination on the part of every man "to do or die" in the attempt. I gave the command, "Double-quick, march," and, as soon as we had gained the old field, "Charge bayonets," at the same time deploying the six remaining companies to the left, supporting the entire line of skirmishers. As soon as we emerged from the pines we were met by a most destructive fire from the enemy in front and on our left, and, as soon as we had cleared about one hundred yards of the old field, two heavy batteries on our left, about six hundred yards off, poured into our ranks a deadly fire of grape and canister.

Here it was that my adjutant, Lieutenant J. B. Sloan, was shot down by my side, while gallantly aiding me, and urging on the

charge of the regiment. Here, also, fell Captain R. A. Hawthorn, gallantly leading his company. A few paces further fell Captain Henagan, another noble spirit, leading his company. Close by his side fell his gallant lieutenant, (Brown,) and further fell the gallant and patriotic Lieutenant Samuel McFall, and near him fell Sergeant-Major McGhee, nobly cheering the men on to the charge. My men, although now under three cross fires, and falling thick and fast from one end of the line to the other, never once faltered. Finding no battery, they dashed on to the woods in front, where were posted seven regiments of the enemy, including the Pennsylvania reserves. Here my men got the first chance to exchange shots. They commenced a deadly fire upon the enemy, advancing upon them as they delivered their fire—some of the men having it hand to hand, clubbing their rifles, and then despatching four or five with the bayonet—many taking dead aim through the forks of trees. While this successful movement was going on, the left wing of my regiment was about being out flanked by about five hundred New York Zouaves, who came down upon my left in a desperate charge. I looked for my support, but could not see any, and then to the left of the field for the other two regiments, but could not see either of them, and thus I was left alone, contending against seven regiments. At this time Lieutenant Higgins gathered around him some thirty riflemen, who poured into the ranks of the Zouaves such a deadly fire as to bring their left to a stand still. During this halt of the Zouaves, I ordered my regiment to fall back (after having driven the enemy to their camp) to the edge of the wood, where we entered, and, then filing to the right, conducted them in safety down a road, where I formed the remnant under cover of the hill in front of the Zouaves. Just as I was forming, a North Carolina regiment came up, and assisted us in giving a complete check to any further movement of the enemy in this quarter. Thus ended one of the most desperate charges I ever before witnessed; and I feel thankful to a kind Providence that so many of us escaped, to witness the most complete triumph of our arms in the hardest contested battle before Richmond, and the one which decided the fate of the Yankee army. That night the regiment, in connection with Colonel Hamilton's and a portion of the thirteenth South Carolina volunteers, under command of Major Farrow, slept upon the battle-field.

On Saturday morning, I called for a report of the different companies of my regiment, of the killed, wounded and missing, and found from their reports that my worst fears were realized, as to the destruction of my regiment. In that charge we had sustained a loss of seventy-six killed, two hundred and twenty-one wounded, and fifty-eight missing; and I had only one hundred and forty-nine officers, non-commissioned officers and privates for duty. Early that morning I made a detail from each company to bury their dead, and so severe was the work of death in some of the companies, that it took the detail all day to bury their dead. This sad duty performed, we were permitted again to sleep that night on the battle-field.

Early Sunday morning, the brigade was put under marching or-

ders, and about nine o'clock, A. M., we took up the line of march for the south side of the Chichahominy, via New Bridge. After marching until nine o'clock that night, we bivouacked about twelve miles below Richmond, on the Darbytown road, close upon the rear of the enemy, who, we learned, had been driven that day and the day previous from his strong fortifications in front of Richmond.

On Monday, the 30th, we took up the line of march, and pushed down the Darbytown road until we came upon the enemy, strongly entrenched, behind breastworks. The brigades of our division that were in front of the second brigade were soon engaged with the enemy, and our brigade was permitted to rest for a few moments, preparatory to any emergency that might occur. More troops were called for by General Hull, and the second brigade was rapidly advanced to the field of action. When near the position of the enemy, two regiments (Colonels Edwards and McGowan) were advanced to the right, to engage the enemy, and the other three regiments (Colonels Hamilton, Barnes and my own,) were advanced to the left, to engage the enemy if they presented themselves. Here we were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, not being able to return a single shot, on account of our friends—General Longstreet's division being in front. Here I had nine wounded, without the least chance of inflicting any damage upon the enemy; but we had the consolation of hearing the shouts of triumph from our friends in front, and the rout of our enemies. We slept upon the battle-field that night. The next morning we were marched back to the brigade camping ground that we had occupied the day before, for the purpose of having rations issued to the troops. Here we rested, as a reserve to the forces that were engaged in the Tuesday's battle. About six o'clock in the evening, the second brigade, in connection with the other brigades of the division, was put in motion, to render any assistance that might be needed by our friends in the desperate battle that was then raging. We formed in line of battle in rear of our advancing column, ready to strike a blow when most needed. Here we were again exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shell for an hour, but, fortunately, no one of my regiment was injured.

Thus ended the series of hard-fought battles before Richmond, resulting in the complete triumph of the Confederate arms, and the repulse of the Grand Army of the Potomac, under the self-styled "Young Napoleon," who had been forced to seek protection under cover of their gunboats, thirty miles down the James river.

It affords me pleasure to bear record to the gallant and officer-like conduct in which my field officers (Lieutenant Colonel Leadbetter and Major J. W. Livingston) bore themselves throughout the day, and especially in the charge. Major Livingston received a severe wound on the left side while making the charge.

I am proud to record the gallant manner in which Captain James M. Perrin, as commander of the skirmishers, acquitted himself. He deserves great credit for the coolness and bravery he displayed on that occasion. Also, Captain J. J. Norton, his junior, in command

of the skirmishers, who was wounded in the left arm while gallantly leading his company.

The handsome manner in which Captains Miller and Miles M. Norton supported the advance companies, entitles them to great praise. Captain Miller was wounded in the right side, while gallantly leading his company, which had thirteen killed on the field. Captain Miles M. Norton, who had left a sick bed to lead his men into action, bore himself in a gallant manner, at the head of his company, and is entitled to great credit. Captain F. E. Harrison was shot down, having received a severe wound in his leg, while gallantly leading his company through the severest of the fight. Captain G. W. Cox was shot down while nobly leading his company through the charge. He had sixteen men killed on the field. Captains Moore and Hadden, who passed through unscathed, were distinguished for their coolness and bravery, throughout the entire engagement. Lieutenant William C. Davis distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery during the battle. He received a severe wound on the head, bound it up, and fought throughout the day. Lieutenant W. W. Higgins, of company G, was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery during the battle, fighting the Zouaves, and bringing them to a stand still, with thirty men. Lieutenant Latimer, company G, fell dangerously wounded in the ankle, while gallantly supporting the skirmishers. He has since died. Lieutenant McKay, of company H, was seriously wounded in the arm, while leading his company after his captain fell. Lieutenant Philpot, of company A, fell dangerously wounded, while sustaining the charge of his company. Lieutenant Norris, of company K, fell, mortally wounded, (since dead,) while nobly leading his company after his captain had fallen. Lieutenants John B. Sloan, of company D; Fullerton, of company F; Pratt, of company G; Cheshire, of company K; Holcomb, of company A; Dixon, of company C; Mace, of company H, who passed through uninjured, deserve great credit for the coolness and bravery displayed by them throughout the engagement.

To Lieutenant Robertson, company B, commander of the infirmary corps, the regiment is greatly indebted for the prompt and timely assistance afforded the wounded during the thickest of the fight. This corps worked all night, carrying off the wounded, and were until twelve M., the next day, before their labors were ended. They deserve great credit.

To my surgeon, Dr. T. A. Evans, I am greatly indebted for the prompt preparations of the surgical department for the battles, and for the skill and ability he displayed in his operations, and taking care of the wounded.

To my chaplain, Rev. H. T. Sloan, I have always been indebted for the high moral influence he has exercised over the regiment, and particularly after this bloody battle, in administering spiritual comfort to the dying, and superintending the burial of the dead of the regiment. He is entitled to great credit for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, under great privations and trials.

My commissary, Captain Edwards, was always at his post, with ra-

tions for the men, never allowing the regiment to be without something to eat during the battles.

My quartermaster, Captain Thomas B. Lee, was transferred, a few days previous, to the brigade staff, in which he bore himself gallantly. I am greatly indebted to him for his valuable services while acting as quartermaster to my regiment.

To my special aids, Lieutenants J. T. Parks and William J. Marshall, I was greatly indebted during the battle for their valuable services in extending my orders. They distinguished themselves for their coolness and bravery. During the day, Lieutenant Parks captured seven prisoners.

During the charge, my color-sergeant, Kyle, of company B, was distinguished for his coolness and the gallant manner in which he bore the regimental flag. When in the thickest of the fight, he was shot down, dangerously wounded through the thighs, Corporal Milford, of company F, one of the color-guard, gathered the colors and bore them triumphantly through the charge. It has three bullet-holes through it, and one nearly cutting the staff in two.

To the gallant non-commissioned officers and privates who each personally distinguished himself for coolness and bravery during the bloody battle, the country owes a debt of lasting gratitude. It is the private who has to bear the heat and burden of the day, and his name should be placed high in the niche of fame. They are all entitled to the highest reward of a grateful country.

It is gratifying for me to report upon the accurate and deliberate firing of my regiment. There was not a tree on the side where we entered the woods, marked by a ball higher than six feet, and lower than the knees, while on the Yankee side, they ranged from thirty feet down to the ground.

The result of our contest with the enemy was, two hundred and fifty-three regulars and Pennsylvanians, and thirty-two New York Zouaves killed on the field, and twenty-three wounded prisoners, among them a major and a first lieutenant.

I trust that the part performed by my regiment in the recent battles before Richmond meets with the approval of our General. The highest ambition of the regiment was to perform every duty in the great struggle assigned to it, and to contribute, by its efforts, in connection with other regiments, to the complete overthrow of the enemy, and to see victory perch upon the Confederate standards.

The following is a synopsis of the casualties of the first regiment rifles, South Carolina volunteers, as made out by the commanders of companies on the 12th instant. Copies of such reports accompany this report:

Total killed, eighty-one; wounded, two hundred and thirty-four; missing, four. Total, three hundred and nineteen.

Carried into action, five hundred and thirty-seven.

Infirmary corps, forty.

Pioneer corps, ten.

Total on field for duty, five hundred and eighty-seven.

In reference to proper persons to be recommended for promotions,
I ask for further time, and desire a conference with the General.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FOSTER MARSHALL,
Colonel 1st Regiment Rifles, S. C. Volunteers.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN CRENSHAW.

HEADQUARTERS CRENSHAW'S BATTERY, }
Near Richmond, July 14, 1862. }

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders of the 10th instant, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report:

Soon after receiving your orders (while in camp at Dr. Friend's house, Wednesday, 25th June) to cook two days' rations, and prepare to march that evening, the enemy opened fire upon us from the earth works he had just thrown up near Hogan's house, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. This fire was kept up very constantly during the day, and resulted only in the killing of two of my horses. In accordance with your orders, the fire was not returned by me. Soon after, we started on the march, bivouacked near the brook, about three o'clock, at night, rested nearly all of Thursday in the road, and in the afternoon, crossed the Chickahominy at the Meadow Bridge, in the rear of your brigade. In accordance with your orders, I halted the battery under shelter of the hill, about half a mile this side of Mechanicsville, where we remained until next morning, receiving the shells of the enemy, but without taking any part in the fight. This shelling resulted in no loss to us.

On Friday morning, 27th June, we started down the Chickahominy in rear of your brigade, and my battery was the first to cross the bridge at Gaines' mill, which was effected about one o'clock, P. M. Soon after crossing, in accordance with your orders, we went into battery near New Cold Harbor house, and commenced firing at the enemy's infantry, who were drawn up in line of battle across the hill above us. They were soon scattered and driven out of our sight, and we were opened upon by three batteries of the enemy, on the same hill, who fired very rapidly, and against whom we then directed our fire. Unfortunately for us, our position was such that we could not manœuvre our battery ten yards to the right or left, the opening in the woods through which we had to fire being very narrow. We continued under the incessant fire of the enemy's batteries for nearly two hours, ceasing our own fire more than once, when the charge on the enemy's batteries was ordered to be made by our infantry.

During this engagement, I received your message to manœuvre the battery or remove it from the field under fire, at my discretion. Finding that no infantry of the enemy were in sight, and that we had been so long under fire of their several batteries, that they had been able to get our range very accurately, and that we were being damaged by them, having lost in killed and seriously wounded five men and eleven horses, I, in the exercise of the discretion you gave me, withdrew my battery some two hundred yards from the field. After resting about three-quarters of an hour, and finding the enemy's infantry had formed on the hill above us again, we returned with the battery to its original position, soon scattering them, and then continued firing upon

their batteries. While firing upon the infantry on the hill to my left, it was suggested that they might be friends, and we ceased firing upon them, a few moments until, with your assistance, we could examine them minutely with our glasses. You being satisfied that they were not friends, we, by your order, opened upon them again, when they soon disappeared from our view.

We continued in this second engagement about an hour, when two of our brass pieces becoming disabled by the breaking of the axles, and the other two brass pieces too hot to fire with safety, you ordered us to retire, to make room for Captain Johnson, who had been ordered up to relieve us. We had lost in it four men killed and seriously wounded, and eleven horses, but succeeded in taking off the two disabled pieces by hand, and the others by dismounting our chiefs and hitching their horses to most of the pieces. In accordance with your orders, the battery was then taken to the rear, and Lieutenant Hobson started at twelve o'clock, that night to Richmond, with the disabled carriages for repairs, and a wagon for ammunition, and men to bring out more horses.

The next morning, Saturday 28th June, what ammunition we had left, consisting almost entirely of solid shot, canister and long-range rifle shell, was placed in the chests of three pieces, which we carried upon the battle field of the previous day. Soon after we arrived there, we received orders from Major General Hill to return with my battery to Richmond to refit, and remain for orders. Upon my informing you of these orders, you authorized me to rejoin you as soon as I had fited up, and that you would take the responsibility of my doing so without orders. I accordingly returned to Richmond, Saturday afternoon, remained there until the Thursday morning following, having succeeded in getting a temporary detail to my company of thirty men. With these I proceeded down the road and overtook your brigade just below the battle field of the Tuesday previous, remained with you until the return of the division to its present position near the city, without being in any other engagement. We fired between seven and eight hundred shots, with what loss to the enemy I do not know.

I thus sum up my loss. Nine men killed and seriously wounded, per list annexed, besides several others slightly wounded, and twenty-four horses killed and seriously wounded, including the two killed on the 25th of June. I went into the engagement with ninety-four men and four officers. None of my men left their guns while they were in battery; only two who were in the first engagement failed to be present in the second; both of these sent me certificates of physicians that each had a foot so badly mashed as to unfit them for duty. Therefore, where all behaved so well, I cannot draw any distinction, and shall always be contented if, in the future, all do their duty as well as they did on the 27th of June, which was the first regular engagement the men were ever in.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

WM. G. CRENSHAW,

Captain commanding Crenshaw's Battery.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED referred to in above report :

Private Robert N. Hines, killed instantly on the field.

Sergeant Sidney Strother, seriously wounded by shell and minnie ball; died during the night at his home in Richmond.

Private D. M. Lancaster, wounded in the leg by a shell; leg amputated, and died on 4th July.

Private B. V. Graves, wounded in the leg by a shell and leg amputated; continues very ill, may probably recover.

Corporal Wm. B. Allen, severe wound in the leg by a minnie ball.

Private M. T. Rides, severely wounded in shoulder by minnie ball.

Private George T. Young, severely wounded in neck by shrapnel or minnie ball.

Private Marion Knowles, severely wounded in leg by shell.

Private Thomas J. Mallory, severely wounded in neck by minnie ball.

We were fortunate enough to get all of our wounded into the city during the evening and night.

W. G. CRENSHAW.

REPORT OF COLONEL BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND LINE, }
July 7, 1862. }

Captain J. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant General, Third Division :

CAPTAIN : On Thursday, June 26th, when the army advanced from Ashland, the first Maryland regiment, of my command, was ordered to the front by Brigadier General Ewell, with directions to drive in the enemy's pickets, when found. In the afternoon, Captain Nicholas, company G, whom I had sent in advance, skirmishing, discovered a cavalry picket at a church at the intersection of the Hundley Corner and Mechanicsville road. He immediately drove them in, and upon receiving reinforcements and making a stand, I took companies A and D, and drove them over Beaver creek. Having thus gained a hill commanding the other side of the creek, I was ordered, by Major General Jackson, to hold it and take two pieces of artillery under my command and disperse the enemy, who appeared in some force beyond it. This was done. I bivouacked on the hill in reach of their guns. Once during the night, they drove in my out-posts, to recover a piece of artillery which they had masked near my position, but which I did not discover until next morning. I immediately recovered the ground. The next day, June 27th, I again marched in advance, the thirteenth Virginia and sixth Louisiana being in front as skirmishers. When near Cold Harbor, the battery was ordered into position by Brigadier General Elzey, to whom I had reported for orders, with the consent of Major General Ewell, and the first Maryland was called to support it. The cavalry company I ordered to report to General Fitzhugh Lee, of the first Virginia cavalry, as it could be of no use detached. Here I remained until between five and six o'clock, P. M., when Major General Jackson ordered me to take my regiment into action, leaving the battery with a cavalry support. I went in about the central point of the fire. Arriving on the plateau in front of the Gaines' house, I found it occupied by the enemy, and behind them, a short distance, a battery which poured a continual and rapid fire into our troops in front of it. Their infantry held a strong position behind the bank of the road in front of Gaines' house. I found, to my horror, regiment after regiment rushing back in utter disorder. The fifth Alabama I tried in vain to rally with my sword and the rifles of my men. The twelfth Alabama reformed readily on my right, and the North Carolina regiments, of Colonel McRae's command, at my appeal, rallied strongly on my left. Thus reinforced, my men moved forward at a "right shoulder shift," taking touch of elbows, dressing on the alignment with the precision of a parade. Not a man was missing. Marching straight on, when a comrade fell not a man left the ranks until the surgeon's detail carried him off. We gained the road and the house, when Brigadier General Winder

brought the first brigade into line on my right, and ordered me to put some Georgia regiments of Brigadier General Lawton's command, on my left, to take command of the whole and charge the battery. This was done. The whole line swept forward, but when close to the battery it limbered up and fled. Two of its pieces were found next morning in the road, a mile from the position we charged.

The conduct of my men and officers is beyond praise. They marched, each man in his place, with a precision and firmness which can never be surpassed. I append a list of casualties. That night we slept on the battle-field, and next morning, 28th, were ordered in front, by Major General Ewell, and gained the York River railroad. Pushing beyond to a hill, which commanded Bottom's Bridge, I placed a picket on the Williamsburg road and held the hill, by order, until the 30th, when I was ordered off.

On the 1st of July, finding myself in the rear without orders, I pushed forward until I got within a quarter of a mile of Littleton's house on the Malvern Hills. Here I halted and went forward with my adjutant and adjutant general of the Maryland line. A short distance from my position, I met Brigadier General George B. Anderson coming back, wounded, with the fragments of his command, which had been repulsed, losing heavily. I rode on, and just in front of Littleton's house, came suddenly on a small body of the enemy within one hundred yards of me. Retiring, I reported the facts to Major General Jackson, and asked should I go forward. He said: "No." I remained in position until dark, under the most terrific fire of shell and shrapnel I can conceive of. At that time, finding troops pouring back from the front, and no one to get orders from, I concluded to move forward towards the firing. As I was going up, Major General Ewell rode up and approved of my action. I then went on and found Brigadier General Winder, and by his order, took possession of the woods beyond Littleton's house, which I held until we marched. This gave us complete command of the battle-field. The next morning, a squadron of cavalry, escorting an officer of rank, coming impertinently near, was driven off by a regiment of infantry, and in moving off gave us a few scattering shots. On this day I lost but one man, but my assistant surgeon had his horse killed by a piece of shell. On the 4th of July we occupied, with Brigadier General Early's command, the woods in front of West-over church. On the 5th there was some sharp skirmishing, but no loss, except that Lieutenant Bond, A. A. General, Maryland line, had his horse killed.

Your obedient servant,

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Colonel, commanding *Maryland Line*.

REPORT OF FIFTH VIRGINIA BATTALION.

CAMP FIFTH VIRGINIA BATTALION, July 10, 1862.

Captain J. D. DARDEN,
Aid-de-Camp and A. A. A. General :

SIR : In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, I herewith submit a report of the part taken by the fifth Virginia battalion in the engagement on Tuesday, the 1st instant. About ten o'clock, A. M., the battalion was assigned to a position in line with the brigade, which position it maintained during the entire engagement. Though not immediately engaged on the battle-field, the battalion, during the whole time, was exposed to a heavy fire of shell and grapeshot from the enemy's battery. The casualties were one private killed and five wounded.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM E. ALLEY,
Captain commanding Fifth Virginia Battalion.

REPORT OF FIRST COMPANY WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

CAMP LONGSTREET, VA., July 19, 1862.

Colonel J. B. WALTON,
Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery :

COLONEL: In obedience to the following order, I reported to Major General Longstreet at Phillips' house :

“HEADQUARTERS BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, }
“Camp ———, July 5, 1862. } ”

“Captain Squiers will report, with his battery of rifle guns, to General Longstreet, at his headquarters at Phillips' house.

“J. B. WALTON, *Colonel commanding.*”

General Longstreet ordered me to follow, with my battery, such directions as Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Lee would point out. Colonel Lee accompanied me over a farm road leading into the Charles City road. Reaching this road, I marched to a point opposite Waddill's farm, and there awaited the arrival of the cavalry, which I was informed would support the battery. The cavalry arrived about dark, and, in obedience to verbal orders from General Stuart, I followed with my battery, arriving at Dr. Wilcox's house, situated one mile from James river, about eight o'clock, P. M., when I received orders from Colonel Lee to halt.

After reconnoitering the position my guns were to occupy, Colonel Lee ordered me to march, taking a road known as the road to Wilcox's wharf. On arriving within one hundred yards of the river, I placed my battery, by sections, on a bluff, protected on the right by thick woods. The section on the right, Lieutenant Owen commanding, composed of one steel and one bronze three-inch rifle, and the left, Lieutenant Galbraith commanding, consisting of two three-inch bronze rifles. I placed two cannoneers as lookouts on the banks of the river, and was informed, about one o'clock, A. M., that a light was seen coming up stream. Preparing everything to give the craft a salute as she passed, we awaited her approach, and as soon as she appeared opposite our position fire was opened from my four guns. Darkness prevented us from seeing the effect of our shot, but it was the opinion of all present that eight projectiles, out of thirteen fired, struck the mark.

I remained in the same position till daylight, when orders came to take my former position, in a piece of woods, near Waddill's farm. At this point, men and horses rested until six o'clock, P. M., July 6th, when I received orders to place my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The artillery was now increased to seven guns, viz: Four three-inch rifles, (my own battery,) two ten-pounder Parrott guns of the Loudoun artillery, Captain Rogers, and one Blakely gun of Stuart's artillery, under Lieutenant McGregor, the

three additional pieces of artillery reporting to me by orders from General Stuart. About eight o'clock, P. M., the artillery moved in rear of Colonel Rosser's cavalry, and finally took up a position near the river, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Wilcox, about nine miles from the point we occupied on the previous night. At sunrise, July 7th, a small steam transport, the "Juniata," was discovered aground, about one thousand yards from our position, when the guns were speedily thrown into battery, and opened upon her. The boat was lightened by her crew and backed up the river, but finding the direction was likely to prove of disadvantage, she moved down the river, evidently worsted by our fire, and we have since been informed by the army correspondent of the northern papers that she had to be run ashore to keep her from sinking, with a loss of two killed and six wounded. The enemy now came up with his gunboats, and we retired under their fire, without sustaining any damage. He shelled the whole country, but could not discover our new position, which was in a piece of woods about one mile from the river.

About four o'clock, P. M., I received an order from Lieutenant Colonel Lee to send one section of artillery to a point on the river near Christian's farm, which he informed me would be supported by one squadron of Colonel O'Brien's cavalry. I detached Lieutenant Galbraith's section, and I am informed by Lieutenant G. that he came into battery in time to fire upon two transports, conducted by a tug-boat, compelling the tug to cut away and leave the transports to his mercy. Lieutenant Galbraith sunk one transport and damaged the other greatly, compelling the crew to abandon her and escape to the opposite shore. The enemy's gunboats now opened on this section, and Lieutenant Galbraith retired in good order, under his fire, and took up his former position.

At five o'clock, P. M., Lieutenant Colonel Lee informed me that nine transports were coming up the river and ordered me to move the artillery, now consisting of five guns, to the position on the river we occupied in the morning. The transports soon came in sight, conveyed by three gunboats. They consisted of eight schooners, two abreast, towed by a steamboat. The channel was very near the shore, say four hundred yards, and they were fairly within our range when fire was opened on them, which was steadily kept up, nearly every shot taking effect. The enemy, from his gunboats, fired upon us the whole time, but I am happy to say the artillery sustained no damage. The transports having been towed beyond our range, we retired to Charles City Court-House, where we bivouacked for the night. The fire of the gunboats, though very hot, was not replied to by our artillery, and we did not condescend to turn a single piece of artillery upon him, which seemed to exasperate the enemy to such an extent that he avenged himself by shelling the neighboring farm-houses.

Early next morning, July 8th, I was ordered to move down the Charles City road, in the direction of Bottom's Bridge, as the enemy was advancing in large force, with infantry and cavalry. Having accomplished our object, Lieutenant Colonel Lee ordered the artillery to their respective camps.

During the expedition the artillery fired one hundred and seventy-two rounds, as follows:

First company battalion Washington artillery,	-	122
Loudoun artillery,	- - - - -	30
Stuart's artillery,	- - - - -	20

Total number of rounds,	- - - - -	172
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The officers and non-commissioned officers acted with their usual coolness and good judgment, and I would respectfully recommend them to your kind consideration.

Very respectfully, Colonel, your obedient servant, *

C. W. SQUIERS,

Captain commanding First Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN GRAHAM.

CAMP DREWRY, *July 25, 1862.*

Colonel CHILTON:

Yesterday I was informed by my brigade commander, General R. Ransom, that the impression prevailed with General Lee that the guns lost in the engagement at Malvern Hill, on the 30th of June, belonged to a North Carolina battery. This battery, under command of Captain T. H. Brem, was the only one from North Carolina in the battle, and lost no guns at all. Since that time, Captain Brem having resigned, I have been promoted to the captaincy. And I presume the mistake has arisen in consequence of the *identity* of the *two* names—that of Captain Graham, from Petersburg, Virginia, (who lost two guns,) and my own. His case is now undergoing an examination before a court-martial in Petersburg. At the time of the engagement we were in General Holmes' division, and under the immediate supervision of Colonel Deshler, his Chief of Artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH GRAHAM,

Captain, commanding Tenth North Carolina Troops.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN MASTERS.

JULY 12, 1862.

Captain MORGAN,

A. A. General, Light Division :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the battery of rifled guns under my command, from the 26th to the 1st:

Shortly before the action at Mechanicsville began, the enemy withdrew from their works in front of me. In the progress of the action I saw that while the guns were useless, if kept in the works built for them, that if removed a few hundred yards to the right, they could be used with effect against the heavy battery of the enemy near Beaver Dam creek. I procured horses from Major Richardson, and moved the gun, but, when near the position I had selected, General Longstreet ordered me to carry it about a mile and a half further to the right, and be ready to open the next morning on an important position of the enemy, which he intended to attack. The gun was placed in the position directed by him, and I opened a rapid fire of thirty-pounder shells, and, as I hear from an officer who was taken prisoner, with effect, which was continued until ordered by General Lee to cease, to enable the troops to charge over the ground I had been shelling. I had no further opportunity of participating in the battles before Richmond, although, by the orders of General Pendleton, I was with one of the guns near Garnett's farm, and both of them near the battle-ground of the 1st.

The officers and men behaved well, laboring patiently and cheerfully to get the guns into the several positions to which I was ordered, especially Captains Milledge and Ansell, who accompanied me with detachments of men and horses from their companies.

Respectfully,

L. MASTERS,

Captain P. A. C. S., commanding Battery.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN McINTOSH.

HEADQUARTERS FEE DEE ARTILLERY, *July 14, 1862.*

Brigadier General MAXCY GREGG,

Commanding Second Brigade :

GENERAL: In obedience to orders, I submit herewith a report of the part taken by my command in the late combats before Richmond. At about four o'clock, P. M., on the afternoon of Thursday, General Hill ordered me to engage the enemy's batteries to the rear of Mechanicsville, then shelling the head of our column. I took position behind a small breastwork of the enemy's, and opened upon them at the distance of about seven hundred yards, mine being, I believe, the front battery to open fire. After a few rounds one of the howitzers broke an axle, and had to be sent to the rear. The fire from the other three pieces was continued, with slight intermissions, until about nine o'clock, when I was ordered by General Hill to cease. The enemy at one time directed a fire against me from three points, but the only casualties which occurred was the killing of four horses. I had discharged, when the firing ceased, one hundred and sixty rounds from each gun, and they became so warm during the action that it was with great difficulty the brass piece could be worked. At daylight on Friday morning, the firing was resumed on my side, slowly, as I had but little ammunition left. At eight o'clock, having expended every round, I withdrew. The casualties on this morning were one man, private J. T. M. Fundon, killed, and private Newgas, severely wounded. One horse was also killed. I carried into this action seventy men, exclusive of officers. At twelve, M., having received a supply of ammunition, I followed the division, and overtook it at Cold Harbor. During the afternoon you ordered a section of the battery into action. The first section was carried in; but, after firing two or three rounds, and finding no artillery opposed to me, and the smoke too great to tell friend from foe, and reporting the same to you, I was ordered to retire. In this action Sergeant Hepburn was wounded in the arm. In the battles of Monday and Tuesday, I was frequently, with the battery, under fire, but took no part in either action.

Respectfully submitted,

D. G. McINTOSH, *Captain.*

REPORT OF CAPTAIN CARPENTER.

The following is respectfully submitted as a report of the movement of Carpenter's battery from 27th of June to 1st of July, inclusive:

On the morning of the 27th, the battery moved with the brigade until we reached Gaines' farm, when we were halted to wait further orders, which we received next morning, (to join the brigade,) near the crossing of the Chickahominy. Here we remained till the morning of the 30th, when we moved, with the brigade, camping at White Oak Swamp, moving next morning early, with the brigade, some three miles, when we were ordered to the front, to report to General Whiting, who ordered us to take position in the field near Poindexter's residence. Some three batteries being in advance, took all immediate positions. Sending Lieutenant McKendree back to report the fact, I halted the battery and started to look out a position, when I met a battery coming off, and directly after, another. Learning from them there was no suitable place in that direction, returned, and found my battery gone with the others. Overtaking them as soon as possible, immediately ordered them back; in the meantime enquiring by whose order they left. They couldn't tell me who he was; said he rode up and told them to move back in the woods. General Whiting hurried us back, and we took position on the right of Captain Poague, under the most severe fire I think I ever experienced, where we were engaged for an hour and a half, when we were ordered to cease firing and wait further orders, having lost one man killed (James Riley) and five wounded, John Knight, James Leoppart and W. King, severely; James Boon and R. Rixey, slightly.

Commenced firing again at half-past two o'clock, continuing till about five. Our ammunition being nearly exhausted, was ordered to the rear, losing one man (Frank Linn) killed, two wheels broken and two horses wounded.

I am very much indebted to Lieutenants McKendree and Lambie; for services rendered me during the engagement.

Corporals Reice and Montague deserve especial notice for their coolness and precision with which they pointed their pieces, as does James Hammond, (private,) acting gunner.

Many others for personal bravery and coolness.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. CARPENTER,
Lieutenant, commanding Carpenter's Battery.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN GRIMES.

CAMP NEAR FALLING CREEK, July 21, 1862.

Major General BENJAMIN HUGER :

SIR : Below please find a report of the movements of my battery, from the 20th day of June last, when I was ordered to report to Brigadier General Mahone, on the advanced lines, for the purpose of relieving Captain Moorman's battery. After reporting to General Mahone, we were expecting an engagement with the enemy every day, but had none until the 25th, on which day, we discovered the enemy on the opposite side of French's farm, between the Charles City and Williamsburg roads, at which place I engaged them with one section of my battery, at eight hundred and fifty yards distant, driving the enemy from his position, I afterwards moved one piece up to French's house, within four hundred and fifty yards of his position, and opened on him, which was quickly replied to by him with a twelve-pounder Parrott rifle gun; but I had the pleasure of driving him from his position, leaving his horses and guns behind, which fact I was not aware of, until informed of it the next morning by Colonel Smith, of the forty-ninth Virginia, and others. The enemy was then attacked by a portion of three regiments of General Mahone's brigade, the twelfth, sixth and forty-ninth Virginia, the fourth Georgia regiment and twenty-eighth North Carolina, were also on the field. The enemy was driven from the field, making a complete stampede. I had the good luck on that day to lose neither man nor horse.

Nothing of importance occurred with my battery after the 25th, until the 1st day of July. On that day I was on the Charles City road with Mahone's brigade, and was ordered back to the Darbytown road, to report to Brigadier General Armistead, which I immediately did. When I arrived at the position and reported, General Armistead told me that a captain had just reported his battery to him for duty, and directed me to report to the first general I saw; and General Wright being the first, I reported to him, and while talking with General Wright, General Armistead's aid came up, stating that General Armistead had become disgusted with the captain that had reported his battery to him, and had driven him with his battery from the field, and that he wished to see General Wright. General Wright asked me to ride with him, which I did. When we found General Armistead he told General Wright that the captain, alluded to above, had formed so many excuses about getting his battery on the field that he had driven him from the field, and that he wanted General Wright to send a battery that was willing to go in and engage the enemy. General Wright told him he had one, naming mine. General Armistead asked me if I could carry my battery on the hill. I told him, if any battery in the works could go mine could. He directed General Wright to show me the position to take, which he did. I found the enemy with their batteries planted, and their infantry drawn up in line of battle,

at about twelve hundred yards distant. I then went to the rear for my battery, and carried it on the field. As soon as the battery entered the field the enemy opened fire on it, killing one man and wounding three, and killing one horse and wounding two before I fired a gun. I unlimbered and commenced firing as soon as possible, and with telling effect on the enemy.

I remained on the field about two hours; lost three men killed outright and eight wounded—two of them have since died. I lost ten public horses killed and seven wounded, one of them has since died. My own private horse was killed, also my first lieutenant's horse.

My officers behaved very well; but feel it to be my duty to speak more particularly of First Lieutenant John H. Thompson, who remained on the field with me until the last gun was taken off. I had so many horses killed and wounded that it took three trips to get my guns all off. My men, with a few exceptions, acted nobly.

On the next day, the 2nd, Colonel Delagnel, chief of artillery, ordered me back to the old camp near Richmond, to refit my battery. As soon as I completed it, I was ordered by yourself to camp near Falling Creek, on the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, where I am now with my battery complete and in good condition, ready and willing to meet the invader of our soil at any time and any where.

I have, General, the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. GRIMES,

Captain field battery, Virginia.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN HUGER.

ARTILLERY CAMP, NEAR RICHMOND, }
July 17, 1862. }

Colonel J. A. DELAGNEL,
Chief Artillery, Huger's Division :

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded, on the morning of the 25th June, to relieve Captain Maurie's Donaldson artillery, then stationed at the entrenchment immediately on the right of the Williamsburg road. While getting into position, heavy firing of infantry commenced in the woods in front, and one of my horses was there killed. About twelve, M., in obedience to orders from General Wright, I proceeded with the second section of the battery, (Lieutenant Moore,) to the extreme right of the line, to report to Colonel Doles, fourth Georgia volunteers, who directed that the woods in the vicinity of King's school-house, should be shelled, to ascertain the position and force of the enemy. About three, P. M., the enemy advanced a few pieces down the Williamsburg road and opened a very annoying fire upon our lines. At five, P. M., I proceeded, by order of General Wright, with the first section, (Lieutenant Tilghman,) to a point of woods about three hundred yards from the Yankee battery, and soon after opened fire; causing them to retire rapidly. Conducted by yourself, the battery was advanced nearly to the position of that occupied by the enemy; indeed, in advance of our pickets on the right of the road; but, it then being nearly dark, we returned to the works. The officers and men behaved handsomely, and it is a source of much gratification that I have no casualties to report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK HUGER,
Capt. Donaldson Artillery, Light Artillery Service.

REPORT OF ACTING ADJUTANT THOMAS SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA BATTALION, }
July 13, 1862. }

Captain G. F. HARRISON,

SIR: Subjoined you will find a report of the part taken by the Virginia battalion in the late engagement before Richmond. This battalion, under command of Captain J. C. Johnson, left camp on the Meadow Bridge road, on the evening of the 26th of June, and, after crossing the Chickahominy, marched in the direction of Mechanicsville, where a portion of the brigade being engaged, the battalion, though not brought into action, was held under fire from the enemy's batteries for several hours; and, in consideration of the fact that the men had never before been under fire, they acted coolly. Our loss on this day, (June 26th,) consisted of two killed and eleven wounded. On Friday, the 27th of June, we marched from Mechanicsville to Cold Harbor, where the enemy again made a stand. Here we were engaged for several hours, opposed to, perhaps, the strongest position of the enemy's lines. Here we lost eight killed and twenty wounded. From this time we remained on the battle-field until Sunday, the 29th, when we recrossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge, and followed the enemy, until he made a third stand, on the evening of the 30th of June. Here the battalion was again engaged, and lost, in killed, two, and wounded, twenty-four. Among the killed, was one of our best officers, Lieutenant R. A. Jackson, commander of company D. On Tuesday, the 1st of July, we were held in reserve, and, though led to the field, our services were not necessary, and we were not engaged. After Tuesday, the 1st instant, we marched with the army as far as Crenshaw's farm, on the New Market road, and, after remaining there several days, resumed the march on the 8th instant, and arrived at our present encampment, Farrar's farm, on Wednesday, the 9th. The battalion probably acted as well as might have been expected, being without a battle-flag during all the engagements. Total loss, in killed and wounded, 67; one missing—supposed to be killed or captured.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS SMITH,
Acting Adjutant.

REPORT OF COLONEL CRUTCHFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
January 23, 1863. }

Lieutenant General T. J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Corps :

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the batteries attached to your command in the battles around Richmond, commencing June 27, 1862 :

On Friday, June 27, 1862, the army of the Valley district moved towards Cold Harbor ; but the advance division, under Major General R. S. Ewell, being misled by the guide, lost some time in regaining the proper road, which delay caused the batteries to be thrown some distance behind, as they had to be reversed in a narrow road, in thick woods. This, also, of course, checked the advance of troops and batteries beyond ; so that the artillery was very slowly massed on the left, where, as it turned out, it was eventually needed. The advance was first made by Major General Ewell, his division turning off from the road to the right, and forming its front obliquely to the road. Captain Courtnay's battery was put in position near the left, to cover the formation of this line, should the enemy advance during this manœuvre. No attack was made by them, however ; so this battery did not open, and when the division advanced, it did so through woods and across a swamp, where it could not be followed by the battery, which was accordingly withdrawn, as no longer needed in this position. The only batteries at this time up were those attached to this division, viz : those of Captains Courtnay, Brockenbrough and Carlington, and among them there were not enough guns of a suitable character to engage the enemy's guns until the affair should become more general, or other batteries get up with the remaining divisions. The infantry, however, turned off from the road to the right, and moved through the woods, to the support of Major General Ewell, who became engaged with the enemy about four o'clock, P. M. The batteries (unable to follow the same way) had to keep the road, which, being bad and narrow, prevented their passing the ambulances and wagons, with which it was already crowded. About five, P. M., or perhaps a little later, the batteries of Captains Brockenbrough, Carlington and Courtnay, were ordered in near the left, to engage the enemy's guns, then firing heavily on our infantry. They went up in good style, and under a hot fire ; but as soon as they engaged the fire of the enemy the fire of the latter grew mild, and did very little damage. Our own practice was good ; and our own batteries were soon enabled to fire, advancing by half battery, which, together with the advance of our infantry, soon led to the enemy's rapid retreat. The lateness of the hour, together with the smoke of the battle-field, ignorance of the ground beyond, the jaded condition of the horses, and the fact that the road was so obstructed as to prevent the rest of our artil-

lery from closing up to the front, where alone it could be brought into the action, effectually prevented that rapidity of pursuit, and concentration of fire, which, a subsequent acquaintance with the nature of the ground and other circumstances, proved would have resulted in extreme loss to, and doubtless rout of, the enemy.

In this affair we lost no guns, disabled or captured. One of Captain Carrington's caissons was disabled by a shot from the enemy. We captured four guns, which were exchanged into the batteries of Captains Poague, Carpenter and Courtney.

I make no account of the artillery of Brigadier General Whiting's division; for, though this command was, at the time, part of your force, it had but recently joined, and I was unacquainted with any of the officers of his batteries, of which latter I did not know the composition, and so judged it best that I should leave the management of this artillery to Brigadier General Whiting entirely.

On Monday, the 30th of July, 1862, we crossed the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge, and moved towards White Oak Swamp, which we reached about half-past nine, A. M. At this point, the swamp was crossed by a trestle bridge, which the enemy had just fired while it was commanded by their guns from the opposite hill, and all approach to it prevented by their sharpshooters, who were concealed in a thick wood near by. After examining the ground, I found it possible, with a little work, to open a way through the woods to the right of the road on which we advanced, by which our guns could be brought, unseen by the enemy, into position behind the crest of the hill on this side about one thousand yards from the enemy's batteries, and some twelve hundred yards from their infantry. Seven batteries, in all twenty-three guns, were accordingly ordered up from Major General Hill's division. Having met their officers for the first time on that day, I do not now readily recall their names, and can only mention the batteries of Captains Carter, Hardaway, Nelson, Rhett, Reilly and Balthis (the last two belonging to Brigadier General Whiting's division) as being of the number. About fifteen minutes of two, P. M., we opened suddenly upon the enemy, who had no previous intimation of our position and intention. He only fired four shots in reply, and then abandoned the position in extreme haste and confusion. A house near by (afterwards found to have contained subsistence stores) was first either fired by themselves or by our shell and burnt down. Captain Wooding's battery was immediately ordered down nearer to the burnt bridge to shell out the sharpshooters from the woods, which was soon accomplished, and our cavalry crossed the swamp. It was then found that the enemy was bringing up a considerable artillery force to take position on the opposite side of the road to his former place, and directly opposed to our guns, from which he would be concealed by a thick intervening wood. Captain Wooding's battery was therefore withdrawn, and our batteries turned in the new direction. The enemy soon opened on us with about eighteen guns, I think, and we replied, though it was extremely difficult to estimate the distance, as the enemy's guns were entirely concealed from our view, and our only guide was the sound, while our exact position was, of course, known

to him. His fire was rapid and generally accurate though the nature of the ground afforded us such shelter as to protect us from much loss. The effect of our fire could not be estimated until we crossed the swamp next day, when there were palpable evidences of its having been much more destructive than that to which we were subjected. This engagement lasted until dusk without intermission. We lost no guns or carriages disabled or captured. The enemy had a caisson exploded, and abandoned a travelling forge, battery wagon, ten-pounder Parrott gun and three caissons, which fell into our hands, uninjured, next day, besides a good many wagons mostly filled with small arms and ammunition.

The behavior of the officers and men was excellent, but all the former being strangers to me, I mention no names, lest I should do injustice to others. Several I observed particularly from their coolness and judgment; but only remember the names of two or three. I may, however, mention Major C. Pierson, Major General D. H. Hill's chief of artillery, as having rendered himself exceedingly efficient, and exhibited great coolness.

From sickness, I was not present at the battle of Malvern Hill, which took place the next day, and none of our artillery was engaged subsequently to that near Westover.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. CRUTCHFIELD,

Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN LANE.

CAMP NEAR OAKWOOD CEMETERY, July 12, 1862.

Colonel A. S. CUTTS,

Commanding Sumter Artillery Battalion :

COLONEL: In compliance with your order to report the part my company took in the recent engagement before Richmond, from 26th June to the present date, I submit the following:

On the 25th June, the remainder of my company (two sections) was ordered to join one section which had been on duty at Mrs. Price's house for twelve days, being engaged with the enemy from behind our earthworks more or less every day in artillery duels, across the Chickahominy, in one of which I lost one man killed, on the 26th.

On the 27th, I was ordered to engage a battery of the enemy near the house of Dr. Garnett. I took position in the open field, in front of the enemy's battery, which was protected by formidable earthworks. In an engagement of an hour, I lost two men killed and four wounded, and withdrew from the field when ordered by Colonel Lee. In the evening of the same day, I was ordered to attack the enemy a second time, taking position further to our right, where I was under a heavy fire from three of the enemy's batteries, as well as their sharpshooters, and retired from the field when ordered by Colonel Lee, with a loss of one man wounded and a horse killed.

On the 28th, I was ordered, with a section of my battery, to take position near the Chickahominy, on the New Bridge road, and open on the enemy near Mrs. Goulding's house, which I did, assisted by a section of Captain Woolfolk's battery, and one piece of Captain Dabney's battery, and succeeded in routing the enemy from his position, in the greatest confusion.

On the 29th, I was ordered to report to General Cobb, as reserve artillery for his brigade, which I joined, and went with until noon, when I was ordered to the front, at the earthworks of the enemy on the north side of the York River railroad, where I exchanged a few shots with the enemy, who, being still in retreat, I followed on with the brigade to the bridge across the York River railroad, where I was put in position to resist a threatened advance of the enemy at that point, and was under the enemy's fire during the engagement, which lasted until dark, I maintaining my position during the night.

On the 30th, I was engaged during the day in moving to a position on the Charles City road.

On the first of July, I took a position assigned me on the field. Just before the engagement commenced, my section of Parrott guns were advanced to the front; but, a short time after the engagement commenced, was ordered back to a position further in the rear, being still under the enemy's fire, where I remained during the engagement, my only loss being one man wounded.

On the 2d, I maintained the position of the previous day, until it was ascertained the enemy had fled.

On the 3d, I returned to camp near Richmond, by order of General Lee, where I have remained ever since.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LANE,

Captain Company E, Sumter Artillery Battalion.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT MASSIE.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 12, 1862.

Major W. NELSON,

Commanding Third Artillery Battalion :

In the absence of Captain Huckstep, I submit the following statement of the movements, etc., of the Fluvanna artillery during the recent engagements before Richmond. On Thursday morning, June 26th, we proceeded to the front of our lines on the Nine-mile road, General Magruder's division, and were placed in reserve in the field near New Bridge church. The next evening, (Friday,) our rifle gun and its detachment of twelve men, under my immediate command, were ordered to take position in the open field, near Dr. Garnett's house, where, in company with several other batteries, (the whole under command of Major Garnett,) we opened fire upon one of the enemy's batteries, partially concealed by woods. Our fire was promptly returned by at least four batteries—three being entirely concealed by the woods and placed obliquely to our right—thus giving them a cross fire upon us; also, by a line of sharpshooters, protected by rifle pits, immediately in our front and about four hundred yards distant. The fire of the enemy soon became very warm, and, as we were not protected by either works or the conformation of the ground, we were ordered to retire. The conduct of the men, while under fire, was all that could have been expected or desired. We lost in this skirmish private N. W. Jennings, who was killed by a shell wound in the hip. He was a good soldier; cheerful and prompt in the performance of his duties. Private L. W. Mayre was also wounded slightly, in the hip. We also lost one horse, permanently disabled. We were unable to ascertain the result of our firing, as the woods into which our shells were thrown soon became so filled with smoke as to obscure everything from view. We retired to our post in reserve, where we were kept until Monday morning, June 30th, when we proceeded to Camp Holly, near New Market, there rejoining our battalion.

On Wednesday, July 2nd, our rifle gun, under Captain Huckstep, was sent to the front, but ordered back later in the day, without firing. We were held in reserve at Camp Holly until Friday morning, July 4th, when we returned to our present encampment.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. MASSIE,
Lieutenant Fluvanna Artillery.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN MILLEDGE.

CAMP, July 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with an order to report what transpired in my company between June 26th and July —, that, on the afternoon of June 26th, I was ordered by yourself to take one piece (rifle) down the river (Chickahominy) and make any disposition of it which I thought would bear with effect upon any of the enemy's forces, then fighting or in position on the other side of the river. Ascertaining that one of the enemy's batteries, said to be Griffin's New York battery, was in position near the edge of the creek, on the other side, and was busy with its fire upon the Maryland battery, in position on Mechanicsville hill, I placed the rifle piece in position near the creek and opened fire on the New York battery, which was continued about an hour, as far as I could judge, with considerable accuracy and effect. Lieutenant Thompson was with me, in charge of the piece.

On the morning of the 27th, at daylight, my company was detailed, by order of General Lee, to assist in the management of one of the large rifle guns under command of Captain Masters. Acting with him, we carried the piece some one and a half miles below the turn-pike, placed it in position, and, directing its fire upon such points of the enemy's lines as seemed most stubborn, worked it until ordered by General Lee to cease firing.

Of the rest of the part performed by my company in that day's attempt, and those made afterwards to get the gun where it could be used in obedience to orders—of the zeal, good order, and general soldierly spirit displayed, during the interval between the 28th of June and 2nd of July—you can judge as well as myself, and to your candid judgment I am satisfied to leave them, without any comment from me, knowing full well that the true soldier's zealous attempt to discharge his duty, though that duty may only be anxiously waiting, watching, marching and re-marching, and not the more grateful active duty of the battle-field, is not without its due credit in your eyes, and that justice will be done to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MILLEDGE, JR.,

Captain Company C, Second Battalion Artillery.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL CUTTS.

HEADQUARTERS SUMTER ARTILLERY BATTALION, }
Camp near Richmond, July 12, 1862. }

General W. N. PENDLETON :

GENERAL. In obedience to your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, from the 26th of June to the present date. Captain John Lane's company (of six guns) having been detached from my immediate command, I would respectfully submit his own report for your consideration, which please find enclosed :

At an early hour on the 26th of June, in carrying out your order and instructions of the 25th, I reported myself, with three batteries—Captain H. M. Ross, with six guns; Captain J. V. Price, with four guns, and Captain J. A. Blackshear, also with four guns—to Major General Huger, at our advance lines, on the Williamsburg road. My batteries were held in reserve to support General Huger's command. On the evening of that day, I was joined by Lieutenant Maddux, with one gun of Captain Hamilton's battery—Lieutenant Stienner, of the same company, having obtained permission to report to General Toombs, with two guns of the battery. I have had no report of his operations. With the above-mentioned batteries, in all fifteen guns, I remained personally on the ground, in rear of General Huger's command, and near the enemy's lines, until Sunday morning, the 29th, and although we did no actual service, except shelling the enemy's pickets in the woods, we were at all times ready to meet the enemy, and, from his position and superior force, were hourly expecting an engagement. On the 29th, on being informed that the enemy had abandoned their entrenchments, and were in full retreat, and the division being well supplied with artillery, General Huger ordered two of my batteries—Captains Price and Blackshear—back to our camp, near Richmond, there to be held in reserve, to await orders. Myself, with Captain Ross' battery, and Lieutenant Maddux, with his gun, were assigned to General Wright's brigade, and ordered on the Charles City road. The whole command was delayed in moving in this direction by a despatch from General Magruder, asking for assistance in the enemy's rear; and, at nightfall, we had only moved a few miles on the Charles City road. On the afternoon of the 30th, General Huger's advance came up to the enemy; and, about three o'clock, I was ordered forward with my batteries. [This point was some two miles north of the battle-field of the same day, where Generals Longstreet and Hill engaged the enemy.] My batteries arrived promptly on the ground, but were not ordered into the artillery duel then going on. This position was held during the night, and, on the 1st of July, the enemy *having disappeared*, and the *way clear*, we moved upon the battle-field of Monday. My now small command (seven guns) was assigned a place near the battle-field of Tuesday, the 1st

instant; and, although I am sure that more artillery could have been used with advantage in the engagement, and also that my command could have done good service, yet I received no orders, and, therefore, I had not the honor to participate in any of the many engagements for the protection of the capital. The position assigned me was held until Monday, the 7th instant, when, by General Huger's order, I returned to my camp at this place, all my other batteries having previously returned. It is proper to mention that Captain C. V. Crawford volunteered to take charge of one of Captain Price's guns, as his own battery was not ready for the field. This he did, and remained with it until the company was ordered back to camp.

The officers and men of the several companies deserve great credit for their great promptness, and their anxiety to share the dangers and honors with those noble commands who fought on every field.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. CUTTS,

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding First Battalion, Reserve Corps.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN ANCELL.

IN CAMP, July 12, 1862.

Major CHARLES RICHARDSON,

Commanding Reserve Artillery :

MAJOR : I have the honor to report, in accordance with an order to report what transpired in my company from the 26th June to 2d July, 1862 :

On Thursday, June 20th, I was ordered, by yourself, to take our battery to a position on the Chickahominy, about one mile below the Mechanicsville road, and to hold the position in case the enemy should attempt to cross there. No such attempt being made by the enemy, I only waited in position until Friday morning, when, the enemy having been driven below this point, I, in obedience to your order, moved my battery back to camp, together with a large rifle gun under the command of Captain Masters.

On Friday evening, in compliance with your order, I took command of, and carried this large gun to a point on the Nine-mile road, near the farm of Dr. Garnett, at which point I remained until Sunday morning, June 29th, when, no opportunity offering to bring it to bear upon the enemy, it was, in accordance with your orders, moved back to camp. On Tuesday, the 1st instant, I carried the same piece down the Darbytown road, as directed by you, to Fussell's farm, near the scene of the fight of that evening, but was not able to get into a position from which to use it against the foe, and, on the next morning, returned with it to camp.

With the exception of these several orders, ended any part taken by my company in the struggles around Richmond. I will take occasion to say, though not actually engaged, the men acted in a manner entirely satisfactory, and evinced an earnest desire to take an active part in the late great struggles around Richmond ; but as all this occurred under your immediate observation, I will only say that they obeyed all orders cheerfully and soldierly.

Major, I have the honor to be,

Yours, with high respect,

JOHN J. ANCELL,

Captain Fluvanna Light Artillery.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT WOOLFOLK.

HEADQ'RS COM. A, 2ND BATTALION RESERVE ARTILLERY, }
July 11, 1862. }

Major CHARLES RICHARDSON,

Commanding 2d Battalion Reserve Artillery Corps :

MAJOR : In pursuance of your orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the services of this battery from the 26th of June. At this date, we were on picket duty at Mrs. Price's house, opposite the New Bridge, seven miles from Richmond. We were then under the command of Colonel Lee, and attached to ——— brigade, Colonel Anderson commanding, in Colonel Jones' division, to whom we reported, June 14th, 1862.

Nothing occurred on the 26th, except a little harmless shelling from the enemy's batteries, four in number, stationed opposite to us on the north side of the Chickahominy. On the afternoon of the 27th, we were ordered, together with two of Captain Lane's guns, all under the command of Colonel Lee, against a stony work of the enemy's, some three fourths of a mile to our right and front. We were brought into position in an open field, about six hundred yards from the enemy's works, when we opened upon him with shell and spherical case from the howitzer's, (two 12-pounders,) and with shell and shot from our rifle-pieces, (two 3-inch guns.) We fired very rapidly, receiving, in reply, an incessant fire from the enemy's battery, composed, as we afterwards learned from prisoners, of thirteen breach-loading guns, sustaining, at the same time, an enfilading fire from their sharpshooters. After an engagement of about thirty minutes, we were ordered to retire, having sustained a loss of one man killed, and three wounded. Of the effect of our fire, I have no means of knowing, except from the report of prisoners, who stated that their loss was heavy in killed, wounded and in destruction of property. On Saturday, the 28th, our two rifle-pieces were detached to proceed down the New Bridge road, and, in company with a portion of Lane's and Dabney's batteries, to shell the enemy, at long range. This duty was performed with fine effect, the enemy breaking and running in every direction. On the 29th, we were ordered under the command of Major Garnett, and temporarily in support of General Toombs' brigade, some three miles down the road, on the south side of the Chickahominy; but no requisition was made upon us for active service, and, on the next day, June 30th, we were relieved and sent back to camp to recruit, men and horses being very much broken down. Of the conduct of the men of this command, I feel it my duty to report that they behaved, with but two exceptions, with marked coolness and gallantry.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WOOLFOLK, *First Lieut.,*
Commanding Ashland Art'y, Co. A, 2d Bat. R. A.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN POAGUE.

CAMP OF FIRST BRIGADE, V. D., July 7, 1862.

Captain J. T. O'BRIEN,

A. A. G., First Brigade, V. D. :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the evening of the 27th June, when the brigade started for the battle-field, my battery was ordered to halt and await orders. Next day I received orders to join the brigade, which I did, remaining with it until 1st July, but taking no part in any of the engagements up to that date.

About ten o'clock, on the morning of 1st July, while following the brigade on the march near Frazier's farm, I received an order from Major General Jackson to hurry on to the front and report to Major General Whiting. Not being able to find the latter officer, by direction of General Jackson, I took position in a wheat field, on the left of Balthis' battery, (Staunton artillery,) which had just preceded us. My guns were posted behind the crest of a ridge, by which they were, to some extent, protected from the enemy's fire.

Shortly after opening fire, the impression got out, by some means, that all the batteries were ordered to leave the field. Not being able to trace it to an authoritative source, I ordered my pieces to continue firing. One or two batteries in the meantime left the field.

Captain Balthis soon exhausted his ammunition, and shortly afterwards left the field. By this time, Lieutenant Carpenter had gotten two pieces in position and opened fire. The fire of the enemy's batteries was most terrific, and, in the main, very accurate; that the loss on our side was not much heavier, is owing to the protection afforded by our position.

The detachment of the six-pounder was now so much reduced as not to be able to work the gun. It was sent off the field, and the remainder of the detachment distributed among the other pieces. Finding that the contest was a very unequal one, having the fire of several batteries concentrated upon five guns on our side, my pieces were ordered to cease firing. The gun of Lieutenant Carpenter, next to us, also ceased at my suggestion. My object was to induce the enemy to hold up until we could get other batteries to our assistance. Two more batteries were then brought into position. Our guns again opened, under direction of Major Whiting, but elicited only a feeble response from the enemy, and after a few rounds, our batteries ceased firing. Soon thereafter, I was ordered to report, with my battery, to Major General Hill, but was not called on to go into action again. About five o'clock, I obtained permission to go to the rear for ammunition.

The following are the casualties which occurred during this artillery engagement:

Killed—Jno. L. Brown, Francis T. Herndon, of Rockbridge county, Virginia.

Wounded—Jno. Doran, of Lexington, severely, in arm, by a shell; John Fuller, of Rockbridge, severely bruised by a shell.

Slightly wounded—E. Holmes Boyd, R. K. Compton, John M. Brown, Randolph Fairfax, Sergeant David E. Moore, John H. Moore, Abner E. Arnold, William H. Bolling. One horse was killed and several disabled.

With three or four exceptions, the conduct of the men and officers was in the highest degree creditable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. T. POAGUE.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN PAGE.

CAMP OF THIRD BATTALION RESERVE ARTILLERY, }
July 12, 1862. }

Major WILLIAM NELSON:

MAJOR: According to your request, I respectfully submit the following report of my battery during the late engagements before Richmond:

On Thursday morning, June 26th, we were ordered down the Nine-mile road as far as Garnett's farm, where we took a position on the road, and just in rear of our extreme picket lines. After remaining here for about two hours, the enemy opened a fire upon us, with his long-range guns, which he kept up for some time, when, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Lee, we shifted our position. Here, again, we were shelled from time to time until night, when we withdrew, resuming our first position early next morning.

On this day, Friday, our position was shelled constantly throughout the day, without our being able to reply, as we had orders to fire only in case the enemy appeared in front in the open field.

On Saturday, after the middle of the day, everything became quiet.

On Sunday, about ten o'clock, A. M., we started with Major General Magruder's forces, down the Nine-mile and Williamsburg roads, in pursuit of the enemy, and went as far as Savage's farm, where we rested for the night.

Monday morning, we continued our march and reached Hollywood, near the scene of the terrible conflict of Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning, our rifle pieces, Lieutenant Montgomery commanding, was sent to the front to reconnoitre and returned in the evening. At this camp we remained until Friday morning, when by your command, we returned to our present encampment.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. M. PAGE,
Captain Commanding Artillery.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN KIRKPATRICK.

Major WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Third Battalion Reserve Corps Artillery :

MAJOR : At your request, I submit the following statement of the part taken by my company in the recent engagements before Richmond : On Thursday, June 26th, we proceeded with four guns (two being left on account of sickness amongst the members of the company) to the front at Garnett's farm. We were stationed at a point within range of the enemy's guns in front and on our left, but remained undisturbed until the afternoon, when the batteries on our left opened a fire upon the whole field. Many of the shells came near us, but did no harm.

The next morning we resumed the place held by us the day before.

About twelve o'clock, we were ordered to take a position considerably advanced and to our right, with two howitzers, and there to open fire upon a party of the enemy, then at work upon the rifle-pits in front of their works. As soon as our fire commenced, the enemy opened upon us with at least five different species of projectile. During this fire, Lieutenant Walton, Corporal Davidson and privates Hewitt and John Goodwin were struck by fragments of shell, though no one was seriously hurt. At the other guns, which remained for some time in a very exposed condition, private Motley was also struck. One of our horses was killed and two wounded. We remained in the advanced position until four o'clock, P. M.

I cannot forbear stating just here that you were present with us during the time that the enemy's fire was concentrated upon us, and I feel under lasting obligations to you for the great encouragement and assistance you afforded us, inexperienced as we were, by your calm and cheerful courage, as well as by advice how our fire should be conducted.

On Saturday, we took the same position, and in the afternoon were ordered to proceed again with two guns, to take the position just alluded to, in order to open fire on the enemy's batteries, which it was supposed had been evacuated. Before we reached the position the order was countermanded. On our way going and returning we were under heavy fire.

On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, we proceeded with General Magruder's forces in pursuit of the enemy, down the Nine-mile and Williamsburg roads, and, with the same forces, crossed over to Camp Holly, where we were held in reserve until Friday, when our battery was ordered back to camp.

On Thursday, my rifle piece, under Lieutenant Hobson, was ordered towards the front, but he was soon directed to return.

It is proper to add that I was assisted, in the engagement of Fri-

day, by Lieutenants Hobson and Latham, who rendered every possible service, and proved themselves competent and brave.

Very respectfully submitted,

THOS. J. KIRKPATRICK,

Commanding Amherst Artillery.

REPORT OF MAJOR NELSON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BATTALION RESERVE ARTILLERY, }
Near Richmond, July 12, 1862. }

GENERAL: At your request, I respectfully submit to you the following statement of my proceedings, as also of my command, in the recent movements of our army in the defence of Richmond:

In obedience to your order, I reported early Thursday morning, the 26th ultimo, with my three companies, to Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Lee, chief of artillery for General Magruder's division, who asked me to post two of my batteries in Dr. Garnett's field, in advance of our main line, and in support of our advance pickets, and to hold the other in reserve. Captains Kirkpatrick and Page with their batteries were posted accordingly, and Captain Huckstep with his was kept in reserve near the Bridge church.

Nothing of interest transpired until the afternoon, when the enemy's batteries, from several different points, opened fire upon the whole field, frequently throwing their shells very near us, but without injury. These two batteries were withdrawn to a less hazardous position, after night, and replaced before light the next morning, Friday the 27th. In the early part of Friday, I was invited by Colonel Lee to reconnoitre, with him, the enemy's position immediately in our front, where they were busily engaged on an advance line of works, with a view to stop their operations, after which, it was determined that I should advance one section of horse artillery to our extreme picket line, a little to the right of our position, to co-operate with other pieces which Colonel Lee would post on our left. I was to be ready, and to open as soon as the firing on my left commenced. I requested Captain Kirkpatrick to take two of his howitzers, with their detachments, to the point of the field determined on, and I accompanied them. His pieces were immediately put in position just below the crest of the hill and loaded. Very soon the signal on our left was heard, when the captain gave the order and the firing commenced with energy, and the working parties were driven from their position. Immediately the enemy opened upon us with batteries at four different points, after the working parties were driven off. Our fire was aimed at one of their batteries, and kept up until the limbers were emptied of ammunition, when the firing ceased for a very short time for the caisson to be brought up, which was soon done, and the firing resumed with vigor, and kept up until the men were much exhausted, when I requested the captain to cease firing, and let his men sit down below the crest of the hill and rest. During this whole time they were under a heavy fire from the four batteries before referred to, and I take pleasure in saying of all officers and men, that they did their duty well. For further particulars of the operations of this company and results to them, I refer you to the accompanying statement of Captain Kirkpatrick.

The position occupied by Captain Page's battery was peculiarly

trying, being under a hot fire during part of Thursday afternoon, and on Friday, without being able to return it at all.

I was fully satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and men, and for further particulars of their operations, I refer you to the accompanying statement of Captain Page. Friday afternoon, I was asked by Colonel Lee for one rifle gun, to co-operate with others, to try the enemy's position, and I sent the the rifle gun of Captain Huckstep's battery, under charge of Lieutenant Massie, to whose report, herewith, I refer you for particulars. This gun, in that skirmish was well managed and served in every particular.

Saturday we retained our former position without engaging in what took place near by, but being under fire part of the time.

Sunday morning, we were early on the field, and, late in the day, advanced with the division towards Fair Oak Station, on the York River railroad. There I was ordered by Colonel Lee to follow on with the reserve, at a safe distance from the centre of General McLaws' division; doing this, we stayed that night near the General's command, on the Williamsburg road.

Monday morning, we were ordered to march for Allen's farm, on James river, by the way of the Darbytown road, and I was ordered to halt my command about two miles short of Allen's farm, which was done. My encampment, that night, was on Robertson's farm, called Camp Holly.

On Wednesday, July 2nd, I was ordered to take all the rifle guns of my command to the front where we remained until the afternoon, when we were ordered back to camp with them. There we stayed until Friday the 4th, when we were ordered back to this point.

I cannot too fully express my thanks for, and appreciation of, the conduct, on the occasion referred to, of Surgeon J. R. Page, Assistant Surgeons Perrin and Hopkins; also, Lieutenant Massie and my young aid, W. R. Jones. These gentlemen all did much to excite grateful thanks.

With gratitude to God for his protection and care, I respectfully submit this report.

W. R. NELSON, *Major commanding Battalion.*

REPORT OF MAJOR RICHARDSON.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BAT. PENDLETON'S ARTILLERY CORPS, }
Camp near Richmond, July 12, 1862. }

GENERAL: In obedience to your order of the 11th instant, requiring me to furnish you with a report, showing the operations of my command from the 26th ultimo to the present time, I have the honor to submit the following, with the accompanying reports of the captains of the several batteries in my battalion, which will more explicitly give the information you desire, as I was necessarily separated from portions of my command at different times during the occurrences therein named:

You are aware that, for about twelve days previous to the 26th ultimo, I had been on outpost service, with two of my batteries, on the Mechanicsville road, near the Chickahominy river, and that my other battery (Captain Woolfolk's) was on duty at Price's farm, under Colonel Lee, Chief of Artillery General Magruder's division, with whom it remained until the morning of the 3d inst, when relieved by you, and ordered to my camp. The batteries of Captain Davidson (two three inch rifles, two six-pounder smooth bores, and two twelve-pounder howitzers,) and Captain Masters, (two four-pounder rifles,) were assigned, temporarily, to my command by Brigadier General J. R. Anderson, on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, General D. H. Hill, whose division had moved up near my camp during the previous night, sent for me, and informed me that our troops would cross the river at that point during the day, and that I was expected to cover the passage, and that he would indicate the moment when I should open fire upon the works of the enemy just opposite. He desired to know the number, calibre and positions of my guns, offering, at the same time, to furnish me with any additional guns that I might need. Having given him the desired information, I accepted, and placed in position, three of his rifled pieces, and awaited his orders. About twelve o'clock, M., I sent a message to the General that I thought the enemy were vacating the works in front of me; and, about three, P. M., sent another message that I was quite sure the work was entirely deserted; but received no orders, though Generals Lec, Hill and Longstreet, came up shortly afterward, and watched the movement of the enemy until near five o'clock, when General Hill moved his division across the river. Seeing no enemy in front of me, and desiring to render as much service as possible, I ordered Captain Milledge to move his rifle guns east of the Mechanicsville road, to a point from which he could do the enemy most damage. [His report will show his operations in pursuance of this order.] At the same time, I ordered Captain Masters to place one of his guns on the ridge east of, and near, the Mechanicsville road, thinking it a very fine position from which to work upon one of the heavy batteries of the

enemy, then pouring a terrific fire upon our troops; but, as the piece was being put in position, General Longstreet ordered Captain Masters to take it to a point lower down the river, which he thought was a better position. In moving the gun down, one of the wheels got into a deep rut, and could not be extricated until the next morning. At dawn on the next morning, 27th ultimo, General Lee ordered me to move my guns along the ridge on the south side of the Chickahominy, and do the best I could against the enemy on the opposite side. I therefore moved down the river with all of my guns except one of the four-pounder rifles of Captain Masters, and one smooth bore six-pounder and two twelve-pounder howitzers of Captain Milledge, (having no horses to move these guns,) and took a position on Watt's farm, and opened fire. (I have reason to believe with good effect) upon the enemy with Captain Davidson's two three-inch rifles, Captain Milledge's three-inch rifle, and one of Captain Master's four-pounder rifles, and continued firing until ordered to cease by General Lee.

About this time you came up, and I asked for further orders, requesting to be permitted to send to the rear the pieces that could not be used with effect, and having received your approval, I ordered Captain Ancell to take to our old camp, (near the toll gate, on the Mechanicsville road,) his battery, together with the three guns of Captain Milledge and the four-pounder rifle of Captain Masters, left near Ashton's house; and then, by your order, I proceeded down the river to Mrs. Christian's farm, without being able, however, to get a shot at the enemy.

At this point, Captain Davidson handed me an order from Brigadier General J. R. Anderson requiring him to join his brigade at once, and I, of course, relieved him from duty with me.

I then joined you at the hospital on the Nine-mile road, about a mile above Dr. Garnett's farm. You then ordered me to move the two four-pounder rifles of Captain Masters to that point and you would have them placed in position. The guns being exceedingly heavy (weighing nearly 4,000 pounds each) and the road very bad, it was with great difficulty that I succeeded in getting one of the guns (under Captain Ancell) to the point indicated by eight o'clock, P. M., when all operations for the day seemed to have ceased, and you, I learned, had left the field. The other gun, under Captain Milledge, could not be brought down, and Captain Milledge informed me that you ordered him to take it to camp.

The next day, June 28th, I succeeded in seeing you late in the afternoon, when you told me that I could confer with Colonel Leo (chief of artillery of General Magruder's division) as to the best position for the gun. Colonel Lee said that the gun could be of no service there at that time, but that he would let me know if it could be used the next day.

The next day, June 29th, at an early hour, General Magruder's troops were moved out of their works, and I thought it best to have the gun taken to my camp, which I did.

I received no further orders from you until Monday night, June 30th, when you ordered me to move the two four-pounder rifles at

early dawn the next morning, down the Darby road, in the direction of New Market, and you would select a position for them. This order I obeyed, halting on the Darby road where it is intersected by the New Market road, and reported to you through Captain Milledge, and received your order directing me to move down to a point near which you would endeavour to find a position for the guns, (Captain Milledge acting as guide.) We halted on the farm of a Mr. Fussell, when I reported to you in person, and you ordered me to bivouac for the night, as you were unable to find a suitable position for the guns.

The next morning I, by your order, returned to camp with the guns, as you thought they could not be used to advantage at all down there.

In leaving my old camp on the Mechanicsville road, near the toll-gate, on the morning of the 1st instant, I ordered Captain Woolfolk, senior captain, to take charge of, and move the camp down on the Williamsburg road, near Fulton's hill, you having ordered me to take a position more convenient to the scene of operations.

It is, doubtless, proper to add that two drivers and four horses from each of the batteries of Captains Aucell and Milledge had been, by General A. P. Hill's orders, sent to join Captain McIntosh's battery. One of these men, private Robinson, of Captain Milledge's company, was slightly wounded, and one of the horses sent from Captain Ancell's battery died.

Before concluding, I beg leave to say that the soldierly bearing, energy and general good conduct of the officers and men under my command affords me the liveliest gratification and satisfaction, and in awarding praise, I cannot discriminate in favor of some without doing injustice to others, inasmuch as all my orders were obeyed with great alacrity and cheerfulness.

I would add that Dr. Semple, surgeon of my battery, was always at his post of duty and performed his part most satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES RICHARDSON,

Major commanding.

REPORT OF COLONEL J. THOMPSON BROWN.

CAMP AT RANDOLPH'S FARM, July 14, 1862.

Brigadier General W. N. PENDLETON :

SIR : In accordance with your order of July 11th, I herewith forward to you a report of the operations of my command from Thursday, June 26th, to the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON BROWN,

Colonel 1st Virginia Artillery.

LEWIS M. COLEMAN,

Lieutenant Colonel 1st Virginia Artillery.

My command, with the exception of the batteries, of which a more detailed account will be subsequently given, after having been in camp for some days, was moved on Friday, June 27th, to a point near Mrs. Erice's farm, in order to be in readiness for action. On Saturday, 28th, it was moved back to its present position. On Sunday, June 29th, it was moved to a point on the Darbytown road, about one and a half miles above its junction with the New Market road, where it arrived without being called for until Thursday, July 3d, where, in obedience to orders from General Pendleton, it returned to its old camp at Randolph's farm, where it now awaits orders.

The batteries which, during this period, were separated from the command, are the following: Third Howitzer, Captain B. H. Smith; Richmond Fayette Artillery, Lieutenant Clopton commanding, and Williamsburg Artillery, Captain Coke. The first of the third Howitzers (Captain B. H. Smith) having been advised to join Feathers-ton's brigade, General Longstreet's division, reached Mechanicsville at ten, P. M., on Thursday, June 26th. On Friday, 27th, it was engaged with good effect at Catlin's house, one section being in the orchard, and the other to the right of the house. They continued their fire until the enemy left the field. In the evening of the same day, it was again engaged at Gaines' farm; the three howitzers being stationed on the brow of the hill, near the barn, where they shelled the enemy's position in the woods. The Parrott piece on the right of the barn engaged one of the enemy's batteries on the south side of the Chickahominy, thus drawing a raking fire away from our infantry, while charging the enemy's position. The Parrott gun continued to fire until the enemy's battery became silent; but I myself, being accidentally present, withdrew the howitzers early in the evening. They were inefficient against the battery because of their short range, and they could no longer shell the enemy's infantry without endangering our own troops. This battery was subsequently engaged on this side of the Chickahominy, in the battle of Monday, 30th, near Enroughty's house. It fired but a few rounds. Still it was much exposed to the

fire of artillery and infantry. The battery was not engaged on Tuesday, and has now rejoined its regiment. The only loss sustained was one man wounded on Monday, 30th, and two horses shot on Friday, 27th.

The conduct of the men in the entire series of fights commanded the approval of their captain. I myself saw them acting well on the evening of Friday, June 27th.

The Richmond Fayette Artillery and the Williamsburg Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Coleman, reported, by order of General Pendleton, to General Lee, at Mechanicsville, on the morning of Friday, June 27th. They followed the advancing army to the headquarters of Generals Lee and Longstreet, at Hogan's house, and were kept in reserve during the battle of Friday evening. On Saturday, Colonel Coleman reported to General A. P. Hill, and, in the absence of Major W. T. Walker, sick in Richmond, acted as chief of artillery, until Wednesday, July 2d, when he rejoined his regiment. The two batteries under his command, from this regiment, accompanied General Hill, on his passage to the south side of the Chickahominy, and to the vicinity of the battle-field of Monday. The Fayette Artillery was attached to Branch's brigade, and the Williamsburg Artillery held in reserve. The Fayette Artillery was placed in position both on Monday and Tuesday evening, and was exposed to a sharp artillery fire on both occasions, but was not allowed to fire.

The Williamsburg Artillery returned to its regiment on Tuesday, June 1st. The men of the Fayette Artillery, as well as the officers, exhibited sufficient coolness and alacrity under fire.

The Williamsburg Artillery being in reserve, had no opportunity to do anything amid the great superabundance of artillery, and the scanty use that was made of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON BROWN,

Colonel First Virginia Artillery.

REPORT OF COLONEL HANCE OF OPERATIONS ON THE
29TH JUNE, 1862.

HEADQ'RS THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, }
Camp Jackson, July 11, 1862. }

Captain C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from Brigadier General J. B. Kershaw, on the morning of the 29th instant, I moved my command, about eight, A. M., out to the picket lines in front of my camps, on the York River railroad, about five miles from Richmond. After arriving there, I received orders to move in front of the enemy's deserted works, and there take my position in the brigade in line of battle, which I promptly did. There Brigadier General Kershaw assumed immediate command, and began the pursuit of the enemy. Two of my companies—company A, Captain Hance, and company E, Lieutenant Wright, were sent forward, according to directions, as skirmishers, and remained detached from the regiment during the rest of the day. Nothing of special interest occurred in the advance, so far as my command was concerned, until about four, P. M., when I was ordered to follow Colonel Kennedy, second South Carolina regiment, moving by the left flank, and, under cover, take position on his left, in a wood, obliquely to the left of some entrenchments this side of Savages' farm, and in conjunction with Colonel Kennedy, to charge the enemy in his works, drive him out, and capture his battery. The approach to this position was difficult; and, although we arrived at it, and made our disposition for the charge as soon as possible, we had barely completed our arrangements when we received official notice from the front that the enemy had retired. We then rejoined the brigade and resumed the advance march. We had not advanced much further before we came up with the enemy, near Savages' Station, and were halted. My regiment, when halted, held a position in a slight hollow in an open field, with its right flank resting on a wood of thick underbrush and forest timber, and its left resting on the right of Colonel Kennedy's regiment, whose left rested on the York River railroad. The ground gradually ascended in our front for about sixty yards, where began a wood, whose line ran nearly parallel to our line of battle. This wood had a depth of about four hundred yards. The first part, though of heavy timber, was rather open and not filled or obstructed by the thick underbrush, which alone was found in the last part of the wood. These bushes were of dense thickness, and continued to an open field four hundred yards in front of our line of battle. The ground of these woods was slightly undulating. In the position I held, my men were so well protected from the fire and shells of the enemy, that they effected no injury to my command before the advance was made. After some firing between the skirmishers and ar-

tillery of the contending parties, we received the command, *forward*; and, immediately thereafter, the command to *charge*. The commands were obeyed with alacrity and great enthusiasm. My regiment dashed up the ascent in front, through the woods, yelling as they went, and into the thick undergrowth, in which it was impossible to discover either friend or foe over twenty yards. We were not aware of the exact position of the enemy until we received his galling fire, at a distance of twenty-five or thirty yards, after we had proceeded some distance in the thick undergrowth, already described. The fire checked us for a moment, but we pressed on slowly, returning the enemy's fire and making him yield gradually, when I ordered a charge, and pushed him out of the wood and some distance across the open field beyond. We had scarcely emerged from the woods before I heard, to my surprise, the command, *cease firing*. I immediately went to the regiment, where I heard an officer giving this command, of whom I enquired by what authority he spoke. He replied that it came from the right, and that he understood we were firing on our friends. Remembering the caution that had been given early in the day, for all "line officers to repeat the commands," and knowing the impossibility of otherwise hearing the commands, and recollecting that the Brigadier General was on our right, as we entered the woods, and thinking a body of troops, moving on our right, whose character I could not, with certainty, determine on account of the approaching darkness and smoke of battle, might be our people moving on the enemy's flank, I ordered the regiment to "cease firing." We had scarcely ceased to fire before the enemy, either reinforced or encouraged by the example of some of their men, who fired upon us, as they retreated, rallied on a hill opposite us and renewed the attack with great vigor. Suspecting the command to cease firing was either a ruse or an error, I withdrew a short distance in the underbrush and reformed my line as best I could, under an extremely severe fire. By the time this was accomplished, the enemy had almost traversed the field and reached the edge of the undergrowth, from which we had driven them. As they advanced, they poured a deadly and incessant fire into my line. I met them again, pushing my line almost to the edge of the undergrowth, when, besides the fire in my front, I was subjected to a threatening fire upon my right flank. In this emergency, without, so far as I could discover, supports, either on my right or left flanks, I deemed it prudent to retire, which I did. Moving by the right flank, I carried the men to the rear of our original position, collected the scattered, reformed the line and took position, by order of General Kershaw, on the edge of the woods in front of our *first* position, where, after throwing out pickets, we slept on our arms without fires until morning. Early in the morning, we recovered and buried the dead, and also brought in all the wounded.

A list of casualties is herewith submitted. It will be perceived that my loss was heavy, both in officers and privates. Among the mortally wounded were Lieutenant Ray and Captain S. M. Lanford, both of whom, especially the latter, were officers of promise.

Among the killed was Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Garlington, who fell while urging the men to the charge. He was an officer of fine judgment, cool courage, and commendable energy. We deplore his loss both as a gentleman and soldier.

The conduct of the whole regiment, privates and officers alike, was satisfactory and praiseworthy. The heavy loss sustained in the fight—of about two hours duration—sufficiently attests the gallantry and fortitude of the command, in withstanding such a severe fire.

Conspicuous for gallantry was Captain D. M. H. Langston, who, though severely wounded, continued with the regiment throughout the fight. It is proper to state that Major W. D. Rutherford, who had been assigned, early in the day, to the command of a portion of the skirmishers, rejoined the regiment late in the engagement and bore himself (as did all the officers, both line, staff and field, who came under my observation) worthily and honorably.

Before concluding this report, it is proper to say that I have enquired into the origin of the unfortunate command "*cease firing*," by which the repulse of the enemy was prevented from being most complete, and I find, much to my gratification, that it did not originate in my regiment. I considered the promulgation of such an unauthorized command, so far as I could learn, by an officer, conduct so culpable as to call for a *court-martial*. Happily, I am relieved, by my enquiries, from the unpleasant duty of preferring charges against a brother officer.

I am yours, very respectfully,

JAMES D. NANCE,

Colonel Third South Carolina Regiment.

LIST OF THE CASUALTIES of the Third South Carolina Regiment in the action of the 29th of June, 1862.

Field and Staff—Killed: Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin C. Garlington. Wounded: Sergeant-Major Ossian F. Simpson.

Company A, Captain W. W. Hance—Killed: None. Wounded: Corporal P. C. Jones.

Company B, Lieutenant F. Conner—Killed: Private W. F. Sprewel. Wounded: Lieutenant F. Conner, Sergeant B. Lawrence, Corporal L. M. Speers, privates I. S. Sprewel, James Pitts, W. Pitts, G. P. Sterling, A. J. Livingston, W. Willingham, P. J. Stevens, W. H. King, David Senn, G. W. Thrift, R. Workman, John Galloway, R. S. Satterwhite, E. W. Davenport, G. W. Saddler, B. W. Gibson. Missing: Private D. F. Craddock.

Company C, Captain R. C. Maffett—Killed: Corporal J. M. Kelly and private L. C. Kinnard. Wounded: Captain R. C. Maffett, Lieutenant J. C. Williams, Corporal G. F. Long, Privates T. R. Wilson, H. W. Reagan, G. W. Griffith, J. E. Signern, J. Albritton.

Company D, Lieutenant J. T. Ray—Killed: Lieutenant J. T. Ray, Corporal J. D. C. Abernathy, Privates Stephen Nix and Samuel

McCrarey. Wounded: Sergeant J. G. Allen, Corporal M. M. Davis, Privates W. T. Todd, J. W. Ferguson, J. F. Graham, R. E. Murphy, J. W. Gentry, H. H. Ray, G. M. Stevens, Anthony Shands, A. R. Tinsley, J. L. Tinsley, C. M. Williams, R. C. Wilburn, W. B. Taylor.

Company E, Lieutenant Robert H. Wright—Killed: Sergeant B. S. Buzhardt. Wounded: Corporal H. B. Reid, Privates W. C. Sligh, F. M. Summer, D. B. Wheeler, M. Foot.

Company F, Captain Homer L. M. Gowan—Killed: Corporal B. Hitt, Privates W. D. Austin, J. D. Garlington, J. M. McGee and A. C. Watson. Wounded: Privates L. H. Benjamin, J. W. Bryson, W. R. Darnall, E. S. Hitt, R. M. Nichols, W. A. Vance, B. W. Wells, J. W. Winn. Missing: Sergeant J. C. Hill and Private H. A. Andrews.

Company G, Captain R. P. Todd—Killed: Sergeant D. D. Brownlee, Privates D. F. Stoddard, R. J. Higgins, L. L. Edwards, Waddy Thompson. Wounded: Lieutenant A. W. Burnsides, Sergeant H. L. Farley, Sergeant J. A. Fairbourn, Corporal E. R. Thackston, Privates J. L. Stoddard, S. R. Thackston, Allen Barksdale, J. R. Dorroh, J. C. Stewart, J. F. Henry, Joshua Martin, J. F. Hellams, R. P. Gamble, J. P. Templeton, J. C. Owings.

Company H, Captain John C. Summer—Killed: Private L. F. Russell. Wounded: Lieutenant D. A. Drickert, Privates M. Adams, W. F. Green, J. T. Hattawanger, J. M. Stuck, J. A. Smith, J. C. Nunnamaker.

Company I, Captain D. M. H. Langston—Killed: Private J. B. F. Hollingsworth. Wounded: Captain D. M. H. Langston, Sergeant E. Williams, (since died,) Corporal J. G. A. Holland, (since died,) Privates M. Blakely, J. E. Bell, E. M. Compton, G. McDunnon, C. C. Ferguson, William Holland, J. T. Langston, M. M. McQuown, William Ray, Sergeant W. B. Byrd.

Company K, Captain S. M. Lanford—Killed: Corporal W. A. Smith, Private J. L. Gentry. Wounded: Captain S. M. Lanford, (since died,) Lieutenant W. H. Young, Corporal C. P. Verner, Privates J. P. Havener, Levi Hill, G. T. Hyatt, W. J. Mayes, J. S. Rountree, R. A. Shands, E. E. Smith, James Story, A. C. Stripling, W. T. Wofford.

Number of officers carried into action, 37; enlisted men, 431; total, 468. Number of killed, 23; wounded, 110; missing, 3; total, 136.

The death of Captain Lanford increases the killed to 24.

REPORT OF COLONEL NANCE OF OPERATIONS ON THE
1ST OF JULY, 1862.

HEADQ'RS THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, }
Camp Jackson, July 13, 1862. }

Captain C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant General :

SIR : On Tuesday, the 1st instant, early in the afternoon, according to orders from Brigadier General Kershaw, I formed my regiment and took position in the brigade, in line of battle, on the Long Bridge road, where we remained about an hour or two, when we were moved forward by the left flank and formed a new line of battle to the left of a deserted dwelling situated in an open field fronting the road just mentioned, my left resting on the fence running along a thicket of small pines to the east of the house. We were subjected to an annoying artillery fire in this position for some time, but, fortunately, without damage, before an order for an advance was given. At length it came, and my regiment, with the others of the brigade under General Kershaw, moved forward, in line of battle, through the woods to our left and under a very severe fire of grape, shell and musketry, toward a battery of the enemy, strongly supported by infantry, and favorably posted on an elevated and commanding plateau, immediately beyond the Quaker and Willis church road. Although the fire under which we passed was exceedingly severe, my command moved into position in the Quaker road with a steadiness and order which would have been worthy of older troops. Here we were halted and directed to lie down, for protection, behind the fence and hedge row on the side of the road and in rear of a line of troops who had preceded us, and who were likewise seeking shelter from the terrific artillery and musketry fire of the enemy. While in this position, a North Carolina regiment came up, and part of it lapping over the left of my regiment. Shortly after its arrival, one of its officers rose, and in a loud voice, proposed the hazardous and rash experiment of a charge, to which proposition I gave no heed, if, for no other reason, because my superior and immediate commander was on the ground. Not long afterwards this regiment retired. About the same time, a fire was opened upon our right rear, by our friends, which produced some confusion in the ranks. At this juncture, Major Rutherford proposed to go to the rear and inform the officer in command of our position. I approved the proposition, and suggested that he take with him a stand of colors, that he might the more promptly and safely check the fire, which he did. The fire still continued, and at this moment, if I am not mistaken, the regiment on my left, (the second South Carolina,) retired. Major Rutherford did not return, and feeling some apprehension for the safe delivery of my message, I called for a volunteer to bear the same message to the officer commanding the troops who were firing into our rear, that

had been entrusted to Major Rutherford. Corporal T. Whitner Blakely, company I, promptly responded, and taking the same route, soon came up with Major Rutherford, by whom he was directed to bear the message, giving notice of our position. This he gallantly did. He reported afterwards that the regiment was the twenty-sixth Georgia, whose commanding officer promptly changed the direction of his fire when he received my message. By this time, (my left having been exposed by the retirement of the second South Carolina regiment,) the enemy was pressing on the left towards the road, and, when I discovered that they were coming into the road on this flank, that part of our line on the extreme right was retiring, and being thus situated, without hearing any orders, I deemed it prudent to retire, myself. I was pleased to learn, afterwards, from General Kershaw, that he had given the same command just about the same time, and was gratified thus to have my judgment sustained by his. We retired under as severe a fire as that under which we advanced, but not in such good order, not seeing any thing like a brigade organization. I carried as many of my men as I could keep together while passing through the thicket and the ravines, halting and reforming my line at different points, as I retired, to the point where our second line of battle was formed early in the afternoon. Here I deployed the remnant of my command as skirmishers, for the purpose of stopping the scattered of the brigade, expressly those of my regiment, and intending to hold the enemy in check as best I could, should he advance at this point. After making these dispositions, I despatched my adjutant, Captain T. J. Pope, to the rear, to report to any general officer he might find, in case he did not meet with either General Kershaw or General McLaws, the condition of things in front, and the position I had taken, and to request orders. He reported to General Pender, who ordered me to hold my position. Shortly afterwards, General Kershaw came back to the same point with a portion of the second South Carolina regiment. By his order, I still held my position, collecting and giving directions to many scattered soldiers, and, later, with other portions of the brigade, I marched out, under the General's command, to the Long Bridge road, where I found many of my command, who had entered the road above us, collected and under the command of Major Rutherford. Arriving at this point, by order, we bivouacked for the night, on the further side of the road.

A list of casualties is herewith submitted. They are slight, considering the severe fire which incessantly prevailed during our operations.

The spirit of the men was all that could have been desired, and had opportunity offered, they would have achieved honor for themselves and rendered efficient service to their country.

I desire to direct attention to the conduct of Lieutenant H. C. Johnston, of the third Alabama regiment, who reported to me while we were advancing to the Quaker road; he was separated from his regiment, and requested to serve with me through the fight. I gladly consented, and do now take pleasure in testifying to his gal-

lantry and efficiency in the field. He remained with me throughout the fight. The gallant conduct of Corporal Blakely, already mentioned, is deserving of special praise and consideration.

I desire, in conclusion, to explain the falling off in the number of men carried into action on Tuesday, from the number had on Sunday, by mentioning the fact that, besides the fatigue of Sunday's operations, we had a very exhausting march on Monday, which broke down many of my command, and reduced the number of effective men very considerably, as the accompanying report will show.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. NANCE,

Colonel 3d South Carolina regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL NANCE OF CAPTURE OF ARMS AT SHIRLEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, }
Camp Jackson, July 12, 1862. }

Captain C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant General :

SIR: On Thursday, the 3d instant, late in the afternoon, I was directed by Brigadier General Kershaw to move with my regiment, two companies from the second South Carolina regiment, and two from the seventh South Carolina regiment, by way of the camp of Colonel Cobb, from whom I would get definite information as to the locality of certain arms left by the enemy at Shirley, and supposed to be under guard, and where I would meet a detail of one hundred men from General Hill's division, who would co-operate with me in driving off the enemy and capturing the arms, which I was ordered to do. I assembled my command as speedily as possible, and began the march, from my camp near Malvern Hill, to Shirley, about an hour before sundown. After marching about six miles, I arrived at Colonel Cobb's camp, and procured the information desired, and a guide, and then resumed the march, taking with me the detail of one hundred men from General Hill's division, who were under the command of Captain Tayloe. I reached the cavalry outposts of Colonel Cobb, under command of Captain King, about half-past one, P. M., where, on account of the darkness of the night, and the scattered condition of the arms, I concluded to bivouac for the night.

Early in the morning, I called up my command, and, after requesting Captain King (who promptly complied) to send cavalry scouts in advance, I took up the march for the field in which the arms were scattered. Neither a land force nor the gunboats of the enemy were to be seen. So, with the assistance of Captain King, of Cobb's legion, and of Major White, of the seventh South Carolina regiment, who was ordered to accompany me on the expedition, and of the officers of my command, we went earnestly to work, and soon picked up all the arms on the field, and conveyed them about a mile to the rear, where they were turned over to Captain Tayloe, who had wagons from General Hill's division in waiting, to convey them to the ordnance department. I then allowed the men time to breakfast, and returned to camp, reporting, immediately on my arrival, my return to Brigadier General Kershaw.

The number of arms gathered was about nine hundred and twenty-five, (925.) Several arms were brought to the wagons after I received reports from commanders of companies is the reason I cannot specify the exact number. The arms were good, of modern patterns, and in fine condition, considering the exposure.

I take occasion to express my obligation to Colonel Cobb for fur-

nishing me with valuable information and a guide. Also to Captain King, of the same corps, for his assistance to me in gathering the arms.

The distance marched was about ten miles each way.

I am, very respectfully, your obediebt servant.

JAMES D. NANCE,
Colonel, commanding Third South Carolina Regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL AIKEN OF OPERATIONS FROM
JUNE 25TH TO JUNE 29, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, }
July 13, 1862. }

GENERAL: In obedience to a circular received this A. M., I beg leave to submit the following report:

On Wednesday, 25th ultimo, the seventh South Carolina regiment lay in bivouac at Camp Reserve, four miles east of Richmond. At sunset of that day I received orders to go on picket the next morning at seven o'clock. During Thursday, and until Friday, ten, A. M., I acted as the picket reserve of a Louisiana regiment, when I was relieved by Colonel Nance of the third South Carolina regiment. Returning from picket, when about half way to camp, I was halted, and ordered to report again to Colonel Nance, and, with him, to "feel the enemy" in front of our pickets. When prepared in line of battle, with skirmishers thrown out, to make the advance, orders were received to withdraw, and for the seventh regiment to report as a support to Colonel Barksdale, but form on his right, and advance with him against the enemy. I formed as ordered; and, for some reason, was not notified by Colonel Barksdale that an advance was about being made, until four and a half o'clock in the afternoon. Skirmishers were being thrown forward, and the advance about being made, when Colonel Hennegan appeared on the field, and ordered me to join him at the point I had left Colonel Nance in the forenoon. I did so with despatch; and from that point attacked and drove in the enemy's picket's, advancing only so far as enabled our skirmishers to see the breastworks of the enemy, our orders being to prevent a general engagement, but simply to learn the enemy's strength, if possible. While halted in this position, we were subjected to constant shelling from the enemy's fortifications, resulting in a loss to the seventh regiment of one man killed and three wounded. At dusk we withdrew to the rear of the picket reserve, just in front of the fortifications occupied by Semmes' brigade, where we remained until half-past nine, P. M., when we were ordered back to Camp Reserve. From that time until Sunday morning, the seventh regiment remained in bivouac, when we were again ordered forward—mention of which was made in my former report.

Respectfully submitted,

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Colonel, commanding Seventh South Carolina Regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL AIKEN OF BATTLES OF JUNE
29TH, 1862.

HEAD'QRS SEVENTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT, }
July 10, 1862. }

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the action of the seventh South Carolina regiment, in the engagement of the 29th ultimo:

At eleven, P. M., Saturday, 28th, I received orders to prepare to march at early dawn on Sunday. Such preparation was made; but we did not move until nine, A. M., when I joined, with my command, the remainder of the brigade, at a point known as our picket reserve. From this we advanced upon the enemy's breastworks, and found them evacuated. Hence we marched by a flank, down the Nine-mile road to the railroad, where we were drawn up in line of battle on the left of the railroad. Advancing but a short distance, we moved by the right flank, and crossed the railroad. For about half a mile or perhaps less, we advanced in line of battle, and were ordered to retire. Another flank movement was resorted to, and again line of battle formed, when we advanced until the skirmishers announced the enemy in line of battle. The line of the enemy being dispersed by a battery of artillery, we were again ordered forward, and about half-past four or five, P. M., were halted in a valley in the woods beyond Savage's farm. In my rear a battery was again drawn up, and firing directly over the right of my regiment, subjected us to a very severe cannonading from which there was no escape. This duel resulted in my losing one man killed and having two slightly wounded.

At about half-past five, P. M., I was ordered, by some one I did not see, to move my regiment forward, after a couple of volleys of musketry had been heard on my left. I moved forward, and immediately upon emerging from the oak grove and entering the pine thicket, I encountered the enemy. Cautioning the men to reserve their fires, I ordered a charge. The charge was made, some few firing, and the enemy gave back; another forward was given, and onward we went, firing generally as we advanced. I next ordered, "Load advancing and fire at will." This command, heard by a few, was instinctively obeyed by all. After the enemy had been pressed back about one hundred and fifty yards, a heavy firing began on my right, and considerably in the rear. Fearing this might be from our friends, I sent the sergeant major to enquire of the lieutenant colonel how the right was progressing, for it was impossible in the thicket to see half the length of the regiment. He returned almost immediately with the word that the lieutenant colonel was taken from the field wounded, two companies on my right were cut off, and the enemy were in our rear. I forthwith issued the order to retire in line, which was heard by but two companies, I withdrew these to an old cross road, and in a few minutes collected the others. Cautioning this portion of the regiment to lie down and be on the watch, I started to look for the two right com-

panies, which soon reported and were attached to the regiment. I then formed line of battle; but the firing on my left having ceased, I faced by the rear rank, and retired about fifty yards into the oak grove, halting and fronting again. No enemy advancing, I faced about again and marched out of the woods, where I found the two regiments, and formed upon them. The battle over, we were permitted to lie in line of battle in the valley where we first started, and there we remained until Monday, seven, A. M.

The casualties of my command were two sergeants, two corporals, and nine privates killed; lieutenant colonel, four lieutenants, nine sergeants, eight corporals and forty-six privates wounded. Two of the number of wounded privates have since died. Total killed, thirteen; wounded, sixty-eight.

Respectfully submitted.

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Colonel Seventh South Carolina Regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL AIKEN OF BATTLE OF JULY 1st,
1862.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT S. C. V., July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the participation of the seventh South Carolina regiment in the battle of the 1st instant:

After a fatiguing march on Monday, 30th ultimo, the regiment, with the brigade, was halted on the New Market road (?) at nine, P. M., and aroused again at midnight, and marched to the edge of the battle-field of the 30th. Here we remained in line of battle until an hour of sun, when we advanced in line of battle for a mile or two, until we met General Jackson's army, when we were returned to the New Market road, resting here in line in the sunshine and occasional shade, until orders came to approach the field where the contest was soon to rage. We were marched to an old field on the Fazier estate (?) and halted there in line of battle, within range of the enemy's guns, which threatened us fearfully. After an hour's halt, orders came to "go into the fight." We moved by a flank movement until covered by the woods, and then marched in line of battle through an open field and thick undergrowth, to within close musket range of the enemy. In this march we passed through or over two lines of troops, lying in the woods, and encountered a third where we halted. Not being told whether our troops (a fourth line) were engaging the enemy, we had but to halt, and lie subjected to a terrific fire from the enemy, which was rendered more fearful by a fire opened upon us by our friends from the rear. At this juncture we were ordered to withdraw; each man and officer running the gauntlet for himself. This was done with such confusion, that it was impossible to rally the regiment, especially as everything was shrouded in darkness. After two hours' work, however, about one-half the regiment was collected, and bivouacked for the night.

In advancing through this wood, subject the entire route to a severe fire, the seventh South Carolina regiment lost, in killed, two sergeants, one corporal and three privates; wounded, one lieutenant, three sergeants, three corporals and sixteen privates. Total wounded twenty-three; total killed six.

In the report of the engagement of the 29th ultimo, I have said nothing of the behavior of my command, nor can I say more than that they behaved to my perfect satisfaction. Officers and men were cool, determined and obedient. My captains, especially elicited my admiration for the calmness with which they urged their men on to the contest. I cannot, however, be accused of infringing upon the justice allowed every one by especially mentioning Adjutant Childs and Sergeant-major Stallworth, as having aided me materially and promptly in the fight of Sunday, 29th ultimo.

Of the conduct of the entire regiment on Tuesday, 1st instant, I

need not speak, as you, yourself, General, can bear testimony to the regular and unflinching tramp with which they marched up to the point whence they were ordered to retire.

Respectfully submitted,

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Colonel commanding 7th S. C. Regiment.

REPORT OF MAJOR GAILLARD.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT S. CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS, }
Camp McLaws, July 12, 1862. }

To Captain C. B. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant General:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, requiring a report of the conduct of the second regiment in the battles of the 29th of June, at Savage Station, and the 1st of July, at Malvern Hill, I submit the following:

Being in command of the skirmishers of the brigade, I was not with the regiment in the battle of Sunday, the 29th. I am not, therefore, prepared to furnish a minute account of it in that affair. From accounts furnished me by captains of companies, I learn that the second, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, charged impetuously through the woods that separated the opposing forces, broke and put to flight a line of the enemy formed just on the edge of the field, beyond the woods. This body of the enemy was armed with most superior weapons, which were scattered along upon the ground some distance in the rear of their lines, and in numbers greatly exceeding their dead left upon the field, showing plainly that it was routed. At this moment of victory an order was given, no one knows whence it originated and extended down the line of the brigade, to cease firing and to fall back. The regiment fell back in accordance with this order; was rallied and reformed, and was ready for another charge had the order been given. Night, however, came over the scene, and the contest ceased all along the line.

Three hundred and thirty-eight men were carried into this action. Eight were left dead upon the battle-field and fifty-three were wounded. Of the latter, the regiment met with a severe loss in Captain Bartlett, one of the most gallant and conscientious officers, belonging to it. He was borne mortally wounded from the field, and I regret to report has since died. Lieutenant Colonel Goodwyn was also severely wounded in the foot while gallantly discharging his duties. Second Lieutenant Perry, of company H, was also very severely wounded.

The regiment slept that night on the battle-field in a heavy rain, and so near the enemy's line that fires could not prudently be allowed.

Next morning we marched from Savage Station towards Richmond, and then down towards the scene of Monday's battle, with a few hours rest along our line of march we were kept moving until the dawn of Tuesday morning, when we reached Frazier's Farm. The consequence of this fatigue was the exhaustion of many men of the regiment. Colonel Kennedy, who had been suffering for days from a slowly but steadily developing fever was obliged to yield and devolve the command upon me.

In the afternoon the regiment, by order, was moved to the left of the dwelling-house in rear of the battle-field. At this point we remained exposed to the desultory fire of the enemy's artillery. One member of company G was killed instantaneously at this point. About six o'clock, I received orders to advance my command in line with the brigade. Our advance carried us for half a mile over an exceedingly rough and thickly wooded piece of ground. This was being vigorously shelled by the enemy; inflicting, however, but few casualties upon the command.

As soon as we rose the brow of the hill, where the brigade was temporarily halted to rectify the alignment, grape, canister and musket balls began to greet us, the artillery of the enemy enfilading us from the right. At the command, "Forward," our line advanced with as much firmness and steadiness as it was possible for troops to maintain. Across the ravine, it progressed until the brow of the next hill was attained. Here I halted in obedience to orders. Upon observation, I discovered, about three hundred yards in front of my left, a formidable line of the enemy, and, about two hundred yards in front of my right, another line, forming an obtuse re-entering angle. Upon these lines I ordered my command to fire. The response from the enemy was very heavy. The men, both officers and privates, adhered to their position manfully, and without an exception that I could see, until the seventh brigade, under the fire which opened upon us from the rear, as well as front, had fallen back in obedience to orders. This order my command, being on the extreme left, was the last to execute. At this point we temporarily halted when going into action. I rallied around the colors a large portion of the regiment and kept them upon the field, under orders from General Kershaw, until the battle ceased.

I carried into action two hundred and eight men. Of these, eight were killed instantly upon the field, and thirty-three were wounded, several mortally. Of the wounded were first Lieutenant Perry, commanding company H, and first Lieutenant Brownfield, commanding company I, the former severely in the neck, the latter seriously in the head. Lieutenant Brownfield was carried from the field the day after the battle by an ambulance from some other brigade. This much of him is certainly known. Since then, I regret to say, his fate is a mystery. The ambulance of the regiment was pressed into service by unauthorized parties, so that it was unable to give relief to but few of the wounded of the regiment. Lieutenant Lorick, of company C, was also injured. We lost many others—non-commissioned officers and privates—who did all that pure patriotism could demand of them.

Yours, respectfully,

F. GAILLARD,
Major commanding Second Regiment S. C. Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL HENAGAN.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH S. CAROLINA REGIMENT, }
July 14, 1862. }

GENERAL: In obedience to orders, I herewith transmit to you the operations of my command, from 25th of June to 2nd July inclusive:

On the morning of the 25th June, I relieved Colonel Kenedy, on outpost, having orders to support the pickets of General Semmes' brigade. All was quiet in the forenoon, except occasional firing from the enemy's batteries in our front and on our left, which resulted in no damage. Late in the afternoon, heavy firing commenced upon our right, which drew from the enemy a terrific cannonading, which lasted more than one hour, many of their shells exploding near my regiment, but without injury to any one. I deployed my regiment as soon as the firing commenced, expecting an attack and supporting the line of pickets until dark, when the firing ceased and I withdrew a short distance, and rested for the night.

I was relieved at eight o'clock, on the 26th, by Colonel Aiken's seventh South Carolina regiment, and returned to camp, where we remained until the morning of the 27th. I received orders, at twelve o'clock, to proceed to the outpost with my regiment. Having arrived there, I received orders to return to camp, which I did by the nearest route. The enemy, in the meantime, pouring a continuous fire upon my line, many of their shells exploding near my command. About four o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day, I received orders to march again to the outposts, and with my regiment and Colonel Aiken's seventh South Carolina regiment, to feel the enemy immediately in front of the pickets of General Semmes' brigade. I deployed two companies from the seventh and two from the eighth South Carolina regiments as skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Blaul, of the seventh South Carolina.

The seventh regiment having been formed on the left of the eighth, I ordered an advance of the whole line. We had proceeded but a short distance, when the enemy's pickets opened upon our skirmishers, which was promptly returned, my whole line continuing to advance steadily. As soon as the firing between the pickets and skirmishers commenced the enemy opened fire with several pieces of cannon, into the woods through which I was advancing, and threw immense quantities of grape, canister and shell along the whole line. I advanced to within a short distance of the abattis in front of the enemy's entrenchments, where I halted the whole command. The fire of the enemy, as we approached the abattis, becoming very severe, I ordered the men to lie down, and remained in that position until I became satisfied that further advance was impracticable. I then ordered the whole command to retire, which was executed in good order. The eighth regiment suffered no loss in this reconnoissance.

For casualties in the seventh, I refer you to Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken's report of — June.

I then returned to camp, reaching it at ten o'clock, P. M. My command remained quietly in camp during the 28th, and received orders late at night to be ready to follow the enemy on the following morning, it being supposed that they were evacuating their works in front of us. I also received orders, before that time, to relieve Colonel Kennedy at eight o'clock, on the morning of the 29th. On reaching the reserve of Colonel Kennedy, he informed me that he had sent out four companies of his regiment in the direction of the enemy, who reported that they had evacuated their works. I then received orders to support the four companies of Colonel Kennedy's regiment, and upon reaching the enemy's entrenchments, I halted my command until the other regiments of the brigade arrived. The other regiments of the brigade having arrived at nine o'clock, we were ordered to move forward by the right flank. We proceeded as far as the railroad, at Fair Oak Station, when we formed line of battle and advanced (my centre resting on the Nine-mile road) for nearly one mile, when the skirmishers engaged the rear guard of the enemy, and a brisk fire ensued, the enemy in the meantime, bringing several pieces of artillery to play upon our lines. We were here ordered to retire to a position near Fair Oak Station, and remained there until the brigades upon our right and left came up and formed, when we advanced again, passing through the deserted camps of the enemy.

Nothing of interest occurred during the advance until about half past four o'clock, when our skirmishers again engaged the rear guard of the enemy, who disputed our advance. The skirmishers of my regiment, under command of Captain J. H. Muldrow, pressed upon the enemy until they finally withdrew. My loss in this skirmish was one wounded, private Carter of company A. My regiment advanced to the edge of field, when we were ordered to halt. Kemper's battery coming up, opened fire upon the enemy, and was continued briskly for several minutes, I again received the order to advance, passing through an open field, and over another line of the enemy's entrenchments, the enemy retreating before us. My command was halted about six o'clock, in an open field near the woods, and remained there but a short time, when I was ordered to move by the right flank, in order to make room for Kemper's battery, which, for a short time, kept up an incessant fire upon the enemy in our front, they (the enemy) returning it with spirit. Captain Kemper having changed position to the right and in my rear, I again moved by the right flank, in order to protect my command as much as possible from the shells of the enemy, who were at this time throwing quantities of shell at our battery. I held this position until I received orders to advance. In the meantime the tenth Georgia regiment passed over my line, and into the woods in front of me. I moved by the left flank a short distance, in order to uncover the regiment that had passed my line, and in order to place my regiment nearer the other regiments of the brigade, who were at this time engaged. I advanced but a short distance, when the enemy opened fire upon my line, which

I returned, and, at the same time, two regiments in my rear opened fire upon my regiment. I then ordered my command to halt and lie down, in order to protect them from the fire of our friends.

After great exertions by Major McLeod and Captain B. Holmes, of your staff, who were exposed to a terrific fire from friends and foe, the firing in my rear was suppressed, and I ordered my command again to advance; but, finding that the tenth Georgia had inclined to the left, and were immediately in my front, I retired on a line with the other regiments, who were formed in my rear, and near to Captain Kemper's battery. It being near dark, I remained here until ordered to join the brigade.

Corporal Ward, of company E, was killed; Corporal J. H. Roberts, of company L, was mortally wounded, since dead; private McRae, of company L, shot through hip; private Threatt, of company A, shot through hip; J. Collins, of company C, in hip; E. Lane company L, slightly in arm; private Morrell, company A, in foot; private Heidricks, company A, slightly; Corporal Bozeman, company E, slightly.

We joined the brigade at ten o'clock, P. M., and rested for the night near the Williamsburg road. At ten o'clock, on the following morning, (the 30th,) we marched back in the direction of Richmond, for several miles, when we moved to the left in the direction of James river, to the Darbytown road. On reaching it, we changed direction again to the left, and in the direction of the battle which was then raging on that road, apparently some three miles distant. We were halted upon the field where the battle of the day previous (the 30th) had been fought, at daylight, and formed in line of battle, and advanced for about one mile and halted. In this advance, through the woods, we captured one lieutenant and three privates, belonging to a New York regiment. After remaining here for an hour, we were ordered to move, by a flank, in the direction of Malvern Hill. Arriving near the latter place, we rested for three hours, when we received orders to advance upon the enemy. Passing through a dense growth of pines, into which the enemy were pouring an incessant shower of grape and shell, we reached a field, at the far end of which were posted the enemy's batteries. We continued to advance until we were ordered to halt, where we remained for a few minutes, and were ordered to retire, which was executed in good order.

In justice to the officers and men of my command, duty compels me to state that they bore themselves gallantly on both occasions, (the 29th June and 1st July.) Every one doing his whole duty.

For list of casualties in the engagement of 1st July, I refer you to my report of 3d July.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. W. HENAGAN,

Colonel 8th S. C. Regiment.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN KEMPER.

ARTILLERY QUARTERS, 4TH BRIGADE, 2ND DIVISION, }
July 15, 1862. }

Captain HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant General:

CAPTAIN: Leaving my camp, near Vaughan's, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, about six o'clock, I followed the infantry of the brigade to a short distance beyond Fair Oaks. Here our march was interrupted for an hour or two by the batteries of the enemy's rear guard. Late in the afternoon, about four, P. M., by the direction of the Brigadier General, we shelled some works of the enemy on and near the Williamsburg road, about one and a half miles from the junction of that and the Nine-mile road. Eliciting but slight response, we did some execution, and again advanced, overtaking the enemy at Savages'. The engagement was opened by a brisk artillery fire from my battery, replied to by one or more batteries, stationed near Savages' house. From this contest, the superior character and number of the enemy's pieces compelled me to withdraw in about five minutes, without loss, however. About seven, P. M., a general engagement ensued, in which the battery played its part to the best of our ability.

Our losses are: One man killed, private E. Calmens; two wounded, privates Posey, (since dead,) and ——. Four horses were killed, and five others rendered unserviceable. In Tuesday's engagement, (1st July,) my battery was held in reserve, and, though under a severe fire, suffered no loss.

The above is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

DEL. KEMPER,

Commanding Alexandria Artillery.

REPORT OF COLONEL BENNING OF BATTLE OF JUNE
27TH, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH REG'T GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, }
Camp near Darby'own road, July 26, 1862. }

GENERAL: On the 27th of June, the brigade was near the Garnett house, and, about sunset, General Toombs ordered me to throw forward a strong body of pickets on the left of his line, and to feel the enemy and to follow up, vigorously, any success that might be met with. At this time the regiment was in line of battle along the fence, near Garnett's spring. Accordingly, I immediately ordered forward the two flank companies of the regiment, companies A and D, under Lieutenant Beeland, and K, under Lieutenant Randall, both under Major Pickett, with instructions to carry out the orders of General Toombs to me. They promptly took their place on the left of the line in a wood, and very soon advanced, with other similar parties detached from the second and fifteenth regiments Georgia volunteers, and opened fire on the enemy, posted in a wood on both sides of the Lobar-in-vain ravine. The fire at once became warm along our whole line. The balls of the enemy came across the picket line engaged in the fight, and wounded a number of that part of the regiment held in reserve near the fence at the Garnett spring. About fifteen minutes after the firing had commenced, report was made to you that the enemy, in considerable force, was about to turn your left flank, and cut off the picket sent from my regiment. You then ordered me to take the reserve companies of the regiment to flank and support those pickets and counteract any such movement of the enemy. I at once carried them there and formed them in line of battle. It was then dusk, and objects were not visible at a distance. We could see no enemy. The firing of our pickets, who were a little in advance of us and a little to our right, continued as brisk as ever. As the darkness thickened, however, the firing gradually lessened, and finally ceased.

Every officer and man of the companies, under my eye, did his duty well, and the same is true (according to the report to me of Major Pickett,) of the two companies sent forward under him as picket.

A list of the casualties has already been sent up.

I am, General, very respectfully,

HENRY L. BENNING,

Colonel 17th Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL BENNING OF BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

HEADQ'RS SEVENTEENTH REG'T GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, }
Camp near Darbytown road, July 26, 1862. }

GENERAL: On the 1st of this month, you, after much exertion, put your brigade in line of battle, chiefly in a wood in front, but rather to the right of what is called Malvern Hill, (or hills,) with General Jones' brigade, Colonel Anderson commanding, in your front, and other troops in his front. The position of my regiment was on the right of your line. You instructed me that the duty of your brigade would be to support the troops in its front, and that the duty of my regiment would be to accommodate itself to the movements of the regiment in front, but that it was not to fire until it received orders to do so. This was near five o'clock, P. M., in my judgment. Shortly afterwards, the line in our front began to move by the left flank. We followed the example and moved by ours. Marching in this way, for I think nearly a mile, the line came in front of the position of the enemy, and also got out of the wood into a large field, the back part of which was held by the enemy. Here the march was changed to one to the front. That, in a short time, brought us under a very heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, grape, shell, splinters and minie balls, flying thick about us and through us, and making gaps in our ranks at every step. The regiment, however, continued to advance in perfect order.

After having advanced far into the field, the order came down the line, *march by the left flank*. This was obeyed, and, whilst we were thus marching by the flank, some regiment behind us, which was marching to the front, cut my regiment in two at the colors, leaving the colors and the companies on the left with me, who was at the head of the line, and the right companies with Lieutenant Colonel Hodges. I saw no more of these latter companies until next day. The companies with me continued to march by the flank, until they entered the wood on the left of the field. I suppose the object of the order was to get to the wood and advance to the attack from it. So I halted my companies and looked for a good position to advance from, which I found, as I thought, in a wood running in front of the enemy's batteries, at the edge of the wood, with a fence in its front. Along this wood I formed the companies, and made them lie down, that as many as possible of the enemy's missiles might pass over them. It was nearly night. Here we remained awaiting orders, but none came. The fire on both sides slackened, and ceased after night fall, and the companies returned to camp.

Our loss was five killed and thirty-one wounded. A particular list of the casualties has already been forwarded to you.

The officers and men received the hot fire of the enemy, which

they could not return, friends being in front, with great coolness and fortitude.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

HENRY L. BENNING,

Colonel 17th Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL CUMMING.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, }
July 26, 1862. }

To General R. TOOMBS:

GENERAL: Pursuant to orders received this day, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the twentieth regiment Georgia volunteers, in the recent actions before Richmond:

This regiment was relieved from picket duty at Garnett's farm on the night of the 26th ultimo. Early next morning we were ordered to occupy and hold the trenches in front of Garnett's farm, where we remained until about two o'clock, P. M., under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, with the loss of one man killed and one wounded, losing his left arm. At this time I was ordered to proceed to a skirt of woods on the left of Garnett's farm, in command of the fifteenth Georgia regiment and my own. Later in the afternoon, about six o'clock, I was ordered to proceed with my regiment to support a battery, then briskly engaging the enemy in our front. We remained in this position nearly an hour, and, just before sunset, we were ordered by Captain Troup, of your staff, to proceed to within supporting distance of the second and fifteenth regiments of Georgia volunteers, then closely engaged with, and under a heavy fire from, the enemy. We advanced in line of battle to this position, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, through an open field, under a heavy fire of musketry. When within about seventy-five yards in rear of the second and fifteenth regiments, I ordered a halt (according to orders) and required the men to lie down. This was immediately on the left of Garnett's house. We remained here, under a heavy and continuous fire of infantry, for about three-quarters of an hour, when we were ordered forward to occupy the position held by the second and fifteenth regiments against overwhelming odds. We held this position until about three o'clock next morning, when we were relieved by the seventeenth regiment Georgia volunteers. During the affair of that evening, our loss was one man killed and eight wounded. About ten o'clock, A. M., on the 28th ultimo, I was ordered to occupy and hold until further orders, with my regiment, a ravine in a skirt of woods on the left of Garnett's house, opposite the redoubts and breastworks of the enemy. As soon as we had crossed the ravine and formed line of battle, we were ordered to advance by yourself in person, which we did, and, having proceeded thirty or forty paces, the order was countermanded. We were then ordered by you to hold our position, to cover the return of the seventh and eighth Georgia regiments, as well as to protect the pickets from our own brigade. We remained there about four hours. We, lost in this affair, one man mortally wounded. The next day, 29th ultimo, we advanced in line of battle on the enemy's position, but found that they had abandoned it. We continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy during the

29th. On Monday, the 30th ultimo, we were ordered to reinforce General Longstreet, and made a long march of about twenty miles through the hot sun. Several of my men were overcome by the heat and fatigue of the march. We arrived upon the battle-field of that day about midnight, and slept upon the field in line of battle. About four o'clock, A. M.; 1st inst., I was ordered to deploy forward one company as skirmishers. I accordingly deployed Capt E. M. Seayr's company (F) as skirmishers in advance of the regiment, which advanced in connection with your brigade about a mile, when it met with and intersected the skirmishers of General Jackson's corps. From this point, finding no enemy in front, we were ordered back. About four, P. M., we advanced in line of battle upon a new position of the enemy, into the woods, until we were stopped by the first Georgia regulars in front. We then moved a considerable distance by the right flank and again formed line of battle. About five, P. M., we were ordered forward. We advanced about three-quarters of a mile, the greater part of the distance through an open field, under a heavy, deadly and incessant fire of artillery and infantry, the shot, grape, canister and balls raining around us like hail. When within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's batteries we were ordered to march by the left flank, across a fence, to the left, which we did, and then advanced in line of battle until we came to a road within two hundred yards of the enemy's batteries, and rather to their right flank. We then halted and kept our position until after dark, when the lieutenant colonel of my regiment came to me twice and told me that the enemy were flanking us. I then ordered the regiment to fall back and form line again. But there was such confusion at that time, and it was so dark, that it was impossible to form line again for some time. Our loss in this engagement was five killed, sixty-six wounded, and four missing. The bloody and trying scenes of these recent actions before Richmond have served to confirm the high opinion I have ever entertained of the patriotism, courage and efficiency of the officers and soldiers of my command. I cannot refrain, also, General, from expressing the gratification I experienced in witnessing the efficiency and gallantry of Captains DuBose and Troup, of your staff, and of Captain Coward, of General Jones' staff.

Respectfully,

J. B. CUMMING,

Colonel commanding Twentieth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

Official:

GEORGE S. THOMAS, *Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.*

REPORT OF CAPTAIN DAWSON OF BATTLE OF GARNETT'S FARM.

BIVOUAC EIGHTH GEORGIA REGIMENT, }
Garnett's Farm, July 28, 1862. }

Lieutenant C. C. HARDWICK,

A. A. G., Third Brigade, First Division, A. P. :

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the eighth regiment Georgia volunteers, in the engagement of the enemy:

About the hour of half-past three o'clock, the regiment received orders to charge a battery of the enemy, opposite Garnett's farm, at a distance of half a mile or more. The regiment moved forward promptly to execute said orders, companies A and B being deployed as skirmishers. The charge was made with great celerity and perfect order, and so rapid was the advance of our skirmishers, that many of the enemy's pickets were killed and taken prisoners before they were aware of our presence. Within a hundred and fifty yards of the point of departure, one of our skirmishers was shot down. Moving steadily onward, the fire of the enemy made sad havoc in the ranks. Advancing some distance through a thick wood, about a hundred and fifty yards distant from its skirts, in an open field, the enemy's breastworks appeared in full view. In the charge through this open space, many of the officers and men were killed and disabled. We succeeded in driving the enemy from their position, which was maintained with great spirit and determination against great odds until ordered to withdraw. The regiment fell back in good order.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing: Among the officers, Colonel L. M. Lamar was seriously wounded; Lieut. Col. J. B. Towers was taken prisoner; Major E. J. Magruder was wounded slightly; Lieutenant J. M. Montgomery, company E, was killed; Lieutenant C. M. Harper, of the same company, was taken prisoner; Captain A. F. Butler, company B, was wounded dangerously; Lieutenant W. W. Williamson, company G, was wounded seriously, and Lieutenant T. J. Blackwell, company I, was wounded slightly, besides twenty-three enlisted men killed, fifty-five wounded, and nine missing.

The bearing of officers and men on the field, entitled them to the commendations of their superior officers, and the gratitude of their country.

Respectfully,

GEORGE O. DAWSON,

Captain Company I, commanding 8th Ga. Regiment

REPORT OF CAPTAIN DAWSON OF BATTLE OF JULY 1,
1862.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH GEORGIA REGIMENT, }
July, 2d, 1862. }

C. C. HARDWICK,

Lieutenant and A. A. G., 3d Brigade, 1st Division :

LIEUTENANT: in obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the eighth regiment Georgia volunteers, in the battle of Tuesday, July 1st:

The casualties of the battle of 28th June having devolved upon me the command of the regiment, I am more than gratified that the conduct and bearing of officers and men fell under your immediate observation.

From the moment we were ordered to advance upon the strong positions of the enemy, posted on the heights of Malvern farm, exposed for the space of four hours to a most terrific fire of artillery, the spirit and determination of the troops seemed to gather strength as the perils of the battle increased. Several of the regiment were either killed or wounded at a distance of over two miles from the point of attack.

When the last order to charge the enemy's position was given, we moved rapidly forward, through an almost impassable ravine, of thick undergrowth and wood, to the base of a hill, thirty yards distant from an open field, where the enemy were posted. Here my regiment was saluted and urged forward by General Magruder, under the eye and immediate command of the General. Although fatigued and exhausted from a continuous march of two days and nights without sleep, the regiment seemed to gather fresh strength. Then it was that we made the dashing charge of over four hundred yards, across an open field, exposed to a most terrific fire of musketry and artillery. Halting at the base of the hill for a few moments, protected partially from the fire of the enemy, we adjusted our line of battle, preparatory for another charge. Just then, Adjutant Hardwick, at the peril of his life, came boldly forward, and gave the order to fall back. Our retrograde movement was not characterized with the same order as our advance, the regiment falling back with great reluctance. Under heavy fire from the enemy, we rallied, to the point designated by the adjutant, in good order, awaiting further orders.

About nine o'clock, we were ordered to repair to our camps, which we did in good order.

Too much praise cannot be given to the brave officers and men who imperilled their lives in this battle.

The regiment lost four killed and eight wounded, all among the enlisted men.

Respectfully,

GEORGE O. DAWSON,
Captain company I, commanding Regiment.

REPORT OF MAJOR, McELROY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT, }
July 5, 1862. }

COLONEL: The command of the thirteenth Mississippi regiment having devolved upon me just before the close of the engagement on Tuesday evening, July 1st, it becomes my duty to report the part taken by this regiment in that sanguinary contest.

At six and a half o'clock, P. M., this regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Carter, was, under your own supervision, formed on the right of your brigade, and advanced to within some three hundred yards of the enemy, who appeared in strong force in front. There the regiment was halted, and the line dressed, and I can testify that, although exposed to a most withering fire, and our *men* falling on every hand, the line was promptly dressed, without confusion, and, when the command, *forward, was given*, advanced in splendid style, to within one hundred yards of the enemy. Here the regiment was again halted behind the brow of a hill and ordered to fire. For nearly one hour we held this advanced position, without support on either flank; and, during this time, I am proud to say, the men of this command fought with a determination and bravery which successfully held in check a largely superior force of the enemy, who were confronting us. Believing this position longer untenable, the regiment was ordered to fall back just at dark, to our former position, two hundred yards in the rear. Being present yourself, you are aware how reluctantly, yet in what fine order this command was obeyed. About this time Lieutenant Colonel Carter was severely wounded and taken from the field. Halting the regiment under the cover of a hill, where they were in a measure protected from the fire of the enemy, the line was reformed, and I was prepared to advance with a force then coming up on my left; their, however, having masked a portion of our front was the cause, I suppose, of the order then received to retire, which was done in good order.

Where all did their duty so well, it would be doing injustice to many were I to make mention of the many examples of individual heroism I saw displayed, both among officers and men. I will, therefore, simply say, that both company officers and men did their whole duty, and proved themselves worthy the name of Mississippians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McELROY,
Major, commanding Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIZER.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS, }
July 5, 1862. }

Colonel WILLIAM BARKSDALE,

Commanding Third Brigade :

SIR: I have honor to make the following report of the action of the seventeenth Mississippi regiment, engaged on the evening of July 1, 1862, near Meadow farm :

In pursuance of orders, the regiment was moved down on the right, into the woods, and there took position, and awaited orders. During the time shot and shell fell amongst my wing command, proving very destructive. Two orders reached the command to move out in support of General Wright's brigade, then engaged with the enemy, which was promptly done, and executed in splendid order, and without the least confusion.

Colonel W. D. Holder, while gallantly leading his men into action, through a shower of grape and shell, fell, severely wounded. Hence the command devolved upon me—this being at a time when the command was fronting a line, immediately after crossing a very difficult ravine. The command moved and dressed to the colors promptly and in order. I ordered the command to forward, which they did without wavering, although in the thickest of the fire, to the brow of the hill. I halted my command, finding my front masked by several regiments, extending from right to left. At this point I ordered Captain Govan, commanding company B, to act as field officer, and assist in the command of my regiment, which, I can say, he did with coolness and gallantry.

From this point, I moved my line to the right, endeavoring to get a chance at the enemy without being masked by firing. Finding that impossible, on account of the scattered fragments of regiments, I ordered my men to lie down for protection from the grape and canister, which was raking the field in front and the air above. Night coming on, and the fire of small arms having ceased, I withdrew my command from the field, in splendid order, and files well dressed, with regiments of the brigade.

I must further state, that my position on the field was hazardous—several regiments came near firing into my rear. I exerted myself to prevent different regiments from firing into each other, which, I am sorry to say, was done on several occasions; but by none of this brigade.

I am indebted to Captain Moreland, acting major, for his gallant and valuable assistance, rendered me throughout the engagement. I take pleasure in saying that Adjutant Sykes was at his post, and rendered me valuable assistance. I cannot close without thanking Assistant Adjutant General Inge, whom I found, on reach-

ing the field, nobly discharging his duty, in directing regiments into battle.

I am, Colonel, with high regard,

Your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN C. FIZER,

Lieutenant Colonel Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LUSE.

IN THE FIELD, July 5, 1862.

Colonel WM. BARKSDALE:

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to report to you the action of the eighteenth Mississippi regiment in the engagement of July 1st, near Charles City road:

Upon receiving your orders to do so, the regiment, under the command of Colonel Thomas M. Griffin, started from its position in rear of our line of battle, and took its position and participated in the engagement. Countermarching, the regiment moved by the right flank so as to receive protection of natural defences against the enemy's batteries to our front; but was all the while exposed to a heavy and destructive fire from his batteries on the right. Just before reaching the scene of action, Colonel Griffin fell wounded and was carried from the field. On reaching the foot of the hill, upon whose crest rested the line of the enemy, the regiment was thrown into line. While this was being done, I sent Lieutenant Johnson and private Edward Draining, of company C, to the front to locate the enemy's artillery and infantry, who returned and reported that the only opening to be seen long enough in our line, at that time engaged, to admit of our entering, was about two hundred yards to our left. I accordingly marched the regiment to the left, and then to the front, rising the hill, still partly masked by the regiment on my right. This was unmasked by an oblique movement to the left, which being accomplished, I moved the regiment forward to within short mark range, and opened on his batteries and infantry. This position I occupied until twilight began to dim the fields, when Lieutenant Buckles, company E, informed me that all support had been withdrawn from our left, which I saw at a glance to be true. This unfortunate circumstance threw a more destructive fire into our left than veterans could be justly called upon to withstand; but officers and men stood firm and resolutely returned the enemy's fire from ranks now reduced by more than one-third of their former number. At this juncture, the same officer reported the enemy moving around our left flank, whereupon I withdrew the regiment in time, forcing a retreat.

Where the conduct of all was so satisfactory, it is difficult to identify those to whom it is the credit of peculiar gallantry; but I feel it my duty to put upon record the heroism of some who displayed conspicuous gallantry. To Captain E. G. Henry on the right; and Captain F. Bostick, on the left wing, acting, the former lieutenant colonel, the latter Major, the regiment is indebted for much of the order and steadiness which marked their action in this engagement. Each fell mortally wounded at his post, while heroically in the discharge of the most dangerous and responsible duties.

To A. A. General Inge, of Colonel Barksdale's staff, I would ex-

press my obligations for assistance upon the field, where his zeal, skill and bravery inspired all who beheld him.

So numerous were the instances in which non-commissioned officers and privates in the ranks distinguished themselves, that it would be impossible to mention all in a report like this; but some there were whom the accidents of the battle threw under my immediate observation. Sergeant Smith, color-bearer, is deserving of the highest praise for his steadiness during the fight, and considerate coolness after being wounded; Orderly Sergeant Goodloe, company C, for activity and coolness in dressing his men while under a terrific fire; private Cooper, company F; privates George Grease and C. Brody, company D; Captain Hustin and private Tyler, company I, are among those prominent for gallantry and boldness.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LUSE,

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.

REPORT OF MAJOR W. M. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLS., }
July 13, 1862. }

Colonel G. T. ANDERSON :

SIR : In pursuance of an order from headquarters of the division, respecting those of my command who distinguished themselves in the series of engagements with the enemy from the 28th ultimo to the 2nd instant, I have only to mention the conduct of Lieutenant L. D. Cockrell, who has been acting adjutant for the regiment during the last few months :

When our brigade was halted (in consequence of orders from General Magruder) in the ravine near the field of action, on the 1st instant, (five o'clock, P. M.) the impression was prevalent that our brigade would not be called into action. The acting adjutant thought it not indiscreet to leave the regiment and go into the battle with the eighteenth Mississippi regiment. Below is a note sent to headquarters of the regiment, the following morning.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH MISS REGIMENT.

"I take pleasure in certifying that L. D. Cockrell, of the ninth Georgia regiment, requested of me permission to accompany my regiment into the engagement of the 1st instant. That I consented, and requested him to act as adjutant for the regiment in that engagement, which he did, and that his conduct on that occasion is deserving of the highest commendation.

(Signed,)

"W. H. LUSE,

"Lieut. Colonel, commanding Eighteenth Miss. Regiment."

N. B.—The regiment, as we presumed, took no active part in the battle.

W. M. JONES,

Major, commanding Ninth Georgia Regiment.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN C. F. BROOKS.

July 5, 1862.

Colonel WM. BARKSDALE,
Commanding Third Brigade :

SIR : I have the honor to report to you that the twenty-first Mississippi regiment, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Brandon commanding, was, on the 1st instant, ordered to proceed in the direction of the enemy about three o'clock, P. M., on the —— road. After advancing within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line of sharpshooters, we formed a line of battle on a hill side in the woods, about half past four o'clock. In a few minutes the enemy opened a heavy fire of shell and shot, which was continued for the space of two hours, wounding Major D. N. Moody and killing and wounding several others. About half past six o'clock, we were ordered forward, following the eighteenth Mississippi regiment, right in front, and formed a line of battle on the left of the eighteenth, "on the right by file into line," within eight hundred yards of the enemy's batteries, suffering severely from their fire. We advanced, in line of battle, till within two hundred yards of the enemy's battery, and finding no support, either right or left, were ordered to retire, which we did in good order, losing Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Brandon, (the only officer,) being wounded by a grape-shot. The command of the regiment then devolved upon me. After falling back partially under cover of the hill, we were again ordered to advance, which was done immediately and continued till within fifteen or twenty yards of the battery. I again found no support, either right or left, and the enemy, with infantry on the left and artillery in our front, were pouring a destructive fire into our ranks, of grape-shot, canister and small arms. We were again ordered to retire, and did so in good order, and left the field after dark.

Both officers and men acted gallantly during the entire engagement.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. F. BROOKS,
Captain commanding 20th Regiment Miss. Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL MILLIAN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTEENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, }
Camp McIntosh, July 26, 1862. }

Lieutenant ROBERT GRANT,

Assistant Adjutant General :

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through you, to the Brigadier General commanding, the following official report of the operations of this regiment in the recent actions before Richmond:

On the 26th June, the regiment, (Colonel Wm. M. M'Intosh in command,) by order of Brigadier General Toombs, occupied the entrenchments on the north side of the Nine-mile road, near Price's house, and remained in that position until about six o'clock, P. M., of the 27th of June, when, by order of General Toombs, the regiment moved to the front near three-fourths of a mile, took position at the edge of a field some two hundred yards to the left of a brick house, known as James Garnett's house, sent two companies, Captain John C. Burch, company F, and Captain Stephen Z. Heansberger, company G, as skirmishers, to support the pickets of the second Georgia, and "feel" the enemy. In a few minutes the firing on both sides became brisk. Soon the enemy's line was reinforced, and General Toombs ordered Colonel McIntosh, with the balance of this command, to the support of the skirmishers. We crossed the field at double-quick, under a most galling fire from the opposite side of a deep ravine, just beyond which our skirmishers were engaged, crossed the ravine by the right flank, and formed a line of battle and moved rapidly to the front. The engagement now became general and intensely fierce all along the line and raged till after dark, when the enemy retired and the firing ceased. Colonel McIntosh, who was at the front and on the most exposed part of the line, gallantly cheering the men on, fell, mortally wounded, early in the engagement, and was borne from the field. The command then devolved upon me, as Lieutenant Colonel, and, after the dead and wounded (a detailed list of which has already been furnished) were carried from the field, the regiment, by order of General Toombs, retired to the rear, and rested till daylight on the morning of the 28th, and then moved back to the same point where the previous evening's engagement had taken place, to the support of the seventh and eighth Georgia regiments. The engagement ended with but few casualties in this regiment, which have also been reported in the list of casualties furnished. We bivouacked on the field, and, at three o'clock, A. M., June 29th, by order of General Toombs, formed line of battle with the entire brigade, and, at an early hour, entered the enemy's works without much resistance, and moved with the brigade in pursuit of the retreating foe, till a late hour at night, and bivouacked in the open air. Early next morning, June 30th, took up the line of march, and reached the battle-field at Frazier's farm about eleven o'clock, P. M., and re-

mained on the field till dawn, July 1st; then advanced in line of battle, Captain George A. Pace, company B, being thrown forward as skirmishers. The advance continued till after twelve o'clock, M., when I became completely exhausted from fatigue, loss of sleep and physical weakness, (having been in very feeble health for several weeks,) and was compelled to leave the command of the regiment for a short time to Major T. J. Smith, (who was also very feeble from illness,) who led the regiments in the engagement at Malvern Hill. He soon became exhausted, and was borne from the field. Captain S. Z. Heansberger, the senior captain, assumed the command till the close of the engagement.

The list of casualties during this engagement has also been furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. MILLIAN,

Colonel 15th Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

REPORT OF COLONEL NEFF.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD VIRGINIA REGIMENT, }
July 8th, 1862. }

Captain J. F. O'BRIEN,

A. A. General, First Brigade, V. D. :

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command in the recent engagements with the enemy in front of Richmond:

The report must necessarily lack clearness, owing to the fact that the ground on which we operated was entirely unknown to me. There are general landmarks or starting points with which to locate my position, yet I trust to make myself tolerably intelligible.

We had been halting on the road leading along in rear of the enemy's right flank, until late in the afternoon of Friday, the 27th of June, when the brigade was again put in motion and marched on down the road for, perhaps, two miles, when the regiments were counter-marched and the pieces loaded. Heavy firing was heard on our right, over a line extending for several miles. This firing, as I was informed, was from the divisions of Generals Hill, Ewell and Longstreet, who were actively engaging the enemy's right flank, posted on the north side of the Chickahominy river and occupying Gaines' farm. Our brigade was immediately in rear of General Lawton's brigade, which was moving along very slowly in the road already mentioned. Coming to the end of the woods which had skirted the road for a long distance, we filed to the right, the twenty-seventh Virginia leading, my regiment following immediately in rear. After marching through a clover-field, by a small white house, in the edge of the field, we turned off to the right, the men leaving their blankets at the corner of a narrow lane, which we now entered, marching directly for the battle-field. Our progress being no longer obstructed by troops in our front, we pushed rapidly on through pine thickets and swamps for about a half a mile, until we reached an open plain, with a wood in front, beyond which the battle seemed to be raging. Shells were flying over the field, and wounded and stragglers were falling to the rear every moment. Some few of the latter were rallied and joined the regiment. On the edge of this plain, the twenty-seventh and thirty-third were formed into line of battle, the thirty-third on the right, but soon moved off again, marching by the flank, the thirty-third in front.

We marched on in this manner across the field to an old road, having the telegraph wires extending along its course. Here we halted, and the brigade formed in column of regiments, thirty-third in front. Soon after, and near sundown, a line of battle was formed, and the whole line moved forward in the direction of the firing, thirty-third on the right. Marching on, we soon entered the woods, a portion of which contained thick undergrowth. The firing in our front was very

heavy ; shells were bursting over us, and rifle-balls, pretty well spent, were also falling in our midst.

After entering the woods some forty or fifty paces, I came upon a Georgia regiment, lying in the woods, and passed my men through in rear, where we lay for the night, throwing out pickets on our front and flanks.

Soon after taking this position, I was joined by a portion of the regiment commanded by Major Holladay, which had become separated from the rest of the regiment, in the swamp as already mentioned. This portion of the regiment had advanced further to our right than any of our forces, and was fired upon by a New York regiment, inflicting a loss upon us of one man killed. The hostile regiment running as soon as it fired, no opportunity was given to return their fire.

The loss of the regiment was one killed and three wounded ; among the wounded, Lieutenant Eastham, company I.

Saturday, 28th, remained in one position all day, men being employed, a portion of the day, in gathering arms and burying the dead of friend and foe.

Sunday, 29th, marched down to Grapevine Bridge, where we remained for several hours, and then retired to our former position.

Monday, 30th, were aroused at half-past two, A. M. ; got under arms and took up the line of march in the direction of Grapevine Bridge ; crossed the Chickahominy and marched to the York River railroad ; marched down the road some distance, and then down what I was told was the Williamsburg road ; heard heavy firing in front of us, but did not get under fire all day ; bivouacked at dark, near White Oak Swamp.

Tuesday, July 1st, marched at daylight ; crossed the swamp and moved on in the direction of James river. Do not remember what troops were immediately in our front ; the thirty-third regiment marched in rear of the brigade. About eleven o'clock we filed into a wood on the right of the road and formed line of battle, the thirty-third on the extreme left. Remained in this position a considerable time, and then fell back a short distance, to get out of the range of shells. Here we remained until near sundown, when we were ordered to "attention," faced to the left and moved down the road in the direction of the firing, the thirty-third leading. As we approached the scene of action, found the firing very warm, shot and shell flying over and around us. We again filed to the right into the woods, through which we soon made our way, entered a corn-field and inclined to the left, marching on until we again reached the main road. On the road we halted for a moment, the men lying down behind a fence in the meantime, which afforded a partial protection ; Soon moved off again ; crossed the fence to our left and marched in an oblique direction, through a thick undergrowth, across a swamp ; clambered up a steep acclivity on the opposite side ; crossed the fence, and found ourselves on the field of battle. It was now quite dark, and it was difficult to tell where were our friends or foes. The regiment was put in line as well as circumstances would permit, the men sheltering themselves behind the hill as much as possible, while they

delivered a pretty warm fire upon the enemy. We were for some time unsupported, and our small force must certainly have been crushed by the superior weight of the enemy, had they known our numbers. We were subsequently joined by some Louisiana regiments and General Lawton's brigade. Considerable confusion was created necessarily in the swamp and bushes, officers and men becoming separated and regiments more or less intermingled. Yet, as far as my observation extended, both officers and men behaved well. Major Holiday, Adjutant Walton, Captain Galliday, and Sergeant-Major Baldwin were particularly brought under my notice. Captain Galliday was the only captain in the regiment on the occasion. The firing did not cease until about nine o'clock, P. M., when it gradually died away, the enemy finally withdrawing. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was four killed and twenty-nine wounded. The strength of the regiment, as ascertained a short time before going into the engagement, was one hundred and thirty rank and file.

The entire loss of the regiment in the recent engagements before Richmond is five killed and thirty-two wounded.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. NEFF,
Colonel Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN VERMILLION, OF THE FORTY-
EIGHTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, *Tuesday, July 22, 1862.*

The regiment was first ordered to the scene of action Friday, the 27th ultimo. Marched in line of battle where the enemy made his first stand, when the brigade was halted, and lay in line of battle till morning. In our advance to this point, four men were wounded (slightly) in the regiment. The command remained near this field till Monday morning, when it again took up the pursuit of the enemy—camping Monday night near White Oak Station. Tuesday, the regiment, together with the remainder of the brigade, formed a supporting line in rear of the first brigade, and thus spent most of the day near the battle-field. About dark, it was ordered to the field, where it spent the night. The enemy's bombs were a great *annoyance* this day, and wounded (slightly) one captain and two privates in the regiment. These are the positions taken by the forty-eighth regiment in the battles in front of Richmond.

JOHN M. VERMILLION,
Captain, commanding Forty-Eighth Regiment Virginia Vols.

CAPTAIN MOSELY'S REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST
VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, *July 24, 1862.*

R. N. WILSON,

A. A. General Second Brigade, V. D.:

The above-named regiment, under the command of Major Mosely, was held in reserve the most of the 27th of June, and about sunset was ordered to advance. When it arrived at Cold Harbor, it spent the night on its arms. Saturday and Sunday, the 28th and 29th, it spent near Cold Harbor, in a state of inactivity. On Monday, the 30th, it crossed over the Chickahominy, and spent the night in the neighborhood of White Oak Swamp, in camp. Tuesday, 1st July, it spent mostly on the road, thence to Malvern Hill, and at sunset, it formed the line of battle in the woods on the right of the road, near the last named place, where it remained, under a heavy shelling, until dark, when it moved by its left flank, and spent the night on the roadside, just in front of Malvern Hill, on its arms. The next day, July 2d, spent in camp, at Low Swamp Church; and on Thursday, the 3d, it retraced its footsteps, and camped near White Oak Swamp that night. Friday, the 4th, it was ordered to the neighborhood of Westover, where it was drawn up in line of battle all the rest of the day and took up camp in the woods on its left, where it remained till the morning of Monday, the 7th, when it moved forward about a quarter of a mile, and spent the day in line of battle, on picket. That evening it fell back several miles, and camped for the night. Tuesday, the 8th, it marched to a piece of woods several miles west of White Oak Swamp, at which place it staid one day, and then directed itself towards Richmond, at which place it arrived 10th July.

WM. P. MOSELY,

Captain, commanding Twenty-First Virginia Regiment.

REPORT OF COLONEL BAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA INFANTRY, }
July 9, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the afternoon of Friday the 27th ultimo, in obedience to orders of Brigadier General Winder, I prepared my regiment for immediate action.

It was marching left in front, and, in the rapid movement forward, was partly cut in two by the second brigade, which created some confusion in the right companies, and resulted in depriving me of some of my best men, who in the confusion and rapid movements, lost their way and were unable to join me during the battle. I am happy, however, to state that some of those who, were thus cut off, joined themselves to other regiments and no doubt did their duty as soldiers of the first brigade.

On arriving at or near the "tavern," I, with the second Virginia, was ordered to support several batteries that were being placed in position just to the front of it, which order I promptly executed, moving my regiment to the support of the left battery, leaving the right for the second regiment. This disposition had hardly been made before the news came (I don't no how) "they are driving our men back;" and now Brigadier General Winder ordered the brigade forward, then placing my regiment on the left and the second regiment immediately on its right, the movement was made at a rapid pace through swamps and bogs and thick undergrowth which made it exceedingly difficult to keep the proper alignment. From the moment of my being placed in position to support the battery, the shells from the enemy's batteries fell around us thick and fast, and yet my men, like veterans, pressed on to the front with a spirit and determination which afterwards contributed to the complete success of our General's undertaking. After emerging from the woods, there was an open and almost naked field, ascending by a regular inclined plain for almost one thousand yards to the top of McGee's hill, on which the enemy was posted in strong force, both of artillery and infantry. Being ordered to charge, in connection with the entire brigade, and to keep my right resting upon the left of the second regiment, I found great difficulty in doing so from the constant obliquing of the brigade to the right. It was now dusk, and I could hardly see the left of the second; but I urged my men forward, being guided by the cheering more than by the sight of that regiment.

The charge was executed in gallant style and at a double quick, until I arrived within one hundred and fifty yards of the top of the hill, when I ordered a halt, seeing that the second regiment had halted, closed up the regiment, and opened a fire upon the enemy. By this time I found that my regiment had become separated a considerable distance from the second regiment, and discovered a regiment lying

down between the two, somewhat to the rear. My right had run over part of this regiment in the charge, and I am informed that previously my left had done the same thing for another regiment which was lying down and in its way. Whilst my regiment was engaged in action to the front, I ascertained that the regiment lying down between mine and the second regiment, was the thirty-eighth Georgia. Upon asking for its colonel, I was informed that all of its field officers were wounded and that Captain Lawton, A. A. General and chief of Brigadier General Lawton's staff, was controlling it. He replied that it had no ammunition. I enquired if he had bayonets, and whether he would fill up the space between me and the second regiment in the charge. He replied that he would, and I take pleasure in stating that, upon my giving the order to charge, he moved up in fine style, and assisted in holding the hill during the night.

The whole line in this last and successful charge obliqued to the right, and the right of my regiment obliqued the road in which it captured two Parrott pieces in battery, which, from their heated condition, had evidently been used very freely and with terrible effect upon our forces. The enemy retired slowly, and, to the best of my knowledge, did not abandon the pieces and their position until our line had approached to within seventy-five yards of his.

Not stopping at the top of the hill, I moved forward to a fence some fifty yards to the front and placed the regiment behind it, nearly in line with the balance of the brigade. Whilst there, a battery of ours, on our left, fired a discharge of canister, which enfiladed my entire line, but providentially hurt no one. I speak it to the praise of my regiment, that whilst this discharge cut all around them, it showed no symptoms of alarm, but remained steady and firm until one of the privates gave notice to the battery that we were friends. Under orders, I afterwards moved further forward, and subsequently withdrew with the whole line to the top of the hill and threw out pickets some distance to the front. I immediately called for company L to man the two pieces captured, but ascertained that Captain Burke and First Lieutenant Swope, and nine men were wounded—leaving only one officer and nine men unhurt. I ordered him to take command of one of the pieces and load it with canister, but he ascertained that the enemy had used every charge but two, one of which was found in the lumber box, the other reversed in one of the guns. I reported these facts to General Winder. My men got but little repose, as we had every reason to believe that the enemy intended to attack us during the night. I found several wounded North Carolinians near the top of the hill, from which I inferred that the hill had been in our possession and retaken by the enemy prior to our coming forward. I afterwards ascertained that my inference was correct. I sent out details, as early as practicable, to take care of my wounded and to bury the dead.

I cannot undertake to mention the conduct of all the officers. All did their duty. Captain Wm. H. Randolph was killed by my side, urging his men on to the charge. A braver officer never poured out his blood for his country. Captain Fletcher and Captain Burke were

wounded and disabled whilst in the fearless discharge of their duty. Lieutenant Swope, Lieutenant Rieser, and Lieutenant Brown, and others, were also wounded in the midst of the fight, whilst the officers who were so fortunate as to escape unhurt, did everything that brave men could do and were foremost in the strife. Lieutenant McRamey, after fighting bravely through the battle, was wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket. Lieutenant Colonel Funk again proved himself efficient, cool, and brave, doing all that an officer could do towards the achievement which blessed our brigade with a glorious triumph. Captain Roberts, acting major, managed the left of the regiment in a manner highly creditable and behaved with intrepidity and daring throughout the entire engagement. Whilst I feel unable to do justice to the officers, I find it impossible to give too much praise to the non-commissioned officers and privates, who, without the hope of praise or the incentives of promotion behaved like heroes under the most trying circumstances. Their reward will, I trust, soon be realized in the full enjoyment of that liberty for which they have so cheerfully and nobly struggled. I feel it but right to mention Mr. S. H. Bell and Mr. Wm. J. Hunter, citizens of Augusta county, for their prompt and humane efforts in attending to and removing the wounded and burying the dead. The list of casualties hereto appended, is, thanks to a protecting Providence, small owing to the interposition of the darkness of night and the overshooting of the enemy.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of July, by order of General Winder, I had placed my regiment in the woods in rear of the battle-field. I had scarcely gotten into position before a Parrott shell wounded Captain Fletcher. This gallant young officer had, on so many occasions, proved himself so brave as to be the idol of his company, and of the entire regiment. His last words on the field were words of encouragement to his men. General Winder ordered me to move back some distance and out of the range of the guns. I had hardly executed the order before another shell exploded in the line, killing one and wounding four privates. The brigade was then moved still further back. I obtained permission of General Winder to go to the rear to look after my wounded, and whilst there was informed that the brigade was moving to the front. With difficulty I reached the head of my regiment, just as it filed to the right into the woods. The blocked up condition of the roads compelled the regiment to move in single file, which scattered it very much. Having received no orders, I followed the regiment across a corn-field, until I arrived at a wood and found it posted in a ravine, which seemed to be providentially placed in our way as a breastwork against the terrific shower of shell and grape. I soon after met Colonel Botts, who informed me that he had lost the balance of the brigade. After remaining in this perilous situation, in which our men were unable to do any good, and were in very great danger, and finding it impossible to join the rest of the brigade, Colonel Botts and I, on consultation, determined to fall back to the road, which we succeeded in doing, with but a few wounded. I gathered the scattered men of the brigade,

assisted by Colonel Botts, and moved along the road until I received orders to halt and rest. It is a great source of regret to me and my regiment that we were unable to be with our old companions and where we could have rendered them some assistance. As it was, we were almost as much exposed. -

A list of the casualties of this day is also appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. S. H. BAYLOR,

Colonel Fifth Virginia Infantry.

REPORT OF MAJOR H. P. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
Near Redoubt 3, July 15, 1862. }

Captain A. D. PENDLETON,

A. A. General, Reserve Artillery :

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the part taken by this battalion of the Reserve Artillery, in the late engagements before Richmond :

Having been assigned, with the batteries of Captains Rhett, Clark, and Peyton (that of the latter under command of Lieutenant Fry in the absence of the captain who is sick,) to act as reserve to General D. H. Hill's division, we left our camp on the Williamsburg road on the night of Wednesday 25th ultimo, with the other batteries of the division, marching in the direction of Mechanicsville.

Captain Rhett had previously been ordered to report for duty with General Ripley's brigade, and with it about four, P. M., of Thursday, crossed the Chickahominy in advance of other troops of the division. He experienced some difficulty in crossing, on account of the destruction of the bridges over the stream by the enemy. He succeeded, with the help of the pioneer corps, in rendering the bridge passable, and crossed with his battery and engaged, in a very spirited manner, the enemy's batteries, which he continued to do, changing his position whenever he found that the enemy had his range, until ordered to cease firing, about nine P. M. In this engagement he suffered from a cross fire of the enemy, and had eleven men and six horses wounded. As soon as the passage was opened, I crossed with the two remaining batteries, and bivouacked for the night near Mechanicsville.

The next morning, we were awakened by a few shots of the enemy, which passed over us without doing any damage. Receiving an order to carry a battery to the top of the hill in rear, and protected by one of the enemy's redoubts, I ordered Captain Clark to this position. Here, with other batteries of the division, he fired several rounds at the earthworks of the enemy, on the opposite side of a ravine in front of us, but received no reply. The division then took up the line of march, with the reserve batteries in the rear. The line was halted at Cold Harbor, and Captain Rhett's battery was ordered to the front to support Captain Bondurant's battery, which was actively engaged with a battery of the enemy. I also ordered Captain Clark and Lieutenant Fry to bring their batteries up in easy supporting distance, sheltering them as much as possible from the fire of the enemy, which enfiladed the road, by placing them in a ravine to the left of the road. Subsequently, I ordered the two reserve batteries on the right of the line, Captain Rhett retaining his position, but, by a new disposition of the forces, being on the left. This new disposition of the line en-

abled the batteries to open on the enemy, which they could not do before, owing to our troops being between the enemy's and our batteries. Captain Clark and Lieutenant Fry were still held in reserve to support the attack of the infantry, and here they were exposed to an annoying fire of the enemy's battery, which was to our left and front. Captain Rhett's, with other batteries of the division engaged the enemy's battery and soon succeeded in silencing it. In this he had two men and one horse killed and three wounded. We again bivouacked for the night in the position we had fought in.

At three, A. M., of Saturday, we were ordered to move forward to a position at Dr. Gaines' house, where we remained, expecting the enemy's batteries to open upon us until twelve M., when we went forward and took position on the hill overlooking the approach to Grapevine Bridge. Here we remained until two, A. M., Monday morning, when we commenced to cross the stream—the bridge over which had been destroyed by the enemy, and had to be reconstructed by our men.

We continued the pursuit of the enemy until about twelve or one o'clock in the day, when we came up with him at White Oak Swamp. Here he occupied a position on the hill opposite, with twelve pieces in sight.

All the batteries of the division were ordered to the front, and engaged the enemy, forcing him to change his position in a very short time, which he did, leaving three of his guns disabled on the field. Taking up a position to the right of his former one, and having other batteries there, he again opened on us, and the firing continued obstinately, with slight intermissions, until night.

In this position, the batteries of my battalion were more exposed, on account of the nature of the ground, and consequently suffered more than others. I should mention that Colonel Crutchfield was in command on this occasion.

Captain Rhett lost two men killed and two wounded; also one horse killed and two wounded. In the three engagements, he expended thirteen hundred and twenty rounds.

Captain Clark lost one man killed and five wounded; two wheels were seriously damaged.

Captain Clark, at Mechanicsville and White Oak Swamp, expended three hundred and ninety-two rounds.

Lieutenant Fry had two men wounded and three horses killed, and fired three hundred and ninety rounds of ammunition.

On Tuesday morning, the 1st instant, we were ordered back to Seven Pines to refit, where we remained until Thursday, the 3d, when we again joined the division below White Oak Swamp, and returned with it to our camp on the Williamsburg road on Thursday, 10th instant.

It will be seen from this report that Captain Rhett's battery was in three engagements, and the other two, although in but one, were still exposed to the fire of the enemy on another occasion.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry of both officers and men of the battalion; not only their gallantry in the field, but

the cheerful spirit with which they endured the hardships of the eventful war. As a proof of the heroic and dutiful spirit of the men I cite, with pride, the fact, during the whole time, there was not a single straggler from the ranks.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES,

Major, commanding Battalion.

REPORT OF MAJOR HENRY LAW.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VIRGINIA, }
July 23, 1862. }

R. N. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant General :

SIR : In obedience to orders, and in absence of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Martin, who was in command of the regiment at that time, I have the honor to report the operations of the forty-second regiment Virginia volunteers, in the recent battles in front of Richmond, commencing the 26th June. Early on Friday morning, the 27th, heavy firing was heard in front, which gradually receded down the Chickahominy river, on the north side, until late in the evening. The second brigade, to which this regiment is attached, was in the rear, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, was ordered up. After being marched some two miles very rapidly, it came up where the battle seemed to be raging the fiercest. The regiment was immediately formed in line of battle and marched across a field on the right, which was done in good order. Just as the regiment came up, the enemy, which was occupying a strong position in a piece of woods, immediately in our front, gave way, leaving many dead and wounded on the field and in the woods. The regiment was then marched across the woods, and, in its march, captured thirty or forty prisoners, mostly unhurt, who had secreted themselves in the thick brush and felled timber. The regiment was then halted in line of battle and laid upon its arms during the night on the battle-field. None of the regiment were hurt.

Early Saturday morning, 28th, the regiment was marched down the road, passing Camp Lincoln, and was advanced towards the bridge crossing Chickahominy river. The regiment was again ordered back, and ordered to the forks of the road at a mill to the left of Chickahominy bridge, where the regiment remained during the day, and captured three prisoners, one of which was wounded. At night the regiment was marched back to camp; and again, on the 29th, returned to the same post, where it remained until about noon, when it was ordered across the Chickahominy river, crossing the bridge and taking the road by the way of Savages' Station. Nothing worthy of note occurred until Tuesday evening, July 1st, when heavy firing was again heard immediately in front, when the regiment, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, was ordered up and took position in the woods, near Malvern Hill, where numerous shell were thrown by the enemy, but did the regiment no damage. After remaining at this point some time, the regiment was ordered along the road, and in the direction of the battle, but before it reached the field the battle had nearly ceased, when it was ordered to hold the field, in conjunction with other regiments, which it did, lying on its arms during the night.

The next morning, the regiment was ordered back to camp, near a church. After this, nothing worthy of special note occurred.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY LAW,
Major commanding regiment.

• REPORT OF CAPTAIN LEIGH OF FIRST VIRGINIA BATTALION.

HEADQ'RS FIRST VIRGINIA BATTALION, P. A., C. S., }
Camp near Liberty Mills, July 22, 1862. }

Captain R. N. WILSON,
A. A. General, Second Brigade, V. D.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order to that effect, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battalion in the recent operations near Richmond:

On the morning of Friday, the 27th of June, the battalion was encamped along with the rest of the brigade, at a point on the Meadow Bridge road, in Hanover county, about twelve miles from Richmond. About sunrise we were aroused by the sound of cannon in the direction of Cold Harbor, and immediately marched towards it. After numerous and long halts, we reached the vicinity of the battle-field, about five o'clock in the evening, and were ordered forward into action. As the brigade hastened onward, Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, who was then in command of it, ordered it to move forward at double-quick time. But this order was not communicated to me, and as the battalion was in rear of the brigade, and the route lay across several marshy streams and through a body of woods, I did not perceive that the rest of the brigade was rapidly separating itself from us. On emerging from the woods, I was, therefore, surprised to find that the rest of the brigade was out of sight. At this juncture, an orderly, Mr. Price, came with orders to guide us to the brigade; but it had moved so rapidly that he was himself unable to find it. Sending Mr. Price to seek for the brigade, I continued to lead the battalion forward, and, after proceeding a short distance, met Mr. Samuel D. Mitchell, who was then acting as aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Winder, and had orders to conduct the brigade to a position in rear of that occupied by the first brigade. Mr. Mitchell went on in search of Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, and I thought it best to carry the battalion at once to the position assigned to the brigade.

Upon our coming up to the first brigade, General Winder ordered me to form the battalion in line of battle a few paces in rear of the first brigade. We remained there, under quite a severe artillery fire, until about half-past seven o'clock, when General Winder ordered the first brigade, the battalion, and several other regiments, to form in line of battle and move forward to charge the enemy in front of us. The battalion occupied the centre of the line. We advanced in this manner across one or two small swamps, through some wooded land, and over some open fields, driving the enemy before us from one position to another, until we approached a body of woods beyond the house subsequently occupied by General Winder as his headquarters. By this time it had become quite dark, and for this reason, I presume, General Winder ordered us to halt.

We shortly afterwards retired to a position in front of the house

just mentioned. We lay there upon our arms all night, in the midst of the enemy's dead and wounded. During the charge, the fire of the enemy was, at times, quite severe; and, at one point, three of the men in the battalion were wounded within a few moments of each other. They were: First Sergeant Everett and fourth Sergeant McFarland, of company A, and private Lewis Beckman, of company C. Sergeant Everett was shot through the bladder, and has since died. He was an old soldier, although not an old man, thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and uniformly diligent in the discharge of them. I believe he has left no braver and no better soldier behind him. His loss is irreparable to his company.

On Saturday, the 28th of June, the battalion rejoined the brigade, and remained with it at Cold Harbor all day.

On Sunday, the 29th of June, Brigadier General Jones assumed the command of the brigade. We marched to the bridge across the Chickahominy, but it was not in a condition to enable us to pass, and we returned to our camping ground of the previous day.

On Monday, the 30th of June, the brigade crossed the Chickahominy, and proceeded to a point near the White Oak Swamp, in Henrico county, where it halted for the night.

On Tuesday, the 1st of July, the brigade crossed the White Oak Swamp and proceeded towards Malvern Hill. In the latter part of the day, a heavy cannonade to the front announced to us the conflict which was then in progress. A little after five o'clock we were drawn up in line of battle, about one hundred paces in rear of the first brigade, in a body of woods beyond a church, of which I have been unable to ascertain the name. Whilst we were in these woods, a number of the enemy's shell exploded near us, and we shifted our position several times to get out of their exact range. About sunset we were ordered forward. We marched slowly down the road, under a terrific fire from a battery which perfectly commanded it, and which threw its shells with great accuracy. Some confusion occurred amongst the troops in front of us, and we were kept marching and counter-marching along the road in question for several hours. Finally, we proceeded across a small stream to the crest of a hill, and remained there, in the midst of the dead and wounded, until the following morning.

Brigadier General Jones was disabled early in the night by a contusion on the knee from a piece of a shell, and Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham commanded the brigade during the remainder of the night. Notwithstanding the terrible fire to which we were so long exposed, no one in the battalion was injured on this occasion.

On Wednesday, the 2nd of July, we encamped near the church I have mentioned.

On Thursday, the 3rd of July, we shifted our camp to a point a mile or two distant, on the road to the Long Bridge.

On Friday, the 4th of July, we marched to an open field, near the enemy's encampment at Westover. We lay in this field in line of battle till the evening, and then encamped in a neighboring body of woods.

On Saturday, the 5th, and Sunday, the 6th of July, we laid in camp.

On Monday, the 7th of July, the brigade, along with other troops, relieved General Whiting's division as advanced guard. We laid on picket near the enemy's lines until evening, when we were ordered to move back a short distance to the rear.

On Tuesday, the 8th, Wednesday, the 9th, and Thursday, the 10th of July, we marched back towards Richmond, and, on the last named day, we encamped at a point near that at which the Mechanicsville turnpike crosses the Chickahominy river.

I cannot conclude this report without taking the occasion to bear my testimony to the courage and fortitude with which the officers and men met and endured the dangers and hardships of the memorable days in question.

I have the honor to be, Captain, your obedient servant,

B. W. LEIGH,

Captain commanding the Battalion

REPORT OF MAJOR BEVY OF FOURTH GEORGIA BATTALION.

CAMP NEAR MAGRUDER'S MILLS, VIRGINIA, }
July 27, 1862. }

Captain EDWARD W. HULL,

Assistant Adjutant General :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, respectfully, to make, for the information of the Brigadier General commanding, the following report of the part taken by the fourth battalion Georgia volunteers, in the action before Richmond, on the 27th June :

The battalion did not get into action until about five o'clock, P. M. We were then ordered through a piece of woods, and while going through, were under a heavy fire of shot and shell as well as musketry, from the enemy. On emerging from the woods we found near us several regiments of Confederate troops, and here halted, as there was no General officer present, we having become separated from our brigade in coming through the woods. While waiting here, a regiment of the enemy which proved to be the third New Jersey, emerged from the woods on our right. Fire was immediately opened upon it, and it fled precipitately, and were nearly all captured by some regiments of our troops stationed to the right of our brigade. Major Burney, of the third New Jersey, and several non-commissioned officers and privates here fell into our hands. We remained at this point some time (probably half an hour) when General Lawton came to us and was personally cognizant of affairs from that time until the firing ceased for the night.

I would respectfully mention to the Brigadier General commanding the efficient aid rendered the field officers, by Adjutant B. F. Keller, who was at all times at his post regardless of danger. I would also respectfully call the attention of the Brigadier General to the fact that, after the firing had ceased for the night, private John W. Mack, company C, fourth battalion Georgia volunteers, while unarmed, captured in the woods one lieutenant, one sergeant and two privates of the first New Jersey regiment all armed, disarmed them, brought them into camp alone, and delivered them to his captain.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BEVY,

Major Fourth Battalion Georgia Volunteers.

P. S.—I make this report in the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Stiles, by order of General Lawton.

THOMAS J. BEVY, *Major.*

REPORT OF CAPTAIN BATTEY OF THIRTY-EIGHTH
GEORGIA REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLS., }
Camp near Gordonsville, July 27, 1862. }

Captain EDWARD W HULL,

Assistant Adjutant General :

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from you, I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment bore in the late series of actions before Richmond :

Not being in command in the commencement of the battle of the 27th of June, and my attention being chiefly directed to my company, I of course am not able to furnish as complete a statement of that portion of the engagement as I otherwise would have been.

At about five o'clock, on the evening of the above mentioned day, the order was passed down our line, to accelerate our pace, which my regiment promptly obeyed, casting away all articles which encumbered them ; thus alternately marching and double-quicking, we entered the battle field. Here we formed line with the rest of the brigade, our right flank towards the enemy. We then marched in column in the direction our right previously occupied, and, by the execution of the movement forward into line, found ourselves in line of battle face to face with the enemy, at the distance of about three hundred yards. Thus, we marched under a most terrific fire, to within about one hundred and eighty yards of a body of four or five thousand regulars. It was here that our colonel and major were wounded, and the command devolved upon me.

In obedience to orders received from Captain Lawton, I commanded my men to "Fire and load lying," which order they promptly executed, until nearly all the cartridges were expended. At this critical point of the engagement we were directed by the above mentioned officer to charge, he leading in gallant style. My regiment executed the above mentioned command with such good will that they passed completely through that portion of the enemy opposed to them, and carried a battery of five pieces beyond.

Our loss was very severe ; but my command bore it like veterans, and never, in the entire engagement, there was the least visible hesitation amongst them. My officers and men all behaved so well that it is impossible to distinguish those worthy of being mentioned.

In the action of the 1st of July, my regiment was not actively engaged ; but were, nevertheless, exposed to a very severe shelling for some time, losing a few men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM. H. BATTEY,

Captain, commanding Thirty-Eighth Regiment Georgia Vols.

REPORT OF COLONEL DOUGLASS.

CAMP NEAR MAGRUDER'S MILL, July 28, 1862.

Captain E. W. HULL, A. A. G. :

CAPTAIN: In the battle fought below Richmond on the 1st instant, the thirteenth Georgia regiment participated as follows, viz :

The brigade was not ordered forward until nearly sunset, and had but little chance to do much fighting. As soon as orders came to advance, the Brigadier General commanding at once led us in the direction indicated. We were marched by the right flank through a strip of woods and across a field. While in the field, the regiment was exposed to a very severe fire from the enemy's batteries. Having received no specific information as to where the brigade should go, or was needed, the Brigadier General was left to judge from the firing where to carry his command. Halting the column and requiring the men to lie down, he went forward to endeavor to gain the necessary information. Finding this impossible, and the firing from the enemy's batteries becoming hotter, and from our friends in front of us weaker, he ordered me to move forward the regiment and charge the battery in front of us. Across the fence and road, and another fence and into the woods beyond, the men went with a shout. The bursting of shells was so incessant as to render it almost impossible for commands to be heard. Night had come on, and no line could be preserved. We kept on, regulating our course as best we could by the reports from the enemy's batteries, of which there were several, and placed some distance apart. From this cause, and not being able to see anything, not even a creek in front of us, or a fence over which we scrambled, the regiment became very much scattered in the woods. Only about seventy-five or one hundred succeeded in reaching the field in which the batteries were located, and these did not arrive at the same time. A small number under Major Baker, who were the first to enter the field, were joined by a part of the eighth Louisiana regiment, and charged nearly to the enemy's lines. Before reaching their furthest point occupied, their number was increased by a few more under Adjutant Hill, who had gotten up time enough to join in the charge. They were received by a deadly volley of musketry, and also a fire from the enemy's batteries. A good many were killed and wounded; among the latter, Maj. Baker, whilst behaving most gallantly. Lieut. E. L. Conally, of company A, was wounded at the same time, and, so far as I can learn, acting with great courage. One non-commissioned officer and several privates, in the excitement of the charge, entered the enemy's lines and were taken prisoners, but afterwards, when the enemy retreated, escaped and returned to the regiment. After the fall of Major Baker, the men were ordered to fall back about fifty yards; the line was reformed by Adjutant Hill, and soon orders were received from Major Lewis, of the Louisiana regiment, for all to fall back to the crest of the hill next to the woods. Here I met them; but it was so dark that no man could be identified five paces off. Here I also met Brigadier

General Lawton, who had gotten separated from us, and made his way to the field by a different route, and one which we afterwards saw was the proper one to have been taken. The balance of my regiment that crossed the road and entered the wood, did not, with a few exceptions, succeed in finding their way out. Those who had made the charge, near to the batteries, I found* intermingled with fragments of other regiments, Virginians, North Carolinians and Louisianians. Brigadier General Winder sent an order to us to hold the hill we occupied until morning, and this was sanctioned by General Lawton, who left me in command of all present and went back to bring forward the left companies of my regiment, and the balance of the brigade, who had become detached from us as we passed through the first strip of woods we reached. The enemy kept up, for an hour or two, an occasional artillery fire, and then withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

I again call attention to the coolness and courage of Major Baker and Adjutant Hill, and beg to favorably mention the conduct of Lieutenant E. L. Conally, of company A.; Captain W. W. Hartsfield, Lieutenants James Andrews and B. L. Powell, of company D. The limits proper for this report do not admit of the mention of all whom I would like to notice favorably for their gallantry.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. DOUGLASS,

Colonel commanding Regiment.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN SMITH OF TWENTY-SEVENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS., }
July 7, 1862. }

Captain J. O'BRIEN,

Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade :

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part which the twenty-seventh Virginia regiment took in the battles of the 27th ultimo and the 1st instant:

On the 27th ultimo the regiment, under command of Colonel Grigsby, marched with the first brigade until it approached the crest of a hill opposite where the battle was then raging with tremendous violence. It was then drawn up in line of battle with the brigade. Its position in the line was on the right of the fourth Virginia regiment, and on the left of the thirty-third Virginia. The regiment here numbered one hundred and twenty five men in ranks and eighteen commissioned officers. From the position where we were drawn up, we advanced, in line with the brigade, through a dense thicket of brush and timber until we came into a cleared field, where were still standing some tents of the enemy; we then changed the direction of our advance by a left half-wheel, and then we marched directly upon a battery of the enemy which was throwing grape and shell profusely. This battery was soon silenced and we marched to a position beyond this battery. It being then quite dark, and the enemy completely routed, we were ordered to halt. We then threw out pickets to protect our front and remained on the field for the night. My regiment simply made a charge, without firing during the engagement. We were ordered to use the bayonet. The enemy gave way before us. I had none killed, and but two slightly wounded.

At the battle of the 1st instant, the twenty-seventh regiment was marched up the road in column with the brigade until it came within about a half mile of the battle-field, when the whole brigade filed to the right, into a piece of woods. There my regiment, in a line with the brigade, supported on the right by the thirty-third Virginia, and on the left by the fourth Virginia regiment, advanced by the right flank, through the woods, then into an open field, and then again through a very dense forest of brush and timber, across the main road, to the position assigned on the field. The shot and shell fell fast and thick on us as we marched on, and, just before reaching our position on the field, Colonel A. J. Grigsby, while leading the regiment in his dauntless and fearless style, was struck by a minie ball, inflicting under his left arm a painful, but not dangerous, wound. The regiment was ordered to fire, which it did, and continued firing for some length of time, when it was ordered to charge on a battery. This was attempted, but the regiment being much scattered and unsupported by sufficient force, was compelled to desist. The regiment

then resumed its original position on the field and continued firing until the fight closed. The loss of the regiment in this engagement, out of about seventy who went into the fight, was one killed and two wounded.

RECAPITULATION :

Colonel A. J. Grigsby, wounded, on the 1st instant.

Company B—Sergeant John Ford, wounded, on the 27th ultimo ;
Michael Tool, wounded, on the 1st instant.

Company H—M. R. Hanger, wounded, on the 27th ultimo ; N. D.
McClure, killed, on the 1st instant.

Respectfully,

G. C. SMITH,

Captain commanding Twenty-seventh Regiment Va. Volunteers.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN WOODING.

CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA., July 24, 1862.

Brigadier General TALIAFERRO:

GENERAL: My battery marched from Port Republic to the fortifications of the enemy near Richmond, with the third brigade, commanded, in your absence, by Colonel Fulkerson.

On Friday the 27th June, we arrived to within a short distance of the battle field at Gaines' Mill, about four o'clock, P. M. Soon afterwards the infantry were ordered to leave the road, and advance by a narrow path through the woods in the direction whence the firing proceeded. Colonel Fulkerson ordered me to remain where I was, and, if needed, he would send for me. I received no order from the colonel that evening; but on the morning of the 28th, received orders from Colonel Warren, of the tenth regiment, (Colonel Fulkerson having been mortally wounded,) to bring my battery forward. This order I promptly obeyed. No engagement, however, was had with the enemy by our brigade on this day or the day following.

On Monday, the 30th, whilst on the march, in pursuit of the retiring enemy, I received orders from Gen. Hampton, then commanding the brigade, to hasten to the front of the column with my battery. I did so, and engaged the enemy at White Oak Swamp for about five hours.

On Tuesday, the 1st July, early in the morning, I received orders from General Hampton to send my battery forward immediately; but owing to the loss of horses sustained, and also to the want of ammunition, (my supply having been nearly exhausted the day previous,) I could only prepare a section of my battery for immediate action. This section was sent forward to Malvern Hill, under Lieutenant Jones, where I joined it and assumed command, as soon as I had made a requisition for ammunition for the other guns.

I may here state that I arrived on the field before a shot had been fired from either of my guns. During this day my command was exposed to a terrific fire both from the enemy's infantry and artillery. We remained upon the field until the sun had gone down, and only left then because we had exhausted our ammunition.

During the engagement of Monday, my command generally behaved well. The same may be said of their conduct on Tuesday. Those who form an exception have already been reported for publication to the world.

On Monday, the 30th June, Lieutenants Jones and Adams assisted me in the command of the battery, and discharged their duty well.

On Tuesday, the 1st July, Lieutenant Jones alone aided me, Lieutenant Adams having been sent by me to the ordnance train in charge of some caissons. In the two engagements, I had few casualties. They are as follows:

Killed—Private Charles W. Gay.

Wounded—Privates Rufus Bennet, severely in thigh; W. L. Snead, painfully in foot, and John B. Turner, slightly in hand.

I make no mention of some, whose wounds were so slight as not to deserve the name. Several of my battery horses were disabled, and the horse of Lieutenant Jones was shot from under him.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. WOODING.

Captain Danville Artillery.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL BOTTS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS., }
July 13, 1862. }

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report that at early hour on the morning of June 27th, from camp near Tottopotomy creek, the second regiment, under Colonel Allen, was put on the march and moved all day towards the enemy. About five, the fire of musketry being exceedingly heavy, the regiment moved rapidly forward, and was drawn up in line of battle immediately in rear of Ball's old tavern, exposed to the shells of the enemy. In a few minutes this regiment and the fifth Virginia, under Colonel Baylor, were ordered a short distance to the front to support the Purcell battery, and while in this position, Captain Burgess, of company F, second regiment, was wounded. Soon these regiments were moved to the left, and the whole brigade, by command of General Winder, was drawn up in line of battle, and ordered to charge a battery whose shells had for some time been sweeping the field around us. The second regiment responded promptly to the call. The charge was made through a wood of thick undergrowth, over a marsh, and the men became separated; forming the line again, the men pressed steadily forward leaving behind, in an open field, whole regiments which had been previously sent forward. About seven, the regiment, numbering about eighty men, reached a hill near McGee's house, and found the fire of the enemy's batteries and their supports terrible.

Here Colonel Allen and Lieutenant Keeler, of company C, fell; Major Jones, Captain Colston and Lieutenant Kinsey were wounded, and several of the men were killed and wounded.

The regiment being in advance, or at least separated from the brigade, and few in numbers, did not advance; but gallantly held its position. General Winder soon coming up, and seeing the position, gave orders to maintain the hill while he brought up reinforcements, which could be seen in our rear. Hurrying these up, the line of battle was again formed, and the order to charge was given by General Winder. As before, the regiment gallantly answered. Our troops rushed forward, the enemy fell back in retreat, and late in the evening the enemy had fled, leaving us in possession of the field, upon which, we remained all night.

I cannot close the report of this day without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of Colonel Allen, Major Jones, Captain Colston, Captain Burgess, Lieutenants Keeler and Kinsey, and, indeed, to the officers and men of the regiment.

On Saturday, the regiment remained near McGee's. On Sunday, we were marched as far as Grapevine bridge, and returned about nightfall to our camp. Monday, we crossed the Chickahominy and the York River railroad, and bivouacked near White Oak Swamp, and moved Tuesday, July 1st, on the Shirley road, halting occasionally

for some time. Heavy artillery fire all the while heard in front. Passing a church, we were placed in a wood about five, P. M., to the right of the road, and remained there over an hour. Some of the regiments of the brigade being within reach of the shells of the enemy. About half-past six, the brigade was ordered from the woods to the road. The thick undergrowth delayed the movements of the second and fifth regiments so much that when the left of the second reached the road, neither the twenty-seventh, fourth, or thirty-third were in sight. The road was crowded with artillery and regiments hastening from the battle-field.

The regiment was pushed forward as rapidly as possible on the road, and Sergeant-major Burwell sent in advance to ascertain the route taken by General Winder, and by his exertions we followed in his tracks. Night was rapidly closing in. The regiment was in the woods to the right of the road, marching upon the left flank of the enemy, and exposed to the fire of their artillery. Leaving the woods we entered a field which was swept by the enemy's fire. Here we met officers and men hastening to the rear, who reported that all our troops were in retreat. Still the regiment was pushed forward to join, if possible, the brigade. The fifth was in our rear. The darkness, the rapid march and the woods had separated the men very much, and the command was exceedingly small. Concealing them by a deep ravine in a wood, within one hundred and fifty yards of the — road, I rode out until I struck the road. Here I could not see any of our troops, and the fire from the enemy was incessant.

On my return to the regiment, Colonel Baylor called me to a consultation, and the result was, that we should fall back and join our brigade, our impression being that our troops had been driven from this portion of the field. If we remained, we would expose the men to a fire which they could not reply to, or be cut off by the enemy; therefore, marching to the rear by nearly the same route we had advanced, we struck the — road at — church, and learning that General Winder had not fallen back, we reformed our regiments and reported to him. Providentially we had only two men wounded, though exposed to as heavy a fire as ever the regiment was under.

With this, I send you a list of the killed and wounded.

LAWSON BOTTS,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

• HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT VA. VOLS. (INFANTRY.)

Captain: I have the honor to report the following as the list of killed and wounded, in second regiment Virginia volunteers, in the actions of June 27th and July 1st, 1862:

Field and Staff—Killed: Col. James W. Allen, June 27. Wounded: Major Frank B. Jones, June 27; since died.

Company A—Killed: none. Wounded: none.

Company B—Killed: none. Wounded: Charles A. Keyser.

Company C—Killed: Second Sergeant David Keeler, June 27. Wounded: Sergeant J. Erns: private J. McCormick, James Chamblin.

Company D—Killed: none. Wounded: private Pat. Hailey, N. Griffin, J. Franklin, June 27.

Company E—Killed: private Jos. Hirsey, John Kern and Isaac Webb. Wounded: Captain R. G. Coltsen, first Sergeant C. A. Manor; private G. Prince, D. Hahn, L. P. Gazey, James Dean, John Spitzer, — Hundshaw.

Company F—Killed: none. Wounded: Captain J. B. Burgess, first Lieutenant Samuel Kinsey.

Company G—Killed: none. Wounded: David Moler, Samuel Shutz.

Company H—Killed: none. Wounded: none.

Company I—Killed: George Riggle, June 27. Wounded: John R. Nurn, July 1st.

Company K—Killed: none. Wounded: N. Miller, J. Bull.

Total killed—Officers three; non-commissioned officers, none; privates, four. Total wounded—Officers, three; non-commissioned officers, two; privates, fourteen.

Respectfully,

LAWSON BOTTS,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

REPORT OF MAJOR LOWE.

The following is a report of the part taken by the twenty-first Georgia regiment, in the battle of Friday, June 27, 1862:

The regiment, commanded by Colonel C. A. Evans, being cut off and separated from the brigade, was conducted, under the direction of Captain Lawton, A. A. General, to the extreme left of the left wing of the army, and placed in position opposite Sikes' brigade of United States regulars, which last was supported by three pieces of artillery. The battle raged with uninterrupted fury for an hour, the firing becoming gradually weaker upon the side of the enemy. About half-past seven, P. M., the ammunition of the regiment being nearly exhausted, the command was given to retire, which was obeyed in good order. The regiment marched in line of battle fifty paces to the rear, where they were again faced to the enemy. The colonel now perceiving that the firing had ceased, marched his men into the woods, about three hundred yards distant, where they slept during the night upon their arms.

J. H. LOWE, *Major commanding.*

REPORT OF MAJOR GRIFFIN.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH GEORGIA REGIMENT, }
July 25th, 1862. }

On Friday, 27th June, the twenty-sixth Georgia regiment, then on the march, under command of Colonel E. N. Atkinson, about four o'clock, P. M., were ordered to halt and load their guns. After loading, were ordered forward at quick time. About half-past four o'clock, P. M., the regiment was ordered into action. After going at double-quick for some one and a half miles, through shell and shot, arrived at the scene of action, and were ordered to enter the woods in line of battle. The regiment entered a dense forest, down a considerable grade. In crossing a ravine, through brambles, brush, mud and water, the regiment became divided, four companies on the left wing going obliquely to the left and the five right companies (the regiment then had but nine companies) going obliquely to the right. The left companies, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McDonald and Major E. S. Griffin, continued on through the swamp, and soon became engaged with the enemy. First they mistook the enemy for friends, but soon became convinced of their error, and continued to press forward and fire. A heavy fire was kept up by the enemy for some one and a half or two hours, when they fled in confusion. During the engagement, the four companies were often encouraged by the presence of General Lawton who, himself, during the entire time, was in the midst of danger. The five right companies, after crossing the ravine, under a tremendous fire of musketry, advanced up the opposite hill, crossed a second ravine, when they were ordered by an aide-camp of General Ewell, to lie down and remain until the exact position of our friends could be ascertained. While in this position, the enemy advanced to the brink of the hill, at the foot or bottom of which the five right companies were lying, and poured into us a heavy fire of musketry. Our men were ordered to fire (which they did) and load and fire again; they continued to do so until the enemy fled precipitately from the woods and across the open field. The five companies continued forward, and, after crossing the field, joined the four left companies about dark, and bivouacked for the night.

On Tuesday, 1st July, the twenty-sixth regiment was not engaged with the enemy, though, with the balance of the brigade, it was marched under a heavy cannonading up to the field and near the immediate scene of action. Slept on their arms during the night.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. GRIFFIN,

Major commanding 26th Reg't Georgia Volunteers.

REPORT OF MAJOR GARNETT.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 23, 1862.

General D. R. JONES,

Commanding First Division, A. P. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the artillery attached to your division, in the engagement of 27th, 28th and 29th June and 1st July:

There were attached Captains Moody and Woolfolk to General Toombs' brigade, and Captains Brown and Hart to Colonel Anderson's.

On Friday, June 27th, Captain Brown, with two twelve-pounder howitzers, was ordered to a position on the crest of a hill near Mr. James Garnett's house, to try the strength of the enemy near Golding's house. At ten o'clock these two pieces opened and drove the enemy from earthworks he was about throwing up, some five hundred yards in front. No sooner had Captain Brown opened than the enemy replied from several batteries of long-ranged guns. The two six-pounder guns of Captain Brown's battery, and the six-gun battery of Captain Lane, then temporarily under my command, were ordered to the front. This addition gave me nine guns (one of the howitzers of Captain Brown having been disabled by the wedging of a shell in the bore) replying to a much greater number of superior guns along the enemy's front. After testing fully the enemy's strength so far as his artillery was concerned, Lieutenant Colonel Lee, chief of artillery, of General Magruder's corps, concluding that the contest was too unequal to be longer continued, ordered the batteries to retire.

In this action, Captain Brown lost corporal Charles W. Lucas, killed; sergeant G. W. Beard, wounded; privates G. T. Linden and Benjamin Lucas wounded, and two horses so severely wounded that he was compelled to leave them on the field. Captain Lane's battery distinguished itself for the accuracy of its fire and the coolness and courage of the officers and men. This report was made to Lieutenant Colonel Lee.

On the 28th, Captain Brown was ordered to take the same position occupied on the 27th. Captain Moody's battery was ordered to his support. Captain Brown was the first to fire, to whom the enemy did not reply. Soon after, however, when Captain Moody opened he was replied to by an enfilading battery, unmasked on the right during the previous night, and about two batteries in front. This engagement lasted about two hours when the batteries were ordered to retire. Captain Brown was again unfortunate in the loss of his gallant Second Lieutenant Kearns, who fell, nobly doing his duty. Private J. W. Clarke was slightly wounded, and one horse was killed. Captain Moody's loss consisted of the wounding of Lieutenant Daniel P. Mervin (right arm shattered) and private Kennedy, wounded in both feet, and one horse killed and three badly wounded.

On Sunday, 29th, after passing the enemy's entrenchments about

three-quarters of a mile, Captain Hart's battery of six guns was placed in position to shell the woods in advance of the line of skirmishers of Colonel Anderson's brigade. The enemy opened a very brisk fire in reply, when I placed Captain Moody's battery in position to the left of the one occupied by Captain Hart, and opened fire upon the enemy through an opening in the woods where their battery was supposed to be in position. This skirmish was of very short duration. Captain Moody had one private wounded, and one horse killed and several wounded. Later in the afternoon of the same day, Captains Brown and Hart proceeded to a position near the railroad, where Captain Hart placed his two Blakely guns in position and did handsome service until the enemy opened a plunging fire upon him from superior guns and surperior positions. when he deemed it prudent to retire.

In the two engagements of this day Captain Hart lost, killed, private Henry F. Cohen ; mortally wounded, Daniel M. Shepherd and Charles Schröter; severely wounded, Lieutenant J. Cleveland, private Porter, and seven horses killed or rendered unserviceable.

On Monday, the batteries moved with the division, and on Tuesday, none were engaged, if I except Captain Hart, who was able to fire but a few rounds. Captain Woolfolk was relieved from duty with General Toombs' brigade on Monday July 30th, and was engaged only on Friday 27th, where he behaved very handsomely, and his battery did excellent service.

In concluding this report, I cannot commend too highly the conduct of the officers and men who were under the terrible fire of the enemy's batteries at Garnett's farm and at the railroad; they showed that calmness and intrepidity characteristic of men who won for themselves, the hearty "well done" of their commanders at Manssas plains. I allude particularly to Captain Brown, of the Wise artillery. Captain Hart is also entitled to the highest praise, and showed himself to be an accomplished artillerist as well as a gallant soldier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. GARNETT,

Major and Chief of Artillery, First Division, A. P.

REPORT OF MAJOR W. M. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH GEORGIA REGIMENT. }
July 13, 1862. }

Colonel G. T. ANDERSON:

SIR: On the 27th ultimo, the ninth Georgia regiment received orders to advance the picket line on the east side of Dr. Garnett's farm, after going to the advance post. Skirmishers were then thrown out, and, after a brisk skirmish, succeeded in driving the advance of the enemy beyond their earthworks, where they were supported by their artillery, which did us some damage. The casualties are, to wit: five (5) killed and twenty (20) wounded; all enlisted men. At night received orders to fall back to our former position.

June 28th.—All quiet in this regiment.

June 29th.—Prepared to advance upon the redoubt of the enemy, which had been unsuccessfully attempted by the seventh and eighth Georgia regiments the previous evening. Scouts were sent forward, who returned in a short time and reported that the enemy had evacuated their works. Immediately proceeded to their redoubts and soon took up the line of march in pursuit of the flying foe. After half an hour's march, succeeded in catching up with their rear guard, who, after slight resistance again fell back. Here the line of battle was formed, and immediately proceeded to scour the wood in the direction of Bottoms' Bridge. After advancing some distance and hearing heavy firing on the right, halted and remained in line, awaiting orders, until nine o'clock, P. M. Received orders to return to ———. (unknown.)

June 30th.—Received orders to proceed to the right of our line to reinforce Major General Longstreet, who engaged the enemy near Crew's farm, P. M., of same day. Arrived about eleven o'clock, P. M., and took possession of battle-field.

Tuesday, July 1.—Formed in line of battle to scour the wood in front of us and proceeded half a mile; ordered back to the swamp; returned, and took position a quarter of a mile on the right of the river road; remained some time under the protection of a favoring hill from the shells of the enemy, without any casualty. One o'clock, P. M., started for the anticipated battle-field. After manœuvring until near six o'clock, P. M., entered the field of action, halted in a ravine for protection; remained till near eight o'clock, P. M. Here our casualties were three (3) killed thirty wounded (30.) Among the latter was Lieutenant J. A. Arnold, company C, and Lieutenant T. J. Hardee, company H. All the rest were enlisted men.

Ten o'clock, P. M., left the field in good order, remaining near the battle-field until the morning of the 4th instant; left in pursuit of the enemy and proceeded down James river twelve miles, to ——— cross-roads. Remained in the neighborhood or picketed until the 9th instant; then fell back to the church on the Darbytown road, six

miles east of Richmond, remaining there on picket until regularly relieved by ——— Mississippi brigade. Joined our brigade July 12th, 1862, by your order.

WM. M. JONES,
Major commanding 9th Ga. regiment.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL HOLMES.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, }
July 23, 1862. }

Brigadier General Toombs :

SIR : Pursuant to orders received of this date, I send you the reports of the actions and a correct list of the casualties which occurred in our regiment in the engagements of the 27th of June and 1st of July.

On the 27th of June, while our regiment was on picket, five companies being immediately on the out-posts, with the rest as reserve, composed of the following companies: Company F, Cherokee Brown Rifles; company C, Semmes Guards; company D, Burke Sharpshooters; company H, Wright Infantry, and company I, Buena Vista Guards, were ordered by Colonel Butts, forward to the picket line, two hundred yards beyond the Garnett house to the left, to open fire upon the enemy's pickets. On arriving upon the line, Colonel Butts gave me command of company C, Semmes Guards, commanded by Captain Shepperd, and company F, Cherokee Brown Rifles, Captain Shuford, and ordered me to take those two companies sixty yards to the right and march them to the edge of the woods looking out upon the wheat field: when in that position, to open fire upon the enemy. I did so at the time I halted them. A regiment of the enemy stationed in line opposite us across the field, which I saw plainly, opened fire upon us. I ordered our men to lay down and fire deliberately at them, which order they obeyed handsomely. The fire then became general on the line opposite us, and extended soon to our left and right, which placed us under an enfilade fire from two points. I occupied the position at the edge of the woods until nearly half of the men in the companies that I commanded were either killed or wounded. I then ordered the men to fall back six paces and get behind trees, which they did, and then they fought until the combat ceased. The left companies—company D, Burke Sharpshooters; company I, Buena Vista Guards, and company H, Wright Infantry—were commanded by Colonel Butts in person, being to my left sixty yards, remained in their position, being not so exposed as they, when on lower ground, which protected company D and company H very much. Company I, being on the right of these companies, nearest the right companies under my command, suffered more than the other two companies, owing to a part of it being stationed on rising ground. Two of the companies of our regiment—company K, Stewart Greys, and company B, Jackson Blues, (company K, under command of Lieutenant Rockwell, and company B, under Captain Lewis,) being on picket collected their men on the post to the left of the road, and entered the fight at the time the companies did on the right, (which was composed of those companies on reserve and not on post that day.) I did not see them or know they were in the fight until after-

wards. We fought about a half or three-quarters of an hour against overwhelming numbers, said to have been nine regiments of the enemy, before the fifteenth Georgia came to the support of our regiment. The companies I commanded were never reinforced, and I did not know that the fifteenth Georgia had been ordered in until after the fight; when, on going to where Colonel Butts was stationed, I learned that they were on the ground. When the fight ceased, which was after night had set in, I had but two men that were able to fire their pieces; all were either killed, wounded or unable to fire, not being able to load their pieces; others were out of ammunition. A few, I am told, that were not hurt, went off with the wounded men of the seven companies. The number of muskets carried into the fight was two hundred and seventy-one, this being the number reported on that day for duty. The regiment lost, in this engagement, ten killed and one hundred and ten wounded, a list of which you will find enclosed.

On the 1st of July, at Malvern Hill, we were placed in line with the other regiments of your brigade. We were to be (I learned) the supporting brigade to Generals Cobb and Anderson's commands, which occupied positions in front of our line. After marching by the flanks and forward quite a number of times, we were brought immediately in front of the battery that we were to charge. The second Georgia's position was decidedly in front of the battery, which I thought must be fully three-quarters of a mile distant from the woods we emerged from, being under the direct fire of the enemy's guns the whole of that distance. Our brigade moved forward steadily for some distance and in good order, when, owing to some command, the fifteenth Georgia, being next to our right, got in front of us, masking the whole of the right wing of the second; the seventeenth Georgia at the same time crowding upon the fifteenth Georgia. This crowding caused much confusion at the time. I was fifteen or twenty steps in front of our regiment. Looking back to see if our regiment was moving on in order, I found myself in front of another regiment which I was told was the fifteenth Georgia. I soon saw the mixed condition of the troops, that the fifteenth and seventeenth, which occupied the line to our right, had, by some command, been moved to the left, which placed them upon the line we occupied. While in that huddled condition, the order was given to march by the left flank, which our regiment performed in good order, under a most destructive fire of grape and canister. Being under full range of the enemy's guns, after crossing a fence our regiment was ordered to lay down and wait for support to come up. Soon one of the regiments of Kershaw's brigade came up and moved forward, and we were ordered as a support; we followed close after them. They moved in order and made a most gallant charge, but were completely checked by the deadly fire from the enemy's battery. Their ranks being torn asunder they had to fall back, which left our regiment in front without any support. Colonel Butts being wounded at that time, I had to assume command. I ordered our regiment to lay down until we could get a supporting regiment. We were under a most terrific fire of grape, but the men acted with the utmost coolness, not one exhibiting, that I could see, the

least fear. We lay under that fire for fully half an hour, waiting for some regiment to come up, that we might continue our charge to the battery, which was not more than fifty yards in front of us. Word being brought that the enemy were flanking us on our right, immediately afterwards there occurred a very heavy fire, which came in upon the rear of the right wing. I ordered the regiment up, and gave the command about face, and marched in order to the rear, across a small drain, and gave the command halt; but, owing to a great noise, was not heard. I intended to halt and change front, that I might receive the enemy that (I was told) had flanked us. I was in front of the regiment at the time I ordered them to about face, which placed me in the rear in falling back. My order to halt went unheeded. The regiment continued to move off to the rear, which, I think, was fortunate, as when alone, we could effect nothing in the position we occupied, had the regiment remained in the position. I intended to make a stand for the enemy that was said to have flanked us. I do not think I would have brought off fifty men, as the enemy had directed an increased fire upon that point.

Our loss in this engagement was eleven killed and seventy wounded, which you will find consolidated with the other list of killed and wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. HOLMES,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding 2d Georgia.

REPORT OF COLONEL MAGILL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT, }
Camp near Richmond, July 10, 1862. }

Captain CHARLES E. HARDWICK,
A. A. A. General, Third Brigade :

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Colonel commanding, the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the affair of the 29th June and in the engagement of the first instant :

On the 29th of June, just after we had passed the line of the enemy's entrenchments near Garnett's house, I was ordered to deploy the regiment as skirmishers and feel the woods in the direction which it was supposed the enemy had taken. Having crossed a large open field for that purpose, I had scarcely entered the woods when the fire of his skirmishers was opened upon me. This fire was very heavy, indicating a large force. In a few moments a battery of artillery, situated in a field beyond, also opened its fire, discharging shrapnel, grape and canister. Notwithstanding this heavy fire, the regiment steadily advanced, driving the enemy before it, until, emerging into the field already indicated, he was discovered in considerable force, and for a time his fire on my left was very severe. Under these circumstances, I withdrew the line of skirmishers to the shelter of the woods. In a short time this force of the enemy continued its retreat, and, in obedience to orders, I continued the advance of my line. Proceeding through the woods, capturing on the way a number of prisoners, at the distance of, perhaps, one and a half miles from the point already indicated, I again discovered the enemy in large force, with several pieces of artillery, in a field of considerable magnitude. The main body of our troops having reached the ground, I was ordered to move my regiment further to the left, still keeping them deployed as skirmishers, so that I did not participate further in the engagement which ensued.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, this regiment, in its position in the brigade, was ordered forward in line of battle, in an attack upon the enemy's position at Malvern Hill. We advanced, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, in the direction of his batteries, over a clear open space of great extent. This fire being very destructive, and the advance being deemed impracticable from that point of attack, the Colonel commanding ordered the recall of the brigade, with a view to its reformation and a change in the direction of attack. In consequence of the noise and great confusion of the battle-field, it was impossible to convey the order effectually to the brigade, and in falling back much disorder occurred.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the officers and men under my command behaved on both occasions with the utmost coolness and gallantry, and, while there scarcely existed occasion for comparison in reference to individual cases of prowess, I cannot refrain from

making honorable mention of the names of Sergeant N. J. Garrett, of company M, Corporal J. C. Camp, of company H, and private W. L. Morehead, of company G.

I subjoin a list of the killed, wounded and missing on both of these occasions:

Officers—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieutenant W. A. Williams, very dangerously; Lieutenant J. D. Anthony, painfully; Captain H. C. Cannon, not seriously; Captain Tomlinson Fort, slightly; Lieutenant G. A. Rutherford, Lieutenant Pierce Horner, slightly.

Enlisted Men—Killed, 4; wounded, 38, 2 since died; missing, 15.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. MAGILL,
Colonel commanding.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LUFFMAN.

HEADQ'RS ELEVENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLS., }
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862. }

Colonel GEORGE T ANDERSON,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, A. P. :

SIR: In obedience to general orders No. —, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment, in pursuing the enemy in his impetuous flight from the Chickahominy, in front of Richmond, to his present bivouac on James river, under cover of his gunboats :

June 26th.—Three men wounded on the Chickahominy, near the Garnett house, by the explosion of a shell from our batteries. June 27th.—Extended our picket post some distance down the Chickahominy, covering part of the territory occupied in the morning by the enemy, and captured one prisoner. June 28th.—Took possession of the enemy's camps at daylight in the morning, capturing eleven prisoners. At nine o'clock, A. M., moved off in pursuit of the retiring enemy, and overtaking him in less than three miles, a sharp skirmish ensued in which we lost one man, wounded by a spent shell from the enemy's battery. The enemy again retiring, our column was halted for two hours in the enemy's camps, and a quantity of commissary and other stores, left by the enemy, were taken possession of. At two o'clock, P. M., occupying a position on the right of the brigade, moved off in line of battle through the dense forest, and again overtook the enemy east of the York River railroad; but took no part in the hotly contested engagement on our right. At dark withdrew, under orders, and fell back to the railroad, which we reached. At one o'clock, A. M., we moved off to take position on the Darbytown road, and reached the battle field, of the same day, at two o'clock, and July 1st, same day, half-past three o'clock, pushed off in line of battle in pursuit of the enemy's flying columns. At seven o'clock, A. M., came up with the troops of the heroic Stonewall Jackson, who quickly passed our front.

We then retired, took another position, and again commenced to advance on the enemy. At three o'clock, P. M., we came up with the enemy, strongly posted on a high eminence. An attack was immediately ordered by General Magruder, the troops occupying or forming four separate lines of battle, all within range of the enemy's batteries, and subject to the most galling and destructive fire of shot and shell. Our brigade, commanded by the gallant Colonel George F. Henderson, was ordered to form the third line of battle, in support of General Cobb's brigade, which formed the second. My regiment was thrown out on the field on the right flank of the brigade, and was supported by the learned and gallant Colonel H. L. Benning, of General Toombs' brigade, which formed the fourth line of battle. We remained under the severe and well directed fire of the enemy from five to nine o'clock, P. M. Our casualties here were considerable.

Wounded: Adjutant John F. Green, severely in the shoulder; Lieutenant M. Gudger, (company D,) in the hand; Lieutenant H. L. Parrish, (company E,) in the side; six men killed dead on the field and fifty wounded, most of whom very severely. Missing, sixteen, some of whom have not been heard from. Total—killed, 6; wounded, 57; missing, 16.—79.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedint servant.

WILLIAM LUFFMAN,

Lieut. Colonel, commanding Eleventh Regiment Georgia Vols.

REPORT OF FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, }
Camp near Richmond Va., July 11, 1862. }

Captain O'BRIEN, A. A. G. :

The different roads over which the regiment traveled, in going to the battle field on the 27th June, and every day thereafter, inclusive of the battle of the 1st July, prevented me from giving, by proper directions, the different positions of, and routes taken by, the regiment in its march to the several engagements I beg leave, however, to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment in the actions of the 27th June and 1st July :

About four o'clock, P. M., the regiment, with the brigade, marched at very quick time, on the road, until it came to about two miles of where the battle of Gaines' Mill, or Cold Harbor, was raging. Here the men threw off their blankets and marched at double-quick, when a halt was ordered by General Winder, near a house which, I believe, is called Cold Harbor Tavern. At this point the General put the brigade in line of battle and said to them, "Prepare for a charge." The line being formed, the right of the fourth resting on the left of the twenty-seventh, we remained here for a short time, exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, whose shell did not prove destructive, though within range. About half-past six o'clock, P. M., the brigade moved forward in line of battle, passing through swamps and woods, for about a quarter of a mile, where an open field was reached; but from some cause or other, the second and fifth became detached on the left, and twenty-seventh and thirty-third on the right. I marched forward until I came up to General Lawton's brigade, which was seemingly at a rest.

At this moment you directed me to change my front and form on the Hampton legion, which I did. This brought me directly in front of the enemy's battery, (which the brigade had been ordered to take.) By this time the twenty-seventh resumed its position on my right. And now the brigade, with all the regiments, continued to charge the enemy's battery. It was getting late—twilight, perhaps—when the brigade, reunited, moved forward; but upon arriving at about — yards of the battery it retired.

After being satisfied that the enemy had abandoned his position, the General aboutfaced the brigade, marched about one hundred yards, and rested for the night. I threw out a picket in front of my regiment for the night.

It was in this charge, that Dr. Joseph Crockett, assistant surgeon, and private James Perfater (company L,) were mortally wounded; privates James R. Richardson (company B,) James Bedell, (company A,) were wounded.

I beg to say that in the charge the regiment did most handsomely, preserving the alignment while charging; and the men seemed to vie with each other in the effort to get the battery.

The casualties were as follows :

Dr. Joseph Crockett, assistant surgeon, mortally wounded.

Company A—Private James A. Bevell, wounded.

Company B—Private James R. Richardson, wounded.

Company L—Private James Perfater, mortally wounded.

I must be pardoned for saying that the men and officers of my regiment were very much pleased at the handsome and splendid style in which the brigade was led into action by the General commanding.

On Saturday morning, the 27th, I threw out some men to relieve the pickets I had put out the night before; they brought in several prisoners. It was some three or four of these fresh men who arrested Brigadier General Reynolds and Captain —, his Assistant Adjutant General. The regiment remained here until Sunday morning, when it, with the brigade, marched to the bridge across the Chickahominy, where it remained inactive until nearly night, and then returned to the ground occupied in the morning.

On Monday, the 30th, the regiment took up the line of march and proceeded to a point at or near White Oak Swamp, where it remained for the night.

On Tuesday, 1st July, marched down ——— road, halted near a church. While here the enemy, who occupied a strong position on Malvern Hill, opened fire upon the advance of our army, whereupon an artillery duel ensued between ours, and the enemy's battery. The brigade was here to seek cover in the woods, where it remained until quite late in the evening. My regiment did not suffer from the shells thrown by the enemy, though some casualties occurred in the brigade. Late in the evening, the infantry became engaged, and my regiment, with the brigade, marched to the scene of action. I received no orders, but followed the twenty-seventh regiment, which was my position on the march. The twenty-seventh double quicked through the woods; I followed, passing out of the woods into an open field. We were exposed to a tremendous and furious fire from the enemy's battery. I continued to move the regiment at double-quick, in order to secure the woods some two hundred yards in advance, where I intended to close this regiment up, as coming so rapidly through the first woods, the files became widely separated, but all entered the field and were striving to close up, though the shells were bursting all around, and in great rapidity.

But when the first company reached the woods, Colonel Grigsby, I believe, or it may have been some one else, commanded, "Left into line." I commanded, "Halt," and did all I could to stop the regiment, in order to close it up; but it was getting late and the cheering of the men made it impossible for me to arrest the movement. Lieutenant Colonel Garner and Major Terry, did all in their power to bring the regiment together; but, unfortunately, it was not accomplished. It was here that Lieutenant Colonel Garner's horse was shot dead, falling upon him, and he was unable to get from under his horse until assisted. Up to this moment, he was doing all a man could do to get the men together.

Major Terry acted well his part, but exposing himself all the time in his effort to get the regiment in order. I left him in the field, and

rode in with that portion of the regiment who had entered the woods. But in the meantime, it had grown quite dark, and it was difficult, in a wood so dense, to keep even the advance portion of the regiment together. Passing through this wood, I reached the — road, with only a part of the regiment. In a word, the regiment unfortunately became separated, and owing altogether to the fact that the command above referred to was given by some one. But for this, I would have secured a new formation of the regiment, and taken it altogether into action. But as it was, some were on the left and others on the right of other troops. Men and officers, as far as I could discover, acted very well in the engagement.

The casualties were as follows :

Company A—Killed: Private James Henley. Wounded: Privates James G. Tate, in leg; H. Snodgrass, in arm; H. R. Colthero, in head; A. J. Pierce, in left shoulder.

Company B.—Killed: Private James T. Sanders. Wounded: Corporal Geo. W. Gross, in thigh; Private Daniel Munick, in mouth.

Company C.—Killed: Private George Snuffer. Wounded: Privates John Newby, James M. Sloan.

Company D—Wounded: Privates S. E. James, Wm. Umbarger, James Duncan, Isaac Broun, A. O. Saunders.

Company G.—Killed: First Lieutenant Robert C. Taylor. Wounded: Sergeant E. McIngles, privates Wm. Duarty, John Craig, J. H. Kropff, E. D. Cradock.

Company H.—Killed: Sergeant Samuel G. Rapp. Wounded: Privates J. A. Lecch, John O. Lewis, James F. Reynolds.

Company L.—Wounded: Sergeants Samuel J. Slepser, John H. Kepps, Corporal Henry D. Price, private Joel R. Cook. Killed: Private Samuel G. Sites.

RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES, JUNE 27TH.

Wounded—Commissioned Officers, (Ass't Surg'n)	-	1
“ Privates,	- - - - -	3
Aggregate,	- - - - -	4

RECAPITULATION OF CASUALTIES, JULY 1ST.

Killed—Commissioned Officers,	- - - - -	1
“ Non-commissioned Officers,	- - - - -	1
Wounded— “ “	- - - - -	5
Killed—Privates,	- - - - -	5
Wounded— “	- - - - -	20
		32

Casualties in all, thirty-six.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L.,
Colonel 4th Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN CARMICHAEL.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, }
July, 1862. }

CHARLES C. HARDWICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General :

I desire to call your attention to the brave and heroic conduct of Sergeant T. A. Adderhold, of company I, seventh regiment Georgia volunteers, who, after the colors had been twice shot down, sprang forward, and, grasping the staff amid a storm of grape and canister, shouted to his comrades to rally around their common standard, and did not quit the colors till he had received a frightful wound and was obliged to turn them over to one more fortunate.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE H. CARMICHAEL,
Captain commanding regiment.







